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GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

OF

George Small, Philip Albright,

Johann Daniel Dünckel,

William Geddes Hatimer,

Thomas Bartow, John Reid,

Daniel Benezet, Jean

Crommelin, Joel Richardson

COMPILED BY

SAMUEL SMALL, JR.



Printed for Private Circulation

BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

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of
George Small, Philip Albright, Johann Daniel
Dünckel, William Geddes Latimer,
Thomas Bartow, John Reid, Daniel Benezet,
Jean Crommelin, Joel Richardson

This edition is limited to one hundred copies.

This is No.



P. A. Smart

No. 79

Revised and Edited
BY ANNE H. CRESSON

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Preface

THE amount of labor in the compilation of an authentic genealogy is probably realized only by those who engage in such work. Sources of information are widely scattered and difficult of access, and many false clues must of necessity be followed at considerable expense of time and money. The successful search for the European ancestry of the "Small" family involved an investigation abroad which covered the entire Rhenish provinces. Inquiry into the European origin of the other families herein considered has been cursorily pursued, leaving to some future enthusiast the pleasure of perfecting his family tree by personal inquiry and research in foreign lands.

Genealogies are usually interesting, but are not always convincing. Many professional genealogists abroad seem willing to sacrifice truth to tickle the fancy of their employers, and their aim in many cases seems to be to couple the name of their client with that of some distinguished European family, founding an imaginary relationship on nothing more substantial than a similarity of name and supplying from their invention missing links in the chain of descent.

It is impossible to prepare an extensive genealogy free from error, but in the preparation of this work every conceivable safeguard has been taken and the statements herein made are founded upon matters of record. Every incident dependent alone upon family tradition has been carefully labelled as such, and, though errors may exist, it is hoped they have been reduced to a minimum.

Notwithstanding the fact that complete genealogies of some of the families herein considered have been finished in manuscript by the writer, yet it is found inadvisable to present them in this work on account of the large cost of publication. However, sufficient data is given of each family herein treated to enable any descendant at a minimum expenditure of labor to carry out and complete his branch of the family tree in the blank pages provided for the purpose. The expense of the publication has further caused the omission from this volume of copies of many handsome portraits, pictures of silver, china, and other heirlooms, and has made necessary the excision of many interesting anecdotes and sketches.

After five years of intermittent but enthusiastic research this unadorned account of the lives of plain but honest people is submitted to their few interested descendants.

S. S., JR.



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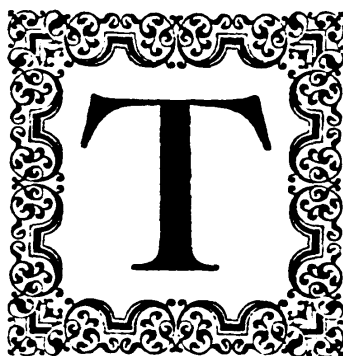
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Genealogical Records of George Small

O F Y O R K , P E N N S Y L V A N I A



THE little town of Essenheim, in the duchy of Hessen, Germany, lies at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rhine. Its inhabitants at the present time number fourteen hundred. The surrounding region is noted for its vineyards, which annually produce large quantities of such wines as Nierstein, Oppenheim, etc. The city of Mainz lies two hours distant by train.

From Essenheim came Lorentz Schmahl, the founder of the Small family of York, Pennsylvania.

In a roster of the inhabitants of Essenheim in 1624 the name of Schmahl does not appear, but in 1646 Lorentz and Elizabeth Schmahl, grandparents of the emigrant, presented a child for baptism, which baptism, duly entered in the books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, gives the earliest record of the family which has yet been found. No effort has been made to trace the name beyond Essenheim.

From the records of the church at Essenheim has been gathered considerable information of interest to the Small family. The search has been carefully made, and the abstracts are guaranteed under the signature of the present pastor and under the seal of the Lutheran Church.

Lorentz Schmahl appears to have settled in Essenheim as a young man, shortly after his marriage. For many years, from this time on, the name appears more or less frequently upon the records. It has now, however, almost entirely disappeared from the neighborhood.

The Essenheim records show that Lorentz Schmahl died aged eighty-four years, and was buried on January 30, 1698. There is no record of the death of his wife.

Lorentz Schmahl¹ and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of six children, all of whom were baptized in the Lutheran Church at Essenheim,—viz.:

2. Hans Killian Schmahl², baptized January 11, 1646; sponsor, Hans Morrfeld.
3. Hans Michael Schmahl³, baptized January 12, 1651; sponsor, Michael Runkle, a bachelor, son of Dinyis Runkle, deceased.
4. Johann Adam Schmahl⁴, born and baptized February 4, 1653; sponsor, Hans Schwartz.

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5. Hans Heinrich Schmahl², baptized June 20, 1658; sponsor, Rev. Johann Heinrich Kurtz.
6. Anna Elizabeth Schmahl², baptized October 19, 1659; sponsor, Anna Elizabeth, wife of Johannes Hoche.
7. Lorentz Schmahl², baptized June 15, 1662; sponsor, Lorentz Wolfe.

Third Generation

7. Lorentz Schmahl² (Lorentz¹), baptized June 15, 1662; died November 9, 1733; married, February 2, 1694, Anna Maria Barbara, daughter of Johann Adam Kramer, deceased, and his wife Anna Maria (*née* Schwartz).

Anna Maria Kramer, at the time of her marriage, was in the seventeenth year of her age.

Lorentz Schmahl, councilman, died at midnight November 9, and was buried on November 11, 1733. His age was seventy-one years and five months. The funeral sermon was preached from the text, "And, behold, there was a man in Jerusalem, whose name was Simeon; and the same man was just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel: and the Holy Ghost was upon him," etc. (St. Luke ii. 25-32).

Anna Maria Schmahl, widow of Lorentz Schmahl, died after a six weeks' illness, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was buried on the 23d of November, 1745. The funeral sermon was preached from the text, "Now she that is a widow indeed, and desolate, trusteth in God, and continueth in supplication and prayers night and day" (1 Timothy, v. 5).

Lorentz and Anna Maria Schmahl were the parents of eleven children,—viz.:

8. Maria Elizabeth Schmahl², baptized March 16, 1696; sponsor, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bloche, deceased.
9. Magdalena Schmahl², born February 7, baptized February 13, 1699; sponsor, Magdalena, daughter of Johannes Kramer, deceased.
10. Johann Adam Schmahl², baptized April 10, 1701; sponsor, Johann Adam, son of Chief Burgess Johann Adam Wagner, deceased.
11. Johann Erich Schmahl², born July 6, baptized July 13, 1704; sponsor, Johann Erich, son of Rev. Johannes Schruher.
12. Johannes Schmahl², born April 15, baptized April 24, 1707; sponsor, Johannes Klein.
13. Lorentz Schmahl², born June 10, baptized June 17, 1708; sponsor, Lorentz, son of Johann George Schieb, deceased.
14. Anna Christina Schmahl², born January 18, baptized February 1, 1711; sponsor, Anna Christina, wife of Johannes Wolfenehl.
15. Johann Heinrich Schmahl², baptized November 18, 1714; sponsor, Johannes Uber, councilman.
16. Magdalena Schmahl², baptized September 18, 1718; sponsor, Magdalena, daughter of Adam Schmahl.
17. Eva Schmahl², baptized May 20, 1720; sponsor, Eva Christopel Stuppen, frau.
18. Johannes Schmahl², baptized June 20, 1723; sponsor, Johannes Stern, son of Philipps Stern.

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Fourth Generation

13. Lorentz Schmahl³ (Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born June 10, 1708; was married to Eva, daughter of Heinrich Uber, on January 27, 1728, in the Church of Essenheim. Their children, recorded at Essenheim, were: Johann Adam, Eva, Killian, Lorentz, and Magdalena.

In the Mortuary Record of the Church of Essenheim is the following paragraph:

"On the 3d of June, 1743, Lorentz Schmahl, his wife Eva, and five children, Johannes Adam, Eva, Killian, Lorentz, and Magdalena, 7 persons, left our community and emigrated to the American Colonies."

This completes the abstract from the records of the church of Essenheim. That which follows is derived from various sources on this side of the Atlantic.

Lorentz Schmahl, with his wife and family, arrived in Philadelphia on the ship "Loyal Judith," from Rotterdam, James Cowie, Master.*

According to custom, all males over sixteen years of age were obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain and the Province of Pennsylvania as soon after their arrival as possible, being formed in line and marched to the court-house or to the official residence of the magistrate for the purpose, after which ceremony they might proceed on their way.

Lorentz Schmahl and his fellow-passengers were qualified on September 2, 1743, having probably arrived the previous day.

The form of the required oath was as follows:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.†

"I, Lorentz Schmahl, do solemnly & sincerely promise & declare that I will be true and faithful to King George the Second, and do solemnly, sincerely and truly Profess, Testifie and Declare that I do from my Heart abhor, detest & renounce as impious & heretical that wicked Doctrine & Position that Princes Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other; or that any other State or Potentate hath, or ought to have, any power soever.

"And I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person pre-jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within the Realm of Great Britain, or the Dominions thereunto belonging . . . ‡

"I, Lorentz Schmahl, do solemnly, sincerely and truly acknowledge, profess, testify & declare that King George the Second is lawful & rightful King of the Realm of Great Britain & of all others his Dominions & Countries thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the person pretending to be Prince of Wales during the Life of the late King James, & since his Decease,

* Penna. Archives, 2d Series vol. xvii. p. 238.

† Ibid., p. 3. The name of Lorentz Schmahl is inserted instead of the initials of the original.

‡ The printed copy, which is here followed, is evidently imperfect.

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pretending to be taken [*sic*] upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name of James the Third, or of Scotland, by the name of James the Eighth, or by the Stile and title of King of Great Britain, hath not any right or title whatsoever to the crown of the Realm of Great Britain, nor any other of the Dominions thereunto belonging.

“And I do renounce & refuse any Allegiance or obedience to him, & do solemnly promise that I will be true and faithful, and bear true allegiance to King George the Second, and to him will be faithfull against all traitorous Conspiracies & attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person, Crown or Dignity, & I will do my best Endeavors to disclose & make known to King George the Second & his Successors all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which I shall know to be made against him or any of them.

“And I will be true & faithful to the succession of the Crown against the said James & all other persons whatsoever, as the same is & stands settled by An Act Entitled, An Act declaring the Rights & Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown to the late Queen Anne and the heirs of her body being Protestants, and as the same by one other act entitled, An Act for the further Limitations of the Crown & better securing the Rights & Liberties of the Subject is & stands Settled and Entailed after the Decease of the said late Queen & for Default of issue of the said late Queen to the late Princess Sophia, Electoress & Duchess Dowager at Hanover; the Heirs of her Body being Protestants, and all these things I do plainly & sincerely acknowledge, promise & declare according to these express words by me spoken & according to the plain & common sense & understanding of the same words without any Equivocation, mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever and I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement Renunciation & Promise heartily, willingly and truly.”

The journey from Essenheim was no doubt accompanied with great hardships, and probably extended over a period of three months. For a description of such an experience, see “Gotlieb Mittelberger’s Journey to Pennsylvania in 1750.”

Turning in the direction frequently taken by the German emigration of the period, the Schmahl family travelled from Philadelphia to Lancaster County, which then embraced a much larger area than at present. Crossing the Susquehanna River, they settled at what is now known as Maish’s Mills, six miles south-east of York, Pennsylvania.

Before leaving Philadelphia the money brought to this country, possibly amounting to £500, was invested in implements of agriculture and household necessities.

On settling in his new home, Lorentz Schmahl devoted himself to husbandry and “assiduously and successfully pursued his calling to the close of his life.”*

He died intestate in the year 1749, at the comparatively early age of forty-one years. He was no doubt buried according to the custom of the time, in the plot of ground set apart on his own plantation for a family graveyard. No stone to

* Rupp’s History of York County.

Genealogical Records of George Small

mark the spot can be found, but here were buried members of the Reisinger family and others of the neighborhood. No public graveyard existed in the region prior to the year 1765.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lorentz Schmahl were granted on December 18, 1749, to his widow, Eva Schmahl.

The inventory of his estate was as follows:

"An inventory of all the Estates, Chattels and cattles of Lawrence Small,* in the Township of Upper Hellam, in the County of York and Province of Pennsylvania, made by John Thootr, Christian Zengeri and Bartho Matil, the 18th day of December, 1749.

INVENTORY.

	£	s.	d.
To 2 Augers, gimlet and 2 files	0	3	0
To 2 Axes and two cropping hoes	0	16	0
To shovel, spade, two pinchers and a carpenter dog	0	13	0
To Mawl and 3 Wedges and 3 Hammers	0	15	0
To Four Sickles and two old hogs	0	10	0
To A long fork and a long hook	0	3	6
To Four Collars with gears and a chain	1	4	0
To Four Bridles and two bridle bands	1	10	0
To Old Iron	0	1	6
To A Saddle	0	16	0
To A Bell Collar and Robe	0	2	6
To A Frying pan, two iron pots, a little and large pan.....	1	5	0
To A Copper pan, two ladles, a fire tongs and a flesh fork and tin pots	0	9	0
To A Funnel, a quart measure and three chairs	0	8	0
To A Smooth Iron and two holders and a plain iron	0	5	9
To Three Bells and two collars and a chop iron	0	10	0
To Two old Copper Kettles and a Sprinkler	0	17	0
To Two lamps and two bottles	0	5	6
To Three pewter dishes and four plates	1	14	0
To Eight pewter plates and eleven spoons	0	18	0
To An Iron Kettle and an Iron pot	1	14	0
To Ten Books	2	0	0
To A Little Glass Bottle, Ink Horn, looking glass	0	4	0
To Two old Spinning Wheels and two little boxes	0	6	0
To Eight pieces of copper ware	1	6	0
To Nine pieces Earthenware and a stone pot	0	16	3
To A Treasure	1	0	0
To A Coat and a Checoat and two little checoats and a pair of striped trousers	4	0	0

* The family continued to use the name Schmahl in its German form for many years after their settlement in this country. In the public records it was almost from the first given the English spelling, Small.

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	£	s.	d.
To Two chests and a big trough	1	15	0
To Two old feather beds and two pillows	3	0	0
To Three old whetstones, three awls and a box trough Sauber	0	2	0
To A Table and three benches	0	10	0
To A wagon with swingle tree and breast chains	11	0	0
To A plow with all the plow iron for two plows	2	0	0
To Hive of bees and a basket of dry cheese	0	13	6
To Four sheep	0	18	0
To Cutting box and grind-stone	0	11	0
To Six Geese	0	12	0
To Eight hogs, big and little	2	2	0
To Two Cows	5	0	0
To Two young cows	3	6	0
To Three Heifers	3	10	0
To Two yearling heifers	0	15	0
To Six Horse kind	33	0	0
To standing debt by Peter Ruby	3	3	0
To more by Killyan Fissel	0	5	8
by Andrew Zumwalt	0	16	0
by Christian Zengeri	1	0	0
by George Herbach	1	10	0
by John Kline	0	17	0
To The Plantation	55	0	0
255 9 2			

“ This we hereunto named testify this as a true Inventory,

JOHN YSILZ
CHRISTIAN ZENGERI
BARTHO MAUL.

“ The goods forgotten by the first praising and now praised by the above Christian Zengeri and Bartho Maul, the 23d day of January, 1750.

	£	s.	d.
To a Time Box and a Chest	0	6	0
To A Hraber to Chain horses, an old trow knife and a handle to gimlets	0	4	0
To A parcel of old iron. 50 pewter buttons, 2 letters of a brand mark and a spear	0	3	6
To A lot of books and a half bushel	5	9	0
To A pillow case and a gown and a cake and a boot moul	1	4	6
To A pair of wool cords and 3 old kreesles and 3 books	0	9	0
To 7 pairs cow chains	0	14	0
To Two holder chains, two checks and one earthen pot	0	8	6

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	£	s.	d.
To A Bagin bridle and bedstead and six old straw bee houses	0	9	0
To Two old books	0	2	0
Debt	0	4	0
		4	13
		255	9
		£260	2
			8

CHRISTIAN ZENGERI
BARTHO MAUL."

[Endorsed:] "Inventory of Lawrence Small's
Estate Dec. 18, 1749."

Eva, widow of Lorentz Schmahl, married, before January 26, 1750, Johann Nicholas Reisinger, who then became joint administrator with her to the estate of her first husband. Their account, filed on January 26, 1750, was as follows:

"The accounts of Johannes Nicholas Reisinger and Eva, his wife, the widow of Lawrence Small, deceased, (to which said Eva, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said Lawrence at the time of his death, in due form of law, was committed before the nuptials between the said Johannes Nicholas, and the said Eva were celebrated,) as well of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the decedent, which came to their hands, possession or knowledge, as of their payment and disbursements out of the same.

"Imprimis: The said accountants charge themselves with all and singular goods and chattels which came to their hands, possession and knowledge particularly mentioned in an inventory exhibited and remaining in the Register's office, at York, amounting to Two Hundred and Sixty Pounds Two Shillings and Eight Pence.

"The said accountants pray an allowance of their payments and disbursements as follows:—viz,

	£	s.	d.
To the Register for letters of administration qualifying appraisers. filing inventory and copy thereof	1	2	6
To the appraisers	0	4	0
To Bartho Maul for drawing the inventory	0	5	0
To Christopher Crafert	0	11	8
To James Wright	0	7	6
To Barter Zealler	0	8	6
To Johann Philip, am't for carpenter work	12	8	0
To Johannes Spohr	1	7	7
To Valentine Krog	0	15	8
To Hermanns Bott	4	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
To Leonard Imble	1	5	0
To Johannes Strickler	1	1	0
To the appraisers for valuing sundries omitted at first meeting	0	5	0
To the Register for drawing and settling administration, account, copy, Quietus and Qualification	1	0	0
To Balance in the hands of the administrators, to be distributed according to law	235	1	3
	£260 2 8		

“Exhibited in the Register’s office, at York, Pa, January 26th, 1750.

JOHANNES NICHOLAS REISINGER	}	Qualified to this acct.”
her		
EVA X REISINGER. mark		

“At an Orphans’ Court held at York for the County of York, the fifth day of February in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty. Before John Day, Thomas Cox and George Swoope, Esquires, Justices assigned.

“Came into Court here, Killyan Small, a minor orphan of Lawrence Small, deceased, aged fifteen years, the last of September last, and chose Herman Bott to be his guardian, of whom the Court approves.”

“At the Court held the 8th day of February 1750. The Court, on the motion of the widow of Lawrence Small, of York County, deceased, chose Johannes Shultz and George Hooks [Hooke], as guardians of Anna Maria Magdalena Small, John Small, Jacob Small and Lawrence Small, minor orphans of the aforesaid Lawrence Small, deceased, who consent to undertake the same.” *

March 29, 1759. “Came into Court, Eva Reisinger, late widow of Lawrence Small, deceased, and complains that John Schultz late one of the guardians of the minor orphan children of the said Lawrence, by appointment of a former Orphans’ Court, of this County, is since deceased, and that George Hooke, the other guardian of the said children, is shortly about to remove out of this County, and therefore prayed this Court that some proper person may now be appointed in their stead. It is considered by the Court, and Michael Swoope, of Yorktown, shop-keeper, is appointed guardian over the persons and estates of Jacob Small, John Small, and Lawrence Small, minor children of said Lawrence Small, deceased, during their minority, in the room of the aforesaid John Schultz and George Hooke.” †

* Orphans’ Court Docket A, p. 14.

† Ibid., p. 109.

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March 29, 1759. "Came into Court, George Hooke, late surviving guardian of Anna Maria Magdalena Small, John Small, Jacob Small, and Lawrence Small, minor orphan children of Lawrence Small, deceased, and produced the account of his guardianship, by which, (after having been examined and approved by the Court,) it appears that there is a balance in his hands of Six Pounds, nineteen Shillings and five pence, which sum the said George paid to Michael Swoope, the present guardian over the persons and estates of the aforesaid John Small, Jacob Small and Lawrence Small." *

"At an Orphans' Court held at York, for the County of York, the Twenty-seventh day of March, in the Twenty-sixth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King and Defender of the Faith, etc., before Patrick Watson, Hans Hamilton, John Pope, John Day and Herman Updegraf, Esquires, Justices of the same Court assigned, etc., 1753.

"Came into Court Hans Nicholas Reisinger, who intermarried with the widow of Lawrence Small, and by his petition set forth that, when he intermarried with the widow, he expected to have held the plantation of the deceased as his own proper estate, at the appraisement, which he since understands he cannot do, and on that expectation has been at considerable expense and charge in improving the plantation and praying this Court will order the guardians of the minor orphans of the said Lawrence Small to reimburse him, etc. It is considered by the Court, and ordered that Conrad Holtsbaen, Conrad Fry and Christian Zengeri view and value his labor and improvements, and make report to the next Court." †

June 11, 1753. "The persons appointed at an Orphans' Court, held at York, the 27th day of March, last past, to value the improvements made by Hans Nicholas Reisinger, of the plantation, late of Lawrence Small, deceased made their report, which report, with the expenses of maintaining the younger children of the said Lawrence Small and the profits of the place, together with the accounts of administration, were considered by the Court is adjudged upon the whole; that there is a balance in the hands of the said Nicholas of Thirty Pounds, to be paid to the guardians of the minor orphans of the said Lawrence for the use of the said orphans, (after proper allowance made for all charges and expenses,) and that if he does not see fit to continue on the plantation of the deceased, at such rent as he and the guardians aforesaid can agree, he shall immediately after harvest, remove off the plantation, and in the mean time, suffer any tenant who may rent the same to proceed to put in a fall crop where he has begun to fallow." ‡

Johann Nicholas Reisinger and his wife Eva probably decided to remain on this plantation of which Killian Schmahl had become possessed in 1760, and from whom they purchased it in 1761. Here they continued to live until 1774, when they sold the property to John Eby, miller, for £500, and removed to Manchester Township, near York.

Johann Nicholas Reisinger came from Germany in October, 1749. He died

* Orphans' Court Docket A, p. 118.

† Ibid., p. 31.

‡ Ibid., p. 34.

Genealogical Records of George Small

in Manchester, and letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 22, 1784, to his son Peter (by a former marriage) and to Killian Schmahl. There were no children by Reisinger's marriage with the widow Schmahl.

Eva, widow of Johann Nicholas Reisinger, died in Yorktown, York County, Pennsylvania, in 1787, aged seventy-nine years, and was buried in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church. Letters of administration on her estate were granted April 11, 1787, to her son Killian Schmahl.

Children of Lorentz and Eva Schmahl: *

19. Johann Adam Schmahl¹, baptized February 20, 1729.
20. Eva Schmahl¹, baptized September 16, 1731; married Johann Peter Reisinger.
21. Killian Schmahl¹, baptized October 7, 1735; married Eva Welschance.
22. Lorentz Schmahl¹, born January 18, 1739; died young.
23. Anna Maria Magdalena Schmahl¹, born November 24, 1741; died 1822; married Martin Frey, Jr.
24. Jacob Schmahl¹, born 1746; died September 27, 1794; married Barbara —.
25. Johannes Schmahl¹, born August 9, 1747; died August 9, 1819; married Anna Catharine —.
26. Lorentz Schmahl¹, born 1749; died February 23, 1832; married Barbara —.

Fifth Generation

19. Johann Adam Schmahl¹ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at Essenheim, Germany; baptized February 20, 1729; accompanied his parents to America, but evidently succumbed to the hardships of the new country, for we find, in 1749, that Killian is represented as the eldest son and heir-at-law of Lorentz Schmahl.

20. Eva Schmahl¹ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at Essenheim, Germany; baptized September 16, 1731; sponsor, Eva, daughter of Achen Schmahl; married, before 1755, Johann Peter Reisinger, son of her step-father, Johann Nicholas Reisinger.

They settled on the plantation in Windsor Township, which they owned, and there resided many years.

The will of Johann Peter Reisinger, "yeoman," dated May 24, 1798, and proved October 23, 1801, leaves to his widow two hundred pounds, and bequeaths to his son John five pounds more than to his other children, as the portion of an eldest son.

Children of Johann Peter and Eva Reisinger:

27. John Reisinger².
28. Peter Reisinger².
29. Jacob Reisinger².
30. Henry Reisinger².

* The three younger children were born in America.

Genealogical Records of George Small

31. Peter Reisinger (2d)¹.
32. A daughter², married — Fritz.
33. A daughter², married — Spangler.
34. A daughter², married — Laumaster.

21. Killian Schmahl⁴ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at Essenheim, Germany; baptized October 7, 1735; sponsor, Killian Schwartz; died September 28, 1815, at York, Pennsylvania; married, 1758, Eva Welschance, of Windsor Township, who died December 5, 1805, aged seventy-one years, five months, and eight days.

Killian Schmahl was but eight years of age on coming to this country with his parents. He appears to have received a good education, probably from a minister who at one time and another taught school in the neighborhood.

At a session of the Orphans' Court held in York, on September 14, 1757, there "Came into Court Killyan Small, eldest son and heir at law of Lawrence Small, late of York Township, deceased, who died intestate, and by his petition set forth that his father died seized of an improvement and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands late of Joseph Boyer, deceased, John Herzzner and John Harnish; leaving issue, the said Killyan and five other children and also a widow; and that the said improvement cannot be divided amongst the legal representatives of the said Lawrence without prejudice to the whole, and praying the Court would be pleased to appoint some proper person to view and value the said improvement and tract of land to the said Killyan. The Court, on considering the premises, do appoint Conrad Holtzbaum, David Hunter, Henry Peter, Jacob Lanus and Yost Herbaugh, or any four of them, an inquest to view and value the improvement and tract of land aforesaid and make report of their proceedings to the next Orphans' Court." *

At a session of the Orphans' Court held March 29, 1760:

"Came into Court, Killyan Small, eldest son and heir at law of Lawrence Small, late of York Township, deceased, who died intestate and producing security for the payment of the purparts or shares of the intestate's widow and other children of the intestate's plantation and tract of land situate in York Township, according to the valuation of Jacob Lanus, Conrad Fry, Yost Herbaugh and Conrad Holtzbaum, inquest appointed by the Orphans' Court and praying to hold and enjoy the said improvement and tract of land according to the directions of the Act of Assembly. It appearing to the Court by the return of the said inquest that the valuation of the said improvement amounted to One Hundred and Ninety Pounds. It is thereupon decreed and ordered by the Court, that the said Killyan Small pay unto the said Nicholas Reisinger and Eva, his wife, late Eva Small, relict of said Lawrence Small, the annual sum of Three Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, during her life, being the interest of the one-third of the valuation money, and also the sum of Eighteen Pounds, One Shilling and Eleven Pence to John Reisinger and Eva, his wife, daughter of said intestate, in one year, and to Michael

* Orphans' Court Docket A, p. 88, York, Pennsylvania.

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Swoope, guardian of Mary, John, Jacob and Lawrence Small, minor children of said intestate, the like sum of Eighteen Pounds, One Shilling and Eleven Pence for each in one year, and also, at the death of said intestate's relict to pay the further sum of Nine Pounds and Eleven Pence. half penny to each of the said intestate's children, their guardian or representatives; and that the said Killyan Small, on making satisfaction to the other heirs, as is hereinbefore directed, to hold and enjoy the said improvements and tract of land, acquitted and discharged from any claims or demand of the relict, and other children of the said intestate held and enjoyed the same at the time of his death, according to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case provided." *

By deed of January 6, 1761, Killian Schmahl conveyed the above plantation to Johann Nicholas Reisinger for the amount of the appraisement, £190, and removed to York town.

By deed dated February 17, 1761, Jacob Reif and wife conveyed to Killian Schmahl, of York town, York County, lot No. 42, in the same town, bounded on the north by High Street, on the south by a twenty-foot-wide alley, on the east by lot No. 41, on the west by lot No. 43, having a frontage of sixty-five feet on High Street, and a depth of two hundred and thirty feet. The price paid was £120. †

For this lot he afterwards received a patent dated January 26, 1767. ‡

On February 2, 1798, Killian Schmahl and his wife Eva sold to Jacob Small, carpenter, for £300, the western half of the above described lot. §

By deed dated February 3, 1798, Jacob Small, of York City, York County, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Killian Schmahl, of the same place, for £5, the right of way over a strip of land three feet three inches wide and forty-one feet deep, bounded on the north by High Street, on the east by the eastern moiety, or half of lot No. 42, on the south by the western half of lot No. 42, and on the west by western half of lot No. 42. ||

In 1761, on the eastern half of lot No. 42, Killian Schmahl built the house in which he resided until his death in 1815. This afterwards passed out of the possession of the family. It is at present owned by the Keesey and Heckert estates.

In 1798 Killian Schmahl purchased of Jacob Diehl, for £1034, the eastern half of lot No. 44, which he sold again on March 17, 1809, to his son Peter for the sum of £1000. In 1824 this was sold by the executors of the estate of Peter Schmahl for three thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, to Samuel Myers. It was afterwards purchased by the county, and on it was built the York County Court-House.

On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, Killian Schmahl enlisted

* Orphans' Court Docket A, p. 139, York, Pennsylvania.

† Record Book A, p. 500, York, Pennsylvania.

‡ Patent Book 2 A, vol. ix. p. 17.

§ York County Deeds, Book 2 N, p. 501.

|| Ibid., Book 2 T, p. 39.

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in the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County militia, which was organized in 1775. Among the officers of this battalion, according to a return made April 5, 1778, were Daniel Jamison, colonel; Philip Albright, lieutenant-colonel; William Scott, major; Godfrey Frey, captain of Second Company. The roll of the battalion is in the possession of E. W. Spangler, Esq., of York, Pennsylvania.

Killian Schmahl for a number of years alternated the carpentry business with that of managing his farms, one of which was situated in what is now known as Freystown, a suburb of York. In the latter part of his life he gave up active business. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and was temperate in all things, hard working, and careful in the management of his concerns, and is said to have lived a blameless life.

Killian Schimahl is described by a contemporary as being tall and broad-shouldered, walking with a stoop in the later years of his life. From another source we learn that he was usually attired in a blue suit with bright buttons, a light vest, white stockings, and buckled shoes; while his costume was completed by a three-cornered hat and white knobbed cane. For the last two years of his life he was so feeble as to require a constant attendant.

He died in 1815, and was buried in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church in York, by the side of his wife. About the year 1850 their remains and those of their son George were removed to Prospect Hill, where they were reinterred in the lot owned by Dr. Alexander Small.

The incriptions on their tombstones are as follows:

“ Kil'n. Schmahl,
Gestorben den 28 September
1815. Alt 82 Jahr.”

“ Hier Ruhen die
Gebeine von
Eva die Gattin
des Killian
Schmahl
Welche Starb
den 5ten Dec'r.
1805.
Jahres Altes 71
Jahre, 5 Monat und
8 Tage.”

WILL OF KILLIAN SCHMAHL.

“In the name of God, Amen. I, Killian Small, son of Lawrence, of the Borough of York, in the County of York, in the State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, being sick and weak in body but sound of mind, memory and understanding, blessed be God for the same, but considering the uncertainty of this transitory life, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, to wit: Principally and first of all, I commend my immortal soul into the hands of God, who gave it, and my body to the earth, to be buried in a decent Christian-like manner at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named, and as to

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such worldly estate, wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and dispose of the same in the following manner, to wit: First, I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid and satisfied by my executors. Secondly, it is my will that all my children which are indebted to me by bonds, notes or book accounts shall be charged therewith and the interest thereupon from the days and times as they stand charged. And as touching all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, of what kind or nature soever, the same may be, in the County of York aforesaid, or elsewhere, shall be sold at public vendue for the highest and best price that can be gotten. And the monies therefrom arising shall be equally divided to and amongst my seven children, share and share alike, (that is to say), Jacob Small, one-seventh share; Michael Small, one-seventh share; John Small, one-seventh share; George Small, one-seventh share; Joseph Small, one-seventh share; Peter Small, one-seventh share, and Henry Small, one-seventh share, (having due regard to make them all as equal as possibly may be), and to their heirs forever. Thirdly, I hereby authorize and empower my executors hereinafter named to execute a deed or deeds of conveyance or conveyances to the purchasers of my real estate in as full and ample a manner as I myself might or could do. And lastly, I nominate, constitute and appoint my said two sons, Jacob Small and John Small, to be my executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills, legacies and bequests by me heretofore made and declaring this, and no other to be my last will and testament.

"In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seven.

(Signed) "KILLIAN SMALL."

Witnesses: John Stroman, Sr., Frederick Bouge, and Ign. Leitner.

The will was probated October 10, 1815.*

INVENTORY.

"A true and perfect inventory and conscionable appraisement of all and singular goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Killian Small, late of York County, deceased, at the time of his death, to wit:—

Bond of Henry Neaff and John Small	\$466.00
Bond of Michael Welsh and God'l Ziegler	303.75
Bond of Henry Shoe	147.33
Bond of Householder & Ziegler	331.50
Note John Small	365.17
Note Henry Small	129.20
Note Peter Small	1172.00
Note Jacob Small	1078.79

* Will Book N, p. 200, York, Pennsylvania.

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Note George Small	\$1040.87
Note Joseph Small	796.28
Note Michael Small	549.33
Bond of John Brubaker and God'l Ziegle	294.66
Bond of Jacob Diehl	585.93
Bond of George Diehl	273.00
Note of Martin Frey	18.95
One Bed and Bed-stead	25.00
Small Bed	4.00
Chest and Bed Clothes	5.00
Looking Glass and Hand Bellows	1.00
One Candle Stick25
Four Chairs	2.00
Stove and Pipe	10.00
Books	5.00
Desk and Book Case	10.00
Total	\$7615.01

“Taken and appraised the 5th day of December, 1815, by George Spangler and D. Heckert.”

The small amount of household furniture in the inventory is due to the fact that after the death of his wife Killian Small made distribution of the contents of his house among his children, reserving only enough to furnish two rooms, in which he lived, while he took his meals with either his son Peter or son George.

Children of Killian and Eva Schmahl: *

35. **Jacob Schmahl**⁵, born October 14, 1759; died January 4, 1817; married Catharine Elizabeth Welsh.
 36. **Johannes Schmahl**⁵, born November 1, 1762; died December 12, 1811; married Phillipena —.
 37. **George Schmahl**⁵, born April 28, 1767; died September 4, 1838; married Anna Maria Albright.
 38. **Michael Schmahl**⁵, born December 16, 1769; married —.
 39. **Joseph Schmahl**⁵, born February 23, 1772; died September 8, 1855; married (1) Elizabeth Etter; (2) Elizabeth Krone.
 40. **Peter Schmahl**⁵, born 1774; died April 29, 1823; married (1) Anna Maria Spangler; (2) Lucinda —.
 41. **Heinrich Schmahl**⁵, born December 15, 1777; died May 7, 1849; married Mary Ebert.
22. **Lorentz Schmahl**⁴ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at Essenheim, Germany, January 18, 1739; baptized the 25th of the same month; sponsor,

* All baptized in the German Reformed Church in York, by Rev. Philip Otterbein.

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Lorentz Uber Miller, in Niederhilbersheim; died shortly after his arrival in America.

23. Anna Maria Magdalena Schmahl⁴ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at Essenheim, Germany, November 24, 1741; baptized the 26th of the same month; witness, Magdalena, wife of Johann Adam Miller; died 1822; married Martin, son of Martin Frey. They resided at first in Windsor Township, near Freysville, and afterwards in York town.

The will of Martin Frey was proved August 17, 1780. By her will, dated May 6, 1822, Anna Maria Frey bequeathed her estate to her youngest daughter Elizabeth.

Children of Martin and Anna Maria Frey:

- 42. Anna Maria Frey⁵.
- 43. Margaret Frey⁵.
- 44. Martin Frey⁵.
- 45. Elizabeth Frey⁵.

24. Jacob Schmahl⁴ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born 1746; died September 27, 1794, at Baltimore, Maryland; married Barbara —, born 1753; died September 29, 1794. Jacob Small is buried in old St. Paul's Graveyard, German and Fremont Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Jacob and Barbara Small:

- 46. Jacob Small⁵,* married (1) Ann Fleetwood; (2) Caroline E. —
- 47. Catherine Small⁵.
- 48. George Small⁵.
- 49. John Small⁵, died in infancy.

* Jacob Small, Jr., born December 28, 1772, married (1) Ann Fleetwood; (2) Caroline E. —. He was a noted architect and builder. Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore and many other celebrated buildings in that city were erected by him. He also planned and built the Colonnade Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina, said to have been one of the finest buildings in design in the United States. He was mayor of Baltimore City from 1823 to 1826. He was called "Haroun-al-Raschid," as he had the habit of patrolling the city both day and night, watching the municipal officers and night watchmen, and dealing very summarily with those who neglected their duty.

He was a very enthusiastic Freemason, and was said to have been the first person to have introduced the Masonic Council degrees in this country. He was a conspicuous character in Baltimore for many years.

The family Bible of Jacob Small, Jr., contains this inscription:

"It is my wish and desire that these two volumes of this Bible Remain in My Family to be Handed Down and Preserved by my Eldest Son, John Small and after his death to my son William and so to continue to the end of Time, or as long as Any of my Family shall be in Existence, the Persons of the name of Small, of the Male Kind, I Hereby Enjoin to take charge of the aforesaid Books, as the most Valuable Legacy I can Possibly leave Behind me.

"Signed by me,

"JACOB SMALL.

"Baltimore, June 21st, 1801."

The next leaf has been extracted from the Bible. The remaining records, which are still preserved, are:

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25. Johannes Schmahl⁴ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born August 9, 1747; died August 9, 1819; * married Anna Catharine —, a native of Switzerland. After their marriage this couple settled on the Allegheny River, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where they remained until about the year 1800. Hearing that his kinsmen, the Reisingers, were preparing to move west, John Schmahl and his friend Richard Walton, with their families, started on a raft or flat-boat for Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Schmahl secured a plantation in Brighton Township, near the town of Beaver. In 1804 he was joined by Peter Reisinger, who settled on a neighboring plantation.

The following account of John Schmahl is given by a grandson † of Peter Reisinger:

-
- " Jacob Small Sr. Departed this life on September 27, 1794, aged 48 years.
 - " Barbara, the wife of Jacob Small Sr. departed this life September 29, 1794, aged 41 years.
 - " Jacob Small Jr. was born Dec. 28, 1772.
 - " Catherine Small was born Oct. 17, 1776.
 - " George Small was born June 21, 1791.
 - " John Small was born June 21, 1791, and departed this life June 30, 1791, aged 9 days.
 - " Ann Small, wife of Jacob Small Jr. was born Aug. 29, 1773.
 - " Sarah Fleetwood, sister to Ann Small was born Feby. 14, 1777, and died Oct. 7, 1827.
 - " George Small departed this life Aug. 18, 1809, aged 18 years, 1 month, 18 days, after 3 days illness.
 - " John Small departed this life Feb. 27, 1824, in the 28th year of his age.
 - " Ann (Fleetwood) Small, wife of Jacob Small Jr., departed this life in [her] 52d year, on Wednesday Oct. 20, 1824.
 - " On Dec. 11, 1794, Jacob Small Jr. and Ann (Fleetwood) Small were joined together by Rev. Joseph G. I. Bend, in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony and on the 21st day of June, 1796, were blessed with a son and his name was called John.
 - " On Feb. 20, 1798, had another son born and his name was called William.
 - " And on May 2, 1800, had another son born, and his name was called Samuel, who departed this life, June 5, 1800, aged 1 month and 3 days.
 - " And on Dec. 5, 1801, had a daughter born and her name was called Amelia [Mrs. Pamphillon, wife of William Pamphillon].
 - " Jan. 9, 1805, had a daughter born, and her name was called Ann Maria.
 - " Jan. 20, 1807, had a daughter born and her name was called Julia Ann.
 - " Dec. 8, 1809, had a daughter born, and her name was called Caroline [Mrs. William Hanna].
 - " Oct. 11, 1811, had a son born, and his name was called George Clinton; he departed this life Dec. 26, 1811, aged 2 months and 16 days.
 - " On Oct. 4, 1813, had a daughter born, and her name was called Lucinda; she departed this life on April 22, 1814, aged 6 months and 16 days.
 - " Ann Maria died Dec. 15, 1823, aged 17 years, 11 months.
 - " Departed this life on Wednesday May 16, 1832, William F. Small, Architect, of Baltimore, Maryland, in the 34th year of his age, (son of Jacob Jr. and Ann Fleetwood Small)."

William F. Small married Agnes Robinson, and had one daughter named Ann Amelia, who married Jacob Stair and settled in York, Pa. They had four children. William F. Small was a celebrated sculptor and architect. He was a student of Capellano, a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect who was brought to this country by the Government to superintend the extension of the National Capitol at Washington, D. C. William F. Small is said to have designed the figure of Victory surmounting the Battle Monument at Baltimore, Md., which monument was erected by Capellano.

He was also said to have designed the colossal busts of Franklin and Clay, which were erected on either side of the Gay street entrance of the Old Custom House in Baltimore. (From information supplied by Charles F. Hanna.)

* Date of death from tombstone at Beaver, Pennsylvania.

† Joseph Reisinger, of Franklin, Pennsylvania.

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"John Small, tavern-keeper and distiller, was a man of high standing. My uncle Joseph Reisinger, who was about fourteen years of age when the family came to Beaver County, has told me that John Small was by trade a gunsmith, and during the Revolutionary War served in the army as an armorer. John Small was a man of strong native talent and high integrity. He was my father's monitor, and his advice made an impression upon him as a boy which lasted through life. He was always known as 'Boston Small.' He took a great interest in boys and young men, and had such a fund of humor and wisdom that he was looked up to by them as an oracle. Even in my father's old age (he was killed at the age of eighty-four by the accidental discharge of a gun), when he spoke of 'Boston Small' his eyes would brighten and his whole manner show the reverence and affection in which he held his old friend."

After the death of her husband, Anna Catharine Schmahl removed to Ohio and lived for the rest of her life with her daughter Mary, wife of Jacob Grove. The plantations owned by John Schmahl still (1904) remain in the possession of the family.

Children of John and Anna Catharine Schmahl:

50. Jacob Schmahl⁵.
51. Sebastian Schmahl⁵.
52. Frederick Schmahl⁵.
53. John Schmahl⁵.
54. Henry Schmahl⁵.
55. Peter Schmahl⁵.
56. Catharine Schmahl⁵.
57. Elizabeth Schmahl⁵.
58. Mary Schmahl⁵.

26. Lorentz Schmahl⁴ (Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born 1749; died February 23, 1832; married Barbara —, who died October 19, 1838, aged eighty-nine years, seven months, and nine days. Both were buried in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church, and were afterwards removed to Prospect Hill. Their tombstones were mislaid, and the place of their reinterment is unmarked and unknown.

Lorentz Schmahl lived for many years on South Beaver Street, York, Pennsylvania.

He was a member of Captain Eichelberger's company of York County militia, which was organized December 27, 1776, as appears by the original roll now in possession of E. W. Spangler, Esq., of York, Pennsylvania, on which he is marked absent.

He was for many years deacon in the German Reformed Church, in which connection is given the following copy of a document placed in the corner-stone of the church at the time of its rebuilding, in 1799:

"To all to whom these presents may come, be it known that the Evangelical

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Reformed Congregation, in the town of York, York County, Penn'a., under the leadership of Daniel Wagner, and the following Elders and Deacons:

Elders.

Peter Hoke,
Abraham Danner,
Frederick Rommel,
John Ernst,
John Schmahl,
Jacob Bittner.

Deacons.

Michael Welsh,
Killian Tubinger,
Lorentz Schmahl,
John Wolf,
John Laucks,
Isaac Gortman.

"In the year 1797, on the 5th day of July, the Church, organ and bell were destroyed by fire, and upon mutual agreement among the members it was decided to erect a church on the same spot of ground where the old church, destroyed by fire, stood.

"The building is to be erected in the name of the Triune God, and for the upbuilding of his Kingdom amongst ourselves, and the following generations through the preaching of the Divine word, and the distribution of the Holy Sacraments in accordance with the doctrine of the Heidelberg Catechism.

"To this end the congregation gathered themselves together and laid the corner stone on the 19th day of June, 1798, with this purpose in view, of carrying out the above conclusion with reference to the erection of a church; the High German Evangelical Reformed Church, now and always shall serve, with the prayer that the Lord of Heaven and earth may protect this building, and that all people gathering within its walls may glorify God and receive His richest blessing."

A description left by a contemporary pictures Lorentz Schmahl as tall, slender, and round shouldered, with light hair and a ruddy complexion. On Sundays he appeared in a long-tailed brown coat, with black cuffs and collar, a silk stock, and high black hat.

The York *Gazette* notes that "his death was much regretted by the community at large."

Children of Lorentz and Barbara Schmahl:

59. Jacob Schmahl^s.
60. Barbara Schmahl^s.
61. John Schmahl^s.
62. Martha Elizabeth Schmahl^s.
63. Daniel Schmahl^s.
64. Joseph Schmahl^s.
65. Sarah Schmahl^s.
66. Catharine Doll Schmahl^s.
67. Samuel Schmahl^s, died young.

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Sixth Generation

35. Jacob Schmahl⁵ (Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born October 14, 1759; baptized in the German Reformed Church at York, October 23, 1759, Mr. Welshoffer being the witness; died January 4, 1817; married, February 21, 1786, by Rev. Philip Otterbein, to Catharine Elizabeth Welsh, who died November 12, 1842, aged about seventy-four years,* and was probably buried by the side of her husband at Green Hill Cemetery, Spring Garden Township.

Jacob Small, under the instruction of his father, learned carpentry, and, being endowed with much ability, was very successful in business. The building of the steeple of the German Reformed Church was intrusted to him and his brother Henry, in 1799 or 1800.

On his plantation, two miles from York, on the York and Peachbottom Ferry road, where he lived for many years, he was actively engaged in milling and in the operation of a distillery.

From 1804 to 1808 he was a director of the poor,† but otherwise took small part in public affairs.

Jacob Small was regarded at the time of his death as "a valuable citizen, a good neighbor, and an honest upright man."‡ He died intestate, and letters of administration on his estate were granted January 24, 1817, to John Small, Jacob Small, and Peter Small.§

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF JACOB SMALL, SR., OF YORK TOWNSHIP.

"A true and perfect Inventory and Appraisement of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Small, at the time of his death.

Distillery	\$160.00
3 Hogsheads and 3 barrels	8.00
1 Cradle	2.00
Pair of bellows and sundry black-smith articles	30.00
1 old Chest75
1 Looking Glass50
2 Bedsteads and bedding	20.00
1 Stove	18.00
4 Sets of Bells	8.00
10 Bags	8.00
1 Chest75
50 Bushels of Rye, at \$1.25 per bushel	62.50
20 Bushels of Wheat, at \$2.50 per bushel	50.00
30 Bushels of Rye, at \$1.25 per bushel	37.50

* York Gazette.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.¹

§ Bond Book 2 E, p. 404.

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1 Lot of carpenter tools	\$3.00
1 Lot augers	3.50
2 Cross-cut saws	2.50
3 Hatchets	1.50
1 Lot of Old Iron	2.50
Maul and wedges	1.50
3 Axes	3.00
1 Jack Screw	3.00
1 Lot of chains	4.00
6 Rakes	1.00
1 Lot of Dung and Hay Forks	2.50
2 Grind stones and 1 Sledge	7.00
2 Grubbing Hoes and 3 Shovels	3.00
2 Wagons	100.00
1 Lot of Joists	12.00
Saw Logs and Hauck	18.00
1 Horse Block	100.00
1 Horse Dragoon	40.00
1 Horse Ned	120.00
1 Horse, 2 years old	40.00
1 Horse, 3 years old	50.00
4 Cows, at \$18.00 per Cow	72.00
1 Bull	10.00
6 Heifers at \$6.66 per Heifer	40.00
Sow and Pigs	8.00
1 Wind Mill and Cutting Bench	17.00
Horse Gears	16.00
Cow Chains and Sundry	4.00
Wagon Cloth	5.00
1 Plow and Harrow	5.00
Apple Mill and trough	8.00
1 Sled and Old Tub	2.00
1 Copper Kettle	15.00
Lot of Tubs	15.00
3 Choppers	3.00
Basket and Sundries	4.00
2 Steelyards	3.00
1 Brass and Iron Kettle	3.00
1 Cutting Bench	2.00
1 Ten plate Stove and Pipe	20.00
1 Clock	70.00
1 Desk and Book Case	25.00
Looking Glass	3.00
10 Pictures	3.00

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1 Corner Cupboard	\$16.00
Lot of Books of different authors	8.00
1 Diamond	4.00
1 Lot of Crockery-ware	15.00
1 Walnut Breakfast Table	3.00
1 Dozen Silver Tea-spoons	8.00
1 Dressing Table	3.00
25 Chairs	25.00
½ Dozen New Chairs	9.00
1 Breakfast Table	5.00
1 Looking Glass with a Gilt Frame	10.00
1 Pair Fire Hounds	5.00
1 Desk	12.00
Carpet	10.00
Waiters and Tin Bread Baskets	3.00
1 Bed and Bedsteads, double	20.00
1 Bed and Bedsteads, single	10.00
10 Plate Stove and Pipe	9.00
61 Yards of Carpet	43.00
1 Lot of Tinware, Baskets, etc.	8.00
1 Copper Kettle	8.00
3 Brass Kettles and 3 Brass Candle Sticks	15.00
2 Copper Kettles	5.00
1 Lot of Iron Pots	5.00
5 Coffee Mills	5.00
1 Ten Plate Stove and Pipe	20.00
1 Lot Pewter Plates, etc.	10.00
1 Kitchen Cupboard	8.00
1 Kitchen Cupboard	4.00
4 Frying Pans and Iron Ladies, etc.	6.00
Crockery-ware	5.00
1 Kitchen Table and 1 Dining Table	6.00
2 Kitchen Benches	1.00
2 Stone Jugs	2.00
3 Pot Hooks	4.00
Pair of Fire Tongs and Shovel	2.00
6 Pots of Hog's Lard	8.00
800 lbs. of Pork	60.00
Hay ladders, etc.	3.00
1 Curtain-Bed and Bedstead, etc.	50.00
1 Common Bed and Bedstead, etc.	30.00
2 Chests	5.00
1 Case of Drawers	6.00
Flax	5.00

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Saddle Bags	\$3.00
6 Bread Baskets and Sundry Articles	5.00
1 Saddle, Bridle and Clothes lines	5.00
Lot of Carpenter Tools	6.00
1 Demijohn	1.00
3 Pairs of Scales	3.00
Lot of Spinning and cotton Wheels	8.00
1 Lot of Sickles	3.00
Corn	75.00
26 Pots of Apple Butter	26.00
1 Pine Kitchen Table	1.50
60 Bushels of Clover Seed at \$10. per Bushel	600.00
1 Camp Curtain Bed and Bedstead	40.00
1 Common Bed and Bedstead	30.00
1 Bureau	10.00
1 Dressing Table and Tea Boards	3.00
1 Chest	3.50
1 Common Bed and Bedstead	35.00
2 Common Beds and Bedsteads	70.00
1 Common Bed and Bedstead	20.00
2 Tables	3.00
1 Walnut Bureau	10.00
Table Cloths and Sundry Articles	25.00
Table Cloths and Sundry Articles	18.00
1 Single Bed and Bedstead	10.00
9 Acres of Grain in the Ground	90.00
Hay	15.00
1 Wheel barrow	2.00
7 Barrels and 1 Pipe of Vinegar	20.00
Lot of Old Barrels	3.00
Screw Tools	2.00
Flat Irons	3.00
Bonds due Peter Small at all [et al?] with interest due from the first day of April, A.D., 1815	28.57
5 notes due from Joseph Small	113.55
Bond due from Nicholas Diehl with interest from the first day of De- cember, 1815	135.00
Cash	70.00
Linen Shirts, Clothes, etc.	100.00
Balance on due from Christian Landis	18.00
20 Cords of Wood at \$1.75 per cord	35.00
Total	\$3429.62

Genealogical Records of George Small

[Endorsed:]

“ January 24, 1817.
Inventory of the
Estate of Jacob Small,
Deceased, Amounting to
\$3429.62

1817.”

The administrators of Jacob Small, deceased, of York Township, offered his personal property at public sale February 6, 1817,* followed on March 20, 1817, by the sale of a complete distillery and personal property at the dwelling on the plantation in York Township.†

Next appears the following notice, October 30, 1817:

“ John, Jacob and Lydia Small, heirs, and representatives of Jacob Small, deceased, offer for sale a valuable mill and plantation, late the property of Jacob Small, deceased, situate in York Township, on the road leading to Peach Bottom Ferry, within two miles of the Borough of York. The mill property consists of a grist mill, clover mill, saw and plaster mills. The plantation consists of about 84 acres of good land, a large two story brick house, large switzer barn, still house, a good well of water, besides a running stream conveyed by pipes, orchard and other improvements. Also a plantation of 92 acres adjacent to above.” ‡

Children of Jacob and Catharine Elizabeth Schmahl:

- 68. Jacob Schmahl⁴.
- 69. John Schmahl⁴.
- 70. Lydia Schamhl⁴.

36. Johannes Schmahl⁵ (Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born November 1, 1762; baptized on the 21st of the same month in the German Reformed Church, at York; witness, Johannes Schmahl; died December 12, 1811; married Phillipena ——. According to the *York Gazette*, Phillipena Small died on April 25, 1838, aged seventy-three years, nine months, and twenty-three days. Her tombstone at Prospect Hill erroneously gives the date of her death as April 27, and her age as seventy-two years.

John Small, following the custom of the family, began business as a carpenter, but for many years operated a coach factory on North George Street, where the *Press* building now stands.

He was a prominent member of the Reformed Church, in which he served for some years as an elder.

Having been successful in business, he died possessed of considerable property. The *York Record* noted his death as follows:

* *York Gazette*.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

Genealogical Records of George Small

"Died on Thursday, December 12, 1811, in this borough, Mr. John Small, coachmaker.

"In his death his family lost an excellent parent and the community a useful member, but while the feeling of affection claims the tribute due to the memory of a parent and friend, a bereaved family has cause for consolation, that he has bequeathed to them an example of the greatest usefulness as a citizen, and of the purest integrity."

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Small were granted December 21, 1811, to John Small and Jacob Small.*

Children of John and Philipena Small:

71. Joseph Small⁶.
72. Elizabeth Small⁶.
73. Catharine Small⁶.
74. Anna Maria Small⁶.
75. Enos Small⁶.
76. William Small⁶.

37. **George Schmahl⁵** (Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born April 28, 1767; baptized the following 9th of June, as John George Schmahl, by Rev. Philip Otterbein; witnesses, Jacob Welshoffer and Mrs. Otterbein, wife of the officiating clergyman; died September 4, 1838; married, November 24, 1792, Anna Maria Albright, born 1766; died January 20, 1840; daughter of Philip and Anna Maria Albright.

George Small was educated in the school attached to the German Reformed Church of York. When about seventeen years of age he began business with his father, with whom he continued until the attainment of his majority. Then, with some financial assistance from his parents, he established a cabinet-making business, in connection with which, after a few years, he opened a lumber-yard on North George Street. The firm of George Small & Co. had considerable success in bridge- and house-building.

That he was an architect of no small ability is evidenced by a number of buildings designed and built by him, among which may be mentioned the Almshouse, the Globe Tavern, and the German Lutheran Church. In the latter the old spiral pulpit and panelled galleries, with the other woodwork; all of which have unfortunately been superseded by a modern and less interesting finishing, were doubtless constructed in the shop of George Small. The steeple of this building, which in architectural beauty is second only to that of the German Reformed Church, gives proof of his skill.

In 1816 George Small organized the York Water Company, with the following Board of Directors: John Barnitz, George Spangler, Martin Danner, Abraham Gartman, John Demuth, Peter Schmahl, Christian Lanius, George Small, and David Cassat. He continued a member of the Board until the time of his

* Will Book M, p. 358, York.

Genealogical Records of George Small

death. The company now has a capital of \$1,500,000, and a plant with reservoirs of sufficient capacity to supply one hundred thousand people.

"The Codorus Navigation Company was also an ornament of the genius of George Small."* The *York Gazette* gives the following account of this corporation:

"CODORUS NAVIGATION.

"Books for subscription for the stock were opened on Monday the 25th of May, 1829, from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock P.M., at the Court-House, also at the store of George Small and Son, Treas., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the same hours. The Stock was divided into 1200 shares at par value of \$50 per share. Five dollars were required to be paid on each share at the time of subscription.

"NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.

"Jacob Spangler, Jonathan Jessop, Daniel D. Dunn, George Small, John Barnitz, Jacob Eichelberger, Clement Stillinger, John Demuth, George Laucks, Michael Doudel, Charles A. Morris, John Mayer.

"The books were duly opened, and in one day two hundred and forty shares were taken. By the first of September a sufficient number of shares had been taken to insure a charter. Bids for construction were received, and contract awarded September, 1830, to Messrs. George Wasson, Henry Chalres, Solomon Ruthrauff and Christian Hildebrand for \$47,350. Work was completed after several years.

"The Codorus Creek has been rendered navigable for arks, rafts, etc., from its mouth to the Borough of York, a distance of about ten miles. This improvement was completed in 1833, and is the property of a chartered association called the 'Codorus Navigation Company.'

"This Navigation will no doubt tend very much to the advantage and prosperity of the Borough of York, affording a cheap and safe passage for lumber, coal, etc., from the Susquehanna to the Borough.

"In the Spring of the present year immense quantities of lumber and coal, and several large arks of grain were brought to the Borough of York through this new medium, and, so far as an opportunity has been had to test the utility of the work, it has more than fulfilled the expectations of its most sanguine friends." †

This Company went into liquidation shortly after the advent of the railroad.

George Small was an incorporator and director in the York and Baltimore Turnpike Company, the York Haven and Harrisburg Bridge Turnpike Company, and the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company. (Newspaper Files.)

He was the first named of the Commissioners appointed to incorporate the York and Maryland Line Railroad Company, at the present time a part of the main system of the Northern Central. (Newspaper Files.)

* Rupp's History of York County.

† Glossbrenner's History of York County.

Genealogical Records of George Small

The following letter is of interest in this connection :

“ GEORGE WINCHESTER, ESQ.,

“ Baltimore, Maryland :

“ SIR,—Yours of the 16th inst. proposing several questions relative to the Rail Road and C. is now before me. Previous to the reception of your letter I had given the subject little consideration ; and not having had much time since, the information I will be able to give will be very unsatisfactory. Your first question relates to the number of towns which could probably be brought to a depot at the Mary S. line from York, Cumberland & Franklin. Heretofore little or none of the produce of Franklin has passed through this place to the Balto. market. Cumberland and Perry have sent a good deal. Though since the Union Canal has been in operation a diversion has taken place, and a good many farmers have disposed of their produce at Middleton, Columbia & C. Even some of the farmers of our County have sold at the last mentioned places ; but if facilities of transportation were offered all this trade would undoubtedly return to its former channel ; and an increase could with certainty be calculated on. I have inquired of the lady that keeps the first Gate and she informs that they take in about \$1500. annually, though they only receive half toll. When trade is brisk they have counted 50 wagons some days—these are principally from our immediate neighborhood, a few from the upper part of the County. Many wagons get upon the turnpike below this Gate. From this data the Board could perhaps form a more correct estimate than myself. I would suppose that not less than 10,000 tons are taken from this neighborhood to Balto.

“ Second question as to the price of transportation from Columbia or Y. Haven to the line say 28 miles. The present price to Balto. from York is between \$6 and \$7. 28 miles would be little more than half the distance and the price might be put down at about \$3.50 or \$6 per ton.

“ The third question as to the number of tons of goods actually brought or which would be brought in the event of a Rail Road line. To this I would answer that the quantity of goods of every kind wanted for the immediate consumption of the population trading to Balto. on the Turnpike road is very great, and must make up many tons. But in the event of a Rail Road the quantity transported will be much increased, particularly if houses could be established in York for the purchase of Produce and the supplying of return goods. In the latter event it is probable that all the trade from the neighborhood of Hanover, Abbottstown, Berlin and as far west as Gettysburg—so likewise from some parts of Franklin, Cumberland & Perry would find its way to Balto. by means of the Rail Road. Taking these things into consideration it is highly probable that your estimate of 75000 tons descending and 30000 ascending trade is not too large.

“ As to the probability of a charter for a Road to the line, in any event, you will probably be as well able to judge as myself, having yourself ascertained the sentiments of our Legislature on this subject. At present it is doubtful whether we could obtain anything which would divert the trade from Phila. A

Genealogical Records of George Small

private road is much talked of here and the ground it is supposed, could be easily obtained from the line to York. From this to Y. Haven, it is supposed greater difficulties would be met with, owing to some of the farmers whose farms lie on the route the road would take. But this difficulty might be overcome by rendering the Codorus navigable. The Legislature this winter received a law for this purpose. Perhaps this would answer if we cannot do better—and if we could obtain the privilege of making a short cross cut of 2 or 3 miles and thus unite the York Haven Canal with the Codorus it would be still more advantageous.

“The above I know is very imperfect and will not afford much information. I expect to be in Balto. soon, when I shall talk more fully to you on the subject.

“Yours

“Respectfully,

“GEORGE SMALL.

“YORK, April 22, 1829.”

From 1794 until 1809 George Small resided on the west side of North George Street, half a block from Centre Square, and from 1809 until his death on the northeast corner of Centre Square. It may be of interest to note here some of the town property owned by him.

On June 4, 1794, he purchased from John Schall, for £109, the lot where for a number of years was his residence.*

On June 15, 1789, from John Grier, for sixty-five dollars, lot No. 17.

On May 8, 1802, from the same, for £120, lot No. 18.† Lots 17 and 18 were bounded on the west by South Duke Street; on the east by a twenty-foot alley; on the south by lot owned by Nathaniel Leitner; and on the north by Philadelphia Street. This property remained in the family for nearly one hundred years.

On March 31, 1804, was purchased of Solomon Schmuck for £1000, the northern half of lot No. 49.‡

On April 28, 1809, a patent was granted by John and Richard Penn for lot No. 55, lying on the northeast corner of Centre Square, to George Small and Elizabeth Billmyer, for which they paid £21 7s. 3d. § This was probably granted on payment of back quit-rents.

By a deed bearing the same date as the patent, Andrew Billmyer conveyed this same lot, No. 55, to George Small for £1300. ||

(This payment was in pounds and not in dollars, as has heretofore been supposed.)

On November 3, 1808, the administrators of the estate of Conrad Laub sold to George Small, for £805 16s., sixteen acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches of land in York Township, joining lands of the heirs of John Hay, John Grier, John Small, and the Almshouse farm. ¶

* Deed Book K K, p. 471.

‡ Deed Book T T, p. 529.

† Deed Book Q Q, p. 56.

|| Deed Book 2 W, p. 343.

‡ Deed Book R R, p. 115.

¶ Deed Book 2 W, p. 347.

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On May 2, 1809, John and Richard Penn conveyed to George Small, lot No. 18, subject to a quit-rent, for £16 10s. 3d. *

In the year 1728 George Small purchased from Charles A. Morris the farm adjoining property of the heirs of Jacob Small, in Spring Garden Township, † and on April 1, 1831, for fifty dollars Samuel Landes granted George Small & Son the right to dig a race through his property. It is stated in the deed that George Small & Son were about to build a flour-mill.

Later this mill was operated by George Small in conjunction with the firms of George Small & Sons and of P. A. & S. Small. The product of the mill, both flour and cereals, was shipped, by way of Baltimore and New York, to England.

The early history of the business houses of George Small & Sons and P. A. & S. Small, established in 1808, is best given in brief by extracts from the *York Gazette*. ‡

November 14, 1816. "New iron store—George Small—At the north east corner of the Court House, in the borough of York, respectfully acquaints the public that he has received and will constantly keep on hand a large and general assortment of Bar Iron, Crowley steel, English and American Blister steel, iron hoops and nail rods, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices. His bar iron being from Mr. Curtin's forge, Centre County, needs no recommendation, and it is known to be of superior quality and he will warrant it as such. All purchasers on trial not finding it so, are at liberty to return it."

May 8, 1817. "Small and Morris very respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have formed a co-partnership in the hardware line and are now opening at the north east corner of the Court House, in the borough of York, a general assortment of iron mongery, cutlery, plated and tinned soldery, brass and japanned ware, etc., grain and grass scythes, German scythes, American patent straw knives, German cutting knives, long and short handle frying pans, mill saws, cross cut do, anvils of various sizes, vices of do, do, waldrons, hand panel tenant lock and wood do—a complete assortment of files, a do, do, of hinges, a do, do, of screws, a do, do, of cabinet furniture, Mounting Till, cupboard, chest, door, pad and stock locks, chisels and gouges, assorted braces and bits, assorted,—sad irons, wire,—pen and pocket knives, single and double blades, knives and forks, tea and table spoons, scissors and razors, &c., &c., bed screws, trace and halter chains, a complete assortment of planes and plane irons, sheet iron, do. brass, iron dipper and straining webs, best Crowley, American cast steel, nail rods, hoop iron, also an assortment of warranted bar iron celebrated for its goodness and expect daily a further supply, which when received, will make their assortment of bar iron as complete as any in the State. Also an assortment of paints. They intend to keep constantly on hand groceries, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices. May 1, 1817."

* Deed Book 2 W. p. 345.

† Deed Book 3 Z, p. 519.

‡ The files of the Gazette from 1808 to 1816 are missing.

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June 27, 1820. "Small and Morris have dissolved their partnership by mutual consent, while they take this method of expressing their unfeigned thanks to their former customers for their generous encouragement since in business, they at the same time call upon those in arrears to discharge their dues. All persons having demands against them will please present their accounts for settlement. George Small, Charles A. Morris, York, June 24, 1827."

"George Small respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general that he has taken his son Philip Small into partnership, and that the business will be conducted as usual at the old stand under the firm name of George Small & Son."

June 28, 1825. "George Small & Son, Having taken Samuel Small into partnership, the business in future will be conducted at the old stand under the firm name of George Small & Sons. George Small & Son take this opportunity of returning thanks to their friends and customers and as it is important that their late business should be brought to a close as speedily as possible they request those who have accounts with them to call and settle."

July 1, 1833. "The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George Small and Sons has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted on the books of the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts. The business will be continued under the firm name of P. A. & S. Small."

Until 1835 or 1840, most of the hardware was imported by the firm directly from Birmingham and Sheffield, England.

"Codorus Navigation—Two arks of wheat, 3000 bushels, arrived for George Small & Sons, May 20, 1834." *

George Small, being a public spirited man, constantly advocated judicious town and county improvements and the establishment of closer relations with other places as a means of increasing the growth of York town and its improvement both financially and intellectually.

The newspaper files show him frequently acting as chairman and president at public meetings. The only political office he held was that of chief Burgess of York, to which he was elected May 5, 1829.

On December 30, 1808, he was made a trustee of the historical York County Academy, which numbered among its board James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Thomas Hartley, who was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution. During the latter years of his life he held the position of president of this body. †

He was also for many years the president of the Orphean Society. †

Notwithstanding his social and business engagements, George Small devoted a large part of his attention to the affairs of the German Reformed Church. For many years he was a member of its council, treasurer of the synod, superintendent of its Sunday-school, and leader of the choir. The latter, it may be interesting to note, was composed, in the year 1800, of the following members: Jacob Doll,

* York Gazette.

† Academy Records.

‡ York Gazette.

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John Doll, Martin Frey, Peter Small, Henry Small, Benjamin Beitzel, Joseph Small, John Pickel, Joseph Welshans, Jacob Spangler, and William Harwig. George Small, leader.*

Those who knew him best often heard George Small say, "It was neither affliction nor fear of punishment which brought me to repentance and a Christian life." His death was considered a general calamity to the community. Rev. Cares, of the Reformed Church, said of him, "I have lost the pillar of my church." The Rev. Dr. Cathcart, of the Presbyterian Church, said, "He was as near perfect as any man I ever knew, a gentleman and a Christian."

In appearance George Small was tall and heavily built. His son Samuel was said to bear a striking resemblance to him.

"Mrs. George Small, a lady of many virtues," † survived her husband but a short time. They were buried side by side in the graveyard of the Reformed Church. The bodies were afterwards removed to Prospect Hill and reinterred in the lot owned by Dr. Alexander Small. The following comments on the death of George Small are taken from the issues of the press at the time of its occurrence:

York Gazette, September 4, 1838. "Died very suddenly on Tuesday, Mr. George Small, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of this place, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Small had been for several hours preceding his death at his mill about a mile from the Borough, and while there was supposed to be in his usual health. He left the mill on horse-back—at about three o'clock in the afternoon and had proceeded but a short distance towards home when he was seen to dismount and lie down near the road. The workmen hastened to the spot, found him insensible, and in a few minutes he expired. His death is attributed to an apoplectic stroke. The deceased was for many years well known here and elsewhere as a hardware merchant in extensive business; and was always distinguished for his probity as a business man, while he was respected and esteemed for his strict performance of the duties devolving upon him in all the various moral and social relations of his prolonged life."

Another obituary notice gives the following:

"Died, at York, Pennsylvania, on the 4th inst., very suddenly, Mr. George Small, for a number of years the Treasurer of the Synod of the German Reformed Church, in the seventy-second year of his age. The deceased rose in the morning in usual health, and after breakfast rode, as he was in the habit of doing, to his mill, a short distance from town. He returned at noon, complained somewhat of a pain about the chest, but ate a hearty dinner, after which he again rode to the mill, and having attended to some business, said he felt unwell and believed he would return home. He mounted his horse and left, and a short time after he was found at the side of the road, his horse standing by him, and was taken up and borne to the house a lifeless corpse.

* Lewis Miller's Books.

† York Recorder.

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"Mr. Small was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of York. He 'was diligent in business,' and decidedly a man of enterprise. As husband, he was most kind; as parent, most tender; as neighbor, obliging; as friend, most true; and as such will long retain a place in the memory of all who knew him.

"But he deserves especially to be held up as an example in his connection with the church. For a great many years, and up to the time of his death, he was the leader of the choir in the German Reformed Church in that place. In the prayer-meeting and Bible-class (one or the other of which he attended on nearly every evening of the week,) he delighted: they were the element in which he lived. When it was on one occasion suggested to him, by a friend, whether there was not danger of so multiplying evening prayer-meetings, as to neglect one's other business, he replied, 'Make it a rule to rise two hours earlier in the morning and you will have sufficient time to attend to both.' This was his rule. As a supporter of the congregation to which he belonged, and the various religious and benevolent enterprises of the day, he was liberal, and ever ready to furnish the bearer of his contributions with new arguments and incentives to prosecute his work.

"Especially was he interested in the Sunday-School. He was not satisfied, as too many of his age and circumstances are, with saying, 'It is a good thing, but let the young attend to it;' he showed the interest he felt by personally engaging in it. He was, up to the time of his death, the acting superintendent of the Sunday-school of the congregation of which he was a member; and but two days previous stood yet in the presence of that school, leading in the work of praise, exhorting the scholars and supplicating a throne of grace with and for them. No one was ever more punctual and delighted more in the performance of his duties as superintendent; and none, perhaps, ever was more esteemed as such, by the scholars and those associated with him. How truly they loved him is seen in the sadness which still marks every countenance.

"He left behind him a bereaved consort, four children and a very numerous circle of friends, to lament his death as their loss, and a whole congregation deeply sensible of being deprived of the services of a most valuable member; but while they and we mourn over the suddenness, and the painful circumstances of his death, he, we have every reason to believe, rejoices in immortal vigor, where 'sorrow and death never come.'"

No account of the real estate of George Small was filed, as the settlement was perfectly satisfactory to all the heirs. Among the county property which he owned may be mentioned the "Spring Garden Farm" and the "Vinegar Place." After the settlement of the estate it was discovered that the revenues bequeathed to the widow were not so large as had been anticipated; the heirs accordingly, by a private agreement, added five thousand dollars to her portion.

WILL OF GEORGE SMALL.

"I, George Small, of the borough and county of York and State of Pennsylvania, store keeper, being in good health of body and mind, do, in and by these

Genealogical Records of George Small

presents and, on the fourth day of February and in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Three, make my last will and testament.

“ I direct my executors, hereinafter named, to pay my debts.

“ I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Anna Mary, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to be paid to her by my executors as soon after my decease as possible and at all events within forty days of her widowhood.

“ I give and devise to my said wife, my dwelling house and lot with the appurtenances and also my garden home and lot with the appurtenances for and during the term of her natural life, and all the use, rents, issues and profits of the same, she paying the taxes and keeping the same in repair.

“ I direct my executors, as soon as may be after my decease, to raise out of my estate the sum of Two thousand dollars, which they are directed to put into the hands of such person as she shall direct and appoint as her trustee, which trustee shall put that sum out to interest, in safe hands or funds, which interest shall be paid by him to my said wife annually, or as often as such trustee shall receive it during her life.

“ I also direct that my said wife shall take the furniture which I shall have at my death, as much as she shall choose.

“ I authorize and direct my executors to sell all my real and personal estate which I shall have at my death except what I have herein otherwise disposed of, as soon after my death as shall be convenient and the money arising from such sales, and such money as I shall have on hand outstanding, after my debts and the legacies aforesaid shall have been paid, shall be divided into four equal parts or shares, one for each of my children: Philip A. Small, Samuel Small, Alexander Small and Cassandra, intermarried with Charles A. Morris, and after the death of my wife I direct that my sons Philip and Samuel may take my dwelling house and lot with the appurtenances and my garden lot and house with the appurtenances at a fair valuation made by three disinterested and impartial men, to be appointed by my children, viz., one by my two sons last mentioned, one by my son Alexander and one by my daughter Cassandra and her husband.

“ If either of my sons Philip or Samuel shall decline to have the same at the appraisement the other may take. If both refuse Alexander may take, and if all refuse then the same shall be sold by my executors and the money arising from such sale, and also two thousand dollars which I have herein directed to be put into the hands of a trustee shall be equally divided into four shares, one for each of my children aforesaid and the same shall be paid to them by my executors.

“ It is my will that if I shall be in trade at the time of my decease in partnership with any one, my share of the stock shall not be sold at public sale with my other personal property but shall be sold at a fair price to the surviving partner or partners, or in case this cannot be done, the same may be disposed of by my executors at their discretion.

“ It is also my will that whatever part or share of my estate shall by this my will fall to my daughter Cassandra shall be retained by my executors, who

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shall pay to her or her husband the interest thereof, punctually, for and during the natural life of my said daughter, and after her death the principal sum shall be equally divided among my surviving children, or the lawful representatives of such as shall have been deceased, if one solely, if more in equal shares, provided, however, that if my daughter Cassandra shall leave lawful issue at her death her share shall go to and belong to such issue as if she had died possessed of the same in her own right.

"I nominate and appoint my two sons Philip A. Small and Samuel Small and my son-in-law Charles A. Morris the executors of this my last will and testament.

"I revoke all other wills by me heretofore made.

"Witness my hand and seal the day and year within written.

(Signed) "GEORGE SMALL." [SEAL]

Witnesses: H. H. Cassat and J. Smith.

"The foregoing written as the last will and testament of George Small the testator is this day resigned, resealed and republished as the last will and testament of the testator in the presence of the subscribing witnesses done the 26th day of August, A.D. 1829.

(Signed) "GEORGE SMALL." [SEAL]

Witnesses: Charles A. Barnitz and J. Schmuck.

"This instrument is this day signed, sealed and republished by George Small as his last will and testament in the presence of us the fourth day of August, A.D. 1832.

"HENRY KING

"JARED B. SON.

(Signed) "GEORGE SMALL." [SEAL]

The will was probated January 21, 1839.*

"A true and just inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of George Small, late of the borough of York, taken this 4th day of February, A.D. 1839, by

JOHN VOGLESONG
GEORGE S. MORRIS.

Item No. 1. 12 Chairs, 2 card tables looking glass in front room upstairs	\$85.00
Item No. 2. Furniture corner room upstairs	50.00

* Will Book S, p. 6, York, Pennsylvania.

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Item No. 3. Furniture in next room	\$65.00
Item No. 4. Furniture next	50.00
Item No. 5. Furniture above kitchen	25.00
Item No. 6. Furniture	10.00
Item No. 7. Furniture Front parlor down stairs	70.00
Kitchen	20.00
Cellar	5.00
Note	17,000.00
Note	100.00
1 Share York & Baltimore Turnpike	5.00
12 Water Stock	300.00
4 Wrightsville & York Railroad	40.00
1 York Haven & Harrisburg Turnpike	1.00
Entry and stair carpeting	15.00
1 Share York & Gettysburg Turnpike	5.00
On account of Small & Morris	44.00
1 Eight day clock	30.00
	\$17,920.00

“ Sworn to on the 26th day of July, A.D. 1839, by John Voglesong and George S. Morris.”

The following letter was written by a life-long friend of the family, to Philip A. and Samuel Small after the death of their father:

“ MARGARETTA, September, 11, 1838.

“ MY DEAR FRIENDS,—Permit me so to intrude upon your sorrow as to express the deep regret with which I learned the death of your worthy Father. A duty which I should earlier have performed, but for a severe indisposition under which I have been laboring for a week past.

“ Our sympathy will never fill the vacuum created by the removal of one who held the place of your venerable father in society but more particularly in his own family. It is there the stroke falls heaviest.

“ As time rolls on society changes, others rise up and take the place of those who have gone from the stage of life. The regrets and sympathies of friends are forgotten and the affections are drawn into new channels—but not so in the family where an aged and venerable head is removed. The widow is left to spend the remainder of her days in solitude—those objects which heretofore lent their charms to make the path of life sweet, now serve only to remind her of the chasm which has been made—and nothing but the sweet consolations of that Religion which has taught us that in the World of Spirits there will be a reunion where we shall know even as we are known, can support a soul in these hours of affliction. To *you* my friends this loss is irreparable, his wisdom and experience

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were of importance to you in your business and while you were thus receiving his counsel, it was with confidence that you could rely upon it, for coming from one who had no sordid wishes to gratify or mercenary ends to accomplish, but whose happiness and prosperity was promoted in proportion as he advanced yours.

“Your affliction was made the heavier from the circumstances of his death—together with the suddenness of it, for his health and robust constitution would naturally lead us to suppose he might live to a great age, but we are taught by our Divine Master and constant experience that ‘The battle is not to the strong nor the race to the swiftest,’ that ‘His ways are not our ways,’ that death comes to all and that the robust, strong and hearty constitution shares alike with him who has never known health.

“I have not written these incoherent lines to open afresh your wounds but to express my deep sympathy in your loss and can only add that the balm which alone can heal your wounds is found in submitting to the will of Him who has sent this affliction and who does all things well—My sincere and ardent prayer for you is that you have grace given to be enabled to say in imitation of our Savior, ‘Thy will, not mine, be done.’

“Believe me, Very affectionately,

“Your friend,

“H. Y. SLAYMAKER.”

Children of George and Anna Maria Small:

- 77. **Cassandra Small**⁶, born December 4, 1793; died July 29, 1872; married Rev. Charles A. Morris.
- 78. **Isaias Small**⁶, born November 23, 1795; died young.
- 79. **Philip Albright Small**⁶, born March 6, 1797; died April 3, 1875; married Sarah Bartow Latimer.
- 80. **Samuel Small**⁶, born July 25, 1799; died July 14, 1885; married Isabel Cassat.
- 81. **Alexander Small**⁶, born March 8, 1805; died June 8, 1862; unmarried.

38. **Michael Schmahl**⁵ (Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born December 16, 1769; baptized January 12, 1770, by Rev. Philip Otterbein. He married and had six children, whose names are unknown.

Michael Small removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he carried on a sugar refinery. His business failure late in life is attributed to the extravagance of others.

39. **Joseph Schmahl**⁵ (Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born February 23, 1772; baptized April 17, 1772; died September 8, 1855; married (1), March 18, 1798, by Rev. Philip Otterbein, to Elizabeth Etter, who was buried in the grave yard of Frey's Church in Windsor Township.

His second marriage was on March 11, 1813, to Elizabeth Krone, of Windsor Township,* who was buried at Fissel's Church, near Glen Rock, York County. Joseph Small was buried at Prospect Hill, but no stone marks the spot.

* Reformed Church Records.

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Joseph Small appears to have been a carpenter by trade, but in his younger days frequently changed both his residence and his profession, for tradition states that at one time he carried on the saddlery business, and at another that of a tin-smith.

In 1836 he was elected to serve for four years as Commissioner of York County.*

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Etter) Small:

- 82. Charles Small^o.
- 83. Henry Small^o.
- 84. Josiah Small^o.
- 85. Louisa Small^o.
- 86. Susanna Small^o.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Krone) Small:

- 87. George Small^o.
- 88. John Small^o.
- 89. John Krone Small^o.
- 90. Anna Mary Small^o.
- 91. Catharine Small^o.
- 92. Cassandra Small^o.
- 93. Sarah Small^o.
- 94. Elizabeth Small^o.
- 95. Benjamin Small^o.
- 96. George Krone Small^o.
- 97. Philip Edmond Small^o.

40. Peter Schmahl^s (Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born about 1774; died April 29, 1823; married (1), April 27, 1797, Anna Maria Spangler, who died April 11, 1816, aged thirty-six years and ten months; (2) Lucinda —, who, after his death, in 1824, married George Ilgenfritz.

Peter Small and his wife Anna Maria were buried in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church of York. Their bodies were removed in 1850 to Prospect Hill.†

Peter Small for many years carried on the carpentry business. He was associated with his brothers Henry and George in the building of the Almshouse, the Lutheran church, etc.

On February 6, 1803, the Legislature authorized the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor of York County. Peter Small was one of those appointed to select the site for the building.‡

In 1803, when a lottery was formed to raise money to liquidate the debt

* York Gazette.

† The large stone which marked the grave of Peter Small was borrowed some years ago by a candy manufacturer, who to the present time has neglected to return it.

‡ Rupp's History of York County, p. 652.

Genealogical Records of George Small

incurred by the rebuilding of the German Reformed Church, which had been destroyed by fire in 1799, Peter Small was one of the commissioners.*

He was elected Commissioner of York County in 1811; appointed postmaster at York, 1814, 1815, 1817, and 1821; was a member of the Legislature in 1814, and assistant burgess of York in 1816-17.† In 1813 he was a member of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania militia. ‡ He was a member of the first board of managers of the York Water Company § in 1816.

Letters of administration on his estate were granted May 2, 1823, to George Small and George Spangler.

Children of Peter and Anna Maria Small:

- 98. Daniel Small^o.
- 99. Margaret Maria Small^o.
- 100. John Small^o.
- 101. David Small^o.

Children of Peter and Lucinda Small:

- 102. Sarah Ann Small^o.
- 103. William Henry Small^o.

41. Heinrich Schmahl^o (Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born December 15, 1777; baptized March 20, 1778, in the German Reformed Church; died May 7, 1849; married, February 20, 1806, Mary Ebert, born July 25, 1788; died December 25, 1835. Both he and his wife were buried at Prospect Hill.

Henry Small was a builder, and was associated with his brothers in the erection of a number of the well-known buildings of York, to which reference has been made elsewhere.

He was a member of the same company, in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, in which his brother Peter was enrolled, in 1813. || On May 4, 1818, he was elected an assistant burgess of York. ¶

From the *York Gazette* is taken the following notice of his death:

"Mr. Henry Small, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this County, died very suddenly yesterday at the residence of his son Mr. Killian Small, in Spring Garden. He was as well as usual, we understand, in the morning, and while engaged in some light work in the yard, sank to the ground and in a few minutes expired. He was about 73 years of age. His brother, the late George Small, died in about the same manner ten years ago."

Children of Henry and Mary Small:

- 104. Killian Small^o.
- 105. George Small^o.

* York Gazette.
‡ Ibid.

† Newspaper files.
|| Ibid

‡ York Gazette.
¶ Ibid.

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Seventh Generation

77. Cassandra Small^o (George³, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1793; baptized January 19, 1794; died without issue, July 29, 1872; married Rev. Charles A. Morris.*

Mrs. Morris, who was educated at a local school, was honorary superintendent of the Sunday-school of St. Paul's Lutheran Church for many years, and on the founding of the Orphans' Home became the president of the board of managers, which position she held until the time of her death.

In her interest in public affairs Mrs. Morris was in advance of the majority of the women of her day. A charming personality and benevolence endeared her to the community at large, and she is still, after the lapse of many years, affectionately recalled by many. The following notices express the love and esteem in which she was held:

"MRS. CASSANDRA MORRIS.—On Monday last full of years, and in the hope of a blessed immortality, passed away from earth, Mrs. Cassandra Morris, wife of the venerable Chas. A. Morris, Esq. Mrs. Morris had passed beyond the three score and ten years allotted to mortals, and was nearly four score at the time of her death. She was a lady who illustrated by her daily life, the beauties of that holy religion that she professed, and showed 'by her walk and conversation, that she had been with Jesus and learned of him' the graces which adorn a true christian character. She was a pillar in the church, an ornament to society, noted for her philanthropy and benevolence, and her memory will be embalmed in the hearts of many, who remember but to love her, for her goodness, gentleness, and that broad spirit of charity which she ever exhibited. Mrs. Morris was one of the Managers of the Orphans' Home, and her death leaves a vacancy in that board which will be hard to fill. None more delighted to be engaged in looking after and caring for the Orphans than she, and none was more beloved at the Home. But now she is gone, and of her we may truly say, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.' To the bereaved husband and the wide circle of mourning friends we tender our heartfelt condolence in this hour of their severe affliction, and can only commend them to the support of that 'rod and staff' upon which she leaned as she 'passed through the valley of the shadow of death.' Her remains were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery on Wednesday evening. The funeral was very largely attended, the Orphans' Home being fully represented."

The following account of memorial services in relation to the death of Mrs. C. A. Morris is taken from the York *True Democrat*:

"On last Sabbath a week the exercises at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in this borough, were of far more than usual interest. In the morning the pastor,

* This marriage, which probably occurred about the year 1815, does not appear upon the records of the German Reformed Church. The ceremony may have been performed by one of the professors of the Lutheran Seminary, which at that time was located in York.



MRS. CHARLES A. MORRIS

(CASSANDRA SMALL)

No. 77

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Rev. Wm. M. Baum, D.D., preached the annual harvest sermon, in which he spoke of the goodness and mercy of God, to a large and attentive congregation. It is said to have been one of his finest efforts, and left a powerful impression upon the hearers. In the afternoon the Sabbath-school was largely attended, and after the usual exercises were over, Daniel Kraber, Esq., superintendent, made an interesting address to the teachers and children. Thirty-six years ago he and the recently deceased Mrs. C. A. Morris were chosen to superintend the school. Mrs. Morris held the position until the time of her death and Mr. Kraber still retains it, and will, in all probability, until death closes the scene with him. His long and intimate association with the deceased enabled him to form a correct estimate of her virtues and he spoke of these in a manner which was truly affecting to all who heard him.* Many persons in the room were moved to tears.

"In the evening at six o'clock memorial services for Mrs. Morris were held in the church, and the large audience chamber was crowded to overflowing. The sermon on the occasion, which was, of course, delivered by Dr. Baum, was one of unusual power and eloquence. The little children from the 'Home' were present in a body, and of the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath-school but few, if any, were absent. The singing by the children was touching and impressive, and the interior of St. Paul's never presented a more interesting and solemn scene."

Charles A. Morris was born December 9, 1792, of a family which had held positions of prominence and trust from the founding of the country. His talents and disposition pointed to his suitability for the church. He was educated accordingly, was ordained a minister of the Lutheran denomination, and for some time occupied the pulpit of the Kreitz Creek Church, from which he resigned owing to ill health, and embarked in business with his father-in-law, George Small. In 1820 their partnership was dissolved by mutual consent,* Mr. Morris entering the drug business, which was successfully carried on until his death. He was succeeded in this business by his partner, William Smith, who had "been raised," in old-fashioned parlance, by the family of Charles A. Morris.†

Mr. Morris was early associated with the local affairs of the town. In 1822 he became a director of the York Library Association; in 1823 he was elected President of the Vigilant Fire Company; ‡ on October 11, 1823, he was made a member of the board of the York County Academy, § on which he served until his death, and of which he was president from 1859 until 1863. In 1823 he was secretary of the York Colonization Society, || and in 1843 was one of the promoters of a society organized to encourage mechanical arts in York County. From 1842 to 1853 he was secretary of the board of directors of the York Water Company, ¶ which had been organized by his father-in-law, George Small.

* York Gazette.

‡ Ibid.

† York Gazette, April 30, 1844.

‡ Ibid.

‡ York Gazette.

¶ Ibid.

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Mr. Morris was an enthusiastic prohibitionist, and for many years was one of the foremost active workers in the State and local temperance associations.* He served several terms as president of the local organization. He was president of the York Sunday School Association, and of the York Benevolent Society. He was made president of the Laurel Fire Company in October, 1853,† and served in that capacity until 1857.

Mr. Morris was one of the organizers of the Dillsburg, Shippensburg, and Greencastle Railroad in 1854, and in the same year was elected a member of the board of directors‡ of the York National Bank. In 1867 he was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of York.§

In the *York Gazette* of April 23, 1863, is an account of a mass-meeting held to express the feelings of the community as to national affairs and give aid to the families of those called to the service of their country, of which Charles A. Morris was one of the vice-presidents.

Mr. Morris was vice-president of the Orphans' Home when it was organized in 1865. An account of the founding of this charity, together with abstracts from the last annual report, will be found in the Appendix.

Charles A. Morris devoted much time and energy to the advancement and development of education as a member and president of the York School board, as trustee of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and as a director of the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church. He contributed largely to the support of the last-named institution during his life.

An oil portrait of Mr. Morris hangs in the Sunday-school Hall of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and another is owned by the family of his brother, John G. Morris, late president of the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Morris, after a long and useful life, died at the good old age of eighty-one years at his residence on East Market Street, York, on April 10, 1874, and was buried by the side of his wife in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Resolutions of respect were passed by many boards of which he was a member at the time of his death. The *York Press* gives this notice of the death of Charles A. Morris:

"We are called upon this week to record the death of one of our most estimable and useful citizens, Charles A. Morris, Esq., which event took place at his residence in this borough, after a short illness on Friday morning last. In his death the suffering poor have lost a benefactor, whose whole life was devoted to the interests of the needy and the distressed, and his memory will not only be cherished by those upon whom he bestowed alms, but by the whole community, for many long years to come.

"Rev. L. A. Gotwalt, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of which the deceased was a member, preached a very effective and instructive funeral sermon, taking for his text, 'For he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith and much people was added unto the Lord.' Acts xi. 24."

* *York Gazette*.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Ibid.*

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The *York Daily Press*, April 17, 1874, gives a synopsis of the Rev. Gotwalt's remarks, as follows:

"After a few preliminary remarks the reverend gentleman first spoke of the leading historical facts in the life of Mr. Morris. The deceased was born in York on December 9, 1792, died April 10, 1874, aged 81 years, 4 months, and 1 day. In his infancy he was baptized by Rev. Mr. Goering. At the age of about fifteen he was confirmed by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, prepared for the ministry and was licensed to preach. He preached a short time, serving the Kreitz Creek congregation. On account of impaired health, he relinquished the work of the ministry and engaged in the profession of druggist, in which he continued until but a few years ago.

"He next spoke of his eminent usefulness—his unflagging interest in education. For over half a century he was trustee of the York County Academy; for many years a most active director of the public schools of York; a trustee of Pennsylvania College, and a director of the Theological Seminary, contributing largely of his means towards the endowment of both the College and Theological Seminary. He was eminently useful in other directions, among which was the cause of temperance. Mr. Morris assisted to organize, and was a member of the first temperance organization in York.

"The Orphans' Home was an object of great interest to Mr. Morris, besides manifesting a general interest in the welfare of every person.

"The next thought was the faithful service of Mr. Morris in the more direct work of the church. For over fifty-five years he was teacher in the Sabbath-school, and for thirty-eight years he taught in St. Paul's Sunday-school. At the time of his death he was the oldest Sunday-school teacher in Pennsylvania. As a member of the church his greatest usefulness appears. Mr. Gotwalt here spoke of the loss, the irreparable loss, that he himself, as his pastor, the church, the community, sustains in the death of Mr. Morris. His interest was great in the church at large, in the cause of tract distribution, the circulation of the Bible, in beneficiary education, home and foreign missions, church extension, colleges and theological seminaries of the church,—in a word, every cause which had for its object the diffusion of Christian knowledge or the extension of the Kingdom of Christ, attracted his attention. Mr. Morris was also good; good and useful; useful because good. The speaker in his closing remarks ascribed all eminent usefulness and excellency of the Christian character of the deceased, to the grace of God which made him what he was, also alluding to the glory of his eternal reward."

In his will, Charles A. Morris appointed William Hay, attorney-at-law, trustee of his two-ninths interest in the Atlantic Saw-Mills and other property, real and personal, consisting of the steam-engine, dwelling-houses, buildings and lands, railroad, shore, and other rights in and near Goldsboro. His partner was given the preference to purchase. His late partner, William Smith, was to have preference in the purchase of the drug-house.

To his brother John G. Morris, of Baltimore, ground owned in Lutherville, interest in the house occupied by colored man Lewis, \$25,000 wax bust of Wash-

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ington, silver watch, shell case, book marked "for family use," portraits of himself and George, gold spectacles, gold- and silver-mounted canes.

To Anthony Drawry, a servant, \$3000 for life, which was then to go to the Children's Home.

To Amanda Diehl, servant, \$2500 absolutely.

To Caroline Fisher, milliner, \$2500 (\$500 devise), remainder to Gettysburg Seminary.

To Jonathan Oswald \$3000 absolutely.

To St. Paul's Church, on condition, \$7500, or to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

To the Gettysburg College, \$20,000.

To Daniel Kraber, \$2000 in trust for St. Paul's Sunday-school.

To the Prospect Hill Cemetery, \$200 to keep the graves in order.

To the Children's Home, at York, \$5000.

To the Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pennsylvania, \$2000.

To the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, \$1000.

To the Evangelical Lutheran Societies as follows: The Home Missionary, \$1000; the Foreign Missionary, \$1000; the Parent Education, \$1000; the Church Extension, \$1000; the Aged Pastors' Fund, \$1000; the Lutheran Board of Publication, \$1000.

Articles mentioned in a paper attached to the will were left to persons named in list. If John G. Morris died in testator's lifetime, his share should be invested and the interest paid to his daughter Georgianna Leisering, the principal, after her death, reverting to her children.

Residue of estate to John G. Morris, absolutely.

William Latimer Small and William Hay were appointed executors. Will dated August 15, 1872. Any subscription made to Gettysburg College to be paid out of the \$20,000 legacy and no observatory to be constructed with the money if one had already been built. Codicil, September 30, 1873.

The Amanda Diehl bequest raised to \$3000.

The Caroline Fisher bequest raised to \$3000.

Caroline Fisher released from debts due April 8, 1874.

Will probated April 18, 1874.

79. Philip Albright Small* (George^s, Killian^t, Lorenz^s, Lorentz^s, Lorentz^t), born March 6, 1797; died April 3, 1875; married, September 25, 1822, in Philadelphia, by Rev. Van Vleck, to Sarah Bartow Latimer, born February 22, 1802; died November 16, 1876; daughter of William G. and Sarah (Bartow) Latimer.

From a sketch of Philip A. Small by A. B. Carner, of the York College Institute, is taken the following:

"When Philip Albright Small was baptized the old German mode of spelling the names prevailed and the Bible record of the baptism, which took place in the German Reformed church, reads 'Philip Albrecht Schmahl.'

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" Philip A. Small received his education in the York County Academy, of which his father was then a trustee.

" His talents and temperament alike fitted him to take command among men who shaped and controlled the business of the community. His first youthful experiences in business were as a lad in the store of Penrose Robinson at York. Shortly after this, in 1815, when he was but seventeen years old, we find him in the firm of Schultz, Konig & Co., Baltimore, Maryland, where he progressed in that business, which in later years enabled him to become the princely merchant.

" His father, in company with Charles Morris, had established a growing business in groceries, hardware, etc., and in the summer of 1820 the son Philip returned to York, and the partnership of Small & Morris being dissolved, he joined with his father (June 27), the firm becoming George Small & Son.* His younger brother, Samuel, was soon admitted into the partnership and the firm title became George Small & Sons. In 1831 the father, being then chief burgess of York, retired from active participation in the store business, but retained his interest in and care for the mill until his death, September 4, 1838. The remaining partners, consisting of the two brothers Philip and Samuel, then took the firm title of P. A. & S. Small, and so it has continued for two generations and across it no 'bar sinister' has ever been laid.

" But the business of P. A. & S. Small was more than the keeping of a general store. It was an opportunity, or vantage ground, from which the talents and energies of the young men, both as a firm and as individuals, radiated into undertakings and movements, the mere list of which would occupy pages, and every one of which was a personal success and a public benefit. Their milling business grew into international proportions, and the Codorus Mills, which they established near York, eventually comprising the following mills: Codorus, Spring Garden, Myers, Goldsboro, Hartmans, and Laucks, afforded for many years a supply of over ninety thousand barrels of flour a year to the trade of Brazil, besides a large local trade. This trade was maintained by way of Baltimore, where the firm had a strong and flourishing branch.

" They were also interested in the manufacture of iron and charcoal, and built the Sarah Furnace (named in honor of Philip Small's wife) about the year 1843, in Harford County, Maryland; also the Manor Furnace in York County. About the year 1847 they joined the Pattersons of Baltimore in erecting the Ashland Furnaces near Cockeysville, Baltimore County. In quite a different direction they became leaders in improved farming and the raising of stock. Thus they grew to be the heaviest shippers on the road, forwarding at least one-sixth of all the freight carried by the Northern Central Railway between York and Baltimore.

" Before the railroad was laid to Pittsburg it was customary for the firm to send great six-horse teams to that then distant city, to bring glass to this county and to carry back to Pittsburg hardware, etc., manufactured in Baltimore.

* York Gazette.

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"When the grain business of the firm was at its height a line of wagons was frequently seen extending from Trinity Reformed church down George St. to the railroad warehouses, waiting to be unloaded.

"Besides these activities which engaged the attention of the P. A. & S. Small firm, each of the partners was variously and continuously called upon to lead, become a director in, or otherwise encourage almost every description of enterprise that a thriving and advancing community would be apt to enter upon, such as the extension and improvement of travel, the founding of banks, the supporting of schools, churches, etc."

The movements that engaged Philip Small's attention and enlisted his wisdom and energy, briefly catalogued by years, are given below. The dates may, in some cases, be in error and the list incomplete, as they were difficult to verify except from newspaper files.

1826, April. Director, Resolution Hose Company.

1830, November 13. Trustee, York County Academy; in 1874 made President, and so continuing till his death.

1831, April 5. Director Resolute Hose Company.

1831, October 4. Secretary of meeting in interest of oppressed Poles.

1835, May 12. On committee appointed by Legislature to incorporate Wrightsville and York Railroad.

1838, December 25. Director York Female Seminary.

1840. Honorary Member Laurel Fire Engine Company.

1842, May 14. Secretary tariff meeting.

1843, August. Leader in founding a Mechanical Institute for Promoting the Arts.

1844, August 27. Member of York Horse Thief Detective Society (an insurance company), and president, December 29, 1863.

1847. A founder and president of Ashland Iron Company.

1850. Director of York County National Bank.

1851. A founder of Athenæum and Reading-Room.

1853, October 5-7. On committee of arrangements to hold Agricultural and Industrial Fair on the Commons.

1854. Vice-president of York, Dillsburg, Shippensburg & Greencastle Railroad and on committee with J. L. Mayer to solicit funds for the same.

1855. Charter member and president of board of Spring Garden Plank Road.

1857, January 13. Charter member and manager of York County Agricultural Society.

1860. Director of York and Wrightsville Turnpike Company. President of York County Bank (to succeed Eli Lewis), and continuing president till his death.

1861, April 23. Vice-president of public meeting in regard to national affairs and to aid those called into service of the country.

1863, December 29. President of York Horse Thief Detective Society.

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1865. Manager of York and Maryland Turnpike Company and York and Conewago Canal Turnpike Company.

1867. Director of Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company. Director of Lochiel Iron Company.

1868, March 17. Director of Hanover and Maryland Line Turnpike Company.

1868, May 12. Director of York County Bank.

1871, June 10. Vice-president with Daniel Rief of York County Agricultural Society.

1874. President of board of trustees of York County Academy. Trustee, and, at the time of his death, president of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. President York Gas Company.

With his brother Alexander Small, Philip A. Small erected the building on North George Street then occupied by the First National Bank, now (1904) the business of Stallman & Co. and Peterman & Co.

Philip A. Small was a member, with Samuel Small and Henry Latimer, of the firm of Myers & Small, dealers in hardware, etc., which firm was dissolved at the time of the death of Christopher Myers, November 1, 1859.

In June, 1862, Philip A. Small was made executor and residuary legatee under the will of his brother, Dr. Alexander Small.

"The record of Philip Albright Small is interwoven with the history of a most important period in the development of his native town. A determining influence in the growth of a community is found in the life and character of its strong men, and it is easy to recognize in the features of the city of York conditions and results that are traceable to the life and influence of the subject of this sketch. Many of York's well-travelled turnpikes and other thoroughfares, many of its banking and manufacturing enterprises, some of its most beneficent charitable and educational institutions and more than one of its stronger churches, are indebted immediately or by direct descent, to the native energies and the public spirit of this man.

"From the above it will be seen that Philip Small was director, organizer, or head of associations for the improvement of travel, the protection of society, the patriotic care of soldiers, and whatever tended to educational and social advancement. His sympathies and assistance were not limited to affairs that offered pecuniary reward. His advice and co-operation were sought by and given to all classes of men, and his presence and counsel were valued by boards of control of academies and churches as well as in banks and railroads.

"But while a man of affairs, he was no less a man of domestic and social graces. On Wednesday, September 25, 1822, he was married, at Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah Latimer, daughter of the late William Latimer, Esq., of that city, by the Rev. Van Vleck. This was two years after he had engaged in business with his father, when he was about twenty-five years of age. Sarah Latimer, his wife, was a descendant of William Latimer, brother of that notable divine, Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, who, with Ridley, was burned at the stake at

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Oxford in those direful days of 1555, when the best of England's sons gave their lives as witnesses to truth and conscience. Two notable paintings, one of the preaching of Bishop Latimer before Henry VIII. at St. Paul's Cross, London, the other the martyrdom of Latimer and Ridley at the stake, are to-day (December, 1899) hanging on the walls of the house on the northwest corner of Market and Duke Streets, now the home of Philip's daughter, Miss Anna M. Small. These pictures, painted by Sir George Hayter for the London Historical Society, were purchased by the Hon. George Latimer and brought to this country. They were first on exhibition at Earle's gallery in Philadelphia, and then were sent to their present place."

Philip A. Small's home was the scene of abundant and happy life. His children, as they reached maturity, took their places as rightful heirs to his temperament and talents, his private and public services and successes. His hospitality was remarked, for "his latch-string always hung out, and visitors from all parts of the Union were entertained." He died at the good age of seventy-eight years, after a brief illness, being confined to his bed but two or three weeks, on Saturday, the 3d of April, 1875, at a quarter past eight in the morning.

At the time of his death he was president of the York County National Bank, a position he had held for fifteen years; president of the York Gas Company, president of Ashland Iron Company, president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, president of trustees of York County Academy, senior vice-president of the York County Agricultural Society, and senior member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small. All these corporations passed resolutions of respect, and the Agricultural Society draped its business office in mourning for thirty days. Papers of York and Baltimore published extensive obituary notices, some of which are hereafter quoted.

As an indication of a certain inherited trait of steadfastness and integrity of character, it may be interesting to observe that Mr. and Mrs. Small retained their household and other servants with remarkable constancy, some for a lifetime. Louisa Young was with them for forty-seven years, and remained with the surviving daughters until her death, thus rounding out sixty years in the family; and Singleton Gray, a colored coachman, was in Mr. Small's employ for forty-five years, dying in his service. Michael Ryan, another coachman, continued with the family for fifty years. Also in the employ of P. A. & S. Small were Fred Flinchbaugh for fifty years, Fred Westerheld for forty years, H. Bierman for thirty years, and others whose terms of service ranged from twenty to thirty years each.

Philip Small was buried in the church-yard of the First Presbyterian Church of York, whose bell bears this inscription:

"Presented
To the Presbyterian Church, York, Pa.,
by P. A. & S. Small,
A.D. 1861."

Genealogical Records of George Small

His wife, who died but a little over a year and a half later, is laid beside him, and the grave is marked by a massive tombstone of gray granite, as simple and chaste in design as it should be to fill such an office, and bearing upon its face, in clean-cut letters of classic Roman type, the words:

“PHILIP ALBRIGHT SMALL,
Born March 6th, 1797—Died April 3rd, 1875.

SARAH LATIMER, HIS WIFE,
Born February 22nd, 1802—Died November 16th, 1876.”

There are two portraits of Philip A. Small, one owned by Colonel W. S. Franklin, of Baltimore, the other by his son Samuel Small; the latter painted by Deigendisch.

The *Baltimore Sun* says,—

“Mr. P. A. Small, of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, of York, Pennsylvania, died at his home in York on Saturday last, at 8.15 A.M., aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Small was born in York, 1797. He began business in Baltimore in 1815 with the firm of Schultz, Konig & Co. In 1820 he went into business in York with his father, the firm being George Small & Son, which was enlarged to George Small & Sons by the accession of his brother, Samuel Small, and on the retirement of the senior partner, in 1831, to P. A. & S. Small. The business of the latter house grew to very extensive proportions in grain, milling, hardware, and groceries, to which the subject of this notice gave his active efforts and ripe experience to within three weeks of his death. He was also engaged heavily in the manufacture of iron, and his firm built the Sarah Furnace (charcoal), in Harford County, Maryland, which was successfully operated for many years. About 1847 they, with the Messrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, erected the Ashland Furnaces, near Cockeysville, Baltimore County, which are now in full and successful operation. He was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he was also successful. It is said that at one time one-sixth of the freight forwarded over the Northern Central railroad to Baltimore was shipped by his house.

“His life was a busy one in every sense of the term, and his personal habits exhibited wonderful elasticity. He always, when in York, was in his counting-room by sunrise, and all the divisions of the extensive warehouses of the firm had his personal supervision. The credit of his house ranked with the very highest in the country, and it remained unsullied in all periods of panic or depression. He gave generously to all deserving charities, and by the young merchants, farmers, or manufacturers with whom he came in contact his advice was always sought and heeded. His liberality to the young was proverbial in York, Baltimore and Mifflin Counties, as well as in the Cumberland Valley.”

Another notice of the death of Philip A. Small is as follows:

“Philip A. Small, Esq., the senior member of the well-known firm of P. A.

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& S. Small, of this borough, died at his residence on the corner of East Main and Duke Streets, on Saturday morning last. Mr. Small had been confined to his house and bed for two or three weeks previous to his decease, and gradually grew weaker and weaker until his powerful constitution finally yielded to the ravages of the fell destroyer. For forty years and upward he was one of the leading business men of the borough, and besides the princely fortune that he realized, possessed a wealth of mind and of character which is a rare achievement in this world of ours. He was not only extensively known among business men in this State and the States adjoining, but wherever he was known he was esteemed for his high sense of honor and integrity and for his clear and sound judgment which were among the leading traits of his character. At the time of his death he was the president of the York County National Bank, and his place in this institution will be hard to fill. He also was president of the York Gas Company, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of this borough. For many years he conducted an extensive business, in this county, in connection with his brother Samuel, who survives him, and whose high character as a philanthropist and a Christian may almost be said to be world wide. Of late years his two sons, Latimer and Samuel, have also been connected with the firm, and by their excellent business tact and intelligence have contributed much to the success of its various enterprises. Their extensive warehouses, in this borough, may be said to be the granary of York County, and our farmers from far and near always found a ready market, with them, for their grain and other fruits of their industry. The business of P. A. & S. Small was not confined to the large hardware and grain depot, on the corner of Centre Square and East Main Street, in this borough. They were the proprietors of several extensive flouring-mills in this county, and also the owners of the Ashland Furnace in the State of Maryland, and other business enterprises which contributed largely to the public benefit."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE YORK GAS COMPANY.

"At a special meeting of the managers of the York Gas Company, held on Monday evening, April 5, A.D. 1875, the death of our worthy president, P. A. Small, being announced, after remarks made relative to the bereavement caused by the death of the deceased, the following proceedings were had:

"WHEREAS, It has been the will of an All-wise Providence to remove from among us our late respected president, Philip A. Small, who for many years has been connected with many of our institutions, and who has always shown a deep interest in this corporation; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That while we bow in humility to the will of the Great Dispenser of human events, we cannot but lament the loss this corporation and community have sustained by his removal, both as individuals and as members of this corporation.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their affliction, and we hereby tender our earnest expression of condolence."

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Resolved, That the secretary of this board be requested to enter these proceedings on the minutes of the Company, and a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

“JACOB L. KUEHN, *Secretary*.”

RESOLUTIONS OF THE YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

York, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1875. “At a meeting of the managers of the Society, held at ten o'clock this A.M., the death of Philip A. Small was announced, when after expressions of sympathy by members of the board, the following was unanimously adopted:

“We record this morning in profound grief the absence of our worthy senior vice-president, Philip A. Small, whose seat at this board has been so seldom vacant. One of the founders of this Society, Mr. Small has ever manifested an abiding interest in its purpose and prosperity, and in his characteristic promptness and liberality in the support of measures adopted for its management.

“When at our last gathering, we agreed to meet in council here to-day, how little did we contemplate the event of an esteemed fellow-member being brought to his ‘appointed time’ to humble us in the deepest exercise of our sympathies and sorrow, as the first appropriate duties of this morning’s meeting. It is

Resolved, That by the death of Philip A. Small the York County Agricultural Society has lost from its roll a highly respected, energetic, upright, and enterprising member and an active and efficient officer.

“That the business office of the Society be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to his memory.

“That the officers of this Society attend his funeral in a body.

“That we most truly and sincerely condole with the surviving family and friends of the deceased, in their severe bereavement.

“That this action of the board be entered on the minutes and

“That it be communicated to the family of the deceased.

“W. S. ROLAND, *Secretary*.”

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

“At a meeting of the directors of the York County National Bank, held on Saturday, April 3, 1875, the death of the venerable president of the institution, Philip A. Small, Esq., was announced. After the expression of sympathy on the part of the members of the board, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of our esteemed president, who performed the duties of the honorable position which he has filled for more than fifteen years, with extraordinary ability and fidelity, is not only a loss to our institution but to the community, of which he was an active and useful member.

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“In our official and personal intercourse with him, we on all occasions found him considerate and courteous in his demeanor, and punctual and conscientious in the discharge of every duty that devolved upon him. He is now gone to reap the reward of a well-spent life, ‘full of years and full of honors,’—lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives—but he has left behind him an example of an honest career, which is in itself a precious legacy to those who live after him. His vacant place at our Board will be to us a perpetual memorial of his living actions and an admonition of the certainty of death.

“*Resolved*, That as a mark of their high esteem for their deceased president, the members of this board will attend his funeral in their official capacity.

“*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the board, and that the cashier be requested to publish them in the papers of the borough, and transmit a copy to the family of the deceased.

“JAMES A. SCHALL, *Secretary*.”

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

“The undersigned, a few of the employees, in years gone by, of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, desire to express their unfeigned sorrow for the loss they and the entire community have sustained in the death of their friend P. A. Small, Esq., senior member of the firm.

“Familiar intercourse during years of service gave them opportunity of observing, and of now bearing testimony to, the ability, thorough integrity, and entire honesty of the firm, the loss of whose senior member we are now called upon sorrowfully to deplore.

“Tendering to the family our deep sympathy in their affliction, we beg to subscribe ourselves their friends and servants.

“G. H. SMALL.	MATTHEW TYLER.
D. E. SMALL.	H. D. SCHMIDT.
JOHN H. SMALL.	JOS. G. SMALL.
T. C. SMYSER.	J. BASTRESS.
GEO. H. LEBER.	C. F. WINTER.
WM. CHAMBERS.	JOHN B. WELSH.
LEWIS JORDY.	MICHAEL SCHALL.
WM. BECKER.	ISAAC ELLIOT.
J. M. SMYSER.	JAMES H. HAUSE.
C. H. STALLMAN.	R. L. SHETTER.”

WILL OF PHILIP A. SMALL.

“I, Philip A. Small, of the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and annulling any and every will heretofore made by me at any time.

“The house and lot now occupied by me, situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and Duke Streets, in the Borough of York, and the

Genealogical Records of George Small

lot on the east side of North Duke street with a small house thereon erected, adjoining the Moravian Church property on the south, I give and devise to my wife, Sarah L. Small, for and during her life, and at her decease I give the use of said real estate to such of my daughters as shall not have been married, so long as they shall live unmarried. On the marriage of any one of them the right of use above given to her shall cease, and her sister or sisters, who shall continue unmarried, shall enjoy the whole of said real estate so long as they or any of them shall continue unmarried; my intention being to secure a comfortable home and support to such of my daughters as shall choose to remain single, and I desire my unmarried daughter or daughters after the decease of my said wife, to continue to occupy and use the above described real estate so long as any of them shall live unmarried. On the marriage of all my daughters, or on the decease of the last of my unmarried daughters (should my wife be then deceased), the real estate above described shall go to my three sons, George, W. Latimer and Samuel absolutely.

“ My carriages and horses and all my household and kitchen furniture, I give to my said wife absolutely. Out of the residue of my estate I direct my executors to invest in safe securities enough money to produce annually the sum of six thousand dollars, and I direct my executors to pay to my said wife, the said sum of six thousand dollars annually so long as she shall live, in such sums and at such times, during each and every year as she shall desire to receive the same.

“ I give and devise to my daughter Cassandra, wife of Dr. A. R. Blair, the house and lot now occupied by her at the corner of Duke and Philadelphia streets in the Borough of York.

“ I give and devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna, Sallie, Susan and Mary, wife of W. S. Franklin, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid to each daughter named, by my executors.

“ I give to each of my daughters, Anna, Sallie, Cassie, wife of Dr. A. R. Blair, Susan and Mary, wife of W. S. Franklin, the interest on the principal sum of forty thousand dollars, to be paid to each daughter, every year, during life, by my executors, in such sums, and at such times during each year, as each daughter shall desire. The principal sums thus set apart for the use of my daughters are not to be paid to my said daughters, but are to be retained by my executors and invested at their discretion, during the life of said daughters respectively. Each of my said daughters shall be at liberty to dispose of the principal sum set apart for her, by her last will and testament, but in no other way; should any of my said daughters die intestate, the principal sum as above set apart for her use, shall go to her lawful heirs.

“ All the residue of my estate, real, personal and mixed, wherever situated, not hereinbefore devised or bequeathed, I give, devise and bequeath to my three sons, George, W. Latimer and Samuel, absolutely.

“ I appoint my three sons, George, W. Latimer and Samuel, the executors of this my last will and testament.

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"Witness my hand this thirtieth day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

(Signed) "P. A. SMALL.

"I make this codicil to the foregoing will. After the death of my wife, I give my horses and carriages and my household and kitchen furniture to my unmarried daughters, and the survivor of them, so long as any of them shall live unmarried.

"Witness my hand this eleventh day of March, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

(Signed) "P. A. SMALL."

Witnesses: Edward Chapin and James W. Latimer.*

Date of death noted on will: "Philip A. Small died on the 3d day of April, A.D. 1875, at eight o'clock A.M. of said day."

Children of Philip Albright and Sarah Bartow Small:

106. Anna Maria Small¹.
107. George Small¹, born December 13, 1825; died without issue, April 11, 1891; married Mary G. Jackson.
108. Sarah Bartow Small¹, born January 27, 1827; died August 28, 1895; unmarried.
109. Cassandra Morris Small¹, born November 30, 1828; died August 1, 1891; married Dr. Alexander R. Blair.
110. William Latimer Small¹, born October 30, 1830; died February 27, 1903; married (1) Mary S. Wilson; (2) Kate M. Reilly.
111. Elizabeth Latimer Small¹, baptized December 24, 1832; died young.
112. Susan David Small¹, born December 31, 1835; died May 21, 1875; unmarried.
113. Samuel Small¹, married Frances Ann Richardson.
114. Philip Albright Small¹, born May 6, 1841; died September 10, 1851.
115. Mary Campbel Small¹, married Lieutenant-Colonel Walter S. Franklin.

80. Samuel Small² (George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1799; baptized November 3, 1799; witnesses, Killian and Eva Small; † died July 14, 1885, without issue; married, March 26, 1834, by Rev. Dr. Cathcart, of York Presbyterian Church, to Isabel Cassat, ‡ who died January 17, 1890; daughter of David Cassat, Esq.

Many of the details of the life of this large-minded and benevolent man are included in the notices which appeared after his death, and more particularly in the address of Judge Gibson, made on the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the York Collegiate Institute. These will be noted in the following pages, and in order to prevent undue repetition but little is here given beyond the abstracts from the publications of the day.

* York County Wills, Book Z, p. 343.

† Records of the German Reformed Church, York, Pennsylvania.

‡ York Gazette, April 1, 1834.

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Leaving school at the age of sixteen years, Samuel Small began his business career by entering the employment of Schultz, Konig & Co., of Baltimore, Maryland. Several years spent with this firm gave them such confidence in his ability that he was sent to open a branch store in Pittsburg, and later another one in Cincinnati.

In 1822, at the earnest request of his parents, he returned to York. Here he became associated with George S. Morris in the dry-goods business. The public was thus notified of the termination of this arrangement on March 10, 1824: "The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of George S. Morris and S. Small is this day mutually dissolved. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. (Signed) George S. Morris, Samuel Small.

"N. B.—George S. Morris becoming sole proprietor of the store, requests the patronage of his former friends and customers." *

The *York Gazette* of June 28, 1825, announced that Samuel Small had been received into the firm of George Small & Sons.

From the time of his return to York, Samuel Small's interest in the advancement and improvement of the community were evident. In December, 1822, he was one of a committee to solicit subscriptions for a reading-room, and on the 24th of the same month he was made secretary of the Library Association.†

In 1823 he was one of the non-commissioned officers of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. ‡

In 1826 he was an active member of the Resolution Hose Company, and in 1831 was made treasurer of the Codorus Navigation Company, which office he held for a number of years. §

At a meeting held in the court-house in York, on October 4, 1831, for the purpose of offering sympathy and assistance to the people of Poland in their struggle for freedom, Samuel Small was one of three appointed to draft the resolutions. ||

He was appointed, September 26, 1848, one of the directors of the York and Cumberland Railroad. ¶

June 2, 1849, Samuel Small and William S. Roland gave notice of a Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention.**

A union for the sake of union public meeting was called on December 31, 1850, at the court-house by Samuel Small and others. ††

February 1, 1853, at a railroad convention held at York, the meeting was called to order by Samuel Small. On his motion a committee of five was appointed to report permanent officers for the convention. He was made a member of this committee and also of one to report resolutions. †††

May 24, 1853, Samuel Small was a director of the York Loan and Building Association. §§

April 4, 1854, he was a director of the North Lebanon Railroad, and in the

* *York Gazette*.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *York Recorder*, February 4, 1823.

§ *York Gazette*.

|| *Ibid.*

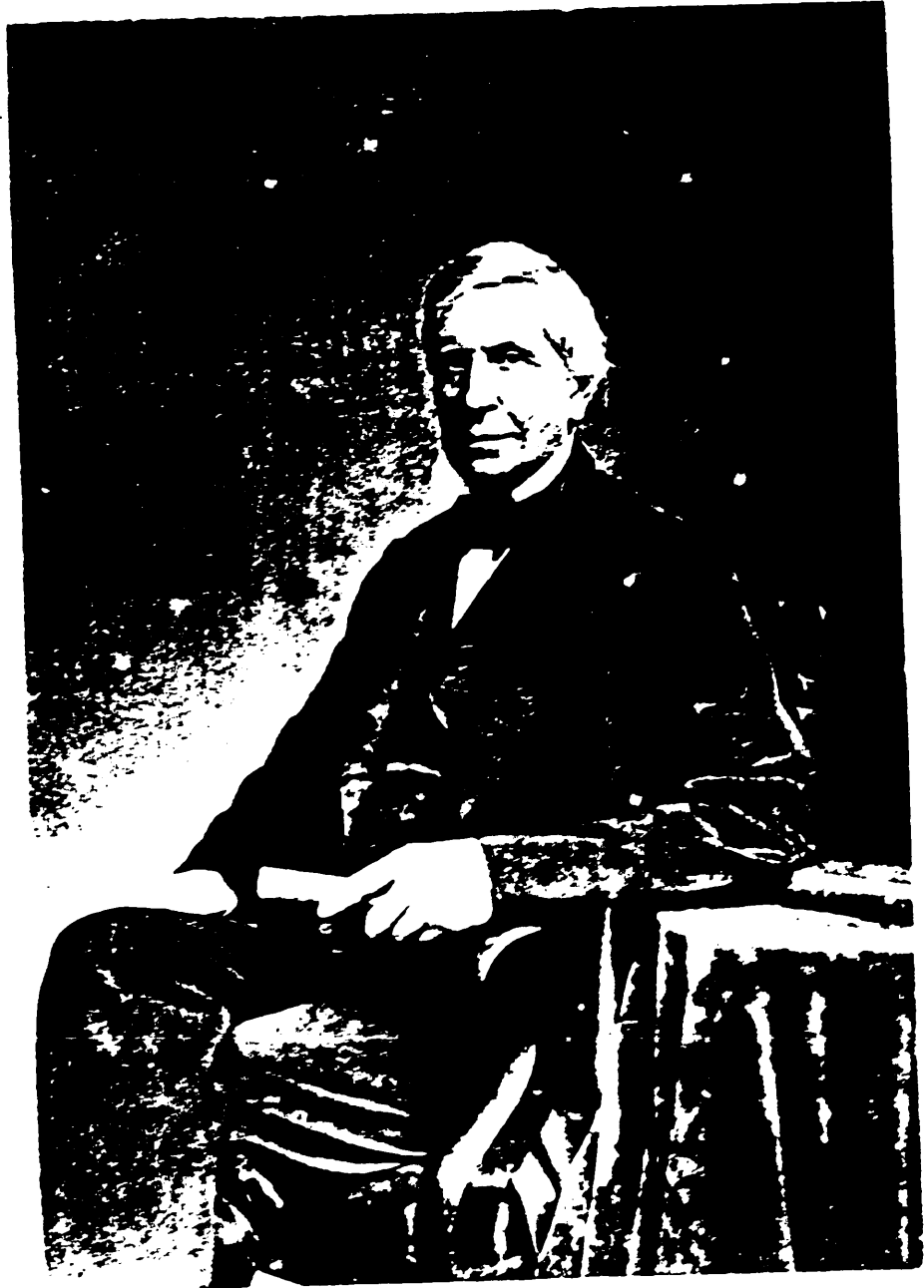
¶ *Ibid.*

** *Ibid.*

†† *Ibid.*

††† *Ibid.*

§§ *Ibid.*



JAMES SMALL

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same year was one of a committee to receive subscriptions for the York, Dillsburg, Shippensburg, and Greencastle Railroad.*

November 1, 1859, the firm of Myers & Small was dissolved on account of the death of Christopher F. Myers. The other members were P. A. and S. Small and Henry Latimer. The business was continued by Charles F. Reehling.

Samuel Small was for many years ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, to which he contributed generously.

In 1865, with Charles A. Morris and others, Samuel Small established a home for orphan children. (See Appendix.)

In 1868 Samuel Small was nominated for Congress, at which time was sent to him the following letter, with its long list of signatures, urging his acceptance:

" YORK, August 26, 1868.

" SAMUEL SMALL, ESQ.:

" DEAR SIR,—The undersigned Republicans, of York borough and vicinity, have learned with great gratification of your unanimous nomination for Congress by the conferees representing the three counties of this district. Permit us to urge you not to decline this nomination. With you for our candidate, we can go into the canvass with the utmost confidence. Your name has already excited great enthusiasm in the party—even beyond our hopes; and with you on our ticket we can make greater inroads into the ranks of the opposition than with that of any other man in the party. Your acceptance will encourage the already active and enthusiastic; will reanimate the timid and fearful, and will contribute far more than you imagine, to the strength of our party in this vital contest.

" Do, then, permit us to have the satisfaction of supporting you for our representative in the Forty-first Congress. Your refusal now to accept would be disastrous. It would discourage, distract, and divide us, and probably diminish the vote on the general ticket many hundreds.

" Excuse our persistence. Nothing but the importance of the contest and the vital consequence to a successful canvass of this district of your name induces this urgency.

(Signed)

" ABRAM FORRY.

J. H. MENGES.

GEORGE H. MAISH.

W. H. GRIFFITH.

WILLIAM DANNER.

WILLIAM D. ELLIOT.

CHARLES C. SPANGLER.

GEORGE HAY.

WILLIAM FRYSENGER.

HANTZ & BROTHER.

JOHN FAHS.

STEPHEN KEEFER.

HENRY B. SCHROEDER.

C. H. WEIGLE.

A. GARTMAN.

E. A. BARNITZ.

JORDAN & BROTHER.

E. A. KING.

I. M. BROWN.

ALEX. J. FREY.

C. E. LEWIS.

M. C. CARROLL.

JOHN A. WEAKLEY.

H. W. MCCALL.

* York Gazette.

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J. W. FREE.	CHAS. T. BARNITZ.
A. N. SHETTLEY.	GEO. A. HECKERT.
JOHN L. KUEHN.	WM. M. KAUFFMAN.
LUKE R. ROUSE.	JOHN V. BECK.
ROOT & CASE.	W. WAGNER.
J. B. KEPNER.	S. H. FORRY.
N. H. SHEAKER.	JOHN T. FRICK.
J. R. BUSSER.	H. A. EBERT.
JAS. A. SCHALL.	PETER LAUCKS.
GEO. STRICKLER.	DAVID —.
D. BEAVERSON.	ALEX. WENTZ.
ISAAC RUDISILL.	CHAS. A. KLINEFELTER.
JAMES A. STAHL.	GEORGE J. SHETTER.
JOHN M. HAMMEL.	D. F. WILLIAMS.
JOHN MYERS.	AUGUSTUS LAUCKS.
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.	PHILIP EICHELBERGER.
JACOB KING.	HENRY LOUCKS.
W. F. SHETTER.	J. J. FRICK.
WILLIAM H. LANIUS.	JOHN KRABER.
WILLIAM DENUES.	BENJAMIN ALLISON.
BEN. F. FRICK.	H. S. SMYSER.
ELI BROEBAUGH.	LEWIS WAMPLER.
R. K. ALLISON.	T. C. SMYSER.
SOLOMON MYERS.	AMOS RUPERT.
MICHAEL SMYSER.	JOHN WANBAUGH.
WM. H. EISENHART.	SAMUEL R. SLAYMAKER.
H. L. NEUMAN.	GEORGE KABLE.
MARTIN EBERT.	WILLIAM SHERMEYER.
R. S. SLAYMAKER.	JOHN SCHALL.
WILLIAM A. SPANGLER.	DAVID EMMIT.
E. C. LAUMAN.	THOMAS OWEN.
JACOB WEIST.	LEWIS SHIVE.
PETER WEIST.	W. W. SMITH.
THOMAS BENNETT.	W. F. BOSSER.
MICHAEL WEIST.	GEORGE W. NEFF.
E. C. WEIST.	LUTHER T. DENNINGER.
JNO. B. OSWALD.	JAMES W. LATIMER.
JOHN F. DURR.	W. M. BAUM.
HENRY LANIUS.	ELI KINDIG.
C. HENDERSON.	HENRY SMYSER.
S. SPANGLER.	AMOS BAUGHMAN.
W. H. WELSH.	FREDERICK BAUGHER.
J. R. DAVIS.	BAUGHER & BRO.
J. C. LINTWEILER.	D. E. SMALL."

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The nomination was thus commented upon by the press:

“The nomination of Colonel Samuel Small as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania cannot fail to produce a revolution in that strong Democratic district. There is no man in York or the adjoining counties so universally and justly popular as Colonel Small with both Republicans and Democrats. He has been the faithful financial and business agent of a large mass of the farmers of the district for forty years past, including the fathers and grandfathers of some of them. In all this period no man has ever lost a dollar by him, or been defrauded of a farthing. He has been virtually the farmers' banker. An amusing incident we heard of him some years since, during a financial revulsion, when everybody was supposed to be bankrupt, will illustrate his standing among the people. The farmers had been accustomed to send him their grain, and leave the money in his hands on interest until such times as they might want it. At the time to which we allude, several German farmers came to York greatly excited and demanded their money. In a few minutes it was on the counter in gold and silver, principal and interest. They looked at the money, looked at one another, and then pushed it back, refusing to receive it, remarking that they came to see if it was all right, and were satisfied. In short, he had been the friendly adviser of all parties, and even Democratic party drill cannot force all of its votaries to vote against 'Uncle Sammy,' as he is always kindly spoken of by the people of the district.”

In 1873 Samuel Small founded and endowed the York Collegiate Institute, and in December, 1879, took steps towards the establishment of the York Hospital and Dispensary, both of which have grown and increased in usefulness to the present day.*

Among the positions of trust held by Samuel Small may be noted that he was appointed guardian for Robert and Annie Coleman, the latter of whom afterwards married Archibald Rogers, of New York. They were children of William Coleman, of Cornwall, Pennsylvania; and under his good management the estate, during the minority of the children, increased by nearly half a million of dollars.

These records of an active life were followed by the announcement of the death of Samuel Small on July 14, 1885, aged eighty-four years, eleven months, and twenty days. The day of his burial was observed by a general suspension of business and universal exhibition of grief. It was said at the time that “He occupied a larger place in the public estimation, was more loved and respected throughout the community, left in his death a greater vacancy, and was more missed than any other individual in his city or county ever had been or ever could be.” †

The passing away of one so useful and beloved naturally called forth many tributes to his memory, of which are the following:

* For full accounts of these institutions, see Appendix.

† Historical Cyclopædia of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, p. 181.

Genealogical Records of George Small

“The announcement yesterday afternoon of the death of Samuel Small brought sadness and gloom to the entire community. Especially to the poor and orphaned the loss is irreparable. To the bereaved widow and relatives there is extended a universal sympathy. Mr. Small had been hovering at death's door for several days, and his life having been extended beyond the usual period of human existence, his early dissolution was not entirely unexpected. Afflicted with no organic disease, his death was the result of the gradual wearing out of the vital tissues of the body. His conscience was void of offence toward God and man. His last intelligible words were spoken early in the morning, indicating his willingness to go, having finished work. He then relapsed into unconsciousness, and his thought gave way to sleep,—sleep until the resurrection morn. The angel stood by the bedside of this aged man with that summons which no man may disobey. He found him with his loins girded, his staff in his hand, and his lamp trimmed and burning. . . .

“At the age of sixteen Samuel Small went to Baltimore and into the employment of Konig & Co., who, soon recognizing his abilities, sent him west to Pittsburg to open a branch store. Here he made a new departure by moving his stock of goods to a flat-boat which he floated down the Ohio, stopping at points on the river to make sales. He landed at Cincinnati, rented a store and put in his stock of goods. Here he received a letter from his father urging his return to York. About 1826 he returned home, having sold out his store in Cincinnati, and engaged with George S. Morris in a dry-goods store on the property now occupied by the York County Bank.

“In 1833 his father, desiring to retire from business, sold out his interest to Philip and Samuel, and then the firm of P. A. & S. Small was born, July 1, 1833, and has since continued the honorable career without misadventure on ‘Small's corner.’

“In 1836 the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to Baltimore enabled the firm to commence grain business, buying and shipping grain to Baltimore, which was since then enlarged into a heavy flour trade with Rio Janeiro and other South American ports. In 1838 the iron business, then growing into importance, was commenced, first at Manor Furnace, York County, then Sarah Furnace, Harford County, Maryland, and afterwards at Ashland, Maryland, where, with Messrs. E. and J. Patterson, they erected three furnaces.

“Mr. Small's charities have been large. He, with the late Charles A. Morris and others, founded ‘The Children's Home,’ of York, where fatherless and motherless, or deserted and friendless children, have been cared for, and afterwards followed into the world with his fatherly oversight.

“The York Collegiate Institute also owes its foundation to him. Here he endeavored to found an institution where the formation of individual Christian character would be the first aim. He endowed it liberally and provided a fund called the ‘Coleman Scholarship Fund,’ to assist young men in their preparatory studies for the ministry.

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" He also, with others, established the York Hospital and Dispensary.

" No obelisk of marble is needed to commemorate his name. These are his monuments.

" ' Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.' "

" Early in life he united himself with his father's church,—the German Reformed. Later he became a member and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church where, in the Sunday-school, and in the prayer-meetings, while in health, his seat was never vacant.

" The poor found in him a sympathizing friend, and many will miss his constant supervision of their needs. His great dislike of all mention of his charities, makes us hesitate to do more than simply refer to them.

" During his last years Mr. Small did not take an active participation in the varied and extensive business of his firm. All this was intrusted to his nephews, who, however, on important occasions always sought the aid of his ripe judgment, wide experience and clear conception of the right.

" Mr. Small during his active business career was a man of remarkable and persistent industry. Coupled with this extreme industry was a mind that was well balanced; an honest mind; a mind that desired to reach absolute honesty in every relation of his business. The result of this was that he became an eminent and successful business man in whose integrity everybody trusted. His daily walk was made to conform, in all respects, to his conviction of right and duty. His life was in the highest degree pure and blameless,—industriously devoted to good work, and shedding an ennobling influence on the community in which it was spent. Having well discharged the duties of life, he has gone to that reward which is in store for the good and faithful servant.

" " Age sat with decent grace upon his visage,
And worthily became his silver locks;
He wore the marks of many years well spent,
Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience.' "

" DEATH OF SAMUEL SMALL. THE END OF A USEFUL AND HONORABLE LIFE.

" We are called upon to-day to chronicle an event which has caused a feeling of sadness and genuine regret to every citizen of this town. There is scarcely a fireside in the borough of York that does not feel that, as a community, we have met with an irreparable loss; and there is a general mourning in our midst in consequence of the visitation of the death angel. A great and good man has been taken away from among us—one who, it is true, has passed the years usually allotted to man; yet his was such a goodly life, such a useful citizenship, such a generous, self-sacrificing spirit, that his loss is more than ordinarily felt. Our town wears a mourning air, for there is a deep-seated grief depicted upon every countenance for the loss of the great and good man whose departure from earth to the mansions above we so much deplore to-day.

" The announcement that ' old Mr. Samuel Small is dead' caused a wide-

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spread feeling of sorrow and regret. His noble and kindly spirit passed away calmly and peacefully as the setting of a summer's sun upon a clear sky, his goodly life and generous deeds reflecting a halo of glory around his dying couch like the golden tinges of a gorgeous sunset.

"Samuel Small was a great man, in his way of greatness, and such a one as the borough of York can ill afford to lose. His was not the ambition that stalked in the path of glory, of deeds of prowess, of political honors, or of anything that tended to self-aggrandizement, as is so usual to mankind. But his greatest ambition was to serve God and use the blessings which his Creator gave him, to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-man and make happy the poor and less favorably situated of his fellow-creatures. He was in the full sense of the term a charitable Christian gentleman, a statement which we make in all honesty and without the least attempt at adulation. He was a man that did not use the cloak of religion for vantage in business, for ulterior or base purposes, but from a conscientious sense of duty and love for his Maker.

"He was not only successful in business, but a man of wonderful business capacity, and amassed a handsome fortune by a devoted energy to his business duties in all their details and the most scrupulous honesty and integrity in his dealings. It pleased God to prosper him, and out of this prosperity he dispensed charity with a lavish hand. Many a poor struggling young man has received a helping hand from him to start them upon the rugged journey of life, and there are few if any families of this town who have felt the need of aid that did not become the recipients of his bounty. His acts of kindness were not made a show and parade of, but most of his greatest deeds of charity and generosity were done in the spirit of true Christianity and on the principle of not letting the right hand know what the left doeth. He was of a kind and sociable disposition, easy to approach, and knowing no distinction between rich and poor in his associations.

"His death leaves an aching void in this community. His place is hard to fill, and our worthy poor have lost in his death, a friend whose departure they will keenly feel. While the deceased may have possessed faults like the rest of mankind, we believe his virtues were so numerous, that his faults, if he possessed any, were overshadowed by his goodness and generosity. It can be truthfully said of him, 'this man was indeed a philanthropist.'

"His death like his life was peaceful and calm. He lived out the days more than is usually allotted to man, and his life passed away like the flickering rays of an expiring candle.

"Not only do his friends and relatives have cause to mourn this beloved man's death, but the church and the community have sustained a loss which never can be repaired. Peace to his ashes."

"The firm of P. A. & S. Small is a name known wherever the name of York has been heard of, and as the death of Mr. Samuel Small takes away the last of the original members of that firm, we publish herewith a short biographical

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sketch of the deceased's business life, and formations of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, which is as follows:

" BIOGRAPHY.

" Samuel Small was born in York, July 25, 1799, and was the son of George Small. His great-grandfather, Lawrence Small, came to this country from Germany, a widower, prior to 1757, with his family, consisting of four sons and two daughters, the elder of whom, Killian Small, settled in York, where he begat seven sons,—Jacob, John, George (father of Samuel), Joseph, Peter, Michael, and Henry.

" George Small married Anna Maria Albright, a daughter of Philip Albright (an officer of the Revolution, whose sword remains in the possession of the family), and had four children,—Cassandra, Philip Albright, Samuel, and Alexander.

" George became a carpenter, and assisted his brother Peter in building the Lutheran church and spire on South George Street. In 1809 he bought for £1300 the lot on the corner of Main Street and Centre Square, where he and his son Philip opened a hardware store."

Here follows a sketch of Samuel Small which is a duplicate of one already given. It ends as follows:

" Citizen, friend, servant of Christ,—he has gone to his reward. In York he needs no monument."

WILL OF SAMUEL SMALL.

" I, Samuel Small of the Borough of York, York County, State of Pennsylvania, do make and publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking making void and no effect, all former Wills by me made at any time.

" ITEM First. I desire hereby to humbly acknowledge that the earth is the Lords and the fulness thereof, and to invoke the guidance and direction of my heavenly father, that I may herein so dispose of the earthly estate wherewith he has so abundantly blessed me that his honor and glory and the good of man may be promoted thereby.

" ITEM First. I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Isabel C. Small all my household and kitchen furniture in my dwelling house of my homestead, situate on the northeast corner of Main and Duke streets in said Borough of York, and all my carriages, horses, cows, harness, and all my personal property of whatsoever kind the same may be in said dwelling house and about said homestead at the time of my decease, and all my Rail Road and Bank Stocks, standing in my individual name and also Thirty thousand dollars, which said sum of money I desire my executors herein after named invest in some safe interest bearing securities for my said wife, the investment of said sum of money, however to be at the discretion of my said wife and to be under contract, the directions herein given is for the purpose of keeping my said wife from care, all my property, mentioned or included in the foregoing of this my will, I give

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and bequeath unto my said wife absolutely, but should she not make a will and die intestate, in such case what she has remaining, I direct my executors to dispose of in such a manner as they may agree upon for their own use or otherwise.

“ITEM Second. I will and bequeath to my well beloved wife Isabel C. Small of my real estate as follows, to wit: The Homestead I now occupy corner Market & Duke streets, in said Borough of York with all its appurtenances and two lots adjoining said Homestead on the east now occupied by Miss Margaret Schriver and James A. Schall together with buildings and appurtenances extending from Main Street to a public alley on the North of the same during her natural life.

“ITEM Third. I will and bequeath to my well beloved wife Isabel C. Small, the square of ground I now occupy as a flower and vegetable garden situate on the Corner of Duke and Philadelphia street, to hold and dispose of as she may think proper.

“ITEM Fourth. I will and bequeath unto the Executors of my will hereinafter named the sum of Eight thousand Dollars (\$8000.00) to be invested by them in the best and safest interest bearing securities provided I have not in my life made the investment, the interest thereof to be paid to the Trustees of the Childrens Home for the Borough and County of York which I have assisted and maintained for the Poor and destitute children of the Borough and County of York, provided however if said Children's Home should cease to exist or if it should be changed from the uses and purposes for which it was instituted and has been maintained, either by Legislature enactment, or by other means whatsoever, then and in that case, the Executors of this my will, shall cease to pay over the interest of said sum of Eight thousand dollars to the trustees of said home and it is my will and I hereby order and direct that the interest of said sum shall be paid by my executors to the Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute as a further endowment, provided it is still in existence and likely to continue, if not then my executors shall put said sum to some other worthy object in our midst based on the same religious principles.

“ITEM Fifth. I will and bequeath to the American Bible Society in the City of New York of which I now am a Life Director the sum of Two thousand Dollars \$2000.00, to be paid in Installments of Five hundred dollars till all is paid with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

“ITEM Sixth. I will and bequeath unto direction of the Board of Home Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States now located at Center Street New York Two thousand dollars (\$2000.00).

“ITEM Seventh. I will and bequeath to the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States the sum of Two thousand dollars (2000.00).

“ITEM Eighth. I will and bequeath to the Ministerial Relief Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States One thousand dollars (\$1000.00).

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"ITEM Ninth. I will and bequeath to the American Tract Society, located in the City of New York, one thousand dollars (\$1000.00).

"ITEM Tenth. Whereas having transferred to the Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute of which I am the Founder, Fifty Thousand Dollars, intended as a permanent fund in Bonds of the Columbia, Augusta and Wilmington Rail Road, the value of which has so depreciated that at present no income has come so far from that source, but still made up by me, also ten thousand dollars of same bonds given to said Institute as the Coleman Scholarship Fund. It is my will that said Bonds shall be made whole with other securities bearing interest at not less than five per cent per annum, provided always that said Collegiate Institute, shall still continue as originally intended by me, if not then this shall cease. I trust however that the York Collegiate Institute will be continued.

"ITEM Eleventh. I will and bequeath to my well beloved wife Isabel C. Small my share in Willow Brook now occupied by P. A. & S. Small, situated on the North-side of the Codorus Creek during her natural life.

"ITEM Twelfth. I will and bequeath to my nieces, daughters of my brother Philip deceased, viz. Anna Maria Small, Sallie B. Small, Cassandra M. wife of Doctor A. R. Blair, and Mary Campbell wife of Walter S. Franklin each the sum of Four thousand Dollars (\$4000.00) respectively.

"ITEM Thirteenth. I will and bequeath to my well beloved wife Isabel C. Small such dividends as may be declared by the Ashland Iron Company of Baltimore County Maryland during life.

"I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint George Small now of Baltimore, William Latimer Small and Samuel Small of York the Executors of this my will and testament.

ITEM Fourteenth. The rest and residue of my Real and personal Estate not heretofore disposed of or which I may dispose of in a Codicil which may be added to this my will, including my Homestead and the Lots adjoining with all the appurtenances at and after the death of my said wife, I give and bequeath to my nephews George Small, William Latimer Small & Samuel Small sons of my late Brother Philip to be used and enjoyed and disposed of as they in their best judgment may think best. As God in his goodness and mercy blest their Father and me in a long course of active business in which I am happy to say they have borne an important part in late years, so may it please God in his good Mercy to bless them and their sisters and family, and I give and grant to them full power and authority to sell and transfer any of my estate that may be necessary to sell or convey to carry out the provisions of this my will, and to make and deliver good deed or deeds of conveyance of my real estate to the purchasers thereof that they may desire to sell.

"In witness whereof, I Samuel Small the testator have hereunto set my hand and seal this Fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord and Savior Eighteen hundred and Eighty."

(Signed) "SAML. SMALL." [SEAL]

Witnesses: H. H. Jacobs, S. B. Gensler and William Schatzberger.

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"I Samuel Small add the following as a Codicil to my Will. I will & bequeath to my well beloved wife Isabel the share I possess in Willow Brook North side of Codorus as long as she lives.

"I will and bequeath to my friend David Fahs one thousand dollars to be expended for the relief of the Poor of York to be paid to him in Installments to continue so long as he is able to attend to the poor after which payments are to cease.

"1884, April 18, I add this a Codicil to my will. I will and bequeath to my well beloved wife Isabel the Dividends coming to me from my Rail Road Stocks so long as she lives.

"Witness my hand and seal this 18 April 1884.

(Signed) "SAML. SMALL." [SEAL]

Witnesses: S. B. Gensler and J. M. Strevig.*

The date of death is noted on the will thus:

"Samuel Small died on the 14th day of July, A.D. 1885, at or about the hour of 1.25 o'clock P.M. of said day."

A portrait of Samuel Small, three-quarters length, painted by Dabour, of New York, hangs in the Collegiate Institute at York. Another, by Deigendisch, is owned by Samuel, son of Philip A. Small.

The widow of Samuel Small survived him several years. The following notice of her funeral is found in the *York Gazette* of Tuesday, January 21, 1890.

"The funeral of Mrs. Isabel C., widow of the late Samuel Small, Sr., took place yesterday afternoon at 3.30 P.M., from her late residence on East Market Street, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. Interment took place in the Presbyterian burying grounds at the First Presbyterian Church."

WILL OF MRS. SAMUEL SMALL.

"I, Isabel C. Small, of the City of York and County of York, and State of Pennsylvania, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and being desirous of finally disposing of all property wherewith it has pleased Almighty God to intrust me, do make and publish this my last will and testament, making void all former wills by me, at any time heretofore made.

"And first, I give and bequeath unto such person or persons, body or bodies corporate, and their successors in the trust herein created, as shall be designated and appointed by my executors hereinafter named, in whom I vest full power and authority to make such appointments, the sum of Thirty thousand Dollars, (\$30,000.) to be held by such appointee or appointees, and their successors as aforesaid, in trust, nevertheless safely and securely to invest the same in sound interest-bearing securities, and annually forever to pay over the yearly

* York County Wills, Book D D, p. 196.

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interest arising therefrom or accruing thereon to the Trustees of the Children's Home at York, Penn'a., incorporated February 2nd, A.D., 1865.

"I further give and bequeath unto such person or persons, body or bodies corporate, and their successors in the trust herein created, as shall be designated and appointed by my executors hereinafter named, in whom I vest full power and authority to make such appointment, the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, (\$30,000) to be held by such appointee or appointees, and their successors as aforesaid, in trust, nevertheless safely and securely to invest the same in sound interest-bearing securities, and annually forever to pay over the yearly interest arising therefrom or accruing thereon unto the Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute in the Borough of York, Penn'a., incorporated the 27th day of August, A.D., 1873.

"I give and bequeath unto the Presbyterian Board of Relief, for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, (\$10,000).

"I give and bequeath unto the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, the sum of Five thousand Dollars, (\$5000).

"I give and bequeath unto the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, incorporated April 19th, 1872 by Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the sum of Five thousand Dollars, (\$5000).

"I give and bequeath unto the American Sunday School Union the sum of One thousand Dollars, (\$1000).

"I give and bequeath unto the American Tract Society the sum of One thousand Dollars, (\$1000).

"I give and bequeath unto the Pennsylvania Bible Society the sum of One thousand Dollars, (\$1000).

"I give and bequeath unto the Lincoln University of Chester County, Penn'a., the sum of Four thousand Dollars, (\$4000), to be invested by the proper authorities thereof in sound interest-bearing securities, the interest whereof shall be annually, forever, applied to the support and education of at least one student at said University.

"I give and bequeath unto George H. Sprigg, of York, Pa., and upon his decease or non-acceptance or renunciation of the trust herein created, to his successor or successors therein to be appointed by the Orphans' Court of York County, the sum of Five thousand Dollars, (\$5000) in trust, nevertheless, that the same shall be safely and securely invested in sound interest-bearing securities and that the interest arising therefrom shall annually be paid to the York Benevolent Association, and in case the said Association shall cease to exist then to such organization in the City of York as shall have the same object in view, to wit: The distribution of material aid and relief to the worthy poor of York. And if at any time hereafter the York Benevolent Association shall disband or cease to exist and there shall be no similar organization in existence in said City,

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then I will and direct that the interest of the said bequest shall be annually distributed by my said trustee to and among the poor of York, in such sums and in such manner as his sound judgment and good discretion shall dictate. In all cases of vacancy occurring in the office of trustee, the Orphans' Court shall select and appoint a suitable person to act as trustee, to carry into effect the provisions of this bequest, and shall exercise such power of selection and appointment upon the petition presented to said Court of the Mayor or the presiding officer of either the Select or Common Council of the City of York, setting forth the fact of such vacancy.

"I give and bequeath unto my nephew Samuel Small, for and during his life and after his decease to the Trustees of Calvary Presbyterian Church of York, Penn'a., the sum of Six thousand Dollars, (\$6000) in trust, nevertheless safely and securely to invest the same and annually to pay the interest thereof to the Treasurer of said Calvary Presbyterian Church to supplement the salary of the pastor of said Church.

"I give and bequeath unto the Calvary Presbyterian Church of York, Penn'a., the sum of Four thousand Dollars, (\$4000), to be expended in the purchase of a site for and in the erection of a parsonage for the use and occupation of the pastor of said Church.

"I give and bequeath unto my niece Sallie B. Small, for and during her life and after her decease to the Trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of York, Penn'a., the sum of Eight thousand Dollars, (\$8000), in trust, nevertheless that the same shall be safely and securely invested and that the interest thereof shall be devoted to the maintenance and furtherance of the religious work in our midst, now in charge of the said Westminster Presbyterian Church, and to the continuance and extention of that work whenever and wherever removed.

"I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of York, Penn'a., the sum of Two thousand Dollars, (\$2000), to be expended in the extention and enlargement of the present church building or in the crection of a parsonage for the said Church, as to the said Trustees shall seem best.

"I give and bequeath unto each of my four cousins, Mrs. Lydia Gardner Owen, Mrs. Annie Gardner Smith, Miss Kate Gardner and Miss Mary Gardner, daughters of Mary Gardner, late of West Chester, Chester County, Penn'a., deceased, the sum of Two thousand Dollars, (\$2000).

"I give and bequeath unto my nieces, Cassandra M. Blair, wife of Dr. A. R. Blair, of York, York County, Penn'a., and Mary C. S. Franklin, wife of Walter S. Franklin, of Baltimore County, Maryland, to each the sum of Two thousand Dollars, (\$2000).

"I give and bequeath unto my grandniece, Isabel C. Small, daughter of Samuel Small, the sum of Five thousand Dollars, (\$5000).

"I give and bequeath unto Rev. Daniel McClellan Butt and Rev. Jacob Scott Butt, both now in Dakota but formerly of York, Penn'a., the sum of One thousand Dollars, (\$1000), each.

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"I give and bequeath unto Miss Annie Thornbury, of York, Pa., the sum of Five hundred Dollars, (\$500).

"I give and bequeath unto Mrs. Lucy Emerson, of Philadelphia, Penn'a., widow of the late D. H. Emerson, the sum of Five hundred Dollars, (\$500).

"I give and bequeath unto Miss Mary Anderson, of Philadelphia Pa., daughter of the late Tate Anderson of Marietta, Pa., the sum of Five hundred Dollars, (\$500).

"I give and bequeath unto Lizzie Strevig the sum of Five hundred Dollars, (\$500).

"I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, whose church building is situate on East King Street, in the City of York, the sum of Five hundred Dollars, (\$500).

"I give and bequeath unto my executors hereinafter named, and their successors, the sum of Two thousand Dollars, (\$2000), in trust to invest the said sum in sound interest-bearing securities, and to apply the interest thereof to keeping in good order and repair the burial lot in the Graveyard of the English Presbyterian Congregation, in the Borough of York, in which my parents and husband are buried, and to maintaining in like good condition the monuments and tombstones now or hereafter to be erected thereon and to apply the residue of said interest to the payment of the rent of the pew now designated as No. 92 in the Church of said Congregation, said pew to be and forever remain free for the use of strangers and the poor of the Congregation; and in case at any time in the future the residue of the interest of the above bequest shall be insufficient to pay the rental by the Church authorities required for Pew No. 92, then and in such case some other desirably located pew is to be selected and the rental thereof is to be paid by said residue of interest and the said pew is to forever remain free for the uses and purposes above stated. My said executors, or their successors, may at any time deliver the said fund or the securities in which the same may be invested unto the 'Trustees of the English Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of York,' in trust for the uses and purposes above set forth.

"I give and devise all that lot or tract of ground with its appurtenances acquired by me by devise from my late husband, and situate on the South-west corner of East Philadelphia street and North Queen street, in the City of York, County of York and State of Pennsylvania, which property is bounded on the north by East Philadelphia Street aforesaid, on the east by North Queen street, on the south by East Clark Avenue and on the west by North Howard Avenue, to my three nieces, Mrs. Margaret C. Freeman, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Annie C. Alden, of the City of New York, and Miss Sarah H. Coleman of Washington, D. C., to have and to hold the same, share and share alike, as tenants in common to them, the said Margaret C. Freeman, Annie C. Alden and Sarah H. Coleman, their heirs and assigns forever.

"It is my will and I hereby direct that all collateral inheritance taxes, which shall be payable to the State of Pennsylvania, on any bequest or devise hereinbefore given, bequeathed or devised shall be paid by my executors hereinafter

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named out of the residuary estate, and all said bequests and devises in this my last will and testament contained shall be given and paid to my legatees and devisees in full, free and clear of all such collateral taxes.

" And as touching all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal and mixed, that I may have at the time of my decease, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate, I give, devise and bequeath the same to my three nephews, George Small, W. Latimer Small and Samuel Small, and to the survivors and survivor of them, to dispose of in such manner and such terms and to such persons or bodies corporate as to them or him shall seem best, trusting everything to their sound judgment and wise discretion.

" And lastly I do nominate and appoint my said three nephews, George Small, W. Latimer Small and Samuel Small, to be the executors of this my last will and testament and to effectuate my intention with regard to my residuary estate and the disposition thereof; I do hereby vest in my said executors full power and authority to sell and dispose of my real estate (not hereinbefore otherwise devised) at public or private sale, in fee simple or otherwise howsoever and to make good and sufficient deeds therefor in as full and large a manner and in every respect as I could myself do if living.

" IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Isabel C. Small, the testatrix, having to this my last will and testament, contained in this and the nine foregoing pages, set my hand and seal this 23rd day of July, A. D., 1888."

(Signed) " ISABEL C. SMALL."

Witnesses: J. W. Strevig and George A. Shetrone.*

81. **Alexander Small**⁶ (George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born March 8, 1805; died June 8, 1862; unmarried. He was baptized in the German Reformed Church of York by Rev. George Geistweit. At the age of sixteen he graduated from St. Mary's College, Maryland, and entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, receiving his degree in 1824. For eight years thereafter he practised in York, his office being next to the store of George Small & Sons.

Dr. Small began early to take an active interest in politics. He first appears in this connection as member of a committee appointed by the York Democrats at a meeting held in the court-house on August 2, 1830, the committee's duty being to draft and report the resolutions of the meeting. Between 1831 and 1833 he was a director of the poor; and in the poor-house account published in the *Gazette* of March 1, 1831, he appears with Dr. McIlvain as official physician, the amount due him at the time being one hundred dollars; the same amount is also stated as due him in the *Gazette* of February 21, 1832. The *Gazette* of November 8, 1831, announces him as staff surgeon of the Ninety-fourth Regiment in the United States army. Again, on August 7, 1832, he appears as a member of a committee appointed by the Democratic Republicans of York, to draft the resolu-

* York Wills, Book 2 F, p. 342.



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tions of their meeting held at the court-house. In July, 1833, he was a member of a meeting held for the purpose of inviting President Jackson to visit York on his return to Washington; and on March 4, 1834, was made auditor of York County.

The next year Dr. Small was thoroughly launched into political life, being nominated for Senator on September 3, 1835, by the Democratic County Convention. During that year he was one of the committee of correspondence for York County, appointed by the Lewistown committee in the Democratic Convention, and was also appointed by the act of the last session of the Legislature of 1835 to incorporate a company to build a railroad from Wrightsville to York. The Wrightsville and York Railroad Company was organized the same year, and he became its Treasurer.

On April 5, 1836, he was made a delegate to a proposed "Young Men's State Convention," to be held in the following July at Philadelphia.

He also officiated, at a county convention in 1836, on a committee to arrange for a York and Lancaster meeting to nominate a Senator.

On August 16, 1836, the *Gazette* announces that Dr. Alexander Small had put into operation his new saw-mill on the Codorus, three miles from York.

At a Democratic county meeting on January 8, 1836, Dr. Small was made a delegate to a convention to be held at Harrisburg.

Between 1837 and 1839 he was secretary of the North Ward school district.

Between the years 1838 and 1840 he was president of the Laurel Fire Company of York, his first election being on January 11, 1838.

At the Democratic State Convention held March 5, 1838, Dr. Small was one of the vice-presidents.

In the year 1838 he was elected a manager of the Codorus Navigation Company.

In the Gubernatorial Convention, March 5, 1838, Dr. Small was made Senatorial Delegate.

On June 25, 1840, Dr. Small sailed in the ship "Garrick," A. S. Palmer, captain, for Liverpool, at which port he landed on the 16th of the following month. During his absence he travelled extensively, sending back interesting descriptive letters, which were printed in the *York Gazette*, and may be found in full in the Appendix to this volume.

From the time of his return, in the fall of 1841, the issues of the York press give various items of information concerning him.

November 16, 1841. "Among the candidates to fill the place of State Treasurer Gilmore, the present incompetent incumbent, we beg to add the name of a sound Democrat and an honest man admirably qualified for the office. We refer to Dr. Alexander Small, of York County."

Alexander Small, candidate for Congress subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, was nominated September 12, 1843, but was defeated by Henry Ness, October 17, 1843.*

* York Gazette.

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August 15, 1843. Mechanics' Institute, adjourned meeting (a society for the promotion of the Mechanical Arts in the Borough and County of York), Alexander Small one of the promoters.*

December 12, 1843. The first Legion of the Democratic Guard; Dr. Alexander Small one of the sixteen vice-presidents.*

May 7, 1844. Baltimore Democratic National Convention for nomination of President and Vice-President; Alexander Small delegate from York.

January 6, 1846. At Democratic Republican meeting held January 5, 1846, at court-house, to select delegates to March 4 convention, Senatorial delegates selected Dr. Alexander Small.*

March 5, 1846. Dr. Alexander Small one of the vice-presidents of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg.*

June 16, 1846. Geiger & Bechtol dissolved partnership.*

June 23, 1846. Samuel Bechtol and Alexander Small, as Samuel Bechtol & Co., continue business of York Foundry.*

May 2, 1848. A. & K. Small, great sale of lumber at mill.*

May 22, 1849. Alexander Small one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to capital stock of York Gas Company.*

July 3, 1849. York Gas Company organized with Dr. Alexander Small as president.*

November 5, 1850. Alexander Small, having completed survey of plans of town of Goldsboro [named after John Goldsboro, of Delaware, chief engineer of York and Cumberland R. R.], offers at private sale and at a moderate price, a number of building lots.*

December, 1850. Union for the sake of union public meeting called to be held at court-house. Signed by Alexander Small, *et al.**

January 20, 1852. Dr. Alexander Small one of the managers of the York County Agricultural Society.*

March 16, 1852. Dr. A. Small, Director of York Water Company.*

July 13, 1852. Alexander Small one of the committee of York Water Company, to receive proposals for construction of reservoir.*

February 1, 1853. Dr. Alexander Small one of the vice-presidents of the Railroad Convention at York.*

October 5, 6, 7, 1853. Dr. Alexander Small on a committee of arrangements to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Fair on the Commons.*

June, 1854. Dr. Alexander Small on committee to receive subscriptions for stock of York, Dillsburg, Shippensburg and Greencastle R. R.*

March 27, 1855. Alexander Small offers for sale flouring-mill, saw-mill, smut-machines, etc., at Goldsboro, at private sale.*

1857. At the organization of the York Club, Dr. Small was elected President.*

July 23, 1861. Dr. Alexander Small elected life-member of the Ellsworth Zouaves.*

* York Gazette.

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July, 1861. Dr. Alexander Small, agent of Quartermaster's Department, United States army, offers for sale a lot of lumber used in erection of barracks at Camp Scott and the Fair Grounds.*

Dr. Small rendered much service in the United States Commissary Department during the early days of the war.

Died. On Sunday morning (June 8, 1862), Dr. Alexander Small in the fifty-eighth year of his age.*

Resolutions on the death of Dr. Small were passed by Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Camp Monocacy; * also by the vestry of St. John's Church on June 17, 1862, and by the various corporations with which he was associated.*

Dr. Small was interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery.†

The York papers give the following obituaries:

"DEATH OF DR. ALEXANDER SMALL.

"It is our melancholy task this week to record the death of Dr. Alexander Small, of this borough. His illness was for several weeks, during most of which time but little hope of his recovery was entertained, and he calmly expired on Sunday morning last.

"Dr. Small . . . graduated at St. Mary's College, Maryland, in 1821, and received the degree of M.D. of the University of Maryland, in 1824. He practised medicine in York about eight years, but other avocations caused him to abandon the practice.

"He was engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business for about eight years, and in 1846 became a partner in the business of an iron foundry. The large and handsome buildings, machine shops, etc., erected by this firm (himself and Mr. Smyser) are monuments to their enterprise and success.

"In 1840 he visited Europe, travelling over a large part of the continent and passing a winter in Rome. During his absence of about two years he wrote a series of interesting letters to the editors of the 'York Gazette.'

"In 1843 he was a candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, in the district composed of York and Adams counties.

"He was one of the Board of Directors of the Northern Central Railroad for several years, and a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church uninterruptedly for thirty-three years.

"An estimable man and a widely known and valuable citizen, this whole community mourns his loss. His genial nature drew to him not only his contemporaries, but a host of friends, young and old alike, within its kindly circle. He was eminently public spirited, but his highest praise is that he was ever mindful of suffering humanity and of the Divine precept, 'The poor ye have always with you;' and stewarded liberal means with a large heart."

* York Gazette.

† Ibid., editorial, June 10, 1862.

Genealogical Records of George Small

"DEATH OF DR. ALEXANDER SMALL.

"We record, with pain, the death of an active, enterprising, public spirited and valuable citizen of our borough. Dr. Alexander Small departed this life on Sunday morning last, after an illness of some weeks, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The deceased was a native of York, and was well known and highly esteemed throughout the county and State. In this community, where he was best known, he had very many ardently attached friends; many will deplore his loss as that of a valued friend of high social qualities, many others will miss the benefactions so unweariedly extended by that liberal hand which was ever 'open as the day to melting charity.' His nature forbade him to look unmoved upon suffering or want, and the writer of this happens to know of many an act of kindness to the needy and unfortunate, which were prompted by the benevolent heart of the deceased, and were sedulously kept from the public eye. From the eye of One, however, the good deeds were not concealed, nor were the generous impulses of our deceased friend's heart unknown to Him, to whom our secret thoughts are ever open."

WILL OF DR. ALEXANDER SMALL.

"Last will and testament of Dr. Alexander Small, of York, Pa., made this 26th day of May, A.D., 1862.

"I, Alexander Small, do make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

"First, I give and bequeath to John Tomes, of William, the sum of One Thousand dollars.

"Second, I give and bequeath to David Stillinger the sum of One Thousand dollars.

"Third, I give and bequeath to Levi Maish the sum of One Thousand dollars.

"Fourth, I give and bequeath to Mrs. Eliza Gotwalt the sum of Five hundred dollars.

"Fifth, I give and bequeath to St. John's Episcopal Church of York, Pa., the sum of Five hundred dollars.

"Sixth, I direct my executors hereinafter named to pay to Killian Small, during his life, the sum of Two hundred and forty dollars per annum, payable to him at such times as his wants may require the same being done for his necessities to the entire exclusion of any debts he may now have or hereafter make, at the death of the said Killian I direct that the sum of Two thousand dollars be equally divided between his surviving children.

"Seventh, I give and bequeath to my brother, Philip A. Small, all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate to be disposed of by him according to his judgment.

"I further direct that the partnership agreement existing between myself and E. G. Smyser be carried into effect by my executors.

Genealogical Records of George Small

" I hereby appoint Philip A. Small, my executor authorizing him to sell or distribute my property and make titles as effectually as I could myself.

" Witness my hand and seal the day and date above mentioned.

(Signed) "ALEXR. SMALL." [SEAL]

Witness: E. G. Smyser.

The will was admitted to probate June 11, 1862.*

" Collateral Inventory and appraisement of the estate of Dr. Alexander Small, deceased. Filed June 26, 1862, shows:

Real Estate	\$21,650.00
Personal Estate	17,933.11
Total	<u>\$39,583.11</u>

" Date of death of deceased as returned by Appraiser, died June 8, 1862.

" GEORGE ALBRIGHT, *Appraiser.*"

Eighth Generation

106. **Anna Maria Small**⁷ (Philip A.⁶, George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York; baptized August 10, 1823; was educated at the York Academy, and resides in the old family mansion in York.

107. **George Small**⁷ (Philip A.⁶, George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1825; died April 11, 1891, without issue; married, January 13, 1852, Mary Grant Jackson, daughter of Colonel William A. Jackson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

The names of those who acted as bridesmaids and groomsmen at this wedding have been preserved with the record of the marriage. They were: Miss Cassandra M. Small (afterwards Mrs. Blair), Miss Elizabeth Dangerfield, Washington Yellott, and W. Latimer Small.

The obituary notices of the death of George Small give a comprehensive account of his life. He was president of the Ashland Iron Company; a director of the Northern Central Railroad, of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, of the Consolidated Gas Company, of the Baltimore City Passenger Railroad Company, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and of the First National Bank of Baltimore.

A portrait of George Small, owned by W. Latimer Small, and painted by Dabour, hangs at "Grantley."

* York Wills, Book V, p. 510.

Genealogical Records of George Small

The following notice is from the *Baltimore American*:

“ Mr. George Small, a prominent business man and president of the Ashland Iron Company, near Cockeysville, who also conducted a large grain and commission business, died Saturday at his home, No. 14 West Mt. Vernon Place. Death was the result of pneumonia, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Small was born in York, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1825, and was the son of Philip A. Small and Sarah Latimer. . . . He was educated at the York County Academy, and decided upon a mercantile life before he was eighteen years old. At the age of twenty-one, September 1, 1846, he came to Baltimore, displaying the mental and moral traits that are indispensable to the successful merchant; he quickly controlled a large and rapidly extended business, and aided by the agency of the great milling house of P. A. & S. Small with the Codorus Mills, near York, he supplied the Brazil market for many years, through the port of Baltimore, with some ninety thousand barrels of flour annually. At the death of Philip A. Small he succeeded to the head of the house of P. A. & S. Small, and both establishments have prospered under his supervision. In the midst of all his business engagements he devoted much time and attention to the extension of the business connections and relations of Baltimore with that large and fertile section of Pennsylvania through which the Northern Central Railway passes. He energetically aided in the opening of that railroad, and had been for many years one of the directors, as well as a director of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and in the First National Bank of Baltimore, besides being president of the Ashland Iron Company. With all these enterprises in hand Mr. Small was one of the busiest men in Baltimore, but his methodical habits and comprehensive grasp of affairs rendered him able to perform a large amount of daily work. His judgment in complicated commercial and railroad problems was highly regarded. Mr. Small married, January 13, 1852, Mary Grant Jackson, daughter of Colonel William A. Jackson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, whose ancestors emigrated from England in 1730. They have no children. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and while an enthusiastic Whig and Unionist and Republican, he uniformly refused to accept any public position, or to become a candidate for office.

“ The funeral of George Small will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow from his residence, No. 14 West Mt. Vernon Place.”

An editorial in the same paper refers to Mr. Small as “ conspicuous as a successful merchant, a pioneer in Baltimore's great flour-trade with Brazil, and as a thoughtful promoter of railroad enterprises, which he was convinced would prove of great value to commercial interests of Baltimore. With both the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads he had been connected since their infancy, and his counsel was always sought whenever an important move was contemplated. As a director in other corporations his influence was felt, and among his associates he was looked upon as a cool, clear-headed, progressive business man.”



GEORGE SMALL

No. 107

Genealogical Records of George Small

OBITUARY.

"In the death of George Small* the cities of Baltimore and York meet with an irreparable loss, for he was largely interested in the business and prosperity of each,—York, the city of his birth and youthful association, and Baltimore, the city of his adoption, the scene of his active labors and the theatre of his great success.

"George Small was from his youth active and energetic in the pursuit of business, and through his methodical and industrious habits, developed in his mature years into one of the most clear-headed, shrewd, and progressive business men in the city of Baltimore. His business career is one full of honor, honesty, and integrity, and the large fortune he has accumulated is the fruit of a life's devotion to business conducted upon honest principles.

"During the hours of the day devoted to his business cares, he was the hustling, driving merchant, managing his own private business and that of the many corporations with which he was interested, with remarkable skill and executive ability. But when the hours of business were over, and he mingled, unfettered by the cares of his busy life, with his friends, it was then the geniality of his sunny and lovable disposition shone forth and drew to him those from every walk in life.

"He was a man of magnetism, and one once drawn to him forever afterwards remained his friend. It was the pleasure of his life to gather around his table those whose association pleased him, where as a host he was the peer of all entertainers. His sense of honor was supreme, and he despised the slightest departure in a friend or guest from the principles which mark the deportment of a true gentleman.

"His congenial disposition and prominence in business circles brought him into personal contact and association with most of the noted men of the country, and numbered among his personal friends were the late Generals Grant and Hancock, as also Simon Cameron, and many other distinguished gentlemen. During the war he was a very pronounced Union man, and rendered the government very eminent service in the city of Baltimore, not the least of which was the part he played in aiding in conducting President Lincoln through Baltimore to Washington, prior to the inauguration.

"During his summer occupancy of Grantley there was almost continually some distinguished friend from one part of the country or another present with him, enjoying his hospitality and the pleasure of his genial companionship.

"In the city of York his friends and admirers are legion, many of whom will miss the numerous manifestations of the appreciation he showed for their society.

"He was very charitable and gave liberally from his abundant means. His acts of benevolence were never paraded, but performed with a dignified modesty in keeping with his august and generous nature. The recipients of his bounty

* SMALL.—In Baltimore, Saturday, April 11, 1891, George Small. The funeral will leave the railroad station, York, for Prospect Hill Cemetery, at 2 P. M., Tuesday.

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will miss his many manifestations of kindness and will mourn the loss of a dear and sympathizing friend.

“George Small was a man of ennobling character; great in the things that constitute true manhood, and the loss the two cities that claimed the honor of his birth and citizenship sustained, is irreparable. His death leaves a void that will require generations to fill.

“Notwithstanding his life was chiefly spent in the city of Baltimore, he ever exhibited a desire to return to his native heath and end his days here among the scenes of his youth and the companions of his boyhood days.

“This fact is attested on the once barren waste upon which he built his country seat,—Grantley,—and improved in such a magnificent manner. He loved the home of his youth, and his occupancy of Grantley gave him more genuine pleasure than any other place of residence or the delights of foreign travel. He never tired of looking out upon the ever changing panorama of beautiful nature spread out in such a liberal view of unsurpassing grandeur from Grantley’s lofty summit.

“He was fitted by his joviality, polite and generous nature, to preside as lord over such a manor as the beautiful Grantley with its luxurious appointments. Neither was there ever a sentiment placed over a baron’s hearthstone so truthfully expressive of the owner’s hospitality and warm heart than that which had made Grantley famous:

“‘Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing.’

“Upon the occasion of a visit to Grantley we hear him exclaim: “Here upon this summit I have built my summer home, at my feet lies the city of York, and upon every side I see something to remind me of my boyhood days, and out there upon yonder summit, in the city of the dead, repose the ashes of my ancestors; there too I want to be laid away to rest when my days on earth are ended.’

“The spirit of this grand, warm-hearted gentleman has passed away into the keeping of God who gave it, and in a few days his mortal remains will be laid away in the spot he selected. Peace to his ashes.” *

MR. GEORGE SMALL INTERRED AT YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

“The service in Baltimore over Mr. George Small took place at eleven o’clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 14 West Mt. Vernon Place. The coffin was almost concealed beneath a pall of purple violets. A crown of white violets and rosebuds was placed at the head. The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. A. C. Powell, rector of Grace Church. The remains were then taken on a special train from Union Station to York, Pennsylvania, for interment.

“The pall-bearers were S. Teackle Wallis, Henry T. Weld, ex-Governor

* The York Age.

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Oden Bowie, General Benjamin Brice, of Washington, General W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, Connecticut, Major L. S. Bent, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Enoch Pratt, B. F. Newcomer, J. M. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Walter B. Brooks, Gilmor Meredith, David L. Bartlett, Reverdy Johnson, James E. Tyson, W. W. Taylor, Andrew Reid, William F. Burns, J. Alexander Preston, Frank Smith, Dr. Samuel Johnston, Michael Jenkins, Washington Booth, Major N. S. Hill, George C. Wilkins, J. Hall Pleasants, George S. Longcope, Robert G. Hoffman, Judge Robert Gilmor, Charles F. Mayer, and Charles G. Kerr." *

WILL OF GEORGE SMALL.

"I George Small, of Baltimore, Maryland, do make this my last Will and Testament; revoking all others.

"1st. I give devise and bequeath unto my Brothers W. Latimer Small and Samuel Small of York, Pennsylvania, all my interest in the Partnership Association of *P. A. & S. Small, Limited*, and in all the property Real and Personal, Notes, Stocks Bonds and Accounts of said Partnership Association. In case either of my brothers shall die in my lifetime, the share or interest in said Association bequeathed to the one so dying shall go to his children.

"2nd. I give devise and bequeath to my wife Mary G. Small for and during the term of her natural life the sum of Eighteen Thousand Dollars (\$18,000) annually to be paid to her by my Executors in equal monthly or quarterly installments as she shall require, commencing at the time of my death, without any deduction or abatement for taxes. To secure the said income to my wife I direct my Executors to select and set apart from my property stocks bonds ground rents or other securities or Real Estate, sufficient in their judgment to yield the clear yearly income aforesaid and to hold the same in trust for that purpose during my wife's life. If at any time the property so selected set apart and held in trust as aforesaid shall prove insufficient to yield the clear yearly income of Eighteen Thousand Dollars (\$18,000) then I direct that the same shall be made up from the residue of my estate. I authorize and empower my said wife by her last Will and Testament to dispose of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) of the principal of the trust fund aforesaid, and I direct my Executors after the death of my wife to pay the said sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) in such sums and to such persons as my said wife shall by her last Will and Testament direct and appoint.

"3rd. I give and bequeath unto my said wife for and during the term of her life my house and lot of ground Number 14 West Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore and also my Country Seat Grantley in Spring Garden Township York County Pennsylvania, and all my furniture, Pictures, Plate Horses Carriages and harness in both establishments, and also the lots or tracts of land in said Township which I bought from Kompeter Klinedinst's Estate, Hay's Estate Rickers &

* From one of the York newspapers.

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Kneeland and Henry Lentz, lying between Grantley and the N. C. Railway. Should she part with any of said articles of Personality by sale or barter she shall replace the same with others of equal value. At the death of my said wife I give devise and bequeath my said Country Seat Grantley with its furniture and the aforesaid lots or tracts of land to my brother W. Latimer Small for the term of his natural life. At the death of my said wife I direct that my said residence No. 14 West Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore shall be sold with all the furniture paintings and Statuary and the proceeds shall fall into the residue of my estate.

“ 4th. I give devise and bequeath unto my Nephews Philip A. Small and George Small sons of my brother W. Latimer Small to each the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000) on his respectively attaining the age of twenty five years and direct my Executors to select from my property stocks bonds ground rents or securities or Real Estate of the value in their judgments of the sums so as aforesaid bequeathed to my said Nephews and hold the same until said Nephews shall respectively attain the said age of twenty five years. The income of the sum bequeathed to Philip shall be paid to him in the meantime, and the income of the sum bequeathed to George or so much thereof as in the judgment of his father as is necessary shall be used for his maintenance and education. And when any of said Nephews shall respectively attain said age the said stocks bonds and property so set apart and held in trust shall be transferred to them absolutely with any accumulations. If either Nephew shall die before attaining said age leaving a child or children his portion of said trust fund shall go to such child or children, if no child or children, then into the residue of my estate.

“ 5th. I give devise and bequeath unto my Nephew George Small Franklin son of my sister Mary C. S. Franklin two hundred shares of my stock in the Ashland Iron Company of Baltimore Co. Maryland, and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) in such stocks bonds ground rents securities or Real Estate as my Executors shall select and deem of that value, on his attaining the age of twenty three years. Until he shall attain that age I direct my Executors to hold the same in trust applying the income or so much thereof as they shall deem necessary to his maintenance and education. If he shall die before attaining said age leaving a child or children then the principal with any accumulations shall go to such child or children; but if none, then to his brothers and sisters in equal shares.

“ 6th. I give devise and bequeath unto my Nephew Philip Small Franklin son of my sister Mary C. S. Franklin Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) in such property securities or real estate as my Executors shall select and set apart for him as of that value, on his attaining the age of twenty one years. Until he shall attain such age, my Executors are to hold the same in trust and apply so much of the income as they shall deem necessary to his maintenance and education. If he shall die before attaining that age leaving a child or children, the principal sum and any accumulations shall go to such child or children, but if leaving no child or children then to his brothers and sisters equally.

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" 7th. I direct my Executors to select from my property stocks bonds ground rents securities or Real Estate worth in their judgment Twenty Five Thousand Dollars and hold the same in trust for Frank Small son of my brother Samuel Small and the same amount to be held in trust for Samuel Small Jr. son of my said brother Samuel until said Frank Small and Samuel Small Jr. shall respectively attain the age of twenty one years the income of said trust funds shall be paid to their father for their respective maintenance and education, as and when each shall attain the age of twenty one years, the income of the sum so set apart for him shall be paid to him during his life. At the death of either leaving a child or children the said principal shall go to such child or children, but if leaving none then in equal shares to his brothers and sisters in money.

" 8th. I direct that the said several selections of property hereinbefore directed to be set apart and held in trust shall be made in the order hereinbefore specified and from property not otherwise herein specifically devised and bequeathed. And I authorize and empower my Executors whenever they shall deem it necessary or advantageous for the estate or for the security of the trust funds and property to sell any part or the whole of either of said trust funds or property, and invest and reinvest the proceeds of such sales; and further in order to facilitate the settlement of my estate, I give unto my Executors full power and authority to sell dispose of and convey any or all of my property Real or Personal not herein specifically devised or bequeathed without any obligation on the part of the purchasers to see to the application of the purchase money, it being the intent and meaning hereof that my said Executors shall have full power and authority to invest and reinvest and change investments, and do all acts and execute all deeds and other instruments necessary therefor.

" 9th. I give and bequeath unto my sisters Anna M. Small, Sallie B. Small and Mary C. S. Franklin, to each the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

" 10th. To my sister Cassie M. S. Blair, I give and bequeath the sum of Five Hundred Dollars per year to be paid to her by my Executors annually during her life.

" 11th. I give and bequeath unto Anna R. Jackson the half sister of my wife the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars absolutely and I direct my Executors to invest the further sum of Ten Thousand Dollars and hold the same in trust paying the interest and income derived therefrom unto said Anna R. Jackson during her life. At her death the principal sum shall go into the residue of my estate.

" 12th. At and immediately after the death of my wife and of my brother W. Latimer Small, I give and devise unto my Nephew Philip A. Small (son of my said brother) and to his heirs that part of my Country Seat Grantley aforesaid, which lies West and South of the following described division line viz: beginning at the main entrance or Gateway, thence along the main road or Drive way to the point where it divides, thence by a line parallel with and ten feet West of the Eastern branch of said road or Drive way to a point opposite the northwest corner of the farm house garden fence thence due east to the Public Road,

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and to my Nephew George Small (son of my said brother) and his heirs the part of my said Country Seat Grantley aforesaid which lies north and east of said division line, my said Nephews and their heirs owners of said premises, shall have and enjoy in common the use of the springs on the premises herein devised to George and his heirs, with the right to a supply of water from the same and the right to erect an additional engine for pumping water therefrom if either desire it and also the right in common to use the water of the stream for watering cattle; and my said Nephew George and his heirs owners of said premises devised to him shall have the right to maintain and use the reservoir on the premises, hereinbefore devised to Philip A. his brother for the supply of water to the premises devised to said George and the said road or Driveway from the main entrance to the dividing point shall be for the common use of both properties, by my Country Seat Grantley in this clause of my Will mentioned I mean to include the tract of land bought from Jno. J. Spangler for me by Wm. H. Miller containing about one hundred and thirty acres and no other tract.

“ 13th. I give devise and bequeath unto my cousin James W. Latimer and his heirs Six Thousand Dollars; to my namesake George Small Bordley if living at my death Five Hundred Dollars, to my namesake George Small Gamble if living at my death One Thousand Dollars; to my namesake George Small Bramble if living at my death Five Hundred Dollars; to my namesake George Small Bandle, son of Luther Bandle, if living at my death One Thousand Dollars; and I direct my Executors to pay to my servant Lizzie Thomas One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per year during her life.

“ 14th. I give and bequeath to J. Alexander Preston if living at my death One Thousand Dollars; to my brother in law Clarence T. Jackson if living at my death One Thousand Dollars; to my friend W. W. McClellan if living at my death One Thousand Dollars, which is to be deducted from a note of Eighteen Hundred Dollars which he owes me, if the same shall be unpaid at my death; and to John Charles Schmidt; and to George Small Schmidt to each One Thousand Dollars if living at my death, and to my Coachman Moses Gourley if living at my death and in my employ, Five Hundred Dollars.

“ 15th. The rest residue and remainder of my estate real and personal, wherever situated, whether in possession reversion or remainder, I give devise and bequeath unto my two brothers W. Latimer Small and Samuel Small in equal shares, and in case of the death of either of my said brothers the share of the said residue bequeathed to him shall go to his children.

“ 16th. I constitute and appoint my brothers W. Latimer Small and Samuel Small and my cousin James W. Latimer all of York Pennsylvania, Executors of this will and my said Executors shall be excused from the necessity of giving security or bond for the performance of their duties as such. Witness my hand and seal this twenty second day of August A.D. 1888.

(Signed) “GEO. SMALL.” [SEAL]

Witnesses: G. Edw. Hersh, S. B. Gensler, and T. S. Glatfelter.

Genealogical Records of George Small

CODICIL TO THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE SMALL.

" I George Small of Baltimore Maryland make this Codicil to my last will and testament which was executed and bears date the twenty second day of August A.D. 1888.

" I give and bequeath to my wife Mary G. Small for and during the term of her natural life the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000) annually instead of Eighteen Thousand Dollars (\$18,000) as provided in Paragraph 2nd of my said will, and I direct that the property to be selected and set apart by my Executors and held in trust during her life as in said Paragraph of my said will provided shall be sufficient to yield the clear yearly income of Twenty Thousand Dollars which is to be paid to my said wife in the manner provided and directed in said Paragraph 2nd of my will, with these changes in the amount of her annual income, and of the securities to be set apart therefor, all and singular the devises and bequests to and for the use of my said wife, and all the provisions and directions in relation thereto in said Will contained are to be and remain in force.

" I give and bequeath to my sister Mary C. S. Franklin the sum of Eighty Thousand Dollars (\$80,000) to be paid to her in such good interest paying securities or stocks at their market value as my Executors shall select. This bequest is in lieu of the bequest to her of Five Thousand Dollars in Paragraph 9th of my Will.

" I give and bequeath to my nephew Philip A. Small Franklin son of Colonel Walter S. Franklin, Two hundred Shares of stock in the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company in addition to the bequest to him in paragraph 6th of my said will.

" I revoke the bequest of Two hundred Shares of Ashland Iron Co. Stock to my nephew George Small Franklin in paragraph 6th of my said will.

" I give and bequeath to Walter M. Franklin of Lancaster, Pa., husband of my niece Sarah One Thousand Dollars (\$1000). I give and bequeath to my confidential Clerk George Longcope Twenty five Hundred Dollars (\$2500). In lieu of the bequest of Five Hundred Dollars to my Coachman Moses Gourley contained in Paragraph 14 of my said Will I direct my Executors to pay to said Moses Gourley the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250) per annum during his life (provided he shall still be in my employ at the time of my death).

" In lieu of the bequest to my servant Lizzie Thomas of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum during her life in my said will in Paragraph 13th contained I direct my Executors to pay to the said Lizzie Thomas the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars (\$250) per annum during her life. Except as changed by the provisions of this Codicil, I ratify and confirm all and singular the devises and bequests provisions and directions in my said will contained;—In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 31st day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

(Signed) "GEO. SMALL." [SEAL]

Witnesses: Henry Thos. Weld, Reverdy Johnson, and Francis T. Smith.

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ADDITIONAL CODICIL.

"In addition to the bequest of Six Thousand Dollars made in my last will and testament to my friend and cousin James W. Latimer I hereby give & bequeath to him the sum of Four Thousand Dollars (\$4000) making in all Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000).

(Signed) "GEO. SMALL." [SEAL]

Same witnesses as to previous codicil.

The will was proved April 30, 1891 (Book 66, page 54).

This will was rejected by the widow, who took one-third of the estate. All the other provisions of the will were carried out except that W. L. Small at once took "Grantley," and the widow received a deed for No. 14 Mt. Vernon Place, in addition to her one-third of the estate.

108. Sarah Bartow Small (Philip A.⁶, George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born January 27, 1827; baptized April 1, 1827; died August 28, 1895; unmarried.

The following Memorial, prepared after her death by Rev. Charles Oliver, bears testimony to the useful and lovely Christian character of Miss Small:

"Miss Sallie Bartow Small was born at York, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1827. Her father, Philip A. Small, was the senior partner in the well-known mercantile house of P. A. & S. Small. Her mother, Sarah Latimer Small, was the daughter of William G. and Sarah Bartow Latimer. Mr. Latimer belonged to an old Presbyterian family, and was himself an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Mrs. Latimer was a grand-niece of Anthony Benezet, a French Huguenot, who, with his family, left his native land upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, bringing with him in his haste unfinished pieces of tapestry, which are still preserved in the family. She was also related to the Rev. Dr. Cathcart, the first pastor of the first Presbyterian church organized in York.

"Miss Small received a thorough education, and was graduated from the York County Academy.

"She professed her personal faith in Christ, November 30, 1854, uniting with the First Presbyterian Church of York, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Charles J. Hutchinson.

"Soon after her conversion to Christ she became the teacher of a Sunday-school class of young ladies, and some of these still live to speak of the lasting spiritual impressions made upon them by her beautiful life and her clear and helpful instructions.

"In the year 1870 her uncle, Mr. Samuel Small, for many years an honored elder in the First Presbyterian Church, erected a chapel, in what was then a neglected section of the city, to accommodate the Sunday-school that had been formed through the efforts of Mr. H. S. Myers, who afterwards became an elder in the Westminster church. Miss Small identified herself with the mission, and continued until her departure from this life to be a leader in the work.

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"For many years she taught the men's Bible-class. On the day of her funeral twenty-three sons of toil, whose lives have been ennobled by her teachings, dropped their work to follow their beloved teacher's body to its resting-place.

"Her influence for good in this field cannot be estimated. She visited the homes of the poor, the sick, and the sinful, carrying with her the very blessings of Heaven. She lived to see the neighborhood in which her special work was done transformed into a law-abiding and respectable community. She saw the little mission grow into the Westminster Presbyterian Church, worshipping in a beautiful and commodious edifice. She was one of the first members of the new church, uniting with it at the organization. She impressed her high ideals upon every part of its work, organizing the Women's Missionary Society, the Children's Mission Band, the Women's Prayer-Meeting, and being a source of strength to every department of the church life.

"She was, from its organization in 1865, one of the lady managers of the York Orphans' Home, and in 1890 succeeded her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Small, as president of the Board of Lady Managers. Her work there was performed with rare fidelity and good judgment. For two years, assisted by other workers, she conducted a weekly meeting for girls in the Princess Street chapel. One hundred girls and young women, gathered from the streets of the city, were entertained, instructed in sewing, and helped, by good reading and religious exercises, to live noble lives.

"She was elected a manager of the 'Young Women's Christian Association,' and, until her death, was frequently consulted by those most active in that important enterprise.

"For a time she was one of the active members of the 'Women's Christian Temperance Union.' But her strength was not equal to the demands of so many interests. She was, therefore, constrained to withdraw from active participation in the work of the last-named organization, which, however, always retained her hearty sympathies. Unwearied in her efforts to do good, she followed with her gifts and prayers the work for Christ everywhere.

"Early in the summer of 1895, failing health interrupted her church work. She was confined to her home after the last week in July, and gradually declined in strength until, at eight o'clock on the morning of August 28, 1895, she fell asleep in Jesus.

" THE FUNERAL SERVICE

was observed in her home on Friday afternoon, August 30, 1895, at two o'clock. Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D.D., president of the 'York Collegiate Institute,' offered prayer, Rev. George L. Smith, of the 'Calvary Presbyterian Church,' read selections from the Scriptures, and her pastor spoke as follows:

" ADDRESS BY REV. CHARLES A. OLIVER.

"Her life work finished, her character perfected, the mansion, the robe, the crown, and the song ready, Heaven's gate swings open, and I seem to hear the

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angels announce, "Lord, she whom thou lovest is come." But her triumph is our trial. One of the noblest women that ever breathed the breath of God is missing. We are lonely.

"When brave John Baptist had gone to be with God, his disciples, saddened by their loss, went and told Jesus; and Jesus, taking them away into a desert place, stilled their troubled hearts with loving messages from the Father. He is still the same Jesus to-day. His sweetest message cannot be heard in the din and turmoil of the busy every-day life. He speaks to us in the silent places. I think, if we listen to-day, we may hear Him say, "This dear life was planned by God." In infinite wisdom He numbered her days. He selected her environments, endowed her with graces, appointed her work, and accomplished His own purpose in her life. God's thoughts for his children are always the best thoughts, and His plans for them will not be thwarted. Death could not touch this glorified one till her mission was ended; then death itself became a passageway to the higher service of Heaven. The sweet thing on earth for the Christian is God's will. This is God's will. Why should we murmur? When she saw that the time of her departure was at hand she said, "I am perfectly satisfied with my Saviour's will, whatever that may be." She now knows the meaning of it all. We know not as yet. God's light is sometimes darkness to us; but even in the dark we may wait and trust His own word, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

"I think I hear Jesus say, "Your dear one is with me." God has claimed his own. He loaned the beautiful life to the home, the church, and the community, that she might bring into our lives more of Heaven's sunshine.

"God needed her, and she is with Him. She loved His service here, regretting only her inability to do the work more perfectly. Now, untrammelled by earth's limitations, with every faculty quickened, she has entered into new avenues of service. The sweet singing birds will be missed in the cold autumn days; but they will not be lost; away down in the sunny South other souls will be blessed by their melody.

"The voice we loved to hear is hushed to us for a little time, but off in the sunny land of song angels stop to hear her as she speaks and sings the praises of her King. I think I hear Jesus say, "You who love me shall see me again." Even now she may be peering over Heaven's battlements watching us. And in His own time with the breath of His love God will chase every cloud from before our faces; then we shall see as we are seen and know as we are known. "Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord." "For the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first: Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord. Wherefore comfort one another with these words." Caught up together with them. Then the happy reunions and endless fellowships. That blessed moment may be at any time. It may be to-day—before the sun can hide itself behind the western hills, or in the early morning

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ere the eastern sky can be reddened by its approaching glory, that Jesus will come to take us to be with our loved ones.

““ When a shadow falls across the window of my room,
When I am working my appointed task,
I lift my head to watch the door and ask, if He is come;
And an Angel answers sweetly in my home:
'Only a few more shadows and He will come.'””

“ After a prayer, the Rev. H. E. Niles, D.D., pronounced the benediction.”

109. **Cassandra Morris Small**⁷ (Philip A.⁶, George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1828; baptized February 12, 1829; died August 1, 1891; married, May 19, 1864, Dr. Alexander R. Blair, born 1826; died July 16, 1889.

The *York Gazette* notes this marriage:

“ On Thursday, May 19, 1864, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. A. H. Lochman, Dr. A. R. Blair, Assistant Surgeon, United States Military Hospital, located in this borough, to Miss Cassandra, third daughter of P. A. Small, Esq., all of this place.”

The *York Press* gave the following short obituary notice of Dr. Blair:

“ Dr. Alexander Blair, whose serious illness was announced in the *Press* several weeks ago, died at his mansion, corner of Duke and Philadelphia Streets, on Tuesday morning, shortly before two o'clock.

“ Dr. Blair was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1826. He came to York in 1850 and studied medicine with Dr. T. N. Haller, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1853. He opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession on South George Street in York. In 1857 he was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools and filled that post with distinction until 1862, when he resigned and accepted the position of executive officer and assistant surgeon of the United States Hospital at York, which position he held until the close of the war in 1865.

“ In 1861 Dr. Blair married Miss Cassandra Morris, daughter of the late Mr. Philip A. Small, and sister of Messrs. George, W. Latimer, and Samuel Small. Mrs. Blair and a son survive him. The deceased was a man of fine personal address, urbane and obliging, well educated, a good physician, and was held in high esteem in the community generally. In his case the old but often true saying that 'Death loves a shining mark' is fully realized. His bereaved family and many friends have the sincere sympathy of the *Press* and all who enjoyed an acquaintance with the deceased.”

Dr. Alexander R. Blair was principal and professor of the theory and practice of teaching in the York Normal School in 1858.*

Mrs. Blair survived her husband but a few years.

* *York Gazette*, April 6, 1858.

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DEATH OF MRS. ALEXANDER R. BLAIR.

"Mrs. Cassandra M. S. Blair, widow of the late Dr. A. R. Blair, and daughter of the late Philip A. Small, died this morning at her residence, southeast corner of Philadelphia and Duke Streets, at 9.45 o'clock. The immediate cause of her death was an attack of la grippe, which she received some months since and which ultimately resulted in serious lung complications. The deceased was a sister of Messrs. Samuel and W. Latimer Small, Misses Annie M. and Sallie B. Small, and Mrs. Mary C. S., wife of Colonel Walter S. Franklin, of Baltimore. One son, Philip A. Small Blair, is left to mourn her untimely death." *

"The funeral of Mrs. Cassandra M. S., wife of the late Dr. A. R. Blair, took place this afternoon from her late residence, corner of Duke and Philadelphia Streets, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. The services were held at the house, commencing at two o'clock. Rev. Charles A. Oliver, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was a beloved member, and Rev. George L. Smith, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, officiated. The floral tributes were chaste and beautiful, among the number being a handsome tribute from the teachers of the Sunday-school. The deceased had long been a patient and faithful worker in the Sabbath-school, and her untimely taking off has caused much sorrow among both teachers and scholars, who loved her for her many Christian virtues. Her death has left a vacancy in the school that it will be difficult to fill. The interment was private and took place at Prospect Hill Cemetery." †

Child of Alexander R. and Cassandra Morris Blair:

116. Philip A. Small Blair⁵.

110. William Lattimer Small⁷ (Philip A.⁶, George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1830; baptized July 9, 1831; died February 27, 1903; was married, first, June 19, 1860, at Grace Church, Baltimore, Maryland, by Rev. A. Cleveland Cox, to Mary S. Wilson, daughter of William Wilson. She died May 31, 1874. He married, second, Kate M. Reilly, of Virginia.

William Latimer Small was admitted to the firm of P. A. & S. Small on July 1, 1862, and at the time of his death was its senior member. He had served as a director of the York National Bank, of the First National Bank of York, of the York Gas Company, of the York Water Company, of the Columbia Water Company, and of the Spring Garden Plank Road Company. He was a trustee of the York Collegiate Institute and of the York County Academy, and was for many years a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church. He lived in York on George Street, with his summer home at "Grantley."

* The Age, Saturday, August 1, 1891.

† Ibid., Monday, August 3, 1891.



WILLIAM LATIMER SMALL

No. 110

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OBITUARY.

" Mr. W. Latimer Small died at 2.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in his seventy-third year. For more than four years Mr. Small has been in declining health and his many friends have noted with sorrow the gradual inroads made by disease upon a magnificent physique. His indomitable will so controlled the frailty of his body, that the splendid battle was continued long after most men would have succumbed.

" On Wednesday last he was at his accustomed place in his counting-room. The next day he suffered to some extent with the prevailing grippe, and yesterday was confined to his bed. During the morning his condition became suddenly critical and the absent members of his family were hastily summoned. The end came in the mid-afternoon, peacefully and quietly, and his eyes looked for the last time on earth on the faces of his family he so tenderly loved.

" The death of Mr. Small is a calamity to the community. He was one of York's foremost citizens, distinctly and prominently identified with every step in advancement during the last century. He was born on the 30th day of October, 1830, and was a member of an old and distinguished family, whose name is linked to local history by the life and labors of half a dozen generations.

" George Small . . . in 1809 . . . founded the business which his descendants have carried on and enlarged. . . .

" Into this firm [P. A. & S. Small] W. Latimer Small was admitted as a member on July 1, 1862, and in its guidance and direction was a leading spirit until the day of his death. By his diligence, energy, and far-sightedness he contributed greatly to its financial success, and by his honesty and fair dealing maintained for the firm the friendship and esteem of the community.

" During the war of the Rebellion he ardently and loyally supported the Union, and assisted his uncle in the foundation of the Children's Home, whose primary object was the care of children of Union soldiers orphaned by vicissitudes of the Civil War. We was a charter member of most of the organizations and corporations which found their origin in the charity and philanthropy of his uncle, Samuel Small, all of which have grown and prospered and still remain enduring monuments of the worth and broad-mindedness of that saintly character.

" In the year 1888 the York Collegiate Institute, which had been erected, equipped, and endowed by the late Samuel Small, was burned to the ground, and immediately there arose from its ashes the present imposing structure, larger, more beautiful and better equipped than its predecessor—erected by W. Latimer Small and his brothers George and Samuel Small, in loving memory of their uncle, the founder.

" W. Latimer Small was an influential factor in developing the commerce of the community. Recognizing, in common with all our citizens, the necessity of increased railroad facilities as a prerequisite to municipal growth and progress, he actively assisted in the organization of the York and Peach Bottom Railroad, now the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and was one of the incorporators

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of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) whereby the Western Maryland Railroad Company opened new fields and added new markets to local manufacturers.

"He was actively interested in the erection and equipment of the Colonial Hotel, and subscribed liberally thereto, being convinced that its structure was imperatively required by municipal necessities.

"His sagacity, prudence, and wise counsel were eagerly sought by financial and other institutions, and for many years he served as director in the First National Bank, the York National Bank, the York Gas Company, and the York Water Company, and lent his aid to the advancement of the interests of the York Hospital, the York County Academy, and the Union Missions by years of willing and efficient service as trustee.

"Broad minded and successful in business, his life was not circumscribed by the desire of success in things material. High souled, generous, and open-handed, his every action was controlled by love of the Master, and many a struggling congregation received gratifying aid at his hand, and in many a humble home in this city eyes are moist and bosoms heave over the sudden loss of their unostentatious benefactor. For more than forty years he served as vestryman of the St. John's Episcopal Church, and was the leading spirit in the erection of Bethany Chapel on East King Street, where year after year, despite physical infirmities, he enthusiastically led his men's Bible-class in the study of God's Holy Word until impaired health made further service impossible.

"The life of such a man is an inspiration, and his death a loss which is widely and keenly felt. An influence for good radiated from him and affected men in every walk of life. He has left an impress on his time which will be lasting and enduring. He embodied every civic virtue, and in his private and social life was kindly, affectionate, and sincere. With a mind deeply read and broadened by travel, with polished manner and dignified carriage, with the highest sense of honor in his business as well as his personal relations, he was one of the few remaining representatives of the courtly gentlemen of the old school whom all men esteem and most men love.

"Mr. Small leaves to survive him a widow, Mrs. Kate M. Small, and the following children: Philip A. Small, George Small, Mrs. John C. Schmidt, Mary D. Small, Mrs. Redmond C. Stewart, and Miss Cassandra M. Small." *

Children of W. Latimer and Mary Small:

117. **Philip Albright Small**, born at York, Pennsylvania; was married November 8, 1894, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Hagerstown, Maryland, by Rev. Henry E. Cotton, to Jane Reese. Philip A. Small was educated at the York County Academy, the York Collegiate Institute, and St. Paul's School, New Hampshire. He is a member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small; a director of the Spring Garden Plank Road Company; a director of the York County National Bank; a director of the York

* York Daily, February 28, 1903.

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Water Company and of the Columbia Water Company; a trustee of the York Collegiate Institute, and a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

118. **Anna Maria Small**^o, born at York, Pennsylvania; was married April 17, 1890, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, by Rev. A. Chilton Powell, of Grace Church, Baltimore, to John Charles Schmidt, son of Henry D. Schmidt, deceased, of York. Anna Maria Small was educated in York and Baltimore. John Charles Schmidt was educated in St. Paul, Minnesota, in Stuttgart, Germany, and in York, Pennsylvania. He was for a time in the employ of P. A. & S. Small, but is now president of the Standard Chain Company and proprietor of the Codorus Paper-Mills. He has been a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, a director of the Spring Garden Plank Road Company, a director of the York Water Company, a director of the York Gas Company, of the York National Bank, and other corporations.

Children of John Charles and Anna Maria Schmidt:

138. **Henry D. Schmidt**^o.
139. **Catherine Schmidt**^o.
140. **Mary Schmidt**^o.
119. **Mary Dalrymple Small**^o, born at York, Pennsylvania; unmarried. Educated in York, Baltimore, and New York.

Children of W. Latimer and Kate M. Small:

120. **George Small**^o, born at York, Pennsylvania; married, February 15, 1901, Frances Madison Bragg, of Richmond, Virginia. He was educated at the York Collegiate Institute, the York County Academy, and at St. Paul's School, New Hampshire. On leaving school he entered the employ of P. A. & S. Small. He is a director of the York National Bank and of the York Gas Company. George and Frances B. Small have one child:
141. **Elizabeth Lee Small**^o.
121. **Katharine Latimer Small**^o, born at York, Pennsylvania; married, December 3, 1902, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Redmond Conyng-ham Stewart, son of C. Morton Stewart, deceased, of Baltimore, Maryland. She was educated in York, Baltimore, and New York.
122. **Cassandra Morris Blair Small**^o, born at York, Pennsylvania; unmarried. Educated in York, Baltimore, and New York.

112. **Susan David Small**⁷ (Philip A.^o, George^o, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born December 31, 1835; died May 21, 1875; unmarried.

Two obituary notices of Miss Small are here given, followed by a copy of her will.

"Miss Susan D. Small, daughter of the late Philip Small, of York, Pennsylvania, died of heart disease, after a long and painful sickness, May 21, 1875.

"Sue Small, as she was familiarly called, was one of those rare spirits whom God sometimes gives to brighten the scenes of this fallen world, and to illustrate the pure and elevating influence of our holy religion. Born in the lap of luxury, with many personal attractions and every temptation to selfish indulgence, she must have been 'born again' at an early period, else could she not have exhibited such unselfish regard for the welfare of others, and such habitual devotion to the

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service of Jesus. Her deep humility, her habitual charity, her generous attentions to the poor, the sick, and the suffering, her love for the Sabbath-school and the church, her interest in the missionary cause, and every enterprise of Christian benevolence, have been long and widely known. Many who were cheered by her unostentatious visits of sympathy, and whom she pointed to the source of heavenly consolation, and many whom she labored to win to Christ and Heaven, now rise up and call her blessed. In her was exemplified the spirit of that religion which is pure and 'undefiled before God,' which visits the widows and the fatherless in their affliction, and keeps itself unspotted from the world.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise.'

"If she had marked individual peculiarities, they were referable rather to the exquisite delicacy of her organization and the sensitiveness of her moral perceptions, than to anything foreign to Christian devotion. In the family circle, among intimate friends, some of her greatest excellencies were most clearly exhibited. She lived so near to the 'Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley,' that the savor of her influence was ointment poured forth. Hence, while many prayers and hopes would, if possible, have kept her longer for earth, and a great void has been made by her loss, all felt that she was ready for her heavenly home. She had the 'pearl of great price,' the 'one thing needful.' She had 'oil in the vessel with her lamp,' and when the cry was heard, 'Behold, the bridegroom cometh,' all she had to do was to 'arise and trim her lamp.' For three weeks she stood almost momentarily expecting the signal to go—weeks of intense bodily suffering, but of rare spiritual exaltation. It seemed as if the Captain of our Salvation would show how he can enable one of the most sensitive organization to triumph over the King of Terrors. To one who asked, 'Is your hope strong?' she replied, 'It is not hope—it is assurance.' To another she spoke of her physical endurance: 'No matter how much my body suffers, all is happiness in my soul. Not one pain too many. Jesus will make it all right.' At another time: 'Do not pray for me to get well. I would rather go, to be with Jesus. Oh, that will be heaven enough for me to meet my Saviour, and see Him as He is!' 'Do not mourn for me when I am gone. Do not shut the house, and make things gloomy and sad; rather rejoice that I, a sinner, saved by grace, am safe with the Blessed Redeemer, beyond the reach of suffering and sin.'

"Just as the soft light of Saturday evening was falling on the earth, and a rainbow spanned the sky, a large company of relatives and friends followed her remains to their appointed resting-place; and now beneath the shadow of the church she loved so well, and by the side of kindred dust, they rest safely in charge of Him who is 'The Resurrection and the Life.'

"N."

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" DEATH OF AN AMIABLE LADY.

" Miss Sue D. Small, daughter of the late Philip A. Small, deceased, died on the 21st inst., in the thirty-ninth year of her age. Her death, although not unexpected, created a profound sensation and universal sorrow among her numerous friends. None have known her but must feel—aye, deeply feel—that the social circle in which she moved has lost one bright particular star; that one kindly voice, ever ready to greet her friends, has been forever stilled; that one sunny spirit has crossed the 'beautiful river,' and now rests safely on the other side. A wonderful sweetness of disposition blended with all the virtues in the adornment of her character; warm-hearted, charitable, patient, long-suffering, pious, loving, and beloved, her untimely death has left an aching void that will never be filled. Hers was the white flower of a blameless life. Not all the temptations of this world could stain its lustrous and immaculate purity. Disease marked her for his prey and laid his pallid hand upon her brow.

" 'The shadow of her destiny
She saw approaching day by day,
And murmured not,
But turned to death, as to a sleep,
And died with eager hands held out
To reaching hands beyond the deep.'

" 'Unfeeling death,' the ruthless foe of life, has indeed made sudden ravages in that once happy circle. Only a few weeks since were carried from the bosom of love to the cold, cheerless grave, a dear father; to-day, ere the clouds of grief have passed away, another bereavement has visited it,—a dear sister, the centre of home love and attraction, is laid upon the cold bier and sleeps the sleep of the dead.

" 'Oh, long ago
Those blessed days departed, we are left
And scattered like the leaves of some fair rose,
That fall off one by one upon the breeze,
Which bears them where it listeth. Never more
Can they be gathered and become a rose,
And we can be united never more
A family on earth.'

" Well may the disconsolate and bereaved survivors of the family mourn the loss of their dear sister, so good, so kind, so gentle and loving; but although overwhelmed with grief, they should look with deathless faith to that bright spirit land to which their sainted sister has gone, in anticipation of a coming reunion, where parting grief shall weep no more. In her death the poor and lowly too have lost a true benefactor, and the remembrance of her cheerful and gentle virtues, and the example of her courtesy and charity, will not soon cease to be a power with those who knew her."

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WILL OF SUSAN DAVID SMALL.*

" I Susan D. Small of the Borough of York, in York Co. in State of Pennsylvania, make this my last will and testament. Whereas by the will of my Father, Mr. Philip A. Small the interest of the sum of forty thousand dollars was bequeathed to me during my life and by said will I was empowered to dispose of the principal of said forty thousand dollars by my last will, and in no other way.

" Now therefore I devise said forty thousand to my two sisters Anna M. Small & Sallie B. Small in equal shares, or if only one of my said sisters shall survive me, then I bequeath the whole of said forty thousand to such survivor.

" And the eighteen thousand yet in my possession I devise should be distributed thus. To my nephews and nieces each one thousand dollars, namely—To Sarah L. Small, Mary R. Small, Isabel C. Small, Frank M. Small, Samuel Small, sons and daughters of Samuel Small, Jr. To Philip A. Small, to Anna M. Small and to Mary D. Small children of W. L. Small each one thousand dollars. To Philip A. Small Blair son of Dr. & Cassie Blair one thousand dollars. To Willie B. Franklin, to Philip A. Small Franklin, to Sallie B. Small Franklin children of Col. W. & Mary Franklin each one thousand dollars.

" Also to the Presbyterian Sabbath School one thousand dollars. Five hundred dollars to the Orphans' Home. To Sister Cassie M. Blair wife of Dr. Blair five hundred dollars. To Sister Mary C. Franklin wife of Col. Franklin five hundred dollars. A remembrance for my friend Mrs. H. E. Niles five hundred dollars. Also five hundred dollars to Miss Mary Rupp. Five hundred dollars to Miss Mary Barnitz—Gettysburg—daughter of the late Charles A. Barnitz. I devise also that my mother—Mrs. Sarah L. Small, use the interest of two thousand dollars, part Aunt Susan left me, which I have always used for *charity*, and the interest of the one thousand dollars that Uncle Samuel and Aunt Bella Small gave me, *for charitable purposes* as long as she, Mother lives, and then my niece Sarah L. Small, daughter of Samuel, and Frank Small use the interest for same purpose. After her death I devise the interest should be used in same way by my next oldest niece living, then after her death by the next oldest, and the next, and finally *if thought best* by my brother or brothers living, give the whole amount, principal three thousand dollars, to some benovelent object.

" I also desire and request, that *no one wear any badge of mourning for me—no closing of shutters. A sinner saved by Grace! Rejoice that I am safe with our blessed Redeemer in a Heavenly Home!* Where the precious word of God teaches us 'there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain,' 'neither light of the Sun, for the Lord God giveth them light, and they shall reign for ever & ever.'

" I appoint my three brothers George Small, W. Latimer Small, and Samuel Small, Jr., Executors of this will. Witness my hand and seal this Day April 21st, 1875, A D one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

(Signed) " SUSAN D. SMALL. [SEAL]

* Miss Small wrote her will herself.

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" I make this codical to the above will. I devise the residue of my estate to my two sisters Mrs. Cassie M. S. Blair wife of Dr. Blair and Mrs. Mary C. S. Franklin wife of W. S. Franklin in equal shares.

" Witness my hand and seal this twenty first Day of April A D 1875.
(Signed) " SUSAN D. SMALL. [SEAL]

" I bequeath also to Sarah Wright daughter of Franklin Wright of Petersburg Virginia five hundred dollars to be given before the above residue of my estate is divided, this twenty first day of April A. D. 1875.

(Signed) " SUSAN D. SMALL. [SEAL]

" The within instrument of writing pronounced published and declared by the within testatrix as and for her last will and testament in the presence of us who in her presence and in presence of each other and at her request signed our names hereto as subscribing witnesses April 30th, 1875.

(Signed) " JAMES W. LATIMER,
" W. LATIMER SMALL."

113. Samuel Small^r (Philip A.⁶, George⁵, Killian⁴, Lorentz³, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York, Pennsylvania; was married in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. C. J. Hutchinson, March 3, 1859, to Frances Ann Richardson.

Samuel Small resides at 128 Market Street, York, and at his country home, "Sinking Springs," York County. He was educated at the York County Academy, and was admitted to the firm of P. A. & S. Small on July 22, 1866. He is an elder of Calvary Presbyterian Church, is president of the York Collegiate Institute and of the Orphans' Home, has been for many years a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, and at one time was trustee of the Lincoln University, president of the Spring Garden Plank Road Company, and vice-president of the York County Agricultural Society. He is president of the York Benevolent Society and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. Mr. Small is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. A portrait of Mr. Small was painted by Dabour.

Children of Samuel and Frances Ann Small:

123. Sarah Latimer Small⁶, born at "Sinking Springs," York County, May 1, 1860; was married in the First Presbyterian Church of York, by Rev. H. E. Niles, on January 10, 1881, to Walter Mayer Franklin, son of ex-Attorney-General Franklin, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They have no children, but have an adopted son who is called Walter M. Franklin. Sarah L. Small was educated at the York Collegiate Institute. Walter M. Franklin is a member of the Lancaster County bar, ex-District Attorney of the county; ex-president of the Oxford and Southern Railroad, and a director of several corporations. He was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster County.

Genealogical Records of George Small

124. **Mary Richardson Small**^a, born at "Sinking Springs," May 28, 1862; was married June 16, 1891, in St. John's Church, York, by Rev. H. E. Ware, assisted by Rev. A. Chilton Powell, of Grace Church, Baltimore, to George S. Schmidt, son of Henry D. Schmidt, deceased, of York. George S. Schmidt was educated in St. Paul, Minnesota, in Stuttgart, Germany, at the York Collegiate Institute, and at Princeton College, New Jersey. He is a member of the York County bar, ex-chairman of the Republican County Committee, member of the firm of Bromell, Schmidt & Co., trustee of the Orphans' Home and of the York Collegiate Institute, director of the Spring Garden Plank Road Company, of the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, and of other corporations.

Children of George Small and Mary Schmidt:

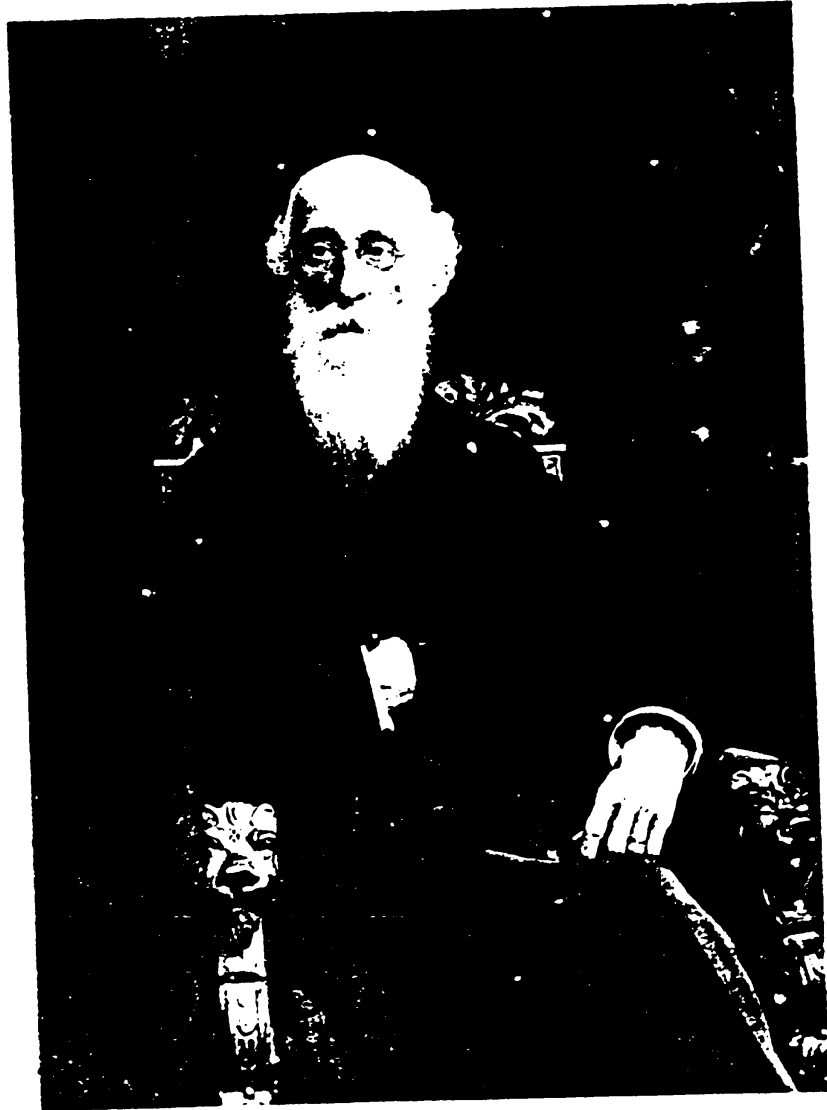
142. **Mary Richardson Schmidt**^a.
143. **George Small Schmidt**^a.
144. **Samuel Small Schmidt**^a.
125. **Isabel Cassat Small**^a, born at York, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1864; educated at York Collegiate Institute; member of the Board of Managers of the Orphans' Home of York; director of the Young Women's Christian Association.
126. **George Small**^a, born January 10, 1867; died March 13, 1869; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.
127. **Francis Morris Small**^a, born at York, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1869; unmarried; educated at the York Collegiate Institute; entered the employ of P. A. & S. Small when his education was completed. Resides in New York City.
128. **Samuel Small**^a, born at York, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1874; unmarried; educated at the York Collegiate Institute and Princeton University. He entered the employ of P. A. & S. Small when his education was completed. He is treasurer of the York Collegiate Institute and a director of the York County National Bank. He is a member of the Pennsylvania German, Scotch-Irish, and York County Historical Societies.
129. **Helena Bartow Small**^a, born at York, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1880; unmarried; educated at the York Collegiate Institute and in New York City.

115. **Mary Campbel Small**^r (Philip A.^o, George^s, Killian⁴, Lorentz^s, Lorentz², Lorentz¹), born at York, Pennsylvania; was married, December 11, 1866, in the York Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. E. Niles, to Colonel Walter Simonds Franklin.

Walter S. Franklin is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, and of the Ashland Presbyterian Church. He has been president of the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore; a director of the Provident Savings Bank of Baltimore, of the Maryland Steel Company, and of the Atlantic Transport Company. He is a trustee of the York Collegiate Institute and of the Orphans' Home. He is a member of the Light-House Board of the United States.

Children of Walter S. and Mary C. Franklin:

130. **William Buel Franklin**^a, born at Winchester, Virginia; married, February 12, 1895, by Archbishop Corrigan, at the residence of the bride, East Seventy-ninth Street, to Lillian Mary Grace, daughter of John W. Grace, of New



SAMUEL SMALL

No. 113

Genealogical Records of George Small

York City. William B. Franklin was educated at the High School at Hartford, Connecticut, and at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He entered the United States navy on his graduation, but after several years resigned his commission and entered the employ of W. R. Grace & Co., New York City. He was Secretary of the New York and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and Lieutenant-Commander of the First Battalion Naval Militia of New York. He is at present engaged in the banking business in New York.

Child of William B. and Lillian M. Franklin:

145. Mary Grace Franklin*.

131. Anne Weiser Franklin*, born at Ashland, Maryland, August 24, 1869; died March 21, 1871.

132. Philip Albright Small Franklin*, born at Ashland, Maryland; married, June 18, 1894, at "Hayfields," Baltimore County, Maryland, Laura Fendall Merryman. He was educated at the University School, Baltimore, after which he entered the employment of the Atlantic Transport Company. He has been general manager of the National Steamship Company of New York, and a director of the Baker & Whiteley Coal Company of Baltimore, the New York Shipping Company of New York, and other corporations. He is now vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Children of P. A. S. and Laura F. Franklin:

146. John Merryman Franklin*.

147. Philip Albright Small Franklin*.

133. Sarah Bartow Small Franklin*, born at Ashland, Maryland; was married, November 28, 1894, at her home, 24 East Mt. Vernon Place, by Cardinal Gibbons, to William Kennedy Cromwell, of Baltimore. She was educated at Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore. William K. Cromwell has been vice-president and general manager of the Mt. Vernon Cotton Duck Company, president of the Gandy Belting Company, director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, of the DeFord Company, and of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, and trustee of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, Baltimore.

Children of William K. and Sarah B. S. Cromwell:

148. Walter Franklin Cromwell*.

149. William Kennedy Cromwell*.

150. Mary Small Cromwell*.

134. Mary Grant Franklin*, born at Ashland, Maryland, October 18, 1877; died March 14, 1878.

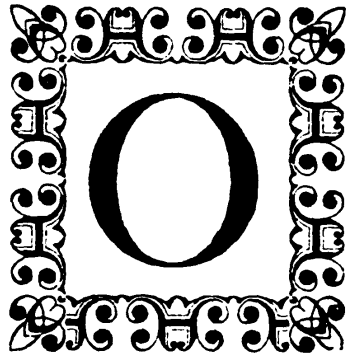
135. Susan Latimer Franklin*, born at Ashland, Maryland; married, November 1, 1902, in the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Hiram Edwin Dewing, of New York. She was educated at Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Maryland, and at Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Connecticut.

136. George Small Franklin*, born at Ashland, Maryland; educated at Deichmann's University School, Baltimore, Maryland, and at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

137. Walter Simonds Franklin*, born at Ashland, Maryland; educated at Deichmann's University School, Baltimore, Maryland.



Kramer



ON November 26, 1667, Hans or Johann Adam Kramer, of Essenheim, in the Grand Duchy of Hessen, Germany, was married to Anna Maria, daughter of Michael Schwartz, of the same place. The ceremony was performed in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was duly recorded in the Church Records.

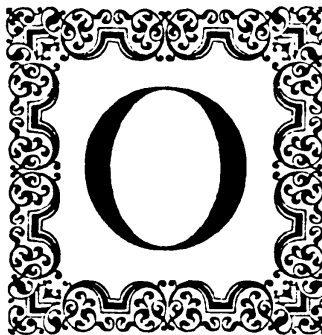
In the year 1678, November 30, Hans Kramer and his wife presented for baptism their daughter Anna Maria Barbara. The ceremony was witnessed by Eva Maria, wife of Conrad Lochlins.

Anna Maria Barbara, daughter of Hans Adam Kramer and Anna Maria, his wife, was united in marriage to Lorentz, son of Lorentz Schmahl, in the Church of Essenheim, on February 2, 1694.





Uber



ON June 6, 1697, Heinrich Uber, son of Johannes Uberth, of Essenheim, in the grand duchy of Hessen, Germany, was married, in the Evangelical Church of that place, to Magdalena, daughter of Adam Wagner, chief burgess of the town.

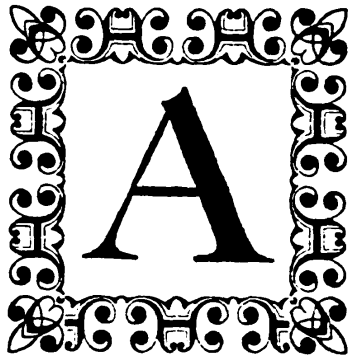
Eva, daughter of Heinrich and Magdalena Uber, was born January 14, 1708, and baptized in the Lutheran Church of Essenheim, on the 22d of the same month, Eva, daughter of Johannes Banchr, being witness. Eva Uber married (1), at Essenheim, on January 27, 1728, Lorentz, son of Lorentz Schmahl, with whom she came to America. Lorentz Schmahl died in 1749, and his widow Eva married, before January 26, 1750, Johannes Nicholas Reisinger. She died in York, Pennsylvania, in 1787.

In the records at Essenheim the name appears as Uber, Iver, Ibert, Uberth, and Iberth.





Welschance



ACCORDING to tradition, three distinct families of the name of Welchance came to America, one settling in the Carolinas, another in Central Pennsylvania, and the third in the southeastern part of the same State,—that is, in York County.

Those of the name residing in Lancaster County at the present time are descendants of the York County family.

In the latter part of the last century several members of the family testified in a case before the York courts that the old and proper spelling of the name was Welschance, but it has been changed to Welshantz, Welschance, etc.

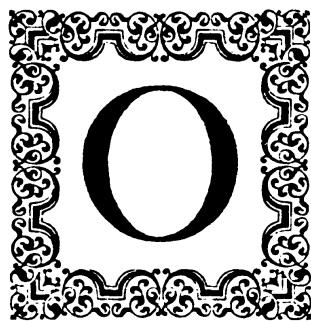
Those bearing the name have at times held positions of trust under the government, and performed military service in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the war of the Rebellion.

Eva Welschance, born 1734, presumably a sister of Joseph Welschance, of local repute, married, in 1758, Killian Schmahl, eldest son of Lorentz Schmahl, of Windsor Township, York County, Pennsylvania.





Genealogical Records of Philip Albright



ON October 16 or 17, 1732, the "William and Mary," of Sunderland, Constable Tymperton, master, from Rotterdam, arrived at Philadelphia, carrying one hundred and sixty-nine passengers, of whom sixty-two were men and youths above the age of sixteen years, who took the required oath of allegiance on October 17.

In this ship list are the names of George and Barbara Albright, with their sons Antoni, Hans, and Peter, the two latter of whom were children.*

George Albright¹ and his family first settled in Philadelphia, where they remained for about eight years.

Having lived more than the prescribed seven years in the colony, and having received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the 3d of August in preparation for it, on September 26 or 27, 1740, at a sitting of the Supreme Court held in Philadelphia, George Albright, in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of King George, took the oath and made the declaration by which he became a citizen and subject of Great Britain, with the rights and privileges of such.†

About 1744 the family left Philadelphia for the country west of the Susquehanna River, which was then in Lancaster County, but now forms part of the county of York. Here they settled upon a tract of two hundred acres, for which George Albright had received a proprietary warrant dated at Philadelphia, September 24, 1739.

His son Anthony had preceded him to this locality by several years, and occupied land for which he had received a warrant bearing the same date as did that of his father.‡ It was probably the settlement of the son which induced the father, already advanced in years, to remove to what was then indeed a wilderness.

Either George Albright brought with him considerable money from the

* Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xvii. p. 72.

† Ibid., vol. ii. p. 349.

‡ Anthony Albright, of the city of Philadelphia, yeoman, on December 1, 1755, sold to Henry Keppele, of same, merchant, for the sum of five pounds, one hundred acres of land three miles distant from the Codorus, held by warrant bearing date September 24, 1739. Witnesses to deed, James Benezet and George Hilner, Jr.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

fatherland, or he had been successfully employed in Philadelphia, for at the time of leaving that city he was the possessor of about one thousand acres of land in different tracts, part of which had been improved.

He was one of the signers of the petition for the first public highway running southward to the town of York, which was long known as the "Newberry Road." It crossed the townships of Newberry and Manchester to York. The petition was dated December 10, 1745.*

In 1752 his second wife, Elizabeth, having died, and his children being scattered, George Albright made an arrangement with Benjamin Swope, at whose tavern in York Town he had been residing, by which he should be free from want and from the care of his property.† According to the agreement, "George Albright of the Town of York in the County of York and Province of Pennsylvania, of the one part, to Benjamin Swope of the same place of the second part," conveyed the following lands and tenements,—to wit:

"One tract of land scituate in Paradise Township in the said York County, adjoining the lands of Joseph Sheely, John Leigher, and Bernard Rady, containing about 50 acres, together with a warrant for that quantity of land.

"One other tract of land with an improvement thereon, scituate in the Township aforesaid, lately in the occupancy of Bernard Rady, adjoining lands of Joseph Sheely and John Leigher, together with a 50 acre warrant for the same.

"One other tract of land scituate in Heidelberg Township on the Little Conewago Creek adjoining lands of late Adam Forney, deceased.

"Three lots of ground in the City of Philadelphia in the Province aforesaid.

"The consideration being as follows: The said Benjamin Swope, his heirs, executors and administrators shall

"Pay unto the several creditors of George Albright the debts which said George Albright has contracted prior to the date of this deed and which are now unpaid.

"Pay George Albright eight pounds at such days and times as he shall require same.

"Pay unto the Minister of the Lutheran Church of Yorktown five shillings annually during the life of George Albright and unto the School-master of said Church, one shilling annually, during life of said George Albright.

"Furnish, Provide and allow unto said George Albright, one good apartment or room, sufficient meat drink, apparel, washing, lodging, medicines attendance and christian usage in sickness and in health, during his natural life and when he shall die, cause him to be buried in a decent and christianlike manner, and shall cause a sermon to be preached at the funeral according to the customs of the Lutheran Church, and shall then pay to the ruler of the said Church for the time being the sum of four pounds for the use of said Church."

Another deed, dated February 25, 1753, ‡ between "George Albright of the

* Gibson's History of York County, p. 322.

† Deed dated July 3, 1752, Record Book A, p. 33, Recorder's Office, York, Pennsylvania.

‡ Deed Book A, p. 173, Recorder's Office, York, Pennsylvania.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

County of York and Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, of the first part, and Benjamin Swope of the same place, Innholder, of the second part," released and discharged Benjamin Swope, his heirs and assigns from the performance of the duties and conditions set out at length in the deed of July 3, 1752, the consideration for the release being five pounds.

Records of Deeds in York County show that George Albright conveyed only a part of his property to Swope, for shortly after the revoking of the agreement, by a deed dated December 3, 1755,* he sold to Henry Kepple, merchant of Philadelphia, the tract of two hundred acres in York County, for which he held a proprietary warrant dated September 24, 1739.

On April 7 of the same year he sold a tract of two hundred and fifty-two acres, situated in Paradise Township, York County, to his son Anthony Albright.

By a deed dated June 27, 1763, † he sold to Jacob Heack, a tract of land in the township of Manchester, York County, containing one hundred and fifty-five and a half acres, for which he held a proprietary warrant dated June 11, 1748.

Leaving Swope's Tavern in 1753, George Albright removed to the home of Adam Tyler in Windsor Township, where he died at an advanced age in the spring of 1766. ‡

During the latter years of his life, his surviving children, Anthony, Peter, and Philip, received their share of his estate.

The will of George Albright is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen, the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six. I, George Albright, of Windsor in the County of York, being very sick and weak of body but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God there for, calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say, principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul unto the Lord that gave it, and for my body I recommend it to the earth, to be buried in a christianlike and decent manner at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the General Restoration I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give and dispose of the same in the following manner, first, from the whole to my son Peter, likewise to my son Philip, each of them five shillings, likewise I give all the rest of my whole estate to Adam Tyler, and I do likewise ordain and constitute Conrad Brubaker and Adam Tyler to be Executors of this my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all other forms and wills by me made, ratifying this and no other to be my last will and testament, as witness my

* Record Book A, p. 376, York, Pennsylvania.

† Record Book B, p. 112, York, Pennsylvania.

‡ George Albright, private in Captain Joseph Shippen's Company, 1756-57 (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ii. p. 599), was probably a grandson of the above. George Albright, Sr., was too old for military service at this date.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

hand this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six (1766).

(Signed) his
 "GEORGE (X) ALBRIGHT" [SEAL]
 mark

Witnesses: James McLaughlin, John Barnes, Jr., John E. (X) Barnes.

The will was probated June 24, 1766.*

Children of George and Barbara Albright:

2. Anthony Albright².
3. Hans Albright².
4. Peter Albright².
5. Philip Albright², born 1734; died April 2, 1800; married Anna Maria Ursula Dinkel.

5. Philip Albright² (George¹), born at Philadelphia, 1734; died at York, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1800; married Anna Maria Ursula Dinkel, daughter of Johann Daniel and Anna Maria Ursula Dinkel. She died February 23, 1797.

Philip Albright received an ordinary education in the Lutheran parochial school in York, and as a young man learned the milling business. Later he was engaged in farming in Windsor Township.

Shortly before the Revolution he purchased a plantation of the Rankin family, some members of which being English sympathizers, sought a temporary refuge in the mother country.

This plantation, on which was a flour and grist-mill, was about two miles below Yorktown, on the Codorus Creek. From the old ledgers kept at the mill, and from the account-books of Peter Kuntz (who married a daughter of Philip Albright), it appears that during and after the war a miller was employed to carry on the business at the mill. Much of the flour was carried to Philadelphia in great wagons, where it was sold on commission by George Latimer, formerly of New Castle, Delaware.

In 1774, when the tension with Great Britain was keen, and sympathy and interest aroused throughout the country for the people of Boston, a meeting was held on December 16, in the Court-House in York, and a Committee of Observation was formally organized, of which Philip Albright was chosen a member.†

On March 19, 1776, he was appointed captain in the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, under command of Colonel Samuel Miles. ‡

The Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment and the Pennsylvania Battalion of Musketry were embodied strictly for the defence of the Province of Pennsylvania, by the prudent foresight of its House of Representatives, at the suggestion of the Committee of Safety.

* Will Book B, p. 62, York, Pennsylvania.

† Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xiv. pp. 475, 531-546.

‡ Ibid., vol. x. p. 209.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

Resolution to organize the rifle regiment was made March 5 and 6, 1776. The first captain was appointed March 7. Nearly the whole of the rifle regiment, according to Colonel Miles's statement, was raised in about six weeks, and rendezvoused at Marcus Hook.

On the 2d of July the regiment was ordered to Philadelphia, and on the 4th one battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead, was ordered to Bordentown, New Jersey. On the 5th the whole regiment marched for Trenton, and thence to Amboy, under orders to join General Mercer, which was accomplished on the 16th. Colonel Atlee's battalion arrived on the beach at Amboy on the 21st.

Colonel Miles was ordered to New York on the 10th of August, and Colonel Atlee on the 11th. On the 12th they were brigaded with Glover's and Smallwood's regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Lord Sterling.*

Of those who took part in the battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776), were the following:

Brigadier-General, Lord Sterling; Brigade-Major, W. S. Livingston; Colonel William Smallwood, Maryland, 600 men; Colonel John Halset, Delaware, 750 men; Colonel Samuel Miles, Pennsylvania, 650 men; Colonel Samuel John Atlee, Pennsylvania, 300 men; Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Lutz, Pennsylvania, 200 men; Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Kachlein, Pennsylvania, 200 men; Major Hay, Pennsylvania, 200 men.

Miles's Pennsylvanians wore black hunting shirts. †

In the Battle of Long Island the rifle regiment and musketry battalion were so broken that General Washington ordered what remained of the three battalions to be consolidated as a regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead. Among the officers missing after this engagement were Colonel Miles, who had been captured; Colonel Piper, who died in captivity; two captains; fourteen lieutenants, three of whom were killed; and the regimental surgeon and his mate.

In Captain Philip Albright's company alone, three sergeants and twenty-seven privates were among the killed, wounded, and missing. Captain Casper Weitzel, in a letter to his brother, after the battle, "from Camp Near King's Bridge, Sixteen Miles above New York, September 6, 1776," writes: "I know of only one killed in my company. The poor fellow was wounded in the thigh, and unable to walk; his name is Speiss; the d—d savage Hessians and English Light Infantry run their bayonets thro' him, and two of Captain Albright's men, who were also badly wounded, and murdered by them." ‡

Colonel Miles's regiment also took part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776, and in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. §

* Penna. Archives, second series, vol. x. pp. 193, 194.

† The Campaign of 1776 around New York, etc. Mem. of the Long Island Historical Society, vol. iii. pp. 123, 129.

‡ Penna. Archives, second series, vol. x. p. 195.

§ See Colonel Miles's and Colonel Atlee's Journals, Penna. Archives, second series, vol. i. p. 512, etc.; Colonel Brodhead's letter, Penna. Archives, first series, vol. v. p. 21.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

Later in the same year Philip Albright had some difficulty with Major Ennion Williams, who in many ways had made himself obnoxious to the officers of the regiment, and was bitterly disliked. Both Williams and Albright wrote on the subject to the Council of Safety. Their letters were as follows:

MAJOR ENNION WILLIAMS TO COUNCIL OF SAFETY, 1776.*

" THOMPSON'S MILL, NEAR CORYELL'S FERRY,
Dec^r 16, 1776.

" GENTLEMEN,

" Capt. Redman & Mr. Sprogell are just arriv'd and I am favor'd with your Letter of the 15th inst. It will give me much Satisfaction if I can get the 300 suits you mention to be sent to Lord Sterling, & unless it may happen thus favorable I cannot see how it will be possible to make the Regiment satisfied for the Loss of the Suits made on Purpose for them, which I am too well inform'd are to our Mortification deliver'd out to other Regiments; this, amongst other unfortunate Circumstances, perhaps may have an ill Effect; it is a Mystery to me that this accident should thus happen; however, amidst other matters, this is attempted to be laid at my door, it will therefore give me Satisfaction to have the Letter wrote to you from Brunswick safely kept, as that mentions that Lord Sterling (upon my Application to have the Clothing sent for) directed ' that they should remain in Philada.'

" Capt. Philip Albright and Mr. Jacob Laorsneybe, Q^r Master, have been absent without Leave these two Days. I am inform'd they are in Philada; it is such a President at a Time when we may expect an attack hourly, that no doubt you will take proper Notice of.

" The General has order'd that an officer of each Regiment remain in Philada to see the Sick taken Care of, and that all such as are fit for Duty be sent to the Regiment; to this Department I have appointed Lieut. Thos. Boyd, who is now in the city.

" Upon my last application to Lord Sterling, at Brunswick, that the Arrangement of the Companies might take Place, he desir'd that no Alteration might take Place while under his command; so that the 12 Companies are retain'd as usual, which is very troublesome, and thus it will remain, until you shall think proper to make a new arrangement for Ten Companies, or request that I may apply to General Washington for his Permission that the former may take Place.

" It will give me Satisfaction to hear of the Receipt of such Letters as you may from Time to Time receive from

" Gentlemen,

" Your very humb^l Servant,

" ENNION WILLIAMS."

Addressed: " (On Public Service)

" The Honorable the Council of State of Philadelphia."

* Penna. Archives, first series, vol. v. pp. 112, 113.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

MAJOR ENNION WILLIAMS TO OWEN BIDDLE, 1776.*

"THOMPSON'S MILL, NEAR CORYELL'S, Dec^r 17th, 1776.

"DEAR SIR,

"By this opportunity I have wrote the Council of Safety, and inform'd them that your Brother has promis'd me as many of the 300 Suits coming here as our Regt wants, but that he has orders to deliver no Shoes, Stockings or Clothing to any Troops, except they are inlisted during the War, our men will therefore go barefooted unless the General shall consent that we may be supplied, or some other mode is pointed out.

"Is it not a thousand Pities that this Regt, which is now the strongest in the Brigade, and born its full Proportion of Hardships and Fatigue, should still suffer; they are good men, and in my opinion will yet be a Credit to the Province on which they pique themselves.

"All the officers are now satisfied with the arrangement of the officers, except Captain P. P. Albright, who has been absent without Leave or Licence in Philadelphia these several Days, he insists upon it that as Captain Brown was absent, he immediately became 2nd Captain before Captain Marshall, however, Capt. Brown is now exchang'd, and intends to join the Reg^t, if the Council think proper, as there is a vacancy, & if that should happen, Captain Albright's argument will have no Force, even if it had before.

"It would give me some satisfaction to know if I have any Brother Field Officers or not; or who are likely to be. The Enemy afford us a little Leisure to think of these matters now.

"I am, with Great Esteem, Sir,

"Your affectionate Humb. servant,

"ENNION WILLIAMS."

Addressed:

"Owen Biddle, Esquire. In Philada."

CAPTAIN ALBRIGHT'S COMPLAINT AGAINST MAJOR WILLIAMS. †

"January 8th, 1777.

"To the Hon'ble the Council of Safety of the State of Pennsylvania:

"GENTLEMEN:

"I beg leave to lay before the Hon'ble Board a Complaint relative to the Behaviour & Conduct of Ennion Williams, Major in the same Regiment with myself:

"That it is supposed he has prevail'd with Lord Sterling to prevent the arrangement of the Rifle Regiment to which I belong, contrary to that which your Honours had made of the officers, &c., by which means our Regiment was & is in the utmost Confusion.

* Penna. Archives, first series, vol. v. p. 117.

† Ibid., second series, vol. i. p. 681.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

" That he has treated the Officers in general, but myself in particular, in a manner a Gentleman and an Officer of his Rank ought, by all means, to avoid.

" That he has, by many Instances, rendered himself obnoxious both to Officers and Soldiers.

" That he has deferr'd delivering Cloaths to the Soldiery agreeable to Order.

" That when Cloaths were to be sent by the Quarter Master, Capt. Bickham, he wrote countermanding their being sent, though the Troops were in the greatest Need of them.

" Sundry matters more might be mentioned now, but, as many Officers & as well as myself, request and expect That your Hon'ble Board will as soon as possible Examine the Major's Conduct, to their & my Satisfaction; Until when I am resolved never to serve under his Command.

" I am, Gent'n, your most h'ble Servant,

" PHILIP ALBRIGHT, Capt."

As a result of their disagreement, on the 23d of January, 1777, Philip Albright sent in his resignation.* He returned to York, where the Continental Congress met from 30th of the following September to June 27, 1778. On April 5, 1778, before Congress returned to Philadelphia, Philip Albright was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Battalion of York County Militia,† David Jamison, colonel.

The militia of York was called upon frequently about this time. On the 3d and 4th of April they had received orders to march, and five days after the date of Philip Albright's commission were ordered out for service. Again, on April 24, August 20, and October 23, 1778, January, February, October, and November, 1779, and at various times during 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783,‡ their services were required.

They had orders to march on September 31, 1781. At this time the American army was assembling about Yorktown, § where the siege was maintained until the surrender of Cornwallis, on October 19.

General Washington, in his address to the army the day after the surrender, said, " Ingratitude, which the General hopes never to be guilty of, would be conspicuous in him, was he to omit thanking, in the warmest terms, His Excellency Governor Nelson for the aid he has derived from him and the Militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation and courage, such applause is due." ¶

One of Philip Albright's daughters, who lived to an advanced age, and who was a young girl during the great struggle, related that at one time her father was captured and placed with many other prisoners on an old ship anchored in the Delaware, where he remained several days, but from which he finally

* Penna. Archives, second series, vol. x. p. 209. Major Ennion Williams himself resigned on February 4, 1777, on account of a promotion over him. See same volume, p. 199.

† Ibid., vol. xiv. p. 492.

‡ Ibid., third series, vol. vii. pp. 44, 69, 70.

§ Ibid., p. 89.

¶ Ibid., second series, vol. xv. pp. 304, 305.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

made his escape by night. To avoid recapture he swam the Brandywine, placing his watch on a log to keep it from the water and pushing it before him.

According to her account her father served in the war for seven years, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. With the ending of hostilities, Philip Albright returned to his home and to his former occupations.

The Supreme Court records of Pennsylvania give the notice of a coroner's inquest in which both Colonel Albright and Killian Schmall were interested.

The following curious document contains several familiar names. It is endorsed:

"Inquist taken on Vew of the Body of Conrad Stingle."

"YORK COUNTY SS. An Inquisition indented and taken at the house of Colonel Philip Albright in York township, in the County of York aforesaid, the twenty second day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, before me Andrew Johnston, Gentleman, Coroner of the County of York aforesaid upon the View of the Body of Conrad Stengel who is lying dead in a Boat, at the Shore Side of Codorus Creek, upon the Oaths, and Affirmations of John Forsyth, John Hay, David Candler, John Spengler, Killian Schmall, Frederick Rummel, George Spengler, Andrew Krämer, Jacob Upp, Henry Bentz, George Shück, John Schall, Christopher Lauman, Christopher Stöhr, and Frederick Schettley. . . .

good and lawful men of the County aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed and charged to inquire, on the part of the Common Wealth, when, where, how, and after what manner the said Conrad Stengel, came to his death, do say upon their Oaths and Affirmations that by the Will of God and an Appoplectick Fit, he suddenly died.

And so the Jurrors upon their Oaths and Ffirmations aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid came to his Death, and not otherwise, In Witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Coroner as the Jurrors aforesaid have to this Inquisition put their hands and Seals on the Day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid. . . .*

"AND. JOHNSON [SEAL]

HENRY BENTZ

GEORG SHÜCK

JOHN SCHALL

CHRISTOPH LAÜMAN

CHRISTOPHER STÖHR

FRIEDERICH SHETLY

JOHN FORSYTH

JOHN HAY

DAVID CANDLER

JOHN SPANGLER

KILLIAN SCHMALL

GEO. SPANGLER

FRIEDERICH RÜMMEL

ANDREW CREMER

JACOB OBB"

* The above is a copy of the original Supreme Court paper, in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, No. 6474. Georg Shück, Chr. Laüman, K. Schmall, and F. Rummel signed in German.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

In the *York Gazette* of February 16, 1791, appears the name of "Col. Philip Albright" as one of the managers of a lottery, the profits of which were to be used for satisfying William Briley for moneys and materials advanced by him for erecting the Academy in York. This was a very common method, and at that time was considered a legitimate means of raising money for such a purpose.

Advertisements for runaway servants were at one time quite common. The passage money of an emigrant was paid by an employer, for which a certain period of service was to be given, of which the servant often wearied before the time had expired. An offer of six dollars reward was made in the following:

"Ran away on Sunday the 2nd instant an indented servant man, named Francis Henry Fose, born in Germany. About 20 years of age, 5 ft. 6" high, stoop shouldered.

"He had on when he went away a coarse fustian coatee, a jean jacket striped cotton overalls and a high hat, worsted stockings, half worn shoes with round curved buckles, he also took with him a blue sailor's jacket, a pair of good buckskin breeches and a fine home spun linen shirt.

"Whoever secures said servant so that his master may have him again shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

(Signed) "PHILIP ALBRIGHT." *

Of a different character is the following:

"Thursday the 4th, being the anniversary of American Independence, a party of gentlemen met on the banks of the Codorus above High St. where boats were provided, in which they proceeded, accompanied by a band of music, down the stream to a rural spot near Col. Albright's Mill, where they partook of an elegant Dinner prepared for the occasion, and drank a number of toasts.

"After having spent the remainder of the evening in general harmony and temperate hilarity, they returned to town highly gratified with the agreeable manner in which they had passed the day." †

The *Gazette* of September 26, 1798, announced that the deputies from the different districts met at the Court-House in Yorktown and recommended a ticket for the next election. Colonel Albright was named for the Assembly, and was duly elected to the office in October, 1798, for a term of two years. ‡

After the close of the war Philip Albright so hospitably entertained the many friends whom he had made among the army officers while in service, that his estate seriously suffered in consequence.

The *Volks Bericht*, April 10, 1800, gives the following notice of the death of Colonel Philip Albright:

"Starb hier in York, den 2ten April Colonel Philip Albright in 66sten Jahre seines Alters. Hr Albright war ein warmer Freund seines Vaterlandes, und war zur Festsetzung der Amerikanischen Freiheit und Unabhängigkeit thätig."

* *York Gazette*, September, 1792.

† *York, Pennsylvania, Herald and General Advertiser*, July 12, 1797.

‡ *Glossbrenner's History of York County*, p. 110.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

At a session of the Orphans' Court held August 24, 1800:

"The petition of George Albright, eldest son and heir at law of Philip Albright, late of the County aforesaid, deceased, was read, setting forth: That the petitioner's father, Philip Albright lately died intestate leaving no widow, but two sons, namely George Albright his eldest son, the petitioner, and Philip Albright and four daughters, namely Catharine, intermarried with Peter Kurtz, Margaret intermarried with Christian Sinn, Anna Mary intermarried with George Small, and Elizabeth intermarried with Conrad Shultz, lawful issue, to survive him and one grand daughter, the issue of Christina, another daughter of the said deceased, who was intermarried with Conrad Leatherman and died before said Philip Albright, named Margaret Leatherman. That the said Philip Albright deceased died seized in fee simple one messuage and lot of ground No. 1, containing ten acres and sixty two perches of land neat measure, adjoining Christian Sinn, the Codorous Creek and other lands of the said Philip Albright, deceased. Also another lot of ground, adjoining the lot aforesaid and land of Christian Sinn, and Codorus Creek, containing ten acres strict measure. Also another lot of ground adjoining the first mentioned lot of ground, Codorus Creek, lands of Conrad Leatherman, Henry Miller and John Hahn, containing about twenty seven and one half acres with a mill thereon erected. Also of another lot or parcel of ground in the township aforesaid, near the lands above described, adjoining lands of James Kelly, Esquire, containing ten acres and thirty five perches neat measure. Also of another tract of woodland, situated in said township, adjoining lands of Rudolph Spangler, Godfrey Lenhart, James Smith, Esquire, the heirs of Baltzer Spangler, containing eighty five acres and one hundred and forty five perches and allowance. That the said children and grand child of the said Philip Albright, deceased, who died intestate, hold the said Messuage, Mill and lots or parcels of land with the appurtenances as tenants in common and undivided. And praying the Court to appoint an inquest to make partition of the said lands and tenements with the Messuage and Mill thereon erected and appurtenances to and among the children and grand child of said intestate if the same will admit of such division or partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, or if the sum will admit of such division or partition to and among the children and grand child of said intestate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole then to divide the same so as to accomodate as many of the children of the said intestate as can conveniently be done, without spoiling the whole or if the same will not admit of division or partition at all, without spoiling the whole, then to value the whole undivided according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Where upon it is considered by the Court and ordered that the Sheriff of York County in his proper person, with twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick in the presence of all the parties who shall choose to attend, or the guardians of such of them as are minors, they having respectively due and legal notice thereof. Do hold an inquest on the aforesaid premises with the appurtenances, and make partition thereof to and amongst the children and grandchild of said intestate, or as many of them as the same will accomodate,

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

preference being given to the eldest son, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole. Otherwise to value the whole undivided. According to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. And that the said sheriff do make return of said inquest as well under his own hand and seal as the hands and seals of said inquest to the next Orphans' Court after the same shall be held." *

At a session of the Orphans' Court held March 4, 1801, was reported the result of a sheriff's inquest on the estate of Philip Albright, deceased, which showed that certain tracts of land could not be divided, but were valued as a whole at £2906 16s. 3d. lawful money of Pennsylvania. George Albright, eldest son and heir at law, elected to take the tracts at this valuation, from which the share of each heir, amounting to £414 1s. 3d., was to be paid. Albert Rutter, Esq., signed as surety for George Albright.

In the settlement of the estate the following sales were advertised by the executors:

"To be sold on Thursday the 8th of May next, at the mill of Col. Philip Albright, late of York township, deceased, about 1 mile from the Borough, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz: Rye, Indian corn, two wagons, horses, one cow, an eight day clock and case, three very good beds and bedsteads, one desk, tables, chairs, a large coffee kettle, iron pots, two ten plate stoves and pipes, one pair of path valley mill stones, some remnants of bolting cloth, hemp and tow linen, pewter dishes and basins, tubs and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Due attendance and reasonable credit given by George Albright and George Small, administrators." †

"By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County will be sold on Tuesday, October 7, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Joseph Pegg on the premises, about 11 miles from Sunbury, and 1 mile from North branch of the river Susquehanna, a plantation in Catawissa township, containing 314 acres and 67 acres allowance, on which are two dwelling houses. Land about 60 Acres clear, of which 5 or 6 are meadow, remainder covered with excellent timber; a very good spring of water near the houses and a never failing stream of water runs through the land, with a saw mill thereon erected. Late the property of Col. Philip Albright of York, deceased. Terms will be made known on day of sale by George Albright and George Small, administrators." ‡

"A true Inventory and Conscionable Appraisement of the goods, chattels, rights and credits which were of Philip Albright, late of York township, deceased, taken the seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred.

* Orphans' Court Docket H, p. 135.

† York Recorder, April 23, 1800.

‡ Ibid., September 3, 1800.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
To 1 Brown coat, jacket & breeches.....	2	5	0
To 1 Blue coat, jacket & breeches.....	2	15	0
To 1 Cotton striped coatee, 1 striped jacket & pair breeches....	2	7	6
To 1 Gingham coatee, cashmere jacket and one pair jean breeches	1	2	6
To 2 Pair silk stockings.....	1	10	0
To 4 Pair worsted stockings.....	1	6	0
To 3 White handkerchiefs, 1 black and 1 blue handkerchief....	0	10	0
To 1 Pair black silk stockings.....	0	6	0
To 3 Shirts	0	6	0
To 2 Shirts	0	7	6
To 2 Silk caps, 1 silk handkerchief and spotted handkerchief...	0	11	3
To 1 Great coat.....	2	5	0
To 3 Hats	1	10	0
To 1 Bed and bedstead.....	3	15	0
To 1 Bed & bedstead.....	5	12	6
To 1 Bed & bedstead, bolster & pillows.....	5	12	6
To 38¼ yards of hemp linen in 4 pieces at 3/6 per yd.....	6	13	10½
To 8 yards muslin at 2/0 per yard.....	6	16	0
To 1 Piece linen 4½ yards at 3/3 per yard.....	6	13	0
To 22½ yards toe linen at 2/3 per yard.....	2	10	7½
To 18½ yards toe linen at 2/3 per yard.....	2	1	7½
To 4¾ yards blue cotton stripe at 4/6 per yard.....	1	1	4½
To 2¼ yards linen stripe at 3/9 per yard.....	1	8	5
To 1¾ yards cotton stripe at 4/0 per yard.....	1	7	0
To 4 toe linen sheets 37/6, 4 sheets 37/6.....	3	15	0
To 4 Sheets 30/0 to 4 bed cases 75/0, to 1 bed case 22/6.....	6	2	6
To 5 Table cloths 30/0 to 6 pillow cases and wallet 12/6.....	2	2	6
To 7 Towels and two table cloths 10/0, 1 pillow case and small curtain 5/0		15	0
To 10 Towels and 2 table cloths 10/0, and 1 napkin 7/6.....		7	6
To 7 Remnants of bolting cloths.....	1	10	0
To Chaff bag 11/3, to 2 coverlids 112/6 and 1 pair rose blankets, 1 old coverlid 30/0.....	7	13	9
To 5 Law books.....	1	10	0
To 1 Trunk 30/1, old trunk 5/0, 1 chest 7/6.....	2	2	6
To 1 Large walnut table 15/. 1 dotrought. 2/0.....		17	0
To Some sugar in a small bag and some coffee.....		15	0
To 2 Tables		7	6
To 1 Desk	3	15	0
To 1 Close stool and coffe pot.....	1	17	6
To 10 Chairs		15	0
To Some leather, 1 sheep skin 9/4½, 1 saddle-bag 3/9.....		13	1½
To 1 Umbrella 7/6, 1 tea kettle 11/3, 1 saddle bag.....	1	3	9

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
To 1 Copper and tine coffe pots 11/3, 2 pans 15/0.....	1	6	3
To 3 Iron pots 15/0 to a lot of tin ware 7/6.....	1	2	6
To 1 Iron skillet 2/6, shovel and tongs 3/9, wateringpot 6.		6	9
To 1 Large copper kettle 80/0, 1 small brass kettle 3/9.	4	3	9
To a lot of cedarware 15/0, 4 pewter poringers 3/9.....		18	9
To 1 Pewter basin and 1 teapot 1/10—1/2, 2 ladles and forks 2/0		3	10½
To 1 Brass water bowl 2/0, a lot of tin ware 7/6.....		9	6
To 1 Patent lamp 2/0, to a lot of Queens ware 7/6.....		9	6
To 5 Pewter dishes, 1 large dish, basin, 2 queens ware plates... ..	1	17	6
To ½ Dozen knives and forks, 1 carving knife and fork.....		5	0
To 1 Stone pitcher 2/0, 1 pair small stilliards 3/9.....		5	9
To 1 Eight day clock and case.....	11	5	0
To 1 Set of Boston China Ware 7/6.....		7	6
To 1 Set of Boston China Ware 11/3, 1 quart decanter and 5 glasses 41.....		15	3
To 1 Smooth gun 37/6, 1 musket 5/0.....	2	2	6
To 1 Case with bottles 7/6, 14 black bottles 3/6.....		11	0
To 1 Box with sundries 6 and 3 pair spectacles 3/9.....		4	3
To 1 Hatchel server & clothes brush.....		7	6
To A lot of dyed and white yarn and paper box.....		3	9
To 1 Powder horn and shot bag.....		1	10½
To 6 Silver spoons, 1 pewter soup spoon.....	3	15	0
To 2 Gold rings 15/0, 1 pair knee buckles * and one pair silver sleeve buckles 7/6.....	1	2	6
To 2 Razors and strap 3/9, to 1 barrel and ½ barrel 3/9.....		7	6
To 1 Looking glass and comb case.....		6	0
To Some candles 4/0, 1 walnut stand, 7/6.....		11	6
To 1 Chopper and griddle 6/0, 1 three foot 1/10½.....		7	10½
To 1 Pair flat irons 4/0, 1 broad axe 3/9.....		7	9
To A lot of millwright tools.....	1	10	0
To A lot of old iron 15/0, 1 cross cut saw 18/9.....	1	15	9
To 1 Wool, one cotton wheel and reel.....		15	0
To 4 Spinning wheels.....		4	0
To 1 Gudgeon, 1 hoop and ½ hoop	1	2	6
To 1 Large Bible and sundry other books.....	1	17	6
To Some feathers and some wool 5/0, 2 pot racks 5/0.....		10	0
To 1 Kitchen dresser 3/9, 2 corn and meadow hoe 10/0.....		13	9
To 1 Small corner cupboard 3/9, 1 bedstead & second cotton 3/9		7	6
To 24 Harrow teeth 12/0, 2 dung forks & old shovel 3/0.....		15	0
To 1 Windmill 12/0, 1 cutting bench 5/0.....		17	0

* A pair of silver buckles, sword, etc., once owned by Philip Albright, are in the possession of Philip A. Small.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
To 4 Pair traces 22/6, 3 horse chains, 3/9.....	1	6	3
To 1 Wagon 7/10/10, 2 old axes 3/9, 1 iron kettle 7/6.....	8	1	3
To 1 Log chains 10/0, to 3 large tubs 11/3, 2 small tubs 11/3	1	12	6
To 6 Cow chains 15/0, 1 old scythe and mead 6.....		15	6
To 1 Basket 2/0, 1 watch 120/0, 1 bushel and 1/2 bushel 11/3..	6	13	3
To 1 Miller wagon.....	15	0	0
To 1 Grind Stone 3/9, 1 pair path valley burrs 45/0.....	2	8	9
To 1 Pair hinges and jack screws.....		5	0
To 1 Flat 45/0, Mill scales & weights 100/0.....	7	5	0
To 2 Brands and 1 cooper adz.....		18	9
To 1 Crow bar & sledge 11/3.....		11	3
To 105 Bushels rye at 4/6 per bushel.....	23	12	6
To 1 Plough shear and clevis.....		10	0
To 1 Turning bench and head.....		2	6
To 20 Bushels Indian corn at 3/6 per bushel.....	3	10	0
To 1 Dark sorrel mare.....	18	15	0
To 1 Bay horse.....	12	0	0
To 1 Bright bay horse.....	22	10	0
To 1 Old bay horse.....	5	10	0
To 1 Black yearling colt.....	3	0	0
To 1 Black Cow.....	2	5	0
To 1 Stove and pipe.....	3	15	0
To 1 Ten plate stove and pipe.....		15	0
To 1 Barrel with iron hoops and 1 ten gallon keg and 1 smaller keg		10	0
To 1 Saddle and bridle.....	1	2	6
To 550 Staves at 1/4 per hundred.....		7	4
To 20 Bags at 3/9 per bag.....	3	15	0
To 3 Acres of rye in the ground 6/15/0, 1 acre barley 90/0...	11	5	0
To an undivided third part of hemp initiated.....		12	6
To 1 Pair hand irons 7/6, 1 large screw 41/0.....	2	12	6
To 1 Wagon cover 7/6, some old gears 7/6.....		15	0
To 1 Dung fork and hook 3/9.....		3	9

Notes.

Samuel Brooks by Note due the 13th day of August, 1798....	31	7	0
Interest on Note until 17th day of April, 1800.....	4	0	0
Cash	1	17	9
Philip Decker by Bond due the 28th day of Dec., 1782. Remains a balance on debt and interest.....	18	9	1 1/2
Charles Mootz by Penna. Bill put in suit in Huntington County in the hands of Jonath Henderson.....	139	3	6
John Patton & Joseph Patton. By single Bill put in suit in Hunt- ington County in the hands of Jonath Henderson.....	81	12	6

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
Henry Neff. Note of Hand due 29th day of Jan., 1787.....	6	0	0
Interest on by Note of Hand.....	3	13	11
James Robb, By Book Act (Desperato).....	49	5	0
Charles Mootz, By a Single Bill (Desperato).....	30	0	0
Wm. Stuart, By Note put in suit (Desperato).....	5	5	
John Winter, By Book.....		13	5
George Bentz, By Book.....	13	13	10
James Short, By Book.....	13	12	6
Nathan Leitner, By Book.....	5	4	0
Henry Korbman, By Book.....	5	9	4
George Schnelberger, By Book.....	0	3	1
William Harris, By Book.....	5	13	8
Christian Heilendom, By Book.....	1	6	3
Jacob Doll, By Book.....	5	5	0
Jacob Shriver, By Book.....	12	3	9
Michael Shriver, By Book.....	8	8	9
John Shetly, By Book.....	5	1	3
Thomas Gould, By Book.....	2	8	12
Frederick Zorger, By Book.....	2	16	0
Philip Gossler, By Book.....	4	3	6
Buckly, By Book.....	5	5	0
Christian Lehman, By Book.....		8	2
Jacob Kramer, By Book.....	2	6	10
Conrad Laub, Esq., By Book.....	5	6	0
Frederick Rockie, By Book.....	7	8	6
Conrad Shultz, By Book.....	7	4	0
John Dennith, By Book.....		7	6
Henry Bare, By Book.....		14	0
Abraham Miller, By Book.....	1	8	9
John Rudisill, By Book.....	4	14	0
Jonathan Jacobs, By Book.....	2	14	9
John Edie, Esqr., By Book.....	4	19	9
Lewis Wampler, By Book.....		15	0
Catharine Wampler, By Book.....		3	0
Henry Miller, Esq., By Book.....	10	18	3
John May, By Book.....		12	0
Conrad Welshhans, By Book.....		18	9
Michael Row, By Book.....	40	19	7
Jacob Stuck, By Book.....		12	0
George Stoll, By Book.....	12	2	9
Peter Dunckel, By Book.....	5	7	6
Peter Dihl, By Book.....	3	14	6
Thomas Hartley, Esq., By Book.....	2	15	0

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
Jacob Upp, By Book.....		10	8
Joseph Welshhans, By Book.....	3	2	9
Daniel Spangler, By Book.....	5	13	0
John Morris, Doctor, By Book.....		10	8
John Philby, By Book.....	3	15	9
Christian Sinn, By Book.....	16	12	9
Samuel Kurtz, By Book.....	2	13	1
Jacob Byer, By Book.....	0	4	9
David Grier, Esq., By Book.....	3	3	0
Rudolph Spangler, By Book.....	3	19	1½
Robert Wilson, By Book.....	13	19	3½
John Clark, Esq., By Book.....	7	1	0
Matthew Chapman, By Book.....	1	2	6
Barthol Zeller, By Book.....		7	6
Roberts, Attorney, By Book.....	5	4	6
Barbara Smith, By Book.....	36	2	8
James Campbell, Esq., By Book.....	4	7	0
James Hall, Dr., By Book.....	3	18	0
Timothy Kirk, By Book.....	2	7	6
Frederick Eichelberger, By Book.....	2	7	6
Peter Albright, By Book.....	5	18	6

Total 987 06 07½
(Sundry debts not ascertained)

“ANDREW RUTTER, *affd.*,
“———, sworn,
“Appraisers.

“Exhibited into the Register’s office at York the 12th day of May, A. D., 1800.

“By GEORGE SMALL,
GEORGE ALBRIGHT,
“Administrators.”

1802. “The further account of George Albright and George Small, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Albright, late of York township, deceased, as follows, to wit:

	£	s.	d.
The said accountants charge themselves with all and singular the balance which remained in their hands at their former settlement made on the 3rd day of August, A.D., 1800, amounting to the sum of.....	614	10	6
They also charge themselves with the price of deceased’s tract of land in Northumberland County, sold in pursuance of an Order of Orphans’ Court of said County to John Fox on the			

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
6th day of March, 1801, for the sum of £550, payable as follows, to wit: £200, on the 10th day of May, 1801, £175 on the 10th day of May, 1802, and £175 on the 10th day of May, 1803	550	0	0
Also with the following debts due by the following persons, not charged in former account, viz.:			
Ignatius Leitner, Sr., for grinding.....	3	17	11
Godfrey Lenhart for grain.....	7	3	9
Also the following sums received from the following persons not charged in former account, viz.:			
William Jones	1	5	0
Abraham Lehman.....		12	9
George Lewis Lefler, Esq.....	1	10	0
Also with cash received for barley.....	6	9	0
Also with cash received of Henry King for Rye.....	32	12	6
Also with cash received of Lawyer Henderson for rent which he recovered for deceased's tract of land in Huntington County *	10	10	0
Also with rent received of Nathan Pagg for deceased's land in Northumberland County	27	0	0
Also with cash received of George Albright for deceased's share of the Rye raised on the dwelling place.....	10	10	0
Also with cash received of George Albright for deceased's share of the income of the Mill.....	103	12	4½
Also with a balance received of Andrew Johnston not charged in former account.....	2	0	4½
They also charge themselves with the amount of the sales made at a second vendue, exceeding the appraisement of sundries..	12	9	5½
Also with a debt received of John Edie not in Inventory.....		9	0
Balance due to these accountants.....	787	17	0½
	2172	9	8

“The said accountants pray an allowance for their payments and disbursements out of said Estate since their former settlement, as follows:

	£	s.	d.
No. 1. By cash paid for deceased's funeral expenses per account	7	4	1½
No. 2. Ralph Bowie, Esq. for Thomas Willing, Esq. in discharge of a Bond principal and Interest per Bond and receipt	192	18	9
No. 3. Barbara Smith's Executor's remainder of a Bond and interest as per Bond & Receipt.....	209	8	9

* Philip Albright received warrant for two hundred acres of land in Huntingdon County, June 30, 1796. (Penna. Archives, third series, vol. xxv. p. 678.)

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
No. 4. Martin Ebert, remainder per interest.....	117	9	9
No. 5. Philip Ebert, remainder per interest.....	104	6	3
No. 6. Rev. Jacob Goering, remainder per interest.....	155	14	10½
No. 7. Yost Herbach, remainder per interest.....	27	2	7
No. 8. Christian Sinn, remainder per interest.....	167	13	7
No. 9. Christian Sinn, Assignee of John Albright, remainder per interest.....	172	4	0
No. 10. John Albright, remainder per interest.....	185	17	6
No. 11. Michael Raub, remainder per interest.....	55	10	3
No. 12. J. Barnitz, Executor of Chas. Barnitz, remainder per interest	22	1	0
No. 13. Ralph Bowie, Esq., remainder per interest.....	6	0	0
No. 14. Michael Raub, per proven acct. & rect.....	9	16	0
No. 15. George Hay, per proven acct. & rect.....	6	1	8½
No. 16. Peter Kurtz (Balance), per proven acct. & rect.....	32	3	2½
No. 17. Philip Goser, per proven acct. & rect.....	27	7	9
No. 18. Christian Schlichting, per proven acct. & rect.....		16	0
No. 19. Jacob Hay, Esq., per proven acct. & rect.....	8	7	2
No. 20. David Candler (Balance), per proven acct. & rect.....	11	4	1
No. 21. John May, per proven acct. & rect.....		19	8
No. 22. Samuel Spangler, Administrator of Baltzer Spangler, per proven acct. & rect.....	2	13	10
No. 23. Conrad Leatherman (Balance), per proven acct. & rect.	10	14	3
No. 24. Peter Dinckel, per proven acct. & rect.....	22	14	2
No. 25. Jacob Obb, per proven acct. & rect.....	2	6	1
No. 26. Jacob Graybill, per proven account & rect.....		18	0
No. 27. Matthias Detter, per proven acct. & rect.....		7	6
No. 28. Jonathan Jacobs, per proven acct. & rect.....	3	11	0
No. 29. John Benison, (Balance), per proven acct. & rect.....		2	6
No. 30. Matthew Chapman, per proven acct. & rect.....	2	5	0
No. 31. Michael Shriver, per proven acct. & rect.....	8	12	7½
No. 32. George Leitner, per proven acct. & rect.....	8	18	7½
No. 33. Godfrey Lenhart, per proven acct. & rect.....		12	6
No. 34. Lewis Wampler, per proven acct. & rect.....		12	3
No. 35. Joseph Welshans, per proven acct. & rect.....	2	10	6
No. 36. Jacob Forry, per proven acct. & rect.....		11	0
No. 37. Jacob Spangler, postage on letters, per receipt.....		4	8
No. 38. Henry Miller, per order and per receipt.....	6	16	6
No. 39. Robert Wilson, Crying Vendue, per receipt.....	2	12	6
No. 40. Nathan Worley, per receipt.....		7	6
No. 41. David Candler, per receipt.....	1	5	3
No. 42. Andrew Billmyer, Esq., per receipt.....	1	17	6
No. 43. J. Henderson, a Council fee, per receipt.....	1	17	6

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
No. 44. Chas. Hall, Esq. for transacting business concerning deceased's land in Northumberland County, per receipt	7	10	0
No. 45. Chas. Hall, Esq., clerk's fee respecting the sale deceased's land, per receipt.....	1	4	1
No. 46. John Martin, Collector of Tax.....		19	7
No. 47. Ignatius Leitner for clerking Inventory posting books, clerking Vendue, etc., per receipt.....	5	0	0
No. 48. Jacob Smith for smith work.....	15	3	2
No. 49. John Edie, Esq., the direct Tax.....	2	18	8½
No. 50. Rudolph Spangler for road Tax.....		19	7
No. 51. Daniel Levy, Clerk of the Orphans' Court in Northumberland County, fees concerning deceased's land and for a copy of the proceedings thereof, per receipt	1	15	2
No. 52. John Uyeth for advertising in newspapers.....		11	3
No. 53. George Schusler for advertising in newspapers.....		15	0
No. 54. Ephrm. Bonham for writing advertisements.....		11	3
No. 55. John Halloway, crying sale of land, per receipt.....	1	2	6
No. 56. Godfrey Rockafaller for County Tax for 1798, per receipt		13	6
No. 57. Godfrey Rockafaller for County Tax for 1799, per receipt		5	2
No. 58. John Buyers for County Tax, per receipt.....		14	4
No. 59. Jacob Barnitz, Esq., Recording fees, etc., per receipt...	2	6	4
No. 60. George Albright, one of these accountants, for repairing Mill dam fences etc., as per receipt.....	108	19	4
They also pray an allowance for the following sums charged in Inventory and former Account against the following persons which are disputed, viz.:			
Conrad Shultz, per proven account.....	7	4	0
Christian Sinn, per proven account.....	14	3	4
Henry Neff, per Note desperato.....	9	3	11
Henry Miller, Esq.....	10	18	3
Thomas Hartley, Esq., deceased.....	2	15	10
John Clark, Esq.....	7	1	0
No. 61. John Edie, Esq., per proven acct. & rect.....	5	16	0
By cash paid stamped Bonds and drawing a Deed for deceased's land in Northumberland County.....	1	7	1
No. 62. By Cash paid expenses in going five times to Sunbury and Huntington, concerning deceased's land as per Bills....	34	7	2
George Albright for 2¼ years wages for attending deceased's Mill, Etc.....	162	0	0
The Clerk for stating this account, etc.....	3	0	0
The Register's fees for examining, passing and filing this account, etc., and advertising.....	1	17	6

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

	£	s.	d.
The Clerk of Orphan's Court fees.....		8	9
The allowance to these accountants for their further trouble and expences, viz.:			
To George Small	45	0	0
To George Albright	27	10	0

This account was filed by the administrators at the Register's Office at York on February 20, 1802.

On March 24, 1802, at a session of the Orphans' Court, the administrators Filed an account showing a balance of £787 17s. ½d.

This was followed by the final account in which the

“ Accountants charge themselves with the Merchant Mill, etc, part of deceased's real estate taken by George Albright at the valuation. . . . \$3733.33

They also charge themselves with the amount received for a tract of land in Huntingdon County sold to John Miller, Esq. in pursuance of the Court, etc. 2223.60

To cash received more than Inventory 5.28

Also with amount received from Samuel Roberts not heretofore charged 164.40

Also with amount received from John Miller recovered from J. Patton 11.38

Accountants pray a credit for a balance due them on their former account settled the 20th day of February, A.D., 1802 2100.93

Also pray a credit for further payment, etc., made out of said Estate since last settlement as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Cash paid George Schussler printing in Gazette at Northumberland per receipt		1.50
No. 2. Cash paid Ignatius Leitner writing a lease per receipt.....		.75
No. 3. Cash paid David Cassat, Esq., petitioning for valuation of deceased's Real Estate per receipt.....		14.00
No. 4. Cash paid J. Eichelberger per receipt.....		1.50
No. 5. Cash paid Henry Sehler		2.30
No. 6. Cash paid Joseph Beard, costs		17.06
No. 7. Cash paid David Cassat, advice		10.00
No. 8. Ephraim Pennington, proven acct.....		8.77
No. 9. Cash paid Daniel Roth, rock surveying, per receipt.....		10.00
No. 10. Cash Paid John Miller, Esq., sheriff costs on valuation etc. per receipt		21.09
No. 11. Cash paid W. A. Thompson, council fee per receipt		4.00
No. 12. Cash paid Jacob Spangler per receipt		1.00
No. 13. Cash paid W. A. Thompson, Counsel, per receipt		8.00
By commission on collecting of a Bond against John Patton allowed R. Allison		29.70
By commission to R. Allison on the collecting of money from John Miller, Esq.		55.59

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

Accountants also pray a credit for the following accounts charged in the Inventory not recovered, etc.:

Henry Korbman, settled by deceased.....	\$14.56
Christian Heckendorn, (settled by deceased)	3.50
Frederick Zorger, (disputed)	7.58
Dr. John Morris, (on account)	1.40
John Philby, (on account)	10.10
Samuel Kurtz, (paid deceased)	7.08
David Grier, Esq. (on account)	8.40
Rudolph Spangler, (on account)	10.55
Doctor Hall, (on account)	10.40
Frederick Eichelberger (paid deceased)	7.66
Paid Christian Zinn, on account per receipt	57.31
James Hamilton, Esq., Collections, per receipt	50.00
J. Henderson, Esq., Collections, per receipt.....	50.00
By the debt charged against Charles Mootz which was not recovered ..	371.14
Paid David Small, stating accounts	4.00
Paid C. A. Barnitz, counsel and business done	10.00
The Register's fees for this account, advertise-copy and all fees	6.00
The Clerk of Orphans' Court fees	1.00
The Attorney on confirmation thereof	5.00
To the allowance to the accountants for their trouble and expense in administering. With the expenses of the accountants in going to Huntington County and other distant counties on the business of this estate	260.00
Balance in hands of accountants	2946.12

\$6137.99

"Exhibited into the Register's at York, the 3rd day of March, A.D., 1827.

"Sworn to and signed by George Small, acting administrator of the estate of Philip Albright, deceased.

"Before me, Jacob B. Wentz, Register."

Heirs of Philip Albright, deceased, the following sums paid them.

Sinns	\$280.00
C. Shultz	280.00
Leatherman	280.00
P Kurtz	301.00

At an Orphans' Court held April 5, 1827:

"George Small and George Albright administrators of Philip Albright deceased, produced an account as settled by the Register of this County whereby there appears to be a balance in their hands of two thousand nine hundred and forty six dollars and twelve cents (\$2946.12) which the Court does hereby confirm." *

* Orphans' Court Records, Docket P, p. 109.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

Children of Philip and Anna Maria Ursula Albright:

6. **George Albright²**, married Susan Herman.
7. **Helena Christina Albright²**, baptized March 4, 1760; died 1795; married Conrad Leatherman.
8. **Helena Catharina Albright²**, born May 22, 1762; died April 17, 1839; married George Peter Kurtz.
9. **Margaretha Albright²**, born November 22, 1764; died November, 1805; married George Christian Sinn.
10. **Philip Albright²**, married Catherine Reigart.
11. **Anna Maria Albright²**, born 1766; died January 20, 1840; married George Small.
12. **Elizabeth Albright²**, married Conrad Schultz.

6. **George, or Johann Georg Albright²** (Philip², George¹), born in Windsor Township, York County; married Susan Herman. He succeeded his father in the milling business at the homestead, and carried it on later at what is now known as the P. A. & S. Small's Codorus Mills. In 1800 he served as captain of the local militia.* It is believed that he was buried on or near his mill property.

Children of George and Susan Albright:

13. **Philip Albright³**.
14. **George Albright³**.
15. **Herman Albright³**.
16. **Charles Albright³**.
17. **Susan Albright³**.
18. **Alexander Albright³**.

7. **Helena Christina Albright³** (Philip², George¹), baptized March 4, 1760; witnesses Theophilus and Helen Slagle; died about 1795; married Conrad Leatherman, iron merchant. He is said to have been the wealthiest man in the county. He died in November, 1817. By his will, probated December 11, 1817, his entire estate passed to his daughter and only child Margaret Leatherman (19), who married Dr. John Spangler, and had at least one child, Ferdinand, as shown by the will of Conrad Leatherman.†

8. **Helena Catharina Albright³** (Philip², George¹), born May 22, 1762; baptized May 30, 1762; witnesses, Peter Dinkel and wife Catherine; died April 17, 1839; married, in 1783, George Peter Kurtz, born December 4, 1749; died September 10, 1835. Both were buried in Christ Lutheran church-yard in York.

Peter Kurtz was a member of Captain Hahn's Company of York County militia in the Revolution. ‡ He was for many years a successful merchant in the town of York, and died leaving a considerable fortune.

* Lewis Miller's Chronicles.

† York County Wills, Book N, p. 488.

‡ Penna. Archives, third series, vol. vii. p. 65.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

Children of Peter and Catherina Kurtz:

20. Maria Kurtz'.
21. Elizabeth Kurtz'.
22. Samuel Kurtz'.
23. Maria Ursula Kurtz'.
24. Charles Kurtz'.
25. Theresa Kurtz'.
26. Julianna Kurtz'.
27. Catherine Kurtz'.
28. George Peter Kurtz'.
29. Amelia Kurtz'.
30. William Henry Kurtz'.

9. Margaretha Albright³ (Philip², George¹), born November 22, 1764; died November, 1805; married George Christian Sinn, of Yorktown, who came from Germany, and was naturalized April 10, 1760.* He served as lieutenant of the Third Company, First Battalion of York County militia, under Colonel Henry Miller, in 1779.† During the Revolution he supplied large quantities of provisions to the Continental troops.

George Sinn died May 26, 1804, leaving a will dated March 14, 1804, which was probated the 22d of June following. His wife Margaretha, Peter Kurtz, and Martin Ebert were named executors. Abraham Grofflins and Martin Ebert were appointed guardians of the two minor daughters, Rebecca and Anna Maria.

Letters of administration on the estate of Margaretha Sinn were granted December 19, 1805, to Jacob Spangler.

Both George and Margaretha Sinn are buried in the graveyard of Zion Lutheran Church. The tombstone of the wife is much shattered and the inscription quite illegible. That of the husband reads as follows:

“Denkmal der Ehren
Welches Treue und Liebe ihrem
Verblichenen Ehegatten und
Vater aufgerichtet haben
Georg Christian Sinn
Wurde geboren den 23 sten Junius, 1756
Und Gestorben den 26 sten May, 1804.
Seines Alters 47 Jahr, 11 Monate und 3 Tage.

“Mein Grab ist mir zur Grenze Worden
Es scheidet mich von aller Noth
Gott Macht es mir zur Ehren-Pforte
Er führet mich selbst durch den Tod
Und lasset mich ein Leben finden
Wo Trübsal, Angst und Noth verschwinden.”

* Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ii. p. 403. The name is frequently written Zinn.

† Ibid., second series, vol. xiv. p. 510.

Genealogical Records of Philip Albright

Children of George Christian and Margaretha Sinn:

31. John Morris Sinn⁴.
32. Jacob Sinn⁴.
33. Christiana Sinn⁴.
34. Rebecca Sinn⁴.
35. Anna Maria Sinn⁴.

10. Philip Albright³ (Philip², George¹), married Catherine Reigart or Reichard, daughter of Adam and Catherine Reigart, of Lancaster. He removed from York to Lancaster, where he was engaged for a time in the printing and publishing business. Eventually he went West and all trace of him has been lost.

Children of Philip and Catherine Albright:

36. Catherine Albright⁴.
37. Anna Maria Albright⁴.
38. Elizabeth Albright⁴.
39. George Albright⁴.
40. Philip Albright⁴.

11. Anna Maria Albright³ (Philip², George¹), born 1766; died January 20, 1840; married George Small. (See page 25.)

12. Elizabeth Albright³ (Philip², George¹), married Conrad Schultz or Shultz, whose will was dated January 3, 1846, and probated April 22, 1850.*

Conrad Schultz was largely engaged in the brewing business, with interests in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, Baltimore, Maryland, Germantown and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He was related to Schultz, of the firm of Schultz, Konig & Co. of Baltimore, who were great merchants in their day. He left a large estate.

Children of Conrad and Elizabeth Schultz:

41. Jefferson Schultz⁴.
42. Conrad Schultz⁴.
43. William Schultz⁴.
44. Mary Schultz⁴.
45. Henry Schultz⁴.
46. Elizabeth Schultz⁴.
47. Charles Schultz⁴.
48. Harriet Schultz⁴.

* York County Wills, Book I, p. 312.



Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

ON August 29, 1730, seventy-six passengers of the "Thistle," from Rotterdam, were qualified in Philadelphia.* Among these was one Johannes Dunkell. Whether this was the Johann Daniel Dinkel[†] who settled in York, Pennsylvania, has been a matter of surmise. The indications rather point to the contrary if his daughter Maria Catherine was born in Alsace in 1746, as appears by the record written by her husband in their family Bible.

In the region about Strasburg, from whence the Dinkel[‡] family came, were many followers of Zwingle. Owing to the vigorous action of the government to stamp out the Reformed religion, thousands of its persecuted inhabitants were forced to seek homes elsewhere. It was probably as a result of this persecution that the Dinkel family emigrated to America.

That Johann Daniel Dinkel was a man of importance in his own country there is but little doubt. His son-in-law refers to him, in the Bible record mentioned above, as "the *Honorable* Johann Daniel Dünckel." The title was not acquired after coming here, or some public notice of it could be found.

An old engraving, bearing the date 1725, and owned by one of his descendants,[‡] shows "Johann Daniel Dünckel," of Strasburg, as a writer. Beneath the picture is the Dünckel coat of arms. Its counterpart has been found in Siebmacher's "Wappenbuch," page 24. The research for records of this family made abroad has not met with success.[§]

Maria Ursula, the wife of Johann Daniel Dinkel, is also believed to have been of gentle blood. The inscription in an old German hymn-book once belonging to her is given as a proof of this: "Maria Ursula Düncklerin, Geboren Gornussin Von Colmar: geboren 1713, den 2 April." (Maria Ursula Dünckel, of noble birth from Colmar, born April 2, 1713.) ||

* Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xvii. p. 20.


† The name appears as Dünckel, Dunkel, and more frequently as Dinkel. It appears in the latter form in the signature to the will of "Daniel Dinkel," and on the tombstone of his wife.

‡ J. C. Schmidt, of York, Pennsylvania.

§ The records of Colmar and Strasburg, with the exception of those held at Paris and Berlin, were destroyed during the Napoleonic and Franco-Prussian Wars.

|| See page 221.



Johann Daniel  Dinkelburg.

am 17ten Juny 1772
gedruckt bey Joh. Christ. Bode

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

Many interesting stories are told of Maria Ursula* or "Shiny Cap Dinkel," as she was called. These may be found in the foot-note under the record of her daughter Margaretha Salome and in the copy of the newspaper article at the end of this sketch.

According to tradition, her family name was Von Ernest or Von Harnst, but in an application to the Orphans' Court of York County, May 29, 1759, she styles herself "Maria Ursula Hermsdorf, late widow of Johan Daniel Dinkel." This probably gives her maiden name. That it was not changed by marriage is proved by the inscription on her tombstone in the church-yard of Christ Lutheran Church in York, which reads:

"Hier Ruhet Maria Ursula Dinkel, Geborn 2^{ten} April 1713; Gestorben den 29^{ten} September, 1793. Jahres Alten 80 Jahr, 6 Monate Weniger 3 Tage."

On the footstone are the initials, M. U. D.

The resting-place of her husband is not known. If buried in the same enclosure with his wife, no stone marks the spot. His will and the inventory of his estate are here given, and the curious spelling of the inventory is followed.

THE WILL OF (JOHANN) DANIEL DINKEL.

"In the name of God Amen the sixth day of Aprill in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four I, Daniel Dinkel in the town and county of York and Province of Pennsylvania Yoeman being at present well & healthy in body & of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God therefore calling unto Mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all man once to Dye, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. That is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christianlike and decent manner at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life I give devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form viz: Imprimis, It is my will and I do order that in the first place all my just debts and funeral charges be paid and satisfied. I give and bequeath unto Mary Ursula Dinkel my dearly beloved wife my Feader Bed and Bead stead and all what belongs thereunto for her own for ever; like wise all her apparel and all my whole Estate Real and movable during her life Time; but if it should happen that she should marry again to another Husband, then it shall be divided one half of my said Real and movable Estate, one half to her and the other half to my six Children, which half shall be Equally divided amongst them, Namely Daniel Dinkel and Peter Dinkel and Margaretha Salome Dinkel, Anna Mary Dinkel,

* A very elaborately carved, silver-mounted measuring stick, once owned by Maria Ursula Dünckel and engraved with her name, is owned by Miss Anna Small.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

Mary Catharine Dinkel and Mary Dorothea Dinkel and not before she intend to marry again, and as for the other half, it is to be in her possession during her life Time, and if she should get children with the other Husband then the said half of her shall after her decease be Equally divided among the afore named six children, but if she should dye without children by the next husband then it shall fall to (them that she get by the other husband) my said six Children be equally divided amongst them as aforesaid.

“ Lastly I constitute, nominate and appoint my dearly beloved wife Mary Ursula Dinkel and my trusty friends George Son and George Christian Sinn to be my only and sole Executors of this my last Will and testament. And I do hereby utterly disallow Revoke and Disannul all and every other former Testaments, Wills, legacies and Exec^{ts} by me in any ways before this time named Willed and bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and testament.

“ In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal dated the day and year first above written.

(Signed) “ DANIEL DINKEL.” [SEAL]

Witnesses: Jacob Billmyer, Jacob Fackler, Barthl. Maul.

The will was probated November 7, 1755.*

“ The goods of John Daniel Dinkel Deceased valued by us this — Day of December 1755.

	£	s.	d.
To A Black Koate and Jacket	1	15	0
To A Brown koate		15	0
To a white Koate		10	0
To a Bede gown		7	6
To a Blue Jacket		7	0
To two white Bete stof Jackets		9	0
To six hanger shirt muslin		15	0
Five hangearchirf not so good		5	0
To ten mans shirds	2	10	0
To four shirts		9	0
To Bede stof		15	0
To a Bede Case		5	0
To 8 Sheeds	2	0	0
To 5 Sheeds	1	0	0
To towo teble Clots		6	0
To five hand towels		10	0
To 8 of the same		8	0
To 21 hand touels	1	0	0
To a Bede Case		10	0

* Will Book A, p. 119, York, Pennsylvania.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünchel

	£	s.	d.
To Two Boulster Casses	5	0	
To one Boulster Case	5	0	
To a half Bede Case	5	0	
To 4 table Cloaths	12	0	
To a Boulster	3	6	
To 2 Boulster Cases	5	0	
To 4 Boulster Cases and an old hanger chief	5	6	
To 2 Boulster Cases	3	6	
To two of the same			6
To a Bede case and 2 old table Cloths	1	9	
To 6 little bakes	2	0	
To 2-½ yord of Cloth	3	0	
To two Pound of Plue Yarn	5	0	
To a Buter Dich	7	6	
To 2 Borinchers with lads	5	0	
To a tea Kattle and a Sold Pox	3	6	
	18	8	9
To a Buder dich	2	0	
To 12 Buder blade	15	0	
To 12 of the same	12	0	
To a Ditto and a blade	2	0	
To 6 Buder caps	1	4	
To a glase Sold Cup	2	6	
To 4 Knifes and 11 forks	2	0	
To 3 old Silver Spunes	15	0	
To 2 pair of Knifes with silver	8	0	
To a brass Morter	8	0	
To a Chist of Several sorts of trocks	2	14	0
To 8 pieces of deap	8	0	
To a flored band	1	9	0
To several sorts of Silks band	14	0	
To several sorts of silk	1	5	0
To 6 pieces of half Silk	8	0	
To 2 Yarts of Bede Stofe and Pocket hangerchief	8	0	
To Blue Calico	11	0	
To 4 Pair of Stockings	8	0	
To 2 yards of linnen and flanel	4	0	
To quilts	1	6	
To Colard Sowing thread	7	0	
To White threade	3	0	
To Ride yarn	1	0	
To Woolen strings	2	6	

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

	£	s.	d.
To several leases		8	2
To White Borders		17	0
To a Peber Mill		2	0
To 6 Bakes		18	0
To thread & Bottens		5	0
To Shue maker awls		2	6
To a Gould Scales		3	0
		15	6 6
To 8 pound of flax		5	4
To 7-½ Dosent of Boder Botens		2	6
To Musgate flowers		5	0
To 2 pair of Scales		4	0
To 2 pairs of tin sceale		2	0
To one Bede and a Boulster	I	5	0
To the same	I	5	0
To a great Bible		7	6
To a Sarmen Book		9	0
To two other Books		15	0
To a Catakisem		3	0
To an other Book		1	0
To a Book of Confession		1	0
To 15 Books		19	0
To a Hisery Book		3	0
To 2 Spinnen Wheels and a real		18	0
To a Bede Steate		8	0
To 2 Chists		16	0
To a doe trofe		4	0
To a Pox. iron		3	0
To 3 Iron pots with leds	I	10	0
To a Cper pot		12	0
To a Teapot and 3 iron spon and a flesh fork		5	0
To a Prass pan and fier shofel and tongs		4	0
To 2 Chist		12	0
To 2 Pails		1	4
To a Cat lash		2	0
To a Chist		8	0
To 4 Pound of lead		2	7
		12	13 3
To an open Bede	I	10	0
To A Boulster		10	0

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

	£	s.	d.
To 2 Billers	14		0
To an Other Boulster	3		0
To a Bede Case	10		0
To 4 Sheeds	1	2	0
To 4 hand doulels	5		0
To a Bede Steats	11		0
To 2 Chirs	5		0
To a little Chist	9		0

05 19 00

"JACOB BILLMYER } Qualified 29th
 "JACOB FACKLER } Decr. 1755.

"COR. GEO. STEVENSON."

At a session of the Orphans' Court held March 29, 1759:

"Maria Urshula Hermsdorf late the widow of Johan Daniel Dinkle late of York Town deceased, Came into Court and prayed that Johan Peter Dinkle a minor orphan son of the aforesaid Johan Daniel Dinkle aged seventeen years the seventeenth day of June last may be bound an apprentice to Johannes Spütter of York Town Sadler. It is considered by the Court and the said Johan Peter Dinkle is hereby bound an apprentice to the said Johannes Spütter until he shall be aged twenty one years. In consideration whereof the said Johannes Spütter doth covenant and agree to teach or cause to be taught to the said apprentice the Art or Mystery of a sadler which he now practiseth and to furnish and allow the said apprentice sufficient Meat, drink, apparel, washing and lodging during the said term and at the expiration thereof to pay unto him two suits of apparel one whereof shall be new and of the value of nine pounds or nine pounds in Money which the said apprentice shall there choose."*

Children of Johann Daniel and Maria Ursula Dinkel:†

2. **Margaretha Salome Dinkel**², born April 6, 1736; died June 29, 1813; married Philip Caspar Spengler.
3. **Anna Maria Dinkel**², died February 23, 1797; married Colonel Philip Albright.
4. **Johann Daniel Dinkel**², born June 17, 1741; married Anna Margaret Rühl.
5. **Peter Dinkel**², born July 11, 1742; died December 22, 1827; married Eliza Wolf.
6. **Maria Catherine Dinkel**², born June 22, 1746; died March 22, 1831; married David Candler.
7. **Maria Dorothea Dinkel**², born 1748; died June 12, 1835; married Rudolf Spengler.

2. **Margaretha Salome Dinkel**² (Johann Daniel¹), born April 6, 1736;

* Orphans' Court Docket A, p. 118, York, Pennsylvania.

† The dates of births and deaths of the children of Johann Daniel Dinkel are mostly taken from their tombstones. The dates of births of the grandchildren, given later, are either from the German Lutheran or Evangelical Lutheran Church records.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

died June 29, 1813; buried in Zion Lutheran church-yard, York, Pennsylvania; married Philip Caspar Spengler, born about 1730; died 1786.

To quote from "The Spengler Families,"* "Philip Caspar Spengler was the youngest son of Caspar and Judith Spengler, and resided with the latter on his plantation one mile east of York. Caspar [Spengler] in his will, probated in 1760, devised two hundred acres of this land to Philip Caspar, and one hundred to his son Bernhard. The latter afterwards conveyed his devise to Philip Caspar, who at the time of his demise owned four hundred acres of valuable York valley land."

It appears that the executors of Philip Caspar's father, Caspar, were not strictly executing the duties of their trust; for we find him making complaint to the Deputy Register, which evoked the following remonstrance:

"To the Executors of Caspar Spengler, deceased:

"Philip Caspar Spengler complains to me as Register of this county that you intend to sell his Part of the Movable Effects which he should have in right of his father by the Will.

"I take this opportunity to tell you that as Caspar Spengler left Money to pay his Debts, you have no right to sell Philip Caspar's, nor the Share of any other Legatee without Consent; the right way is to divide agreeable to the

* "The Spengler Families," by Edward W. Spangler, p. 85, 87. The following account of the Dinkel family, in the same work, is made largely from tradition.

"Margaret Salome was the daughter of Johann Daniel Dünckel (Dinkel), a nobleman of Strasburg, Germany, and Maria Ursula his wife. The latter's father was also a nobleman, Peter von Ernest von Colmar. In a German hymn-book (edition of 1733) of Maria Ursula, lately in possession of her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Shearer, of York (who recently, 1895, died, aged 85 years), is the following inscription: 'Maria Ursula Duncklerin, Geboren Gornussin Von Colmar: geboren 1713, den 2 April.' (Maria Ursula Dünckel, of noble birth from Colmar, born April 2, 1713.) According to a tradition Maria Ursula's father's name was Peter von Ernest, and not Gornussin. A very thorough inspection of the French and German works on Heraldry in Philadelphia and New York libraries failed to disclose the name Gornussin. It was probably an affix, and a corruption of 'garnichts thun,' complete idleness, to denote aristocratic birth as distinguished from an origin plebeian.

"The Von Ernest coat of arms consists of an anchor in a shield, above it a coat or tunic of armor, surmounted by a dove with olive branches in its mouth (Siebmacher's 'Wappenbuch,' in Astor Library, New York, vol. 5-1-3, page 4). The Dünckel coat of arms represents three heads and sheaves of wheat on a shield, with a coat of armor above, surmounted by three heads and sheaves of wheat. (Same book, page 24.)

"Johann Daniel Dinkel was detained in Germany, and did not accompany his wife and children to America. He died of a fever in the fatherland soon after their arrival here in 1753. Peter Dinkel, their only son, was fifteen years old when they emigrated from Germany. At his baptism the King and Queen of Prussia were sponsors. The baptismal cloth, a square piece of silk velvet with tassels, used on that occasion, was afterwards used in the baptism of Maria Ursula's grand-children. . . .

"By the populace she was called 'Shiny Cap Dinkle,' from the handsome cap and robe she wore, spangled with gold. She sat in state one day in the year to receive her children, grandchildren, and friends. The pews occupied by the family in Christ Lutheran Church, York, were known as the royal pews, and were not allowed to be profaned by occupancy by the unaristocratic. She sold her jewels for two thousand dollars, and with the proceeds purchased the house on the south side of **West Market Street**, below Beaver Street, afterwards occupied and owned by the late William Danner. A large number of her descendants attained distinction in both civil and military life."

To Mr. Spangler thanks are due for much additional Dinkel information contained in this sketch.



Dinkel

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dinkel

inventory to each Legatee his or her Share, and let every one do as he pleases with his own—make out a list of what you deliver to each legatee according to the appraisement, and take a receipt which I will allow as your voucher when you settle.

(Signed) "GEORGE STEVENSON, D. R."

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Caspar Spengler were granted to his widow Margaretha Spengler and Peter Diehl. In their account of the personal estate, filed December 1, 1786, they charge themselves with £985 9s. 5d; credits £385 15s. 7d., leaving a balance in favor of the heirs of £609 13s. 10d. The real estate, of which there was considerable, was disposed of under proceedings in partition, and the proceeds thereof were not included in the administration account filed.

Children of Philip Caspar and Margaretha Salome Spengler:*

8. Charles Spangler², married (1) Susanna Diehl; (2) Anna Welsh.
9. Michael Spangler², married Catherine Schweisgood.
10. Philip Spangler², married Rebecca Stover.
11. Frederick Spangler².
12. Elizabeth Spangler², married (1) John Herback; (2) Robert Miller.
13. Solomon Spangler², married — Taylor.
14. Daniel Spangler².
15. David Spangler².
16. Anthony Spangler², married Catherine Kendrick.
17. Anna Mary Spangler², married Henry Imschwiller.

3. Anna Maria Dinkel² (Johann Daniel¹), died February 23, 1797; married Colonel Philip Albright. (See Albright record, page 102.)

4. Johann Daniel Dinkel² (Johann Daniel¹), born June 17, 1741; married Anna Margaret, daughter of John William and Gertrude Rhül, or Riehl, of York. Five of their children are mentioned in the will of their grandfather, William Riehl, in 1781. The names of but four are known.

Children of Johann Daniel and Anna Margaret Dinkel:

18. Gertrude Dinkel², born October 26, 1758; baptized November 8, 1758; witnesses, John William and Gertrude Ruhl; died before March 20, 1844; married, March 27, 1780, Peter Engle Moore, † born December 20, 1756, at Manchester, England; died March 20, 1844, in Pennsylvania. Peter Engle Moore entered the British army when nineteen years of age, and in 1776 accompanied the king's forces to America. Peter and Gertrude Engle Moore had child:
 - i. John Engle Moore⁴.

* It will be noticed that some of the children of Philip Caspar Spengler changed the spelling of the name to Spangler.

† This name appears on the church register as Peter Mohr; in obituary notice as Peter Englemore.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

19. Catherine Dinkel¹, married Ezekiel Boring, of York County. Children:
- i. Peter Boring⁴.
 - ii. Ezekiel Boring⁴.
 - iii. William Boring⁴.
 - iv. John Boring⁴.
 - v. Jacob Boring⁴.
 - vi. Daniel Boring⁴.
 - vii. Catherine Boring⁴.
 - viii. Elizabeth Boring⁴.
 - ix. Sarah Boring⁴.
20. Margaret Dinkel¹, born December 23, 1760; baptized January 1, 1761; witnesses, Philip Caspar and Margaret Spengler; * died 1839; married Leonard Baumgardner. Children:
- i. Elizabeth Baumgardner⁴.
 - ii. Catherine Baumgardner⁴.
 - iii. Sarah Baumgardner⁴.
 - iv. Rebecca Baumgardner⁴.
 - v. Daniel Baumgardner⁴.
 - vi. Anna Maria Baumgardner⁴.
 - vii. Thomas Baumgardner⁴.
21. Daniel Dinkel¹, born November 21, 1762; baptized December 19, 1762; witnesses, Peter and Barbara Kuhn. †

5. Peter Dinkel² (Johann Daniel¹), born July 11, 1742; died December 22, 2827; married, February 15, 1767, Eliza Wolf, ‡ born 1748; died May 7, 1830. Both were buried in the graveyard of Christ (Lutheran) Church, in York.

Peter Dinkel was a prominent merchant of York. His store was at the corner of Market and Beaver Streets, where the National House now stands. During the war of the Revolution he was an "ardent patriot," and in active service in Captain Ehrman's company, York County militia. In June, 1781, this company was engaged in guarding British prisoners.§

Peter Dinkel, in 1776, furnished army supplies, as is shown by the following: ||

"Dr, The State of Pennsylvania with Peter Dinkel of York Town, for Belts, Scabbards and Pouches, delivered to the following captains of York Co. Soldiers in the Army and Militia:

	£	s.	d.
1776.			
April 1. To Capt. Philip Albright, Col. Miles' Battalion	6	4	1
July 12. To Capt. Charles Lukens, 1st Battalion Militia	2	18	6
July 16. To Capt. John Wright, 1st Battalion Militia	2	18	6
July 16. To Capt. Michael Smyser, 1st Battalion Militia	1	7	8
July 22. To Capt. Samuel Nelson, 5th Bat.	0	10	0
July 22. To Capt. George Long, 1st Bat.	0	18	0

* Records of Christ Lutheran Church, York.

† Evangelical Lutheran Church Records, York.

‡ German Reformed Church Records.

§ Penna. Archives, third series, vol. vii. p. 63.

|| Gibson's History of York, p. 551.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

	£	s.	d.
Aug. 8. To Capt. William McClellan, 2d Bat.	0	4	0
July 22. To Capt. John McDonald, 1st Bat.	4	17	1
Amount	19	17	11

In 1791 Peter Dinkel was collector of State and county levies.* His will, dated December 15, 1817, proved December 31, 1827,† names but six of his children.

Children of Peter and Eliza Dinkel:

22. **Maria Barin Dinkel**².

23. **Peter Dinkel**², died in the spring of 1840; married Hannah —, and had children: ‡

i. **Peter Dinkel**⁴.

ii. **Enos Dinkel**⁴.

iii. **Rebecca Dinkel**⁴.

iv. **Hannah Dinkel**⁴.

24. **Catherine Dinkel**², born January 21, 1768; married Jacob Doudle, who, in 1783, owned three hundred acres of land in Newberry Township, York County.

25. **Sarah Dinkel**², married, 1797, John Eichelberger, of York, who was a member of the State Legislature in 1825.

26. **Elizabeth Dinkel**², born January 16, 1772; married Jacob Eichelberger, sheriff of York County, 1804, and member of the State Legislature, 1807.

27. **Anna Mary Dinkel**², married Colonel Samuel Spangler.

28. **Daniel Dinkel**², married Rebecca —, and had children: †

i. **Henry Dinkel**⁴.

ii. **Daniel Dinkel**⁴.

iii. **Anna Catherine Dinkel**⁴.

iv. **John Peter Dinkel**⁴.

v. **Maria Elizabeth Dinkel**⁴.

6. **Maria Catherine Dinkel**² (Johann Daniel¹), born June 22, 1746; died March 22, 1831; married, § October 30, 1763, David Candler, son of Rev. David Candler; no issue. Both were buried in the graveyard of Zion Church, York, Pennsylvania.

In the German Bible of David Candler || (edition of 1776) is the following inscription:

“David Cantler, born April 28, 1740, in Schlotterdam, on Hackensack River, New Jersey, married, October 30, 1763, Maria Catherine Dünkel, daughter of Honorable Johann Daniel Dünkel, deceased. My wife was born, June 22, 1746, in Alsace, Bruhm, Germany Europe.”

This fixes the date of the arrival of the family later than has been sup-

* Penna. Herald and York General Advertiser, November 2, 1791.

† York County Wills, Book P, p. 534.

‡ Ibid., Book S, p. 103.

§ This may have been her second husband, as the records of Christ Lutheran Church give the marriage of a Catherine Dinkel to Michael Schrot, July 6, 1760.

|| The name occurs as *Cantler*, *Candler*, and *Condler*.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

posed, unless the mother had gone on a visit to the fatherland—a rather unlikely proceeding.

David *Candler* (as the name is signed to his will) was one of the first burgesses after York was erected into a borough in 1787.*

He served as a member of Captain Ehrman's Company, in 1781, in the war of the Revolution.†

His will, dated February 3, 1801, was proved at York, August 4, 1801. His wife also left a will, dated July 6, 1821, proved April 1, 1831.‡

7. **Maria Dorothea Dinkel**² (Johann Daniel¹), born 1748; died June 12, 1835; married, January 1, 1767,§ Rudolph Spengler,|| born 1738; died August 5, 1811; son of Baltzer Spengler, Sr.

To quote again from "The Spengler Families:" ¶

"He [Rudolf Spengler] was an unerring shot, and on the morning of his wedding-day he repaired with his gun and deer-hounds to Baumgardner's woods, a mile southeast of York, where he shot a deer for his nuptial dinner. . . .

"Rudolph Spengler was a silversmith and a clock-maker. In 1773 he was assessed as a merchant. In answer to advertisements, the writer ascertained the whereabouts of three 'Grandfather's' clocks fabricated by him, on the dials of which 'Rudy Spengler, York Town' is inscribed. They are brass-mounted, highly finished, and still give perfect time. The owners are Mrs. Rosa Rouse, South George Street extended, York; Mrs. Sarah J. Ringer, Lewisberry, Pennsylvania, and Smith B. McMillan, Signal, Columbiana County, Ohio.

"In 1805 he had patented to him lands in York Township (now Spring-garden). He owned lot No. 118 West Market street, now owned by Dr. Jacob Hay and sisters, devised to him by his father, and on which he resided in a two-story brick house; and in 1809, lots 9, 11, 13, and 15, on East Market and South Queen Streets; the triangle on King's Mill Road, on plan made by William Alexander; lots 451, 452, 453, 454, on King Street, west of the Codorus; also lot on south side of High (Market) Street west of the Codorus Creek, adjoining the Codorus Creek on the east, and lot No. 325 of George Ernest Schlosser on the west.

"He was a member of Captain George Eichelberger's company in 1775, and shortly after elected captain of the Sixth Company of York County militia, which constituted a part of the five battalions that marched to 'Eastern New Jersey,' in 1776, to form the 'Flying Camp.'**

* Spengler Families, p. 86.

† Gibson's History of York, p. 525.

‡ York County Wills, Book K, p. 256.

§ Records of Christ Lutheran Church, York, Pennsylvania.

|| In the latter part of his life Rudolf Spengler changed the spelling of his name to Spangler. His will, dated June 1, 1800, was proved August 26, 1811 (York County Wills).

¶ By Edward W. Spangler, p. 181-184.

** Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xiv. p. 480.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

" CAPTAIN RUDOLF SPENGLER'S COMPANY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

" The writer has the honor of discovering, and publishing for the first time, a list of the rank and file of Captain Rudolf Spengler's company. It is in the handwriting of George Lewis Leffler, clerk of the company.

" In Mr. Leffler's unpublished Diary is the following receipt:

" 'Recd. August 29, 1776, of George Lewis Leffler, Quarter Master, five pounds and four pence Pennsylvania Currency in full for 133 rations due my Company this day for rations retained £5, os. 4d.

" 'RUDOLF SPENGLER, *Captain.*'

" Rudolf Spengler was but one of the many thousands of patriots from York County who rallied around the Revolutionary standard. . . .

" Rudolf Spengler served also as County Treasurer, 1801 to 1805, was a State Senator and a Burgess of York in 1803, and a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1810. . . .* His remains, with those of his wife Dorothea, now lie in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

" From the York *Record* of Saturday, August 10, 1811:

" 'Died, in this Borough, at an advanced age, on Thursday last, Rudolf Spangler, Esq. The confidence reposed in the deceased by his fellow citizens in choosing him to serve in the State Senate and House of Representatives, are sufficient testimonials that in private and public life he was the honored and upright man. His remains were yesterday deposited in the German Reformed burying-ground, attended by a long train of mourning relatives and friends.'

" The York *Gazette* of June 18, 1835, contains the following:

" 'In memory of Dorothea Spangler, relict of Rudolf Spangler, deceased, who died June 12, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. How few are they that arrive at that period of life, blessed with a happy temperament of mind. She led the life of a pure and upright Christian. Relatives and friends revere and cherish her memory.'

Children of Rudolf and Maria Dorothea Spengler:

29. Elizabeth Spangler³, married William Nes.
30. Catherine Spangler³, married George Barnitz.
31. Jacob Spangler³, married (1) Susannah Hay; (2) Catherine A. Hamilton.
32. Margaret Spangler³, married Joseph Slagle.
33. Jesse Spangler³, married Mary D. Heckert.
34. Anna Maria Spangler³, married Peter Small.
35. John Daniel Spangler³, married Elizabeth King.
36. Peter Spangler³, married Sarah Gardner.
37. Helen Dorothea Spangler³, married Charles Frederick Fisher.

The following article, taken from the York *Daily*, gives further evidence of the atmosphere of romance attached by tradition to the early Dinkel history:

* Glossbrenner's History of York County, pp. 106, 111, 122.

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

“ THE FAMOUS OLD DINKLE FAMILY OF YORK.

“ Mysterious Parchments that Are in a Secret Grave.

“ WAS THIS GERMAN NOBLE?

“ A Weird Tale By a Washington County Editor—Mrs. McCardell's Ancestor.

“ An ancestor of Mr. George W. McCardell, of Williamsport, Maryland, has evoked from the pen of Mr. McCardell quite a little family history. He says in his paper (the *Hagerstown Mail*, June 19, 1896), ‘ In 1758 there came to this country from Strasburg, Germany, a widow with six children, the oldest being a boy of sixteen. She did not come voluntarily. She fled as an exile to find temporary refuge from the tumult and disorder which then disturbed continental Europe in general and her native city in particular. Her husband, Johan Von Dünckle (pronounced Dinckle) had been dead but a short time. He was a banker and a man of great wealth, and his wife was the daughter of a Baron. She brought considerable means with her and settled in the town of York, Pennsylvania. She always regarded her residence in this country as a period of temporary exile, and never became reconciled to her surroundings. But her oldest son and heir, Peter, declined to participate in her hopes of recall. But he prudently kept his views from his mother, who guarded with ceaseless vigilance two parchments, one of which was supposed to be a certificate with pendant seal and numerous quaint signatures attesting the birth of the aforesaid Peter, while the other was said to be a familiar paper certificate to the fact that he had been formally baptized in the faith of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. These papers were some day to establish her boy's claim to a fortune and title. And so confident was she of one day being able to return to the possession from which she had been driven, that she never unpacked the furniture she brought with her to her place of refuge in the new world. But years rolled away and she died suddenly of blasted hopes. Peter locked the parchment evidence of his claim in a strong iron box, and started earnestly upon the work of carving his way to fortune in the new world. He never allowed any one to see the parchments mentioned. When the war of the Revolution broke out he became a soldier, and afterwards a quartermaster in the army of Washington, and got rich.

“ ‘ As he grew old the curiosity of his neighbors concerning the mysterious parchments, which he guarded so zealously and was so reticent about, gradually increased, and of course gave rise to many exaggerated stories. It was finally decided that the silent old man was the disowned son of a king, and his descendants began to be designated as members of the “ royal family.”

“ ‘ But the old man kept his own counsel, and died suddenly with the documents securely locked in the iron box, the key to which was never out of his possession.

“ ‘ The day after the funeral the executors met to examine the papers. They found the key of the iron box and opened it. It was empty. The widow was summoned. On the last night that her husband laid in his coffin in the house she had opened the iron box and examined the parchments. They were written in

Genealogical Records of Johann Daniel Dünckel

Latin and she could not read them. She remembered how highly the old man had treasured them, how sacredly he had guarded them. She thought the best thing to do was to permit him to take them with him to the grave, and so, in the silence of the night she entered the room and quietly placed them under his head in the coffin, and they were with him in the grave. As she never would permit the grave to be disturbed the secrets of the parchments were buried in the ground with the man whom they most concerned.

“ ‘ Peter Dünckle’s daughter Sarah married John Eichelberger in 1797. Of this union there were born eight children, the last of whom, Mrs. Ann Maria McCardell, died in Williamsport, June 4, 1896, in the eighty-second year of her age.’

“ The above is copied from the Hagerstown *Mail* of June 19, 1896. How much of the story is fable and how much truth can readily be determined by exhuming the body of Peter Dinkle, whose remains, with those of his famous mother and his wife, were interred in Christ Lutheran church-yard. The graves are immediately east of the church, and are marked with inscribed tombstones. Peter died in 1827, aged eighty-five years, and his descendants are quite numerous in York. He lived on the corner of Market and Beaver Streets, where the National House now stands. His son-in-law, John Eichelberger, kept an inn next door east of the National.”





Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

ARTHUR LATIMER¹, according to family tradition, came to this country with his five children, from near Newry,* Ireland, in 1736, and settled in New London Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His wife had died previous to his leaving Ireland.

He first appears upon the tax-lists of New London in 1740. In 1747, 1749, and 1750 he was still of the same township, but from 1753 to 1764 was of London Britain Township, in the same county. In the last-named year he was assessed for a dwelling-house, twenty acres of land, one horse, and two cows.

Neither the deed for these twenty acres, nor for other property to, or from, Arthur Latimer or his sons is on record in Chester County. Probably less than one-fourth of the deeds prior to 1800 were recorded.

In his will he makes bequests to wife and children, the name of the former not being mentioned. He had married on January 10, 1738, Rebecca Whiteside.† The will and inventory, which are difficult to decipher, are here given with the original spelling.

WILL OF ARTHUR LATIMER, 1764.

“In The Name of god amen the second day of aprill in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and sixty four I arthur Lettermur of London britan Chester County gentelman being sickly and weak in body bot sound in mind and memory and calling To mind the mortality of my body and that it is appointed for all men once to diee do mak and ordain this my last will and Testament that is to say first and princepally and first of all I give Recomend my sowll unto the hands of god That gave it and as to body I Recomend it to The Earth to be buried in a cristian and decent and Cristian Lik manner at the descision of my Excouts nothing douting bot I shall Receve the same again at The gennerall Reserection by the mighty pour of

* “Newry, a borough and town of Ireland, cos. of Down and Armagh on the Newry Water, six miles above Carlingford Bay, thirty-four miles southwest from Belfast. The principal exports are linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter, chiefly to England, but it trades also with North America and the Baltic, and the Levant. Population (in 1891) 13,211.” (Lippincott’s Gazetteer.)

† History of Swedes’ Church, Wilmington, Delaware, p. 366.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

good and as Touching such worldly Estate wher with it hath pleased god to bless me with in this Life I give and bequath and despose of in the following manner and form imprims

“ I do give and bequath unto my beloved son Robert Lettemur and george my Linning and willing cloas and over and above I give and bequath to beloved son george a fether beed and Cloas and I Leve and bequath unto his son arthur Lettimur my forged gridle or plank I Leave and bequath unto my Dearly beloved wife Tuinty pounds and her beed and cloas together with her choice of one of the Iorn potts and Liquise the half of The puter and the other half to cozn pally Dargan and I Leve my beloved son James Lettimur To be my whole and sole Executor Together with my bloved son in Law John mc Camond asistant and I Leave and bequath unto my sons Robert and James and gorge and John mc Camond & Emmson bondd all my Lands to gether with all my money and all my bonds and bok detts and all the Rest of my movebless to be sold and Equally devided betwixt them Leving my beloved wife to the care of my Executors Letting her have her choice which of her daughters she will Live with during her natural Life and I do hereby disslow and Revok and Dissnull all and Every other former Testaments wills and Legecis beqasts and Executors by me in any wise before this Time named willed or bequethed Ratifing and confirming This and No other to be my Last will and Testament in witness where of I hereunto have seet my hand and Seall the day and year above written sined sealed published and declared by me said Arthur Lettimur the Testatur as and for his Last will and Testament in presents of us the subscribers

“ witnes present

“ Note abenie before sinning I bestowe my servant Edwart muttry one year of his time

his
“ ARTHUR + LETTERMUR [SEAL]
a mark

“ JAMES KENNEDY
JOHN DICKIE”

(Endorsed:)

“ Chester March 20th 1765 Then personally appeared James Kennedy & John Dickie and on their oaths on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God did depose and declare and say that they were personally present and did see and hear Arthur Lettimur the Testator within named sign seal publish pronounce and declare the within writing as & for his last will & Testament & that at the doing thereof he was of a sound and well Disposing mind and memory to the best of their understandings.

“ Sworn before H. H. GRAHAM D. Regr.” *

* Chester County Wills, Book D, vol. iv. p. 513.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

" A list or prizing Bill of the Estate of Arthur Latimer Deceased by
 Jams Kenedy & John Dickey
 Appriz'd March ye 25th 1765:

	£	s.	d.
Cash	5	18	7
Sam! Biddle's Note Rendd	10	0	0
And! Miller's Note	0	0	0
W ^m Deal Act	1	13	0
Jn ^o M. Cleaver act	1	12	0
David Stewart Dr Cash Lent.....	3	0	0
Jn ^o Dicky Note	2	6	0
Robt Giffins Note	1	10	0
Jn ^o Dickys Note	9	0	0
Robt Latimer Note	6	0	0
Wooden Ware Bowel & Trunchers	0	4	0
Bucket pails & half Bushel	0	4	0
Earthen Ware Jugs potingers &c &c	0	3	0
Two potts, & Skillet, & pott hooks 3 pair	0	15	0
Frying pan	0	2	0
Doe Trough	0	4	0
Chairs 10	0	15	0
Cubbert	0	4	0
knives & forks Salt Box Candlestick	0	3	0
Box & old Iron	0	1	6
Table & Two Smoothing Irons & ... sses	0	9	0
Flax Yarn 14 Doz. Tow Yarn 6 Doz & 8 Cuts	1	7	0
Tongs, fire shover & lager head	0	7	6
Box & Onions	0	1	2
pot rakes	0	1	6
Basket & Cards	0	1	0
Sundres Tin Ware	0	1	6
Razors & Strap	0	1	0
two Sives	0	3	0
a Chest	0	10	0
Bed Cloths	0	10	0
4 Boxes & Chest	0	10	0
apice Wooling Cloth	0	0	0
Druget Cth	1	4	0
Chest & Tallow	0	2	0
a Box & Iron.....	0	3	0
2 Wheels & Check Bed	0	7	6
Soul & uppr leather	0	6	0
Cask & rye	0	12	0
Flax seed	0	7	6

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

	£	s.	d.
Spools & yarn & Augers	0	3	0
Barly & Baggs	0	7	6
1 bag mon	0	3	0
ropes	0	1	6
To Sundre Cyder Casks	0	10	0
Barl & peck liquor	0	5	0
2 baggs & 7 bush Wheat	1	4	0
big Wheel & Spinnet	0	2	0
3 Tubs	0	7	6

[page 2]

CONTINUED

	£	s.	d.
A malloch ax & prouting hoe	0	6	0
Two Cliverses pich fork	0	2	0
Winnow Cloth & buck Wheat	0	2	0
Two Cowes	6	10	0
4 hogs	1	0	0
3 Sheep	1	2	6
a horse	9	0	0
Wheat in the Ground & Rye	0	18	0
Edward Mootreys time—5 year 8 months	16	0	0
Dung fork & pich fork	0	2	0
Sadell & bridel	1	5	0
to one gon Sword and baynet	0	7	6
to a shez & Colter	0	7	6
to one axe	0	3	9
to how mall wadges & rings & grin Ston	0	4	0
harew tith	0	7	6

Given under our hands the day & year before

Written

JAMES KENNEDY

JOHN DICKIE

1st Page

2d Page

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Children of Arthur Latimer:

2. Robert Latimer². *
3. Susan Latimer², born 1717; died July 31, 1761; married Empson Bird.
4. James Latimer², born May 19, 1719; died October 15, 1807; married Sarah Geddes.
5. George Latimer², married — Potter.
6. Sarah Latimer², born about 1723; died December 7, 1814; married John McCalmont.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

2. **Robert Latimer**² (Arthur¹), whose name was on the tax-list of New London, Chester County, until 1758, afterwards settled in North Carolina and had four sons. According to tradition, they were all killed either in the battle of Eutaw Springs or that of Camden. No trace of this family has been found.

3. **Susan Latimer**² (Arthur¹), married Empson, son of Thomas Bird. She died July 31, 1761, aged forty-four years and nine months, and was buried at St. James's Church, near Stanton, Delaware.

Empson and Susan Bird lived on a farm which he owned near Brandywine Springs, Delaware.

In 1756, at the time of the French and Indian War, there were three companies from Christiana Hundred in the Upper Regiment of New Castle County, under Colonel William Armstrong. One of these was officered by James Latimer, captain; Empson Bird, lieutenant; and Thomas Duff, ensign.

Empson Bird had married a second time and had removed to Cecil County, Maryland, before May 8, 1773, at which time he and his wife Mary sold his land in Christiana Hundred to Robert Philips.

The will of Empson Bird,* of Head of Elk, Cecil County, Maryland, was dated July 28, 1786, and proved December 12, 1787. His wife Mary and son George Bird were made executors. To his wife and son Thompson Bird was left the bulk of the estate. The other children named were Thomas Bird, Margaret Gordon, Susanna Bird, and Mary "Mountgomery."

Empson and Susanna Bird are said to have had eleven children, one of whom married Dr. Montgomery of Georgia. The dates of birth of two of the children are to be found in the records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington. It is not known whether all those named in the will were the issue of the first marriage.

Children of Empson Bird:

7. "Emsson" Bird², born February 28, 1752.
8. Mary Bird², born April 13, 1754.
9. George Bird².
10. Thompson Bird².
11. Thomas Bird².
12. Margaret Bird².
13. Susanna Bird².

4. **James Latimer**² (Arthur¹), born May 19, 1719; died October 15, 1807; married, September 19, 1749, Sarah Geddes, born April 27, 1727; died August 1, 1813; daughter of Henry and Jannet Geddes.

James Latimer is said to have twice a year, up to the time of his marriage, returned to Ireland, carrying merchandise which was exchanged for goods which

* Cecil County Wills, Book EE, p. 164.



JAMES LATIMER

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Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

he brought back to Philadelphia. He appears to have spent two years in the study of medicine, but did not complete his course.

On his marriage, James Latimer settled in Newport, Delaware, where he operated several flour-mills. During the Revolutionary War he sold flour to the Continental army when most of those surrounding him were favorable to the British cause.

At the time of the French and Indian War, in 1756, he was captain of one of the Christiana Hundred companies in the Upper Regiment of New Castle County, under Colonel William Armstrong. Empson Bird, his brother-in-law, was his lieutenant.*

He was appointed Justice for New Castle County in 1764, 1769,† 1773, and 1774. On August 8, 1774, a convention of the members of the Legislature met at New Castle, to which James Latimer was a delegate from New Castle County. A committee, of which he was one, was formed for the relief of Boston.‡

March 20, 1775. The captains and subaltern officers of New Castle County met at Christiana Bridge and chose as commanders for the Upper Division, James McKinley, colonel, and James Latimer, lieutenant-colonel. §

May 18, 1775. A meeting of the New Castle Committee was held, at which were present the justices of the peace and grand jurymen of the county, for raising a defence fund. Among the persons present and signing was James Latimer. ||

November 6, 1776. A Council of Safety was formed, of which James Latimer was chosen a member for New Castle County. ¶

February 20, 1777, he was elected one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court of New Castle County.**

He was President of the Delaware State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States on December 7, 1787.

He and his wife were buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, Delaware, although Mrs. Latimer died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cuthbert, in Philadelphia.

Portraits of James Latimer and his wife are owned by Miss Mary Latimer, of Wilmington, Delaware.

WILL OF JAMES LATIMER.

“ In the name of God Amen I James Latimer of the Village of New Port in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Esq., considering the uncertainty of this life, and being of sound and perfect mind and memory, thanks be to God

* Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ii. p. 527.

† Ibid., vol. ix. pp. 650, 651.

‡ Scharf's History of Delaware, vol. i. p. 218.

§ Ibid., p. 222.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

** Ibid., p. 242.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following, to wit.

“Imprimis I do hereby will and order that all my just debts be paid out of my personal estate, together with my funeral expenses, by my executors as soon as convenient after my decease.

“Item I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Sarah and to her heirs forever the sum of eight hundred pounds, to be paid to her as follows, that is in Book debts, Bonds, Mortgages, Bank stock and three per cent stock, eight per cent stock, Deferred stock and the Insurance Company, to be assigned to her by any one or two of my executors hereinafter named in three months after my decease, also one hundred pounds in Cash to be paid to her in six Months after my decease by my son George Latimer out of the Land hereinafter devised to my said son George; And also that he my said son George shall allow her my said wife the one half of her fire wood during her natural life, off of the lands hereinafter devised to him, to be cut, split and drawn at her expense, and the other half of her wood I order her to have during her natural life as aforesaid off of the land I hereinafter devise to my son Henry Latimer: I also will and order that she my said wife shall also have one hundred pounds in Cash to be paid to her in six months after my decease by my said son Henry Latimer out of the land hereinafter devised to him my said son Henry. I further give and bequeath to my said wife during her natural life pasture and hay sufficient for two cows and one horse creature off of the Land hereinafter devised to my son William G. Latimer, the same hay to be cut made and drawn for her at his expense. I further give and bequeath to her my said wife during her natural life, out of the Estate hereinafter devised to my son Thomas Latimer viz: the new end of my present dwelling house with liberty of kooking in the kitchen and of water from the well with the use of my Chair house and wood house, with one undivided half of my garden, with stabling for two cows and one horse creature. Also I give and bequeath to my said wife one horse and two cows, also one bed and furniture and the furniture for one room, including a bed, then the remainder of all my house hold and kitchen furniture to be to her use during her natural life, but if she my said wife should or do leave my house and go to live elsewhere, then on her so doing said remainder of my Household and kitchen furniture there to be sold, and the money arising from the sale to be equally divided amongst my four daughters. Also I further give and bequeath to my said wife, all or any Rent or Rents that may or will be due to my Estate on the twenty fifth day of March first after my decease, with all the share or part of my Crop or Crops which may, or will be due to my Estate at the same time.

“Item. I give and devise to my aforesaid son George Latimer all that my plantation whereon Peter Derrickson now lives, in the Hundred and County aforesaid bounded by land formerly of William Derrickson, Red Clay Creek, Land of Elizabeth Rothwell, Jacob Robinsons land, Land late of Henry Garretson deceased, David McCallmont's Land, and other land of my own where Zachariah

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

Derrickson did live, now where his brother Cornelius Derrickson lives. Containing about hundred and eighty five acres more or less, to hold to him my said son George his heirs and assigns forever, he paying to my wife the one hundred pounds hereinbefore mentioned and bequeathed to her.

“ Item I give and devise to my son Henry Latimer, all that my plantation or tract of land whereon the aforesaid Zachariah Derrickson did live, bounded by the land hereinbefore devised to my son George, by Land late of Hance Stamcast, deceased, by land late of John Walraven, deceased, by other land of my own whereon David Derrickson now lives, then by the Great Road, which plantation I purchased of John Garretson and part of it of Israel Robinson, and Containing about or near two hundred acres More or less, to hold to him my said son Henry his heirs and assigns forever, he finding my aforesaid wife the one half of her firewood off of said Land as before mentioned or bequeathed to her, she to be at the expense of cutting, splitting and drawing the same, and also paying her the one hundred pounds hereinbefore mentioned to her in six months after my decease.

“ Item I give and devise to my son Thomas Latimer all my present Dwelling House with the house and lot that Owen Brady now rents of me, with my Barn, stabling and Hay House, with the Land whereon they are erected, and a Lot adjoining which lot I bought of the heirs of John McCallmont, with all my garden wood house and chair house: to hold to him my said son Thomas Latimer his heirs and assigns forever. Also I give and devise to him my said son Thomas Latimer, a certain piece of marsh lying in New Port Marsh, and bounded by the Marsh Road. Theophilus and Joseph Evans and Peter Derrickson’s Marsh containing about Nine Acres and an half more or less with one lot of land adjoining Lewis Stoves garden containing about one acre more or less, with a lot of Land bounded by the great road, Thomas Duffs, Hance Stamcasts and others containing about four acres more or less, together with a certain piece of land now in the tenure of David Derrickson aforesaid bounded by the great roads, by the land devised as aforesaid to my son Henry by Land of William Robinson, Containing about eighteen acres more or less, with another piece of land bounded by the great road, by Land of Thomas Duff and other land containing ten acres more or less, and which I purchased of Judge Allen: to hold to him my said son Thomas his heirs and assigns forever, he paying to my daughter Margaret Geddes the sum of fifty pounds, to my daughter Sarah Cuthbert the sum of fifty pounds, to my daughter Jean Latimer the sum of fifty pounds and to my daughter Susannah Cathcart the sum of fifty pounds each of said four sums I order to be paid by my said son Thomas in six months after my decease, which devise of my present dwelling house Land &c so made to my said son Thomas I do hereby will and order it to be subject to my wife having during her natural life, the new end of my present Dwelling House with my Chair House and wood house, with liberty of the kitchen to kook and wash in and of water from the well with the undivided half of my garden as aforesaid, with my Riding Chase.

“ Item. I give and devise to my son William G. Latimer all my undivided

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half of the Dwelling House at the Wharf, with my undivided half of said wharf and of the storehouses, hay house and stabling: to hold to him my said son William G. Latimer his heirs and assigns forever, together with all that piece of land bounded by land of the heirs of Henry Garretson, Christiana Creek and Jacob Balls Lands, containing about forty five acres Land and Marsh, be the same more or less, together with all that piece of land with an orchard on it, which I purchased of Thomas Duff Esq., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, containing ten acres more or less, as per deed of Conveyance from said Duff to me, said forty five acres, and said ten acres to hold to him my said son William G. Latimer his heirs and assigns forever, he allowing to my wife pasture and hay sufficient for two cows and one horse creature during her natural life, which hay I allow to be cut, made and hauld home to her at his expense.

“Item I give and bequeath to my four daughters Margaret Geddes, Sarah Cuthbert, Jean Latimer and Susannah Cathcart, all that do remain of my Book debts, Bonds Notes Mortgages, Bank Stock, three percent stock, eight percent stock Deferred stock, and the Insurance Company, over and above the eight hundred pounds hereinbefore bequeathed to my wife, to be divided share and share alike amongst all my said four daughters, I also give and bequeath to my said four daughters all my plate to be divided amongst all of them share and share alike, which plate I have not hereinbefore mentioned in the bequest of my household furniture, as being any part of said furniture.

“Item I further give and bequeath to my aforesaid daughter Jean Latimer one Bed and furniture, which she may choose of mine and Furniture for one room, but not including to her another Bed, and then all the remainder of my household and kitchen furniture (not including my plate) besides said bed and furniture and the Furniture for one room, and the aforesaid two beds and furniture for one room left hereinbefore to my wife, I order to be as hereinbefore directed for the said remainder to be managed.

“Item. I will and order all my Lands over Susquehannah River in Penns Valley, in Pennsylvania, as soon as convenient after my decease to be sold by my Executors, and that the money arising from the sale of said Lands be divided share and share alike amongst my aforesaid Eight Children, George, Henry, Thomas, William, Margaret, Sarah, Jean and Susannah or their heirs. And I do hereby authorise and empower my Executors or any one or more of them to make the necessary conveyance or conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers of said Land, or of any part thereof, their heirs and assigns forever, in as full and sure a manner as I myself could at any time have done in my lifetime.

“Item I do further will and order that any bequests hereinbefore made, or bequeathed to be paid by any of my aforesaid sons, that the said Land devised by me to them, shall be subject to the payment of the same bequeath until paid as afsd.

“Item, I further will or direct and order that any charges which I have made in my book called the Childrens Book and kept in my desk against any of

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my children shall be considered as part of my estate, and shall stand against them as so much of their legacy already paid.

“Item, I give and bequeath to my old servant Grace Bayly, five pounds, and to my old servant Jehu Champion, five pounds, each of them to be paid their said legacy in six months after my decease, by my executors.

“Item, I will and order that my servant woman Amy a woman of colour, shall go, or be at the end of three years after my decease, if she is then living, and no longer be considered as any part of my estate.

“Item I will and order that her the said Amy's three children named Rachel, George and Empson, shall be bound out by my executors as soon as convenient after my decease, to serve until each of them is twenty four years of age, and so that they to whom they are bound, shall be obliged to endeavor and to use means as far as reasonable to learn them to read the bible.

“And lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint my four sons George, Henry, Thomas and William G. Latimer and my son in law Thomas Cuthbert of the City of Philadelphia Executors of this my last Will and testament, hereby empowering them, or any one or more of them (upon refusal, absence or death of any of the others) to act as executor or executors such acting one or ones causing probate to be made of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made In Witness Whereof I have to this my last will and testament contained on four sheets, set my hand and seal, the thirtieth day of April in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and five

(Signed) “JAS. LATIMER [SEAL]

“Signed, sealed and pronounced by the aforementioned James Latimer to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator, and in the presence of each other, and at his request. WM ROBESON, SENIOR, MORD. MCKINNEY, RICHARD MABON

“I the above named James Latimer, Esq. do hereby make and publish this my Codicil to my last will and testament in form and manner following, that is to say, Whereas in my said will I have given and devised to my son Henry Latimer a Plantation or Tract of land which I purchased of John Garretson and part of it of Israel Robinson bounded as in said will is mentioned, and containing about or near two hundred acres more or less: Now I do hereby will, order and direct that the said plantation or Tract of land shall be sold by my executors as soon as convenient after my decease to the best advantage they can, and that only eight hundred pounds out of the money of the sale thereof, shall be paid to my aforesaid son Henry Latimer or his heirs, as soon as, as much of the money becomes due and can be collected for said land and also that all the remainder of the price of said Land over the said Eight hundred pounds shall be divided between my wife and four daughters in said will named share and share alike, as soon as said remainder can be collected for said Land. I also

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order that said land shall be clear of being subject to my said wife for any part of her fire wood or any thing else, but she only to have such a share of the money of the sale thereof as aforesaid directed.

“And Whereas I have in my aforesaid will ordered that my son Thomas Latimer shall out of the lands I have therein devised to him pay unto each of my four daughters the sum of fifty pounds in six months after my decease—now I do hereby order that my said son Thomas shall not be obliged to pay the same or any part thereof nor that what I have left him be subject to the same, as my mind and will is that what I have mentioned in this codicil to my said daughters shall be to them in place thereof.

“And Whereas in my aforesaid will I have omitted to devise a certain Lot of my land containing thirty eight perches which lot I purchased of Thomas Marshall and being the second mentioned lot in the deed of conveyance, bearing date the third day of July in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and seventy, from said Marshall and Margaret his wife to me, for said lot and others,—now I do hereby give and devise said lot to my aforesaid son Thomas Latimer his heirs and assigns forever, as well as the lands I have in my aforesaid will devised to him my said son Thomas.

“And also, I do hereby nominate and appoint my son in law Captain Henry Geddes one of my executors along with my four sons and son in law Thomas Cuthbert whom I have nominated and appointed in my aforesaid will. And lastly I do hereby order and direct this my codicil to be annexed to, considered and taken as part of my last will and testament to all intents and purposes.

“In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty sixth day of July in the year of our LORD, one thousand eight hundred and five.

(Signed) “JAS. LATIMER”

The witnesses were Wm. Robeson, Mord. McKinney, Richard Mabon. The will was probated October 19, 1807.*

WILL OF SARAH LATIMER.

“In the name of God Amen I Sarah Latimer of the Borough of Wilmington in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County in the State of Delaware, being weak and frail in body but of sound and reasonable Mind & memory Thanks be to God for the same Do make and order this my last will and Testament in form & manner following

“First I give and bequeath all my books to my three sons, George Latimer, Henry Latimer and Thomas and their heirs.

“Also I give and bequeath to my said son Thomas Latimer the sum of two hundred and sixty seven dollars in money.

“Also I give and bequeath as follows that is all my Bank stock or property

* New Castle County Wills, Book Q, p. 256.

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in the Pennsylvania Bank and in the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank and all my bonds and my note and Five Hundred Dollars in Money for which money I have a receipt on which there is an assignment to my four daughters which assignment I now make void and of none effect, all of which Bank Stock Bonds and Note and said five hundred dollars in Money I allow to be divided into five equal shares and one share thereof I leave to my daughter Margaret Geddes or her heirs one other share thereof to my daughter Sarah Cuthbert or her heirs, one other share thereof to my daughter Jean Latimer or her heirs, one other share thereof equally between Sarah Geddes Cathcart and Jean Latimer Cathcart or their heirs and one other share thereof equally between Elizabeth Latimer and Sarah Latimer or their heirs.

“ Also I give and bequeath to my three daughters aforesaid viz. Margaret Geddes, Sarah Cuthbert and Jean Latimer, all my wearing apparel with all my furniture of my room or their heirs to be divided or disposed of agreeable to their Will or pleasure.

“ Also I give and bequeath to Grace Baily the sum of Ten Dollars in money to be paid to her as soon as convenient after my decease out of my estate. Also I leave to Jehu Champion the sum of eight dollars to be paid him as soon as convenient after my decease. Also as to all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate that shall or do remain clear of all my just debts and of all the aforesaid legacies or bequests &c I do hereby give and bequeath the same so remaining to my aforesaid three daughters Margaret Geddes, Sarah Cuthbert, and Jean Latimer that is each of them or their heirs to have the one fifth part thereof only and my aforesaid two grand daughters Sarah Geddes Cathcart and Jean Latimer Cathcart or their heirs to have the one fifth part equally between them of said remainder and the aforesaid Elizabeth Latimer and Sarah Latimer my grand daughters or their heirs to have the remaining one fifth part of all the aforesaid remainder equally between them.

“ And lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint my two sons George Latimer and Thomas Latimer and also Henry Geddes Executors jointly and separately to this my last will and testament hereby revoking any other will by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

(Signed) “ SARAH LATIMER ”

Witnesses: John Fleming and Richard Mabon.

“ I the within named Sarah Latimer do hereby make and pronounce this my codicil to my last within will, that is what I have in said Will bequeathed to my daughter Margaret Geddes I do hereby order that the same so bequeathed to her shall after my decease be wholly at her own disposal to use or dispose of the same by will or in any way she pleases Without the Control of any other person whatever. Also what I have left or bequeathed in said will to my daughter Sarah Cuthbert I do hereby order that the same so bequeathed to her, shall after my decease be all at her own disposal to use or dispose of the same by will or in

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any way she pleases without control of any other person what ever. Also as to all I have in said Will bequeathed to my four grand daughters Sarah Geddes Cathcart, Jean Latimer Cathcart, Elizabeth Latimer and Sarah Latimer I do hereby order that the same so bequeathed to them shall be and remain in the hands of my executors until they arrive to the age of Twenty years, that is each one of them to have their part when or as they arrive to said age both principal and interest and not before unless their needcessity should be such as to need the interest, in such case they are to have the interest. I also order that if any one of them my said four grand daughters depart this life before she arrive to the aforesaid age that their share I have left them shall then go to her surviving sister. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

(Signed) "SARAH LATIMER" [SEAL]

Witnesses: Michael Megear, Richard Mabon.

The will was probated August 3, 1813.*

Children of James and Sarah Latimer: †

14. **George Latimer**², born July 8, 1750; died June 12, 1825; married Margaret Cathcart.
15. **Henry Latimer**², born April 24, 1752; died December 19, 1819; married (1) Anna Cuthbert; (2) Ann Richardson.
16. **Margaret Latimer**², born November 18, 1754; died July 30, 1839; married Captain Henry Geddes, U.S.N.
17. **Sarah Latimer**², born February 4, 1757; died June 14, 1826; married Thomas Cuthbert, Jr.
18. **James Latimer**², born April 18, 1759; died September 7, 1762.
19. **Jean Latimer**², born June 7, 1761; died October 9, 1817, at Philadelphia; unmarried.
20. **James Latimer**², born April 5, 1763; died November 29, 1781, in Jamaica.
21. **Thomas Latimer**², born April 19, 1765; died May 27, 1833; married Susan David.
22. **Susanna Latimer**², born May 11, 1768; died December 7, 1810; married Rev. Robert Cathcart, D.D.
23. **William Geddes Latimer**², born February 22, 1771; died June 2, 1810; married Sarah Bartow.

5. **George Latimer**² (Arthur¹) is said to have settled in Northampton County, Pennsylvania.‡ He married a sister of General James Potter, vice-presi-

* New Castle County Wills, Book Q, p. 553.

† Dates of births, deaths, and marriages supplied from family records by Miss Mary Latimer, of Wilmington, Delaware.

‡ The records of Northampton County make frequent mention of Robert and Arthur Lattimore, in which the name is invariably spelled *Lattimore*. Robert Lattimore was Lieutenant in the Provincial service in 1758 and 1759 (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ii. p. 611), and was one of the Northampton County Commissioners to collect clothing November 8, 1777 (Ibid., vol. iii. p. 620). Arthur Lattimore was sub-lieutenant of the same county, March 21, 1777 (Ibid., p. 667). He was coroner of



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dent of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1781.* General Potter's wife was a Miss Cathcart.

Children of George Latimer:

24. Arthur Latimer¹, named in his grandfather's will.
25. Maria Latimer², married — Lodge.
There were probably others.

6. Sarah Latimer² (Arthur¹), born about 1723; died December 7, 1814; buried at Friends' Bush Hill Meeting-House, near Brandywine; married, May, 1754, John McCalmont.

The will of John McCalmont "of Newport, in the County of Newcastle on Delaware," was dated January 16, 1777, and proved March 25 of the same year.

His wife Sarah, sons David and James, and friend George Latimer were named executors. The witnesses were Thomas Wallace, Sr., Ja. Latimer, and Andrew Neper.†

Children of John and Sarah McCalmont: ‡

26. David McCalmont¹.
27. James McCalmont¹.
28. Elinora McCalmont¹.
29. Susannah McCalmont¹.
30. Margaret McCalmont¹.
31. Sarah McCalmont¹, died young.
32. John McCalmont¹.
33. George McCalmont¹.
34. William McCalmont¹, died young.
35. Mary McCalmont¹, died young.
36. Mary McCalmont, 2d¹, died young.
37. Arthur McCalmont¹.

14. George Latimer³ (James², Arthur¹), born July 8, 1750; died June 12, 1825; buried at Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; married,

Northampton County, 1762-63, and a justice of the peace, 1774 (*Ibid.*, vol. ix. pp. 793, 795). Although the names Robert and Arthur naturally suggest a close connection with the Latimer family, it is not supported by the inscriptions taken from "Old Gravestones in Northampton and Adjacent Counties" (page 40), of which there is a copy at the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In East Allen Presbyterian burying-ground are found James Lattimore, born June 19, 1688; General William Lattimore, died November 11, 1833, aged seventy years; Mary Lattimore, born Ireland; died 1780, aged sixty-five years; Arthur Lattimore, born Ireland, 1710, died 1777; member of Committee of Safety, 1776; county sub-lieutenant, 1777.

The will of another Arthur Lattimore, of Allen Township, Northampton County, was dated March 9, 1785, and proved the following June, from which it would appear he was unmarried. He names his mother, brothers Robert, William, and John, and Aunt Ester Burke.

* Col. Records of Penna., vol. xiii. p. 111. See also general index Colonial Records and Penna. Archives.

† Newcastle County Wills, Book K 1, p. 372.

‡ From Family Bible record.

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February 20, 1771, Margaret Cathcart, daughter of Rev. Robert Cathcart, of Wilmington, Delaware.

George Latimer was educated at the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania). He entered the Continental Army, and was lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Patterson's Delaware Battalion of the "Flying Camp."

He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the Constitution in 1787; was member of the lower house of the Legislature, 1792-99, and its Speaker for five years. He was a Presidential elector in 1792; collector of customs, 1798-1800, and during the war of 1812 was a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Defence.†

George Latimer was one of five commissioners appointed on April 5, 1786, by the States of Delaware and Maryland, for improving the navigation of the Susquehanna River.‡

Later he was engaged in the shipping and commission business in Philadelphia. Two of his vessels were seized by the French, for one of which Congress made an award from the French Spoliation Claims, the Philadelphia Court distributing to the heirs of George Latimer something less than three thousand dollars about the year 1899 or 1900. The payment of the other claim is pending.

In an article printed in Foulson's *Daily Advertiser* of December 6, 1828, George Latimer is thus referred to:

"The Representatives' Chamber was in the east wing downstairs, designated, since the arrival of La Fayette, as 'Independence Hall,' George Latimer in the chair, facing the west. When seated in the chair, and the table before him, he seemed admirably adapted to the station he so honorably filled, and which he had the honor to fill, by his well-formed manly person from his bust upward, and being of the proper height and bulk; his neck supporting a head and physiognomy of the first order; even such an one as is given by Milton to our First Parent in these words:

"His fair large front and eye sublime declared
Absolute rule."

"Nevertheless, being judged even by his political opponents, all spoke of him as possessed in an eminent degree of that admirable quality of 'softness in the manner but firmness in the purpose,' which he exhibited one day with great effect. A new member, fresh from his constituents, and highly charged with the political fluid of the day, attempted to introduce personality into the debate. He was on the instant stopped by the Speaker, and cautioned by him, very gently, to beware, as it would in no case be permitted. The member, notwithstanding, in a short time afterwards, intimated something like a repetition of his purpose, on which Mr. Speaker raised himself upon his feet, and addressed to him certain words of powerful import, in a low, but firm tone of voice, which caused the

* History of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati, p. 81.

† Appleton's Encyclopædia.

‡ Penna. Archives, first series, 1783-86, p. 755.



MRS. GEORGE LATIMER
(MARGARET CATHCART)

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

offending member to shrink within himself, as a touched terrapin within the shell—Mr. Speaker, in the meanwhile, deliberately preparing with finger and thumb, to regale himself, from his open snuff-box, with a cool pinch of snuff.

“Mr. Latimer was as true as steel to his country in her hour of calamity and trial. He was one of those noble Delawarians who have toiled, not altogether in vain, to bring their State, and its entire policy into harmony with the great movements for freedom in our day. In him, and his most excellent, energetic lady, every suffering soldier had two most devoted friends. The delicacies, the substantial stores, the garments, the surgical preparations which have gone to hospitals and places of entertainment for the soldier from the princely mansion alone would stock a country store. And so single minded were these two co-laborers in every good work, that we may be sure the stream of charities will not cease while either of them is still spared to a suffering world.

“We offer our sincere condolence to the widow, to the friends, to the congregation, and to a bereaved pastor. His years were mature. He had reached the natural term of life. He had reaped its treasures of knowledge, of experience, of wealth, of honor, and of affection. We may cherish, too, a hope that, though unconnected with the church by outward profession, he knew the power of religion, which he always honored, and was sustained by faith in a crucified and risen Redeemer. The world can spare such men, only in the hope that their wise and generous use of their advantages of wealth and station will stimulate others to like nobleness of character and conduct.”

The will of George Latimer of Philadelphia, merchant, dated July 15, 1823, proved June 24, 1825, names as executors his wife Margaret and his son James Latimer. A codicil appoints his “friend John R. Latimer” as an additional executor. All his property was left unconditionally to his wife. In case he out-lived her it was to be divided between his daughters Elizabeth and Margaret Latimer.*

Portraits of George Latimer and his wife, by Charles W. Peale, and daughter Sarah, by Miss Charlotte Peale, are owned by the P. A. Small estate.

Children of George and Margaret Latimer:

38. Elizabeth Latimer¹.
39. Robert Latimer¹.
40. Margaret Latimer¹.
41. James Latimer¹, married Sophia Hoffman.
42. Sarah Latimer¹, died young.

15. Henry Latimer² (James², Arthur¹), born at Newport, Delaware, April 24, 1752; died December 19, 1819; married, first, December 8, 1785, Anna Cuthbert, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Wilkinson) Cuthbert, of Philadelphia; married, second, February 26, 1789, Ann Richardson.

* Philadelphia Wills, Book 8, p. 430.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

Dr. Henry Latimer studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and in July, 1773, received the degree of Master of Arts. He also graduated at the Medical College of Edinburgh, Scotland. Upon returning home he practised his profession in Wilmington, Delaware, until the year 1777, when he was appointed surgeon in the Continental army, and was with the army from the Battle of Brandywine to that of Yorktown. He became quite distinguished as a surgeon, and was appointed by Washington, surgeon-general of the Northern Division of the army.

The British, it was said, offered "a reward of five hundred pounds for his body dead or alive." On the reduction of the army, at the close of the Revolutionary War, he resumed the practice of medicine, but relinquished it in 1794, to enter public life. He was elected a member of the State Legislature of Delaware, after the State organization. Was also representative in Congress from 1793 to 1795, and was appointed Senator from 1797 for the full term of six years, but resigned in 1801.*

Dr. Henry Latimer was one of the charter members of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati.

The following notice enlarges on what has already been given:

"Henry Latimer, an early and prominent citizen of Delaware, was born at Newport, New Castle County, in 1752, son of Hon. James and Sarah (Geddes) Latimer. After receiving a primary education, he commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia, and completed the course by graduating at the Medical College of Edinburgh, Scotland. Returning home, he practised his profession in Wilmington, until the breaking out of the Revolution. After seeing some field service he was, in 1777, commissioned surgeon in the Continental army, and attached to what was called the Flying Hospital. Dr. Latimer's services were in constant demand; he was with the army in all the battles in the northern department from Brandywine to Yorktown. When the war ended, in 1783, he returned to the practice of Medicine in Wilmington. He was elected a member of the State Legislature; also to Congress from 1793 to 1795; but before closing his last term as a member of the House of Representatives, he was, in 1794, elected United States Senator from Delaware for one term. After a long and honorable life, he died December 19, 1819, and was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, where his tombstone may be seen. He left descendants. His son, John R. Latimer, succeeded him as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in Pennsylvania, in 1821, and after filling a number of minor offices became vice-president of the society in 1854-55, and president in 1855, which position he held until his death in 1865."†

* Notices of Dr. Henry Latimer are found in Scharf's History of Delaware, vol. ii. p. 735; Biographical Encyclopædia, vol. ii. p. 1225; St. Memin's Collection of Portraits. See, also, History of Delaware Society of the Cincinnati; and University of Pennsylvania Catalogue, p. 16.

† Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware (1899), p. 140.



SARAH LATIMER

No. 42



HENRY LATIMER

No. 15

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

With the exception of his son John, the children of Henry Latimer were buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, Delaware.

Children of Henry and Anna Latimer:

43. Sarah R. Latimer⁴.
44. John R. Latimer⁵,* married Elizabeth C. Keppele.
45. Mary R. Latimer⁶.
46. Henry Latimer⁷, † married Sarah A. Bailey.
47. James Latimer⁸.

16. Margaret Latimer⁹ (James², Arthur¹), born November 18, 1754; died July 30, 1839; married, November 21, 1776, Captain Henry Geddes, U.S.N.

"Captain Henry Geddes, one of the conspicuous soldiers of the Revolution from Wilmington, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 13, 1749.

* Notice of the death of John R. Latimer, Esq., in 1865, from the *Wilmington Journal*:

"Died, suddenly, at his residence near this city, on the 18th inst., John R. Latimer, Esq. We make this announcement with a feeling of peculiar sadness, and we are sure that in this feeling not only a large circle of endeared kindred, but the whole community where he was so well known and honored, will join.

"He arose in the morning of his sudden death in his usual health and cheerfulness, and after attending to some little matters on his place, he started for town, and on his way he was attacked with severe pain in the region of the heart. Turning his horse homeward, he reached his house, and in about half an hour expired in his accustomed chair in his library. Thus ends the earthly course of one of our oldest, most distinguished and useful citizens.

"Mr. Latimer was born near this city, and had just passed his seventy-first year. In early life he entered a counting-house in Philadelphia, and after a few years of severe application to business, he was permitted to gratify the desire of his boyhood, by going to Canton, China, where, in connection with several large commercial houses in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, he spent nearly twenty years. Having been successful in business, he returned with a competence, which was all he desired; purchased and made his home, the beautiful spot near this city, which has been rendered all that fine culture and good taste could secure for the residence of a gentleman of leisure and wealth.

"There he has spent nearly thirty years as happily as often falls to the lot of men. Yet with all the inducements to ease and inactive luxury, he has ever been active in every good work. There are few public institutions of religion, benevolence, or charity that have not felt his helping hand. He has ever been ready and willing to take any responsibility and share any labor for the common good.

"With a high sense of character, his integrity and open sincerity were above all reproach. His knowledge of the world and men had been enlarged by extensive travel and reading. Very few men, with whom we have met, were so generally intelligent, or could so well command their resources of reading, observation, and experience. Socially, he was the delight of every circle in which he moved.

"He had many public trusts and discharged them all with most scrupulous fidelity. As president of the Pennsylvania State Cincinnati Society, he was honored. As chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Commissioners on the Gettysburg Cemetery, he was most actively engaged and deeply interested to have that resting-place of our fallen heroes all that a grateful nation could desire. He will be missed and deeply mourned by the religious congregation where he worshipped, and for the prosperity of which he had so heartily given the last years of his life.

"In his death our State loses one of its most honored and distinguished citizens, and society one of its brightest ornaments. He was called suddenly from us, but we believe he was not wholly unprepared.

"His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment, on Saturday morning at half past nine o'clock. The funeral will proceed from Prime Street Depot at eleven o'clock."

† Henry Latimer, Jr., born May 21, 1799; died February 28, 1885; he was president of the Bank of Delaware for thirty-one years.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

Henry Geddes was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at nineteen entered the British navy as midshipman. He continued in that service several years. In 1775 he came to America, landing at Wilmington. At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the American army as quartermaster of Colonel Duff's Delaware regiment, and was with that command during 1776-77. In December, 1777, Mr. Geddes returned from the army, took charge of a merchant vessel at Baltimore, and soon after became a captain in the United States navy. He commanded the sloop-of-war 'Patapsco,' and with it rendered important service to the country. His perilous adventures were numerous. In 1778 his vessel was upset, but he and twelve others escaped in a small boat. For seventeen days they were without water or provisions, except twenty pounds of damaged flour and a dog. Five of their number had perished from hunger and thirst, when the rest were rescued by a brig, bound for Alexandria, Virginia. In 1799 his vessel was again wrecked. At the close of the Revolution Captain Geddes returned to the merchant service. In 1810, when in command of a vessel bound for Dublin, he was driven by a violent storm into the Irish Channel and wrecked near White Haven; he and his crew were saved. After the close of the second war with Great Britain he made two long voyages, and in 1816 was appointed inspector of revenue for the District of Delaware, which office he held to the time of his death, December 1, 1833. In 1776 he married Miss M. Latimer, of Wilmington, with whom he enjoyed fifty-seven years of wedded life. She was a noble and worthy woman. She survived her husband to the age of eighty-five years. The remains of both lie near the centre of the Presbyterian church-yard, on the west side of Market Street. Their home in Wilmington was on the east side of Market Street, a few doors below Second." *

Children of Henry and Margaret Geddes:

48. Sarah Geddes⁴, married Freeborn Banning.
49. George Geddes⁴.
50. Sophia Geddes⁴.
51. James Geddes⁴.
52. William Geddes⁴.

17. Sarah Latimer³ (James², Arthur¹), born February 4, 1757; died June 14, 1826; married, June 25, 1773, Thomas Cuthbert, Jr., merchant, of Philadelphia, son of Thomas and Ann (Wilkinson) Cuthbert. Thomas Cuthbert took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania June 20, 1777.† Thomas Cuthbert, Sr., was a Delegate to the Provincial Convention held in Philadelphia January 23, 1775,‡ and it was probably he and not his son Thomas who was warden of Christ Church in 1777.§

* Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware, vol. ii. p. 1263.

† Penna. Archives, second series, vol. iii. p. 6.

‡ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 592.

§ Ibid., first series, 1776-77, p. 601.



HENRY GEDES



MRS. HENRY GEDDES

(MARGARET LATIMER)

No. 16

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

Children of Thomas and Sarah Cuthbert:

53. John Cuthbert'.
54. Sarah Cuthbert'.
55. James Cuthbert', married Frances Lopariter.
56. Thomas Cuthbert'.
57. George Henry Cuthbert'.
58. Elizabeth Cuthbert'.
59. Anthony W. Cuthbert'.
60. Anna Jane Cuthbert'.

21. **Thomas Latimer**³ (James², Arthur²), born April 19, 1765; died May 27, 1833, at Philadelphia; married, December 8, 1790, Susan David.* No issue. Thomas Latimer sold flour on commission in Philadelphia for the Latimer mills of Maryland.

22. **Susanna Latimer**³ (James², Arthur¹), born May 11, 1768; died at York, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1810; married at Newport, Delaware, November 8, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Farquhar, to Rev. Robert Cathcart, D.D., born November, 1759; died October 19, 1849.

Dr. Cathcart and his wife are buried in York in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church. A portrait of Dr. Cathcart is owned by the estate of James W. Latimer, of York.

In Gibson's History of York County † is the following sketch, written by Hon. James W. Latimer.

REV. ROBERT CATHCART, D.D.

"Rev. Robert Cathcart, D.D., deceased, was the son of Alexander Cathcart and Mary Walker, his wife. He was born in November, 1759, near the town of Coleraine, Ireland, where his early education was conducted. He afterwards became a student at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated, and having selected the ministry as his profession, studied divinity at that institution. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Route, and labored within its bounds for several years. Having an uncle in America, the Rev. Robert Cathcart, of Wilmington, Delaware, he came to the United States in 1790, and joined the Presbytery of Philadelphia, filling various vacant pulpits in that vicinity. During this period he declined a call to Cape May, on account of its supposed unhealthfulness. In October, 1793, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian churches at York, Pennsylvania, and Round Hill, in Hopewell Township, in York County, by the Presbytery of Carlisle. Of the latter church he was pastor for forty-two years, and of the former for forty-four years, preaching in each on alternate Sundays, while pastor of both. During these forty-two years, though the Hopewell church was distant from his home in York fifteen miles, he never failed.

* Christ Church, Philadelphia (Penna. Archives, vol. viii. p. 151).

† Edition of 1886, pp. 411, 412.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

when at home, to reach his pulpit, excepting on one Sabbath when ill. For thirty successive years he was yearly elected by the Presbytery to which he belonged its commissioner to the General Assembly of that denomination, and for twenty years was stated clerk of that body. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Queen's (now Rutgers) College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was for thirty years a trustee of Dickinson College, Carlisle, and obtained from it the degree of Doctor of Divinity for Scott, the great Scriptural commentator. Always identified with and an active promoter of public education, he was one of the original trustees of the York County Academy, and president of the board for many years. Some years before his death he tendered his resignation as president, but the board declined to accept it. He was a liberal contributor to all the missionary and charitable enterprises of his own church, as well as to those not strictly denominational, such as the Bible and Tract Societies, and the American Sunday-school Union. It has been justly said of him that he taught his people liberality by example, rather than by precept. One of his successors wrote of him: 'I knew Dr. Cathcart as well as a son could know a father, visited him daily for years, and, with the best opportunities for judging, can say that he was among the best and purest of our American clergy.' Another, summing up his character, says, 'He was remarkable for his honesty, liberality, gentlemanliness, philanthropy, and attachment to his church and her principles and form of government.' In 1796 he married Susan Latimer, of Newport, Delaware. He survived her thirty-nine years, and died on October 19, 1849, leaving three sons and two daughters, of whom only one daughter is now living. Dr. Cathcart was a man of great learning, of broad and liberal culture, and catholic views on all religious questions. Though ardently attached to the Presbyterian Church, in which he was born and to which he devoted his life, there was nothing narrow or sectarian about him. He was not an orator in the ordinary sense of the term. His delivery was somewhat monotonous, and with little gesture and no attempt at rhetorical display; but the purity and elegance of his diction, the depth and breadth of thought, the originality displayed in his sermons, always attracted a large and attentive audience of the most cultivated and intellectual people in the town. His high personal and professional standing in the community, his long connection with the highest judiciary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the influence he there exercised in moulding and guiding the policy of the church, make it eminently fitting that he should be selected as the representative of Presbyterianism in this work. In the great schism which rent the Presbyterian Church in twain about 1837 Dr. Cathcart was an earnest advocate of the liberal or 'new school' side. The trial of Rev. Albert Barnes for heresy by the Synod of Pennsylvania took place in the York Church. One of the few law-suits concerning church property growing out of that schism was instituted by the 'old school' minority of the York congregation to recover the church and parsonage property. It was tried in 1841 before Judge Hayes of Lancaster, Messrs. Mayer and Chapin being of counsel for the 'new school' party, and Messrs. Hambly and Mason for the 'old school,' and the former gained the suit,

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

both in the court below and in the Supreme Court. The case is reported in Watt's and Serjeant's Reports."

Children of Robert and Susanna Cathcart:

61. Sarah Geddes Cathcart⁴.
62. Alexander Cathcart⁴.
63. James Latimer Cathcart⁴.
64. James Latimer Cathcart⁴.
65. Jane Latimer Cathcart⁴.
66. Thomas Latimer Cathcart⁴.
67. Robert Cathcart⁴.

23. William Geddes Latimer³ (James², Arthur¹), born February 22, 1771; died June 2, 1810; married, November 4, 1794, Sarah Bartow,* born July 1, 1773; died August 25, 1817; daughter of Thomas Bartow, of Philadelphia.

William G. Latimer resided for a few years after his marriage near Newport, Delaware, but ultimately removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the shipping and commission business. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, for many years. He and his wife are buried (without tombstones) in the church-yard belonging to it.

Children of William Geddes and Sarah Latimer:

68. Thomas Bartow Latimer⁴, born at Newport, Delaware, December 1, 1795; drowned in the Schuylkill in 1806.
69. James Bartow Latimer⁴, born November 6, 1797; died July 19, 1856; married Sarah Geddes Cathcart.
70. William Geddes Latimer⁴, born April 30, 1799; married Mary Collins.
71. Elizabeth Bartow Latimer⁴, born April 7, 1801; married David Harris.
72. Sarah Bartow Latimer⁴, born February 22, 1802; died November 16, 1876; married Philip Albright Small.
73. George Latimer⁴, born April 17, 1803; died August 2, 1874; unmarried.
74. Henry Latimer⁴, born February 2, 1805; died February 2, 1879; married Fanny E. George.
75. Jane Latimer⁴, born 1807; died 1808.

69. James Bartow Latimer⁴ (William G.³, James², Arthur¹), born November 6, 1797; died July 19, 1856; married, September 17, 1825, Sarah Geddes Cathcart, born November 18, 1797; died July 9, 1874; daughter of Rev. Robert Cathcart.

James B. Latimer was early engaged in business in St. Thomas, Porto Rico, but returned to the United States and settled in York, where he was for many years in business with P. A. & S. Small.

Both he and his wife were buried in the church-yard of the First Presbyterian Church at York.

* Moravian Church Records, Lititz (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ix. p. 150).

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

The will of James B. Latimer is remarkable for its brevity:

“YORK, Sept. 24, 1855.

“In my usual health, but aware of the uncertainty of life, I make this my last will and testament. I make Philip A. Small my executor. I leave my tract of land, in Missouri, to my three sons, to be divided equally between them. I leave my household furniture to my wife, S. G. Latimer, and the income of all my various stocks also to her during her life. At her decease the same stocks to be divided equally between my three sons. I omit my daughter, because my wife has amply provided for her in her will. The eighteen shares of stock in my name ‘in trust,’ in the Bank of North America is the property of S. G. Latimer during her life, and to go equally between her children at her death.

(Signed) “JAS. B. LATIMER.”

Witnesses: Jas. W. Latimer and Jane C. Latimer.

Children of James B. and Sarah G. Latimer:

- 76. Margaret Cathcart Latimer².
- 77. Robert Cathcart Latimer².
- 78. Jane Cathcart Latimer².
- 79. Robert Cathcart Latimer².
- 80. James William Latimer².
- 81. Bartow Latimer².

70. William Geddes Latimer¹ (William G.³, James², Arthur¹), born April 30, 1799; died at Savannah, Georgia; married Mary Collins, of New Jersey, who died at Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1853, aged fifty-three years.

William G. Latimer held for many years a government position at Savannah, Georgia. After his death his family removed to Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania.

Children of William G. and Mary Latimer:

- 82. Benjamin Collins Latimer².
- 83. Hannah M. Latimer².
- 84. Elizabeth Bartow Latimer².
- 85. William H. Latimer².
- 86. Mary H. Latimer².
- 87. George Schley Latimer².
- 88. Thomas Sargent Latimer².
- 89. Wilhelmina Bartow Latimer².

71. Elizabeth Bartow Latimer¹ (William G.³, James², Arthur¹), born at Philadelphia, April 7, 1801; married at York, April 3, 1833, David Harris,* of Harrisburg.

* The great-grandfather of David Harris was John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, who came from Yorkshire prior to 1698 and settled on the Susquehanna, where he traded with the Indians, by whom he was captured in 1718 and tied to a tree to be burned, but was rescued. The stump of the tree is still standing in Harris Park. (Bartow Genealogy, p. 132.)

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

David Harris was for many years a merchant in Harrisburg.

Children of David and Elizabeth B. Harris:

90. Philip Small Harris².
91. Henry Latimer Harris².
92. Louisa David Harris¹.
93. Sarah Harris².

72. Sarah Bartow Latimer¹ (William G.³, James², Arthur¹), born February 22, 1802; died November 16, 1876; married Philip Albright Small. (See Small records, page 43.)

73. George Latimer⁴ (William G.³, James², Arthur¹), born at Philadelphia, April 17, 1803; died at Paris, France, August 2, 1874; unmarried. He was buried at Prospect Hill, York, Pennsylvania.

During one of his visits to London, George Latimer purchased the two paintings, by Sir George Hayter, of the Burning of Latimer and Ridley at Oxford, and of Latimer preaching before Henry VIII. These pictures, with portrait of himself, are owned by the estate of P. A. Small, York, Pennsylvania.

"A writer in the *Watchman*, of Boston, Professor Otis T. Mason, gives some interesting facts concerning the archæology of Porto Rico, our first and largest colonial possession.

"'About twenty-five years ago,' says Professor Mason, 'the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution received a brief letter from Baltimore simply announcing that a Dutch brig had arrived from Porto Rico loaded with sugar, and that there were twenty-two boxes and barrels consigned to him. They proved to be one of the richest archæological treasures in the world. Of their kind they are unique. I had the extreme pleasure of opening them, and of writing an illustrated report of them. The Hon. George Latimer, consul-general of the island, had gathered them during a long residence, and left them in his will to the Smithsonian. When one recalls the meagre archæological treasures from the other great Antilles, he at once feels sure that, long before Columbus and Ponce de Leon, this was the sacred island of an artistic people, who knew how to carve and engrave and polish stone, and even to bore beads of chalcedony. The stone collars, the crouching figures, and the stone chains are not like the mythical productions of any other place. Porto Rico was the Athens of the Antilles aboriginally. Its culture associates it with people to the south, in Guadeloupe, and also with Central America. A large series of the carvings seem to show the *genius loci* in the shape of a man on his stomach supporting the island on his back. If you were to see these precious objects, you would say that no other Polished Stone Age people had excelled the ancient Porto Ricans in originality of design or skill in lapidary work.' " *

* *Christian Work*, September 8, 1898.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

The *York Republican* gives the following notice:

"Died at Paris, France, on Sunday, August 2, 1874, George Latimer, Esq., of St. Johns, Porto Rico, W. I.

"He was born in Philadelphia on the 17th of April, A.D. 1803. In early life he sailed from the Port of Philadelphia, as a supercargo, to the West Indies. He subsequently entered into the mercantile commission business in St. Thomas and afterwards in St. Johns, Porto Rico, and continued so engaged at the time of his death, being then a member of the firm of Latimer & Co., in St. Johns, and Onativia & Co., in New York.

"The firm of Latimer & Co. was extensively engaged in the banking as well as commission business, with extensive European and American connections.

"For many years he was consul-general of the United States on the Island. At the time of his death he was consul of the Danish and Austrian governments. Some years since the Spanish government created him a Knight of the Order of Isabella.

"The extensive business of the firm of Latimer & Co., of which he was a member, required frequent visits to Europe, where, especially in London, Paris, and Hamburg, he had formed a large circle of devoted friends. Being in Paris on one of these business visits, he underwent, on Friday, July 31, a surgical operation which resulted in his death.

"Mr. Latimer was a frequent sojourner in this community and had many warm friends here. He was a brother of James B. Latimer, Esq., deceased, and Mrs. Philip A. Small."

Owing to the fact that George Latimer was a citizen of the United States, that he was living in Porto Rico, and that he died at Paris, France, the proving of his will was a complicated matter, as will be seen by the following:

"No. 30.

" Surrogate's Court.
County of New York.
IN THE MATTER OF THE
ESTATE
OF
GEORGE LATIMER
Deceased.

Exemplified Copy.

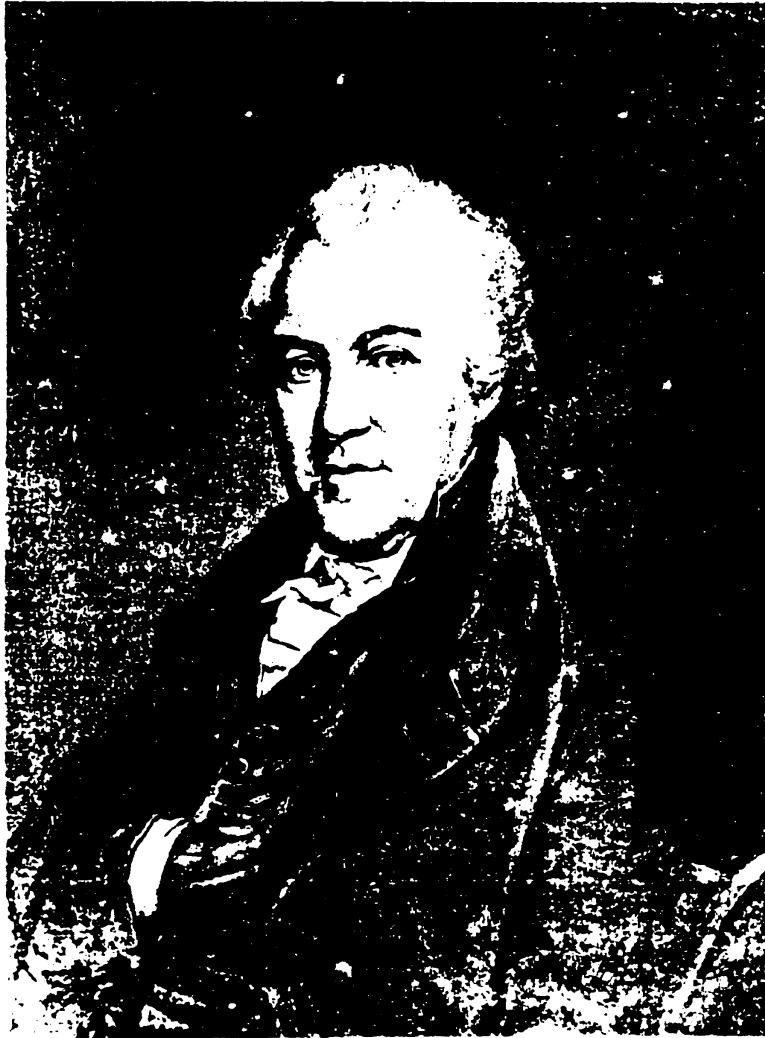
" The People of the State of New York,

" By the Grace of God Free and Independent,

" To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern,

" Greeting:

" KNOW YE, That we, having examined the records and files in the offices of the Surrogate of the City and County of New York, do find there remaining, a certain record of the exemplification of the last will and testament of George Latimer deceased, said will having been duly admitted to probate as a Will of



GEORGE LATIMER

No. 14

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

personal property on the twenty fifth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

“ In the words and figures following, to wit :

“ Seal 2nd year 1874, Number Two hundred and seventy nine.

“ In the city of Puerto Rico on the nineteenth day of September, Eighteen hundred and seventy four; there appeared before me Don Mauricio Guerra, a resident of this Capital and one of the notaries of the College of
Compared : this Territory, and the witnesses herein after mentioned: His Excy, the Marquis of la Espercinsa, Don Jose Ramon Fernandes, Don Carlos A. Hoard, and Don Guillermo E. Latimer of legal age, residents and merchants of this City, who stated that they are free to manage their own estates in the full enjoyment of their civil rights, and legally apt to make this instrument, and they said; that his Excy. Don George Latimer, who formerly was a merchant and resident of this City, conferred upon them, by a document made on the sixth day of October eighteen hundred and sixty eight, the power to will, so that they might make his last will and testament, after his death, within or without the term designated by law, jointly or separately, and in accordance with the instructions which he had communicated to them, and which he might thereafter communicate to them; which Power of Attorney was ratified by an instrument given on the twenty second of June of the present year, and both documents being made before me the Notary, the originals of which I have before me, they being in this protocol, under my charge, and they read literally as follows:

“ In the City of Puerto Rico on the sixth day of the month of October eighteen hundred and sixty eight, before me the undersigned Notary Public and the witnesses hereinafter mentioned, there appeared Mr. George
Power of at-
torney to will. Latimer, which I attest I know, and said; that he is a native of Philadelphia in the United States, a resident and merchant in this city, unmarried, a legitimate son of Mr. Wm. G. Latimer and Mrs. Sarah Bartow, both deceased, and sixty five years of age; that he is in the enjoyment of good health and in the full possession of his senses, good memory and natural intelligence, believing as a faithful christian in the Divine Mystery of the most Holy Trinity and all the others preached and taught by the Catholic Church, having as his intercessor the Queen of the Angels, the most blessed Mary, Mother of God, and our Lady and the other saints of the Celestial Court; and fearing death which is so natural and unavoidable, for living beings, as its hour is uncertain, and so that when it does arrive, it may not find him unprovided with testamentary dispositions, he has decided to give power of attorney to persons of his confidence to testate for him and he therefore confers it in favor of Mr. Jose Ramon Fernandes, Mr. Charles A. Hoard and Mr. William E. Latimer, all of legal age and residents of this City so that jointly or separately, that is, all together or each of his own accord, in the order in which they are named, may make his will, within or without the term specified by law, in accordance with the instructions which he has already communicated to them, or which he may hereafter communicate

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

to them, up to the moment of his death, reserving to himself the following dispositions alone:

" First: He wills one half silver real to each of the mandates of Jerusalem and the three dollars to the religious fund as instituted.

" Second: He wishes that the suffrages for the good of his soul be left to the will of his executors.

" Third: He also wishes them to be the ones to make the declaration of his property and of his assets and liabilities they being well instructed.

" Fourth: He names as executors his same attorneys in the order in which they have been named, with the extension of the one year allowed to executors by law extended to all the time which they may need, and he names the same as distributing accountants in the order already indicated.

" Fifth: It is his will to institute and he does hereby institute as his heirs in trust, the above mentioned Mr. Jose Ramon Fernandes, Mr. Charles A. Hoard, and Mr. William E. Latimer, so that they may jointly or separately dispose of his property in the private form which he has recommended to them, and so that no person, authority or Tribunal, no matter how much privileged, may ask an account of them, nor to give any account under any circumstances for he leaves the fulfillment of his will trusting exclusively to the conscience of said gentlemen, owing to the unlimited confidence he has in them, so much so that should any one attempt to force them to give account of the disposal of his property, it must be understood that by that very act they are named as only and universal heirs freely and without conditions of any kind.

" Sixth. By these presents he revokes and annuls any other testamentary disposition which he may have heretofore made, so that none may be valid, in writing or by word of mouth or in any other form, nor have any force in law excepting this power and the testament which will be made by virtue of it which he wishes shall be kept and fulfilled as his last and deliberate will, or in the way and form prescribed by law, and the grantor whom as already said, I attest that I know, is sound of mind and in the full possession of his memory, and natural intelligence, thus said granted and signed, together with the witnesses present who were Don Jose Maria Catala, Mr. Patricio Algarin and Mr. Manuel Camunas, residents of this City, to which I attest:

(Signed) " GEORGE LATIMER.

as witness, Jose Maria Catala—as witness, Patricio Algarin—as witness, Manuel Camunas—signeted Mauricio Guerra number one hundred and seventy in the city of Puerto Rico, on the twenty second day of June, Eighteen hundred and seventy four, before me Don Mauricio Guerra, a resident of this Capital, a Notary of the College of This Territory and the witnesses hereinafter mentioned there appeared His Excy Mr. George Latimer, seventy years of age, a resident and merchant of this Capital, who stated that he was in the full enjoyment of his Civil rights and legally apt to make this document and he said: that on the Sixth of October, Eighteen hundred and sixty eight and by an instrument granted before the Notary, now present, he gave

Ratification of
the power to
testate.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

special power to testate to His Excy, Mr. Jose Ramon Fernandes, to Mr. Charles A. Hoard and to Mr. William Latimer, naming them his executors and heirs in trust, so that jointly or separately they may make this will, within or without the term prescribed by law and so that they may dispose of his property in the private form which he has recommended to them, with all other clauses and conditions expressed in said Power of Attorney, and although this Power of Attorney is still in force, His Excy the Grantor is about leaving this Island to improve his health which is somewhat broken down, he has decided to ratify said Power of Attorney and he does so in the way and form prescribed by law, and states that he ratifies in all its parts the special power to testate conferred on the above named gentlemen, Messrs. Fernandes, Hoard and Latimer in the date above given, in all and each of its parts, so that his attorneys may, after the death of the grantor, make within or without the term required by law, his last will and testament in accordance with this same Power of Attorney and the instructions which he has given them and may hereafter give them, for said document remains in full force and vigor, by virtue of this ratification, which he promises not to revoke or limit in whole or in part and to the fulfillment thereof he binds the property which he now has or may hereafter have with submission and renunciation of all laws and rights in his favor: He thus said, granted and signed after having read this document himself in presence of the witnesses present residents of this City, and there were Mr. Salvador Prato and Pablo Marieu of legal age, having no legal impediment to hinder them, to all of which I, the Notary attest, as also of the knowledge of his Excy, the grantor and the witnesses mentioned, George Latimer, signeted Mauricio Guerra an exact copy of the contents of the original to which I refer, and the gentlemen appearing continued stating that His Excy Mr. George Latimer, its author, died in the City of Paris on the third of August last, as proven by the certificate of death which they show me, in the French language, and which translated by the Interpreter of Languages of the Superior Government of this Island Mr. Manuel Paniagua which translation copied reads as follows: " Office of the Interpreter of Languages of the Superior Civil Government Translation: There is a seal of \$1.50 One embossed seal on the margin Register No. 1 Number 786 Latimer 11,646. Prefecture of the department of the Seine, Extract of the Register of the Certificates of death of the first district of Paris, for the year 1874. On the third of August Eighteen hundred and seventy four at a quarter of three was made this certificate of death legally proved of Geo. Latimer without any profession, seventy three years of age, a native of the United States of America, who died in Paris last night at half past one at No. 3 Vendome place, a resident of St. John of Pto. Rico, West Indes, a bachelor without any further details; By virtue of the declaration made to me an officer of the Civil state of the first district of Paris by Alphonse Armand Ydee, architect, thirty six years of age, a resident of Paris, at Martyrs Street, No. 13, and by Antoine Alexander Fillard, Contractor of the public Granary, forty six years of age, residing at Chalon (seine & Oise) After reading the above the witnesses have signed the register A Ydee Fillard and V. Lemoine, assistant Judge, a correct copy—Paris

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

Twelfth of August Eighteen hundred and seventy four. The Judge of the first district of Paris signed Dettwiller; here is the seal of the Court of the 1st District Court of Paris, on the margin, Civil State, Dues for the present extract to wit: Seals \$1.80 Testimony fees 75c. \$2.55. Note. The legalization costs 25c. besides the foregoing charges seen by me the Judge for the legalization of the signature of Mr. Dettwiller, owing to an impediment to the President of the Civil Tribunal of 1st instance of the Seine, Paris 18th of August 1874, signed Noulle, here the seal of the Tribunal of 1st instance of the department of the Seine. Seen to legalize the signature of Mr. Noulle on the back of this page, Paris August 21st, 1874, By delegation of the keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice. The Sub chief of the Office Signed Bonnet—here the seal of the Ministry of Justice. The Minister of foreign affairs certifies that the signature of Mr. Bonnet is authentic, Paris 21st August 1874, by authority of the Minister. By the Sub Director Chief of the Chancellor's Office signed Dubois,—Here the seal of the Ministry of foreign affairs. Here follows the legalization of the signature of Mr. Dubois by the Spanish Consul in Paris, which being in Spanish I refer to it. Here is a seal which reads, Vice Consulate of Spain at Paris, Spanish Republic, No. 382 seen at this consulate of Spain, good for the legalisation of Mr. Dubois signature, Paris 24th of August 1874, The Vice Consul Theodoniro Avendano, I Mr. Manuel Paniagua interpreter of the Superior Civil Government certify that the foregoing translation is true and literal, agreeing in all its parts with the enclosed original, and in testimony thereof I give the present at Puerto Rico on the 17th of September eighteen hundred and seventy four, Manuel Paniagua. It also agrees with the original translation therein contained, which I return to the grantors who accepting said power as they do accept it and assuring that it has not been revoked, suspended or limited and they carry out the wishes of their principal in the following manner.

“First. They bequeath as their principal bequeathed one half silver real to each of the mandates of Jerusalem and the three dollars to the religious fund of the same by which they deprive them of the rights which they might have to the property of their principal.

“Second. It was the will of the grantor of the power of attorney, that the suffrages of the good of his soul, be left to the will of his executors, who are the three persons appearing and they will so fulfill it.

“Third. They do declare that their principal, His Excy. Mr. Geo. Latimer, communicated to them what his assets and liabilities were, they being well informed on the subject, and the grantors in accordance with what was ordered by the testator, state that they will make the declaration of said goods when they shall think it proper and well timed.

“Fourth. They elect and name themselves as testamentary executors of the deceased and principal, His Excy. Mr. Geo. Latimer, in the order in which they have appeared, and also as distributing accountants of his property in the same order, and they grant to each other reciprocally an extension of the year of executorship allowed by law for so long a time as they may require for such was his will.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

" Fifth. They name themselves as their grantor named them, in the enclosed Power of Attorney, as his heirs in trust, with the same clauses and conditions of the power above named, that is to say, that the persons appearing will jointly and severally dispose of his property in the private form which he had communicated to them, and so that no person, Authority or Tribunal, no matter how much privileged they may be, may ask any account of them nor give them at any time, so much so that should any one endeavor to force them to give account of the disposal made of the goods of the deceased, it will be understood by that very act that the grantors are named as only and universal heirs of their principal, freely and without conditions of any kind.

" Sixth. By the present they revoke and annul as their principal revoked and annulled all testaments and other testamentary dispositions, which he may have made before now, in writing, by word of mouth or in any other form, so that none may be valid or be legally or extra-judicially binding, excepting the power of Attorney herewith and this testament, which they wish shall be kept, fulfilled and executed as his last and deliberate will, or in the way and form prescribed by law. In testimony whereof they thus said, granted and signed, after having read this document themselves, together with the witnesses present, residents of this City who were Mr. Jesus de Goicochea, and Mr. Pablo Marieu, procurators of this City, and the constable Francisco Garcia, of legal age and competent to all of which I the Notary attest as also to the fact that I know the grantors and witnesses above mentioned. The Marquis of la Esperansa—Carlos A. Hoard, Guillermo E. Latimer, as witnesses Pablo Marieu, Jesus de Goicochea, Francisco Garcia, signed Mauricio Guerra.

" On the same day I gave an exemplified copy on two sheets of paper of the second seal and two of the third, to the grantors; I attest Guerra.

" A true copy of the original testament to which it refers made before me and which under the number above stated is to be found in the current protocol under my charge to which I refer.

" In witness whereof and at the request of his Excy. the Marquis of la Esperansa I give this second copy on two sheets of the second seal and two of the third at Puerto Rico, on the twenty sixth day of September Eighteen hundred and seventy four

(signet)

(signed) MAURICIO GUERRA (flourish)

We the undersigned notaries of this City certify and attest; that Mr. Manricio Guerra is as he styles himself a Notary and that he uses a signet to the above, and so far as we know anything to the contrary he is now in the exercise of his duties; Puerto Rico September twenty seventh Eighteen hundred and seventy four.

(signet)

Seal of the College of Notaries. DEMETRIO GIMENES
signed Y. MORENO
(flourish)

(signet)

JUAN RAMON DE TORRES
(flourish)

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

(Copy.)

" Consulate of the United States of America at Sn. Juan, Porto Rico September 28th, 1874

" I Edward Conroy Consul of the United States of America at San Juan Pto. Rico do hereby certify that the foregoing signatures are the true and genuine signatures of Mauricio Guerra, Dimetrio Gimenes Y Moreno and Juan Ramon de Torres (Licensed Notaries) and as such are entitled to full faith and credit Given under my hand and in witness whereunto I cause the seal of this Consulate to be fixed, this twenty eighth day of September 1874.

[SEAL.] (Signed) " EDWARD CONROY
" U. S. Consul.

" City and County of New York ss:

" Alfred B. Cruikshank being duly sworn says that he is familiar with the Spanish and English languages that he has carefully translated into English the annexed exemplified copy in the Spanish language of the will of George Latimer and of the proceedings on the probate thereof at Porto Rico, and has made the above version thereof and that said version is a translation of the whole and every part thereof and is as deponent verily believes in all respects accurate and true.

" ALFRED B. CRUIKSHANK.

" Sworn to before me this 24th day of November 1874

" ALLEN McDONALD
" Notary Public N. Y. Co.

" Form 100

" All which we have caused by these presents to be exemplified, and the Seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed.

" Witness, Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, at the City of New York, the twenty fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and of our independence the one hundred and twenty eighth.

" JAMES A. DONNELLY,
" Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

" I, ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of said County and presiding Magistrate of the Surrogates' Court, do hereby certify that James A. Donnelly whose name is subscribed to the preceding exemplification, is the Clerk of said Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and that full faith and credit are due to his official acts. I further certify that the seal affixed to the exemplification is the seal of our said Surrogates' Court, and that the attestation thereof is in due form, and according to the form of attestation used in this State.

" Dated, New York, December 24th, 1903.

" ABNER C. THOMAS,
" Surrogate.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

“ State of New York }
County of New York } ss

“ I, JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, do hereby certify that Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, whose name is subscribed to the preceding certificate, is the presiding Magistrate of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, duly elected, sworn and qualified, and that the signature of said Magistrate to said certificate is genuine.

[SEAL]

“ In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, this 24th day of December, 1903.

“ JAMES A. DONNELLY,
“ Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.”

74. **Henry Latimer**⁴ (William G.³, James², Arthur¹), born at Philadelphia February 2, 1805; died at Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1879; married, June 8, 1854, Fanny E. George, of Baltimore, Maryland. No issue.

Henry Latimer, whose record is very fully set forth in the following memorials, was for a number of years president of the Shrewsbury Savings-Bank and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Both he and his wife are buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF HENRY LATIMER, ESQ.

“ I regret very much the painful duty I have to perform this morning of announcing the death of Henry Latimer, Esq., which occurred at his residence in this place, yesterday at ten o'clock A.M. Mr. Latimer was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 2d day of February, A.D. 1805. He was a son of Wm. Latimer, Esq., a merchant, then doing business in that city. Henry at an early age was sent to the Moravian School at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with distinguished honors. He then returned to his home in Philadelphia and entered the store of his father, where he remained for some length of time. In 1826 he came to York and entered the store of P. A. & S. Small as a clerk. He remained with the firm until 1830, when the firm opened a mercantile business house in Shrewsbury, and Henry Latimer, with C. F. Meyers, also a clerk of the firm, came here to conduct the business. They arrived on the evening of August 26, 1830. Both, being single men, stopped at the public house kept opposite the store by Hon. Isaac Koller, now deceased. The business of this firm was carried on in the name of “ Meyers & Smalls ” successfully for twenty-eight years, when the death of C. F. Meyers occurred. Soon thereafter the business was closed up. From the discontinuance of this firm, and the extensive business carried on by it, dates the decline of Shrewsbury as a business place. Numerous places, by reason of the demands of the flourishing state of the county and its rapid growth, began to spring up along the depots on the railroad and other small towns around us, which soon so divided the trade as to lose to Shrewsbury the greater part, controlled by the firm of which Mr. Latimer was the head at this place. This was a terrible

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

loss, from which it has never recovered. In politics Mr. Latimer was an unflinching Democrat, never split a ticket, always adhering to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. He took an active part in the election of Andrew Jackson the last term to which he was elected President of the United States, yet no man as prominent in politics in York county for fifty years as Mr. Latimer has ever received less honors. He never held a prominent office, though several times a candidate. When the Shrewsbury Savings Institution was first established in this place, Mr. Latimer was chosen president, which position he filled with credit for twenty-five years, when failing health compelled him to retire from the position. After the dissolution of the mercantile business, he, with Christopher Kolter, of this place, engaged in the wood and real estate business, which for years was very successful, but, by the recent shrinkages in real estate, of which they owned a great deal, they were compelled to suspend operations and close the business by assignments, Mr. Latimer's health becoming so feeble as to render him unable to transact any business. Mr. Latimer remained single until June 8, 1854, when he was married to Miss Fannie E. George, of Baltimore, Maryland. He was a brother-in-law of the late P. A. Small, of York, Pennsylvania. His family relations are all dead except one sister, Mrs. Harris, who is living in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Last summer Mr. Latimer received a severe nervous shock from which he never recovered, and yesterday departed this life; having died on his birthday, he was consequently seventy-four years old. He died without issue, and leaves his beloved wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Thus has passed away another of Shrewsbury's most honored and useful citizens and a devoted member of church and society. The funeral services will take place at the Moravian church at York, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, at half-past two o'clock P.M., and the interment at Prospect Hill Cemetery after the close of the services at the church."

The Latimer family is an ancient and honorable one. The "Battle Abbey Roll," by the Duchess of Cleveland, gives considerable space to the name, a portion of which is devoted to the martyred Bishop Latimer. There has always been a tradition in the Latimer family in this country that they were descended from a brother of Bishop Latimer.

The abstract from the "Battle Abbey Roll" and an article on Bishop Latimer from the British Encyclopædia will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

The old parchment coat of arms owned by Miss Mary Latimer, of Wilmington, Delaware, said to have been brought to this country by Arthur Latimer, is almost identical with the arms given on the seventeenth century engravings of the martyred bishop. Burke's General Armory gives description: "Gules, a cross patonee or, over all a bend az. demée-de-lis of the second."

Beneath the emblazonment is the following quaint inscription:

"Loyall au Mort.
LATIMER.

Genealogical Records of William Geddes Latimer

“ Beareth for his Achievements an Ensign Armorall Gules, a Crosse flort Or and Bend Azure three Flowers de lis of the second on the field above the Shield an Helmet Befitting his Degree, next is placed on a Wreath for his Crest, on an Arm embow’d in Armour, holding a Flower de lis, Or proper.

“ The signification of the Arms—the Field being Red, signifieth Justice, Vertue and Defense; the bearing of the Crosse was first bestowed on such as had performed or at least undertaken some service for Christ and Christian Profession. I hold it the most honourable charge in heraldrie, the crosse being Yellow Den’ts Joy, Honour and Greatness of Spirit, the Bend in the Arms represents the Belt of a Knight, and signifies the Bearer thereof to be one that stood upright to his Prince and Countrie, being charged with Flower de lis to remember him of his Countrie and Prince, the Band being Bleu Denots truth, faith, Constancy.

“ This Atchievement was got by service in his Sovereigns Wars, the defense of the Church, King and Countrie, is of all most excellent and worthy. And certainly ye Honour Atchieved by an Ancestor lives in his Family as his, and is the memory of Virtues and example of theirs, which ought doubly to Oblige them to Care first in keeping that tenderly, which their Ancestor purchased difficultly and show themselves the true heirs of such Noble Spirits in their due imitations of these renowned Virtues The Livery is Yellow lined with Red.

“ This Coat of Arms is Emblazon’d & Explan’d

“ BENNING, Pinxt.”





Geddes

HENRY GEDDES¹ and his wife Jannet, came, in 1736, from Cramfields, county Down, Ireland, to America, and probably brought their children with them.

Henry Geddes, born 1685, died June 29, 1739, at White Clay Creek, Delaware.

His wife Jannet died there, August 22, 1756, aged sixty-seven years.

A book of sermons, in his own handwriting, inscribed with his name and the date 1720, which is owned by the estate of P. A. Small, York, Pennsylvania, has given rise to the supposition that Henry Geddes was a minister of the Gospel.

Children of Henry and Jannet Geddes:

2. **Thomas Geddes²**, lost at sea on returning from a visit to Ireland.
3. **Jane Geddes²**, married George Stevenson, farmer, and lived at New Castle and Blackbird, New Castle County, Delaware.
4. **Margaret Geddes²**, died May 5, 1807; married John Hamilton, who died August 30, 1806. They resided in Adams County, but removed to York about the year 1800 and lived for a time with Rev. Dr. Cathcart. They were both buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church at York. No issue.
5. **Sarah Geddes²**, born 1727; married, September 19, 1749, James Latimer, of Newport, Delaware. She was nine years of age when she came with her parents from Ireland.
6. **William Geddes²**, died on an armed vessel at sea, and was buried on the Isle of Providence, unmarried.





Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow*

DR. THOMAS BARTOW¹, said to have been a son or grandson of General Bertaut, of Brittany, France, was living in Crediton, Devonshire, England, in 1672. His son John Bartow², born at Crediton, about 1670 or 1673, was graduated at Cambridge in 1692. Entering the ministry, he became curate of the parish of Pampisford, in Cambridgeshire in 1694, and Vicar of the same parish in 1697.

When the inhabitants of Westchester, New York, applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for a minister of the Church of England, the Rev. John Bartow was sent out to them. He arrived at New York on September 29, 1702, after a voyage of eleven weeks, and on the 19th of November following was put in charge of the parish and church of Westchester, Eastchester, Yonkers, and the Manor of Pelham. Besides his own parish, Mr. Bartow performed missionary work in various places in Long Island and New Jersey, and for twenty-five years continued to discharge his clerical duties.

On September 17, 1705, Rev. John Bartow and Helena, daughter of John Reid, were married at Freehold, New Jersey.

On April 6, 1722, the Rev. John Bartow purchased a farm in Westchester, on which he resided until his death in 1727. Here in the family burial-ground most of his children are interred.

WILL OF REV. JOHN BARTOW.

"In the name of God. Amen. the twenty fourth day of January in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George, Annoq. Dom. one thousand seven hundred & twenty five, I, John Bartow of the Burrough Town of Westchester in the County of Westchester and Province of New York, Clerk being sick & weak in body but of sound and perfect memory praise be given to

*The material for this sketch has been mainly gathered from the Bartow Genealogy, where it is more fully followed out. The name of the father of Rev. John, the place and date of his birth, were found in the Records of Christ's College, England. (Bartow Genealogy, p. 21.) See also Bolton's History of Westchester County, New York, vol. ii. p. 209; N. Y. Genealogical Record, January, 1872, July, 1874; Whitehead's Perth Amboy.

Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

God therefore and considering the uncertainty of this Transitory life do make this my last Will and Testament in manner & form following that is to say :

“ First and Principally I commend my soul to Almighty God my Creator assuredly believing that my sins will be remitted and that I shall be saved by the precious death & merits of my Blessed Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus and my body to the Earth to be buried at the discretion of my Extors hereafter named and touching such worldly estate as God hath been pleased to bestow upon me I do hereby give and dispose of the same in manner & form following, that is to say.

“ First. I hereby give & bequeath unto my beloved wife Helene one equal third part of all my personal estate for the use of her heirs and assigns forever.

“ Item. I hereby will and order that my funeral charges and all my just debts be paid out of the remainder of my personal Estate within Convenient time after my decease by my Executors hereafter named. Only it is hereby Provided that whereas John Mash of Westchester above said Boatman for or in Consideration of my becoming bound together with the said John Mash at his Special Instance and request and for the proper debt of the said John Mash by a certain obligation in the penal sum of four score pounds Currant money of New York with condition for the payment of Forty pounds of like currant money at a certain day in the said Condition exprest and for other considerations did by a certain deed indented under his hand & seal & the hand and seal of Rosamond his wife dated the Sixth day of April Anno Dom One thousand seven hundred & twenty two Convey unto me a certain home lot Scituate in said Westchester with its appurtenances and a twenty five pound as priviledge of Commonage in said Town. If the said John Mash his heirs Executors or admr. do not well and truly discharge and pay of the said obligation and all sums of money due thereon within one year next after my decease I hereby order my Extors to sell the said Lott and priviledge and to apply the money arising by the said sale towards discharging of my debts.

“ Item. I give unto my beloved wife the use of all the remaining part of my personal estate excepting what is herein afterwards expressly disposed of during her widowhood. And if my said wife shall marry again if her husband shall immediately upon their marriage give good security to my children or their guardians that all such part of my personal Estate as shall remain in my wifes hands (over and above her third part given) unto her as aforesaid immediately at and before her marrying again shall not be wasted or embezzled but that the same or value thereof shall be made good at her decease then I give unto her the use thereof during the term of her natural life. And at her decease or if upon her marrying again the aforesaid Security shall be refused to be given them at her remarriage, I give the same equally between my six sons Thomas, Theophilus, Theodosius, John, Anthony and Basil Bartow for the use of them and their several heirs and assigns.

“ Item. In consideration that my beloved wife bring up my children I give unto her the sole use and benefit of my dwelling house and homestead and all



Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

my land joyning thereto and of all my land at Scabby Indian bounded south Easterly by the Land of John Williams Westerly by the County Road Northerly by the road that goes to Thomas Hadden's Saw Mill & by Daniel Turners Land also of about two acres of Land lying within said Daniel Turners Land and of my Orchard Land Salt and Fresh Meadow at the place commonly called below which was formerly Edward Colliers David Heustis and Horseman Mullinexes and also a twenty five pounds privilege of Commonage in said Westchester for and during the term of her natural life. And I also give unto my wife until my son John shall attain to the age of twenty one years the use of all such part of my land in said Westchester which I lately purchased of David Heustis Nathaniel Underhill Daniel Clark Thomas Hadden & John Heustis as I have not already let out upon lease and the rents of all such part thereof as I have Leased.

"Item. I give unto my son John Bartow his heirs and assigns forever all those tracts of Land I lately bought of David Heustis Nathaniel Underhill Daniel Clark Thomas Hadden & John Heustis a twenty five pounds priviledge of Commanage in said Westchester together with all my right title and Interest in a tract of Land called the Long Reach also four Acres of Salt Meadow in Westchester above said which I purchased of James Ferris by a Deed past under his hand and seal dated the fifteenth day of January Anno Dom 1723/4 also all my tract of Land & meadow at Barnagate in East New Jersey being about sixty Acres also two eighths of a moiety of a sixteenth part of a twenty fourth part of a propriety in East New Jersey Granted by Gawen Drummond to John Reid Senr. and by said John Reid to me and my Least Gold ring and a new English Bible in Quarto.

"Item. I give unto my son Theophilus Bartow his heirs & assigns forever my saw mill scituate & being in Monmouth County in East New Jersey and all my tracts of Land and purchase adjoining containing about one thousand acres be they more or less Also a twenty fourth part of a tenth part of an undivided twenty fourth part of a propriety in East New Jersey granted by Marion Cambell to John Reid Sen. and by said John Reid to me & my heaviest Gold ring & an English Bible in Quarto.

"Item. I give unto my son Thomas Bartow his heirs and assigns forever all my tract of land in Monmouth County in East New Jersey on Milstone brook joining to Coll. Andersons Land containing about eleven hundred Acres granted to me and my wife Helena by my Father in law John Reid by Deed bearing date the tenth day of November Anno Domino one thousand seven hundred & five also one half of a Fortieth part of a propriety in East New Jersey granted to me by said John Read by deed dated the fourth day of April Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & ffourteen and all my Greek and Latin Books my watch and a new English Bible in Quarto.

"Item. I give unto my son Theodosius Bartow his heirs & assigns forever all my tract Scituate in Monmouth County in East New Jersey on the East Branch containing Five hundred acres joyning to James Edwards also all my meadow on the south side of said Branch from the lower end of the Timber

Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

swamp down to the mouth of said Branch also all my tract of Indian purchase Land to the Northward of this Tract also two eighths of a moyety of a sixteenth part of a twenty fourth part of a propriety of East New Jersey granted to John Read Senr. by Gawen Drummonds by John Read to me my other Gold Watch & a new English Bible in Quarto.

“Item. I give unto my son Anthony Bartow his heirs & assigns forever all my tract of land on Monlapan River beginning at Mount Brook & runs thence to South East fifty two chains thence North North West half a point westerly to the land late of Robert Barclay thence Southwest to the said River where said Mount Brook falls into said River thence up the Stream of said Brook to where it began Also that tract of my Indian purchase Land joyning on the South to my son Thomas’s Land herein before given him Also two eighths of a Moyety of a Sixteenth part of a twenty fourth part of a propriety of East New Jersey granted by Gawen Drummond to John Read Senr. & by him to me a new English Bible in Quarto.

“Item. I give unto my son Basil Bartow his heirs & assigns forever all my tract of Land in the County of Middlesex in East New Jersey on the South River being four hundred & fifty acres of Salt Meadow in the round about meadow Also two Eighths of a Moyety of a Sixteenth part of a twenty fourth part of the propriety in East New Jersey Granted by Gawen Drummond to John Reid Sen. and by him to me also my tract of Indian purchase Land called Price hill and a new English Bible in Quarto.

“Item. I give all my lands Buildings and Meadows & the twenty five pounds priviledge hereby granted to my wife during her natural Life from and after her decease to my six sons Thomas, Theophilus, Theodosius, John, Anthony and Basil to be divided equally between them for the use of them & their several heirs and assigns forever.

“Item. I give all my other English Books equally between my wife and my six sons aforesaid Each of them to have an equal part.

“Item. I hereby will and order that if one or more of my sons should depart this life & leave no lawful begotten Issue that the Lands Meadows and all other the premises hereby given unto such son or sons shall be equally divided between my other sons and the Issue of such of them as may be deceased that is to say, I will that the Lawful issue of any of my sons which may be dec’d. shall inherit in the Stead of their dec’d. Father one equal part among them (if more than one) with my surviving son or sons of such Estate or Estates as I have hereby given unto such son or sons as may and shall dye under age & without lawful begotten Issue as aforesaid.

“Item. I hereby order that whereas one James Miller lays claim to some part of my Lands and Meadows in East New Jersey and that the said Miller has proposed to convey unto me all his rights and title whatsoever of in or to all and any part of my said Lands & Meadows on Consideration of my paying unto him one hundred pounds Proclamation money if the agreement be not completed before my decease my Extors shall upon the said James Miller or his

Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

heirs or any others by him lawfully authorized Executing sufficient deeds in Law for all the rights title & demand of him the said James Miller his heirs or assigns of in or to all & any of my Lands Meadows & rights in the Province of East New Jersey by which Deeds the same shall be confirmed pursuant and agreeable to this my Last Will and Testament and for & to the use & uses of such of my children to whom I have given the same pay unto the said James Miller his heirs Extors Admrs. or assigns One hundred pounds proclamation money to be raised out of my personal estate.

"Lastly. I hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife & William Forster of Westchester aforesaid to be Extors. of this my Last Will & Testament.

"In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand & Seal the day and year abovesaid.

(Signed) "JOHN BARTOW."

Witnesses: Tho. Hadden, Will Thompson, and Daniel Turner.

The will was probated April 21, 1727.*

Children of John and Helena Bartow:

3. Thomas Bartow², born October 22, 1709; died December 3, 1782.
 4. Theophilus Bartow², born about 1710; married Bathsheba Pell.
 5. Theodosius Bartow²,† born February 26, 1712; died October 5, 1746; married Ann Stillwell.
 6. John Bartow², born December 24, 1715; died 1802; unmarried.
 7. Anthony Bartow², born 1716; died December, 1790; married Charity Stevenson.
 8. Basil Bartow², born 1720; died about 1780; married (1) Mary Quinby; (2) Clarinda Punderson.
- Four other children died young.

3. Thomas Bartow³ (John², Thomas¹), born at Westchester, New York, October 22, 1709; died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1782, and was buried in the Moravian graveyard there, although not a member of the church.

Inheriting by his father's will a large tract of land in Monmouth County, New Jersey, which came from his grandfather Reid, Thomas Bartow made New Jersey his home, settling at Perth Amboy, where he practised law.

"In 1735 he became clerk of the Supreme and Chancery Courts, and clerk of the Assembly in 1741. During Lord Sterling's absence in Europe he was surveyor-general of East Jersey, and in 1762, clerk of the surveyor-general's office."‡

As clerk of the Assembly, Thomas Bartow served until 1749, and perhaps longer.§

* Surrogate's Office, New York City, vol. i. p. 180.

† Theodosia, only child of Theodosius and Ann Bartow, married, in 1779, Colonel Frederick Prevost, who died in the West Indies. She married (2), July 2, 1782, Colonel Aaron Burr.

‡ Bartow Genealogy, p. 29.

§ New Jersey Archives, vol. xv. pp. 449, 505; vol. xvi. p. 362.

Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

In 1755 he was one of the aldermen of Perth Amboy.* On March 28, 1749, he was appointed judge of Common Pleas of Middlesex County.†

In 1775 Thomas Bartow left his home in Perth Amboy and went to live with his son in Philadelphia.

A most interesting account of the home at Perth Amboy, and the quiet, peaceful life led by its inmates, is written by William Dunlap, one of the few outsiders admitted within the household. (See Dunlap's "Arts of Design," vol. i. pp. 245, 246; ii. p. 141.)

WILL OF THOMAS BARTOW.

"In the Name of God. Amen. I, Thomas Bartow, of the City of Perth Amboy, in New Jersey, being weak in body, but of sound mind and memory, resigning myself to the mercy of the Almighty, which I humbly implore in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ the Mediator, do make this my last will and testament. Imprimis, I order that my funeral charges and what debts I may owe at the time of my decease be paid. Item, I give my wearing apparel, linnen and woolen, to Theophilus Bartow, son of my brother Theophilus. Item, I give to Euphame White, daughter of my said brother, a sett of curtains, being the only white curtains I have. Item, I give to her sister, Margaret Pell, my two silver tablespoons, six teaspoons, and a tea tongs, with tea chests and canisters. Item, I give to my brother John my watch and cane, and to Anthony my silver buckles, and to Basil a gold ring of the value of a guinea. Item, I give to Bathsheba, the widow of my brother Theophilus, my riding chair and harness, in case she has not got one, and if she has, then to which of her children she shall think proper. Item, all my household goods, furniture, utensils and other things which I left at John Toans, in South Amboy, and a desk at Thomas Potter's, on the seashore, I give and bequeath to the daughters of my brother Theophilus, to be divided among them in such manner and proportions as their mother shall think fit, in case she be living, and if not, then equally. Item, I give and bequeath the sum of one hundred pounds in Spanish mill'd dollars, at eight shillings each, or money of equal value, to be paid into the hands of my niece, Theodosia Prevost, for the use of her children, but if she should die before me, then, to the use of her said children equally, to such responsible person as may have the care of them. Item, I give and bequeath to all the daughters of my brother Theophilus, and to his son Theophilus, the sum of fifty pounds money aforesaid to each of them, and if any of them shall be dead before me, then the legacy of the deceased shall be paid to the children of such deceased, if any, or to the next of kin, if no children according to law. Item, I give and bequeath what shall be due to me on the bond for one hundred pounds from Thomas Bartow, son of brother Anthony, to my said brother, to be disposed of as he shall see fit, but if he should die before me, then I give fifty pounds thereof to

* New Jersey Archives, vol. viii. part 2, p. 172.

† Ibid., vol. xvi. p. 89.



THOMAS BARTOW

Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

his daughter, Hannah Tucker, and the remainder thereof to the said Thomas Bartow. Item, I give to my friend, William Burnet, a gold ring for remembrance, of the value of a guinea. Item, all the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, I give and bequeath to my son, Thomas Bartow, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, to be and remain to him, his heirs and assigns forever, and I do appoint him sole executor of this my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I have wrote this with my own hand and sign, seal and publish the same in due form of law as my last will and testament this twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine.

(Signed) "THOMAS BARTOW." [SEAL]

Witnesses: Henry Van Vleck, Christa Lewis Benzien, and Henry Van Vleck, Jr.

"SUPPLEMENT TO MY WILL.

"I give and bequeath to William Dunlap, son of Samuel Dunlap, of Perth Amboy, in case he should remain in this Country and should have occasion of it, of which my son is to judge, the sum of fifty pounds, computed in Spanish dollars at eight shillings each, towards placing of him to a merchant or such other calling as his parents or guardians may think fit. Item, if Robert Fitzharding, who served his time with me, should come to this Country, I desire my executor to pay him the sum of thirty pounds, in such proportions as he may think fit, in current money, at eight shillings a dollar."

Child of Thomas Bartow:

9. **Thomas Bartow**⁴, born 1736; died January 26, 1793; married Sarah Benezet.

9. **Thomas Bartow**⁴ (Thomas³, John², Thomas¹), born at Perth Amboy, 1736; died January 26, 1793; buried in the Moravian graveyard, Philadelphia; married, June 30, 1768, Sarah Benezet, born February 23, 1747; died July 14, 1818; daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (North) Benezet.

Thomas Bartow settled in Philadelphia, where he became a prosperous merchant, living in a large three-story brick dwelling, which was considered "one of the wonders of the town" at the time of its erection.

Thomas Bartow was one of the Standing Committee, secretary and general accountant of the Moravian Church, in which he was an active member.

A portrait of Thomas Bartow, painted in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in August, 1760, by Val Heidt, and one of Mrs. Thomas Bartow, painted by Charles W. Peale, are owned by the estate of J. W. Latimer, of York.

WILL OF THOMAS BARTOW.

"In the Name of God Amen I Thomas Bartow of the City of Philadelphia Merchant being in good bodily health and of sound and disposing mind memory

Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

and understanding praised be the Lord for the same Do hereby make my last Will and testament in manner following that is to say, FIRST I will that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be duly paid and satisfied For which and other purposes hereinafter declared I do hereby Nominate and appoint my dear wife Sarah Bartow, her Father Daniel Benezet Esqr and my trusty friend Godfrey Haga of the said City Merchant Executors of this my testament. ITEM I give unto my said Wife All my household goods, furniture beds & bedding (except the Beds Bedding and Bedsteads in the use of my children which I will have considered as their peculiar property) my house and table linnen plate, china, glass pewter copper, Iron &c And all the stock of provisions and materials which shall be on hand at the time of my decease being purchased or got for the use of the family. ITEM I give to my son Daniel my wearing apparel watch and buttons. ITEM I will and devise that all my stock in trade and other moveables not hereinbefore disposed of and all my messuages Lands and Tenements in Pennsylvania and New Jersey shall from time to time be sold and disposed of by my said executors whenever they shall think it proper and most conducive to the advantage of my estate so that with respect of my lands it be done within the space of three years next after my decease. And I do hereby empower my said Executors Sarah Bartow, Daniel Benezet, and Godfrey Haga and the survivors and survivor of them and the executors of such survivor from time to time to contract for the sale and to grant bargain and sell all and every or any of my said lands and tenements for such price or consideration as in their discretion they shall think proper. And upon the actual receipt of the stipulated price or good and sufficient security for the payment thereof to grant convey and assure unto the purchaser thereof their heirs and assigns the lands tenements and premises so sold to them as aforesaid by such Deeds, Conveyances and Assurances in the Law as they or any of them the said purchasers or their counsel learned in the law shall reasonably advise or require. ITEM I will and devise that all and every the sum and sums of money which from time to time shall come to the hands of my said Executors or be received by them in collecting any outstanding debts by the sale of my goods, wares and Merchandizes, Lands and Tenements by the Rents and profits of my real estate and the interest and increase of my monies and other credits or by any other ways or means whatsoever shall after payment of my just debts be kept managed accounted for paid and distributed by my said Executors to and among and for my said wife and ten Children Namely—Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Susanna, Daniel, Ann, Helena, John Benezet, and Benjamin or such of them as shall survive me, in even and equal portions in such manner as is hereinafter directed, that is to say the one equal share of my said wife of all monies principal and interest actually received to be paid to her from time to time on Demand And the Equal share of all my children to be let at interest or laid out in the purchase of some good Bank Stock And that the yearly interest of the one equal share of my said son Thomas Bartow shall be paid to him yearly until he shall arrive at the age of Thirty five years. And the principal with all the increase thereof when he shall arrive at the



MRS. THOMAS BARTOW
(SARAH BENEZET)

Genealogical Records of Thomas Bartow

aforesaid age of thirty five years. And that the interest of the shares of my other children or so much thereof as shall be thought necessary shall be laid out for their maintenance and liberal education and the rest of the same interest be added to and consolidated with the principal of their respective shares and to be paid to them when they successively shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. And when any of my said children shall die in his or her minority, without issue, I will and devise that the share or shares of him or her or them so dying shall accrue to and be divided between my surviving children in equal parts and to be paid to them at the same time when their primitive shares are. At the first carving of my estate is to be paid to each of them respectively agreeably to the directions herein before given touching the same, that is to say to my said son Thomas when he shall arrive at the age of thirty-five years and to my other children when they successively shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. PROVIDED always and I do hereby will and devise that the specific Legacies hereinbefore given to my said wife and her part in all my real and personal estate equal to the part of any of my children is given to her in lieu and full satisfaction of her dower and all other claims and demands she may have or claim in and to all my real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever and not otherwise. LASTLY I do hereby revoke all former wills and testaments by me heretofore made and published, declaring this to be my last will and testament only. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

(Signed) "THOMAS BARTOW." [SEAL]

Witnesses: Norton Pryor, Frederick Boller, John Jordan.

The will was probated, Philadelphia, February 1, 1793.*

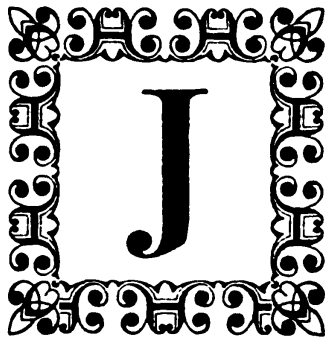
Children of Thomas and Sarah Bartow:

10. Elizabeth Bartow^s, born March 24, 1769; died without issue, April 3, 1799; married John Christian Reich, of Bethlehem.
11. Mary Bartow^s, born June 16, 1770; died February 2, 1848; married George Peter, of Philadelphia.
12. Thomas Bartow^s, born July 4, 1771; died September 15, 1801; unmarried.
13. Sarah Bartow^s, born July 1, 1773; died August 25, 1817; married William Geddes Latimer.
14. Susanna Bartow^s, born January 10, 1775; died without issue, October 25, 1843; married John David, of Philadelphia.
15. Daniel Bartow^s, born July 16, 1777; died unmarried.
16. Anna Bartow^s, born May 14, 1779; married Joseph Drinker, of Philadelphia.
17. Helena Bartow^s, born June 22, 1783; married Dr. Thomas Frazer Sargent, of Philadelphia.
18. John Benezet Bartow^s, born August 16, 1787; died unmarried.
19. Benjamin Bartow^s, born April 23, 1789; died unmarried.

* Philadelphia Wills, Book W, p. 345.



Genealogical Records of John Reid



JOHN REID,¹ was born February 13, 1655-56, at Nidrew Castle, in the parish of Kirliston, Scotland, and was baptized there, where his father was gardener, as had been his grandfather before him.

John Reid came to America in charge of a party of settlers sent out by the Scotch Proprietories to East New Jersey in 1683.

In a memorial written by himself he says,—

“I was bound apprentice to a wine merchant in Edinburgh in Jan. 1667, but my master dying before the expiration of my apprenticeship, I returned, 9br, 1673. My father being dead, and my mother married again, I went to the famous Hamilton Gardens for improvement. Here I was deluded to embrace Quakerism. From thence I went to Drummond in 9br, 1675. Thence to Lawres, alias Fordiny, 27th 9br, 1676. There I wrote the Scotch Gardener, and was married 29th 9br, 1678, to Margaret, daughter of Henry Miller, of Cashon, in the parish of Kirkintilloch, where she was born and baptized anno 1644/5. She had likewise embraced Quakerism. . . . We went to Leith for our voyage to America the 2nd Augt. 1683, came on board ship the 10th, and next day at Aberdeen where we staid to the 28th 10br. Entered Sandy Hook and landed on Staten Island the 9th, went to Elizabeth town the 23rd, and to Woodbridge 10th Jan. 1683/4. My daughter Margaret died the 15th, and was buried the next day at Amboy. We removed to the House in the field at Amboy, 13th 10br, 1684.” *

Soon after his arrival John Reid was made Deputy Surveyor of East Jersey under George Keith, by appointment of October 13, 1685,† and also, by commission of December 13, 1692, held the same position under Surveyor-General John Barclay. ‡

In 1699 he was acting as surveyor-general, § and was appointed to that office in 1703, || after the surrender of the government to the Crown.

For a map of “Lands on Raritan, Millstone, Rahway, and South Rivers and

* Bartow Genealogy, p. 182; New Jersey Archives, vol. i. p. 510.

† Whitehead's East Jersey, p. 163.

‡ New Jersey Archives, vol. ii. p. 81.

§ Ibid., vol. xxi. p. 303.

|| Ibid., vol. i. p. 510.

Genealogical Records of John Reid

other Localities," draughted by himself, he was granted, in 1686, a tract of land on Hope River, in Monmouth County, called "Hortensia." The memorandum above referred to records that he removed thither the same year.

Up to this time Mr. Reid had acted as clerk of the Amboy Friends' Meeting, but, becoming a follower of George Keith, he joined the Episcopal Church. He says, "I first received the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ in the Church of England, 28th March, 1703."

In 1693, 1694, 1695, 1698, 1699, 1703, 1710, 1711, Mr. Reid was a member of the Assembly.*

In 1711, 1715, 1719, and probably in the intervening years, he was presiding justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions.†

At one time he "was required to take upon him ye office of king's Attorney" which he refused to do. "Therefore ye Courtt committed ye said Reid to close Gaole, until he shall pay ye fine of fourty shillings," and Richard Saltar was appointed to the office. ‡

Letters of administration on the estate of John Reid, of Hortensia, were granted, February 27, 1723/4, to his son John. The inventory shows a library of one hundred and nine books, including books on law, theology, astronomy, and belles-lettres, valued at £23 5s.§

John Reid was buried in the old Topanemus graveyard. || His tombstone reads: "Here lies the body of John Reid who came from Scotland, his native country with his wife Margaret and three daughters to New Jersey, the 19th of Dec. 1683. He died 16th of Nov. 1723, aged 67 years."

Margaret, wife of John Reid, died May 18, 1728, aged eighty-four years. ¶

Children of John and Margaret Reid:

2. **Anna Reid**², born at Lawres, England, January 24, 1679; died July 6, 1723; married, December 7, 1701, Captain John Anderson, who filled many important positions, and at the time of his death, in 1736, was president of the Council and acting governor of the Province of New Jersey, in consequence of the death of Governor Cosby.
3. **Helena Reid**², born at Shank, England, October 2, 1681; married, November 17, 1705, Rev. John Bartow.
4. **Margaret Reid**², born at Shank, England, May 11, 1683; died January 15, 1684.
5. **John Reid**², born at Amboy, New Jersey, July 27, 1686; died, 1802, at Westchester, New York; married, December 17, 1721, Mary Sands, at Hempstead, Long Island.

* New Jersey Archives, vol. xiii. pp. 194, 205, 219, 251, 426, 457; Journal of House of Representatives of New Jersey, p. 3.

† Old Times in Old Monmouth, p. 269; New Jersey Archives, vol. xiv. p. 118.

‡ Old Times in Old Monmouth, p. 258.

§ New Jersey Wills, Book A, p. 281.

|| Topanemus graveyard is about a mile west of the village of Marlborough.

¶ Old Times in Old Monmouth, p. 238.

Genealogical Records of John Reid

"A true and perfect Inventory of all Singular and every the goods Chattels Rights and Credits of John Reid Esq: late of Freehold in the County of Monmoth Deceased, as followeth viz:

	£	s.	d.
To a mortgage from Willm: Hay for his plantation	40	0	0
To six cows	15	0	0
To 2 steers	4	0	0
To four calves	2	8	0
To ninteen sheep with some lambs	5	14	0
To four pigs	0	12	0
To four horses at 6 £ each	24	0	0
To one Iron tooth harrow	1	5	0
To two plows and taklin	2	10	0
To a wagon and taklin	7	0	0
To an old negro man	15	0	0
To wheat on the ground with some barley and Rye in all about twenty Acres at fifteen shillings pr. Acre is	15	0	0
To 23 bushels of clean wheat at three shillings & Six pence pr bushel is	4	0	6
To fourty bushels of oats at 20d is	3	6	8
To thirty pieces of bacon fletches and legs weighs in all 315 pound at 4d pr. pound is	5	5	0
To four grubing hows & 2 weedin hows	0	16	0
To 2 spades	0	10	0
To an old iron trammel	0	6	0
To four axes	0	10	0
To a hammer and old drawing knife	0	3	0
To 4 old pails a tub and 2 wood dishes	0	15	0
To a stub sythe & pitchfork	0	6	0
To a rattrap and trammel	0	6	0
To an old grindstone & crank	0	10	0
To a dungfork	0	3	0
To 3 old tubs	0	12	0
To an old half bushel.....	0	2	0
To a churn	0	6	0
To a padlock	0	1	6
To the wearing apparrel & watch	12	0	0
To an old feather bed and bolster & 2 pillows and one old Rug and coverlit old hangings and five old blankets	4	0	0
To 2 coverlits	2	10	0
To a bed bedsted hangings bolster quilt and 3 old blankets	6	0	0
To two old diaper table cloaths and six napkins and four cotten napkins & 4 coarse towels	1	10	0
To 4 cotten sheets & 2 tow sheets	3	5	0

Genealogical Records of John Reid

	£	s.	d.
To small puter dish & 21 plates a small bason & pottenger	1	16	0
To 32 ½ pound old puter at 12d pr.	1	12	6
To a gallon pot & saltseller	0	6	0
To a brass mortar and pestil	0	10	0
To a parcel old earthenware and a small bell	0	6	0
To 5 pails iron hoop'd and two pigings and old bouls	0	15	0
To 2 pair of small dogs and two pair of small firetongs	1	0	0
To a pan dripping pan and spit	0	12	0
To a small pot a small kittle and two old brass chafing dishes	0	8	0
To a smoothing iron and heters & iron and warming pan	0	10	0
To a pair stilyards	0	12	0
To 4 iron hoops for a cart wheels	0	10	0
To a parcel old broken iron	0	10	0
To 3 razors 3 pair dividers a small seale and part of a chain ..	0	10	0
To a gunters and brass limb	0	8	0
To a linnen wheel	0	10	0
To a spitset	0	5	0
To 2 hat shels	0	10	0
To 4 old augers 2 small saws an adds prooning shears and drawing-knife	1	0	0
To 2 iron chains & a piece	1	5	0
To a pot & small kittle both split	0	6	0
To a parcel old barrels 2 rundlits an anker tubs and trays	1	5	0
To a tub wth: iron hoops	0	4	0
To a looking glass	0	4	0
To 6 old candlesticks and glass bottel & old knives & forks	0	5	0
To one great chair & 18 small ones	1	8	0
To a load stone set in steel	1	0	0
To an old cupboard & table	1	0	0
To two old chists and trunk	0	10	0
To two swords and a belt	1	0	0
To part of a plain table and part of an instrument to take hights	0	3	0
To 4 maps	1	10	0
To an old saddle and 3 old blankets	0	10	0
To an old large brass kittle	1	10	0
To a debt from Neil Curry	7	12	1½
To a bill from Dirick Tunison for 30s. payable ye 1st of Mar. 1687	1	10	0
To a bill from Tho: Warne for 26s. 5½d. payable 20th No- vembr: 1695	1	6	5½
Books To an old large bible	1	0	0
Goldmans Dictionary	1	0	0
The 3 parts of cokes institutes	3	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
The life & death of ye holy Jesus	1	0	0
Helens Cosmography	1	0	0
The statutes at large by Pulton	1	0	0
Pools anotations on ye bible 2 20:	3	0	0
Neumans concordance	1	0	0
Bacon's advancement of learning	0	5	0
Pensilvania & new York laws	0	3	0
The history of oxfordshire	0	3	0
Perkins works	0	3	0
The marrow of ye law by Shepherd	0	4	0
Barclay's Apology	0	2	0
Declarations & pleadings bronnlows	0	3	0
A discourse of Schism	0	1	0
Lex Rex	0	2	0
A Switch for the Snake	0	1	6
Quakerism Canvas'd	0	0	9
A help to calculation	0	0	6
Culpepers london Dispensitory	0	1	0
Cowels Law terms	0	3	0
A sure guid to Surveyors by Holwel.	0	2	0
The young clercks guid	0	3	0
Euclids Eliments	0	2	0
The poor mans help	0	0	6
The art of Dialing Leyborn's	0	0	9
A common prayer book	0	2	6
Truth advanc'd by Keith	0	1	0
A Key to ye catechism by Smyth	0	1	6
Law terms	0	3	6
A small dictionary	0	2	0
The faithfull surveyor	0	1	0
Judgment fixed by Whitehead	0	1	9
Infant Baptism by Harison	0	0	6
The present state of England	0	2	0
Principles of truth	0	0	3
Dejuri Maritimo	0	3	0
Grounds of Christian faith	0	2	6
Princes apology by Sudery	0	1	0
The countrey Justice Dalton	0	3	0
Catechetical discourse by Bray	0	4	0
An old common prayer book	0	0	9
The compleat Justice	0	1	6
Address to protestants by Pen	0	1	0
A directory to publick worship	0	0	3

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	£	s.	d.
Scotlands sovereignty asserted	0	2	0
The Scots Gardner	0	0	6
The Marrow of measuring	0	1	0
Wilkins mathematical Majeck	0	1	0
The mariners compas Rectified	0	2	0
The model of East new Jersey	0	0	9
Mysteries of state & government	0	3	0
An Artificial vestibulum	0	0	3
The use of ye globes by Moxon	0	2	0
The whole duty of Man	0	3	0
The standard of ye Quakers examin'd	0	1	0
Physical experiments by Collins	0	1	0
Jacobs ladder improv'd	0	1	0
Necessity of publick prayer by Beveridge	0	1	0
Tunage and pondage	0	1	0
Abridgement of 11 books of reports Irelands	0	0	9
Mathematical Dictionary Moxon's	0	1	0
Dialoague between Doctor and Student	0	1	0
The doctrine of the bible	0	2	0
Arithmetick by Patterson	0	1	0
Dr. Lowers receipts	0	0	9
Christs passion with anotations	0	1	6
The practick part of the law	0	1	6
Leeds's trumpet	0	0	3
The order of ages by clerck	0	0	9
The guide of a christian	0	0	9
A guide for constables	0	0	9
A mathematical compendium—Moors	0	1	0
A dialoague between a papist & pt:	0	0	9
Institutions of the laws of Scotland	0	1	0
The christian Sacrament	0	0	9
The English Academy by Newton	0	1	0
Twenty select colouques by Erasmus	0	2	8
The compleat lawyer	0	0	6
Maxims of law by Noy	0	1	0
Liturgy vindicated	0	0	9
Duty of divine meditation	0	1	0
Part of an old bible & prayer book	0	2	0
Mrs. Bhens Novels	0	2	0
Truths defence	0	1	0
Antidote prov'd poison G. Keiths	0	0	9
The way to the City of God	0	1	0
The way cast up	0	0	9

Genealogical Records of John Reid

	£	s.	d.
Keith's warning from the Lord	0	0	9
To a parcel of pamphlets and loose papers & 2 quire of clean paper	0	12	0
Life of Sr: Matthew Hale	0	1	6
Wars of Engd Scotd. & Ireland	0	1	6
Songs and Sonnets	0	0	9
A view of guina	0	1	0
Easops fables	0	0	9
Coles English Dictionary	0	3	0
Two common prayer books	0	5	0
A psalm book	0	1	6
Englands monarchs	0	0	9
Extraordinary adventures	0	0	9
Coffyhouse Jests	0	0	6
Scots proverbs	0	0	6
Two hundred queries	0	0	9
A parcel of panphlets	0	1	6
Cokes detections of court & state	0	3	0
Vanhelmans Micracosm & Mecracosm	0	1	6
Astronomy carolina sheets	0	0	9
A pair of old small scales	0	2	0
An old split compas	0	8	0
Abridgement of ye statutes of W & M.	0	4	0
Geometrical sailing	0	1	0

" Taken and apprized by us this sixteen day of March 172¾

" In the presence of

Creditors	{	MATHIES VERBRASEL	{	WM LAWRENCE
		WILLM: LAWRENCE JUNR		JOHN JOHNSTON JUN
				GERRET SCHENCK
				BENJAMIN HOLSAERT

" The Accompt of John Reid Administrator of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of His Father John Reid late of Hortencie in the County of Monmouth & Province of New Jersey Deceased, as well of and for such and so much of the sd Goods and Chattels as are come to his hands, as of and for his Payments and Disbursements out of the same, viz

" The sd Accomptant Chargeth himself with all and singular the Goods and Chattels of the sd Deceased specified in an Inventory Thereof made & Exhibited into the Registry of the Prerogative Court of sd Province in the Secretary's Office at Perth Amboy amounting as by the sd Inventory appeareth to the sum of

£235 7 3

Genealogical Records of John Reid

“And Prays to be allowed as followeth. Imprimis for several charges for the sd Deceased Viz. Expences at his Funeral, On Taking Out Letters of Administration, Taking the Inventory above Mentioned amounting one way or other as this accomptant hath them in Particulars to the sum of. . £15 1 6

“Item the sd accomptant Desireth Allowance of Certain Debts Due by the Deceased at his Death which this accomptant hath since Paid and Discharged, viz.

To Jannet Gordon Widow & Executrix of Thomas Gordon Esqr. Deceased....	12 0 0
To Thomas Kearney	8 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
To John Hamilton Esqr. per Bond 13"10"- Three years Interest 3" 4"9	16 14 9
To James Graham	1 12 0
To David Lyell Esq	7 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	61 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Remains	£174 6 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

“Janry 20th 1724
JOHN REID”





Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet



THE Benezet family was originally from Languedoc, France, where it was well known in very early times.

Four of the name held high magisterial powers in the city of Toulouse in 1497, 1524, 1528, and 1536.*

The Benezet family of France is divided into three distinct branches:

1. The parent stock, which originated in the city of Toulouse and which appears to have become extinct about 1750.

2. The branch of Carcassonne and Saissac, which was also extinct before the Revolution of 1789.

3. The branch represented by the Count de Foix towards the beginning of the eighteenth century, which has continued to modern times.

The old chronicles tell of Saint Bénézet, who in the year 1177, when only twelve years of age, was inspired to undertake the construction of the celebrated bridge of Avignon, which was finished in 1188. This young architect then built a "hôpital," or retreat, where he instituted a religious body called "Les Frères du Pont," with whom he withdrew from the world. He died in 1184, four years before the bridge of Avignon was completed.†

The Benezet name occurs frequently in the Huguenot and French Protestant records.

In 1686 an Anthony Benezet was a religious refugee from Nimes. ‡

One reads of Estienne Benezet, one of the newly converted, from Vizenobre, aged about thirty-six years, a carder by trade, who was arrested, with others, in 1691, in trying to escape from the country and from religious persecution.§ Numerous others might be quoted.

The later records give a detailed account of the examination of François

* The office of these magistrates (capitoulat) was conferred by election from the most capable and most honorable of the citizens. Eight were elected each year, four from the nobles and four from the highest of the commoners. The kings of France, in evidence of their esteem and satisfaction, conferred upon these honorable magistrates, whose wise and able administration contributed so powerfully to the credit and political importance of the capital of Languedoc, the privileges of the aristocracy. (Note to Benazet article in "Le Nobiliare Universelle.")

† See Benazet, "Le Nobiliare Universelle," vol. ix.

‡ Soc. de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Française Bulletin, vol. xii. p. 535.

§ Ibid., vol. xxviii. p. 264.



BÉNEZET

de Languedoc et Comté de Foix.

Armes: D'Azur au chevron d'or accompagné en chef de deux étoiles d'or et en pointe, dans un fût d'argent. Couronné de comte.

La famille Bénézet est originaire du Languedoc, où elle est très anciennement connue.

La famille Bénézet se divise en trois branches distinctes, savoir:

- 1° La branche mère qui est originaire de la ville de Toulouse, qui possédait des terres dans le pays.
- 2° La branche de Carcassonne, qui s'établit dans ce pays pendant la Révolution de 1789.
- 3° La branche née dans le Comté de Foix, qui s'établit dans ce pays pendant la Révolution de 1789.
- 18° siècle laquelle s'est continuée jusqu'à nos jours.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

Benezet, a divinity student, originally from Montpellier, about twenty-six years of age, who was arrested January 30, 1752, at Vigan. When questioned, he stated that for about four years he had performed the functions of a preacher. His parents had been for a long time of the Reformed religion, and he had never professed any other. For two years he had studied at Geneva, but failed to pass his examination. However, he travelled from place to place, offering prayer, ministering to the sick, and busied with such affairs as were allowed him. In spite of his youth and the fact that he had a wife and little child depending upon him, he was condemned to death on March 24, 1752. Three days afterwards, through fear of an insurrection, he was led to the gallows by a body of twelve hundred armed men, and died a martyr, being hanged on March 27, on the esplanade at Montpellier.*

For four centuries the Benezet family made frequent alliances with the noble and most distinguished families of Languedoc.

Under the name of Benazet are found the arms borne by the Count de Foix. Arms: D'azur, du chevron d'or, accompagné en chief de deux étoiles du même, et en pointe, d'une foi d'argent. Couronne: de Comte.

The old silver owned by members of the Benezet family in America is engraved with a coat of arms which is utterly different from the above, an illustration of which is given.

In chief are three crosses; in the base a tree. The silver is too well worn to judge of the proper coloring from the manner of the engraving, and no description to correspond has been found.

[Louis] Jean Benezet,† of Abbeville, France, son of Stephen Benezet², of Cauvisson or Carcassonne,‡ in Languedoc, and grandson of Claude Benezet¹, on the 16th of August, 1682, the day of his marriage, began a family record or memorial, which has been handed down from generation to generation.

* See *Bulletin Historique et Littéraire*, third series, third year (1884), p. 543.

† Under the Benazet name "Le Nobiliare Universelle," vol. ix., gives the following list of those of this family who have held distinguished positions at different periods:

"Si l'on résumé les personnages marguants de cette famille dans ses diverse branches, on voit qu'elle a produit:

"Quatre capitouls de la ville de Toulouse dans des années de 1497, 1524, 1528, et 1536; plusieurs hommes d'armes des ordonnances du roi en 1555 et 1576; un consul de la ville d'Auterive en 1585; un juge mage de Carcassonne, en 1555 un contrôleur général des tailles du diocèse d'Alby en 1668; un contrôleur général des finances du bureau de Toulouse en 1657; un exempt, premier archer héréditaire du prévôt des maréchaux de France, en 1650; un président trésorier général des finances en Languedoc, commissaire du roi pour les affaires de la province, envoyé aux états du Languedoc en 1732 et 1766; un chevalier de Malte, officiers au régiment de la vieille marine, en 1765; un capitaine de cavalerie, chevalier de Saint Louis, puis inspecteur des postes en 1789, et présenté, pour être syndic général de la sénéchaussée de Carcassonne, en la même année; un contrôleur des dépenses de la juridiction de Consuls de Toulouse en 1716; un conseiller avocat du roi siège présidial de Carcassonne en 1712; un greffier, garde de archives du Parlement, en 1766; un avocat du roi à Carcassonne en 1783; un consul de la ville de Saissac en 1747; un député à l'Assemblée nationale pour la sénéchaussée de Carcassonne en 1789; et enfin, deux chevaliers de Legion d'honneur en 1839 et 1848."

‡ The copies of the Benezet Memorial give this *Cauvisson*, but no such name appears in the *Gazetteers*. It has been shown that one branch of the family was from Carcassonne, in Languedoc.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

This memorial,* as it is generally called, with its continuation by his son John Stephen Benezet, has been frequently copied, and all, or parts of it, are to be found in different branches of the family. The old manuscript was much the worse for time and wear when the copy which is given in the appendix to this volume was made some forty years since. In many places it could not be deciphered, and further difficulty was made by the old French spelling.

The record shows Jean Benezet to have had at least two brothers:

4. **Antoine Benezet³**, who was present at the baptism of his nephew John Stephen, in 1683, at Abbeville, France.
5. **Jean Baptiste Benezet³**, merchant of Dunkirk, godfather, by proxy, at the baptism of his niece Marianne, in 1712, at St. Quentin, France.

The memorial states that on the 16th of August 1682 [Louis] Jean Benezet married Marie Madelaine Testart, daughter of M. Pierre Testart and his wife Rachel Crommelin, deceased, of the city of St. Quentin.

To each record is added a pious invocation; in this case,—“May God by his grace give us joy.”

[Louis] Jean Benezet died August 15, 1710, at Abbeville, France, of apoplexy, “to the great affliction of his children and universally regretted by his relatives and friends. He was a model to his family of virtue, probity, and the fear of God.”

Marie Madelaine, wife of Jean Benezet, died September 7, 1692, shortly after the birth of her son Pierre Testart. Her husband writes in the record, she died “to the great regret of her family and the great affliction of myself.” Her “illness was of only fifteen days. She has always been resigned to the will of God and gave testimony to her faith in Jesus Christ at the moment of her death.”

Children of Jean and Marie Madelaine Benezet:

6. **Jean Estienne Benezet⁴**, born June 22, 1683; married Judith de la Mejanelle.
7. **Pierre Benezet⁴**, born June 24, 1684; died August 2, 1686.
8. **Jaques Benezet⁴**, born October 5, 1685; married Françoise Elizabeth Fon-nereau.
9. **Jean Jacques Benezet⁴**, born December 21, 1686.
10. **Cyrus Benezet⁴**, born January 5, 1688.
11. **Madelaine Marguerite Benezet⁴**, born March 5, 1689; married — de Brissac.
12. **Milizior Benezet⁴**, born November 2, 1690; died November 2, 1702.
13. **Pierre Testart Benezet⁴**, born August 23, 1692; married Susanne —.

6. **Jean Estienne or John Stephen Benezet⁴** (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born June 22, 1683; baptized the 25th of the same month by the minister, M. Maillard, by permission of the magistrate in his father's house at Abbeville, France; presented at baptism by his uncle Antoine Benezet, in place of the

* The writer of the memorial calls himself Jean Benezet, and his son gives him the same name, but he is known among his descendants as Louis Jean Benezet. A portrait of Louis Jean Benezet, dated 1685, is owned by the estate of James W. Latimer, York, Pennsylvania.



LOUIS JEAN BENEZET

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

grandfather, Estienne Benezet, and by Demoiselle Catherine Bannirssage, in place of Madame Testart, step-mother of the child's mother. With this record of their first-born is the prayer, "May God bless him and give us joy in him."

He died in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1751.

The family record* begun by Jean Benezet was continued by his son John Stephen, who notes, first, his father's death and then his own marriage.

"On Tuesday, 29 October, 1709, I Jean Estienne Benezet married in the parish of St. Eustache in Paris, by Rev. James Saurin, Judith Dela Mejanelle, daughter of Mr. Leon Dela Mejanelle, linen-merchant at St. Quentin, and of madame Judith Lienrard, his wife, living at present in — Street, Paris. May God by his goodness extend his blessing over our marriage, and give us grace to pass in peace and union the days which it may please his divine providence to accord to us on this earth."

In the sketch of Anthony Benezet in the "Bullétin Historique et Littéraire," June 15, 1875, printed in Paris, the statement is made that "the revocation of the edict of Nantes did not at first affect Jean Estienne de Benezet; he was probably protected by the superintendant of finances in recollection of services which his father † had rendered in his administration, and it was only in 1715 that his goods were confiscated and he found himself obliged to flee a country in which he could not live without giving up his religion and lying to his conscience."

The sketch by Roberts Vaux ("Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet") gives the same impression,—viz., that the flight of the family was after the confiscation of their property.

In the family record there is but this short note in reference to the matter:

"God has put it into our hearts to leave France and retire to a Protestant country where we may freely profess our holy religion, and we set out from St. Quentin with our two children, the 3d of February, 1715, and are happily arrived at Rotterdam the 15th of the same month."

A memorial of Elizabeth Horsfield, written by her grandchildren after her death, doubtless from the account of the flight which they had heard from her lips, puts the matter rather differently. "John Stephen Benezet, seeing the imminent danger to which his family were exposed if they remained in France, determined to leave his native country and seek refuge in Holland, although he knew that his removal would be the cause of the confiscation of his property, and of course only effected at the risk of his life."

Both Mr. Vaux and the account in the "Bullétin Historique" give the following story of the escape which is here quoted from the Horsfield Memorial:

"To accomplish this purpose, he [John Stephen Benezet] secured the services of a young man, upon whose attachment he could rely to accompany him beyond one of the military outposts which then skirted the frontier of France.

* See Appendix for copy of the old French memorial.

† In this same article Jean Benezet is said to have been "receveur des traites" at Abbeville until 1687, and at St. Quentin from 1687 until 1710, and the name is given de Benezet.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

Nothing occurred to interrupt their progress until they approached the sentinel, when their adventurous friend, presenting himself before him, displayed in one hand an instrument of death, and tendering with the other a purse of money, said, 'take your choice, this is a worthy family flying from persecution, and they shall pass:' the guard accepted the gold, and their escape was safely accomplished."

In Rotterdam, a few days after their arrival, another child was born, whose short life was ended before the family again set out to find a new home. The record gives the entry, "The 22d August 1715 I set out from Rotterdam with my family to establish myself in England and the 26th of the same month we disembarked at Greenwich, where my family remained for one month while I try to find a house in London."

In England John Stephen Benezet engaged in business with considerable success, and while there formed friendships with those of the Moravian belief, with whom he was afterwards closely connected.

The Benezet memorial comes to an end with the death and burial of the youngest child of this pair.

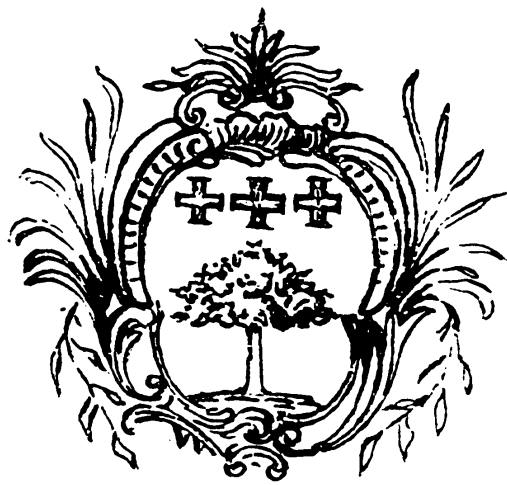
The next year, 1731, the family came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

By indenture of November 14, 1740, Edmund Wooley, carpenter, John Coats, brickmaker, John Howell, mariner, and William Price, carpenter, all of Philadelphia, conveyed a lot of ground one hundred and fifty by one hundred and ninety-eight feet to certain trustees. The deed recites that "a Considerable Number of Persons of different Denominations in Religion have united their Endeavours to Erect a large Building upon the Land above described . . . intending that the same shall be applied to the use of a Charity School for the instruction of Poor Children Gratis in Useful Literature and the knowledge of the Christian Religion and also that the same be used as a House of Public Worship," and it is agreed that the use of the same Building be under the direction "of the trustees to whom it is conveyed." "Which Trustees from time to time appoint fit and able School Masters and School Mistresses for the service of the said School and Introduce such Protestant Ministers to Preach the Gospel in the said House as they shall judge to be of sound Principles," etc.

The trustees were "Rev. Mr. George Whitefield in the Province of Georgia, clerk, William Seward, of London, Esqr., John Stephen Benezet of Philadelphia, merchant, Thomas Noble, of the City of New York, merchant, Samuel Hazard, of the City of New York, merchant, Robert Eastburn, of Philadelphia, blacksmith, James Read, of Philadelphia, Gentleman, Edward Evans, of Philadelphia, cordwainer, and Charles Brockden, of Philadelphia, gentleman." *

This building came to be known as "the New Building," and was transferred by its trustees in 1749 to the trustees of the Academy, who by the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 12, 1751, announce that on the 16th of the month a Free

* Philadelphia Deeds, Book I, 13, p. 104.



COAT OF ARMS ON OLD BENEZET SILVER

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

School will be opened under their care and direction "at the New Building for the instruction of poor children gratis in reading, writing, and arithmetic." The Academy afterwards became the College of Pennsylvania and eventually the University of Pennsylvania. (See Montgomery's "History of the University of Pennsylvania," page 118.)

One June 1, 1741, two tracts of land of five hundred acres each were sold by James and William Bingham to John Stephen Benezet. The land was in Bucks County, one tract being described as being on "Minakasi" Creek, which falls into the West Branch of the Delaware River, bounded by land of William Allen and Jeremiah Langhorne. The other tract joined this. The sum paid was £550.*

By another deed, bearing the same date, William and Margaret Allen conveyed to the same, five hundred acres adjoining the above, for which was paid £500.†

From 1735 to 1741 John Stephen Benezet resided in a large two story dwelling-house, standing back from the street on Second below Race Street, the garden of which extended back to Moravian Alley.

John Stephen Benezet, by deed of March 25, 1738, purchased of John and Katharine Neglee, two hundred acres of land in Philadelphia County for £165. The land joined that of Paul Hendricks and John Lukin.‡ It was doubtless in or just outside the limits of Germantown, to which place the Benezet family removed in or shortly before the year 1747. They were without doubt drawn thither by their interest in the Moravian Brethren.

Count Zinzendorf was the guest of John Stephen Benezet on his arrival in this country in 1741. Baron Walteville, Whitefield, and others stopped at his house.

In July, 1742, a weekly post and express was established between Philadelphia and Bethlehem, of which John Stephen Benezet managed the affairs at the Philadelphia end of the line.§

When a Moravian Congregation was organized in Philadelphia, in 1743, John Stephen Benezet was made treasurer. He withdrew from the congregation in 1747. In September, 1746, a Moravian boarding-school was opened in Germantown. It occupied John Bechtel's house, which was "next to Theobald Endt's and near John Stephen Benezet's house." Bechtel's house and lot were on the Main Street and not far from Market Square, and were offered by the owner for the use of the school. The school was discontinued in 1749.||

Both John Stephen Benezet and his wife are buried in the Germantown lower burying-ground (Hood's), where their tombstones may be seen. Mrs. Benezet died September 4, 1767, aged seventy-two years.

* Philadelphia Deeds, Book G, 9, p. 194.

† Ibid., p. 330.

‡ Ibid., Book G, 4, p. 454.

§ "Bethlehem Ferry," by J. W. Jordan, Penna. Magazine, vol. xxi. p. 104.

|| See sketch of John Bechtel, by John W. Jordan, Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. xix. pp. 138, 139.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

According to tradition, Judith de la Mejanelle was maid of honor at the court of Louis XVI. Her portrait* shows her to have been of great beauty.

WILL OF JOHN STEPHEN BENEZET.

"BE IT REMEMBERED the 10th day of November in the year of our Lord. one thousand seven hundred and fifty That I John Stephen Benezet, of Germantown in the County of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania Merchant being through the great goodness & mercy of God, in good bodily health and of sound and well disposing mind and memory Thanks be therefore humbly offered unto him for the same and all other his mercies & favors, and being mindful of my mortality have thought fit to settle my worldly affairs in the best manner I can, and therefore do make my last will and testament of and concerning my worldly estate (hereby revoking all other wills by me heretofore

* There are a number of portraits of Judith Benezet in existence, the owners of which differ in their opinions as to which is the original. One of these, finely executed, is owned by Mrs. William G. Porter, of Philadelphia. It bears on the back the date 1711 and the name of the artist, Nicholas Largéllière. The latter was born in Paris, October 10, 1656, and died there March 20, 1740. He was portrait painter to King James II. and his queen. This portrait was renovated about 1848, when owned by Mrs. Porter's father. Mrs. Porter (daughter of John Stephen Benezet and Sarah Rodman, and great-granddaughter of James Benezet and Ann Hasell) has also a portrait of John Stephen Benezet, much less finely executed, which they have always believed to be a copy.

Of the portrait of Judith Benezet, owned by Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland, of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, he writes as follows:

"In reference to the portrait of Judith Benezet which is in my possession, I desire to say that I am confident it is the original picture painted in Paris in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It has come down in my branch of the family from my ancestor, Daniel Benezet, who, with his brother, Anthony Benezet, were the executors of the estate of Judith (*née* Majanelle) Benezet, the wife of Jean Estienne Benezet. The portrait has been mentioned consecutively in all wills in a long succession of years. There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that the portrait is the original, as evidenced by a multitude of circumstances which I need not detail. It has been copied again and again. Copies of it were made during the lifetime of Daniel Benezet, and during the lifetime of my great-grandmother and grandmother, and copies of it have been made since it has been in my possession. I know of four or five copies which have the names of the men who copied them written on the back. The original is an unsigned portrait. A very poor copy existed in St. Paul in another branch of the family, which had the name of a French artist written on the back, and because the name of this French artist was written on the back of it the friends owning the portrait declared it was the original. Unfortunately, however, he was an artist who had lived subsequently to the death of the original of the picture. . . . This picture has since been destroyed in a fire. . . .

"I am under the impression that the original portrait of John Stephen Benezet is in the possession of Judge Latimer, of York, Pennsylvania. . . .

"I am positive that the picture I have is the original. The canvas on the back of the picture a few years ago had become with age utterly destroyed. In fact, the fibres had disintegrated to such an extent that nothing was left but the paint. It became necessary then to have the portrait re-backed, which was skilfully done. The fact that there is a brand new canvas on the back of the portrait, if not explained, might lead some wiseacre not conversant with the facts to decide that, in spite of the antique appearance of the painting, it is comparatively modern. The portrait I have has come to me straight away from Daniel Benezet, with positive information that it was the original. . . . You may write it down as an established fact, beyond controversy, that Daniel Benezet, who was the trusted son and adviser in all things of his aged mother, and the executor of her estate, received this portrait from her hands. From him it passed to his favorite daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joseph Horsfield. . . . From Elizabeth Horsfield the portrait passed to her daughter, my grandmother, and then to my mother, the only child, and she during her lifetime gave it to me."

As mentioned above, a copy of Dr. Holland's portrait of Judith Benezet is owned by the estate of J. W. Latimer, of York, Pennsylvania.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

made) In manner following that is to say FIRST it is my will and mind that all my just debts and funeral expenses be duly paid. And whereas my children, namely Anthony, James, Philip, Daniel, Judith, Mariana and Susanna are married all but the said Philip and all of them settled in the World I having done for each of them according to my ability to the best of my judgment. Now I do release unto each of my said children all debts and demands by any of them due unto me Except such debts as each of my said sons owe me by bond or specialties and I do give unto each of them my said children one shilling a piece & no more if the same shall be demanded of my Executrix within twelve months next after my decease for and in lieu of their Expectancy out of my estate and as for & concerning the bonds and specialties aforesaid and all and singular other my bonds, specialties and Debts and all and singular the rest and residue of my monies, Plate Household furniture, Goods, Chattels and Effects whatsoever or wheresoever I do give and bequeath the same unto my dear and loving Wife Judith. Moreover I do give and devise unto her my said Wife Judith all and singular my lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever or wheresoever together with their appurtenances. To Hold to her my said Wife Judith her heirs and assigns forever. Which Legacies and devises unto my said dear wife I do hereby make and give unto her as and for a compensation for the fortune she brought me upon our intermarriage and for and towards the performance and fulfilling, (it being all I can do in my present situation and circumstances for her), of any marriage settlements promise Contract or agreement to or with her my said wife or to or with any other person or persons in Trust for her or for her use, benefit or advantage, And I do nominate and appoint my said dear wife Judith to be the sole Executrix of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I, the said John Stephen Benezet, have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written

(Signed) "J. STEPHEN BENEZET" [SEAL]

Witnesses: Christopher Sower, Sr., John Adam Gruber, and Christopher Sower, Jr.

The will was probated May 20, 1751.*

WILL OF JUDITH BENEZET.

"BE IT REMEMBERED that I Judith Benezet of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania Widow being in good health and of sound mind & Memory blessed be God but sensible of my mortality do make this my last will and testament in manner following viz

"FIRST it is my will that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be duly paid & satisfied & I order & direct my executors herein after named or the survivor of them or the executors or administrators of such survivor to grant Bargain sell convey and dispose of all my estate both real and personal as soon

* Philadelphia Wills, Book I, p. 403.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

as possible next after my decease and for that end & purpose to sign seal execute and deliver all such deeds, conveyances or assurances, necessary in the law and after paying of my debts and deducting fifty pounds which I give to my Executors hereafter named in special trust for to be distributed in the fall of the year & Winter next after my decease to the poor Especially French and other Strangers. I give and bequeath the rest, residue and remainder or overplus of all the Monies arising by such sale or sales in Manner following to say. To each of my four sons, to wit: Anthony Benezet, James Benezet, Philip Benezet, & Daniel Benezet, I give one full and equal seventh part thereof, and the three other seventh parts or residue thereof I give and bequeath unto my two sons Anthony Benezet & Daniel Benezet, their Executors & administrators upon special trust & confidence nevertheless and to and for the uses intents and purposes herein after mentioned limited and declared, and to and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever that is to say. In trust to put and place out the same three seventh parts upon interest at the Risque of the Legatees and one third part of such interest to pay yearly into the hands of my daughter Judith Otto, one other third part of such interest to pay yearly into the hands of my daughter Mary Ann Lischey, and the other third part of such Interest to pay yearly into the hands of my daughter Susanna Pyrleus during the term of their several natural lives and not to pay the said interest into the hands of any other person. My said daughters respective receipts only not withstanding their present or any future covertures shall from time to time be good and sufficient discharges in the law for such interest money and upon this further trust and confidence that as my said three daughters shall respectively happen to depart this life. They my said trustees and the survivor of them and the Executors and administrators of such survivor shall stand possessed of the said three seventh parts to the uses following to wit: One seventh part thereof to the use of the Child and Children of my said daughter Judith which shall be living at the time of her decease; one other seventh part thereof to the use of the child or children of my said daughter Mary Ann which shall be living at the time of her decease, and the other seventh part thereof to the use of the Child & children of my said daughter Susanna which shall be living at the time of her decease. If such child or children of my said daughters respectively shall attain the ages following vizt: the boys twenty one and the girls eighteen, and in the meantime the principal to be kept at interest for their benefit, and the interest to go to their maintenance, support and Education. And upon this further trust & confidence, that in case any or either of my said daughters shall happen to die leaving no child or children, or if such child or children of either of my said daughters shall all die under their respective ages aforesaid, then that they my said Trustees and the survivor of them and the executors and administrators of such survivor shall stand possessed of the part and share of such of my said daughters or their childrens dying so of, and in my said estate to and for the use and benefit of my said four sons and my surviving daughters part & share alike, my surviving daughters part to remain as aforesaid for their use during life in my said



MRS. JOHN STEPHEN BENZET
(JUDITH DE LA MEJANELLE)

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trustees Hands, after their decease to the use of their children upon the conditions and under the same limitations above expressed concerning the three seventh parts aforesaid. And I nominate and appoint my said two sons Anthony Benezet, and Daniel Benezet to be the Executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made and do declare this only to be my last will and testament In witness whereof I the said Judith Benezet, the Testatrix have hereunto set my hand and seal the eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four.

(Signed) "JUDITH BENEZET." [SEAL]

Witnesses: John Drinker, John Wilson, Jos. Alicocke.

The will was probated Philadelphia, September 26, 1765.*

Children of John Stephen and Judith Benezet:

14. Marie Madelaine Judith Benezet², born November 1, 1710; died January 27, 1786; married (1) David Bruce; (2) Dr. John F. Otto.
15. Marianne Benezet², born February 26, 1712; died May 12, 1712.
16. Anthony Benezet², born January 31, 1713; died May 3, 1784; married Joyce Marriott.
17. Susanne Benezet², born February 29, 1715; died May 20, 1715.
18. Marianne Benezet², born July 7, 1716; married Jacob Lischy.
19. Susanne Benezet², born July 22, 1717; died October 8, 1779; married John Christopher Pyrlaeus.
20. Pierre Benezet², born May 6, 1719; died May 23, 1719.
21. James Benezet², born August 26, 1721; died May 16, 1794; married Ann Hasell.
22. Philip Benezet², born November 6, 1722; married Sarah Ayries.
23. Daniel Benezet², born December 26, 1723; died April 24, 1797; married Elizabeth North.
24. Madelaine Benezet², born January 15, 1724/5; died January 12, 1726/7.
25. Gertrude Benezet², born March 5, 1726/7; died May 28, 1728.
26. Jean Benezet², born February 6, 1727/8; died February 10, 1727/8.
27. Elizabeth Benezet², born June 12, 1730; died December 23, 1730.

7. Pierre Benezet⁴ (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Abbeville, June 24, 1684; baptized July 2, 1684, at Neuville, by the minister M. Maillard; presented by M. Pierre Testart, his grandfather, and by Madame Marie Madelaine Crommelin, wife of M. Isaac Testart, merchant, of London. He died August 2, 1686, and was interred the next day in the Church of St. Jacques, in the city of Abbeville.

8. Jacques Benezet⁴ † (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Abbeville, October 5, 1685; baptized October 6, 1685, in his father's house, by the minister

* Philadelphia Wills, Book N, p. 411.

† The "French Protestant Exiles" (vol. ii. p. 42), gives the following items in regard to the Benezet name in England: Jacques Benezet (born 1685), married Elizabeth Françoise, daughter of Claude Fonnereau, Esq., of Christ Church Park in Suffolk (as appears from his father-in-law's will, proved April 17, 1740). The annotator of the Countess of Huntingdon's life says, as to James Benezet:

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

M. Ranliz, by permission of the mayor of the city; in the presence of M. Nicholas Dausel, presented by M. Jacques de la Guise, banker of Paris, and Madame Marie Robelin, wife of M. Isaac Caurobay, agent for the manufacture of cloth.

He married, and later on appears as a merchant in London, where he was godfather for his nephew Jacques in 1721, and his wife Françoise Elizabeth was godmother for his niece Elizabeth in 1730, both of whom were children of John Stephen Benezet.

9. **Jean Jacques Benezet**⁴ (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Abbeville, December 21, 1686; baptized the 26th of the same month, in the church of St. Jacques, by the curate; presented by M. Jacques Demons, as proxy for M. Armand, and Dame Catharine Elizabeth de Viellebrun, wife of M. Jacques Demons.

10. **Cyrus Benezet**⁴ (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Abbeville, January 5, 1688; baptized in the same month, in the Church of St. Jacques, by the curate, M. Darsen; presented by M. Bonner, as proxy for the child's uncle, M. Cyrus Testart, merchant of St. Quentin.

11. **Madelaine Marguerite Benezet**⁴ (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born March 5, 1689; baptized the next day, at the Church of St. Catharine, in the parish of St. Quentin, by the curate, M. Huet; presented by M. Cyrus Testart, the mother's brother, by proxy for Jean Baptiste Benezet, of Dunkirk, the father's brother, and by Miss Marguerite — de Valmand; named for her mother and grandmother. She married — de Brissac.

12. **Milizior Benezet**⁴ (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born doubtless at St. Quentin, November 2, 1690; baptized on the 12th of the same month, in the Church of St. Catharine, St. Quentin, by M. Huet, curate of the parish. The record is here so imperfect that the names of the sponsors cannot be made out. One can only gather that the child was named for "his Godfather, Milizior." He died November 2, 1702, in Paris, of a protracted fever, and was buried in a cemetery of St. —, in the faubourg St. Germain.

13. **Pierre Testart Benezet**⁴ (Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at St. Quentin, August 23, 1692; baptized the next day by M. Huet, curate of the parish, and named Pierre for his grandfather M. Testart, who was living at that time in Harlem.

Susanne, wife of Pierre Benezet, merchant of Amsterdam, was godmother, by proxy, for her husband's niece Gertrude, baptized in 1727 in London.

"His descendant, the late Major Benezet, was a resident of Margate for many years, where he acquired considerable property, a great part of the new town having been built on land belonging to him. The name is now (1841) nearly extinct [in Margate], only one person remaining,—an old bachelor upwards of seventy years of age."

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

14. **Judith Benezet**⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at St. Quentin, France, November 1, 1710; baptized the next day, in the Church of St. Catharine, by the curate, M. Huet (under the name of Marie Madelaine Judith); presented by Sr. Jean Le Riche, proxy for M. Cyprian Testart, and by the wife of Sr. Banard, for Madame de la Mejanelle. She died January 27, 1786, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

She married (1), July 10, 1742, David Bruce, from Edinburgh Scotland, who came to this country with Count Zinzendorf in the autumn of 1741. He had before that time labored as a Moravian minister in destitute English neighborhoods. In 1749 he was sent to the Indian Mission in Dutchess County, New York, and died there in July of that year.

Judith, widow of David Bruce, married (2), June 25, 1750, Dr. John Frederick Otto.*

Children of David and Judith Bruce:

28. **John David Bruce**⁶, born May 5, 1745.

29. **John Stephen Bruce**⁶, born November 9, 1748.

15. **Marianne Benezet**⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born February 26, 1712, at St. Quentin, France; baptized the same day, in the Church of St. Catharine, by the curate, M. Drassen; presented by Theodore Galampoix as proxy for M. Jean Baptiste Benezet, merchant of Dunkirk, and by Madelaine Miché, in place of Madame Marianne Lienrard, wife of M. Ragenneau De la Chenays, merchant, of Paris. She died May 12, 1712, and was buried the next day in the Church of St. Catharine at St. Quentin.

16. **Anthony Benezet**⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born January 31, 1713, at St. Quentin, France; baptized the next day in the Church of St. Catharine, at St. Quentin, by the curé, M. Drassen (or Frassen), and presented by Sr. Pierre Cretel, as proxy for M. Antoine Benezet Darsellon (or Dartillon), of Dunkerque, and by Anne Lescne (or Létuvé), in place of Madame Charlotte Lienrard (or Lieunard), wife of M. Pierre Valmalette, merchant, of Paris. To the record of his birth his father adds, "May God bless him and cause him to believe in His grace."

Anthony Benezet died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1784. He married, 3 mo. 13, 1736, at Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, Joyce Marriott, daughter of Samuel and Mary, and granddaughter of Isaac and Joyce (Olive) Marriott, "a woman of exemplary piety." She died July 8, 1786, in Philadelphia.

While the Benezet family were living in Great Britain Anthony Benezet "received an education that was deemed sufficient to qualify him for merchantile business, to acquire a knowledge of which his father placed him with one of

* Records of Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ix. pp. 110, 111.)

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the most respectable traders of the metropolis. In this situation he did not long continue, declining, from motives of a religious nature, to be occupied in the enterprises of commerce. Having chosen a mechanical business, he engaged himself with a cooper, but it proved to be an employment too laborious for his youthful and naturally delicate frame." When about fourteen years of age he was united with the religious society of Friends. He was eighteen years old when he came to Philadelphia with his parents.

Three years after his marriage he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he was engaged in business, which not proving successful, he returned after a few months to Philadelphia.

In his twenty-sixth year he believed it to be most consistent with his duty to become a teacher. He was at first so employed in Germantown, near Philadelphia, where he spent part of his spare time as proof-reader for a printer near whom he lived. In 1742 he left Germantown and accepted a position in the Penn Charter School.

In 1755 he established a school on his own account for the instruction of girls, and soon was intrusted with the education of the daughters of the most affluent and respectable inhabitants of the city. He endeared himself to his pupils "by the exercise of an uncommon degree of religious care, and such was the urbanity of his manners and the lenity of his government, that the character of tutor was lost in an indulgence more unlimited than even paternal fondness is apt to dispense."

Much of Anthony Benezet's attention was devoted to the abolition of the slave-trade. He was an advocate of the emancipation and education of the colored population, opening for that purpose an evening school.

During the Revolutionary War and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army he was active in alleviating the sufferings of prisoners.

He published tracts which were gratuitously distributed throughout the country, the most important being "A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, in a Short Representation of the Calamitous State of the Enslaved Negroes in the British Dominion" (Philadelphia, 1767); "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave-Trade" (1772); "Observations on the Indian Natives of this Continent" (1784); "A Short Account of the Society of Friends" (1780); and "Dissertation on the Christian Religion" (1782).

Anthony Benezet died without issue. His will, signed March 4, 1784, was proved May 19, 1784 (Book Q, p. 482). The obituary notices of Anthony and Joyce Benezet, from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, are as follows:

May 12, 1784. "On Monday night the third instant, after a short illness, departed this life, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, Mr. Anthony Benezet, one of the people called Quakers. His catholicism in religion, his universal philanthropy, his unwearied acts of benevolence, endeared him to all who knew him. He was kind without reserve, courteous without deceit, and charitable without ostentation. The fertile bosom of the poor, which yields an hundred

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fold, was the receptacle of his annual income. He industriously labored throughout a long and most useful life, to advance the best interests of mankind, in an humble and private sphere. For some years past he devoted his attention considerably to the education of Negro and Mulattoe children, from a desire that they might hereafter prove useful members of society, and worthy of that freedom to which the humane and righteous law of this commonwealth, passed in 1780, has restored them, and to this use we understand he has given all his property (above £2000) after providing for his ancient and feeble widow."

July 19, 1786. "On Saturday, the 8th instant, died in the seventy-second year of her age, Mrs. Joyce Benezet, relict of Mr. Anthony Benezet; and on Sunday evening her remains were interred in the Friends' Burial-ground attended by a large and respectable number of citizens. A few days before her death she was struck with the palsy, and remained in a state of apathy until she died. She was pious and benevolent, and, as she passed along the decline of life, 'meek resignation gently stop'd away.' Mr. Benezet, who died about two years since, in his last will, bequeathed the annual income of his whole estate, forever (after the decease of his wife), for the instruction and education of Negro and Mulatto children. In the humble and obscure vocation of teaching these children he spent several years of his life from a desire to make them useful members of society.

"Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride
And ev'n his failings leaned to virtue's side;
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt for all.
And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the skies,
He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.'"*

17. Susanne Benezet⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Rotterdam, February 29, 1715; baptized March 1, 1715, in the Walonne Church of Rotterdam, by the minister, M. Superville; presented by her father, in place of his brother Jacques Benezet, and by her mother's sister, Jeanne de la Mejanelle, who had doubtless accompanied them in their flight.

One may judge their gratitude for their escape from France by the entry, "Praise be to God that this child has been baptized within a Protestant Church."

Susanne Benezet died, according to our copy of the record, on May 20, 1716, and was interred in the Walonne Church, at Rotterdam. This is undoubtedly an error in transcribing, and should read 1715, as the family left for London in August of that year.

* See "Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet," by Roberts Vaux, Philadelphia, 1817; "Anthony Benezet from the Original Memoir, Revised with Additions by Wilson Armestead," Philadelphia, 1859; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography; *Bulletin Historique et Littéraire*, second series, 6 June, 1875.

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18. **Marianne Benezet**⁶ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born July 7, 1716 (at London?); baptized, on the 11th of the same month, by M. Ducrocq, minister of the churches of Savoye and of the Grecs; presented by M. Frederick Pigou, merchant of London, and by her aunt Mlle. Marianne de la Mejanelle. She married, September 17, 1742,* Jacob Lischy.

Jacob Lischy, from Mülhausen, Switzerland, arrived in Philadelphia in the snow "Catharine," and was qualified May 28, 1742,† having been sent out as a member of the first Moravian colony to Pennsylvania. He labored within the present limits of the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Chester, York, and Lebanon. In 1747 his connection with the Moravians was severed. He died on his farm on the Codorus, and lies buried not far from Wolff's Church.‡

Child of Jacob and Marianne Lischy:

30. **Anna Maria Lischy**⁴, born at Ephrata, November 10, 1743.

19. **Susanne Benezet**⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born July 22, 1717, at Wandsworth, England; baptized the 24th of the same month, in the French Church, by the minister, M. Delaroque; presented by M. Pierre Valmalette, merchant of Paris, and by her aunt Susanne de la Mejanelle; died at Hernhut, Saxony, October 8, 1779.

She married, July 10, 1742, § John Christopher Pyrlaeus, "the Mohawk scholar," who was born at Pausa, Voigtland, in 1713. He studied for the ministry at the University of Leipzig between 1733 and 1738. While there he joined the Moravians, and accepted an appointment as missionary. He reached Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1740, was ordained to the ministry, and served as missionary to the Indians until 1751. In November of that year he and his wife sailed for England, where he labored until 1770, when they left for Germany. He died at Hernhut, Saxony, May 28, 1785.

Children of John Christopher and Susanne Pyrlaeus:

- 31. **Mary Pyrlaeus**⁶, born January 6, 1746; died November 29, 1821; unmarried.
- 32. **John Christopher Pyrlaeus**⁶, born April 20, 1748; died January 22, 1808; married —.
- 33. **Benigna Charity Pyrlaeus**⁶, born October 16, 1750; died September 29, 1829; unmarried.

20. **Pierre Benezet**⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at London, England, May 6, 1719; baptized May 10, 1719, by Mr. Brown, reader of the English Church of Wandsworth; presented by M. Pierre Ribot, proxy

* Records of Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

† Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xvii. p. 227.

‡ Penna. Magazine, vol. ix. p. 113; Gibson's History of York County.

§ Records of Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Penna. Archives, second series, vol. viii. p. 110.

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for the child's uncle, Pierre Benezet, also by M. Pierre Simond and by Madame Ribot, in place of the child's aunt, Mrs. Debrissac (de Brissac). He died May 23, 1719, and was buried in the cemetery of the French Church at Wandsworth.

21. **James (Jacques) Benezet⁵** (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born August 26, 1721; baptized September 9, of the same year, by Mr. King, English minister of the parish of Chelsey; presented by his uncle Jacques Benezet, by M. Jacques Pierre Dumonstre, and by Mlle. Anne Miré; died May 16, 1794, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

James Benezet married, June 5, 1747, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Ann Hasell, who died after August 14, 1809. She was the daughter of Samuel and Ann (Bulkley) Hasell.*

James Benezet was probably living in Philadelphia in 1760 and 1761, when his sons Samuel and Stephen were entered as scholars in the Academy of Philadelphia;† and in 1765, when he signed the Non-Importation Agreement.‡ He removed to Bensalem, Bucks County, where he took an active part in affairs at the time of the Revolutionary War. In 1775 he was a private in the Bensalem Company of Associators;§ was a member of the Bucks County Committee in 1775 and 1776;|| and was one of the commissioners to collect clothing in 1777.¶

On March 31, 1777, military stores were issued to *Major* James Benezet for seventy-three privates.**

He received the appointment of Prothonotary and Clerk of Common Pleas in 1777 and served until 1787, when he resigned.††

Children of James and Ann Benezet:

34. **Samuel Benezet⁶**, †† died May 4, 1805; married Catherine Severn.

35. **John Stephen Benezet⁶**, a private in the company of John Jarvis, Bucks County Associators, August 9, 1775; died unmarried.

* Samuel Hasell "was born in Barbadoes in 1691. He came to Philadelphia about 1715, and, engaging in mercantile business, acquired considerable estate. He was elected a Common Councillor of the city, October 2, 1728; alderman, October 7, 1729; and mayor three times, 1731, 1732, 1740. He acted as treasurer of the City Corporation for many years, and was also one of the county justices. He was called to the Provincial Council October 9, 1728, and in 1731 qualified as a master in chancery of the Governor's High Court, founded in 1720, but abolished in 1735. He was for many years a vestryman of Christ Church, and at one time Warden. . . ."

"Hasell died at Philadelphia June 13, 1751, and was buried in Christ Church ground. . . . The Councillor married, about 1718, Ann, only daughter of Samuel Bulkley by his wife Ann Jones. The parents were Friends, and, Samuel Bulkley dying when his daughter was quite young, the mother became the second wife of Joseph Growdon, an early Councillor." (Keith's Provincial Councillors, p. 208.)

† Montgomery's History of the University of Pennsylvania, p. 532.

‡ Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 273.

§ Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xiv. p. 145.

|| Ibid., vol. xv. pp. 353, 357, 360-362.

¶ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 619.

** Ibid., vol. i. p. 719.

†† Ibid., vol. iii. p. 639; Colonial Records.

†† 34. **Samuel Benezet⁶**, son of James and Ann, was commissioned captain in the Bucks County Associators, January 1, 1776; promoted to major of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, February 14,

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36. Anne Benezet⁴, born July 5, 1751; died about 1828; unmarried.
37. Jane Benezet⁴, born December 9, 1752; died March, 1838; unmarried.
38. James Benezet⁴, born September 23, 1754; buried in Christ Church, November 20, 1760.
39. Susan Benezet⁴, died young; buried in Christ Church, June 24, 1758.

22. Philip Benezet⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at London, England, November 6, 1722; baptized the 12th of the same month, by M. De Tacher, minister of the Church of Françoise du Quarré, in Berwick Street; presented by his uncle Philip Devisne and by his sister Judith; died October 13, 1791; buried in the graveyard of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Philip Benezet married, June 5, 1766, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sarah Ayries.

Philip Benezet was ensign of the Company of Captain John Ross, Philadelphia Regiment, 1747,* at the time of the French and Indian disturbances, and was a signer of the Non-Importation Agreement, 1765. † In 1788 he was Warden of the Port of Philadelphia. ‡

Children of Philip and Sarah Benezet:

40. Charlotte Benezet⁴, born November 12, 1767; buried August 24, 1768.
41. Mary Benezet⁴, died without issue; married, January 5, 1803, Samuel Chandler, at St. James's Church, Perkiomen.

23. Daniel Benezet⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at London, England, December 26, 1723; baptized January 5, 1723/4, by M. De Tacher, minister of the Church of Françoise du Quarré; presented by M. Daniel Chamier, his uncle, and by his sister Judith, in place of Madame Gertrude Testart, widow of M. Pierre Testart, of Amsterdam. To this record

1777, ranking from June 6, 1776; resigned on or before August 27, 1778 (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. x. pp. 147, 567). He was appointed justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Bucks County, September 3, 1783, and was reappointed the following year (Col. Records of Pennsylvania, vol. xiv. p. 198). On September 12, 1787, he succeeded his father as prothonotary, which office he continued to hold for several years (Col. Records of Pennsylvania, vol. xv. pp. 271, 441; vol. xvi. p. 83).

Children of Samuel and Catherine Benezet:

- i. Anne Benezet⁷, died aged 19.
- ii. Elizabeth Benezet⁷, died 1845; unmarried.
- iii. James Benezet⁷, died aged 16.
- iv. Hasell Benezet⁷, died July 22, 1813; unmarried.
- v. Susan Benezet⁷, buried December 5, 1813; married, July 24, 1810, James Beers.
- vi. Samuel Benezet, M.D.⁷, died without issue, December 24, 1812.
- vii. John Stephen Benezet⁷, died 1869; married, April 10, 1817, Sarah Rodman.
- viii. Anthony Benezet⁷, surgeon in the war of 1812; married Hannah G. Vandegrift.
- ix. Daniel Benezet⁷, born about 1792; died March 4, 1817; unmarried.
- x. Anne Hasell Benezet⁷, died December 17, 1839.
- xi. Jane Benezet⁷, died 1871; unmarried.

* Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ii. p. 502.

† Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 273.

‡ Penna. Archives, second series, vol. iii. p. 608.

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his father added, "May God pour on this child his greatest blessings and make him a believer by his grace." He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1797.

Daniel Benezet married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, April 24, 1745,* Elizabeth North, who died April 25, 1797; daughter of Joshua and Sarah (White) North.

On January 1, 1756, Daniel Benezet was appointed† by Council one of the signers of paper currency. In the same year he joined Captain John Kidd's Independent Company of Foot of Philadelphia.‡ In 1757 he became a member of the Common Council of the city, and served almost continuously until 1776,§ and probably after that time. In 1759 he was made an alderman,|| and in 1761 and 1764 was appointed a justice of the peace¶ for Philadelphia County. He, as well as his brothers James and Philip, signed the Non-Importation Agreement in 1765.** He was elected a member of the First City Troop in May, 1781, and was made an Honorary Member of the same on September 10, 1787.††

Daniel Benezet died at his home on Arch Street, Philadelphia, April 24, 1797, aged seventy-three years and three months. His wife died the next day, aged seventy-six years and eight months.‡‡

Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel Benezet were granted in Philadelphia, on May 9, 1797, to Sarah Bartow, Anthony Benezet, and George Willing, §§ and on July 10, 1797, in Gloucester County, New Jersey, to Daniel Benezet. |||

The inventory included silver plate amounting to £133 11s. 6d., three watches, one of them a repeater (this fell to the share of his son Daniel and was valued at £10), a family chariot, high chariot, etc., and amounted to £6509 18s. 7d.

In the settlement, dated March 15, 1799, made by Anthony Benezet, whose portion does not appear, the other heirs received among other things:

	£	s.	d.
Sarah Bartow, 2 Family Pictures, Silver Plate, valued at.....	38	11	4½
Elizabeth Horsfield, 1 Family Picture, Silver Plate, valued at..	25	8	6
Maria Willing, Silver Plate.....	30	8	7

* Penna. Archives, vol. viii. p. 18.

† Historical Sketches of Paper Currency, vol. i. p. 40.

‡ Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ii. p. 524.

§ Minutes of Common Council of Philadelphia.

|| Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ix. p. 736.

¶ Ibid., pp. 710, 711.

** Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 273.

†† History of the First City Troop, pp. 172, 179. The date of his death is given, proving it to have been Daniel Benezet, Sr., who belonged to the Troop, while the reference to the service of his son Daniel, as lieutenant of the Artillery, distinctly states that it was Daniel Benezet, Jr. (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xiii. pp. 740, 760.)

‡‡ Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, April 28, 1797.

§§ Philadelphia Administrations, Book H, p. 267.

||| New Jersey Wills, Book 37, p. 105.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

	£	s.	d.
Joseph and Mary Pilmore, Silver Plate.....	29	19	3
Daniel Benezet, Silver Plate.....	29	9	2

The final account, rendered May 22, 1799, amounted to £13,838 6s. 15½d.*

Children of Daniel and Elizabeth Benezet: †

42. **Sarah Benezet¹**, born February 23, 1746; died July 14, 1818; married Thomas Bartow.
43. **John Stephen Benezet¹**, born June 21, 1749; married Hannah Bingham.
44. **Anthony Benezet¹**, born August 21, 1751; died June 8, 1818; married (1) Catharine Graff; (2) Peggy Mayer; (3) Mary Engle.
45. **Elizabeth Benezet¹**, born September 29, 1754; died September 9, 1834; married Joseph Horsfield.
46. **Mary Benezet¹**, born December 20, 1755; died July 1, 1808; married (1) Joseph Wood; (2) Rev. Joseph Pilmore.
47. **Judah (Judith?) Benezet¹**, baptized July 28, 1758.
48. **Daniel Benezet¹**, born February 18, 1760; died without issue, 1798; married Roxanna —.
49. **William Benezet¹**, died November 17, 1753. No further record.
50. **A daughter¹**, died February 18, 1759. No further record.

24. **Madelaine Benezet⁵** (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at London, January 15, 1724/5; baptized 21st of same month by M. De Tacher, minister of the Church of Françoise du Quarré; presented by M. Alexandre Desfourneaux and by Madame Susanne Simond, wife of M. Pierre Simond. She died January 12, 1726/7, and was buried in the cemetery in Poland Street, belonging to the parish of St. James.

25. **Gertrude Benezet⁵** (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at London, England, March 5, 1726/7; baptized on the 15th of the same month, in her father's house, by M. De Tacher, minister of the Church of Françoise du Quarré; presented by M. Elbort Testart, and by his sister Judith, in place of her aunt, Susanne Benezet, wife of M. Pierre Benezet, merchant of Amsterdam. She died March 28, 1728, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Martin in the Fields.

26. **Jean Benezet⁵** (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at London, England, February 6, 1727/8; baptized the same day, by M. Prelleur, a French minister living at Hoxton; presented by his brother Anthony and sister Marianne. He died February 10, 1727/8, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Leonard in Shoreditch.

* Administration Files, Philadelphia, office of Recorder of Wills.

† Records of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

27. Elizabeth Benezet⁵ (John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born June 12, 1730; baptized the 20th of the same month by M. Prelleur, a French minister living at Hoxton; presented by her father in place of M. De Brissac, of St. Quentin, France, and by Françoise Elizabeth Benezet, wife of M. James Benezet, of London (the child's uncle). She died December 23, 1730, and was buried in the cemetery of the Church of St. Leonard in Shoreditch.

42. Sarah Benezet⁶ (Daniel⁵, John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Philadelphia. February 23, 1746; died July 14, 1818; married, June 30, 1768, Thomas Bartow.*

43. John Stephen Benezet⁶ † (Daniel⁵, John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, October 26, 1775, Hannah Bingham, born March 26, 1754; died December 16, 1815; daughter of William and Mary (Stamper) Bingham. She married (2), November 26, 1873, Rev. Robert Blackwell. ‡

John Benezet was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia, December 22, 1774, § and was a delegate to the Provincial Convention held in Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, of which he was chosen one of the secretaries. || On June 30, 1775, he was one of those appointed to sign the paper currency. ¶

John Benezet of Philadelphia, merchant, made his will December 14, 1780, previous to embarking for Europe, on official business, as is supposed. The vessel on which he sailed (making her first voyage) was never again heard from. The will was proved December 23, 1794, Anthony Benezet and Mary Wood testifying to the handwriting.**

Child of John Stephen and Hannah Benezet:

51. Maria Benezet⁷, died without issue, August 10, 1799; married, October 7, 1795, George Willing, son of Thomas and Ann (McCall) Willing.

* Bartow Record, p. 179.

† Born June 21, 1749; baptized September 10, 1749, as shown by the records of Christ Church, where the name is entered as *Stephen*, son of Daniel Benezet. In 1755 the child was entered by his father at the Philadelphia Academy under the name of *John*, and so seems to have been known in after life, but appears in a record owned by a member of the family as John Stephen Benezet.

‡ Rev. Robert Blackwell, D.D. "Ordained in the Ministry in Eng. June 11, 1772 by the Bishop of London; missionary A. D. 1773-7 in Gloucester Co. N. J. During the War for Independence Chaplain in the First Penna. Brigade & in the Winter of 1777-8 Surgeon to one of the Regiments at Valley Forge. From 1781 to 1811 senior Assistant Minister of the U. Churches of Christ Church & St. Peter's Phila. and during the closing years of the War one of the only two clergymen of the Church of England whom the desolation of those times left in the extensive State of Penna.: his friend and ministerial associate of thirty years, the Rev. William White, afterwards bishop of this diocese, being the other, each the pastor of Washington . . . Born May 6, 1748—d. Feb. 12, 1831." (Inscriptions of St. Peter's Church, p. 550.)

Dr. Blackwell married, first, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Ann Harrison, of Gloucester County, New Jersey, and (2), Hannah Benezet.

§ Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xiii. p. 287.

|| Ibid., vol. iii. pp. 549, 550.

¶ Col. Records of Penna., vol. x. p. 281; Penna. Archives, second series, vol. iii. p. 597.

** Philadelphia Wills, Book X, p. 170.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

44. **Anthony Benezet**⁶ (Daniel⁵, John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born August 21, 1751; baptized in Christ Church, Philadelphia, October 26, 1751; died June 8, 1818; married (1), at St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, on June 9, 1774, Catharine Graff, daughter of Caspar Graff, of Philadelphia; (2), at the Presbyterian Church, Abington, on March 27, 1793, Margaret (Peggy) Mayer, died September 8, 1797, aged twenty-eight years; (3), at Christ Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Blackwell, on April 15, 1798, to Mary Engle, daughter of John and Ann (Whitmer) Engle, who died without issue in 1832.

Anthony Benezet was elected a member of the First City Troop April 19, 1786, and was made an Honorary Member October 4, 1796.* He lived on his farm in Abington, near Jenkintown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, through which the Bound Brook Railroad now passes. Benezet Station is on the property.

Anthony Benezet and his wife Margaret were buried in the graveyard of Abington Presbyterian Church.

Children of Anthony and Catharine Benezet:

52. **Elizabeth Benezet**⁷, born March 31, 1775; married, May 5, 1796, James Bogart, Jr.
53. **Mary Benezet**⁷, born December, 1776.
54. **Daniel Benezet**⁷, born April 28, 1778; married at Egg Harbor, and had ten children.
55. **John Benezet**⁷, born August 6, 1780; married, December 30, 1802, Maria Hanbucker, and went to West Indies.

Child of Anthony and Margaret Benezet:

56. **Julianna Benezet**⁷, born 1795; died July 20, 1796.

45. **Elizabeth Benezet**⁶ (Daniel⁵, John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born September 29, 1754; baptized in Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 17, 1754; died September 9, 1834; married, December 2, 1783, Joseph Horsfield, born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1750; died at Bethlehem, September 9, 1834; son of Timothy Horsfield, an early and prominent Moravian settler of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

"Joseph Horsfield was chosen a delegate to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, and signed the ratification. He was appointed by President Washington, June 12, 1792, the first postmaster at Bethlehem, an office he held until the 13th of February, 1802." †

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Horsfield:

57. **Sarah Horsfield**⁷.
58. **Elizabeth Horsfield**⁷, married Christian Jacob Wollé.

* History of First City Troop, p. 180.

† The Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. xi. p. 217.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

59. Maria Horsfield⁷, married John Jacob Kummer.

60. Daniel Horsfield⁷, died in infancy.

46. Mary Benezet⁶ (Daniel⁵, John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1755; baptized in Christ Church, April 20, 1756; died July 1, 1808; married (1), by license dated July 29, 1773, Joseph Wood, late of Georgia;* (2), about 1790, Rev. Joseph Pilmore.† Joseph and Mary Wood had one son, who married and had three children.

Poulson's American Advertiser gives the following notice:

Wednesday, July 6, 1808. "Died at her country seat in Oxford township, on Friday last, Mrs. Mary Pilmore, the amiable consort of the Rev. Doctor Pilmore, Rector of St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia. She was the youngest daughter of the late Daniel Benezet, Esquire, for many years a respectable merchant of this city."

48. Daniel Benezet⁶ (Daniel⁵, John Stephen⁴, Jean³, Estienne², Claude¹), born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1760; baptized at Christ Church, April 24, 1760; married Roxanna —, who was still living and a widow, March 5, 1800.

Daniel Benezet, Jr., was commissioned, August 10, 1780, junior second lieutenant in Captain Joseph Watkins's company, Artillery Battalion, under Colonel Joseph Marsh, Philadelphia militia.‡ He had removed to New Jersey before his father's death, and was living at Great Egg Harbor, Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1797, when he was appointed as one of the administrators of the estate.

In the partition of the estate of Daniel Benezet, Sr., his son Daniel received:

"Frame Messuage and lot on the east side of Delaware Second Street, 23 feet north of Mulberry Street;

"Also Messuage and lot on north side of Quarry Street, between Bread Street and Third Street;

* New Jersey Archives, vol. xxii. p. 45.

† The following abstract is taken from "Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit:—"

"Joseph Pilmore, born about 1734, in the village of Tadmouth, Yorkshire, England, when about sixteen years of age became acquainted with Rev. John Wesley, who gave him a situation in his famous school at Kingswood, where he acquired a fair amount of English literature as well as some knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. After finishing his studies he was appointed to travel and preach, and did so in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales for several years. In 1769 he was sent to America, and preached, when thirty-four years of age, from Maine to Georgia.

"In 1785 he was ordained by Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, and became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Shortly after this he received a call to the Rectorship of the three united Parishes of Trinity (Oxford), All Saints, (Lower Dublin), and St. Thomas (Whitemarsh), all in the vicinity of Philadelphia. From 1789 to 1794 he was assistant to Rev. Dr. Magaw, in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. He passed through the time of the yellow fever of 1793 with great usefulness in his ministry and with extreme hazard to his own life.

"In 1794 he received and accepted a call to a new church in New York, called Christ Church. Here he continued for ten years, when he was chosen Rector of St. Paul's, Philadelphia, in 1810. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1807 by the University of Pennsylvania."

‡ Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xiii. pp. 740, 760.

Genealogical Records of Daniel Benezet

" Also lot on north side Cherry Street, sometime called Hazel Street, between 8th and 9th Streets;

" Also a one story store building on the road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, in the Northern Liberties;

" Also lot on west side of said Germantown Road, on south side of North Street;

" Also rents from property on north side of Green Street between 3d Street and Old York Road; on north side of Hazel or Cherry Street between 8th and 9th streets, and lot on north side of Sassafras street between 8th and 9th streets."

Daniel Benezet, Jr., died intestate and without issue.* Letters of administration on his estate in Gloucester County, New Jersey, were granted December 27, 1798, to Roxanna Benezet and Anthony Benezet. The bondsmen were Thomas Somers and Richard Westcoat, of the same county.†

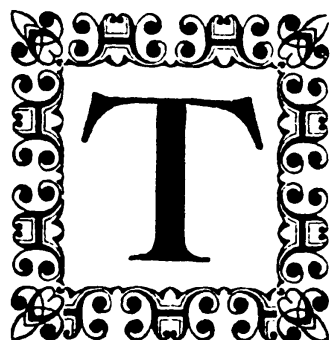
* Philadelphia Deeds, Book E F, vol. i. p. 393.

† New Jersey Wills, Book 38, p. 381.





Genealogical Records of Jean Crommelin



THE first known and reliable records of the Crommelin family are to be found in a work entitled

“ GENEALOGIE.
VAN HET GESLACHT
Crommelin
Bewerkt Door
J. H. Scheffer,
Bibliothecaris Archivaris Van Rotterdam.”

In these records Walter Crommelin appears in 1133 as figuring in an agreement concluded by the “ Count of Flanders, between the Abbot of St. Pierre of Ghent on one side and Robert, son of Hacket, formerly Lord Castellan of Bruges, and Walter Crommelin on the other side, on the subject of the Demesne of Testrep, and the titling of Groede.”

The next entry is dated 1303, Heinderic Crommelin. “ Scepen van der Kuere te Gand.” Then Pierre Crommelinck is mentioned, but no date is assigned. His children, however, are named as, “ first, Armand Crommelinck; second, Josse Crommelinck.”

The above Armand Crommelinck, son of Pierre, married Susanna de Wale, daughter of Joost de Wale, about 1542.

There is a very ancient parchment in the possession of the Ver Planck family, in which the Crommelin arms appear: “ D'argent au chevron de gules accompagné de trois Merlettes de sable.” The surmounting casque is turned three-quarters face, denoting high rank in nobility. The following entry, in French, concerning Armand Crommelin, is found in this record:

“ Au Nom de Dieu.

“ Armand Crommelin et sa femme vivoient dans le seizième siècle, dans un temps de troubles, de guerres, de persécutions cruelles, sous de règne premièrement, de l'Empereur Charles Le Quint, et ensuite sous la domination tyrannique de Philippe deuxième, son fils, cause de la dispersion de plusieurs familles des Pays-Bas, du nombre desquelles pouvoit être celle dudit Crommelin, et que ces descendants ne peuvent remonter au tems et à l'origine de ses ancestres.”

This parchment was written in Holland, complete to the year 1712, by the septuagenarian Jacob Crommelin and is entitled the “ Genealogy of the name,

Genealogical Records of Jean Crommelin

house and family of the Crommelins, written by the Refugee J. Crommelin, and finished the day he attained his seventieth year." The fragment is said to be of a peculiar and touching character. It gives information not only concerning the Crommelin family, but concerning the De Joncourts, the De Conincks, the Des Rapin-Thoyras, and others related to the Crommelins.

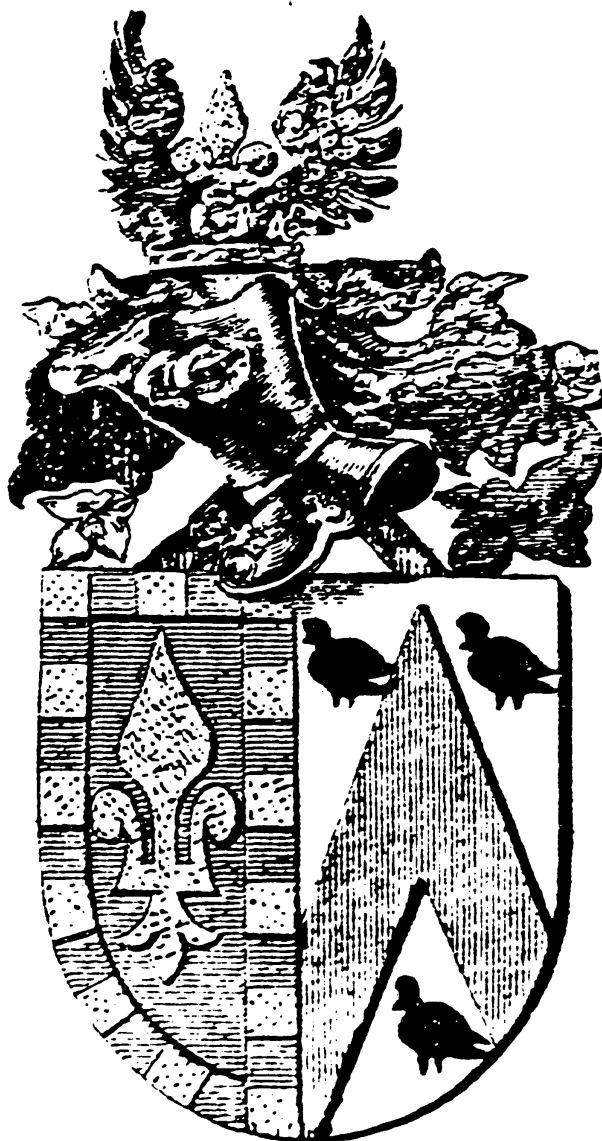
"The memory of what has passed as handed down from father to son," as Jacob Crommelin, of the sixth generation of the name, writes, shows that Armand Crommelin resided in his country house in the neighborhood of Courtray, where he had improved a very considerable landed property, at the same time having agents and servants at Courtray, who bought under his direction an immense quantity of linen fabrics, and exported them to foreign countries, and particularly to England. The manufacture of cloths, particularly linen, seems to have been advantageously pursued by many of his descendants, and it was undoubtedly due largely to the traditional skill of the family in this industry, that his great-great-grandson, as we shall see, had the distinction of inaugurating the linen industry in Ireland.

"This Armand," Jacob Crommelin states, "left seven children,—Pierre, Josse, Adrien, Martin, Jean, and two daughters who married the brothers Jean and Robert Deleau. Pierre, the eldest son, lived at Cambray, and carried on an immense business in cambrics. He died in 1609. Jean Crommelin, the youngest son of his father, was placed when a lad with his brother Pierre, who brought him up in his business, and often sent him to the city of St. Quentin with his servants to buy Baptiste cloths, by which means he made the acquaintance of Jacques de Semery, Lord of Camas, a village situated between Genlis and Ham, who gave him his daughter Marie in marriage, which was the cause of the above mentioned Crommelin establishing himself and remaining at St. Quentin."

This marriage of Jean Crommelin to Marie de Semeries was celebrated at Follembroy, a royal castle between Chauny and Coucy, and was honored by the presence of Madame Catherine de France, sister of Henry IV., who was holding court there. Pierre, the eldest son of this marriage, was born at the château of Mouy St. Far, and had the honor of having as god-mother, Madame, on which occasion the golden lily of France upon a field of azure, with a border of gold and blue, was added to the Crommelin arms, a concession of Madame Marie Catherine de France.

Evidently, then, Armand Crommelinck, son of Pierre Crommelinck, after having married Susanne de Wale, a lady of his own nationality, was driven by the stress of Roman Catholic persecution in the Low Country to seek refuge in France, at that time under the Protestant king, Henry IV., at whose court he and his family appear to have been kindly received and graciously treated. Settling at Courtray, in Picardy, Armand entered a mercantile life, a pursuit not uncommon at that time among people of noble birth.

Jean Crommelin, upon the death of his father-in-law, became Lord of Camas. The account written by Jacob Crommelin states that he "increased the business considerably, but sold the lordship and lands of Camas before his death, either on



CROMMELIN COAT OF ARMS

Genealogical Records of Jean Crommelin

account of the troubles of the war, or to take away all cause of jealousy which might arise between his eldest son and his brothers."

Pierre, the eldest son of Armand, who so successfully carried on his father's business at Cambrai, died in 1609. Josse, or Joshua, of Haarlem, had six sons, none of whom left male issue. Adrien, of Rouen, had a grandson Francis, son of James, who was his last male representative. Martin died unmarried in England.

Jean, the youngest son of Armand, who learned his father's business with his eldest brother, Pierre, and who became Lord of Camas in consequence of his marriage to Marie de Semeries, had the following children: Marie, who married Peter Lombard, of London; Katherine, who married Adrien Desdeuxvilles, of London; Pierre (born 1596; died about 1680), who married Marie Des Armeaux, of Cambrai, and left seven children, one of whom, Samuel, had by his wife Madeline Testart twenty-two or twenty-three children, the eldest daughter among these being Anne by name.

Adrien married Susanna Doublet in 1641, at St. Quentin, say the Huguenot annals,—at Charenton, another account gives it,—and had many children. Among the children were Jacques, Armand, and Pierre Etienne, according to the Huguenot annals at Paris; there were also two daughters,—Marie, who, in 1667, married Jean Pigou, of Amiens, in 1667 taking refuge in England during the revocation, and Jeanne, who was married at Paris, to Francis Ammonet in 1669. This couple escaped to England with great wealth in 1681. Jeanne's husband died, and her wealth was dissipated by speculations of her second husband, James DuFay. Pierre Etienne established himself at Lyons as a merchant, marrying Françoise Seigneuret, daughter of Etienne Seigneuret, with a numerous issue.

Jacques, another son of Jean and Marie de Semeries, and brother of Adrien, established a banking-house at Paris.

Jean, son of Jean and Marie de Semeries, was born March 19, 1603. In 1623 he married Rachel, daughter of Guillaume Tacquelet, Seigneur de Gricourt et de Castalet, and of Marie de Maucroix, his wife. Jean had fifteen children, and died in his house on the 4th of June, 1659. His wife, Rachel, died in Paris on the 10th of August, 1686, in the arms of her daughter Catharine and of her son Jacob. She was seventy-seven years of age, and was buried in the church-yard of Saint Sulpice, during the persecution. Jean left each of his sons ten thousand pounds, and his daughters also received princely marriage portions.

Of the fifteen children we will mention Louis, Marie, Catharine, Rachel, Anne, Jacob, William, and Daniel.

Marie, born March 5, 1627, seems to have been married to Daniel Crommelin (de la Chambre de Haarlem), from whom descended Jean, refugee in London, the husband of a Miss Lamert. Catharine, born June 20, 1632, was married to Francis de Counick, of Antwerp; her daughter Catherine was the wife of John Cain, of Rouen. Rachel, born July 21, 1634, became, in 1656, the second wife of Pierre Testart, merchant of Saint Quentin. Their daughter, Madeline Testart, was the wife of Louis Jean Benezet, of Abbeville, whose son, Jean Estienne, married Judith de la Mejanelle, and on the revocation of the edict fled to England,

Genealogical Records of Jean Crommelin

thence to America, settling in Philadelphia. Another daughter, Susan, married Daniel Robettion, in 1686. Anne, born 1636, was married to Isaac Cousin, of Meaux; both became refugees to Ireland. Jacob, born May 26, 1642, married Elizabeth Testart in 1663. They had a daughter Marianne and a son Daniel. William, born April 25, 1645, settled in Ireland. Daniel, born December 28, 1647, was married to Anne Testart in 1674, and became a refugee, first to England, finally in New York. In 1716 he built a house upon lands purchased from the owners of the Wawayanda Patent, and it was doubtless in memory of his ancestors that he named his estate Graycourt.

Louis, the eldest son of Jean Crommelin the second, married Marie, daughter of Jean Mettayer, one of the pasteurs of Harcourt, and their son was the great Louis Crommelin, the refugee. This Louis married Anne Crommelin, of Haarlem, his cousin.

Under the Earl of Galway's government, towards the latter part of the last decade of the seventeenth century, the linen trade was established in Ireland by Act of Parliament. A competent national manager of the industry being needed, King William III., in 1698, invited Louis Crommelin from Holland to fill the position, and Louis thereupon accepted, taking with him to Ireland his son Louis, and finally choosing as his head-quarters Lisnagarvy, now called Lisburn, a small town in the county of Antrim. He was allowed a Royal patent, dated February 14, 1700, old style 1699. The report as to this affair, made to the English House of Commons by the Commissioners of Trade, May 26, 1700: "His Majesty having referred to our consideration some proposals made by Mr. Crommelin, a French refugee, long experienced in the linen manufacture, for the more effectual establishment and improvement of that manufacture in Ireland, we humbly offered our opinion that His Majesty would be pleased to allow £800 per annum for ten years, to pay the interest at eight per cent. of £10,000 advanced by said Crommelin and his friends for the setting on foot of that manufacture; the said £800 to be received and issued out by trustees appointed by His Majesty to inspect the employing of the said £10,000. And His Majesty having been pleased to give directions accordingly, the said Crommelin is lately gone to Ireland in order to put his proposals into execution."

From the patent it appears that in addition to the £800 percentage, there was a pension of £200 a year to Crommelin, £40 annually to each of his three assistants, and a salary of £60 for a French minister. A linen factory was built at Lisburn at the foot of a bridge which crossed the river Loggan; the watercourse remained until the beginning of this century. Louis Crommelin brought with him from Holland "1000 looms and spinning-wheels of improved construction; and invited a number of families (in general Huguenot families, like his own), who gladly complied and soon founded quite a colony among themselves."

The French Church built there at that time is now the Court-House of Lisburn. King William's sudden death was the cause of the nullification of his patent in favor of Louis, but Queen Anne's government issued a new patent. This, however, did not retain the whole grand total of £1180 per annum, but redistributed



ISAAC CROMMELIN

Genealogical Records of Jean Crommelin

it so that it might provide the premiums for workmen, enacted in Lord Galway's Act; and Crommelin's personal share was reduced to £400 per annum, and the limitation of ten years was extended to the total of £1180.

Crommelin's formal appointment as National Overseer of the Royal Linen Manufacture took place in the end of 1703, after a representation as to his claims by the Irish Parliament. He then intrusted his private venture to his son, who had inherited his full share of the family skill in this industry; he did this, as he said, that he might "mind the public and continue his care in promoting the good of the kingdom." A book which he published in 1705 shows how much of his time and attention was required in this work. The book contains six chapters,—I. Preparing Ground, sowing, weeding, pulling, watering, and grassing Flax. II. Dressing Flax. III. Hemp. IV. Spinning, Spinning-Wheels. V. Preparing Yarn and Looms. VI. Bleaching Utensils and Bleaching. In each of these departments he found prevailing ignorance, and a want of patience, zeal, and industry on the part of Irish employees, so that it was necessary for him to direct the selection or reclamation of soil for the crop, to instruct in the choice of seeds, and in the pulling of flax and the watering it in season and with judgment; to prevent the custom of drying flax by fire-heat; to watch the reeling of yarn, etc., etc. He had built a bleachery at Hilden, near Lisburn; and after having described in his book his machinery and processes, he says, referring to it, "They who are disposed to erect one of these bleacheries may, with much greater satisfaction, come and view one small bleachery at Lisburn, which may serve as a model." In 1707 and 1709 Crommelin was highly eulogized by the Irish Parliament.

In 1711 he had to consider that his patent was about to expire.

The death of his only son also occurred on July 1 of this year. The inscription on his tombstone in the wall of Lisburn church-yard is as follows:

"Six foot opposite lyes the body of Louis Crommelin and Anne Crommelin, Director of the Linen Manufactory, who died beloved of all, aged 28 years, 1, July, 1711.

"Luge, viator! et, ut ille dum vita manebat, suspice coelum, despice mundum, respice finem."

Crommelin was obliged to rouse himself from his grief, and to memorialize the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duke of Ormand. He also petitioned for a pension of £500 a year to enable him to retain his office of Overseer, because, "having lose his only son, who managed his affairs," he could not afford to employ another manager of his private business unless he were securely provided for. We are not informed as to whether he was successful in his petition, but we may infer so from the fact that on October 13, 1711, the Duke of Ormand constituted a Government Board for the Linen Manufacture, and this board commented favorably upon Louis's public projects. When, in 1716, Lord Galway was again acting-Viceroy, Marburton, Whitelaw, and Walsh's "History of Dublin" is authority for the statement that his Lordship gave all the encouragement in his power to the trustees of the linen and hempen manufacture, and empowered them to use his name with

Genealogical Records of Jean Crommelin

the Lord Mayor that their hemp and flaxseed, lying in the custom-house, might be deposited in the House of Industry. Lord Galway also gave the trustees an apartment in Dublin Castle for the transaction of their business. In 1717 a petition was presented to the House of Commons, from Louis Crommelin, gentleman, "Proposing upon a suitable encouragement, to set up and carry on the hempen manufacture of sail-cloth, in such part of the kingdom as the house thinks proper." Nothing more is recorded of Louis Crommelin, save the fact of his death in 1727. His daughter Magdalen, Madame de Bermères, survived him.

The male line of the Crommelins on this side was kept up by Samuel Louis. The Ulster Journal mentions a third brother, Alexander, who married a Mademoiselle de Lavalade, but his son Charles died unmarried; his daughter Madeline was the wife of Archdeacon Hutcheson. The fourth brother, William Crommelin, had the linen manufactory at Kilkenny, where he married Miss Butler, "one of the Ormand family." His son and heir, Louis, died unmarried. Besides the three brothers and two sisters already named, a third sister of the refugee is mentioned,—Madeline, wife of Captain Paul Mangin.

For the above account of the Crommelin Family, the writer is indebted to Mr. Agnew's account of the Crommelins in his "Protestant Exiles from France in the Reign of Louis XIV.," published in Edinburgh; the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. xxiv., No. 2; the Protestant Library of Paris, and French Archives. The last two mentioned contained an immense amount of information of the Crommelins relative to their titles of nobility, religious activity, etc.





Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

LAURENCE RICHARDSON¹, who came from County Antrim, Ireland,* settled in Leacock township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he died about 1748.

Being a member of the Society of Friends, Lawrence Richardson brought with him a certificate recorded by New Garden Monthly Meeting, Chester County, under date of 6 mo. 31, 1728, as follows: "Lawrence Richardson produced a Certificate to this meeting from ye Grange Meeting in Ireland wch signifies he was of an orderly Conversation & in unity wth frds, But Gives no account in Relation to marriage which was read here and accepted accordingly."

The omission from the certificate of clearness as to marriage was probably the cause later on of some trouble to young Richardson. It was doubtless the delay in sending to Ireland for this which caused him to take the step thus recorded, 12 mo. 22, 1728/9: "Newgarden preparative meeting acquainted this meeting that Lawrence Richardson Endeavored to Draw out the affections of Elizabeth Miller without acquainting her mother & also proposed to her to buy Lissance to marry her for which sd actions he has given a paper from under his hand condemning ye same to ye Satisfaction of this meeting."

His acknowledgment having been thus made and accepted, it appears to have ended the matter, and before again attempting to marry, the proper certificate was procured.

Lawrence Richardson and Mary Jones,† both of Leacock Township, in

* Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers," vol. ii. p. 480, gives the following account of Anthony Richardson, who may have been closely related to Lawrence Richardson:

"Anno 1675. In Antrim County, Anthony Richardson, of Parish of Magheramish near Lisburne, who had been cast into Prison at the suit of Lemuel Matthews, Priest of the Parish, for not paying Tithes, and having been Prisoner at Times near seven Years, died in the Gaol of Carrickfergus on the 24th of the Second Month this Year."

† JONES. At Chester Monthly Meeting, then in Chester (now Delaware) County, Francis Jones produced a certificate for himself and family from Redstone in Pembrokeshire, Wales, dated 6 mo. 17, 1711. This being placed on record represents that they had come over from Ireland to Pembrokeshire about three years before, "and Ever since did belong to our Monthly Meeting at Redstone and have all along lived in Love and peace with Friends and Neighbours and behaved themselves soberly and Cyvil in all Respects," etc.

This certificate was also presented to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting and recorded there. His "family" probably included his three younger children, but no wife is mentioned.

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Lancaster County, were married 2 mo. 21, 1732, at a meeting at Leacock. The marriage certificate was recorded by New Garden Friends' Monthly Meeting.

Mary Jones, born 3 mo. 25, 1712, was the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jones. After Lawrence Richardson's death, she married, about 1750, Thomas Green. She died 3 mo. 8, 1760.

Children of Lawrence and Mary Richardson:

2. **Joseph Richardson²**, born 10 mo. 3, 1743; died 1 mo. 10, 1814; married Dinah Harlan.
3. **John Richardson²**, born 7 mo. 11, 1746; married Lydia Baker.
There were perhaps other children.

2. **Joseph Richardson²** (Lawrence¹), born in Lancaster County, 10 mo. 3, 1743 (old style); died 1 mo. 10, 1814; married, at Bradford Meeting, Chester County, 5 mo. 26, 1768, Dinah Harlan, born 7 mo. 16, 1747; died 3 mo. 20, 1824; daughter of Joel and Hannah Harlan.*

According to records preserved by the family, Francis Jones had four sons.

As Jones is a Welsh name, it is probable that the family had originally removed to Ireland from Wales.

Children of Francis¹ Jones:

2. **Samuel Jones²**, married, Hannah —.
3. **Francis Jones²**.
4. **Henry Jones²**.
5. **Jonas Jones²**.

2. **Samuel Jones²** (Francis¹), produced a certificate to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, from Haverford West, in Wales, dated 7 mo. 21, 1711, which states that about three years before the date thereof he had come over from Ireland and lived with his father till marriage.

From Philadelphia he produced a certificate to Chester Monthly Meeting, dated 3 mo. 29, 1713, for himself and wife Hannah, and their child.

Samuel Jones was appointed an overseer of Chester Meeting, 12 mo. 25, 1716. He and his wife received a certificate from Chester to Concord Monthly Meeting, 8 mo. 30, 1721, and appear to have settled near Caln Meeting, but on 10 mo. 7, 1724, they received a certificate to New Garden, and settled near the Gap. Later they seem to have lived in Leacock Township. In 1728 he was appointed an elder for Sadsbury Meeting, and his wife an overseer of the same meeting. In 1734 they were appointed overseers of Leacock (afterwards called Lampeter) Meeting.

Samuel Jones was commissioned a justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, May 8, 1729, December 1, 1733, January 25, 1736/7, November 22, 1738, and April 4, 1741. (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. ix. pp. 770, 771.)

In 1742, being a widower, he removed with his two younger children, Joseph and Esther, to Philadelphia.

Mary, eldest child of Samuel and Hannah Jones, was born 3 mo. (May) 26, 1712, and, tradition says, at sea, which would indicate that they did not sail for some time after receiving a certificate from Haverford West.

She married (1) Lawrence Richardson; (2) Thomas Green.

* HARLAN.

Michael Harlan², son of James Harlan¹, of Monkwearmouth, in England, "came from the north of Ireland with his Brother George about the year 1687: And y^e beginning of the year 1690 he married Dinah y^e Daughter of Henry Dixon, and settled first Near y^e Center Meeting house in Christiana Hundred & County of New Castle on Delaware and afterwards removed into Kennett in Chester County where they lived many years." (Records of Kennett Meeting.)

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They settled in Lancaster County for a time, but in 1772 went to Londongrove Township, Chester County. About 1797 they removed to Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, where both died.

The will of Michael Harlan, of Londongrove Township, Chester County, was dated 12 mo. 13, 1723, and proved July 1, 1729. His wife was living at the time of making the will. (Chester Co. Wills, Book A, p. 301.)

2. **George Harlan³** (Michael², James¹), "y^e son of said Michael & Dinah Harlan, was born y^e 4th day of y^e 10th mo. in y^e year 1690; a little before day." (Records of Kennett Meeting.)

George Harlan and Mary, widow of Alexander Steward (or Stuart), and daughter of Joel and Ann Baily, declared their intentions of marriage 11 mo. 7, and 12 mo. 4, 1715, 16, and were married prior to the 3d of the 1st month (March) 1715/16. She being a widow, a committee was appointed to see that her children's rights were secured before the marriage should be accomplished.

George and Mary Harlan settled on the Brandywine in what is now Newlin Township.

The will of George Harlan, of Bradford (now Newlin) Township, Chester County, was dated 11 mo. 23, 1731/2, and proved May 31, 1732. The will of Mary Harlan, of Bradford, widow, was dated September 6, 1741; proved October 20, 1741. (Chester Co. Wills, Book B, p. 99.)

Children of George and Mary Harlan:

3. **Joel Harlan⁴**, born 11 mo. 10, 1724; died 9 mo. 3, 1796; married Hannah Wickersham.
4. **Michael Harlan⁴**.
5. **George Harlan⁴**, married Susanna Harlan.
6. **John Harlan⁴**, married Sarah Wickersham.
7. **Rebeckah Harlan⁴**, married Stephen White.
8. **Dinah Harlan⁴**, married Robert Davies.
9. **Hannah Harlan⁴**, married Joseph Martin.

3. **Joel Harlan⁴** (George³, Michael², James¹), born 11 mo. 10, 1724; died in Newlin Township, Chester County, 9 mo. 3, 1796; married, 10 mo. 16, 1746, at Kennett Meeting, Hannah Wickersham, born at East Marlborough, 5 mo. 5, 1723; died 12 mo. 15, 1811; daughter of Thomas and Abigail Wickersham. They lived for a few years in East Marlborough, then in Londonderry Township, and later in Newlin Township.

Children of Joel and Hannah Harlan:

10. **Dinah Harlan⁵**, born 7 mo. 16, 1747; died 3 mo. 20, 1824; married Joseph Richardson.
11. **Ruth Harlan⁵**, born 11 mo. 31, 1750; married Job Pyle.
12. **Mary Harlan⁵**, born 3 mo. 5, 1753; died 11 mo. 18, 1829; married John Jackson.
13. **Caleb Harlan⁵**, born 5 mo. 9, 1755; died 5 mo. 6, 1834; married Hannah Edwards.
14. **Joshua Harlan⁵**, born 7 mo. 7, 1757; died 11 mo. 29, 1839.
15. **Joel Harlan⁵**, born 8 mo. 16, 1764; died 4 mo. 29, 1842; married Lydia Smedley.

BAILY.

Among the English purchasers of land in Pennsylvania was Daniel Baily of Westbrook, in the parish of Bromham, in the county of Wilts, weaver, who obtained one hundred and twenty-five acres, afterwards located in Birmingham Township, Chester County, by lease and release, dated October 19 and 20, 1681.

This was afterwards sold by Joel Baily¹, attorney for Daniel Baily, to John Radley, but a full title was not made. John Radley, by will, January 26, 1701, devised the land to his son William Radley, to whom a deed was executed by Daniel Baily, of the parish of Bromham, etc., 10 mo. 6, 1713.

The relationship of Joel to Daniel Baily is not explained, but it is likely that the former came from the same part of England. Joel Baily appears to have purchased land in Salem County, New Jersey, in 1686, although he was a resident of Chester County in 1685. In 1692 he bought fifty acres in Middletown Township, Chester County, and in 1694 purchased fifty acres more in Ashton Township adjoining the first.

Early in 1687 he married Ann Short, and probably settled on the land in Middletown, which he subsequently purchased. In 1704 or 1705 they removed to (East) Marlborough Township, but about 1726 removed to the western part of the same, now West Marlborough.

In 1698 he was constable for Middletown, in 1704 for Aston, and in 1708 for Marlborough.

In 1712 he was appointed an overseer for Kennett Meeting, and in 1718 an elder.

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WILL OF JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

"I, Joseph Richardson, of the Township of Little Britain in the County of Lancaster and state of Pennsylvania considering the uncertainty of this Mortal life have for a considerable time past at frequent intervals been thoughtful in

His will, dated December 10, 1728, with a codicil of 12 mo. 9, 1731¹/₂, proved April 8, 1732²/₃, does not mention his wife, who was probably not then living.

Children of Joel and Ann Baily :

2. **Mary Baily**², born 9 mo. 10, 1688, died 1741; married (1) Alexander Stewart; (2) George Harlan.
3. **Ann Baily**², born 10 mo. 10, 1691; married Jeremiah Cloud.
4. **Daniel Baily**², born 10 mo. 3, 1693; married Olive Harry.
5. **Isaac Baily**², born 10 mo. 24, 1695; married Abigail (Johnson) Wickersham.
6. **Joel Baily**², born 12 mo. 17, 1697; married Betty Caldwell.
7. **John Baily**², married Lydia Pusey.
8. **Thomas Baily**², married Sarah Bentley.
9. **Josiah Baily**², married Sarah Marsh.

Births of the five older children are recorded in Chester, Delaware County, in Friends' Meeting Records.

Jane, daughter of Mary Baily and Alexander Stewart, was an ancestor of Bayard Taylor.

SHORT.

Isaac Ingram, "late of Garton, in Surrey, England," was a passenger on the "Welcome," and made his will on shipboard, 7 mo. 26, 1682, in which he devised his possessions to Adam, Miriam, and Ann Short, children of his deceased sister Miriam Short, and to the poor of the people called Quakers. The will is recorded in Philadelphia. (Book A, p. 11.)

At the first court held for "Chester" County, February 14, 1682³/₃, Lawrence Carolus, the Swedish priest, was complained of for marrying George Thompson to one Miriam Short, "Contrary to ye Laws of ye Province." After this Miriam appears to have married William White, and in 1704 she took a third husband, Aaron Coppock.

Ann Short married, in 1687, Joel Baily. In 1713 Joel Baily and wife Ann, and Aaron Coppock and wife Miriam, united in conveying the land in Middletown and Aston Townships, Chester County, which Joel Baily had purchased.

WICKERSHAM.

"The Proprietary, by deeds of Lease and Release, dated 12 and 13th of April, 1683, sold 1000 Acres of Land to Humphry Killinbeck.

"The said Humphry, by deeds of Lease and Release dated 12th 7br, 1700, gave all the said 1000 Acres to his Kinsman Thomas Wickersham, 500 Acres thereof, and the City Lot to the said Thomas himself, and the other 500 to his four children, 200 to his eldest Son Humphry, and to Thomas, John, and Ann, one hundred each, to be conveyed to them when at age." (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xix. p. 217.)

A Warrant was granted to Thomas Wickersham, December 17, 1701, for five hundred acres to be taken up for his children—Humphry, Thomas, John, and Ann.

Thomas Wickersham came from Bolney, in the county of Sussex, England, bringing a certificate from Friends of Horsham Monthly Meeting, dated 7 mo. 11, 1700. With him came his second wife Alice (Hogg), and children by his first wife.

He settled in Marlborough Township, where he took up four hundred and eighty acres in right of the purchase of Humphry Killinbeck. He was appointed an overseer of the Meeting 8 mo. 6, 1705, an elder in 1714, and was a recommended minister in 1718. He died in June, 1730, and was buried at Kennett Meeting.

The will of Thomas Wickersham (*The Friend*, vol. xxix. p. 285), of Marlborough, husbandman, was dated June 16, 1730, and proved August 20, 1730. He devised the homestead to his wife during her widowhood, and then to his son James, subject to the payment of certain legacies. (Chester Co. Wills, Book A, p. 321.)

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what manner and how to dispose of the worldly estate (It has pleased kind providence to bless me with) so as to make a just equitable distribution thereof between my beloved wife & Children. Being at this time of sound disposing mind & memory blessed be the almighty disposer of all our mercies for the same, I do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following that is to say I will and direct all my just debts and funeral expenses fully discharged and paid as soon as may be after my decease. Secondly I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Dinah Richardson her choice of one good feather bed bedding

Children of Thomas and Ann Wickersham :

2. **Humphry Wickersham²**.
3. **Thomas Wickersham²**, born 7 mo. 19, 1691 ; married Abigail Johnson.
4. **John Wickersham²**, born 9 mo. 4, 1693.
5. **Ann Wickersham²**, born 2 mo. 27, 1696.

Children of Thomas and Alice Wickersham :

6. **James Wickersham²**.
7. **Alice Wickersham²**, born 7 mo. 14, 1701 ; married William Wilton.
8. **Richard Wickersham²**, born 8 mo. 11, 1703 ; married Catherine Johnson.
9. **William Wickersham²**, born 2 mo. 3, 1706 ; married Rachel Hayes.
10. **Elizabeth Wickersham²**, born 11 mo. 13, 1708'9 ; married Hugh Harry.
11. **Rebecca Wickersham²**, born 4 mo. 1, 1715.
12. **Isaac Wickersham²**, born 1 mo. 28, 1721.

3. **Thomas Wickersham²** (Thomas¹), born at Bolney, England, 7 mo. 19, 1691 ; married, in 1719, Abigail Johnson, daughter of Robert and Margaret Johnson, of New Garden Township.

The will of Thomas Wickersham, Jr., of Marlborough, yeoman, was dated December 23, 1726, and proved January 10, 1726'7. He devised the homestead to his wife Abigail, and mentions his children, his brother John, and sister Ann. (Chester County Wills, Book A, p. 214.) Abigail Wickersham m. (2) Isaac Baily ; (3) Mordecai Cloud.

Children of Thomas and Abigail Wickersham :

13. **Sarah Wickersham²**.
14. **Hannah Wickersham²**, born 5 mo. 5, 1723 ; died 12 mo. 15, 1811 ; married Joel Harlan.
15. **Robert Wickersham²**.

JOHNSON.

"Robert Johnson, late of the Kingdom of Ireland, produced a Certificate from Carlow Monthly Meeting, which was read heard and exepcted," is the entry under date of 12 mo. 5, 1714'15, in the records of Newark Monthly Meeting, held at Centre, in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Robert Johnson purchased two hundred acres of land in the northeast corner of New Garden Township.

His wife was Margaret Berthwaite. The records of New Garden Monthly Meeting show that Joshua Johnson, son of Robert and Margaret Johnson (*alias* Berthwaite) was born at Coleboy, in the County of Wicklow, in the Kingdom of Ireland, on the 29th of the 7th month, 1696.

The will of Robert Johnson, of New Garden, "Glazier," was dated 1 mo. 26, 1732, and proved November 28, 1732. He gives to his wife £10 and to his son Benjamin three hundred and sixty acres of land ; to sons James, Joshua, and Robert, each £20 ; and to daughters Abigail and Ann, £15 each.

The will of Caleb Johnson, of New Garden, was dated 4 mo. 26, 1728, and proved October 1, 1728. It mentions brothers James, Joshua, Robert, and Benjamin ; sisters Abigail, wife of Isaac Baily, of Marlborough, and Ann, wife of Samuel Jackson, late of Edgmont ; and his mother Margaret Johnson. His father Robert Johnson, of New Garden, "Glazier," is appointed executor.

Abigail, daughter of Robert and Margaret Johnson, married, in 1719, Thomas Wickersham, Jr. After his death she married, 1 mo. 1, 1728, at Kennett Meeting, Isaac Baily, and a third time, 9 mo. 30, 1738, at the same Meeting, Mordecai Cloud. She died in 1759.

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and bedstead, warming pan, Case of drawers spice box, large bible & her choice of my other books, I also give her household goods and furniture to the amount of Sixty Dollars her choice over and above the Articles above specified and her saddle and bridle &c a horse or mare her choice of my stock to her her heirs and assigns. I also give and bequeath unto my said beloved wife the sum of eighty dollars a year, to be paid unto her yearly & every year during her natural life as and for her yearly dower & in lieu thereof to be secured for her use & paid in the manner and at the periods hereinafter provided and directed. Thirdly my books not hereinabove disposed of I direct to be divided among all my Children share and share alike in value. Fourthly having sincere desires to dispose of my estate equitably among all my Children as aforesaid, in the first place I have endeavored to consider impartially, whether any thing or how much is really due from me to any of them for labor services or other matter or thing done or rendered to me after they arrive to age of Maturity, and on deliberate consideration not feeling myself concious of any thing due to any or either of them on that account, except to my daughter Lydia Richardson, I therefore proceed to make restitution to her on that account. And I do hereby give and bequeath to my said daughter for her labour and services after she arrived to the age of eighteen years, the sum of twenty dollars a year for every year she has or may continue to remain with me in an unmarried state & takes the care of house & business together with & exclusive of such other articles as has or may be denominated her own property: And as I have already given to my two daughters Hannah Embre wife of Samuel Embre & Mary Webster wife of Joshua Webster each of them about the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars in household goods & furniture; provided for them as an outsetting I therefore give and bequeath to my said daughter Lydia Richardson exclusive of the above the amount of one hundred and seventy four dollars in household goods and furniture already provided for her or that may hereafter be provided, And these to be delivered to her at a reasonable equitable appraisement price to make her equal with my other daughters in out setting. And I give the above to her, her heirs and assigns. Fifthly I will and direct the residue of my personal estate not herein before disposed of to be sold by my executors and the moneys arising therefrom to be appropriated as hereinafter directed. Sixthly Now touching my real estate containing Three hundred Acres of patented land (more or less) situate in the said township of Little Britain being described by surveys, plots, deeds, etc. My will and desire is that it be divided among my five sons namely Joel, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac & Caleb Richardson or between three or two of them, to each a suitable portion as they may severally agree among themselves to strike the lines of division, by and with advice and assistance of eight discreet, judicious, disinterested Men Friends, to be nominated and chosen by my said five sons & three daughters or their representatives each party to choose one, and it shall be the duty of those eight men Friends so nominated & appointed to put a just equitable valuation on each and every share or Lot. Taking into consideration all advantages and disadvantages of each separately considered

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according to quantity, quality & circumstance in order that neither of my said sons or daughters may or shall be wronged by over rating or under rating the same. If the foregoing method of distribution of my real estate should not be satisfactory to my said sons, and neither of them shall choose to have any part or portion divided off for them in manner aforesaid or if any residue remain undivided & distributed as aforesaid then or in either of the two last cases, I direct in the first of them the whole, & in the latter, the residue of my said Estate to be carefully & fairly put to public or private sale by my executors and sold for the best price that can be gotten and in the case of sale, I hereby authorize and empower my executors legally to convey & make title to the purchaser or purchasers for the same. But if disposed of in the first mentioned mode amongst my said sons or any of them then and in that case I direct the Title or Titles be made to each, by my heirs releasing respectively in legal form to such of my said son or sons as may become the purchaser or purchasers. And with respect to the payments to be made in this case & mode of distribution my will and desire is that each son becoming a purchaser shall give good and satisfactory security to such other & others of my said children to whom there shall or may be dividends to be paid, and that they make payments of the whole sum within four years thence next-ensuing such appraisement & valuation one fourth part thereof at the expiration of each year. Provided always nevertheless altho usury in the general use of it is inconsistant with my belief of the Gospel dispensation. Yet in the present case for the benefit & accommodation of my wife & children after my decease, my will is that the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty three dollars & one third of a dollar arising out of the sales of my land in either of the above mentioned methods of disposing of it, be secured by Mortgage, the interest of which being Eighty dollars a year, which said sum of eighty Dollars, I will and direct to be paid justly and faithfully to my said wife yearly and every year during her natural life by my executors hereinafter named, and in order to make her circumstances as easy as possible, I will and direct that my executors pay unto her the sum of eighty dollars for support the first year after my decease, this sum is to be exclusive of her yearly dower above directed & is to be paid to her as soon as may be after my decease. Seventhly. As my intention is that in the distribution of my estate, my sons shall have one third more each than my daughters, I will and direct that the sum of one thousand three hundred & five dollars of the first moneys arising from the sales of my property real or personal, (after my debts are paid, and my wife paid the sum of Eighty Dollars) be appropriated to my five said sons the sum of two hundred & sixty one dollars to each of them in order to place them on equal footing with my daughters for what I have already advanced to Hannah & Mary & herein above willed to Lydia as & for outsetting. The Residue and remainder of my estate I will and direct to be distributed & divided among all my children in the following proportions to each son one third more than to each daughter to use other words in the proportion of three dollars to each son & two dollars to each daughter and that all my children from time to time as moneys become due from the sales of my

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personal and real estate they shall severally have and receive their just dividends in the aforesaid proportion. The thirteen hundred and thirty three dollars and one third directed to be placed at interest and secured in the land to raise their Mother's dower is also to become due and payable to them at the time of her decease and divided in the foregoing proportions. Eighthly Whereas I do not conceive anything due to either of my children as just demands against me or my estate otherwise than as hereinbefore mentioned I therefore will and direct that whomsoever of them who may bring any charge against my estate after my decease, that sum be it more or less shall be deducted out of that child's share who may bring the charge. And moreover as I much dislike controversies & contentions I propose to all my children, that if any difference or dispute arise between my executors and other children, or between any of them respecting the distribution or settlement of my estate that the same be forth with settled by three discreet, judicious and disinterested Men friends to be chosen by the parties in dispute, whose award shall be final & binding on all parties to all intents and purposes & as fully as if determined in any Court of Justice This last paragraph of my will I direct to be scrupulously attended to, on the pain and penalty of forfeiture of the whole share or dividend of that son or daughter who may go to law respecting the premises aforesaid. Lastly I nominate and appoint my two sons Samuel Richardson & Isaac Richardson executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the twelfth day of the fourth Month in the year of the Christian Era eighteen hundred and Ten.

(Signed) "JOSEPH RICHARDSON" [SEAL]

Witnesses: Thomas Thomas, Isaac Webster, and Joshua Browne.
The will was probated February 9, 1814.*

Children of Joseph and Dinah Richardson:

4. Joel Richardson^s, born 8 mo. 14, 1769; died 9 mo. 16, 1853; married Mary Killough.
5. Samuel Richardson^s, born 6 mo. 22, 1771; married Rebecca Webster.
6. Hannah Richardson^s, born 8 mo. 2, 1773; married Samuel Embree.
7. John Richardson^s, born 12 mo. 22, 1775; died unmarried.
8. Joseph Richardson^s, born 4 mo. 22, 1778.
9. Mary Richardson^s, born 2 mo. 22, 1780; died 1 mo. 3, 1819; married Joshua Webster.
10. Lydia Richardson^s, born 5 mo. 16, 1785; died 6 mo. 8, 1845; married David Parry.
11. Isaac Richardson^s, born 4 mo. 6, 1788; married Ann Carter.
12. Caleb Richardson^s, born 12 mo. 5, 1792; married Sarah Newbold.

* Lancaster County Wills, Book K, vol. i. p. 579.

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3. John Richardson² (Lawrence¹), born 7 mo. 11, 1746; married (Christ Church, Philadelphia), September 27, 1770, Lydia Baker, born 10 mo. 25, 1751; daughter of Nehemiah and Lydia Baker, of Edgmont Township, (now) Delaware County.

Children of John and Lydia Richardson:

13. Nehemiah Richardson³, born 6 mo. 11, 1772, in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County.
14. Joseph Richardson³, born 9 mo. 14, 1774, in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County.
15. Mary Richardson³, born 9 mo. 28, 1776, in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County.
16. Samuel Richardson³, born 2 mo. 27, 1779, in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County.
17. Lydia Richardson³, born 1 mo. 1, 1782, in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County; married Aaron Mendenhall.
18. Hannah Richardson³, born 4 mo. 29, 1784, at West Nottingham, Maryland.
19. Faithful Richardson³, born 11 mo. 1, 1787, at West Nottingham, Maryland.
20. Sarah Richardson³, born 4 mo. 6, 1789, in Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.
21. John Richardson³, born 12 mo. 9, 1791, in Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

4. Joel Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 8 mo. 14, 1769, in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County; died 9 mo. 16, 1853; married, about 1797, Mary Killough, who was born 11 mo. 14, 1766, and died 3 mo. 26, 1855. She was daughter of David and Margaret Killough, of Little Britain Township, Lancaster County.* Both Joel Richardson and his wife were buried at Columbia, Pennsylvania.

* KILLOUGH.

According to family tradition, the Killough family of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, were of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from the north of Ireland.

There is a small seaport town called Killough (or St. Ann's Port), in county Down, Ireland, on a bay of the same name, one and a half miles west-southwest of Ardglass.

Records preserved in the family state that David Killough¹ came to Lancaster County from Frederick County, Maryland, where he had probably lived but a short time. He was in Lancaster County in 1749, when witnessing the will of Samuel Killough, although he may not have been living there.

The records of Frederick County show a deed of June 15, 1752, from Nathaniel Alexander to David Killough, of Frederick County, Maryland, for a tract of fifty acres called "Hopewell Cory" (?), part of land known as "Three Cousins," for which was paid £25. (Frederick County Deeds, Book B, p. 645.)

David Killough purchased land in Little Britain, Lancaster County, on which he settled. This land was willed to his sons David and Thomas. He is said to have been forty years of age at the time of his death.

WILL OF DAVID KILLOUGH.

"In the name of God, Amen the second day of September in the year of our Lord 1761, I David Killough of Little Britain in Lancaster County Being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory" &c. . . . "First I give and bequeath to Mary my well beloved wife the third part of the land and house and all other benefits of the plantation I now live on during her natural life or widowhood and no longer, and as for all my household goods and all other movables, I bequeath to her my

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Joel Richardson was granted a certificate of removal from New Garden Monthly Meeting to Philadelphia, 3 mo. 2, 1793. His connection with Friends was broken at the time of his marriage. His wife and her family were Scotch Presbyterians, and he too joined the Presbyterian Church.

beloved wife the third part. Likewise I allow all the rest of my estate to be equally divided amongst my sons and my two daughters Mary Ann and Ann, and I further allow Ten pounds to be paid to my daughter Mary Ann above her Equal share shall be paid at the end of a year after my decease, and the rest of her part to be paid at the end of three years after. I bequeath to my son-in-law William Sitleall five pounds to be paid at the end of three years after my decease. I further allow that the rest of my children shall be paid their parts as they arrive at age. And if it please God to call any of them away by death before they arrive at Age, their parts are to be equally divided amongst ye rest of my children. I further allow ye plantation I now live on to belong equally to my two sons David and Thomas they paying as before mentioned equal parts to the rest. I constitute, make and ordain my beloved wife Mary and my beloved son David to be my sole Executors of this my last will and testament and I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannul every former testament, will and legacies bequeasts or Ex^{ca} by me before this time made, named, willed or bequeathed, and do ratify and confirm this and no other to be my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal ye Day and year first above written. I appoint James Boodley, Thomas Carmichael and Will Sitleall Guardians over my children. N. B. before signing I allow all my children to be in subjection to their mother until they come of age if she remain a widow and if not to be at ye ordering of the guardians that I have appointed. N. B. before signing I further allow that if my beloved wife be called away by death before my two youngest sons arrive at the age of ten years or alter her state by marriage, that the guardians I have appointed shall have a right to recover so much of my Exrs. as ye shall see proper to school and maintain them until they be at ye age of ten years and the same to be deducted out of that part of my estate that falls to them my two sons, Allen and Ebenezer." (Lancaster County Wills, Book B 1, p. 358.)

Witnesses: Thomas Carmichael and Nathaniel Browns. The will was probated September 30, 1761.

William Sitleall was probably the husband of Mary Ann Killough.

Children of David and Mary Killough:

2. Mary Ann Killough².
3. Ann Killough².
4. David Killough², married Margaret Stinson.
5. Thomas Killough².
6. Allen Killough².
7. Ebenezer Killough², died without issue, in Georgia.
8. Samuel Killough².

4. David Killough² (David¹), made his will October 28, 1783. It was proved May 2, 1785. He married Margaret Stinson.

According to the family record, there was in existence a few years since a deed from Mary, executrix of David Killough, Sr., and her son Thomas, dated in 1768, transferring the plantation (left by the said David Killough, Sr., to his two sons David and Thomas) to David Killough, Jr.

Another family paper was an unsigned agreement, dated in 1784, drawn up by David to rent to his brother Samuel Killough, a tract of two hundred and seventy-eight acres on the Oconee River, near Rockfish Landing, in Georgia. This had belonged to their brother Ebenezer, late a volunteer in a company of militia in the State of Georgia, and had come into the possession of David Killough as heir at law of Ebenezer Killough, deceased.

WILL OF DAVID KILLOUGH.

"In the Name of God Amen this 28th day of October 1783 I David Killough, of Little Britain Township Lancaster County in the State of Pennsylvania calling to my mind my mortality knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain my last will and testament that is to say principally and first of all, I give my soul in to the hands of God that gave it, and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a christian like and decent manner, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and

Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

The later years of his life were spent in Columbia, Lancaster County, where he was not engaged in business.

touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form: First, I give unto Margaret Killough my well beloved wife the benefits and profits of all my estate both real and personal till my youngest child Ebenezer Killough arrive to the age of fifteen years old; at this time it is my will that all my children out of the benefits and profits of said estate be boarded, clothed and schooled till they become to the age of fifteen years respectively free of all cost. Further I order all my sons to stay with their mother to help and assist her on the plantation to support the family till they arrive at the age of eighteen years respectively their mother giving them food and raiment convenient during said term of time. Secondly, it is my will that my two daughters Mary and Jean Killough be subject to their mother till they arrive to the age of twenty one years or be married. Thirdly, I give unto my two daughters aforesaid twenty five pounds apiece, or such furniture as their mother and they can agree upon to the above value of Twenty five pounds to each of them when they arrive to the aforesaid age or be married and that to be deducted out of their part when the estate is to be sold. Fourthly, I order all my estate both real and personal be sold at public vendue when the youngest of my children arrives at the age of fifteen years, and when the whole estate is sold I give unto my well beloved wife one third of it all, to be at her disposal during her life time and after her decease to be equally divided amongst my sons and daughters. Fifthly, it is my will that the other two parts of my estate after it is sold as aforesaid that it be equally divided amongst all my sons and daughters that are alive at the time of the sale of this my estate. Lastly I constitute make and ordain my wife Margaret Killough to be the whole and sole Executor of this my last will and testament ratifying & confirming this & no other but this to be my last Will and Testament and do hereby publish and pronounce this to be my last will and testament in the presence of the subscribing witnesses the day & year above written.

(Signed) "DAVID KILLOUGH." [SEAL]

Witnesses: James Hannah, James McCully, and Francis Armstrong.

This will was probated May 2, 1785, in Lancaster County. (Will Book E, vol. i. p. 217.)

Children of David and Margaret Killough:

9. James Killough^s, removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1794.
10. David Killough^s, went to Kentucky and then to Tennessee, about 1800.
11. Thomas Killough^s, married (1) — Patton; (2) Betsey Campbell; removed to Illinois with his son Robert in 1837.
12. John Killough^s, married Margaret Porter. He was accidentally killed on his farm in Lancaster County in 1820.
13. Samuel Killough^s, lived in Lancaster County; died August 26, 1836; married Elizabeth Carter.
14. Ebenezer Killough^s, died in Fulton Township, Lancaster County, January 1, 1852; married Nancy McConkey.
15. Mary Killough^s, married Joel Richardson.
16. Jane Killough^s, married and went West about 1800.

John Killough, son of David and Margaret, received a patent for two hundred and twenty-one acres, thirty-eight perches of land in Little Britain Township in 1809, the original of which is still in existence.

Those bearing the name of Killough in Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi are probably descended from David, 3d, and his brother Thomas.

There is recorded in Lancaster County the will of Samuel Killough, of Pensborough Township, dated October 22, 1749. In it are mentioned his wife Mary, and his two children "Ezeckell and Chearety." His brother John Killough and Neald McFall were made executors. Witnesses: Charles Killgore and David Killough. Samuel Killough was doubtless a near relative of David Killough.

NOTE.—Thanks are due for information given in regard to Killough family to John Killough, of Clinton, Illinois, grandson of John and Margaret (Porter) Killough, and to Mrs. I. C. Miller (Henrietta Killough Miller), of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Carter) Killough.

For children of Robert (son of John and Margaret (Porter) Killough) and his wife Sidney (Hoopes) Killough, see "Sharpless Genealogy," p. 1186.

Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

A small volume, carefully preserved by his descendants, has inscribed upon its fly-leaf: "Presented to Joel Richardson by his good friend Anthony Benezet."

WILL OF MARY RICHARDSON.

"I, Mary Richardson of West Hempfield Township, Lancaster, Pa. widow of the late Joel Richardson, deceased, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making void all former wills by me at any time heretofore made. And first I direct that my body be decently interred in the burying ground where my said husband now reposes, and that my funeral be conducted in a manner corresponding with my estate and situation in life. And as to such worldly estate as it has been pleased God to entrust me with. I dispose of the same as follows. First I direct that all my debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my decease as possible out of the first moneys that shall come into the hands of my executor hereinafter named. I also give and devise unto my daughter in law Eliza Richardson, wife of my son George Richardson All that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground situate in McConnellsville in the County of Morgan and State of Ohio known on the general plan of said village by Lot number seventy nine, together with all the appurtenances to hold to her my said daughter in law for and during all the term of her natural life, she paying the taxes and keeping the buildings in repair, and at her decease the above described premises shall fall to the children or issue of my said son George Richardson by his present wife Eliza to whom I have devised the above premises during life. And should the said Eliza survive the issue of my said son George by her the said Eliza, then I direct that the said above described premises go to the issue of my son Ebenezer Richardson, to be divided equally amongst them.

"Also I direct that all the balance of my estate, real, personal or mixed, except that above described and devised to the said Eliza Richardson &c. be equally divided amongst my two children (my son George having already received his full share) Ebenezer Richardson of York County and Mary Conklin, wife of Henry Conklin of Lancaster County, Pa.

"And I do hereby make and ordain my second son Ebenezer Richardson above named Executor of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I Mary Richardson, the testatrix, have to this my will written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal this thirty first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

(Signed) "MARY RICHARDSON" [SEAL]

Witnesses: Peter Weller and Nicholas Hougendobler.
The will was probated April 9, 1855.*

* Lancaster County Wills, Book V, vol. i. p. 852.

Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

Children of Joel and Mary Richardson: *

22. Margaret Richardson⁴, born 4 mo. 30, 1798; died young.
23. George Richardson⁴, born 7 mo. 17, 1800; died 10 mo. 21, 1873; married Elizabeth Harkless.
24. Ebenezer Richardson⁴, born 3 mo. 27, 1802; died 3 mo. 10, 1861; married Mary (Litzenberger) Eberlein.
25. Mary Richardson⁴, born 11 mo. 25, 1804; died 12 mo. 27, 1885; married Henry Conklin.
26. David Richardson⁴, born 5 mo. 25, 1807; died 1842, in McConnellsville, Ohio; unmarried.

5. Samuel Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 6 mo. 22, 1771; married, 11 mo. 6, 1794, at Little Britain Meeting, Rebecca Webster, daughter of William and Margaret Webster, of Little Britain Township. They resided in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County.

Children of Samuel and Rebecca Richardson:

27. Hannah Richardson⁴.
28. William Richardson⁴.
29. Ruth Richardson⁴.
30. Rebecca Richardson⁴.
31. Margaret Richardson⁴.
32. Lydia Richardson⁴.
33. Mary Richardson⁴.
34. Samuel Richardson⁴.
35. Eliza Richardson⁴.
36. Martha Richardson⁴.
37. Anna Richardson⁴.
38. Joseph Richardson⁴.

6. Hannah Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 8 mo. 2, 1773; married, 5 mo. 11, 1796, at West Grove Meeting, Samuel Embree, born 3 mo. 7, 1772; son of James and Phebe Embree, of West Bradford Township, Chester County.

Children of Samuel and Hannah Embree:

39. Lydia Embree⁴, married Robert Miller.
40. Joseph Embree⁴, married Rebecca Clendennin.
41. Phebe Embree⁴, married William Patton.
42. John Embree⁴, married (1) Ave Maris; (2) Hannah —.
43. James Embree⁴, married Grace —.
44. Jesse Embree⁴, married Mary Dennis.
45. Israel Embree⁴, married Mary Ann —.
46. Isaac Embree⁴, married Elizabeth Williams.
47. Samuel Embree⁴.

7. John Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 12 mo. 22, 1775; was drowned in Gunpowder River. He never married.

* Dates from family records.

Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

9. Mary Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 2 mo. 22, 1780; died 1 mo. 3, 1819; married, 3 mo. 1, 1798, at Little Britain Meeting, Joshua Webster, of Little Britain, son of William and Ann Webster, deceased. They resided in Little Britain.

Joshua Webster married, second, 7 mo. 5, 1820, Hannah Reynolds, by whom he also had children.

Children of Joshua and Mary Webster:

48. Eliza Webster⁴.
49. Cyrus Webster⁴.
50. Samuel Webster⁴.
51. Joshua Webster⁴.
52. Mary Ann Webster⁴.
53. Lydia Webster⁴.
54. William R. Webster⁴.

10. Lydia Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 5 mo. 16, 1785; died 6 mo. 8, 1845; married, 12 mo. 17, 1817, David Parry, son of John and Rachel Parry. They lived in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, where the wife died.

David Parry had married, first, Elizabeth Ely, by whom he had several children.

Children of David and Lydia Parry:

55. Samuel Parry⁴.
56. Elizabeth Parry⁴.
57. Sarah Parry⁴.
58. David Parry⁴.
59. Joseph Parry⁴.
60. Ruthanna Parry⁴, married Garrett Amoss.

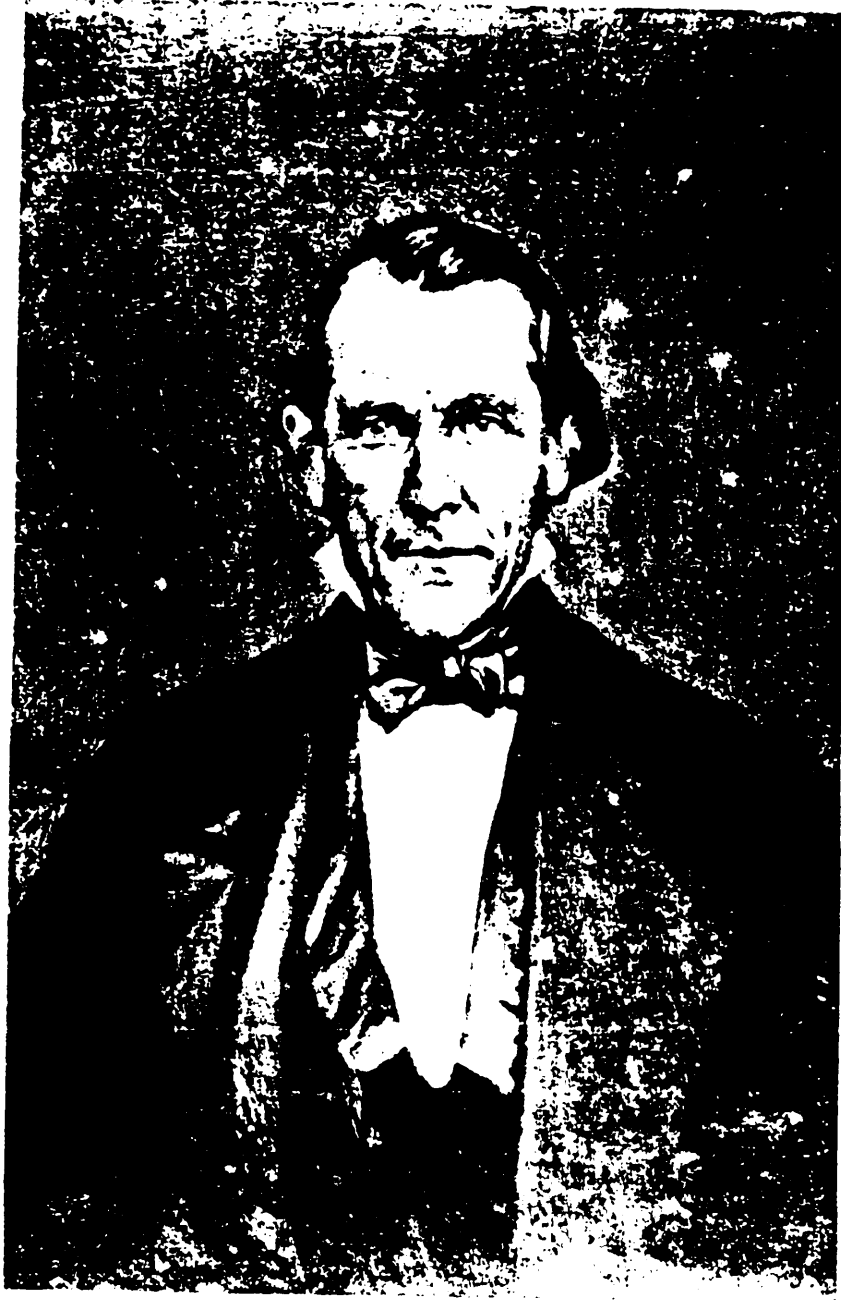
11. Isaac Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 4 mo. 6, 1788; married, 4 mo. 20, 1825, Ann Carter, born 8 mo. 28, 1793; daughter of Samuel and Ruth Carter, of Nottingham, Chester County. They resided for some time in Little Britain, whence they removed, about 1828, to Clark County, Ohio.

Children of Isaac and Ann Richardson:

61. Ruth Richardson⁴, married Clarkson Gause.
62. Hannah Richardson⁴, married Richard P. Gause.
63. George C. Richardson⁴, married Lucy Stark.
64. Caleb J. Richardson⁴, married Clara B. English.

12. Caleb Richardson³ (Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 12 mo. 5, 1792; married Sarah Newbold. They had one son who died before his father.

23. George Richardson⁴ (Joel³, Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 7 mo. 17, 1800; died 10 mo. 21, 1873; married 8 mo. 24, 1844, Elizabeth Harkless, born 1815; died 4 mo. 23, 1865.



BENEZER RICHARDSON

Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

George Richardson removed to McConnellsville, Ohio, where he engaged in business. Both he and his wife died and were buried there.

Children of George and Elizabeth Richardson: *

65. Anna Elizabeth Richardson¹, married M. W. O. Conklin.
66. Sarah Frances Richardson¹, married George William Murray.

24. Ebenezer Richardson⁴ (Joel³, Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 3 mo. 27, 1802; died 3 mo. 10, 1861; married, 3 mo. 26, 1827, Mary (Litzenberger) Eberlein, widow of Frederick Eberlein, † and daughter of Adam and Hannah Litzenberger. ‡

* From family records.

† Frederick Eberlein and Mary Litzenberger were married June 27, 1820, at York, Pennsylvania, by Rev. Robert Cathcart. They had one son, Adam Eberlein, born November 5, 1823.

‡ LITZENBERGER.

1. Adam Litzenberger¹ married * Hannah Gardner, daughter of Valentine and Abigail Gardner of Martic Township, Lancaster County.

According to tradition, Adam Litzenberger, a hemp merchant, came to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from Germany. He is said to have been a very large man, and to have met his death by being thrown from a horse. His widow married Peter Livergood, and lived in Columbia. They belonged to the Lutheran Church.

Adam Litzenberger took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, on November 6, 1778. (Penna. Archives, second series, vol. xiii. p. 442.)

George Litzenberger, who took the oath of allegiance on July 2, 1778, and who married Grace Coats, at Swedes Church, Philadelphia, on March 27, 1780, was probably a near relative to Adam Litzenberger above mentioned, and may have been father to the Adam Litzenberger who was a private in Captain William Morgan's company in the First Brigade, Third Division, Pennsylvania militia, in the war of 1812.

Adam Litzenberger, of Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, farmer, made his will December 4, 1811. It was proved on the 21st of the same month. In it are named wife Hannah, and money due from her father's estate, and also his minor daughters, Frances and Mary.

Children of Adam and Hannah Litzenberger:

2. Frances Litzenberger², married (1) Jacob Livergood; (2) John Smith; (3) Robert Smith.
3. Mary Litzenberger², married (1) Frederick Eberlein; (2) Ebenezer Richardson.

GARDNER.

1. Salome Gardner¹, widow, married Dewalt Smith. The will of Dewalt Smith, of Conestoga Township, Lancaster County, blacksmith, was dated May 14, 1774; and proved April 3, 1780. (Book D, p. 189.) To his wife Salome was bequeathed for life a tract of sixty acres of land in Conestoga Township; to son William, five pounds; to son Frederick, the blacksmith's tools, if he learned the trade. The remainder of the estate, after the wife's death, was to be divided between his sons William, Frederick, Adam, and Philip, and his wife's sons Valentine and Jost Gardner.

The share of Jost Gardner in the estate, either by death or purchase, became vested in his brother Valentine, who thus owned two-sixths of the land, amounting to about one hundred acres.

Children of Salome Gardner:

2. Jost Gardner¹.
3. Valentine Gardner¹, died 1804; married Apolonia or Abigail —.

3. Valentine Gardner² (Salome¹), of Martic Township, Lancaster County, tanner, died intestate in October, 1804, leaving a widow Apolonia or Abigail (the names being synonymous), and seven children of full age, who are named in a petition presented by Valentine Gardner, Jr., at an Orphans'

* Adam Litzenberger married, January 1, 1789, at St. Michael's and Zion Church, Philadelphia, Hannah Weidman. Query: Was this a previous marriage, or some one else of the same name?

Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

Ebenezer Richardson was educated in Lancaster. He afterwards owned and operated a large flour mill in Lancaster County, which he sold in 1845, and removed to York, where he engaged in the coal business. He resided for a time on his farm west of York, but later on South George Street. Mary, wife of Ebenezer Richardson, was born December 18, 1806; died May 7, 1889. Both were buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, in York, Pennsylvania.

A portrait of Ebenezer Richardson is owned by Samuel Small, York, Pennsylvania.

The will of Ebenezer Richardson, dated August 11, 1860, ordered that his executors should settle his estate as soon as practicable after his decease, and in the mean time make suitable provision therefrom for the support and maintenance of his wife. To wife Mary were bequeathed such of the household articles as she might wish to retain, the balance to be sold in case the children could not agree to divide it among themselves. To wife Mary for life, or as long as she remained his widow, the house and part of a lot on the east side of South George Street in the Borough of York, wherein he was then residing. In case she desired to sell the property, the executors were empowered to dispose of the

Court held March 25, 1805, which sets forth that Valentine Gardner had owned eighty acres, more or less, in Martic Township, described as being bounded by Pequea Creek and lands of Edward Brien, Esq., and Abram Weifell. The petitioner asks that a valuation be put upon the property, which was done, and accepted by him, upon which he probably took possession.

By deed of September 3, 1805, Valentine Gardner, of Martic Township, farmer, David Gardner, of Conestoga Township, and Elizabeth his wife, Philip Gardner, of Martic Township, Joseph Gardner, of Rapho Township, saddler, and Margaret his wife, Adam Litzenberger, of Manor Township, and Hannah his wife, being children of Valentine Gardner, deceased, one of the devisees of the will of Dewalt Smith (Salome Smith, who had a life interest in the property, being dead), sold the one hundred acres formerly belonging to Dewalt Smith, to Robert Coleman.

Adam Smith, of Baltimore County, Maryland, and Frederick Smith, of Jefferson County, Virginia, who had probably come into the possession of the rights of the other Smith brothers, had, before the date of the above deed, transferred their interests in the property to the Gardner heirs, who were thus enabled to make full title.

On June 3, 1712, Valentine Gardner, one of the sons of Apolonia Gardner, late of Rapho Township, Lancaster County, deceased, presented to the Orphans' Court a petition which set forth that the said Apolonia Gardner died possessed of a lot on Charlotte Street in the town of Manheim; that her heirs were four sons and two daughters,—to wit, Valentine; David, who lived in Cumberland County; Joseph, who lived in York County; Philip; Sarah, wife of Lewis Stonerode, living in Mifflin County; and Hannah, widow of Adam Litzenberger, they being the legal representatives of their brother John Gardner, who had died, and who had lived out of this State.

The September Court ordered John Eberle, administrator of the estate of Apolonia Gardner, to sell the property, which sale was afterwards reported.

The Gardner graveyard contains among others the gravestones of Philip Gardner, died in 1830, aged forty-nine years; Valentine Gardner, died August 24, 1849, aged eighty years, six months, and nineteen days; and Elizabeth, wife of Valentine Gardner, born July 4, 1780; died January 13, 1867.

Children of Valentine and Apolonia Gardner:

2. John Gardner^s, died before June 3, 1812.
3. Valentine Gardner^s, of Martic Township; married Elizabeth —.
4. David Gardner^s, of Conestoga Township; married Elizabeth —.
5. Philip Gardner^s, of Martic Township.
6. Joseph Gardner^s, of Rapho Township; married Margaret —.
7. Sarah Gardner^s, married Ludwig or Lewis Stonerode.
8. Hannah Gardner^s, married Adam Litzenberger.



FRANCES ANN RICHARDSON
(MRS. SAMUEL SMALL)

Genealogical Records of Joel Richardson

same, to invest the proceeds in good investments, and pay to her the interest during her life or widowhood. The rest of his property was to be sold by the executors, as soon as possible without sacrificing it. Three thousand dollars were to be invested in good real estate securities and the interest paid to the widow. To his daughter Frances Ann, wife of Samuel Small, Jr., one hundred and forty-five dollars out of the estate were to be paid to equalize her share with that of his two other children. The rest of the estate after deducting the aforesaid securities was bequeathed to his three daughters,—Hannah G., wife of John H. Houser, Mary Emma, wife of John George Eisenhart, and Frances Ann Small,—in equal shares. The executors were his three sons-in-law, John George Eisenhart, John H. Houser, and Samuel Small, Jr. Signed in the presence of David Landes, Jr., and George M. Shetter.

Children of Ebenezer and Mary Richardson:

67. **Hannah Gardner Richardson**^s, born 3 mo. 27, 1828; married John H. Houser, of York County, born 2 mo. 11, 1827; died 11 mo. 12, 1867. Children:
 - i. **Emma Augusta Houser**^s, married George Billmeyer.
 - ii. **Alice Houser**^s, died young.
 68. **Mary Emma Richardson**^s, married, 3 mo. 12, 1851, John George Eisenhart, died 9 mo. 24, 1894, after a short illness. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery. Child:
 - i. **Clarence E. Eisenhart**^s, married Meta Folke.
 69. **Frances Ann Richardson**^s, married Samuel Small, of York, Pennsylvania. (See Small Record, page 93.)
 70. **John Killough Richardson**^s, born 9 mo. 14, 1836; died 2 mo. 11, 1800, at York, Pennsylvania; unmarried. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.
 71. **Caroline Richardson**^s, died young.
 72. **Amelia Richardson**^s, died young.
 73. **Henrietta Richardson**^s, died young.
25. **Mary Richardson**^t (Joel^s, Joseph², Lawrence¹), born 11 mo. 25, 1804; died at York, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 27, 1885; buried at Prospect Hill Cemetery; married Henry Conklin, of Lancaster, who was a grain merchant.





Appendix

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 1.

PARIS, August 20, 1840.

DEAR FRIEND,—In accordance with my promise to you before I left York, I take the present opportunity of giving you a brief account of my tour since I left London. On the 20th of July I started, in the Steamer "Soho," for Antwerp, in Belgium, where I arrived next day after a passage of twelve hours. I remained in Antwerp about seven hours, during which time I visited all the objects of interest which the place presents, among which, I would mention first, the CATHEDRAL, said to be the largest and most beautiful specimen of architecture in the Netherlands. This church is five hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide; and is surmounted by one of the loftiest steeples in the world, four hundred and sixty-six feet high, and of such beautiful and delicate Gothic work, as to have elicited from the Emperor Charles V. the remark, that "it deserves to be kept in a case!" I ascended nearly to the top by five hundred and sixteen steps, and enjoyed an extensive prospect of the surrounding low country. The interior of the church is beautiful, and contains some of the choicest specimens of painting in the world, among which is Reubens's celebrated piece, "The Descent from the Cross." I next visited the citadel, so remarkable for the siege it endured in 1832, under General Chasse. I was informed that sixty-three thousand projectiles were thrown by the French into the fort at that time. After visiting the Museum (containing numerous paintings by Reubens, Vandyke, and other great masters), the Bourse (or Exchange), and several fine churches, we started for Brussels, by railway.

Brussels is twenty-six miles from Antwerp. It is the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, with a population of one hundred thousand. It contains the King's Palace, the palace of the Prince of Orange, and "the Chambers," all handsomely built of white freestone and very extensive. The Park is a large enclosure in the centre of the town, laid out with avenues of trees, and ornamented with numerous statues. It is used as a promenade by the inhabitants.

Our party, consisting of two gentlemen from New York and myself, hired a carriage for the purpose of visiting the battle-ground of Waterloo, about twelve miles distant from Brussels. Here we were shown, by one of the numerous guides who are in attendance on the ground, the exact positions of the different armies at the time of the battle, and the several monuments which have been erected to designate the most important situations. Among the principal ones are, the Mound of the Belgic Lion, a vast tumulus two hundred feet high,

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beneath which the bones of friend and foes lie heaped indiscriminately together. A flight of steps leads up to the top. The lion was cast from cannon taken in battle; it weighs forty-eight thousand pounds, and stands over the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded. We ascended to the top, from which we had a perfect view of the whole field of battle. There are three others erected in different spots,—one in commemoration of the Prussians who fell in battle, one for the German legion, and one for General Gordon.

On our return we stopped at the village of Waterloo, and visited the house in which the Duke of Wellington wrote his despatches after the battle. We then proceeded through the forest of Soignies to Brussels.

The next morning we set out in a French "diligence" for Paris. A "diligence" is one of the most uncouth looking vehicles for the purpose you can imagine. The running part is about as heavy as one of our broad-wheeled turnpike wagons. The body, which is in perfect keeping with the running part, is divided into three separate apartments,—the front part, or *coupé*, the centre, or *intérieur*, and the *rotonde*, behind. There is also a covered seat on the top called the *banquette*. The seats are all different in price. Fifteen of us, beside the driver and conducteur, were comfortably seated in and upon the ponderous vehicle, and were hurried along a turnpike, paved in a manner similar to the streets in our cities, at a rate of seven miles an hour. The whole route, from Brussels to Paris, two hundred and five miles, is travelled in thirty-one hours. In our journey we passed through four or five strongly fortified towns,—Mons,* celebrated for its extensive coal mines; Valenciennes; † Cambrai, the Episcopal see of the venerable Fénelon, author of "Télémaque;" and Perronne.

Without seeing them, you can scarcely have an idea of the manner in which these cities are fortified. They are completely surrounded by a high bastion built of the most substantial masonry, with a moat on the outside, and the top surmounted by cannons.

The land along our route appeared to be in a high state of cultivation. The harvest, which was just about to be taken off, was very abundant. There are several things connected with the appearance of the country that seem strange to me. Among them is the absence of all fences, hedges, or farm-houses, for a wide extent of country—sometimes for miles. The farmers here all dwell in villages, about six or seven miles distant from each other, and are obliged in many instances to travel half that distance to their plantations. I wished that some of our farmers in York County could but see the difference between the farming utensils used by the French and Belgians and those in use among themselves. The wagons, like the diligences, are very large and cumbrous,—tires at

* Mons is an old city, belonging successively to the Spaniards, the Austrians, and the French. It is the capital of the province of Hainaut. It is within the present boundaries of the kingdom of Belgium. (Eds. Gazette.)

† Valenciennes derives its name from Valentinian I., by whom it was founded about the year 367. It is over fourteen centuries old. It is situated upon the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1793, and restored to the French in 1794. (Eds. Gazette.)

Appendix

least eight inches broad and wheels to correspond. An ordinary wagon will carry from eighteen thousand to twenty-five thousand pounds; they are generally drawn by five horses, two hitched to the tongue and three abreast in the lead. The collar and harness generally are large and clumsy.

I am astonished to perceive the manner in which the Sabbath is kept by these people. It is generally regarded as a day of fun and frolic. Passing through several towns on our road, we saw the very church-yards filled with people of all descriptions,—some gaming, others dancing, some listening to a harlequin, while others were amusing themselves with the bow and arrow, a common diversion here. I understood that the Sabbath is generally spent in this way on the continent, and I have found it so in Paris, and so far as I have travelled.

On the 3d of August I arrived in Paris, and having disposed of my business, I commenced lionizing. I can give you but a brief account of the numerous places I visited in this most interesting metropolis. The first two places to which a stranger in Paris is shown are the Gardens of the Tuileries and the Palais Royal. The first, including the Champs Élysées and Place de la Concord, is said to be unrivalled in the world. Here the inhabitants of this immense city repair every evening to amuse themselves, either by walking in the gardens through ranges of orange-trees, miles in length, or by witnessing the almost innumerable games practised in the Champs Élysées. The whole field is something more than two miles in length, and about three hundred or four hundred yards wide, all regularly planted with choice trees and adorned with statuary. Six or eight fountains are placed at different spots, several of which are constantly playing. The Palais Royal is a large building in the form of a parallelogram, with a court or yard seven hundred feet long by three hundred feet wide, planted with rows of trees in the direction of its greatest length, and two oblong flower-gardens are placed in the middle, separated from each other by a circular basin of water with a fine jet d'eau. The building was originally used as a palace by Cardinal Richelieu, but is at present rented away in small shops by its proprietor, the Duc d'Orleans, with the exception of the one side used by himself. The whole is remarkable for the splendor of its shops and cafés, and the endless variety of articles exposed for sale therein. It is justly said that there is nothing calculated to please the eye, ear, or taste that cannot be purchased in the shops and restaurants of the Palais Royal.

I next visited the gallery of painting and statuary in the Louvre. Think of one room twelve hundred feet long with its sides adorned with the best collection of ancient and modern paintings; this room, large as it is, is only about one-fifth the area of the whole.

On Sunday, being a day here when the public are admitted, I visited Versailles, to see the King's Palace, the most extensive building of the kind in France. To give you the least idea of its splendor and magnificence, its vast extent, and beautiful avenues and gardens, would be impossible. Two hundred millions of dollars, it is said, have been expended upon the buildings and grounds. I walked

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through suites of rooms, whose walls were covered with paintings, a distance of four or five miles. I returned to Paris in the evening by the railroad, a distance of sixteen miles. Next day I visited the Triumphal Arch, begun by Napoleon, and lately finished; its dimensions are one hundred and fifty-two feet in height, one hundred and thirty-seven feet long, and sixty-eight feet wide; the height of the figures is eighteen feet.

The church of Magdalen (*Église de la Madeleine*) is built on a plan similar to that of the Girard College, surrounded by a peristyle of fifty-two Corinthian columns sixty feet in height and seven feet thick. The interior of the church is magnificent, the ceiling and cornices are of the most elaborate workmanship, and entirely covered with gold.

I also visited the Hospital of Invalids, the Bourse or Exchange, Garden of Plants, the Palaces of the Tuileries and the Duke of Orleans—in fact, after a residence of fifteen days I had ample opportunity of seeing nearly all the objects of interest here.

Before I close this account I must give you some account of the manner in which strangers, and, indeed, the great body of the French, live. In the metropolis they rise about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, take a breakfast of coffee, bread, and about two eggs. At four or five o'clock in the afternoon they repair to a restaurant, where for two francs, about thirty-seven and a half cents of our money, they may have soups, the choice of four dishes out of a hundred, a dessert, and half a bottle of wine, after which they retire to a café to take one or two cups of coffee; this done, they are ready either for a walk in the garden of the Tuileries, or for a seat in one of the operas or theatres.

To-morrow I shall leave this place for Strasburg. From thence I shall proceed to Frankfort and Heidelberg, where I expect to meet Mr. Lewis Miller. He and Mr. Hertzog separated from me in London. Mr. Miller will travel with me through Germany as far as Geneva, where I expect to meet Mr. William S. Campbell, and with him cross the Simplon to Italy. This gentleman and his brother James Campbell, of New York, have been in our company since we left New York, and have conduced in no small degree to render my tour as pleasant as it has been.

Yours truly,

ALEX. SMALL.

York Gazette, November 3, 1840.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 2.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, August 30, 1840.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

My last letter, dated from Paris, I presume you have received. I will continue my narrative, and give you a brief account of Germany and its peculiarities, as far as I have had an opportunity of seeing it. I booked my name for the coupé of a French diligence and left Paris on the 20th of August for Strasburg,

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where I arrived on the afternoon of the 22d, travelling a distance of three hundred and thirty-one miles in three days and two nights, without being able to converse with a single creature in the company. On my journey I passed through a number of fortified cities and villages, among which was Epernay, celebrated for its champagne wine. I stopped a few hours in the city of Nancy, to visit its remarkable places. I saw here the old and handsome palace of the Prince of Lorraine, a handsome statue of Stanislaus in bronze, and the public promenade common to every French town. I remained in Strasburg a day. This city contains about sixty thousand inhabitants and a garrison of six thousand men. The principal and most interesting building in the town is the Minster, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe, remarkable for its spire, the highest in the world, rising four hundred and seventy-four feet from the pavement, twenty-four feet higher than the great pyramid of Egypt. I ascended to the top, from the summit of which there is a fine view of the rich district around, with the Black Forest of Germany on one side and the Vosges Mountains of France on the other, in the distance. The whole external part of the building, including the spire, is most elaborately carved, and in a perfect state of preservation; in the front of the church there is a circular window of elegantly stained glass fifty feet in diameter, and rising to the height of two hundred and thirty feet, fifty feet higher than the spire of the Lutheran church at York. The most remarkable things in the interior are the pulpit of carved stone and the famous clock, now being repaired by a clock-maker of Strasburg. The Lutheran Church of St. Thomas is a handsome specimen of Gothic architecture; it contains the monument of Marshal Saxe, erected to his memory by Louis XV. It represents the General descending to the grave, while France, personified by a beautiful female figure, endeavors to detain him, and at the same time to stay the threatening advance of death; the whole is looked upon as a very fine piece of sculpture. I visited the arsenal, a very extensive establishment, containing fire-arms for one hundred and sixty thousand men, and upward of one thousand brass cannon. In the foundry here I saw the whole process of casting and boring them. Strasburg is the place where the celebrated *pâtés de foie gras*, or goose-liver pies, are made, which when in season constitute one of the principal articles of traffic. The livers are enlarged to an unnatural size by the cruel process of shutting the birds up in dark coops, too narrow to allow them to turn, and stuffing them twice a day with corn; nearly every house in town has its coop. The liver, by this process, has been known to attain the weight of two and even three pounds. The duty on them in England is very heavy. I left Strasburg in a *retour* coach for Baden, a distance of thirty-six miles, crossing the Rhine over a bridge of boats into the grand duchy of Baden. The town of Baden is beautifully situated at the foot of the hills forming the commencement of the Black Forest range, and contains about five thousand inhabitants. It is considered one of the most fashionable watering-places in Germany, and in season is visited by an immense number of persons—up to this time the number of visitors amounts to over fifteen thousand, principally English. The neighborhood affords almost endless gratifications in

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the beauty of its prospects. Walks have been made for miles in every direction through the forests and up the surrounding hills. The Hot Springs, thirteen in number, burst out of the rocks at the foot of the castle terrace. The temperature of the water is nearly boiling. At the one end of the town is the Conversations Haus, a handsome building with a Corinthian portico surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds. This is the grand focus of attraction for all the visitors of Baden, and is said to be the most splendid establishment of the kind in Germany. It includes a very large and splendid assembly-room, where there is dancing three times a week, a theatre, reading-room, and restaurant. In the afternoon the walks and colonnades in front of the Conversations Haus are crowded with people, sipping coffee and ices, or smoking. The whole space is covered with chairs and tables, and a band of music is stationed near. The gambling-tables in the great hall are now opened, and numbers of ladies and gentlemen are seated around to make or lose a fortune. The whole Conversations Haus is rented for the annual sum of two hundred and ninety thousand guilders, about one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars of our money. While here I visited the castle of the Duke of Baden. It is a large, though ugly, building, only remarkable for its situation and the curious dungeons beneath it. In one of the subterranean chambers, called the rack chamber, a row of iron rings, forming part of the instrument of torture, still remains; in the passage adjoining there is a well or pit in the floor, formerly covered with a trap-door. The prisoner upon whom doom had been passed was led into this passage and requested to kiss the image of the Virgin, which was no sooner done, than the trap-door gave way and he was precipitated to a great depth below, upon an instrument armed with knives, by which he was lacerated to pieces. In the Hall of Judgment the stone benches upon which the judges sat still remain.

I left Baden on the 25th for Heidelberg, passing through the villages of Rastadt, Dummenheim, and Ettingen, and stopped all night at Carlsruhe. This is the seat of government of the grand duchy of Baden, and contains about twenty-two thousand inhabitants. It is a beautiful place, and is regularly built in the form of a fan. The main streets all radiate from the palace, and all have paved sidewalks, a rare convenience in German towns. Carlsruhe owes its origin to the accident of the Margrave Charles of Baden building a hunting-seat here which he called Carlsruhe, or Charles's rest. In the centre of the principal square is a pyramid of red sandstone, under which the founder is buried.

Passing through the villages of Durlach, Weingarten, Bruchsal, and Longenbruecken, I arrived at Heidelberg, rather a good-looking town, with a population of about thirteen thousand. The most prominent object here is the Castle, anciently the residence of the Electors of Palatine, now one of the most imposing ruins in Europe. It is said to have been three times burnt and ten times to have experienced the horrors of war; it was last set on fire by lightning in 1764, since which time it has never been rebuilt. It is an immense structure, and appears to have been strong enough to resist both the effects of time and war. The walls in many places are more than twenty feet thick, and of such substantial

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masonry that the mass has more the appearance of solid rock than anything else. One of the towers which formed the outer defences of the castle was undermined and blown up by the French, but so thick were the walls and so strongly built that though nearly the whole of one side was detached by the explosion, instead of crumbling to pieces, it merely slid down from its place in one solid mass, where it still remains.

The gardens and shrubberies round the castle afford the most agreeable walks; their great height affords an elegant view of the Neckar and the distant country.

The church of St. Peter is remarkable, because Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, attached to its door his celebrated theses, while at the same time he expounded the reformed doctrines to a multitude of hearers assembled in the church-yard.

I left Heidelberg next day for Worms, passing through Manheim, a beautiful city regularly laid out with streets crossing each other at right angles, and arriving in Worms in the evening of the same day. This was once an Imperial city, with a population of thirty thousand, but now containing not more than about eight thousand. It has a decayed and inanimate aspect. Worms was the seat of the celebrated Diet of 1521, when Luther appeared before Emperor Charles V. and the assembled princes, to declare his adhesion to the reformed doctrines. The Lutheran church stands on the place formerly occupied by buildings in which the Diet was held. Near Pffligheim, and not far from Worms, stands Luther's elm-tree, under which he is said to have made use of that celebrated expression that he "would go to Worms, even though there were as many devils within its walls as there were tiles on the houses." Immediately below Worms, outside the walls, though once included within them, is the ancient church of Our Lady (Liebe Frau). Around it is the vineyard which produces wine called "Liebfraumilch."

From Worms I passed through Frankenthal to Mayence. This is a strongly fortified city on the western side of the Rhine, near its junction with the Main. It is garrisoned by eight thousand Prussian and Austrian troops. This city was formerly the residence of the archiepiscopal elector of the empire; he above all other electors had the right of placing the crown upon the head of the emperors. He was premier prince in the German empire, and his revenue is said to have been immense. I was informed here that when he and his priesthood had been reproved by the Pope for their luxurious habits, they replied, "We have more wine than is needed in the mass, and not enough to turn our mills with."

Mayence was the birthplace of John Gensfleisch, called Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. A bronze statue of him, modelled by Thorwaldsen, stands in an open space, opposite to the theatre. The house in which he was born, and his first printing office, still exist here.

From Mayence I came by railroad to Frankfort, where I have, for the present, established my head-quarters. This is one of the most lively and elegant

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of all the German cities in which I have been. A great many houses in the new part of the town are literally palaces; indeed, every part of the place is remarkable for the beauty of its buildings and the cleanliness of its streets. The most remarkable object here is the Dom, or Cathedral, built in 1300, the building in which the emperors of Germany were crowned. In the election chapel, adjoining the Cathedral, the emperor was chosen. He was afterwards crowned in front of the high altar. The church contains a number of curious monuments, among which is that of the Emperor Gunther, who is buried here. The Town-House, also called the Römer, is an ancient building, remarkable as the scene of the festivities attending the election.

Frankfort is the birthplace of the Rothschild family. The house in which they were born is in the Judengasse (Jews Street). It is still inhabited by the mother of the family, who refuses to leave it for a more princely mansion.

As far as I have travelled through Germany, I have been well pleased with the general appearance of the country. The land is well farmed, and the crops are abundant. The same practice (of farmers living congregated in villages) which I remarked in France also prevails here. No farmer lives on his acker; in fact, he cannot, for his land is generally scattered over the country in a dozen different places in strips half a mile long and not more than twenty or thirty feet wide. The country resembles more a garden laid off in long beds than anything I can compare it to. The duchy of Baden, or rather that part of it between the Black Forest and the Rhine, is what we would in our country call river bottom, and it is almost a perfect level for two hundred or three hundred miles. The roads, which are excellent, are planted on both sides with walnut-trees, of which an excellent oil is extracted, and the hills bordering upon the Black Forest are covered with vineyards. The peasantry here all wear cocked hats.

I find the generality of German inns to be far better than I expected. They are large and extensive establishments, handsomely and, in some instances, gorgeously furnished. Their table d'hôte is generally of the first order. The first course consists of soup, then five or six different kinds of fish, each of which you are asked to partake of, your plate being changed for every dish; after fish, beef and veal; then half a dozen sorts of vegetables; then pastry, such as pound-cake, custard, etc. Here you think they are about to close, but no sooner is this course finished than an abundance of game, from venison down to partridge, is served up, after which you close with peaches, pears, nuts, and plums. The time generally consumed in eating your dinner is about one and a half or two hours. Each person is allowed half a bottle of wine at dinner. The expense of such a dinner is about fifty cents of our money. In addition to all this you have the pleasure of enjoying the music of a first-rate orchestra in some places. The dinner is generally served up at one o'clock, and is the only meal at which all the guests sit together. The breakfast is taken in your private room, consisting of coffee and a roll of bread with butter. For supper you may meal *à la carte*, that is, upon anything you choose to call for. A bill of

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fare consisting of thirty or forty dishes is handed to you as soon as you seat yourself at the table, of which you make your selection.

I start next Wednesday for Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, in Switzerland, and will probably pass through Wurzburg, Nuremburg, and Stuttgart. I will write again when I arrive at Geneva, before my departure for Italy.

Yours truly,

ALEX. SMALL.

York Gazette, November, 10, 1840.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 3.

MUNICH, September 12, 1840.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

I left Frankfort on the thirty-first of August for Nuremburg, passing through the village of Dettingen, celebrated for the battle gained by the Austrians and English over the French in 1743, on which occasion George the Second of England, commanded in person. A little farther on is the town of Aschaffenburg, containing a very handsome palace, in which the King of Bavaria at present resides.

Leaving Aschaffenburg I passed through the forest of Spessart, one of the largest in Germany, and part of the great primeval Hercynian Forest,* described by Cæsar in his Commentaries. About midnight I passed through Wurzburg, and arrived at Nuremburg in the afternoon. This city was once the greatest and wealthiest of all the free Imperial cities. Formerly, it is said, Nuremburg contained a population of seventy thousand; it now numbers but forty-three thousand inhabitants. Everything about the city bears the aspect of former times. It is still surrounded by walls fifty feet high, enclosed by a ditch one hundred feet wide. Nuremburg contains many objects of interest to a traveller. Among the principal of these may be classed the church of St. Sebald, a large Gothic edifice built in 1337. This church contains numerous sculptures by Adam Kraft; the most remarkable object, however, in the building is the shrine of St. Sebald, in the centre of the church, executed by the distinguished artist, Peter Vischer. The relics of the saint repose in an oaken chest, bound with silver plates. The high altar is an elaborate piece of workmanship, with a crucifix and figures of the virgin and St. John, by Viet Stoss. The religion is Lutheran. The church of St. Lorenz (also Lutheran) is the largest in the city. It was built in the year 1280. The portal at the west end between the two towers is remarkable for the richness of its decoration, and is surmounted by a magnificent circular window of an ancient colored glass. One of the principal ornaments in the building is

* The Forest of Hercynia covered all of the vast surface upon which are situated Switzerland, Basel, Spires, Transylvania, and a great portion of the Russian Empire. Spessart Forest, in the Bavarian Circle of the Lower Main, is the largest tract that is left standing of all that once covered more space than, according to Cæsar, could be traversed in ninety days. Spessart covers about three hundred thousand acres. The trees are principally oak and beech. (Eds. *Gazette*.)

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the Sacraments Haeuslein, or repository of the sacred water, a spire of open Gothic work, and most elegantly carved, sixty-four feet high, all of stone, supported on the shoulders of three kneeling figures, said to represent Adam Kraft and his two apprentices, who executed it. A large and elegant Gothic altar, surmounted by a gilt crucifix as large as life, has recently been put up. Although a Lutheran church, candles are kept burning upon the great altar during service. Besides the great altar, the church contains seven side altars.

The church-yard of St. John is another remarkable object, containing about three thousand gravestones, all regularly numbered, and decorated with handsome bronze plates. Among the number I saw the graves of Albert Dürer and Hans Sachs. The road from the town gate to the church-yard is planted at regular distances with seven stone pillars, each representing, in bas-relief, a scene in the passion of our Saviour. It is said they were set up by a certain Martin Kitzel, to represent the way along which our Saviour passed from the houses of Pontius Pilate to Mount Calvary. Kitzel is said to have made two pilgrimages to Jerusalem, to ascertain the exact distances. The house in which he lived, and which is still standing, was to represent Pilate's residence. Albert Dürer's house is still standing. A handsome bronze statue by Thorwaldsen has recently been erected near it. The Gymnasium, or high school, founded by Melancthon, whose statue stands in front of it, is still continued.

During my stay at Nuremburg I had an opportunity of witnessing a grand military display of Bavarian troops. Sixteen thousand were encamped near the city. They perform their evolutions every morning. So far as I am capable of judging, the manœuvres were well executed.

Taking all things into consideration, it was the finest military sight I ever saw. The uniforms of the cavalry, and particularly of the cuirassiers, were very superior.

As Strasburg is famous for its celebrated goose-liver pies, so is Nuremburg for its very superior sausages and ginger-cakes. The latter article is manufactured here in abundance and sent abroad. In the exhibition of domestic manufactures for the kingdom, I saw one as large as the dining-room table. I took several opportunities of testing the virtues of the sausages, and must bear witness to their excellence. The best are obtained at a small shop near the church called the Glockly. Two sausages about four inches long and a plate of sour-cROUT will cost six kreutzers—about four cents. I spent four days pleasantly at Nuremburg. The kindness and attention shown to me by several citizens, whom I cannot have an opportunity of repaying, was indeed gratifying. Mr. Charles Nestman and Mr. Schlag (junior) were good enough to show me all the remarkable places. The former resided about five years in the United States, speaks the English language well, and is a genuine republican at heart. The soil around the city is naturally poor and sandy, but by the industry of the people it has been rendered quite productive. Upon the whole I have been as well pleased with Nuremburg as with any place I have yet visited. Besides what I have mentioned, it contains many other objects of interest to a stranger, and more than

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that, a generous and kind-hearted population. I booked my name on the 6th of September for Stuttgart, one hundred and fifteen miles distant from Nuremberg, passed through Anspach, Swabish Hall, a dirty looking town of about seven thousand inhabitants (the money called Heller is said first to have been coined here, and hence to have derived its name), Wurtemroth, Backnang, Warblingen, and arrived at Stuttgart next day. This is the capital of the kingdom of Württemberg and contains about thirty-five thousand inhabitants. The palace is near, a freestone edifice, with a splendid garden and walks extending nearly two miles distant from it, along the bottom of a valley towards Rosenstein. Some of the orange-trees around the circular basin of water are a foot in diameter. I visited among other things the royal stud-house, an immense building adjoining the palace. It contains some of the finest horses in Europe. I would suppose that there were over five hundred horses in the stables, two of which I was informed the king had recently purchased in England for four thousand dollars a pair. Each color has its separate apartments. I left Stuttgart next day for Ulm, stopping all night at Kirchheim. Ulm is distinguished in modern history for the disgraceful surrender of the place by General Mack to the French in 1805. The only interesting object here is the Cathedral, a large and majestic Gothic edifice about four hundred years old. The church is four hundred and sixteen feet long, one hundred and sixty-six feet wide, and one hundred and forty-four feet high from the pavement to the ceiling, and contains, like that at Nuremberg, a tabernacle of Gothic filigree-like stone-work, ninety feet high.

The next place on my route was Augsburg, rather a good-looking place, but containing little to interest a traveller. Augsburg is historically remarkable as the seat of many diets. One in 1555 first granted toleration to the Lutherans. The Palace is a large building, now used for government offices, and is remarkable, because in it the famous declaration of the Protestants called the Augsburg Confession of Faith was first promulgated. The *Algemeine Zeitung*, the most widely circulated paper in Europe, is published here. The proprietor is the bookseller, Baron Cotta. I took occasion to visit the printing establishment. It employs about one hundred hands and has five steam-power presses, three of which are double presses; the printing and management of the presses are all done by small boys.

From Augsburg I proceeded to Munich, the capital city of Bavaria, situated on the river Isar. Its population is at present over one hundred thousand. The city may be divided into two parts, the old town and the new town. The old part resembles the German cities in general, but the new is decidedly the most splendid and magnificent city I have seen in all my travels. The Ludwig strasse is unparalleled in Europe. Imagine a street about three times as wide as our Main street and about a mile in length, with a row of buildings, each of which is a palace in appearance, and you may have some faint conception of it. The greater part of the buildings are constructed of white freestone. Munich is not only remarkable for the beauty of its majestic buildings, with their multiform orders of architecture, but for the purpose for which they were erected and

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the works of art they contain. The Glyptothek, or gallery of sculpture, is an immense building filled with the choicest specimens of ancient and modern sculpture. Twelve large apartments are appropriated for the exhibition of sculptures, and are termed Egyptian, Etruscan, Eginetan, Hall of Apollo, Hall of Bacchus, Hall of the Sons of Niobe, Hall of the Gods, Trojan Hall, Roman Hall, Hall of Colored Sculpture, and Hall of Modern Sculpture. The walls are of scagliola of the richest colors, the floors are polished marble, and the ceilings are decorated with fresco paintings and gildings.

The Pinacothek, or picture gallery, is another large building, containing an immense collection of choice paintings by the best masters. The façade above the portico is surmounted by twenty-five statues of the greatest painters, executed by Swanthaler, a celebrated German artist. Fifteen hundred paintings are contained within the numerous halls.

The chapel of All Saints also deserves to be mentioned. It is built in what is called the Byzantine style of architecture, something like the Gothic, but without painted arches. The ceiling is painted in fresco on a gold ground, and the walls are polished marble and porphyry in mosaic.

The Gymnasium, a building recently finished, is a large and beautiful building six hundred feet long and three hundred feet wide; it is intended for a public school. Munich contains several handsome monuments,—one a colossal bronze statue of the late King Max. Joseph; another an equestrian statue of Maximilian I., formed out of the cannon taken from the Turks.

The improvements of the city, including the erection of the splendid public edifices it contains, have been planned under the immediate auspices of the present enlightened King of Bavaria, by the eminent artist Van Klenze, and the expenses of their erection have been defrayed out of the privy purse of the king.

On Tuesday next I shall leave this place for Innsbruck, in the Tyrol. From thence I shall go to Geneva, in Switzerland. By this route I shall have an opportunity of viewing the most interesting scenery of the Alps. The distance between the two places is nearly five hundred miles, between mountains covered with perpetual snow and ice. Like my friend Smyser, I have often longed for the company of some kindred spirit from my own native place, to share the enjoyment of the tour.

Yours truly,

ALEX. SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, November 17, 1840.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 4.

GENEVA, October 3, 1840.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

I left Munich for Innsbruck on the 16th of September, passing by the lakes Tergensee and Achensee. The carriage-road along the eastern margin of the latter, under the colossal precipice of the Gamyoch, is a mere shelf cut into the

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rock, and so narrow that it is impossible for two carriages to pass each other. The scenery of the lake is in the highest degree romantic and picturesque, hemmed in by precipices and overlooked by mountains perpetually covered with snow. The whole distance between the two cities (Geneva and Innsbruck), is one hundred and eight miles, one-half of the road lying among the Tyrolean Alps. Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, is situated on the banks of the Inn, in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, whose sides are formed by mountains from six thousand to eight thousand feet high, and whose tops, although several miles distant, seem to overhang the town. The city itself does not possess many objects of interest to a traveller. The most noteworthy is the Franciscan church, containing the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian I. A high marble sarcophagus in the centre of the church supports the kneeling figure of the emperor, while on each side stands a row of tall bronze figures, twenty-eight in number, representing distinguished persons of the House of Austria. The sides of the tomb are ornamented with twenty-four bas-reliefs, representing as many important events in the life of Maximilian, carved in fine Carrara marble, in workmanship not surpassed by that of an ancient cameo. On the top of the entrance is the grave of Andrew Hofer, over which is a marble statue of "the patriot of Tyrol," erected by the late Emperor of Austria.

From Innsbruck I passed to Constance, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. The road, nearly the whole distance, is constructed along the sides of stupendous mountains, many hundred feet above the valley, and so narrow that the carriage is generally not more than a few feet from the edge of the precipice.

Near Stuben we crossed the pass of the Arlberg, the highest point of the road, being six thousand two hundred feet above the sea. A body of snow twenty feet deep covers the earth in this region, during the whole winter. We encountered a snow-storm on the summit, during our passage.

Tyrol, from the elevation of a great part of its surface, must of necessity be a grazing country. The wealth of its inhabitants lies principally in their cattle and the manufacture of cheese. Crops of rye, corn, oats, etc., are cultivated in the valleys, and as high up the sides of the mountains as the climate will permit, and from thence to the region of perpetual snow, herbage of the most nutritious kind, though somewhat scanty, is found. Early in the spring, when the cows are first driven from the stable, they are confined to the lower part of the valley; but as the lower meadows become exhausted, and the snow disappears from the higher regions, they are driven upward. The highest pastures, which they reach late in the summer, are buried under the snow the whole year, with the exception of eight or ten weeks. On the sides of the mountains, at various altitudes, are numerous small cottages. These are the dwellings of the cowherds, who live above the clouds. This son of toil is banished from the haunts of man for six or eight months in the year. His labors are arduous and constant. He has to collect eighty or ninety cows twice a day to be milked, to make cheese, and keep the utensils in the most perfect state of cleanliness. Toward the latter end of September the cows are driven from the mountains into the valleys, for

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the winter. While I was at Innsbruck, I had an opportunity of witnessing a vaccine procession. "The pride of the flock" marched in front, the others following in single file. The noise of the numerous bells is not unlike the music of our "handelian bands." Behind the cattle walks the cowherd, in a shirt that has not been changed during the whole period of his high life! He is followed by the proprietor in a neat cart laden with cheese and butter.

At Bregenz I bid adieu to Tyrol and its beautiful mountain scenery, and embarked on board a steamer for Constance. This is a decayed city on the western extremity of the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance. It is the capital of the Seekreis (Circle of the Lake), in the grand duchy of Baden. In the Hall of the Kaufhaus, at Constance, the celebrated Council of Constance, by which John Huss and Jerome of Prague were condemned to be burned, held its sittings. The chairs occupied by the Pope and the emperor, the Bible of Huss, the door of his dungeon, and the hurdle on which he was dragged to execution still remain in the hall. I left Constance for Basel, stopping at Schaffhausen long enough to see the celebrated Falls of the Rhine. The town of Basel is one of the strongholds of Protestantism in Switzerland. The minster contains the tomb of Erasmus, who died here in 1536. The next town on my route was Zurich, remarkable as the place at which, in 1519, the Reformation commenced in Switzerland under the auspices of that celebrated reformer, Ulrich Zwingli. The house in which he lived is still standing. The old arsenal contains a cross-bow, said to be that with which William Tell shot the apple from his son's head.

On my way to Bern, I took Lucerne into my route, for the purpose of ascending Mount Righi, an excursion that nearly every traveller in Switzerland makes. This mountain lies between the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, and is more remarkable for its isolated position than for its height. It affords an uninterrupted view on every side. The height of the mountain above the level of the sea is five thousand seven hundred feet, and above the lakes four thousand five hundred feet. The length of the path by which I ascended to the summit is between seven and eight miles; so that in every mile of my progress in the path I gained six hundred feet in elevation. The view from the culm, or top, is magnificent. The panorama is said to extend over a circumference of three hundred miles, in which are included eleven lakes, that appear like pools—some almost like water spilled upon the earth.

On the north side is the town of Zug, and immediately behind it rises the spire of the church of Kappel, where Zwingli the Reformer fell in battle. On the western side lies Tell's chapel, on the spot on which he shot the tyrant Gessler. On the south and east are spread the eternal Alps, in one unbroken ridge of peaks and glaciers. I remained on the summit over night, and in the morning, after a cup of coffee, I commenced my descent on foot, and in two hours reached Weggis, at the foot of the mountain, on the lake. Here I hired a boat, in which I crossed the lake to Lucerne, whence I started on the same day for Bern, which city I reached at midnight on the 27th of September.

Bern is the capital of the largest Swiss canton, and the seat of the Swiss

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Diet alternately with Zurich and Lucerne. It is quite a handsome city, and has the peculiarity that almost all the houses rest upon arcades, which furnish covered walks throughout the whole town. The houses are nearly all built of massive white stone. The town is abundantly furnished with fountains, each surmounted by some droll effigy. One of these, called the *Kinderfresser-Brunnen*,* receives its name from a figure [of a man] devouring a child, with others stuck in his pockets ready for consumption. The armorial bearing of the town is a bear, and the fondness of the inhabitants for the animal or its effigy is very remarkable. You find *Monsieur Bruin* on the coins, fountains, sign posts—almost everywhere. Three living bears are maintained here at the public expense. The connection between the city and the animal is accounted for by an ancient tradition, that on the day on which Berthold, Duke of Zähringen, laid the foundations of the city, he slew an enormous bear upon its destined site.

I left Bern on the 28th for Fribourg. This place is the capital of the canton of Bern. Its population numbers about eight thousand. The most remarkable objects, and, indeed, one of the most extraordinary efforts of skill, are the suspension bridges, the longest of the kind in the world. They are supported by cables of iron wire, each containing one thousand and fifty-six wires. The length of one is nine hundred and five feet, breadth twenty-eight feet, and height from the water one hundred and seventy-four feet. Each bridge is constructed with a single span. Another object of interest is the church of St. Nicholas, with its curious bas-relief over the principal portal, representing the Last Judgment. In the centre stands St. Nicholas; on one side is an angel weighing mankind in a large pair of scales, by lots, and a couple of little devils are endeavoring to pull down one scale and make the other kick the beam; below is St. Peter ushering the good into Paradise; on the other side is a devil with a pig's head dragging after him, by a chain, a crowd of the wicked, and with a basket on his back filled with figures which he is about to precipitate into a cauldron suspended over a fierce fire, while two imps are engaged in stirring the contents of the cauldron.

I left Fribourg on the 29th for Geneva, which city I reached on the same day. Independently of its situation, Geneva has not much to interest the traveller. It is, however, the great focus of attraction for travellers of all nations, being the headquarters of all those who pass from Paris to Italy. Thirty thousand travellers pass through Geneva annually.

I will leave Switzerland on Monday or Tuesday for Milan, in Italy. I regret that the advanced state of the season compels me to leave it so soon. There are many places in this interesting country that a traveller should not omit to see. At this time, however, when most of the Alpine passes are covered with snow, it is both uncomfortable and dangerous to traverse them. My route to Italy will be over the Simplon, one of the most stupendous roads ever constructed by man. On my journey I shall probably visit the Mountain of St. Bernard, which is about

* "*Kinderfresser*," anglice, child-eater.

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a day's journey from the main road, and will send you a detailed account of the road, as far as I shall be able to describe it.

I must assure you, my dear sir, that although I have seen much to amuse and delight me in the several countries through which I have passed, I am confirmed, at every step, in my attachment to the free institutions of our own glorious republic. An American traveller learns to appreciate the blessings of his own country, as he visits those where human rights and human liberty are more circumscribed. He observes that there are many countries where equal rights and privileges are not enjoyed by rich and poor, where petty princes and a haughty aristocracy wallow in wealth and luxury, taken from the hard earnings of their subjects. Witnessing the oppressions that are heaped by man upon his fellow-man, hearing those oppressions justified by the laws and institutions of the countries through which he passes, and hearing even the victims of tyranny abjectly defending the tyranny of their rulers on the ground that they are nobly or royally born (!!!), the traveller from the great Western Republic feels a thrill of grateful emotion that he can claim the proud title of "AN AMERICAN CITIZEN."

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, November 24, 1840.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 5.

VENICE, October 25, 1840.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

My last letter, dated at Geneva, contained a detailed account of my progress and the objects of interest on the way up to the time of my arrival at that place. Since then, so many things of interest have crowded themselves upon me, that I am not able, in the confined limits of a letter, to give you anything but a cursory account of a few out of the multitude of things I have seen on my way.

I left Geneva on the 6th inst., in a carriage, for Milan, in Italy, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. We travelled upon the road constructed by Napoleon over the Simplon, acknowledged by all to be one of the most wonderful artificial roads in the world. The construction of this road was decided upon by Napoleon immediately after the battle of Marengo, while the difficulties of his passage over the great St. Bernard were fresh in his memory. Its construction occupied a period of six years, during part of which time thirty thousand laborers were employed at once upon it. The number of bridges on the road (including, of course, all culverts) is said to be six hundred and eleven! There are also numerous terraces of massive masonry, miles in length, ten galleries cut out of the solid rock or built of stone, and twenty houses of refuge for the shelter of travellers. The breadth of the road is from twenty-five to thirty feet, and the inclination nowhere exceeds six inches in six and a half feet. The cost of the road averaged twenty-five thousand dollars per mile. The second day after our

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departure we arrived at Martigny, where we left our carriage for the purpose of making an excursion to Mount St. Bernard, distant about twenty-seven miles from Martigny. There we hired a light vehicle called a char, in which we were conveyed as far as Liddes, a small town about equidistant from Martigny and the Hospice on the summit of the Mount. From this place the journey must be accomplished by mules. We seated ourselves, each upon a mule, and, accompanied by two guides, commenced the ascent, passing through a most dreary and sterile country, among mountains rising on every side to the heights of eight or ten thousand feet. We at length reached the Hospice, situated on the very summit of the pass—a dwelling in the clouds, eight thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea, and in the region of perpetual snow.

Here, in the practice of the most disinterested benevolence, resides a community of monks, who devote the best time of their lives to the service of their fellow-men, rescuing them in seasons of danger, when, without their aid, many a wayfarer would inevitably perish. There are usually ten or twelve monks here. These men enter upon this dangerous and self-sacrificing service at the age of eighteen, and few survive the period of their vow,—fifteen years from the time they enter the Hospice. No remuneration is asked of those who partake of their hospitality, though it is the usual practice of all visitors who can afford it, and who partake of their kindness, to deposit something in the charity-box of the chapel. In seasons of danger they are obliged to be constantly on the watch, traversing the mountain-path on each side, accompanied by their dogs. The dogs often roam alone, day and night, to trace out the victim buried in snow. They lie on the stiffened body of the traveller to impart warmth, and bark for assistance, or, if too far from the monastery to be heard, they return for aid. We saw one dog here that had saved the lives of twelve persons.

Near the Hospice is a small building called the Morgue, in which are deposited the bodies of those who are found dead. The extreme cold and the evaporation at this height prevent the usual decay. Many have dried up and withered, and on some even the clothes have remained for years. Upon this rocky and frozen soil the dead could not be buried.

You can have no idea of the difficulties which these men have to encounter in supplying themselves with the necessaries of life. Firewood is one of the most important articles, as the consumption of it is necessarily large. Not a stick grows within six miles of the Hospice; all the wood is brought from a forest twelve miles off, and twenty-three horses are constantly employed during the coldest season, upon whose backs every stick must be carried, as the nature of the roads (or rather the absence of any road), precludes the use of a vehicular conveyance.

After partaking of an excellent dinner at the Hospice, our party returned to Martigny, to resume the journey to Milan.

On the evening of the fifth day of our journey we arrived at Brieg, where the ascent of the Simplon begins. Here the road winds its tortuous way along the sides of the mountains to the summit. The magnificent work does not fully

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develop itself until it reaches the fifth refuge, which is about two miles from the summit. I recalled to mind the rich description of Johnson. "Here," he remarks, "a picture of desolation surrounds the traveller. The pine has no longer the scanty pittance of soil which it requires for nourishment; the hardy but beautiful Alpine flower ceases to embellish the sterile solitude, and the eye wanders over snow and glacier, fractured rock, and roaring cataract, relieved only by that stupendous monument of human labor, the road itself, winding along the edges of precipices, penetrating the primeval granite, striding over the furious torrent, and burrowing through dark and dripping grottoes beneath accumulated masses of ice and snow."

That part of the road between the fifth refuge and the summit is the most dangerous, on account of the numerous avalanches which fall here in the winter and spring, on which account there are provided six places of shelter, three galleries cut out of solid rock, two refuges, and a hospice. The latter building is on the summit, and is conducted in a manner similar to the Hospice on the great St. Bernard.

From this point the road descends in the same tortuous manner until it reaches Domo d'Ossola, at the foot of the mountain. The scenery on the Italian side is infinitely more grand and sublime than on the Swiss side. The greater part of the road is cut out of solid rock, reaching almost perpendicularly to the height of five or six thousand feet.

Before you reach Domo d'Ossola, you enter the Gorge of Gondo, one of the grandest and most savage of the Alps. A little distance on a vast projecting rock juts out from the mountain, seeming to block up all further passage. Through this rock a tunnel, six hundred feet in length, has been excavated. This, called the Gallery of Gondo, is the longest cut on the whole line. It required the incessant labor of more than one hundred workmen, day and night, to pierce a passage in eighteen months. In order to facilitate the progress of the work, the engineer caused two lateral openings to be made, so that the rock could be attacked in four places at once. The miners employed to make the lateral excavations were let down from the summit of the precipice to the point at which they were to operate, and there suspended, until they had wrought in the perpendicular face of the rock a foothold or lodgement, in which they could continue their attack upon the flint barrier that once seemed to salute the traveller with a command to "halt," an injunction that nothing but gigantic enterprise would have thought of disobeying.

The whole distance over the mountain, from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola, is forty-two miles, the greater part of which I traversed on foot, in order that I might have a more perfect view of the great Simplon road.

We remained at Domo d'Ossola until morning, when we proceeded on our journey as far as Arona, a small town on Lake Maggiore. On our way we visited the celebrated Borromean Islands. The principal island, Isola Bella, is the residence of Count Borromeo, a descendant of St. Carlo Borromeo, and is certainly one of the most delightful places I ever beheld. Matthew extols it as

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the "magic creation of labor and taste—a fairyland which might serve as a model for the gardens of Calypso." It consists of ten terraces, rising in a pyramidal form, one above the other, adorned with statues, vases, and obelisks. Upon these terraces flourish oranges, citrons, pomegranates, aloes, cacti, camphor-trees, sugar-cane, coffee-plants, and, in fact, almost every tropical plant, in the open air, and this within a short distance of the Lapland climate of the Simplon, and within view of the Alpine snows.*

This island was originally nothing but a barren slate rock, and every handful of mould upon it was brought from a considerable distance.

Not far from Arona stands the bronze statue of St. Carlo Borromeo, sixty-six feet high, on a pedestal of marble forty feet high. Four persons can sit around a table in the head of the statue.

Continuing our journey, we arrived next day at Milan, the capital city of Lombardy. This city contains about one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, and is one of the handsomest and most important in Italy. Its principal attraction is the Cathedral, or *Duomo*, which is, next to St. Peter's at Rome, the largest church in Italy. Its dimensions are as follows: length, four hundred and eighty-six feet; breadth or depth, two hundred and eighty-nine feet; height, two hundred and fifty-eight feet. It is built entirely of white marble, and in the purest style of Gothic architecture. It is universally considered to be the handsomest structure of the kind in the world. The number of white marble statues about the church exceeds three thousand.

As soon as we entered the building a priest very politely offered to show us its contents. We were conducted to the sacristy, where we were shown the plate and jewels, the magnificence of which I shall not attempt to describe. The crucifixes and all the ornaments of a Catholic church are, in this cathedral, for the greater part, of massive silver and gold. Here we saw and handled the ring, crosier, mitre, and mass book of St. Carlo Borromeo, the patron saint of the city. We were then conducted to a subterranean chapel, sumptuously decorated, the walls of which are covered with basso-relievos of massive silver. Here rest the remains of St. Carlo, enclosed in a sarcophagus of crystal. For the sum of five francs we were permitted to see the corpse of the saint. His countenance, with the exception of the nose, is well preserved. His robes, crosier, and mitre are superb. The tomb and decorations of the chapel are said to have cost four millions of francs.

We next visited the chapel of St. Ambrose, containing the mortal remains of that distinguished man. This is the church from which the Emperor Theodosius was thrust by St. Ambrose for having persecuted the Christians. We were also conducted to the suppressed convent of St. Maria, in the refectory of which is contained the celebrated fresco painting of *The Last Supper*, by Leonardo da Vinci. We obtained admittance into the amphitheatre erected by Napoleon, large

* The mountains which crown the lake serve as a shelter against the cold winds. (*Encyclopædia Amer.*)

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enough to contain thirty-six thousand spectators, and the theatre of La Scala, the most beautiful opera-house in Italy. The stage decorations of the latter are splendid and costly; and the orchestra is generally considered the best in Italy.

There is but one good specimen of ancient Roman architecture in Milan. It is a portico of sixteen Corinthian columns, bearing an inscription in honor of the Emperor Verus, supposed to have been part of the Temple of Hercules.

After remaining in this beautiful city five days, our party, consisting of my travelling companion (Mr. C—, of New York), an English gentleman, and myself, contracted with a viltiorino—the same who conducted us to Milan—to take us to Venice, for the sum of three hundred francs (about sixty dollars), in which sum was included three meals per day, lodging, and the privilege of stopping a reasonable time at all the important places upon the way. The distance between the two places is about one hundred and sixty miles, and we were five days upon the road, having been induced to stop frequently to examine various objects of interest presented on the way. The road lies in a wide plane between the Alps and the Apennines, and is almost a perfect level the whole distance. The greater part of it is the ancient Æmilian Way.

On the second day of our journey we arrived at Brescia (anciently Brixia), a neat and clean-looking town, containing about forty thousand inhabitants. This city contains some very interesting ruins, recently excavated. We proceeded on our journey next day as far as Verona. Here we remained some time for the purpose of visiting several interesting objects, among which I will mention a stone sarcophagus called the Tomb of Juliet, or Tomb of the Capulets. It has the shape of a common watering-trough. It formerly stood in the cemetery of the Franciscan church, but was removed, on account of the depredations of relic-hunters, to an old building near the church, where it is shown by an old woman, who cannot, for the life of her, imagine why so many persons should have the curiosity to call to see the ordinary-looking thing. Juliet died in 1303.

We also visited an ancient amphitheatre built before the Christian era, capable of holding fifty thousand persons. Its interior was repaired by Napoleon, and is at present in a good state of preservation.

The next place of importance on our way was Padua, containing, as do nearly all other towns and cities in this country, a number of splendid churches, of which I must mention the church of St. Anthony, built in the year 1200. Its interior is ornamented with a number of fine statues and basso-relievos representing the miracles performed by St. Anthony, whose body lies under one of the numerous altars. There is also a public square or promenade, surrounded with seventy-two colossal statues of eminent men. I may here remark that nearly every town on the continent has its public promenade. Most of them are beautifully laid out in walks, and planted with choice trees. In this respect the towns and cities of the United States are, with a few exceptions, sadly deficient. Our town of York offers as fine a situation for such a purpose as could be desired, and I feel confident that if those in power could but see those beautiful and

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almost necessary appendages to European towns, the commons of York would not much longer remain in their present condition.

We left Padua on the next morning (October 23), and arrived at Maestre at one o'clock. This is the nearest approach that can be made to Venice by land. We were within six English miles of the city of the Doges; and hiring a gondola, we found ourselves, after a delightful ride of about two hours, upon the front door steps of the Hotel Europa in this most wonderful of all cities.

Venice is seven miles in circumference, and contains about one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is built in the midst of shallows called lagunes, upon piles, and is composed of a large number of islands separated by canals and reunited by bridges. The Grand Canal, in the form of the letter S, divides the city into two nearly equal parts. Nearly all communication between the different parts of the city is carried on upon the water, and if you wish to visit your neighbor a few doors off, you step into a gondola and are taken to the very threshold of the door. All the principal dwellings front immediately upon the canals, and, there being no sidewalks, it appears to me just like a city inundated by water.

Of the numerous interesting and magnificent objects with which this city abounds, I will content myself with mentioning a few of the most remarkable. The Basilica, or Church of St. Mark, is an immense and most elaborate edifice, built in the year 977, and contains the relics of St. Mark, removed hither from Alexandria. The ten exterior and five interior gates, of Corinthian brass, were brought from Constantinople. Above the principal front entrance is a figure of St. Mark, finely executed in mosaic. The interior is completely lined with mosaics, from the top of the domes to the pavement. Here are eight columns of a serpentine form brought from Constantinople, said to have once belonged to the Temple at Jerusalem. The celebrated horses of gilt bronze, carried to Paris by Napoleon, and subsequently returned, now surmount the principal entrance. They originally adorned the city of Corinth, where, it is supposed, they belonged to the Chariot of the Sun.

The ex-ducal palace, adjoining the church of St. Mark, is a large and beautiful edifice, and rich in historical associations. After visiting the grand library, council chamber, and hall of the Inquisition, we were conducted to the gloomy dungeons of the Inquisition below, whence but few who were confined there ever again saw the light of day. From the ducal palace to the prison upon the opposite side of the canal there is a bridge which served as a passage for the poor prisoner who was brought before the council. This is appropriately called the Bridge of Sighs.

The Arsenal occupies an island nearly three miles in circumference. Its principal entrance is ornamented with the winged lion of Venice, a colossal lion taken from the ruins of Athens, another lion from the same ruins, and a lioness from Corinth. Here among other things we were shown the different instruments of torture used in the Inquisition, a large quantity of ancient armor, and Attila's helmet.

The churches of this city are decorated with more magnificence than any that I have seen. Their interior is generally encrusted with mosaic. One, in particular,

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the Church of the Jesuits, has the appearance (produced by finely executed mosaic) of being covered with green damask hangings.

On the 29th I expect to leave this place for Florence. Thence I go to Leghorn, Pisa, Rome, and Naples. If the difficulties between the Sultan and the Pacha be adjusted shortly, it is my intention to go to Alexandria in Egypt, and thence to Jerusalem. This I can accomplish during the winter, and return early in the spring to the United States. Since my arrival in Italy I have found travelling as safe and as comfortable as I could desire. I have, so far, experienced no difficulty with my passports or at custom-houses. A *douceur*, judiciously administered, will always exempt the traveller from the tedious and vexatious searches, to which those are subject who do not understand "bribery and corruption."

Accommodations for travellers at the generality of public houses are good. Those in the principal cities are particularly so. Their charges are rather higher than I expected to pay in a country where labor and provisions are proverbially low. A room costs about fifty cents a day, breakfast about thirty cents, dinner about fifty cents. There is also a charge of about fifteen cents per day which you are obliged to pay to the servants.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, January 19, 1841.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 6.

ROME, December 11, 1840.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

I left Florence on the 16th for Pisa and Leghorn, remaining at Pisa three days to visit its remarkable objects. This city, containing about eighteen thousand inhabitants, is handsomely situated on the river Arno, about six miles from the Mediterranean Sea. Its Duomo or Cathedral, as usual in Italian cities, is the first and most remarkable object to which the traveller is directed. Like most of the churches in this country, it is magnificently decorated; the walls of the interior are encrusted with rare marble and adorned with paintings by the best Italian masters. Near the church stands the celebrated Leaning Tower, built in the year 1174. It is of circular form, one hundred and ninety feet high, declining from the perpendicular thirteen feet. This beautiful edifice consists of eight stories, adorned with two hundred and seven columns of granite and marble, and is upon the whole an elegant structure. It has never been decided whether the tower was originally built with its present inclination, or whether it became so by accident. That it was originally built in such a way as would seem to invite destruction is scarcely probable, yet that it received its apparently insecure position from the hands of its builders is the opinion entertained by most travellers. I enjoyed a fine view of the surrounding country from its summit. Near the town, and adjoining the Cathedral, is the Campo Santo, or burial-ground, surrounded by sixty-two light and elegant Gothic arcades, composed of white marble and paved with the

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same. The earth of the burial-ground to the depth of six feet was brought from Mount Calvary, in the Holy Land, and deposited there.

During my stay at Pisa I visited the royal farm, a short distance from the city. Although apparently neglected, it is quite a handsome place. It is situated in an extensive and beautiful forest of cork-trees and evergreen oaks, and is worthy of notice on account of the great number of camels that are employed on the farm as beasts of burden. I saw droves of twenty or thirty at several places traversing the ground with their loads. The Grand Duke Leopoldo was the first person who attempted to breed camels in Italy.

On the 19th I left Pisa for Leghorn, distant fourteen miles from the former place. The road lies in the highly cultivated valley of the Arno. For about ten miles of the road nearly every female that we saw, of seventy down to six, was employed in plaiting straw for what we call Leghorn hats. It appears to be the principal occupation of the females in this part of Tuscany. Leghorn is the only seaport town in Tuscany. It contains about seventy thousand inhabitants, thirty thousand of whom are Jews. Although it possesses little to interest a traveller, I remained here four days and spent quite an agreeable time. Mr. Saetore, the American consul, to whom I had a letter of introduction, bestowed upon me great attention during our stay, and gave me all the assistance in his power in the purchase of such things as I wished to send to the United States. He really does more for Americans who visit Leghorn than one could reasonably expect from a person of his years. I can not for a moment look back upon his conduct towards me without feeling grateful for his kindness.

On the 23d I left Leghorn, in the Steamer "Leopoldo," for Civita Vecchia, where we arrived next morning. This is a small town situated immediately on the Mediterranean Sea, and is the place at which persons on the way to Rome are generally landed. No one can imagine the trouble and difficulty that are met with here, with porters, custom-house officers, etc. Our baggage was twice examined, and before we left the place we were obliged to pay eight different fees, and had a regular quarrel with every one we paid. These porters, or fachinos, as they are called, are the greatest villains in the world, and would not stop a moment to rob and murder you if they had a chance, so great is their rapacity for money. The custom-house officers are very little better.

About two o'clock of the same day we started in the diligence for Rome, where we arrived at twelve o'clock at night. Here we were again examined by the custom-house officers, who were, if anything, more rude than those at Civita Vecchia. Everything, to the very bottom of the trunks, was thrown out, after which they were impudent enough to ask us for money. To get rid of them we paid them a trifle.

After spending a few days in procuring lodgings, we commenced lionizing; and in order to obtain a correct idea of the positions of the several objects in this wonderful city, we ascended the tower on the Capitoline Hill, the most favorable position to see ancient and modern Rome. On the one side lay, extended over what was anciently called the Campus Martius, modern Rome, spreading along

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the banks of the Tiber; on the other side the ruins of the ancient city, scattered over the seven hills in shapeless masses. Immediately under our eyes, and at the foot of the Capitol, lies the Forum, lined with columns and fragments of porticos, terminated at each end by the triumphal arches of Septimus Severus and Titus; beyond rises the Palatine mount covered with the ruins of the Imperial palace; on the right is the Aventine, to the left the Esquiline, and in the same line the Quirinal, covered with the ruins of the once magnificent baths of Diocletian. Enclosing this picture of ruin are the ancient walls of the city, seventeen miles in circumference.

After satisfying ourselves with the view around us, we descended to see the several objects in detail. For the present I will only give you an account of such objects as I visited in modern Rome, reserving for a future letter the subject of ancient Rome and its environs.

The city contains about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, fifteen thousand of whom are priests. The houses are built either of stone or brick, covered with stucco, generally presenting a handsome appearance. The great number of churches and extensive palaces, fountains, and obelisks give to it an appearance of magnificence seldom or never met with in any other city in the world.

Of the churches, the first which we and almost every traveller visited is St. Peter's, the most magnificent temple ever erected for the worship of God.

As a minute description of this immense edifice would far exceed the limits of an ordinary letter I will content myself with only a general outline. This church is built in the form of a Latin cross. Its dimensions are seven hundred feet in length, five hundred feet in breadth, height of the dome four hundred and forty feet. Taking the new court-house in our town as a comparative example, it would take eight such in breadth, six in length, and four in height to form a mass of the size of St. Peter's.* The front is supported by a single row of Corinthian columns,

* The new court-house of York is of the following dimensions: Front, sixty feet; depth, one hundred and twenty-eight feet; height, thirty-seven feet. Two hundred buildings of the size of our court-house, placed closely together in the form of St. Peter's, would not form a larger edifice than this magnificent temple. In a notice of St. Peter's, evidently prepared with care, which we have in the *Penny Magazine*, we find the following in reference to the size of the church and of the materials used in its construction:

"As scarcely two books of travel agree in their accounts of the dimensions of St. Peter's we are happy to be able to give the correct measurements, as recently made by an English architect. The clear inside length of the church is six hundred and fifteen feet, and the breadth in the transepts four hundred and forty-eight feet. The extreme height, from the level of the piazza before the temple to the apex of the cross, is about four hundred and sixty-four feet, or nearly one-fourth as high again as our St. Paul's. The distance from the extreme line of the ellipsis of the colonnades to the portals of the church is nine hundred feet, which, added to the outside length of the church, including its thick walls and vestibules, gives the prodigious distance of nearly one-third of a mile covered by St. Peter's and its accessories.

"The masonry of the church, its cupola (which is externally covered with lead), and its adjuncts is of Travertine stone. Whole quarries must have been exhausted in the superstructure, or parts that meet the eye, yet a still vaster quantity of stone remains unseen, the depths of the foundations and the enormous thickness of the superstructure being such that there is actually more of the material below than above the surface of the ground."

It will be perceived that our correspondent is accurate in this as in all his other descriptions. The

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each nine feet thick and ninety-five feet in height, terminated with a balustrade surmounted by thirteen colossal statues eighteen feet in height. Immediately in front of the church is an immense piazza of an oval form, supported and adorned by four rows of lofty pillars seventy feet high, forming two semicircular colonnades, consisting of two hundred and eighty-four columns, surmounted by a balustrade and ornamented with one hundred and ninety-two statues eleven and one half feet high. In the centre of this immense area is an obelisk of Egyptian granite, transported from Heliopolis to Rome by Caligula, and afterwards placed by Nero in his circus. It measures one hundred and thirty-six feet from the ground to the top of the cross, and required the labor of eight hundred men and one hundred and sixty horses, besides a great quantity of complicated machinery, to raise it out of the ground where it lay buried, and place it in its present position. On each side of the obelisk are two perpetual fountains, playing in the air, and falling in sheets in the basins of porphyry. The interior of the church corresponds perfectly with its whole exterior. As you enter you behold the largest and most magnificent hall ever constructed by human art, divided into three rows by pilasters supporting four large arches on each side. To each are attached two others, fluted and Corinthian, eight feet broad and seventy-seven feet high, over which is an entablature of eighteen feet. In the niches are statues of marble, fifteen feet high, representing the founders of the several religious orders. The walls are encrusted with the rarest polished marble, adorned with medallions, the portraits of different popes. The ceiling is covered with gilt stuccos, and the pavement is formed of the finest quality of marbles in mosaic. When you arrive at the centre of the building, you are astonished at the wonderful sight here presented. Four superb vistas open to your sight, and the dome is extended over you like a firmament to the prodigious height of four hundred feet.

The high altar stands under the dome. It is simple though majestic. A canopy rises over it supported by four spiral pillars of Corinthian, fifty feet in height. At the angles are four angels; in the centre is a globe supporting the cross. The total height is eighty-four feet.

In front of the high altar is the tomb of St. Peter, surrounded by a circular marble balustrade, on which one hundred and twelve lamps are constantly burning. A double stair leads down to the interior, which is decorated with the richest marble, festoons, and angels of gilt bronze. Under the altar is a small chapel called the sacred grotto, where rest the mortal remains of St. Peter and St. Paul. The former suffered martyrdom by crucifixion on a spot adjoining the church of St. Peter in *Mobtoris*; the latter by decapitation on the spot now occupied by a church called St. Paul, at the Three Fountains. Their bodies were afterwards interred at the place where they now rest, and over which the Emperor Constantine erected the first Basilica. The small chapel with its pavement was preserved

slight difference in the two accounts of the length of the church, and its breadth in the transepts is, as will be readily perceived, accounted for by the fact that one gives the interior dimensions, while the other includes the space occupied by the enormous walls. (Eds. *Gazette*.)

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with all possible care during the demolition of the old and the erection of the new Basilica.

At the extremity of the grand nave is the tribune and the patriarchal chair of St. Peter, supported by four colossal figures, representing the celebrated doctors of the Latin and Greek church,—St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Athanasius, and St. John Chrysostom. Two angels bear the tiara and pontifical keys, and a multitude of seraphim surround the chair.

The immense fabric is adorned with numerous tombs of saints, popes, emperors, and kings, whose bodies are deposited in vaults underneath, among which are those of Alexander VIII., who died in 1691; St. Leo, over which is a bas-relief representing Attila retiring from Rome at the sight of St. Peter and St. Paul; St. Gregory; the tomb of Mary Stuart, ornamented with a sarcophagus of porphyry, with a charity and a genius holding her portrait; the tombs of Otho II., of Charlotte, Queen of Jerusalem and Cyprus, and of James Stuart III.

While we are lost in wonder and astonishment at the immensity and magnificence of this temple, we should not forget that the ground upon which it was built was consecrated by the blood of numerous Christian martyrs, who were executed upon this spot, during the cruel persecutions of the Emperor Nero. Here were the garden and circus of this emperor when the massacre of the Christians, related by Tacitus, took place. He says, "They were covered with the skins of wild beasts, that they might be torn in pieces by dogs, or were nailed to crosses, or set on fire, that when daylight disappeared they might serve instead of lamps. Nero lent his garden for the spectacle, and gave a show of Circassian games, mixing with the mob, or standing on his chariot, in the habit of a charioteer."

In finishing this cursory view of St. Peter's, it may not be amiss to add that three hundred and fifty years were employed in its construction; that it contains ten cupolas besides the great one raised by Michael Angelo, ninety-six columns of rare marble, twenty-nine paintings in mosaic; one hundred and forty statues, of which ninety-one are marble, twenty-eight stucco, and twenty-one bronze; and that the expense of its construction amounted to forty-seven millions of dollars. Twice that sum, it is supposed, would not be adequate to the construction of such a work in England or America.*

Adjoining the church of St. Peter is the Vatican Palace, supposed by some to have been built by Nero, by others to have been built by Constantine. It seems from the irregularity of its appearance to have received augmentation

* The article before referred to, contains the following notice of the time and money expended in the construction of St. Peter's:

"The first stone of the church was laid by Pope Julius II., in 1506, and the front was completed in 1622, during the pontificate of Paul V., the seventeenth successor of Julius. Although constantly advancing, with all the means that wealth and extensive influence of the Roman hierarchy could then command, it took the reign of eighteen popes and the period of one hundred and fifteen years to see the temple alone finished. The splendid additions and accessories occupied one hundred and fifty years more. Up to the year 1622 the buildings cost the Romans, say, forty millions of crowns (more than eight millions sterling), and between that date and 1784 nearly ten millions of crowns more were expended."

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from almost every successive sovereign. Its present circumference is computed to be near seventy thousand feet. In it is the Pope's residence, Museum, Gallery of Paintings, the celebrated Library, and two magnificent chapels.

The Museum is divided and occupies an immense number of halls, filled with the finest statuary and works of the ancients.

In the first room, called the Appartamenti Borgia, is the celebrated statue of Æsculapius. In the Galleria Lapidaria is a very large and valuable collection of ancient inscriptions, several of which were found in the catacombs, several cinerary urns and other sepulchral monuments, and a tomb which held the remains of Lucius Aeternus. The Gallery of the Nile contains one hundred and thirty fine specimens of antique statuary, among which I noticed the celebrated colossal group of Father Nile and his Offspring. The sixteen infants who surround the river god are supposed to be emblematical of the height (sixteen cubits) to which the Nile rises. This elaborate group was found among the ruins of a temple dedicated to Serapis. Here are also a colossal statue of Domitian, a Faun in Greek marble, Emperor Claudian, Minerva Medica, found in the temple of that name on the Esquiline hill, Diana, Venus, Ganymede, Juno, and the Emperor Trajan. Another apartment contains the inimitable group of Laocoon, son of Priam and Hecuba, found among the ruins of the Baths of Titus. This statue is considered the *chef d'œuvre* of antiquity. In the other room is the celebrated statue of the Belvidere Apollo. The Hall of Animals contains a most valuable collection of animals sculptured in every kind of precious marble. The pavement of the Circular Hall is an ancient mosaic representing Medusa's Head and the Battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs.

The number of halls containing statuary and other antique objects is upward of forty, and the value of their contents is beyond computation.

The Picture Gallery contains the finest specimens of painting extant. Among them is that most celebrated of all paintings, the Transfiguration, by Raphael.

The Library (the Bibliotheca Vaticana) surpasses all others for the number of its Greek, Latin, Italian, and Oriental manuscripts. Among the rare manuscripts is a Greek Bible of the sixth century in capital letters, written according to the version of the Septuagint, and from which all subsequent copies have been taken. I saw, also, a Virgil of the fifth century, a Terrence equally ancient, and several papers written by Martin Luther.

Attached to this immense palace are extensive gardens, adorned with statues, fountains, and groves of orange and other trees. The building and appendages are liberally thrown open to the public every Monday and Thursday, from one o'clock till five.

On the first Sunday in Advent I witnessed the ceremony of High Mass in the Pontifical Chapel, in the presence of the cardinals and prelates of the church. The Pope himself officiated, and seemed to be an object of the most profound veneration. The ceremonies were magnificent and imposing. Each cardinal had an attendant-priest, who sat at his feet and bore the train of his robe as he entered

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and retired. Persons who wish to attend service in this chapel are required to appear in a full dress of black. Frock coats are not admitted.

In my next I shall continue my cursory description of modern Rome. In the mean time, I remain

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, February 9, 1841.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 7.

ROME, January 14, 1841.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

I shall pursue the plan proposed in my last letter, dated in December, of describing to you the most remarkable objects of interest in modern Rome, before I take any notice of the splendid monuments of antiquity which are so abundantly scattered over the site of the ancient city. In Rome, as in every other Italian city, churches are the most conspicuous objects of a stranger's attention. For centuries have not only the entire revenue of the country been appropriated to their construction and decoration, but the princely fortunes of private individuals have, under the influence of the priesthood, been applied to the same purpose. Of the three hundred churches which this city contains, I will only mention such as force themselves upon the attention by their magnificence or by some historical association connected with them.

The church of St. John Lateran, the first cathedral of Rome and of the Catholic world, was built by Constantine in the fourth century. It is a magnificent building, in size ranking next to St. Peter's. Over the high altar are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, preserved in silver reliquaries; and in a small chapel in the church is preserved the table used at the last supper of Christ. Near the church is a small chapel, under the portico of which is placed the staircase which existed in the palace of Pontius Pilate at Jerusalem, over which our Saviour passed several times. Having thus become sanctified, the faithful now ascend it on their knees, and descend by two lateral staircases. It consists of twenty-eight marble steps, so consumed by friction that it has become necessary to cover them with wood. As it is one of the duties of every traveller who visits Rome to ascend them, I performed the task, though not without considerable labor and pain.

The church of St. John and St. Paul was built in the fourth century, on the site of the house belonging to these two martyrs, who were executed during the reign of the Emperor Julian.

One of the largest and most magnificent churches is that of St. Maria Maggiore. It was built in the year 352, in consequence, it is said, of a night vision of St. Liberius, which was confirmed on the following day by a fall of snow on the 5th of August! The snow is said to have covered the space which the building was destined to occupy, and for this reason was then called "St. Maria

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ad Nives." The interior is composed of three naves, separated by thirty-six columns of marble, taken from the Temple of Juno. The high altar consists of a grand porphyry urn covered with a marble slab, with four bronze gilt angels at the corners. Above it is a rich canopy, supported by four beautiful porphyry columns, surmounted by six marble figures of angels. Over one of the side altars is the picture of the Virgin Mary said to have been painted by St. Luke the Evangelist. The story is rather marvellous!

The church of St. Sebastian, one of the seven basilicas of Rome, is built over the remains of St. Calistus, who lived in the second century. A staircase leads from the church to the catacombs, where the Christians, in the time of persecution, practised the exercises of their religion and buried their dead. The bodies of St. Sebastian and of the apostles Peter and Paul were deposited during a certain period in these catacombs.

A short distance from the ancient walls of the city is the church of St. Paul, built on the spot where this great Apostle suffered, and where a considerable number of Christians were put to death by command of the Emperor Diocletian, after he had employed them in building his baths. To distinguish it from the other churches of the same name, it is called St. Paul at the Three Fountains, the interior containing three springs of water, said to have appeared at the three bounds of the Apostle's head! Here also is exhibited a white stone, on which St. Paul is said to have been decapitated.

The modern Capitol of Rome, built on Capitoline Hill, on the foundation of the ancient building, is in appearance quite an imposing structure. It consists of three separate buildings, the principal one of which is called the palace of the Senator of Rome. One of the wings is the palace of the Conservatorii, and the other the Capitoline Museum. In the centre of the square, and fronting the senatorial palace, is an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, found near the church of St. John Lateran. It is an extremely well-executed piece of work, and the only equestrian statue remaining of all those which adorned ancient Rome.

Next to the Museum of the Vatican, that of the Capitol contains the finest and most extensive collection of paintings and antique statuary in Rome. In the Hall of the Emperors are arranged, in chronological order, the busts of all the emperors and empresses. In the Hall of the Gladiator is the celebrated statue of a man mortally wounded, called "The Dying Gladiator," a fine statue of Zeno, the Greek philosopher, the Faun of Praxiteles, and a statue of Apollo holding the lyre, with a griffin at his feet, found on the road of Tivoli.

By the side of the Capitol, where the Church of Ara Cœli now stands, was the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Capitolium, built by Tarquinius Superbus. A little farther on, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, is a small church, built over the ancient Mamertine Prison. The chamber still existing is about twenty-four feet long by eighteen feet wide. No trace of a door being visible, it is conjectured that prisoners were lowered into the prison through the aperture which remains at the top, covered with an iron grating. Jugurtha died of starvation

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in this prison, and Lentulus and other accomplices of Cataline by strangulation. The celebrity of the prison is increased by the fact that St. Peter and St. Paul were confined in it under Nero. A spring of water in the centre of the cell is said to have been used at the baptism of the keepers of the prison.

Among the remarkable objects that embellish the modern city of Rome are a number of large and elegant obelisks, of which I will only mention the Flavianian obelisk, now placed in the centre of Piazza del Popolo. This obelisk is seventy-four feet high, exclusive of the pedestal, and is of one entire piece of beautiful Egyptian granite. It was originally erected at Heliopolis, in Egypt, by Sesostris, as a decoration of the Temple of the Sun. After the battle of Actium, Augustus removed it to Rome, and placed it in the Circus Maximus. It was placed in its present position in the year 1587.

The Lateran obelisk, the largest in Rome, was erected in Thebes. It was afterwards removed to Rome by Constantine, and placed, as the former, in the Circus Maximus. It is ninety-nine feet high, and now stands in the square of St. John Lateran. The obelisk in the piazza of St. Peter's I mentioned in a former letter.

There is probably no city in the world that contains so large a number of fountains as Rome; and although, in addition to the great number of public fountains, every house contains in its yard a running fountain, the streets abound in filth. The water is brought into the city by aqueducts built of brick on arches. The principal one is twenty-two miles in length; it was built originally by Trajan, and repaired by Paul V.

I shall now briefly mention some of the most remarkable edifices and ruins of ancient Rome.

The most magnificent part of the ancient city was that contiguous to the Forum, extending from the Capitol to the Arch of Titus. Among the edifices remaining is the Arch of Septimus Severus, raised by the senate and people of Rome in the year 205, to commemorate the victory gained over the Parthians. Three fluted columns of the Corinthian order, standing a short distance from the arch, are all that remain of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans. Near this are the remains of the Temple of Fortune, consisting of seven columns of Egyptian granite, twelve feet in circumference and forty feet high, surmounted by a pediment. On the right of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans are the remains of the Temple of Concord, in which the Roman senate occasionally met. Passing from the Forum by the Via Sacra, you meet the Arch of Titus, raised by the senate to Titus, after the conquest of Jerusalem. The most interesting part of this arch is that containing the bas-reliefs representing the triumphal procession. The figures represent the prisoners, the golden table and sacred vases, the seven-branched golden candlesticks, and other spoils from the Temple of Jerusalem.

Near the Forum is the Palatine Hill, nearly seven thousand feet in circumference, almost entirely covered with the ruins of the Temple of the Cæsars. It was on this hill that Romulus, the founder of Rome, had his cottage. Numa,

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Tullus Hostilius, and Tarquinius Priscus also dwelt here. It afterwards became the residence of the Gracchi, of Crassus, Hortensius, Cicero, Clodius, Mark Antony, Nero, and Octavius, the father of Augustus. The last of these commenced the structure whose ruins cover so vast a space. It was partly destroyed by fire in the sixty-fourth year of the Christian era. Nero repaired it with such magnificence that it was called "The Golden House." It is said to have been surrounded by porticos having not less than three thousand columns; indeed, the greater part of the columns that adorn the numerous churches and palaces of modern Rome were taken from these ruins.

At the extremity of the Via Sacra stands the Colosseum, built by the Emperor Vespasian, on his return from the war in Judæa. The form of the amphitheatre is oval, its height one hundred and fifty-seven feet, and its circumference one thousand six hundred and forty-one feet, and it was capable of containing one hundred and seven thousand spectators seated. It is the most beautiful ruin of the "Eternal City."

Near this structure stands the beautiful Arch of Constantine in a good state of preservation.

The most perfect monument of antiquity is the Pantheon, erected by Agrippa twenty-seven years before the Christian era. It is built in the form of a rotunda, one hundred and thirty-two feet in diameter, and as many feet high, surmounted by a dome. The portico, one hundred and three feet wide and sixty-one deep, consists of sixteen columns, each a single block of Oriental granite fifteen feet in height, exclusive of base and capital. Around the circumference of the interior are eight recesses, or niches, adorned by two Corinthian columns of porphyry and granite. These formerly contained the statues of the heathen divinities; but have since been used as Christian altars. The light enters at a single circular opening at the top of the roof, twenty-six feet in diameter.

Among the many fine monuments of antiquity I must not forget the Column of Trajan, or Trajan Pillar. It was dedicated by the Roman senate to the Emperor Trajan, after the conquest of Dacia. It is of the Doric order, and is composed of thirty-two blocks of white marble. The pedestal is formed of eight blocks, the column of twenty-four, the capital and pedestal of the statue, one block each. The whole height is one hundred and forty-three feet, and diameter twelve. On the top formerly stood a bronze gilt statue of Trajan, now displaced by a statue of St. Peter. The whole column is sculptured with bas-reliefs representing the campaigns of Trajan. The number of figures is said to exceed two thousand five hundred, independently of horses, arms, machines of war, etc., each figure being about two feet high and of exquisite workmanship.

During my stay in Rome I have had several opportunities of witnessing those magnificent ceremonies of the Roman Church which take place on festive days. On Christmas I repaired at an early hour to St. Peter's, where the Pope himself officiated at the high altar. About ten o'clock the procession moved up the great nave of the church between two files of soldiers in the following order: First, bishops and abbots in full pontifical dress, bearing the cross, the golden

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tiara, or triple crown of the Pope, and bishop's mitre. These were followed by fifty cardinals, also in full dress and mitred. After these came the sovereign pontiff, in gorgeous robes embroidered with gold and studded with jewels. He was in a splendid chair of state, borne by ten men, under a canopy carried by four cardinal deacons. Next followed a large body of priests. On each side of the train marched the Swiss body-guard of the Pope in their elegant costumes, bearing double handswords and spears. The procession halted near the high altar, where the Pope alighted to pay his devotions at the shrine of St. Peter, after which it again proceeded to the tribune, between the high altar and the extreme end of the church, where the Pope took his seat upon a temporary throne prepared for the occasion. On each side of the altar were standing in file, in full dress, with drawn swords, the Roman National Guard, composed of the nobility of Rome. On the right of the Pope stood the senators and magistrates of the city, clothed in black silk velvet. The elevation of the consecrated wafer was announced by a flourish of trumpets, when every knee in this immense edifice was bent. It is supposed that there were not less than eight thousand persons present at the time. The whole ceremony—procession, dresses, music, etc.—was the most magnificent and impressive that I ever saw or heard.

Last Sunday, being the festival day of St. Antonio, a very singular ceremony was performed at the church dedicated to him. It was the blessing of horses and other animals from the door of the church. To me it was novel, to see horses, mules, and even dogs (many of them decorated with ribands and feathers) brought in large numbers to be sprinkled with holy water and receive the benediction of the priest.

A few weeks ago I received a ticket to an exhibition given by students at the College of the Propaganda. This college was instituted for the purpose of educating young men from various parts of the earth for the priesthood. The exhibition consisted in orations and odes in praise of the Saviour in almost every language of the globe. Nearly every nation under the sun was represented. Young men of all complexions, from the whitest Georgian to the blackest African, were among the number. I heard the Chinese spoken by those from China, the African by those from Central Africa, and the North American Indian by a Californian. Forty-five languages were spoken. It was to me a most interesting and at the same time a most impressive scene. After the exhibition I heard the Cardinal Mezzofanti address each student in his native tongue. The Cardinal, I understand, speaks forty languages fluently.

I must close this somewhat extended letter with a brief notice of the present papal government. The Pope of Rome is not only the Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic world, but the sovereign prince of the Roman states, comprising about one-fourth of Italy, with a population of about three million five hundred thousand. The affairs of the state are managed by the Pope and his cabinet, chosen from among the cardinals. When, however, any important matter is to be decided, the whole college of cardinals meet in Consistory. Although a cardinal

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is a church dignitary, yet they are not all priests, and those of them who are not priests may at any time renounce celibacy and their situation.

There are two kinds of courts, the Criminal and the Common Pleas. The former is under the immediate direction of the governor of Rome, who appoints the judges; the latter is under the direction of the Cardinal Secretary of State, and the judges (who are also prelates of the Church) are appointed by the Pope.

The government of the papal states may be called a very mild one. Punishment does not always follow crime, and the punishment of death is very seldom resorted to. In most cases of capital conviction, several years elapse between the conviction and the punishment, and sometimes postponement occurs, until the condemned is summoned by death to answer at a higher tribunal than the mightiest of earth.

The habits of the Pope are very austere. There is no luxury about the papal palace; the furniture is of the commonest kind, and the pontiff's bed nothing but a straw mattress. Although there is much splendor about the papal palace, yet everything in the immediate use of the Pope is plain, simple, and without a single character of luxury. As he is presumed to be the head of the Christian world and the successor of St. Peter, he is obliged to sustain a character which precludes him from holding familiar intercourse even with his friends; all his meetings with the world and those he loves best on earth are grave, solemn, and cold, and if long habits do not entirely destroy in him the common feelings and sympathies of the human heart, his situation must be anything but a happy one.

When the Pope dies the cardinals are immediately shut up in separate apartments in the Quirinal Palace, which is guarded by the Senator of Rome. At stated times they meet in the chapel of the palace, to deliver their sealed ballots for a new sovereign. In this situation they are kept until one cardinal is found to have a majority of all the ballots. When the election has taken place, the new Pope is immediately proclaimed to the people from the balcony.

I expected before this time to have been in Naples, and to have proceeded on my journey to the East. Although the difficulties in that quarter have been adjusted, yet that part of the country which I most desire to see is still in an unsettled condition. The army of Ibrahim Pacha has not yet been withdrawn from Syria, the seat of war. At all events, I think that I shall remain here until after the carnival, which commences on the 14th of February and ends on Ash Wednesday.

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, March 16, 1841.

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LETTERS FROM EUROPE. No. 8.

NAPLES, March 13, 1841.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

I expected that my last letter dated at Rome would have concluded all that I had to say upon the subject of that interesting city. The scenes I witnessed, however, during the last ten days of my stay, were of a character so new and extraordinary to me that I cannot pass them over in silence. I allude to the days of the Carnival. The season of the Carnival commences eight days before Ash Wednesday, and lasts until Shrovetide. Every afternoon, from two o'clock until five, the Corso, a fine street about two miles in length, is crowded with carriages so arranged that a constant and endless procession is kept up, by passing up one side of the street and returning by the other. The crowd of footmen in the street is so great that there is barely room for the carriages to proceed at a very slow pace. About one-fourth of this immense body of persons are masked, and dressed in all the variety of costume that ingenuity could devise. During the procession the balconies (with which every window in the street is provided) are decorated with red silk hangings and filled with people. The principal sport consists in throwing at each other confectionery in the form of sugar-plums, and bouquets of flowers, and so great is the quantity used on the occasion that at the close of each day's amusement the street is literally covered with confections and bouquets. To render the whole enlivening, bands of music are stationed at intervals through the whole length of the Corso. This amusement is not confined to any particular class, for I observed, among those who appeared to be the most interested, many distinguished persons, foreigners and natives, of whom I will mention the Queen of Spain and the Duchess of Cambridge.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at a given signal, the Corso was cleared of carriages for the race. About eight or ten horses, without riders, were started from the head of the street, to run its whole length. The horses were covered with metallic sheets, armed with points and small squibs of powder, to urge them on. At the extreme end of the street sat the judges who were to decide upon the result of the race; and the owner of the winning horse was entitled to forty dollars. At night a masquerade ball took place at one of the theatres.

The last evening of the carnival was closed by a most brilliant scene. The procession again commenced after the race, every one in the mean time having provided himself with a lighted wax candle. And now, instead of throwing sugar-plums at one another, every one was trying to put out his neighbor's candle. Those in the carriages were provided with long reeds for the laudable purpose of reaching the candles of those in the balconies, while the latter were similarly provided for performing the same obliging office for their neighbors below.

The brilliancy of the millions of lights and the sounds of thousands of voices altogether produced an effect impossible to conceive from any description I can give.

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During the whole season of the Carnival the most perfect good humor prevailed; and, contrary to what would have occurred in many parts of our own beloved country, no drunken sprees terminated the amusements of the day.

Before I left Rome a small party of us made an excursion, which proved highly interesting and agreeable, to Tivoli, a small town about sixteen miles from the city, remarkable for its cascades and its beautiful scenery. During the Augustan age it was the residence of Horace, Mæcenas, Catullus, and many other eminent Romans. What remains of the beautiful villa of Mæcenas is now converted into a forge; and a solitary chapel stands upon the foundation of the villa of Horace, on the opposite side of the valley. On a promontory of a rock is the Temple of Vesta, a circular building, having originally eighteen beautiful Corinthian columns, ten of which only remain. Near it is the Temple of the Tibertine Sibyl, now converted into a chapel. Below these, at the foot of the rock, is the picturesque grotto of the Syrens and that of Neptune.

On our way we stopped to take a hasty view of Adrian's Villa, covering an extent of nearly three miles, formerly containing temples, theatres, baths, and porticos, adorned with *chefs d'œuvre* of sculpture. Hundreds of statues found there now grace the Museum of the Vatican.

On the 25th, after a lapse of three months since my arrival in the "Eternal City," I started, in company with three others, in a coach hired for the purpose, for Naples. Our road was the Appian Way, an ancient road constructed by Appius Claudius in the year of Rome 442, many years before the Christian era.

The first day brought us as far as Velletri, a small town thirty miles from Rome. We next day passed the village of Terracina and a small village called Cisterna, anciently known as Tres Taverna, or Three Taverns. It was at this latter place that the Christians repaired to meet St. Paul on his journey by the Appian Way to Rome, mentioned in the last chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. A little farther on is the Appii Forum, spoken of in the same chapter. Here Horace, on his journey to Brundinium, when summoned by Mæcenas to meet him, refused to stay on account of the bad accommodations. We stopped here to breakfast, and from the general appearance of things, I do not suppose that it can have improved much since his time. From this place to Terracina the road lies through the Pontine Marshes, which occupy an extent of twenty-four miles in length and from six to twelve in breadth. An immense amount of labor is said to have been applied to the purpose of draining these marshes, first by Appius Claudius, and subsequently by Augustus Cæsar, who succeeded in carrying the water into the sea. The greater part appears at present to be in a state susceptible of cultivation.

We remained for the night at a very good inn, at the extreme end of the town of Terracina. This place was the Anxur of the ancients. Its situation on the Mediterranean Sea is beautiful indeed. The town itself has an old and dilapidated appearance, and contains, with the exception of a few government officers, a most miserable looking population, the remnant of the numerous brigands who formerly infested this part of the country.

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Next morning, at daybreak, we resumed our journey, passing through Fondi, anciently Fundus, the frontier town of the kingdom of Naples.

No sooner did we stop for the purpose of settling our affairs with the custom-house officers (who are always satisfied with the bribe of a dollar), than our carriage was surrounded by a horde of beggars, covered with rags and vermin, demanding alms. Every second person I saw was either a beggar or a member of the large family of lazzaroni, corresponding in occupation and character with what are termed loafers in the American dialect. The population seem more abject, if possible, than the sufficiently wretched inhabitants of Terracina. Sixteen miles farther on is Mola, the ancient Formiæ. We stopped to dine at an excellent hotel, built upon the ruins of Cicero's Marine Villa, and in the midst of an extensive grove of orange- and lemon-trees in full bearing. About a quarter of a mile from Mola stands in good preservation the cenotaph of Cicero, placed upon the spot where he was murdered while endeavoring to escape from his enemies. We proceeded as far as St. Agata, the ancient Sessa, where we remained for the night. While here we tasted the celebrated Falernian wine, produced in the neighborhood. I do not think it has sufficient temptations to lead to intemperance. Early next morning we continued our journey, through the ancient Capua, to Naples, where we arrived at four o'clock.

In point of population, Naples is the third city on the continent of Europe, containing at present over four hundred thousand inhabitants. It is, in my opinion, the most beautiful of all Italian cities. The first day after my arrival I devoted to its magnificent Museum, containing, among other things, all the interesting objects found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. The antiquities found in these exhumed cities occupy the greater part of the immense building of the Museum. In one of the rooms we were shown specimens of antique glassware, such as wine-bottles, water-jugs, fruit-plates, and large bottles of medicine found in an apothecary's shop. In another, called the Cabinet of Gems, were rings, necklaces, brooches and chains of gold, a purse found in the hands of the wife of Diomedes at Pompeii, silver cups, plates, dishes, and spoons. In the same room were a quantity of colors found in a painter's shop, two loaves of bread, grain of different kinds, fruit, eggs, etc. Another room is occupied by various culinary utensils, such as kettles, stew-pans, bake-pans, gridirons, moulds for pastry, etc. Another contains a collection of agricultural implements; bells for cattle, such as are used at the present day; surgical instruments of nearly every sort used at this time, and several the uses of which are now unknown; inkstands with the remains of ink; pens of cedar; letters for stamping bread similar to those used in the process of printing. In another part of the building are numerous bronze and marble figures found in the same places.

Besides the Museum, there are very few objects in the city to interest a stranger, at least none of which a particular description would interest you.

Making Naples our head-quarters for some time, we visited a number of places in the neighborhood. We have been to Pompeii and Herculaneum. The first was buried, during an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, under a shower of ashes

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and stones, in the year 79 of the Christian era, and remained under the surface of the earth more than fifteen hundred years. All traces of it were lost until it was accidentally discovered by some peasants in the year 1750. The process of excavation was immediately begun, and at this time about one-third of this interesting city has been uncovered.

Here you may form a correct idea of the appearance of an ancient city, and of the manner in which the inhabitants of those days lived. The streets are straight and paved with lava, with raised side-walks for foot-passengers. Traces of carriage-wheels are discernible in the pavement. The houses generally are small. Some of them, however (probably the residences of the noble and wealthy), were large and elegant, and these were all provided with a quadrangular court surrounded by a colonnade. The interior walls of all the houses were plastered with stucco, painted and polished, and every apartment paved with mosaics. On the outside of the houses were the names of the occupants, with their several occupations, written with red paint, and all the private houses were numbered. The public edifices were spacious and tastefully ornamented. They were numerous, for in that part of the city alone from which the iron covering of centuries has been removed, three forums, eight temples, two theatres, and a superb amphitheatre have been discovered.

I devoted a day to the ascent of Mount Vesuvius. The time occupied in the ascent from Resina, a small town at the foot of the mountain, is generally about three hours. From Resina to the foot of the cone we performed the journey on horses; thence we were obliged to ascend, at an angle of forty-five degrees, on foot, climbing over pieces of lava and scoria to the edge of the crater. This walk was very laborious, and occupied rather more than an hour. The crater is computed to be about three miles in circumference, and in some parts two thousand feet deep. A cloud of sulphurous vapor issues constantly from an opening at the bottom of the crater, and at one time nearly suffocated me. After drinking a bottle of wine and eating an egg or two roasted in the crater, our party descended by a precipitous path, knee deep in ashes, to another part of the mountain.

I also made a very pleasant excursion to *Baiæ* and *Cumæ*. The former is remarkable for having been the residence of many distinguished Romans. Marius, Pompey, and Cæsar each had a villa at *Baiæ*. *Cumæ* was once an opulent city, but it has long since ceased to be inhabited, and now contains nothing but a few shapeless masses of ruins. On our road, about five miles from Naples, we visited the ruins of Cicero's villa, which he termed *Academia*. A little farther on are the lakes *Lucrine* and *Averno*. The latter is the *Tartarus* of Virgil. On its banks are the ruins of the Temple of *Proserpine* and *Pluto*, from which a path leads to the Grotto of the *Oracular Cumæan Sibyl*, supposed to have led from Virgil's *Tartarus* to the *Cocytus*, *Acheron*, *Styx*, and *Elysium*. Still farther on is another lake called *Mare Morto*, on whose banks are situated the *Elysian Fields* of Virgil, now an ordinary looking vineyard. Returning by another road we passed *Lake Fusaro*, anciently *Acheron*, called by Virgil *Palus Tenebrosa*, from the blackness of its waters. This lake had been celebrated for its good oysters. We found

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them, however, much inferior to our own. We passed also the sepulchre of Agripina, the mother of Nero, placed upon the spot where she was killed by order of that inhuman and unnatural monster, her son.

An account of my visit to the Grotto del Cane, and to the sulphur and alum factories at Solfatara, and several beautiful royal residences, I must defer until I see you. I regret that my time is so limited that I am obliged to omit visiting several important and very interesting places in the vicinity of Naples.

On to-morrow I shall start in the steamer for Malta, Lyra, and Constantinople. Our party consists of three gentlemen from New York and myself. We intend to visit Greece, Turkey, and perhaps Egypt and Syria. In the mean time I will write regularly.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, May 11, 1841.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD. No. 9.

ATHENS, April 1, 1841.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

On the evening of the 15th of March our party left Naples, in the steamer "Leonidas," for Greece, and at an early hour next morning we entered the straits of Pharos and Messina, passing through the famed Scylla and Charybdis, the latter of which is now called La Rema. Scylla is a rock on the eastern coast of Sicily, and Charybdis a whirlpool nearly opposite, and in attempting to avoid the latter, navigators ran some risk of striking the former. The whirlpool has lost many of its terrors, and vessels may pass over it most times without any danger. In our passage we had a fine view of the two volcanic mountains, Ætna and Stromboli, and of the cities of Messina and Syracuse. We arrived at Malta on the morning of the 17th, where we remained until next day, a sufficient time to visit the most remarkable objects of this interesting island.

Malta is situated in the channel between the African coast and Sicily, about two hundred miles from the nearest point in Africa, and sixty miles from Sicily. From the year 1530 until 1798 it was in the possession of the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem. It was taken, in 1798, by Napoleon on his way to Egypt. In 1800 it fell into the hands of the English, and now constitutes a part of the British dominions. St. Paul, on his journey to Rome, was shipwrecked on the island, and resided here three months with Publius, the Roman governor.

Valetta, the capital of Malta, is a handsome and well-built town, completely surrounded by fortifications. The public buildings display a fine architectural taste, and are all constructed of white freestone, as indeed, are all the private dwellings. The cathedral is interesting, as the place of sepulture of the knights and squires of the Order. The floor of the church is mosaic, representing the effigies of the knights in full costume. In the chapel of the Madonna are the keys of Jerusalem, Acre, and Rhodes. The railing in front of the altar is solid silver.

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When the French took possession of the island, in 1798, it escaped their notice by having been previously painted over to conceal its value. About eight miles from Valette we were shown the cave in which St. Paul and St. Luke resided during their stay in the island.

In an agricultural point of view, Malta is little better than a barren rock, yet by the perseverance of its inhabitants and the introduction of a foreign soil a considerable quantity of grain and cotton is annually produced. Fruit and vegetables are very abundant and cheap. Fine large oranges may be purchased at about twenty to thirty cents a hundred. Among the shrubs that attain a gigantic size here, are the aloe, cactus, and geranium.

The only vehicle in use here is a kind of carriage with two wheels, drawn by one horse or mule. The body of the carriage, which is large enough to contain four persons, is placed altogether in front of the axle, so that nearly the whole weight of the vehicle is upon the animal. The driver runs by the side of the horse.

The costume of the Maltese does not differ very materially from our own. The only peculiarity I noticed was a large veil or hood of black silk, worn by the women instead of bonnets. I mistook them for nuns when I first saw them.

On the 18th we left Malta and arrived at Syra on the morning of the 21st. Here we were transshipped to another steamboat bound for the Piræus, the port of Athens. This steamer being in quarantine until the 24th, we were under the necessity of coming under the quarantine regulations until that time. We left Syra the same day and arrived at the Piræus next morning. One hour after we landed we stood in Athens, the modern capital of Greece. This city, once the seat of all the arts and sciences, celebrated for its wisdom and its wealth, its orators, statesmen, and artists, is now nothing but a village, composed, in the greater part, of low houses and dirty, narrow streets. A spirit of improvement, however, is manifesting itself here, which promises to do much for the city, but it will be long before she can attain even the shadow of her ancient glory.

Upon our arrival we hastened to pay our respects to the American Consul, Mr. Perdicaris, and to obtain such information as he might deem useful during our stay in Greece. We found this gentleman extremely polite and attentive, not only in giving us all the necessary information, but in personally assisting us in procuring the best guides and horses for our intended trip through the interior of this interesting country. The Rev. Messrs. Benjamin and King, who have resided here for a number of years as missionaries from the American Board of Missions, were also very kind. These gentlemen are very much respected here.

We made no delay in visiting the celebrated Acropolis, or citadel situated upon a rocky eminence formerly occupying the centre of Athens, now on the southern side of it. This place has been a fortress from the earliest ages of Greece. Its walls, which form a circuit of nearly three thousand yards, are built upon the edge of the rocks. Within them stand those beautiful monuments of antiquity, the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, the Temple of Victory, the Erechtheum, and the Propylæa. The Parthenon was built by Pericles, five hundred years before the Christian era, of white marble. Its dimensions were two hundred and twenty-

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eight feet long and one hundred and ten feet broad, surrounded by a peristyle which had eight Doric columns in each front and seventeen on the sides. The columns are six feet in diameter and thirty-four feet in height. The two fronts of the building are yet nearly perfect. The roof and the columns on the sides have been almost totally destroyed by repeated bombardments of the citadel. At the entrance of the citadel stands the Propylæa, or frontispiece of the Acropolis, which is about as old as the Parthenon. In its present state it has a front of six Doric columns of marble, with frieze entablatures, etc.

Near the Parthenon stands the Erechtheum or triple temple of Minerva, Erechtheus, and Pandrosus.

At the foot of the southeast corner of the Acropolis are the remains of the Theatre of Bacchus, where the Grecian tragedies were performed, and where Demosthenes was thrice presented with a golden crown.

Near the Acropolis Hill, is the Areopagus on Mars Hill. A flight of steps cut in the solid rock leads to the summit, on which the council of the Areopagus sat as judges in the open air, and in the dark, that they might not be influenced by seeing or knowing the accuser or the accused. It was upon this spot that the great apostle of the Gentiles delivered that touching discourse upon the nature of THE TRUE AND ONLY GOD, recorded in the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

A little lower, near the plain, is the Temple of Theseus, built thirty years before the Parthenon. This temple is almost in a perfect state of preservation. It is a beautiful specimen of Doric order. In it is contained the Museum of Athens.

By far the largest and most magnificent temple of ancient Athens was that of Jupiter Olympus, which was begun by Pisistratus, 530 years before Christ, and completed by Adrian A.D. 145, nearly seven hundred years from its commencement. This temple is surrounded by a peristyle of four rows of ten columns each in front, and two rows of twenty each on the sides. Its whole length was three hundred and fifty-four feet, and breadth one hundred and seventy-one. Sixteen fluted Corinthian columns of white marble six and one-half feet in diameter and sixty feet high, are all that remain of this magnificent building.

Near the city we were shown four curious dungeons, cut in the rock, called the Prisons of Socrates. That in which this philosopher drank the poisoned cup has its entrance from the top. Above these dungeons is the Hill of Musæum, where Musæus is said to have been buried.

These are a few of the many interesting objects of antiquity within the limits of this ancient city. To describe all would exceed the limits of my letter, and perhaps be uninteresting to you. To-morrow we start on horseback for Corinth and Napoli di Romania, and return to this place in five or six days. On the 8th we expect to leave Greece in the Austrian steamer for Smyrna, from which place I will again write, describing my journey through the interior of Greece, which I have no doubt will be a fatiguing one for me, unaccustomed as I am to travel far on horseback.

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, August 17, 1841.

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LETTERS FROM ABROAD. No. 10.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26, 1841.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

My last letter, dated at Athens, brought up the detail of my journey as far as that place. I must now give you a brief account of my travels through a small part of Greece, and from that interesting country to Constantinople.

On the 30th of March our party, consisting of the persons already named in a previous letter, left Athens, accompanied by a Greek travelling servant, who acted as cicerone, and three muleteers, requiring the service of seven horses for ourselves and baggage. About a mile from Athens we passed the groves of the Academian Plato's retirement, and a little farther on the defile of Daphne, in the centre of which is an old monastery, built partly of the ruins of the Temple of Venus, which stood near it. About noon we arrived at the village of Eleusis, a wretched, dilapidated town, containing no other remains of its ancient magnificence than a few arches of an aqueduct and some broken columns and capitals of an ancient temple. From Eleusis our road as far as Megara, where we lodged, is a mere mule-path, carried along the side of the mountain, and so steep and rocky that we were obliged to dismount and walk the greater part of the way. The road lies along the margin of the Saronic Gulf, commanding a fine view of the gulf and the island of Salamis, where three hundred and eighty Greek ships defeated two thousand of the vessels of Xerxes.

Megara, like Eleusis, is a miserable-looking town with a population of about two thousand. The houses, or rather hovels, are built of stone, about nine feet high, with flat roofs, plastered. I saw but two houses in the whole town that had glass windows. The hotel, or rather stopping-place, has two small rooms for travellers, but is neither supplied with beds nor provisions. Our servant, however, placed before us an excellent dinner of soup, beef, game, and fruit, which we took the precaution to procure before we left Athens. After dinner we spread our beds upon the floor, and had it not been for the myriads of fleas, with which this, as every other part of Greece, is infested, I should have enjoyed a comfortable night's rest after the fatigues of the journey.

On the 31st of March we left Megara for Corinth, thirty-four miles distant, and travelled along a small path over a large uncultivated plain, covered in many places with oleander and myrtle bushes. About noon it began to rain, and continued without intermission until we reached Corinth, where we arrived at about six o'clock, cold, wet and almost exhausted with fatigue. This city has suffered so severely from successive wars, that it now presents only a mass of ruins and a complete picture of desolation. It contains but few remains of antiquity, the principal of which are seven Doric columns, supposed to have been part of the Temple of Minerva. The columns are five feet ten inches in diameter, and the shafts are composed of a single piece of limestone. On the eastern side of the modern town is an amphitheatre excavated in the solid rock. We remained in Corinth one day for the purpose of visiting the Acropolis, or fortifications, on the

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summit of the Acro-Corinthus, an isolated mountain on the southern side of the city, rising to an elevation of eighteen hundred feet above the plain. The fortress is considered the strongest in Greece, next to that in Nauplia. Before the introduction of artillery it was deemed impregnable, and had never, it is said, been taken except by treachery or surprise. Excepting the fortress, there are few objects of interest in Corinth. But the splendid panoramic view is the great attraction. It embraces the most interesting portion of Greece and the scenes of many of her glorious deeds. The view comprehends six of the most celebrated states of Greece: before and about us were spread, as upon a gigantic map, Achaia, which once gave a name to all Greece; Locris, whose capital, Locri, was once the most wealthy and magnificent city of Magna Græcia; Phocis, Bœotia, Attica, and Argolis, including the mountains of Helicon, Parnassus, Cithæron, Hymettus, and Geraneia.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that Corinth possesses for the Christians the additional interest of having been the residence of St. Paul and one of the churches to which he addressed his epistles.

On the 2d we continued our journey towards Argos, over a thinly settled, mountainous, and uncultivated country. About an hour after our departure it commenced raining in such torrents that we were obliged to stop at a small khan about sixteen miles from Corinth. The owner very politely accommodated us with the best room in the house, which was nothing more than the garret of the building, and it being unprovided with a chimney, was constantly filled with smoke from the lower story. We gave him to understand that we were Americans, which considerably increased his disposition to serve us. I may here remark that I passed through no country in which Americans are so well received as in Greece, on account of the assistance rendered them during their late revolutionary struggle and the strong republican feeling which exists very extensively among the population of the country.

I enjoyed a tolerable night's rest upon my comforter spread upon the floor; and in the morning we continued our journey, under a clear sky, towards Argos and Nauplia, or Napoli di Romania. A small distance from the main path are the ruins of Mycenæ, once the capital of Agamemnon, built by Perseus 1300 years before Christ. The entire circuit of the citadel still exists, and in some places the walls are from twenty-five to thirty feet high, composed of immense blocks of stone. There are two gates leading into the citadel, each composed of two massive upright shafts of stone, covered with a third block, fifteen feet in length, four feet wide, and seven feet high in the centre, diminishing towards the ends. Upon one of these stands a triangular stone twelve feet long and ten feet high, upon which are sculptured, in low relief, two lions rampant. This is called "the Gate of Lions."

Before you arrive at the citadel, you pass a subterranean dome called the Tomb of Agamemnon. The tomb contains two chambers, the largest of which is forty-seven feet in diameter and fifty feet high. The whole is constructed of hewed breccia stone.

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Eight miles farther on is the town of Argos. Here are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, hewn out of the solid rock, and a cave said to be that of Apollo, from which his oracles were delivered.

Argos is celebrated in the modern history of Greece for the brave defence made there by the patriots at the commencement of the revolution in 1822, under that distinguished General Demetrius Ypsilanti.

Leaving Argos, we passed near the Lernean Marsh, where, according to classic story, Hercules slew the Hydra. A few miles farther on are the ruins of Tyrinthus or Tyrius. This city was built for Proetus by the Cyclopeans, 1379 years before the Christian era. The walls are nearly perfect, and composed, like those of Mycenæ, of immense blocks of stone, most of which are at least five feet square. This city was destroyed by the Argives 466 years before the Christian era. It was the birthplace and frequently the residence of Hercules.

We arrived at Nauplia early in the afternoon and remained until next day. Nauplia is one of the largest and most commercial cities in Greece. It has certainly more the appearance of a business place than any other that I saw. It was improved considerably under the administration of Capo d'Istrias, who fixed the seat of government here. With the exception of its Acropolis, which is the strongest fortification in Greece, it possesses little to interest a traveller. The only place worthy of notice is the church of St. George, at whose portal Capo d'Istrias fell by the hands of George Mavromichalis, the son of the celebrated general of that name, and now one of the councillors of state to his Majesty.

On the 4th of April we left Nauplia for Epidaurus, where we arrived at four o'clock. This was one of the most important cities of ancient Greece; but as it now possesses nothing to arrest the attention of the stranger, we started on the same evening in a small sail-boat for the Piræus, sending our horses and guides by land. The distance from Epidaurus to the Piræus is about thirty miles. Across the Saronic Gulf the voyage may be easily made in five or six hours in a sail-boat with a fair wind. We did not reach the Piræus, however, until the next evening, being detained by a calm. We stopped at the island of Egina, midway between the two places, for the purpose of visiting the remains of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenus, twenty-three columns of which, with the architrave, are still entire.

We returned to Athens the same night not a little rejoiced that our troubles and fatigues for the present had terminated. Our journey, though confined to a small part of the Morea, gave us some idea of the present condition of this interesting country. With the exception of Athens, Napoli, and their neighborhoods, it appears to have made but little progress since its separation from the Turkish Empire. Towns that were destroyed during the disastrous period of the revolution show but few signs of regeneration, and the soil in the numerous valleys of Greece is suffered to lie in waste and uncultivated.

The most fatal blow which the country received during that sanguinary war, the moral degradation to which the people had sunk by the long continued oppression of their Turkish masters, added to a total want of education, must

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prevent, for some years to come, her advancement. The administration, as much as it may err in some respects, certainly does deserve credit for its liberal policy in the encouragement of domestic industry and the establishment of free schools and colleges in every part of the kingdom, among which is the Polytechnic school under the direction of Mr. Zentner, a distinguished scholar and accomplished officer. In this school upward of seven hundred pupils are taught the ordinary branches of education, drawing, architecture, and the mechanic arts. Towards these institutions the king, with the liberal feeling that characterizes his father, the present King of Bavaria, has contributed by his counsel and his funds. Under such a ruler Greece must rise to a respectable standing among nations of the earth.

The next day after our arrival, being the anniversary of Grecian independence, I had an opportunity of seeing King Otho and his youthful queen proceeding in state to the Greek church. The king was dressed in the Albanian costume, consisting of a blue cloth jacket embroidered with silver, with a kind of frock called the *furtinelle*, reaching from the waist to the knees. This is the ordinary costume of the Athenians. The day was celebrated by a military parade, the night by a general illumination.

On the 8th we left the Piræus in the French steamer, for Smyrna, having been detained at Syra three days on account of some necessary repairs to the machinery, and we did not arrive at Smyrna until the 13th. We were now in another division of the globe, and in a country the manners, customs, and religion of whose people differed widely from those we had previously seen.

Smyrna is the principal commercial city of Asia Minor, containing about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, of whom eighty thousand are Turks, and the rest Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Franks. Like almost every Turkish town, Smyrna is beautiful when seen from a distance, but on a close inspection descends rapidly in the opinion of the traveller, and falls far short of the expectations raised by its first appearance. It is densely inhabited; the streets are narrow and dirty; the houses are chiefly constructed of wood, weather-boarded, having their upper stories projecting. The only objects worthy of a traveller's attention are the *BAZAARS*. These consist of long covered passages or streets, divided into a number of small shops, before which nearly the whole stock of merchandise is paraded on shelves. At the height of about ten feet from the ground there is a projecting shelf or counter, upon which the merchant seats himself upon cushions, enjoying his favorite pipe. After spending two days pleasantly, we engaged passage in the Austrian steamer "Crescent," for Constantinople. The deck of our boat was so crowded that it was with difficulty that we could move more than a few feet from the cabin door. Turks, Jews, Armenians, Arabs, and Greeks were huddled promiscuously together. Among them was a Turkish Pacha and suite, who for the sake of economy took a deck passage.

On our journey we passed the island of Mitylene, anciently Lesbos, the birthplace of Sappho, and near the mouth of the Dardanelles we passed close to the plains of ancient Troy. No vestige of the city is left. A small mound was

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shown us as the Tomb of Achilles. We passed through the Dardanelles by daylight, and at dusk we entered the Sea of Marmora. Next morning at daybreak we found ourselves in the Golden Horn beneath the walls of Constantinople.

Constantinople, when viewed from the Seraglio point, where we have anchored, is without doubt the most beautiful city I have ever seen. Wherever the eye is turned hundreds of mosques with their beautiful domes and pointed minarets, chiosks, and palaces, and never-ending groves of cypress, meet the view, while in the foreground rises an almost interminable forest of masts from the gayly painted vessels of all nations, and all around are thousands of beautiful caiques or boats, plying from one side of the Golden Horn to the other. This scene alone would repay the traveller for his visit to the East.

Constantinople, like Smyrna, does not bear close inspection. The streets are narrow, crooked, and very dirty, and the greater part of the houses are constructed of wood without any regard to architectural taste.

The city is divided into three parts, separated from each other by a sheet of water: Stamboul, inhabited by Turks; Pera and Galata, by Jews, Armenians, and Franks; and Scutari, on the opposite side of the Bosphorus, by the lower order of the Turks. The whole population is supposed to be about seven hundred thousand. In my next letter I shall describe the several objects which our limited stay in the city of the Sultan permitted us to visit.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, September 14, 1841.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD. No. II.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27, 1841.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

I closed my last letter with a promise to send you a description of some of the curiosities of this magnificent city, and will redeem that promise so far as I am enabled by having spent a very short time in visiting them. It is not often that strangers are permitted either to see the Seraglio or any of the mosques. These privileges are only conferred upon persons of distinction who visit Constantinople, and are generally very expensive for those to whom a firman is granted. Our party were so fortunate as to be in Constantinople when a firman for that purpose was granted to a Swedish commodore; and as it is the general practice of those who desire to visit the most prominent and at the same time least accessible objects of curiosity in this interesting city to attach themselves to the suite of those to whom firmans of this character are granted, we sent a note to Baron —, the Swedish minister, requesting permission to attach ourselves to his suite, a request which he very promptly and kindly granted.

The first object we visited was the Seraglio, at present unoccupied by the Sultan. This splendid work is nearly three miles in circuit; and is beautifully

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situated at the extremity of Stamboul, upon a point formed by the waters of the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmora. It contains within its vast circumference the Palace, with its beautiful gardens adorned with fountains, the Mint, Ancient Armory, and Barrack for the Sultan's body-guard.

The principal entrance of the Seraglio is a huge pavilion with eight openings, over the gate or Porte. This Porte, called The Sublime, is that from which the Ottoman empire takes its name. Through this gate we entered the first court, on each side of which are the public offices, mint, armory, etc.

From this court we passed through a gate into a second court handsomely paved and embellished with trees. Within this court is the treasury of the Sultan and the building in which he formerly received the foreign ambassadors. On the right and left are the royal kitchens,—a long range of buildings, embellished with domes. These kitchens are divided into a number of apartments, appropriated to the following purposes: The first for the Sultan; the next for the favorite Sultanas; the third for the other females of the harem; then follow rooms for the Commander of the Gates; for the members of the Divan; for the pages of the Sultan; for the officers of the Seraglio; for women and maid-servants; mutes and such as are obliged to attend the Divan on days of session.

Passing from this court through another gate, we entered the grounds occupied by the royal palace. We were shown through the whole of the apartments. Some of the rooms are magnificently ornamented, but most of them are constructed rather with regard to comfort than style. Each suite of apartments is provided with handsome and convenient bathing-rooms; and several apartments on the ground floor have beautiful fountains, that give a refreshing coolness to the atmosphere. The Sultan's private mosque and library occupy separate buildings. The latter contains about one thousand volumes, which I presume, from their appearance, were never read.

We next visited the Mosque of St. Sophia, the old Constantinople Cathedral, built in the year 538 by the Emperor Justinian, one of the most remarkable churches in Christendom. The church is in the form of a Greek cross, surmounted by a stupendous dome, one hundred and fifteen feet in diameter, rising to the height of one hundred and eighty feet from the floor. Three of its sides are surmounted by vaulted colonnades covered with cupolas; the fourth side forms the grand entrance to the Mosque. The walls are of polished stone. There are ten gates or entrances, the doors of which are of bronze, adorned with crosses, which the Turks have mutilated. The spaces between the doors are covered with beautiful watered marble, and above them are still to be seen the remains of mosaic pictures. A gallery, sixty paces wide, paved with marble, runs along three interior sides of the building. From this gallery alone we could embrace, with a *coup d'œil*, the magnificence of the edifice, together with the wonderful dome, that seems balanced in the air, and its wings or half-domes on the east and west, which are flanked, if I may use the expression, by three small cupolas on either side, so that the roof of the temple, formed of nine cupolas,

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rises regularly and magnificently to the great dome in the centre, which forms the summit. The length of the interior of the church is two hundred and sixty-nine feet, and the breadth one hundred and forty-three feet. The church contains one hundred and seven columns, the mystic number bestowed upon the House of Wisdom. Of these there are eight porphyry columns from the Temple of the Sun of Aurelia, which the Roman Patrician, Marina, received as her dowry and made over to Justinian, four of beautiful green granite brought by the Prætor Constantine from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and four from the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. The interior decorations of St. Sophia, said to have adorned the ceiling, have been plastered over since the conversion of the church into a mosque, and their places supplied by Arabic inscriptions; and the names of four companions of the Prophet—Ebubekar, Omar, Osman, and Ali—figure under the names of the four archangels, Gabriel, Michael, Raphael, and Israel. On each side of the pulpit two flags are suspended, denoting the victories of Islam over Judaism and Christianity, and of the Koran over the Old and New Testament.

The Temple of St. Sophia is said to have exceeded in magnificence, at the time of its completion by Justinian, all the buildings of its character that had previously been erected. An interesting description of its construction, given by an old historian, Paul Silentarius, I shall transcribe from a work in my possession:

“A hundred architects superintended it; five hundred masons worked on the right side and five hundred on the left, according to a plan laid down by an angel who appeared to the emperor in a dream. The angel appeared the second time as a eunuch, in a brilliant white dress, on a Saturday, to a boy who was guarding the tools of the masons, and ordered him to bring the workmen immediately to hasten the work. As the boy refused, the angel swore, by the Wisdom of God, that he would not depart until the boy returned, and that in the mean time he would watch over the building. When the boy was led before the emperor, and could not find the eunuch who had appeared to him, the emperor perceived that it had been an angel; and in order that he might forever keep his word, resolved, according to the word of the angel, to dedicate it to the Word of God, the Divine Wisdom. Again the angel appeared a third time as a eunuch in a brilliant white garb, when the building was finished as far as the cupola; but when there was not sufficient money to finish it, he led the mules to the treasury and loaded them with eighty hundredweight of gold, which they brought to the emperor, who immediately recognized the wonderful hand of the angel.”

Thus did an angel, according to our author, give the plan, the name, and the funds for the construction of the wonder of the middle ages. He then goes on to give an account of the interior decorations of the church. He says, “The altar was to be more costly than gold; and consequently it was composed of every species of metal, matted together with gold and silver, and crusted with pearls and jewels, and its cavity, which is called the sea, was then set with the most

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costly stones. Above the altar rose the tabernacle, on which rested a golden cupola, ornamented with gold lilies, between which was a golden cross weighing seventy-five pounds, adorned with precious stones. The seven seats of the priests, together with the throne of the Patriarch, were of silver gilt. On the one side stood the reading-desk or pulpit, surmounted by a gold cross weighing a hundred pounds and glittering with carbuncles and pearls. The sacred vessels destined for the twelve great feasts of the year were of the purest gold, and of chalice cloths, worked with pearls and jewels, there were alone forty-two thousand. There were twenty-four colossal books of the Evangelists, each of which, with its gold covering, weighed twenty hundredweight; and the vine-formed candelabra of gold for the high altar, the pulpit, the upper gallery for the females, and the vestibule amounted to six thousand. Besides these there were ten golden candelabra, adorned with carved figures, each weighing one hundred and eleven pounds. The doors were of ivory, amber, and cedar,—the principal door silver gilt,—and three of them veneered with planks said to have been taken from Noah's Ark. The form of the holy font in the church was that of the celebrated fountain of Samaria; and the four trumpets which were blown above it by angels, were said to be the same at whose blast the walls of Jericho fell. The floor was originally to have been paved with plates of gold; but Justinian abandoned this idea, fearing that such a step might lead his successors to destroy the work altogether. The ground was therefore paved with variegated marble, whose waving lines imitated the advance of the sea, so that from the four corners of the temple, the apparently waving marble flood rolled onward into the vestibules like the four rivers of Paradise. The forecourt enclosed in its centre a water spout of jasper, in order that the holy ground should not be trodden by the visitors with unwashed feet. But the priests had their own washing-place within the church, near the women's gallery, where twelve shells received the rain water, and twelve lions, twelve leopards, and twelve does spat it out again. The bringing together and preparing of the building-materials occupied seven and one-half years. When it was finished and furnished with all the sacred vessels, the emperor, on Christmas eve, drove to it with four horses from the palace, accompanied by the Patriarch. He entered the church, and then ran along from the entrance of the hall to the pulpit, when, with outstretched arms, he cried, "God be praised who hath esteemed me worthy to complete such a work. Solomon, I have surpassed thee!"

The foregoing, though in some measure fabulous, may serve to convey some idea of the manner in which this magnificent temple was formerly decorated by the Emperor Justinian.

Leaving St. Sophia, we visited the three other great mosques,—those of Solyman the Magnificent, Sultan Achmet, and Sultan Mahomet. They are built in the style of St. Sophia, and appear to have been copied from it.

The mosque of Solyman is the most perfect masterpiece of Ottoman architecture. Although constructed after the plan of St. Sophia, and of the same dimensions, it is not so encumbered by colonnades and galleries. On its immense

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dome is inscribed the same verse from the Koran as that on the cupola of St. Sophia:

“God is the light of Heaven and Earth: His light is a wisdom on the wall, in which a lamp burns covered with glass. The glass shines like a star—the lamp is lit with oil of a blessed tree. No Eastern, no Western oil, it shines for whoever wills.”

The mosque of Sultan Achmet differs from the two former in having its dome supported by four enormous columns of marble thirty-six feet in circumference. To each of the great mosques is attached a quadrangular forecourt, surrounded by arcades, having in its centre a fountain at which the Mussulmans perform their ablutions three times a day. To many of them are attached hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions of various characters.

During our visit to the mosques we saw Mussulmans performing the devotional services. They consist of frequent prostrations at a signal given by the Imaum, while one sings a short ejaculatory prayer at each prostration. The whole ceremony lasts about an hour, and is performed thrice every day.

Leaving the mosques, we visited the mausoleum of the late Sultan Mahmoud. It is a beautiful octangular edifice constructed of white marble in the Grecian style. In it is a sarcophagus containing the body of Mahmoud, surrounded by a railing of solid silver and surmounted by a Turkish cap studded with brilliants. The floor is beautifully carpeted, and here, as in the mosques, we were obliged to put on slippers over our boots, or enter in stocking feet. The wives of the late Sultan come here daily to make devotions at his shrine, and were leaving the mausoleum as we entered. As it is the custom of the Turkish ladies to cover the whole face excepting the point of the nose, we could form no idea of their personal appearance.

This visit to Mahmoud's mausoleum completed the objects which we were allowed by the firman to visit. The next morning we hired a caique and rowed across the Bosphorus to Scutari, that division of Constantinople which lies in Asia. The two grand objects of this place are the Howling Dervishes and the never-ending cemetery of the Mussulmans. The Dervishes are a community of monks who perform part of their devotions by a strange and rapid movement of their bodies, accompanied by a hideous kind of song or howl. Being strangers, from whom, of course, they expect a fee, we were politely furnished with a good situation to view the performance. The ceremony begins by an ordinary prayer, repeated five times, accompanied by frequent prostrations. After this they all seat themselves in a circle; and after another prayer, chanted in a monotonous voice, they rise and begin slowly their profession of faith, “Lo-illah-illiah-lah!” interpreted: “There is no God but God.” This they divide into six syllables; at the first they bend the body forward, at the second rise up, and at the third bend backward, which motion is repeated at the three following syllables. The motion becomes more rapid as they continue, always keeping time with the song. At last the motions become so rapid that they are obliged to pronounce but two syllables. This rapid movement continues about fifteen minutes, when, at a given

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signal from the sheik, or high priest, they all bend forward, and after a short interval renew the ceremony. One man, during the highest state of the general excitement, stepped out from among the rest and fell upon the floor in convulsions, an incident not uncommon among them.

Before we entered the mosque we walked some distance into the great cemetery of Scutari. This, like all Turkish burying-grounds, is covered thickly, through its whole extent, with cypress-trees. It is said that there are more than two millions of persons buried here, and as it is forbidden by the religion of the Mahometan ever to disturb a grave, each one preserves its identity. The graves, with the exception of those of the great (over which monuments are erected), are provided with head and foot-stones. The graves of the men are surmounted by a turban, to distinguish them from those of the females. The Turks suppose the soul to be in a state of torment from the time of death until the body is buried. On that account no sooner has the spirit fled than the body is hurried, with rapid pace, to the grave, and it is remarked that it is the only occasion on which a Turk is known to be in a hurry.

There is another community of monks called the Dancing Dervishes, residing in Galata, near my place of boarding, and we took occasion to visit them on the day of their performance. They differ from the Howling Dervishes in their motion, that of the Dancing Dervishes being gyratory. At a given signal by the sheik, they one after another enter upon the floor, and with their arms held straight out spin around like a top for fifteen minutes. This, like the ceremony of their howling brethren, is repeated three or four times, when the performance closes. During the ceremony two of the choristers sing a hymn accompanied by taps upon a small drum. It is astonishing that they are able so long to continue a motion which most persons are unable to keep up for more than a minute.

By far the most attractive place in Constantinople, and that in which strangers pass the greater part of their time, is the bazaar. It forms a complete labyrinth, extending for miles in different directions. A person fairly entered for the first time could hardly find his way out. Here all the necessities and luxuries of life are exposed for sale; and to each branch of merchandise is appropriated a separate district. The magnificent and beautiful display of costly articles is not surpassed either in London or Paris. One division almost dazzles the eye with its splendid display of gold-embroidered silks and muslins. Another attracts the attention by its great apartment of Cashmere shawls and Persian carpets. A third contains a glittering assortment of diamonds, and a fourth manufactured silver of every description. I stepped into the book bazaar for the purpose of purchasing an illuminated copy of the Koran. The old Turk, so far from selling me one, would not even permit me to look into it. How different, thought I, are these people from us! We are laboring to place our Bible into the hands of every one, while they will not permit an infidel (or Christian dog, as they term us) even to touch theirs.

Among the few objects of antiquity existing in Constantinople are the Cistern, or Reservoir, of Constantine, consisting of a succession of arches supported

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by a thousand and one columns; the columns of Theodosius in the Seraglio garden, which are of the Corinthian order and fifty feet high; and the ruins of the aqueduct of Valens.

The dogs of Constantinople are among the wonders that attract the attention of the stranger. These animals are the property of no one, and may be considered the only scavengers of the city. Their number is countless, and they infest every part of the city. I counted sixty or seventy in one spot. They, like the Turks, appear to have a particular aversion to the Franks, so that it is dangerous to visit those quarters of the city that are least frequented by foreigners.

On the Friday (or Turkish Sabbath) following my arrival in this city I had a fine opportunity of seeing the Sultan, while he passed from his palace to the mosque by water. The Sultan, in his magnificent caique, which was covered with gold and rowed by eighteen men, followed by several others almost equal in splendor, containing the officers of state, passed very near us as we stood on the extreme end of a pier. About one hundred yards from the shore were moored in a range the vessels of the Sultan's fleet, consisting of twenty-four ships of the line, among which was the "Mahmondi," the largest ship in the world. During his passage each ship fired a salute of twenty-one guns. This was certainly one of the greatest exhibitions of the kind I ever saw. The Sultan is a fine-looking young man, not over twenty-one years of age. His costume was in the European style; he wore a plain blue frock coat with a standing collar. On his head he wore the fez, or the red Turkish cap.

My limited stay in Turkey prevents me from noticing minutely the habits of the people. I am not able, therefore, to give you, from my personal observation, much information on that subject. From the little intercourse I had with them in the bazaars, and their general reputation, I am convinced that they are more honest than the Greeks and Armenians. A Turk will not lie nor cheat,—his religion prohibits it,—and no people so strictly obey the mandates of their religion as they. A Greek or Armenian seems to allow no opportunity for cheating or thieving to pass unimproved. The Turks appear to be extremely indolent, and on that account are generally superseded in business by the Armenians. Let a Turk be fairly seated upon his counter, enjoying the smoke of his chibouque, and he loses the sight of business. In their persons they are cleanly—their religion commands them to be so. Three times a day they perform their ablutions; and to accommodate them in this habit, or, rather, the performance of this duty, every mosque is provided with a fountain; and hot baths are to be found in every part of the city, to which they daily repair, not only to bathe, but to have themselves scrubbed from head to feet with a stiff brush. I entered one of these baths when at least a dozen men were underdoing the operation.

As I have had frequent occasions to mention the Armenians, I will add that they constitute a distinct race of people scattered over a vast territory. Their source is the ancient kingdom of Armenia. Their total number is said to be about two millions. In Constantinople they are the principal bankers and busi-

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ness men. Their religion, which is Christian, bears a close resemblance to that of the Greek church. About fifteen thousand acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope; the others are under the jurisdiction of Patriarchs. Their language is peculiar to them, and is said to be extremely difficult to acquire.

On this day I sail for Syra, where I shall be obliged to make nine days' quarantine. From that place I shall turn my face homeward, without making the tour of Syria as I had contemplated. The existence of the plague throughout all Palestine, the difficulties that exist among its inhabitants, and the advanced state of the season prevent my companions from visiting that country so rich in interest, and to go alone would be rather a hazardous undertaking.

Yours,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, September 21, 1841.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD. No. 12.

LAZARETTO, TRIESTE, May 25, 1841.

DEAR BROTHERS,—On the afternoon of the 27th of April our party, with the exception of Mr. Phelps, left Constantinople in the French steamer for Syra, one of the Grecian isles, where we were to make a quarantine of nine days before we could engage passage for Trieste.

After an absence of ten months, during which time I travelled upward of eight thousand five hundred miles, I at length determined to retrace my steps; and for the first time since my departure from the United States, to turn my face towards home.

The third day of our departure brought us again to Smyrna, where the steamer stopped long enough to allow us to visit our friends and make a few purchases. Two days more brought us to Syra, where we were landed at the Lazaretto in company with twenty or thirty others, and marched like a body of prisoners to our respective rooms. One small chamber was allotted to our party. Against this I protested with the warden, and intimated that I would complain to the authorities at Athens when I should arrive there. He appeared to be willing to accommodate us, and after a little preliminary arrangement with the governor we were allowed to occupy the apartments generally allotted to persons of rank and distinction. The Lazaretto is a handsome and commodious building recently erected, near the town of Syra, and enclosed by a high wall. It commands a fine view of the harbor and town. In consequence of the unusually large amount of emigration, at present, from the Island of Candia, it is hardly large enough to accommodate all who come. Persons undergoing quarantine are allowed the use of the yard and forecourt; but they are carefully watched by a guard who attends them, that they may not come into contact with any excepting those who arrive on the same vessel with them, as it would subject the person touched to a repetition of quarantine, even if he were just closing his first probation. The quarantine establishments of Syra and of the Piræus are

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well conducted, and comfortable. The whole system has of late years been remodelled under the counsel of Dr. Reeser. This gentleman is the physician to the court of Greece, and is distinguished alike for his talents and the kindness with which he has uniformly treated American travellers. I can not avoid expressing my gratitude here for the civilities he has shown our party while at Athens.

Our nine days of quarantine were spent chiefly in writing up our journals and discussing and arranging plans for our homeward journey. On the 11th we engaged our passage in the Austrian steamer, for Trieste, and started the same evening for Piræus, where we arrived early next morning. While the boat was detained we made another visit to Athens, about half an hour's ride. At five o'clock we were again on our way, and on the morning of the 14th we anchored in the port of Patras. On our way we passed close to the town of Navarino and the Island of Zante. On the opposite shore of the Gulf of Patras we saw Missolonghi, where Lord Byron ended his career. The town of Patras was so completely destroyed during the revolution that barely a vestige of it was left. The present place is regularly laid out and improving rapidly. It is well situated for commercial purposes, and carries on an extensive trade in currants, which are a species of dwarf grapes cultivated here and on the Island of Zante in immense quantities.

On the 14th we arrived at Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands, and the residence of the Lord High Commissioner. This island is very fertile; and on its eastern shore is the town of Corfu, beautifully situated, and containing a population of about sixty thousand. There is a handsome palace in the town erected by Sir Thomas Maitland.

Among the objects of curiosity in Corfu is the church of St. Spiridion, the patron saint of the island, whose body is preserved there in a silver case. He was a member of the Council of Nice in 325. Two Greek priests in vestments opened the case for our party, and during the exposure of the body they chanted alternately in low musical voices. The body is well preserved, and resembles an Egyptian mummy.

On the 19th we arrived at Trieste, stopping on our way at the city of Ancona, where we were not allowed to land on account of our being on quarantine.

Upon our arrival at Trieste, we were landed at the quarantine grounds, to undergo another nine days' incarceration in the Lazaretto. The rooms of this building are not so comfortable as those in the Lazaretto at Syra, but the food is much better.

On the 28th we receive pratique. I shall then pursue my journey as rapidly as I can, through Austria, Prussia, and Holland, to England, which I expect to reach some time in July.

ALEXANDER SMALL.

P. A. & S. SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, September 28, 1841.

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LETTERS FROM ABROAD. No. 13.

VIENNA, June 25, 1841.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ.:

After an incarceration of nine days in the Lazaretto of Trieste, we were permitted to enter this city, the principal seaport of the Austrian empire, and one of the most beautiful cities on the continent of Europe. Unlike the generality of European cities, it is regularly built; the streets are spacious and well paved, with sidewalks. It contains a population of ninety thousand, remarkable for commercial enterprise.

From this place I made two excursions, one to Venice, where I had previously been, and another to the quicksilver mines of Idria, the richest in the world. Idria is a small town of about four thousand inhabitants, situated in the bottom of a basin-shaped valley, hemmed in on all sides by mountains. Our party arrived there at nine o'clock at night, and were immediately waited upon by a corporal of the body of miners (who, to the number of four or five hundred, are regularly enrolled like soldiers), to conduct us to the mines. After taking some refreshments, and providing ourselves each with a suit of miner's clothes, we commenced our descent, by a regular flight of stone steps, to the first field, about one hundred and fifty feet deep. Long arched passages led in different directions horizontally to where the miners were excavating. In this field the ore is obtained in the form of a sulphuret or cinnabar, yielding from forty to fifty per cent. of quicksilver. Another flight of steps brought us about one hundred and fifty feet lower, to the second field. The ore here in some places yields as much as seventy per cent. We descended until we reached a field at the depth of four hundred and fifty feet, where the heat was so intolerable that we were soon forced to retrace our steps. In this field virgin quicksilver is found in small globules in a slaty stratum. I selected some choice specimens for my mineralogical friends, and commenced a most fatiguing ascent to the surface of the earth, where I arrived at twelve o'clock, having been in the mines something more than two hours. The whole depth of the mines is about twelve hundred feet; few visitors, however, feel interest enough to go to the bottom, especially as they are obliged to endure a heat of eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit.

Next morning, at five o'clock, our corporal waited upon us to show us the process of obtaining the quicksilver from the ore. We were first shown the washing-house, where the ore, containing the native metal, is placed in a succession of movable trays, over which a current of water is made to pass. The stream clears away the lighter particles of dirt, and the metal is by a jerk sent to the back part of the trays, where it is collected. We were then shown another apartment, where the refuse from the washing operation and the cinnabar or sulphuret is exposed for the action of heat. Here the quicksilver is driven off in the form of vapor and condensed upon the sides of the chamber, where it runs down to an inclined surface below the floor of the chamber, passing off like a number of little springs into a common stream which discharges itself at the extremity of

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the building. The whole process is exceedingly interesting, and well worth the visit.

The inhabitants of this and the neighboring provinces of Austria speak the Slavonic language. German is neither spoken nor understood except by keepers of public houses.

On our return we visited the Grotto or Cave of Adelsberg, the greatest curiosity of its kind in the world. It happened, while we were there, to be brilliantly illuminated for a ball, to the extent of three miles. The view on first entering, where the river which flows through the cavern is crossed by a handsome bridge, is singularly rich and beautiful. The walls and roof are covered with the most brilliant stalactites, many of which resemble sculptured figures. About a mile and a half from the entrance is the ball-room, where upon this occasion, a fine band of music had been provided for the entertainment of visitors.

On the 12th of June our party left Trieste for Gratz, the capital city of Styria, one of the Austrian provinces, distant two hundred and twelve miles from Trieste. The greater part of our road lay through highly cultivated valleys, skirted by the Styrian and Corinthian Alps, many of whose summits are crowned with the ruins of ancient castles.

Not far from Gratz, upon the banks of the river Mur, is a rocky precipice called the Jungfernsprung (or Maiden's Leap), which is the scene of the catastrophe of a popular tradition. The story is that a beautiful girl, the daughter of the lord of Goesting (whose castle may be seen upon an eminence near the Jungfernsprung), was loved by two friends, who, to decide their several pretensions to her hand, met and fought, and one was killed. The lover who was killed was the one most favored by the maiden, and on hearing of his fate, she threw herself from the precipice.

We arrived at Gratz on the 13th, and remained until the morning of the 15th, when we continued our journey towards Vienna. The greater part of the road from Gratz to Vienna lies in the province of Styria, called in Germany Steinmark, celebrated for its numerous and extensive iron-works. In this province the German scythes, so common in our country, are made. The country generally is finely cultivated; and, unlike the other parts of the continent, the farmers, instead of living in villages, have fine dwellings and out-houses upon their farms, and live pretty much as farmers in Pennsylvania. It was the first time during my travels that I saw a country like my own, with a population happy, industrious, contented, and free from beggary.

On the 16th we entered Vienna, and were immediately conducted to the Custom-House, where our baggage was strictly examined by the officers for any contraband articles. I unfortunately had in my possession about thirty letters of introduction, which were forthwith seized, and upon which I was told there was a heavy penalty. These were detained; and after signing a long document, I was politely asked to attend at the police office on the following morning. I accordingly did so, and there they examined such of my letters as they were able to read; after which I was sent to the Staats Kanzley, where the letters were again ex-

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amined. The judge, or councillor, handed me the letters, with the information that I was to pay a fine of five dollars. I remonstrated, with the best German I could muster, against the injustice of the sentence, and the impropriety of fining a traveller for carrying about him testimonials of his character and standing at home. A further consultation was then held by the officers, when they concluded to leave me off with a fine of sixteen cents (!) which I paid to get rid of the business. I then signed another document of three folio sheets, and left them.

Among the cities of Europe which I have visited, Vienna has no parallel. It is generally acknowledged to be the most beautiful, gay, and at the same time most agreeable of all the continental cities. It yields to few cities in architectural splendor, and to none in the charms of its environs. Feasting, dancing, and music appear to be the order of the day. Its walks, gardens, parks, and saloons are continually thronged with all classes of society, from the prince to the peasant; and yet, amidst all this apparent dissipation, a case of drunkenness or breach of the peace rarely occurs.

Of the various objects of interest which this city possesses, I will mention a few of the most prominent. Among these is St. Stephen's Cathedral, a lofty and elegant Gothic edifice remarkable for its fine architectural style and its lofty towers. The church is three hundred and fifty feet long by two hundred and twenty wide. Its interior is handsome, though inferior in decorations to the Italian churches. The tower, four hundred and sixty-five feet high, is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. The great bell, made of one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon taken from the Turks, weighs thirty-seven thousand pounds, and is eleven feet in diameter.

The Capuchin church is only remarkable as containing the vault of the Imperial family. Here we were shown the coffins of the royal family, from the time of the Emperor Mathias to Francis the First. The most interesting sarcophagus was that of the Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon's son,—a simple copper coffin with a cross and inscription. Alongside of him repose the remains of his grandfather, the late Emperor Francis.

The church of the Augustines contains in one of its small chapels the hearts of the Imperial family. We were conducted into the chapel in which they were deposited. Each heart was enclosed in a small plain silver urn, and arranged upon a shelf. We were permitted to handle them. It is the singular custom—a custom as absurd as revolting—to bury the bodies of the Imperial family in the Capuchin church, their hearts in the church of the Augustines, and their bowels in St. Stephen's.

The Imperial palace is an extensive structure, containing in its private apartments nothing worth noticing. In one part of it is the imperial jewel office. Here we saw the regalia of Charlemagne, taken from his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle. They were used at the coronation of the Roman emperors for many centuries, and consist of his crown, sceptre, orb, and sword. Here are also the Austrian regalia, rich with diamonds and pearls; the crown, sceptre, and robes worn by Napoleon at his coronation in Milan as King of Lombardy; and a magnificent collection of

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precious stones, among which is the celebrated Florentine diamond, weighing one hundred and thirty-three carats, won and lost by Charles the Bold. We were also shown the cradle of young Napoleon, of silver gilt, presented to him by the citizens of Paris.

The Imperial arsenal is said to be one of the richest and most extensive in Europe. In the court-yard is hung in festoons the great chain of eight thousand links, thrown by the Turks across the Danube to interrupt the navigation. Here are also a number of suits of steel armor worn by the early Austrian princes, the buff coat of elk-skin worn by the great Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, and a great number of standards taken by the Austrians during their wars, among which is the great sacred standard of Mahomet, captured in 1683.

The Belvidere Palace contains the Imperial gallery of paintings, a most extensive collection of works by the old masters.

There is no city in Europe so abundantly supplied with handsome promenades and places of amusement as Vienna. A broad belt, or glacis, as it is called, laid off into walks and planted with trees, completely surrounds the city and divides it from the suburbs. This abounds with cafés and restaurants. At the close of the day the greater part of the population resort to these places. Innumerable tables are spread, where, within hearing of an excellent band of music, they sip their coffee and ices.

The principal resort of the middle and lower classes is a park of some miles in extent, immediately without the suburbs. On Sundays, in particular, this park presents a scene much like a great fair. As far as the eye can reach there are cafés, restaurants, shows, theatres, punchinellos, swings, flying horses, in fact everything that can be devised to amuse.

Among other places of amusement I must not omit to mention the dancing-saloons and conversation-houses. These extensive and magnificent saloons are generally upon the ground floor, facing a handsome garden, which, with the saloon, is brilliantly illuminated. A band of first-rate performers usually attends and forms the principal attraction. A small admission fee of about eight cents of our money is paid at the door. These places are most frequented on Sunday evenings, by persons of both sexes. Adjoining the ball-room is an extensive suite of apartments filled with supper-tables, where refreshments of all kinds may be procured.

On Wednesday next our party, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Haight, and Vassar, of New York, and myself, will leave for Brunn by the railroad, on our way to Prague and Berlin. At the latter place I will again write to you.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, October 5, 1841.

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LETTERS FROM ABROAD. No. 14.

BERLIN, July 23, 1841.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, ESQ. :

Contrary to my expectation when I addressed you last from Vienna, our party concluded to visit Pesth, the chief city of Hungary. We accordingly took passage in one of the Danube steamers on the afternoon of the 19th of June, and arrived at Presburg on the same evening. Next morning at six o'clock we again embarked, and arrived at Pesth in the evening, one hundred and eighty-two miles from Vienna.

I was surprised upon my arrival to find a city almost equal to Vienna for the beauty of its public and private edifices. Its fine quay along the Danube, lined with buildings constructed in the purest style of Italian architecture, can hardly find its parallel in any city of Europe. The city is regularly laid out in squares; and the peculiar style adopted in London and Vienna in the construction of private buildings is generally followed here. I allude to the plan of building a block or square in such a way as to produce the appearance of one immense public building.

We remained here two days—a sufficient time to visit all the remarkable objects—and set out on the morning of the 3d of July, by what is called the Bauern Post (Peasant's Post), for Vienna. To give you some idea of this method of travelling, it is necessary that you should know something of the general method of travelling in the Austrian dominions. The travelling facilities, independently of railroads, are generally greater in this country than they are in the United States. You have in the first place the ordinary Eilwagen, or stage-coach, with regular relays of horses every ten miles. These are conducted by the government, and run at fixed hours. Then there is an especial arrangement by which four persons may engage a separate coach, over which they have, of course, exclusive control, stopping at such points on the road and remaining as long as their inclinations may prompt. Another method is posting, by which persons having their own carriage, may receive permission at the police office to obtain post-horses and postillions at the several stations on their route, by paying the legally established rates. The peasant's post differs materially from the latter. It is quite a distinct establishment, managed by peasants, who drive their own horses, and it is one-third cheaper and at least twice as expeditious as the ordinary post, ten miles an hour being the rate at which they generally travel. Having no carriage of our own, we were obliged to be content with such a vehicle as they could furnish. This consisted of an ordinary farm wagon, with a seat strapped across a seat of ladders for two of us, and a straw seat for two more. By this awkward conveyance, shaken along at the rate of ten miles an hour, and driven by an Hungarian peasant with his long hair streaming in the wind, we arrived on the first evening at a small town within a short distance of Presburg, having travelled that day one hundred and twenty miles. The next day we remained in Presburg; and on the third we were again in Vienna.

The greater part of our road from Pesth to Vienna lay through an extensive

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and richly cultivated plain, covered, as far as the eye could reach on either side, with very fine crops of grain, principally wheat. Some tracts contained at least five hundred acres of this grain alone.

Hungary is an independent kingdom, with a population of ten millions, under the dominion of the Emperor of Austria, who is crowned at Presburg King of Hungary. It is governed by a viceroy who is styled Palatine; and the laws are administered by a Diet or Parliament composed of two Chambers, magnates or peers forming the Upper House, and deputies the Lower House. It is said to be the oldest parliament in Europe, dating back more than seven hundred years. The higher classes of society, composed of nobles and owners of estate, are well educated, and generally speak from four to six languages, among which is the Latin. I was astonished to hear a promiscuous party of Hungarians on board a steamer conversing for hours in that language. I was informed by one of them that a knowledge of Latin was indispensable, not only for those who studied the professions, but for all those who desired to become members of the Diet, in which, until within a year or two, the debates were conducted in Latin exclusively.

The peasants or farmers form a distinct class, having neither the privileges nor the rights of higher classes. They do all the labor and pay all the taxes of the government. Nothing disgusted me so much as to perceive the extent to which this oppression was carried. As an instance, I will mention that the bridge across the Danube is free for the well-dressed man, while a toll is exacted from every peasant or laboring man who crosses it.

The language generally spoken by the Hungarians, and exclusively by the peasants, is the Magyar, totally different from any European language, and said to bear a strong resemblance to the Hindoo.

After visiting Lachsenburg, the beautiful summer residence of the Emperor Francis, with its modern antique castle, I left Vienna for Prague, two hundred and eighty miles distant, eighty miles of which were travelled upon the Brunn railroad. A few miles from Vienna the road crosses the blood-stained field of Wagram, and near the termination of the railroad is the field of Austerlitz, remarkable as the scene of one of Napoleon's most brilliant victories. At Brunn our party engaged a separate Eilwagen, to convey us to Prague, where we arrived on the evening of the 10th of July. This, the capital city of Bohemia, with a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, is beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Moldan, portions of it occupying each side of the stream. The two parts are connected by a bridge one thousand seven hundred and ninety feet long and ornamented on each side with twenty-eight statues of saints, one of which is a well-executed bronze statue of St. Nepomuk, the patron saint of the city, who, according to tradition, was thrown from the bridge and drowned by order of King Wenceslaus, because he refused to reveal the secrets confided to him by the queen. The spot from which he was thrown is marked by five stars in imitation of the miraculous flame which was seen over the place where his body lay in the water. From this circumstance he is also

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regarded as the patron saint of bridges, and his statue now crowns nearly every bridge of importance in the Austrian dominions.

Prague was long considered the handsomest city in Germany; but the recent improvements in Vienna, Pesth, and Trieste have divested it of that honor. There is, however, something in its appearance peculiar to itself, differing materially from the continent,—something of Asiatic splendor in the numerous domes, turrets, spires, and minarets that rise up around the beholder on every side, overtopped by the Haradschin, the stupendous palace of the Bohemian kings.

I visited the cathedral of St. Vitus, a rich Gothic structure of the twelfth century. Its interior is elegant and costly, and contains many interesting objects. The sacristan, who conducted us through the building, showed us among other things, a fragment of the seven-branched candlestick which stood in the Temple of Jerusalem. He then conducted us to the magnificent shrine of St. John Nepomuk, the most costly and richly gifted in the world. The body of the saint is enclosed in a silver coffin sustained by figures of angels of the same metal. The ever-burning lamps and candlesticks that hang around it are of the same material. The entire weight of silver in the coffin, figures, lamps, and candlesticks is said to be three thousand seven hundred pounds. In another part of the church is the chapel of St. Wenzel, the patron saint of Bohemia. The walls of this chapel are inlaid with amethysts and jaspers, and here are preserved the armor and sword of the saint. On the door is a bronze ring held in religious veneration by the Bohemians, as it is said that the saint clung to it when he was murdered by his brother in 936.

The Haradschin, or palace of the kings of Bohemia, is an extensive mass of buildings, comprising four hundred and forty apartments. We were conducted by an officer through the long suites of apartments, many of which we found magnificently furnished in the usual style of European palaces.

In the National Library we were shown the challenge of John Huss, in his own handwriting, which he affixed to the gate of the University, offering to dispute all comers upon the articles of his belief.

Prague and its immediate vicinity are historically interesting as having been the scene of frequent sieges, insurrections, and battles. In 1419 the Hussite insurrection under Ziska took place upon the occasion of the burning of John Huss at Constance. Ziska, at the head of a small band, defeated the Emperor Sigismund at the head of one hundred and fifty thousand men, in a pitched battle under the walls of Prague in 1420.

In 1620 the battle of Whitehill, in the Thirty Years' War, took place a short distance from Prague, when the Protestants were defeated by the Imperialists. And in 1744 the celebrated battle of Prague was fought, in which Frederick the Great, of Prussia, was the victor.

On the 13th we left Prague for Dresden by way of Toplitz, one of the most celebrated of the German watering-places. Part of the journey from Toplitz to Dresden was made by steamboat upon the Elbe, through the interesting scenery of Saxon Switzerland.

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On the afternoon of the second day we arrived at Dresden, the capital city of Saxony, with a population of seventy thousand. Here we visited the royal picture-gallery, next to that of Florence the finest collection of ancient coats of mail, spears, swords, and other weapons, decidedly the largest collection that I ever saw in Europe. Leaving the Armory in the Tower of London far behind, it contains all the armor of chivalrous warfare, all the trappings of the tournament, and all the weapons used in the wild sports of the feudal ages. Among the numerous suits of armor, we were shown one made for Christian the First, which cost fourteen thousand dollars, the armor of the great Gustavus Adolphus, of John Sobieski, worn at the siege of Vienna, and of Augustus the Second, surnamed The Strong. Here is also preserved the cabinet of Martin Luther, containing his ring, beer-jug, and a sword labelled "Luther's house weapon."

We next visited the vaults containing an extensive collection of curiosities and the jewels of the Saxon Electors and Kings. You may form some idea of the magnificence of the collection from the fact that the diamonds alone are said to be worth eight millions of dollars.

From Dresden we passed, in three and one-half hours, over an excellent railway seventy-five miles in length, to Leipsic, remarkable as the scene of the great battle fought there on the 19th of October, 1813. This battle is called by the Germans the "Völkerschlacht," or Battle of Nations. Nearly five hundred thousand men were engaged, of whom eighty thousand were cavalry. The keeper of the observatory explained to us the various positions occupied by the contending armies. Leipsic, excepting during the fair, is rather a dull and lifeless town, and possesses little to detain a traveller longer than a day. The cellar where the celebrated Dr. Faustus performed his feats, and the place where the brave Poniatowski was drowned and buried, were shown to us.

We made a slight detour from the road leading from Leipsic to Berlin for the purpose of visiting Wittenberg, the Protestant Mecca, the cradle of the Reformation, and the place where that distinguished reformer, Martin Luther, openly engaged in opposition to the Church of Rome.

Wittenberg is a small fortified town with a population of seven thousand, situated near the river Elbe, perfectly dull and lifeless, having nothing to recommend it to the notice of the traveller but the reminiscences of the Great Reformer.

Our valet conducted us to the town-hall, where we saw the original portraits of Luther and Melancthon by Lucas Cranach, who was Burgomaster and Secretary in Luther's time. We were also shown the rosary used by Luther when a monk, some curious entries upon the record in the handwriting of Lucas Cranach respecting the Reformer, and the autographs of Luther and Melancthon. Immediately in front of the hall, beneath a canopy of cast iron, is a bronze statue of Luther, inscribed with these words:

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehen;
Ist's Menschen Werk, wird's untergehen."

(If it be the work of God, it will endure; if the work of man, it will go down.)

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We were next conducted to a cell in the ancient Augustinian convent, in which Luther meditated the change of his religion. In it are preserved the table on which he wrote, the chair on which he sat, and the jug from which he drank, and several specimens of needle-work done by his wife. The wall bears the name of Peter the Great, written with chalk by his own hand. In an adjoining room is the best original portrait of Luther by Cranach, and a cast in plaster taken from his face after his death. Outside of the gate we were shown the spot upon which Luther burned the papal bull. It is handsomely enclosed by a high palisade and planted with trees.

Our guide then conducted us to the Schloss Kirche, where Luther and his friend Melanchthon are buried. Two statues inserted into the pavement mark their graves. It was upon the door of this church that Luther hung his ninety-five theses or arguments.

Passing from the convent to the church at the opposite side of the town, we noticed Melanchthon's house, inscribed with the words, "Hier Wohnte, Lehrte, und starb Melanchthon." (Here dwelt, taught, and died Melanchthon.) It is at present occupied as a beer-shop.

A few miles from Wittenberg is the town of Jüterbogk, where, in a church, is preserved the indulgence box (Ablass Kasten) of Tetzal, Luther's antagonist. It is about eight feet long and two feet in depth and width, made of a solid piece of oak and strongly bound with iron.

On the 20th we arrived in this city from Jüterbogk, where I shall probably remain until the 28th, when I depart for Frankfort and the Rhine.

Truly yours,

ALEXANDER SMALL.

York Gazette, Tuesday, October 26, 1841.

CHILDREN'S HOME OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF YORK.

THERE has been frequent mention in the foregoing pages of the Orphans' Home of York, which was founded in 1864 by Samuel Small, Charles A. Morris, and others.

The notice of the meeting for its establishment, with the resolutions drawn up at the time, will give an idea of the object of the institution:

"At a public meeting held by appointment in the Methodist Church, on Monday evening, November 18, 1864, the Rev. A. H. Lochman, D.D., was called to the chair, and E. C. Bender, Esq., appointed secretary. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer, after which Dr. Lochman, in a short address, stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of establishing a Home for Orphan and Destitute Children.

"Charles A. Morris, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after due consideration, were unanimously adopted:

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" WHEREAS, The Holy Scriptures enjoin us so to honor the Lord with our substance as to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to do good, and to communicate, 'for with such sacrifices God is well pleased;' and

" WHEREAS, In the order of Providence there are many orphan, destitute, and neglected children in the borough and county of York; and

" WHEREAS, Many of our national defenders, the soldiers and the sailors of the republic, have been, and others are likely to be, cut off, leaving their children as a heritage to the benevolence of their fellow countrymen; therefore

" *Resolved*, By the citizens of York, here publicly assembled, that it is expedient, with the least possible delay, to organize an Association, having for its object a home for the orphan, destitute, and neglected children of our borough and county. On motion,

" *Resolved*, That a committee of not less than seventy-five ladies and gentlemen be appointed by the chairman to carry out the resolution just adopted, and to transact such other business as the interests of the enterprise may require." (*York Gazette*, Tuesday, December 6, 1864.)

In February, 1865, a charter was granted, and the institution organized with the following trustees:

Samuel Small, president; C. A. Morris, vice-president; H. D. Schmidt, treasurer; E. C. Bender, secretary; Wm. H. Welsh, solicitor; Daniel Kraber, Wm. Fryinger, Jacob Sechrist, Wm. Laumaster, Geo. Wautz, John Herr, Dr. A. H. Lochman, E. G. Smyser, E. H. Weiser, D. E. Small, and Wm. Smith.

The managers were Mrs. Chas. A. Morris, Miss Louisa Durkee, Mrs. Samuel Small, Miss Sallie Bartow Small, Mrs. Wm. Beitzel, Mrs. Geo. Wehrley, Mrs. David Laumaster, Miss Jane Latimer, Mrs. Sol. Oswald, Miss Lizzie Lochman, Miss Catherine Kurtz, Mrs. Daniel Rupp, Mrs. F. C. Polack, Mrs. Annie E. Pierce, Mrs. Daniel Rupert, Mrs. Jacob Weiser, Mrs. E. A. Barnitz, Mrs. W. M. Baum, Mrs. Kraut, Mrs. Hantz, Mrs. Matthew Tyler, Miss Amelia Kurtz, Miss Sue Chalfant, Miss Hattie Gear.

In November, 1877, the present situation, corner of Philadelphia Street and Pine, was purchased for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, and handsome and extensive buildings were erected.

Among the large bequests the Home has received are about eighty-five thousand dollars from the estate of John Weir, in November, 1890, and in 1899, from the Samuel Smyser Estate, the "Smyser Farm."

SAMUEL SMALL AND THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ON THE DEATH OF SAMUEL SMALL.

" At a special meeting of the trustees of the Children's Home the following tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Samuel Small, the honored founder and president:

" The trustees, being fully sensible of the irreparable loss the institution has sustained in the death of the originator, the helper and friend, who had its

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welfare so near his heart, would with chastened hearts acknowledge the goodness of Him who doeth all things well, in sparing his life so long, thereby permitting him to see the fruits of his noble charities, his princely gifts, his quiet deeds of good done for his fellow-men, and at last gathering him ripe for heaven followed by the blessings of the sorrowing and suffering, to receive the welcome of the Father, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

"*Resolved*, That while in our meetings we will greatly miss his advice, his counsel, and his help, we praise God that He spared so long one whose life was a benediction and who strove to work so faithfully and successfully.

"*Resolved*, That while we unite in sincere sympathy with his beloved wife and loving friends, we offer to them these words of comfort: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'

(Signed) "A. H. LOCHMAN, D.D.

"E. G. SMYSER.

"JACOB BUSTRESS." *

THE CHILDREN'S HOME AND THE DEATH OF SAMUEL SMALL.

"At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Children's Home the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Gathered here this evening as managers of the Children's Home, in consequence of the death of its beloved founder and president, Mr. Samuel Small, words fail to express our sense of the loss we have sustained, personally and as a board, in his removal.

"Active and interested in all the benevolent institutions which he has reared, it seemed, especially towards the close of his life, that this, his earliest foster-child, was a little nearest to his heart. Here his constant visits were made, so long as strength lasted, hither his thoughts always turned. Any business matter was dropped if 'Home' interests claimed his attention, and we never appealed to him for advice or direction that he was not ready with his sunny smile and words of encouragement.

"As his visits became fewer, they were more than ever prized, matron, teacher, employees, and children being eager to announce his approach. The erring dreaded to be reported to him, not because of his sternness; it was his grief at their wrong-doing that touched them, and a desire to gain his praise was a strong incentive to good conduct. The little ones loved to climb to his knee, to fondle and caress him; and sadly will they miss his gentle hand and loving voice.

"Feeling thus our loss and theirs, be it

"*Resolved*, That as a board we desire to record our appreciation of what he was, as the generous founder and liberal patron of our 'Home,' the loving

* From Trustees Minute-Book.

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father of the destitute ones gathered there, the ever courteous, sympathizing friend and adviser of those whom he had associated with himself in its management.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to show how lovingly we cherish his memory and remember his wishes, by renewed activity in the work so dear to him, striving to increase and extend the benefits of his benevolence.

Resolved, That to his widow, the loved and honored president of our board, we tender our earnest sympathies, praying that the God of the widow may sustain and comfort her.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body; that a copy of this action be sent to the family, placed upon the minutes, and published in our daily papers."

The annual report at the close of the thirty-sixth year (1901) of active usefulness announces that at the beginning of the year there were sixty-one children as inmates. During the year twenty-four were admitted, eight recalled from unsatisfactory homes, fifteen returned to friends, eighteen placed in families, and one lost by death. The average for the year was sixty-three.

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BEFORE 1870 Mr. Samuel Small, Sr., then one of York's most venerable and honored citizens, conceived the idea of providing, in his own town, means for the liberal education of its youth. While his heart was full of the project it happened that he and his estimable wife attended an anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Norwich, Connecticut. The Norwich Free Academy, in its general design and appointments, seemed to embody almost his own idea. Its managers offered him every facility in pursuit of his inquiries, and afterwards one of its patrons, then Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, wrote him more fully of its merits. Mr. Small returned to York with his long cherished ideas in definite shape, and at once proceeded to execute them. He selected the present site, a quarter square of ground, on the northeast corner of South Duke Street and what has since been known as College Avenue, and in 1871 the corner-stone of the first building was laid. He erected a commodious building, furnished and equipped it thoroughly, beautified the surrounding lawn, and laid out playgrounds. He also provided a dwelling on the west side of Duke Street for the president of the faculty, and a boarding-house adjoining for the accommodation of teachers, and of pupils from a distance, and added a liberal endowment. This endowment has since been increased by the generosity of the founder's widow, the late Mrs. Isabel Cassat Small. The Cassat Library was a later gift to the Institute, consisting originally of two thousand five hundred specially selected volumes. It has since been increased to three thousand.

As the building neared completion steps were taken to perfect the organization of the Institute. On Monday evening, April 14, 1873, by invitation of Mr. Small, the following persons met in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church

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in York,—viz., Rev. H. E. Niles, pastor of the church, and Mr. Small's fellow-elders, James W. Kerr, M.D., David E. Small, and John M. Brown; also Messrs. Samuel Small, Jr., James Kell, Henry L. Fisher, W. Latimer Small, Samuel S. Hersh, and Jacob Huber. The meeting was opened with prayer, and then Mr. Small presented a paper containing his plan for the foundation of a public literary and religious institution in this community, and naming as trustees for said institution the above-mentioned persons, together with Messrs. John H. Small, Rev. J. W. Cowhick, Rev. C. W. Stewart, and Rev. C. P. Wing, D.D. Samuel Small, Sr., was chosen president, Rev. H. E. Niles, secretary, and Samuel Small, Jr., treasurer. H. L. Fisher and James Kell, Esqs., were appointed a committee to obtain a charter. On August 27 the charter was granted, and in the same month the trustees elected Rev. James McDougall, Jr., of Long Island, president of the faculty, and Samuel B. Heiges, of York, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

On September 15 the Institute opened for students, with the members of the faculty already named, and the following instructors,—viz., Miss S. L. Otis, English; Rev. Peter Anstadt, German; Miss M. E. Prince, Music.

After devotional exercises, Rev. H. E. Niles made a short address on behalf of the church and the trustees. The president, Dr. McDougall, Messrs. David E. Small, H. L. Fisher, James Kell, John M. Brown, also Dr. J. W. Kerr and Rev. J. W. Cowhick, made addresses. Between forty and fifty scholars were already in place.

A local paper adds: "The arrangements to give our rising youth a thoroughly scientific, business, or classical education will indeed be complete in this magnificent establishment. . . . We have already a well-sustained Academy, and the Cottage Hill College, newly opened. We have one of the best high schools in the State. We have a fine system of graded schools in York. In the county we have several academies, and in some sections good public schools. The cause of education in York County is truly progressive."

The inauguration of President McDougall and Professor Heiges took place on Monday, November 3, 1873, at three P.M., and the services in connection with the dedication of the building were held at seven P.M. of the same day.

At three o'clock, in the auditorium of the Institute, in the presence of those whom Mr. and Mrs. Small had selected to be the custodians and have the supervision of the institution,—viz., the Presbytery and the trustees,—and a large number of persons from home and abroad, and the students, numbering about sixty, the exercises were opened with singing of the doxology. Then Mr. Niles, who presided, after reading a psalm, stated the object had in view by the founders, a true Christian culture, not based on dogmatic formulas, but upon piety of the heart, with sound scholastic training. The faculty, composed of Rev. J. McDougall, Ph.D., and S. B. Heiges, was introduced and formally installed. The president followed his installation with an address, in which he stated that it would be his ceaseless and studied effort to carry out the true object of the founders of the institution. He fully concurred with the views of Mr. Small as

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stated by Mr. Niles, that true culture must begin in true piety, and that the pupil must ever have deeply impressed upon his mind that "God is all and in all."

Dr. McDougall was followed by Professor Heiges, who elaborated the thought that the conflict between science and religion was only apparent. He contrasted the liberality of the founders with the spirit of those who sell country and conscience for less than was invested in this school.

The exercises in the evening were opened with singing and a prayer by Rev. George P. Robinson, of Lancaster. Rev. Dr. Beadle, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, made an address, in which he said that in all his travels in the Orient he had never heard of the remains of a building that had been dedicated like this to the instruction of youth, by private munificence. The gifts made by such men as Cornell, Vassar, Pardee, Thompson, and Small, through a spirit of true Christian benevolence, went far to redeem our character as a people from the charge that our souls have no aspiration above the love of money; and that their wisdom stands forth in commendable light in giving and supervising the right application of their gifts while yet alive.

The Doctor was followed by quite a number of the invited clergy, trustees, and others, in short speeches. All this was interspersed by choral gems under the direction of the Bentz brothers, aided in vocal solos by Mrs. Wilhelm, Mrs. Zeigle, Miss Heckert, and Miss Small, and in concert by the choir of Mr. Niles's church.

Rev. Mr. Niles read letters from Hon. R. J. Fisher, President Cattell, of Lafayette College, and the Hon. J. S. Black.

The most important address of the evening was that of Mr. Samuel Small, Sr., at the close of which he delivered the deed of the building to the trustees, and closed with these words, "And may God's blessing ever rest upon this Institute and make it a means of promoting sound Christian education."

The Rev. Dr. C. P. Wing offered the prayer of dedication.

The Institute, thus established and equipped, continued without serious change until the year 1885, when two noteworthy events marked its history. The first was the death of the venerable founder and president of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Samuel Small, Sr., who passed to his rest on the 14th of July, nearly eighty-six years of age. The second event was the total destruction of the building by fire on the night of December 7. From a local paper we learn that the fire was discovered shortly before midnight. The fire department responded promptly, and with persistent and skilful work seemed at one time likely to save the building from entire destruction, but at two o'clock the mansard roof fell in and all hope was abandoned. "The night was bitter cold, and the streets in the vicinity as well as the school grounds were covered with ice. The hose stiffened in the hands of the firemen, who struggled manfully against all difficulties, regardless of personal discomfort and suffering, to save the property from total destruction." The students and others succeeded in saving much of the scientific apparatus and about a thousand volumes of the library. Dr. McDougall lost all of his books and papers, his entire library.

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Communicating with Memorial Hall, and also by corridors with the several cloak-rooms, is the main school-room. This is on the first floor, and is spacious, lofty, and well lighted, affording accommodations with single desks for one hundred and seventy-five pupils without crowding, and is comfortably furnished and arranged in accordance with the latest improvements in educational requirements. Against the wall, on the south side of the south entrance to the Memorial Hall, is a large book-case filled with dictionaries, cyclopædias, and other works of reference.

In the wings are six ample recitation-rooms. On the second floor, immediately over and the same size as the school room, is the auditorium, with a seating capacity of six hundred. The Cassat Library and Philosophical Hall are on the third floor. The utmost attention has been given to the heating and ventilation of the entire building.

Each year, the 14th of April, the date of the organization of the Collegiate Institute, was observed as Founder's Day. The memorial day of 1886, the first after the death of the generous patron of the school, was marked by special exercises. Heretofore a basket of flowers was sent by the senior class to Mr. and Mrs. Small, and the students enjoyed a holiday. This year the flowers were sent to Mrs. Small, and memorial services were held in the First Presbyterian Church. The trustees, alumni, faculty, and students assembled in the Chapel on Queen Street and marched into the church. The president, Dr. McDougall, presided, made some remarks in regard to the past habitual holiday observance of the day as a perpetual memorial and tribute to the founder of the Institute, and then called on Rev. George L. Smith, pastor of Calvary Church, to offer prayer. Rev. Dr. Niles then read a number of suitable selections from Scripture. After a prayer by Dr. McDougall, the Hon. R. F. Gibson delivered the following oration:

JUDGE GIBSON'S ADDRESS ON THE CELEBRATION OF FOUNDER'S DAY.

"This is the thirteenth anniversary of the foundation of the York Collegiate Institute. It is an honored custom to celebrate such recurring days in memory of the founder, because the munificent gift of money for the purpose of intellectual and moral culture is one of its highest uses, and because it keeps in mind his noble designs and inspires renewed zeal for their accomplishment.

"Such a gift in the lifetime of the donor must be to him a source of the highest gratification. Hitherto this day has been commemorated from year to year, and its celebration has been personally participated in by the founder himself, until at a ripe old age he entered upon the reward of another life. Since the last celebration Samuel Small has passed from earth, and we participate with solemnity in the ceremonies of this Founder's Day, as it has now become sacred to his memory.

"Since his death this community has been startled by the destruction, by fire, of the edifice erected by him for the Institute. This caused a feeling of gloom, and of sympathy with all concerned in its work, and of sincere regret;

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because all felt how much that building was cherished by him. Yet we know that, like the mythic phoenix, from its ashes another noble structure will arise to perpetuate the bright hopes engendered at the inauguration of the Institute and confirmed by its subsequent success.

“By its foundation he erected for himself a monument which to the latest posterity will reflect honor upon his name, a name recorded in that same enduring bronze which contains the names of others who have endowed institutions of learning, but which reflects brighter lustre from his cherished plan for the Christian education of youth—‘the foundation of an enterprise affording instruction not only in the ordinary branches of literature and science, but also, and especially, in regard to the great end and business of life.’ How well he understood that word business! But he understood more. He knew the wants of our social system and what he could do in practical aid of its needs.

“In this age of ‘sophisters, economists, and calculators,’ it is a pleasing reflection that more has been done for the wants of humanity than in any preceding period of the world’s history. This is, indeed, due to the progress of Christian enlightenment. But there must be available resources from which supplies are to be drawn for that purpose, and this source depends upon the will of those who possess the means.

“The realization of these wants has been made more apparent by the organization of society as it exists in this country. There are distinctions arising in a great degree from pecuniary success. What a man is worth, with other qualities, is, in the business world, no unimportant test in social position. Yet these distinctions are not the same as those which formerly existed. In old countries there was an exclusive right in privileged classes to hold landed estates, with the tenantry in hopeless subjection, as we see to-day in one country. But even in those countries, in time, there grew up a class of men who secured command of personal wealth. Merchants, in all ages, have had control of money and its consequent influence.

“While this enabled statesmen to see that the strength of a nation depended upon its commerce, it was not until the opening of America to the people of Europe that an opportunity was afforded to all branches of industry to earn its reward. There still existed in the old world the theory that the proper construction of society should have a privileged class, whose rank, title, and landed estates should be hereditary. In the new world this theory of the social structure was ignored, and our land opened the way of success to all who tilled the soil, toiled at a mechanical occupation, or engaged in trade. When, therefore, the ancestor of our founder, with many others, came over here for religious or civil freedom, or from enterprise, the great interests of agriculture, mechanics, and commerce became controlling powers in society, as wealth became distributed among all those who might acquire it. Hence it is success in these industries that has created a class upon which the responsibility of supplying the wants of humanity, and which exerts an intellectual, moral, and social influence greater than that possessed by privileged station; because those who belong to it are

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more in relation with the people around them,—homogeneous on account of ancestry and our social structure.

“We can imagine, therefore, what thoughts influenced our founder in his acts, which will be seen in the sequel, arising from the advantages of wealth on the one hand and the means of doing good on the other. The numberless inventions and contrivances of mechanical skill, and the adornments of æsthetic art, make the enjoyment of wealth among our people greater than in any preceding age. The supply of the comforts and luxuries at its command gives employment to toiling artisans and numerous industries, and thus money may be circulated. But we can readily see that to his mind this was not enough. While we hold up the bright picture of affluence, he remembered that there is a deep channel in social life to be explored, dark and gloomy. There is a class in all communities, who from vice, or indolence, or ignorance, remain at the foot of the social scale, where they may have been born, or placed by the force of circumstances. They are the poor, and they demand for their aid the contributions of the benevolent. It is, indeed, true that for the relief of this class all must contribute of their means, whether little or much. Yet in the midst of business life there are only some who attain affluence, there are others who with apparently like effort fall short of it. Hence in every community there is a class known as the rich. It is not improbable that they are ordained such, as stewards of this world's goods, and hold the same in trust, not only for the support of labor and the relief of indigence, but to supply other needs of their fellow-men. So our founder must have thought, and in benevolent acts and enterprises evinced his appreciation of those claims. It is because so many fall short of their ability in this respect that the world accords its meed of praise to those who do fill their measure of beneficence. We can follow further the generous motive which influenced his mind when he saw opportunities of doing good in aid of the intellectual and moral tone of society.

“It is a general truth that the mind of the man of letters is unsuited for pecuniary affairs, and that the opportunities to him for success in such, except in rare instances, are wanting. The author, the professor, the preacher are seldom in the enjoyment of a competence. Scientific and literary pursuits seldom lead to it, much less can enterprises for the encouragement of studies of that character be maintained by them. Churches and hospitals require constant support, but educational institutions also need all the aid that can be given them, and it is the recognition of this want that prompted the munificent gift by which this Institute was established. There have not been wanting men in all ages who, from love of learning, have been induced to make donations for the promotion of it. The colleges, the professorships, the scholarships, the halls of the great universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge in England, and Yale and Harvard and Princeton, and others, in America, have had their founders, whose names are preserved in a bright roll of fame. And there have been munificent donors among successful men of business,—founders of institutions of learning, some of which are near and familiar to us, such as the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore,

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and the Lehigh University. The spirit of the age demands the highest culture, and every facility for its attainment is eagerly welcomed.

"The York Collegiate Institute, yet, as it were, in its infancy, is a home institution, erected in the interests of higher education, of moral culture and religious training; and, in view of its benign object, is one of the noblest and best of endowments. Yet this act, which we commemorate on this, the Founder's Day, grand conception as it was, is but one of many benevolent enterprises of his, an incident of his life, a phase of his character. Identified with the growth and prosperity of his native town, he, there, fulfilled his whole duty as a citizen, a philanthropist, and a Christian. The review of such a life must needs be profitable.

"Samuel Small was born on the 25th of July, 1799, and his life began contemporaneously with the dawn of the nineteenth century. He lived to see almost the completion of its marvels of human achievement. At the time of his birth, our government was but an experiment, the Constitution scarcely twelve years old. He lived to see all the wars of the republic, and its social and political progress, and its institutions fixed on an immovable basis. At the time of his birth the great war of the Revolution had been closed but eighteen years. His father linked the family with that war through the name of Philip Albright, a captain of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment in 1776, and whose sword is in the possession of this branch of his descendants to-day. The daughter of Captain Philip Albright, Anna Maria, became the wife of George Small, and the mother of Philip A., Samuel, Alexander, and Cassandra. George Small, the father, was a citizen of the borough of York, of distinction, of business enterprise and high character.

"It may be mentioned, in passing, that he is identified with one of the landmarks of the town, in having assisted in building the old First Lutheran Church, the edifice of which is so familiar to us from our earliest childhood. George Small was the son of Killian Small, who had settled in York and was the father of seven sons. Killian was the son of Lorentz Small, who came to our shores from the Palatinate, and with his countrymen occupied the fertile lands of Pennsylvania and made the culture of it so famous, including the rich soil of the Kreutz and Codorus Creek valleys. He settled in Hellam Township, a few miles east of York. Thus the family is contemporaneous with the county of York, and its business enterprise has been commensurate with the prosperity of the country at large and the advance of the age. The renowned business career so honorably associated with the names of George Small and his sons, Philip A. and Samuel, began in 1809, when the purchase was made of the property upon the corner of Market Street and Centre Square, so long and well and widely known, and which he made the centre of trade. Samuel Small began business as a youth, at the age of sixteen years, with a mercantile firm in the city of Baltimore, where his brother Philip had preceded him, in that same business so long successfully carried on here. The trade of the Baltimore firm extended throughout the South. But the great West was then opening its avenues of trade, and

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Pittsburg and Cincinnati offered fields of enterprise. The practical ability of Samuel Small prompted the firm to send him to Pittsburg to open a branch of their business there. He made himself a pioneer in the West when he reached Pittsburg, and placing his stock of goods upon a flat-boat, which he floated down the Ohio, he stopped at points on the river to dispose of his merchandise. Picture to yourselves that great river then and now, with the young supercargo, and perhaps captain of the flat-boat, on his winding way, and the mighty commerce of that vast channel of the West now, with its steamers that walk the water like things of life, with the great bridges that span it, and all the present facilities of commercial intercourse with the market of the East, by means of railroad, telegraph, and telephone, all of which he lived to see. With the true spirit, indeed, then, of American enterprise, under such restricted navigation, picture the young merchant at Pittsburg more than sixty years ago, then with a population of about ten thousand, eager for the extension of his trade yet farther west, stopping at points where cities have since grown to magnitude in his day, stopping at islands where solitary settlers had found homes,—perhaps at that historic isle where Blennerhasset had his elegant home till Aaron Burr led him into his great conspiracy and blasted one of the brightest spots on earth. On past Wheeling and Parkersburg, by the great States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio, the locomotion slow but sure, the trade limited but prosperous.

“Perhaps the beauty of the scenery, unmarred then by the hand of utility, attracted him and caused him to muse upon the works of the Creator, or perhaps to pierce the future greatness of the inland commerce of America, and think of business enterprises. On to Cincinnati, then with a population of about twenty thousand, where he opened business. There he might have grown up with the great West and pushed still farther forward as new cities were founded. But Providence determined otherwise, and letters from home urged his return to York, where he came to benefit the home of his youth. It was in the year 1826 that he sold out his stock of merchandise in Cincinnati and returned to York to embark in business, with one to whose family he was allied through marriage. I refer to George S. Morris, a citizen well known and remembered, whose brother, Charles A. Morris, married the sister, Cassandra, and was afterwards associated with Mr. Small in benevolent enterprises.

“This business was conducted at the place where the York County National Bank now stands, and was continued until he entered the firm of George Small & Sons. In 1833, the father, George Small, sold out his interest in the corner store to his two sons, who, under the firm-name of P. A. & S. Small, continued a business career, perhaps unexampled, without interruption to its prosperity, or any flaw upon its credit, to use his own expressive phrase, ‘without a scratch,’ no protest, no extension of its paper. It became the depository of hundreds of thousands of dollars upon call left with them by the farmers of the county. It became the great grain market. Here they remained while the progress of improvement opened greater channels of commercial intercourse with the country at large. The railroad to Baltimore was completed in 1838, and communication

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by railroad with Philadelphia was opened in 1840, and to Harrisburg in 1850, connecting with the West.

“ These opened wider fields, and immense quantities of grain were shipped by them, and flour manufactured at their extensive mills, far beyond the limits of the country,—to parts of South America. We might pause here and consider the wonderful improvements in machinery since their first ventures, the old mill with its lumbering overshot wheel, compared now with the efficiency of the turbine wheel, improvements upon which have been made by some of our fellow-citizens,—or the motive power of steam applied by them when discovered. All these things were but the incidents of a continued business prosperity, necessarily adapting itself to every advance in mechanism. In 1838, when the manufacture of iron grew in importance, they became iron-masters. Furnaces were erected by them at Manor Furnace, York County; at Sarah Furnace, Harford County, Maryland; and at Ashland, Baltimore County, Maryland.

“ This firm has been so well known, here and abroad, for its business enterprise and for its unshaken hold, for so long a time, upon the public confidence, that it is not necessary to speak of it further than to allude to the part taken by the two brothers who composed it in their extensive operations; and I cannot do better than quote the words of another, taken from their biographies:

“ ‘ Philip A. Small devoted his attention principally to the management of the out-door business of the firm. The mills, the farms, ore-banks, and furnaces were under his supervision. He was always a firm believer in the value of real estate, and much of the large amount of land owned by the firm was bought at his instance. In all matters connected with agriculture he was an expert, and recognized as an authority. One of the originators of the York County Agricultural Society, and one of its board of managers, he was deeply interested in the promotion of scientific agriculture.

“ ‘ He was a man of singularly genial disposition, of most pleasing and agreeable manner, and yet withal of great personal dignity. He was peculiarly charitable in his judgment of the conduct of others. Of the most absolute integrity and truthfulness himself, he could tolerate neither falsehood nor fraud in any one, yet his kindly disposition made him slow to condemn. He was a man of broad and catholic views on all public questions. A very sagacious business man, he occupied many positions of trust in the various corporations in which the firm was interested. His counsel and assistance were always sought, and never vainly, in every enterprise and undertaking for the advancement of the public good.

“ ‘ Samuel Small’s time and attention were mainly devoted to the financial departments of the firm’s business, to the management of which he was exceedingly well adapted. As a financier he was shrewd, cautious, and far-sighted, never led into foolish speculation by specious appearances, but instinctively distinguished the solid from the merely meretricious. He was acknowledged to be the highest authority in our community on all financial matters.

“ ‘ On the death of the late William Coleman, Mr. Small became guardian

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of his two minor children. The estate, though immensely valuable, had been grossly mismanaged when Mr. Small assumed control. So skilfully did he (with the aid of Artemus Wilhelm, Esq., whom he put in charge) manage the estate, that on the arrival of the heirs at twenty-one he turned over to each upward of a million and a third of dollars, besides their valuable ore-lands; and for his years of efficient service he made no charge whatever.'

"Having shown this estimate of the business worth and character of the members of this well-known firm, and sketched the active business life of our founder, it is now my welcome task, in discharge of the duty assigned to me, to endeavor to present those traits of character possessed by him, and that active benevolence exhibited in his deeds, which caused him to be so highly beloved and respected, and by which his death has occasioned a void in the community which can never be filled.

"As a citizen he filled a large space in the public estimation. His wisdom was ever appealed to in matters of enterprise and municipal welfare, and in many works for the good of the community. In times of public depression or calamity, and disasters which the people had experienced, his advice was always sought, and his ready aid given in relief of distress. Known to all, and active in public welfare, he seems never to have had any taste or leaning towards what is known as public life; not that he did not take an interest in public affairs and in those duties which devolve upon every citizen, for he had his affiliations and his own views. What active part he ever took in such affairs we may not know. The immediate friends of his younger life have long since passed away, yet among those known to us may be numbered such citizens as John Evans and Henry Welsh. We have reason to believe, from our own knowledge of his later life, that he was one who formed few intimacies. In his extensive business affairs he met many men of keen abilities, yet in his own family there were those with whom he could advise confidentially,—his brother Philip, whose qualities and character we have seen, his other brother, Dr. Alexander Small, a man of large heart and friendliness, of extensive travel and information, public spirited and enterprising, and his immediate family connections, the Cassats and Colemans. He was strongly attached to his nephews, the sons of that brother, with whom he was so long and amicably associated, and he confidently left to their hands the management of that business he so faithfully followed to the close of his life.

"Yet he was possessed of traits of character which led him to form his own plans. He read much and thought out his own inspirations, of which we have seen the results. These absorbed his attention for many years of his life, but not to the detriment of his business or his home; he failed not in his accustomed seat in the counting-room, while there was evinced in his home that devoted attachment and constant attention which form the sum of all domestic virtues.

"Samuel Small was married on the 26th of March, 1834, to Isabella, a daughter of David Cassat, Esq., a member of the York bar, distinguished as such, as well as for his excellent character and public spirit. Another daughter

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of Mr. Cassat was married to Bird Coleman, Esq., of Cornwall. The Cassat Library was presented to the York Collegiate Institute by Mrs. Small, and named in honor of her father, a benefactor in his day, for twenty years a trustee of the York County Academy, and an earnest advocate of public education. We are rejoiced, in view of the perpetuation of his memory and the noble and generous gift of the lady with whom we deeply sympathize in her bereavement, that this excellent library has been almost entirely saved from destruction. With this partner of his life, who could sympathize with his every thought and inspiration, and surrounded by his relatives and friends, he experienced none of the loneliness of advanced years, but enjoyed,

“‘That which should accompany old age,
Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.’

“He died on the 14th of July, 1885, within ten days of what would have been the completion of his eighty-sixth year. A long life, but one rounded by incessant zeal and activity. Especially was this shown in his cherished schemes and in the church of his affection. This leads us, in the contemplation of his character, to view those surroundings of his life, which prompted him to do what he could for his fellow-men,

“‘And with the will confer
The ability to spread the blessings wide
Of true philanthropy.’

“From the family antecedents of Mr. Small, he was attached early in life to that great religious organization of his Palatine ancestors, the German Reformed Church, a recognized Branch of the Pan Presbyterian Council. On the 11th of May, 1839, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder of the same in 1850, which position he continued to hold till the close of his life. His name is identified with the government of the church and its proceedings as a member of presbytery and synod. The pastor of the Presbyterian Church in York from October, 1793, was the Rev. Robert Cathcart, afterwards a Doctor of Divinity. His wife was Susan Latimer. Philip A. Small was married to Sarah Latimer, a niece of the wife of Dr. Cathcart, and thus the family was allied with the distinguished pastor.

“Mr. Small evinced a lively interest on the occasion of the old and new school division, and in holding the church building here, which had been erected about the year 1785, for those who sympathized with the then pastor, Rev. Benjamin Wallace, and the new school Presbytery. This movement was also supported by Rev. Dr. Cathcart, who had then retired from the pulpit. The distinction has since been abolished, and the differences that caused the separation happily adjusted, and many returned to this fold again. The little church and congregation here were objects of deep attachment to Mr. Small. One cannot refrain on an occasion like this from recalling the memory of that building which stood on this same site, where so many of the young delighted

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to assemble at morn and eve, and listen to the preaching of the able ministers who officiated in its pulpit, and to the delightful strains of music and hymns from one of the best of choirs; so secluded as it was for a time from the populous portion of the town. But in time a new church was needed, the enlarged congregation wanted more room, and an edifice more in consonance with the advance of the times and the wealth of the congregation. The erection of this handsome church edifice was largely owing to the liberality of Samuel Small. Its able and eloquent ministers since have maintained interest in its services, until at length the Presbyterian fold in York has secured an additional place of worship in Calvary Church. To this object he contributed liberally, and in many instances, far beyond the calls of his own church, and in ways of his own, he aided the cause of religion.

“To the members of this First Presbyterian Church, who for so many years were as one family, who miss his kindly face upon all occasions of worship, his useful and cheerful aid in its government and ministrations; to the children of the Sunday-school, to whom he gave pleasant and practical instruction, nothing can be said that can compensate for the void occasioned by his death. Attached to the church and to them, with his mind relieved on the Sabbath day, and on occasions of religious services, from the cares of business, his heart in sympathy with his fellow-men, we can imagine how those plans were engendered which have endeared his memory to the city of York, and have added to his name the title of philanthropist, prompted not alone by the surroundings of his peaceful life, but that inner light which hallowed his gifts.

“There are points of character not discoverable in a man save as they are manifested by his acts, and, as a general rule, whatever qualities the mind is imbued with will be shown without restraint. A business man may go through life merely as such, and may acquire a competence, and even wealth, and yet be known to his neighbors only as a well-to-do citizen. In the cares of study or business, any task the world requires of us is in the worst sense forlorn if no higher thoughts possess us. Hence religion, if for no other purpose, is useful, as it leads the mind to the contemplation of ideal things. Yet religion and business might be only a manifestation of self if one wants heaven and earth both. Therefore the Great Teacher said, ‘Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.’

“It is in the power of a man of his own will to do this, else the command would not have been given. This is a duty not always understood. It is no unusual thing for a man to think what he would do with wealth if he had it, usually until it is attained. But how often is the merit of a charitable donation lessened by the expression, that it is easy enough to give if one has the means, and a really generous gift for that reason may not be appreciated. It is not so easy, for we often find that benevolent acts are owing to dispositions of character. One man is heedless of his means and gives from generous impulse; he is a liberal man. Another, from a sense of duty to his own and from temperament, gives, as he would say, prudently. These are all human qualities, and motives may be misjudged. The poet Cowper says,—

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“ ‘No works shall find acceptance in that day
When all disguises shall be sent away,
That square not truly with the Scripture plan,
Nor spring from love to God, or love to man.
Such as our motive is, our aim must be;
If this be servile, that can ne'er be free;
If self employ us, whatsoe'er is wrought,
We glorify that self, not Him we ought;
Such virtues had need prove their own reward,
The Judge of all men owes them no regard.’

“ We are not called upon to judge the acts of any man by this test. It is one's own. But let us review the acts of Samuel Small as manifestations of character. As I have said, there exists in every community a class known as the poor. It has ever been a problem to those disposed to relieve the distresses of mankind in this respect, how to do the most good with the means applied. While there are many individual instances of the sincerest self-sacrifice and devotion to this cause, with the numberless cases of want around us, all that any one person can do is, as it were, a drop in the bucket, so great is the demand. The giving of alms is necessarily a Christian duty, but the church itself seems to move only in a limited sphere, while public institutions under the law reach but few needs. How then to benefit the poor as a class, evidently gave him much thought, and the conclusion was that it required methods, and that it could be more effectively done by organization for the purpose.

“ The York Benevolent Association had been in existence for many years and had done a great amount of good in assisting the poor of York. Samuel Small became president of that Association and gave liberally of his means. Many thousand dollars worth of provisions, clothing, coal, and wood had been distributed. In this work he was assisted by Hon. David Fahs, a trusted friend. In person and with his assistant he constantly sought the necessitous. He furnished a horse and conveyance for this work in order that he might more readily visit the poor, and money was furnished to meet all demands. His hand was ever open to the calls of charity, and the appeal of the poor and friendless. No worthy applicant was ever turned away unaided, and many benevolent acts were done quietly and in secret. This was not the mere giving of alms, as it is called, but the consequence of a practical system which he ardently wrought out for himself.

“ Again: There came a crisis in the nation's life, and to stay the great rebellion men went from the humble walks of life under the impulse of patriotism, regardless of the claims upon them at home, leaving families without support; and, dying for their country, left their children penniless. Soldiers' orphans thus became the subjects of bounty. But it opened also the minds of some to the reflection that there are always helpless children, and that this benevolence should grow wider than the immediate or temporary need. This he thought out, and it resulted in a great practical and successful work, the establishment of a Home, which opened its sheltering arms to all destitute and friendless children within

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its influence, including those for whom such bounty originated. It was towards the close of the war that the care of the soldiers' orphans became the subject of legislative action and appropriation, and gave rise in York to one of the most noted of its charitable institutions, the Children's Home, which was incorporated in February, 1865, for the laudable and benevolent purpose of educating and providing for friendless and destitute children distinct from the State provision for soldiers' orphans. Samuel Small donated the ground upon which its large and commodious building is erected, a noble structure and an ornament to the borough, with its extensive grounds. This was built under his direction and principally at his expense, and also by contributions from Charles A. Morris. Its cost was forty thousand dollars. In 1884 Mr. Small built a large school-room and play-house at a cost of eight thousand dollars. Over two hundred destitute children have been trained in this school. Girls are trained mentally; some have graduated at Normal schools; they are taught needle work and household duties. York may well be proud of this noble charity.

"Again: To the mind of Samuel Small, ever active in the cause of humanity, there came another practical thought. Human suffering in all of us awakens our warmest sympathies. Injuries from accidents are constantly occurring, and the poor often become the prey of disease. The Benevolent Association might relieve the poor by their supplies, but the immediate aid of a surgeon would be required and medical help. The public institution was inadequate for the purpose, and chiefly because of the dread of those who could not be classed as paupers. The laboring man may meet with an accident for which the employer would not be responsible. In one respect, therefore, the York Hospital and Dispensary is misunderstood. Although in the highest sense a charity, the surgical aid afforded and the medical attention given is that of the ablest skill of the surgeon and physician, given gratuitously for their own sakes, but is not viewed in the light of an alms, any more than the Packer Institute is an alms because tuition is free. The York Hospital and Dispensary was established in 1879. Mr. Small suggested the necessity of this hospital in the borough of York, for the alleviation of the sufferings of the needy, and those who might require medical attention with home comforts. As this was to ameliorate human suffering, it was well said by one of the physicians that by this charity he has raised a monument to his name.

"To this Hospital Mr. Small donated the building and grounds and subscribed liberally to its support. He intrusted the completion of the enterprise to the York County Medical Society. This building is finely situated in a large lot with garden, and fruit- and shade-trees. Many surgical operations have been performed there and patients prescribed for. In this building, since the late calamity that has befallen the Collegiate Institute, each raised by the benevolent act of the founder, by means of a fortunate adaptation, the faculty and pupils of the college have been accommodated and the work of teaching has gone on.

"Having mentioned these great philanthropic enterprises, our special attention is now called to the consummation of the grand idea of the life of Samuel Small in the foundation of the York Collegiate Institute. That the education of

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the young should form a subject of thought and enter into his plans would naturally be expected. Literary and scientific culture in this age assumes something more than the teaching of the ordinary branches; the phrase is, a higher education, and to keep pace with the progress of the times every facility is needed. To this study of physics the higher name of science is now given, and that suits the spirit of the age. Yet classical studies must not be ignored. A foundation there is required for some pursuits in life, and an especial one that appears to have been in the mind of the founder,—namely, the preparation of young men for the ministry. His provision was for intellectual and moral culture and the Christian education of youth.

“For the present let us look at the Institute as it comes before our observation, and then at its origin.

“The college, as it was familiarly known, as we saw it before its destruction, formed one of the most pleasing objects to the sight in our borough. Situate on a spacious lot of ground, forming a campus worthy of any institution, built in a chaste and handsome style of architecture, it was a place all delighted to visit; and on occasions of its celebrations and intellectual entertainments, crowds delighted to wend their way thither, and its pupils and graduates entertained an affection for it. This edifice had been commenced in 1871, and had been carried forward to completion, under the immediate supervision of the founder, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. The endowment was seventy thousand dollars. The Institute was incorporated on the 27th day of August, 1873, with a board of trustees, of which Mr. Small himself was made president, Rev. Henry E. Niles, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, secretary, and Samuel Small, Jr., treasurer. It was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, on Monday, the 3d of November, 1873, in presence of the Presbyterian Presbytery, the trustees, and a large number of the citizens of York and adjoining cities. The Rev. James McDougall, Doctor of Philosophy, a graduate of the College and Theological Seminary of Princeton, was elected President of the Institute, a position which he has held with honor and efficiency; and under his control, with an excellent and competent faculty, it has been one of the most successful literary and scientific schools of the day. The curriculum consists of four courses of instruction, a course for young ladies, and classical, scientific, and commercial courses for young men and boys. The classical and scientific courses take the students through two years of the regular university course, and students have entered the junior class of Princeton and Lafayette Colleges. The Coleman scholarship fund of ten thousand dollars is to aid such students as may be recommended by the Presbytery of Westminster as candidates for the ministry and approved by the faculty. The founder, in the year 1885, added seven thousand dollars as an endowment for other scholarships, making seven scholarships in all. It had been his intention, before this, to erect wings and a tower to the building, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The school is not sectarian, and is patronized on account of its high grade by persons of all denominations. Yet it was under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church that it was founded.

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“On the 14th of April, 1873, after the completion of the college building, at a meeting held in the chapel of this church, Mr. Small presented a paper containing his plan for the foundation of a public Literary and Religious Institution in this community, and naming trustees for the same. The endowment of such an institution was a cherished idea of his; to use his own words, ‘being deeply impressed with the importance of increasing popular facilities for intellectual and moral culture, and especially solicitous for the Christian education of youth, to lay the foundation of an enterprise for affording instruction not only in the ordinary branches of literature and science, but also in regard to the great end and business of life.’

“It is not so easy to grasp this last thought of our founder, nor can the conception be carried out with facility in practical operation. That an institution of learning should have all the appliances of stated religious service and exhortation has in the main been a characteristic of our universities and seminaries. The preparation of young men for the ministry has been accompanied with theological studies. What then was the idea of this man of business, with his benevolent impulses and Christian devotion? Did he think of the tendency of the age towards agnosticism or infidelity, as discoveries were made in the realms of science, or that the church should enlist soldiers in its behalf, well fitted as the generations went on for the great battle of Armageddon between the friends and foes of the Almighty? The pursuits of his life led him not into the fields of scientific investigation, nor would he have been an efficient disputant in the field of polemics in support of orthodox religion. His own simple faith and trust was too pure to admit of any doubt or question. What then was it, but the sole sincere thought of his quiet life that the young should be taught this faith, and that no literary or scientific culture or temporal success should supersede the ‘great end and business of life.’

“Not that there was any theory in his mind upon which an institute of learning could be conducted other than the ordinary means of religious training. How, practically, this thought of the founder could be carried out would be for the faculty to determine. A practical business man might not estimate the functions of the pastor or teacher, but he conceived the idea to be a practical one. It is to be observed that since this endowment was made this question as regards public education has been made the subject of discussion, not only in church papers, but in secular periodicals. It is charged that the present effort is to alienate religion entirely from education, and education itself is held up as the great conservator of morals and prevention of crime. But Christianity demands more than the teaching of literature and science, or even of a moral code; its object is the formation of character. For this there is no other safeguard than a genuine religious faith, and it is contended that the teacher who possesses this faith may, without dogmatic instruction, impart it to his pupils. The idea needs development, but there seems to be no doubt of the founder’s intentions and of his clear apprehension of this want of the times.

“To the faculty and scholars of this Institute these words of the founder

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are a precious legacy, and should be cherished by them, and teacher and pupil will realize that there is a lesson to be learned greater even than a higher education. It is wisdom, without which all learning is vain. Solomon thought so when he said, 'Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding.' And this is what the founder thought, and embodied his idea in his own simple language. A word in season that will bear fruit, if his benevolent plans are faithfully pursued.

" 'God blesses still the generous thought,
And still the fitting word He speeds,
And truth, at His requiring taught,
He quickens into deeds.'

" I have mentioned other founders of institutions of learning, and they builded well, but in this addition which he made to the object of his endowment we are minded of an incident related by Josephus and recorded in the second book of Ezra. When the most faithful and excellent Zerubbabel was before King Darius, applying for support and protection in completing the noble and glorious undertaking of rebuilding Jerusalem and the Temple of God, before the assembly of princes and rulers he made an addition to the question of the king. The question was, Which is the greatest, the strength of wine, of the king, or of women? When the power of each of these had been maintained in the discussion, Zerubbabel concluded thus: 'But when all is said, neither is comparable to the almighty force of truth. As for all other things, they are mortal and transient, but truth alone is unchangeable and everlasting; the benefits we receive from it are subject to no variations or vicissitudes of time and fortune. In her judgment there is no unrighteousness, and she is the strength, wisdom, power, and majesty of all ages. Blessed be the God of Truth.' And when Zerubbabel had finished speaking the princes and rulers cried out, 'Great is truth and mighty above all things!'

" By this design in the moral architecture of his great work, the founder formed a capstone in completion of the structure. He added to the Temple of Knowledge a Gate, that may indeed be called Beautiful. When the great apostle at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple at Jerusalem said, 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give thee,' and with solemn adjuration took the lame man by the right hand and lifted him up, he exercised a mighty gift which money could not purchase. But when the restored man went into the Temple rejoicing, that costly edifice showed that worldly wealth is not inappropriately applied to aid the believer in his worship, and that those who use it to that end have done well. Yet much better he who has builded a gate to the temple of knowledge which is also a gate to that other and greater Temple, 'not made with hands.' Not only he who is called like the prophet Samuel, but all those who seek instruction there, and enter in and go out from it, will return to it as to the Mecca of the prophet, the shrine of the pilgrim. It will be an alma mater which will rival the more pretentious universities in affection, it will make the place of its

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erection one of renown, and benefits here and hereafter will return to bless the founder.

“ One reflection more. This pious conception of Samuel Small gives the key to the motive in all his acts of benevolence. Yet by nature’s mould he was formed for unbounded generosity. An inborn character of sweet-tempered charity would, in any position of life, have moved him to give, and when this opportunity came, intellect and Christian motive alike governed his donations. He knew the worth of money, and there was no waste; his gifts were discreetly made, and so placed that they will reap the largest results for good.

“ To him may well be applied the words of the poet :

“ And if the genuine worth of gold depend
On application to its noblest end,
Thine had a value in the scale of Heaven,
Surpassing all that mine or mint had given.
And though God made thee of a nature prone,
A distribution boundless of thy own,
And still by motive of religious force
Impelled thee more to that heroic course ;
Yet was thy liberality discreet,
Nice in its choice, and of a tempered heat,
And, though in act unwearied, secret still,
As in some solitude the summer rill
Refresh us, where it winds the faded green,
And cheers the drooping flowers, unheard, unseen.

Such was thy charity: no sudden start,
After long sleep, of passion in the heart,
But steadfast principle, and in its kind,
Of close relation to the Eternal mind,
Traced easily to its true source above,
To Him whose works bespeak His nature, love.

Thy bounties all were Christian, and I make
This record of thee for the Gospel’s sake;
That the incredulous themselves may see
Its use and power exemplified in thee.’ ”

After the oration, Dr. McDougall spoke of the basket of flowers which, according to unbroken custom, the senior class had sent to the home of the founder to-day, and of the loneliness of that home. The venerable Dr. Lochman pronounced the benediction. A chorus and quartette rendered, with appropriate music, “ How lovely are the messengers,” “ Abide with Me,” and “ There is a balm for those who weep.” The Press adds, “ The skilful handling of the organ and the excellent singing of the Oratorio Society, both in chorus and quartette were in keeping with and contributed very greatly to the interest of the occasion.”

The next event that seriously affected the history of the Institute was the death of Dr. McDougall.

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"The Rev. James McDougall, Ph.D., the first president of the York Collegiate Institute, died at his home in York, on the Lord's Day, October 9, 1892. In June, 1892, he completed his nineteenth year of arduous and successful service in the interest of this institution. After a brief rest amid the mountains of New York State, while returning homeward to take up the duties of the twentieth year of his presidency, he was stricken with paralysis, in Philadelphia, on August 13, 1892. His improvement was so rapid during the early part of his illness as to give good hopes for his recovery. But the improvement was only temporary, and his case was soon pronounced hopeless. Early in September he was brought to his home in York, where the tender ministrations of his family, the most skilful medical attendance and efficient nursing, and the affectionate solicitude of the entire community were powerless to effect his restoration to health.

"On Tuesday, October 12, the citizens of York crowded the Auditorium of the Collegiate Institute, where the funeral services were held. The Rev. H. E. Niles, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, conducted the services, and was assisted by the Rev. G. L. Smith, of Calvary Church, and the Rev. C. A. Oliver, of the Westminster. Dr. Niles paid beautiful tribute to the life and life-work of President McDougall, and alluded to the loss sustained, not only by the family and intimate friends, but also by the Collegiate Institute, the community, the cause of education, and the church. The remains rested in Memorial Hall until Wednesday morning, when they were taken to Princeton, N. J., and there reverently deposited in the family lot in Princeton Cemetery."

A tablet, similar in size and appearance to that placed on the right side of the portrait of Mr. Samuel Small, in Memorial Hall, in memory of the founder, was placed on the left of the portrait to Dr. McDougall. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

"To the memory of
James McDougall, Ph.D.,
President of the
YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
1874-1892.
This Tablet is Erected by
THE ALUMNI.
The
Ripe Scholar, Gifted Teacher,
Noble Friend, Strong Christian."

Professor A. B. Carner, the senior member of the faculty, took charge at the opening of the school in September, and continued as acting president till the 1st of May, 1893.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held February 15, 1893, Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Oil City, Pennsylvania, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. McDougall, and on the

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1st of May entered upon his duties. His inauguration occurred on the afternoon of June 14, during commencement week. Mr. Samuel Small, president of the Board of Trustees, presided. Rev. S. J. Blum, pastor of the Moravian Church, read the Scriptures, Rev. C. E. Craven led in prayer, Rev. T. M. Crawford, a member of the Board, gave the address of welcome on behalf of that body, Professor A. B. Carner on behalf of the faculty, Mr. James Kell, '85, for the Alumni, Mr. W. T. Ellis, a member of the third year class, for the students.

Mr. Samuel Small, president of the Board of Trustees, then addressed the new president as follows: "Dr. Jeffers, the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute, acting through me as its president, commits to you as the president of the faculty the care of this institution and the students who may come here for their preparation for their life work. Speaking on behalf of the trustees and individually, I assure you of the unanimity of their action in placing this trust in your keeping, and of the earnest wish and prayer of each of them that your labors may be blessed with a rich reward."

Dr. Jeffers, in his inaugural, reminded his hearers that the school was not a college, although it is often so designated, but a secondary school. He commended the founder for his wisdom in giving his care and money for the endowment of an institution of a class of much greater use than another college could be. Public schools are well sustained by the State, and colleges are multiplied and largely endowed, but the intermediate grade has been neglected both by the wealthy and by the nation. The purpose of the founder will be kept in mind, and the effort will be to perfect the character of students by the personal influence of the teachers over the pupils, and also both to fit young men and women for the high grade colleges and to give a fair education to all who finish their course with us. He assured the friends of the Institute that the cordial pledges of sympathy and support from trustees, faculty, alumni, and students were the strongest reasons he had for any hopes he entertained of success in the responsible duties he was undertaking.

In the evening a reception was held in the Cassat Library, largely attended by alumni, members of the board, and others.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

ANYTHING less than a century in the life of an educational institution is considered brief, and as furnishing no conclusive evidence of permanence or of the wisdom of the founders.

The mere construction of the building which the Institute first occupied, and the endowment of the school on a plan generous, intelligent, and Christian, was enough to prove Mr. Samuel Small a man of public spirit, benevolence, and piety. The attendance during the first few years proved that the community recognized the need of a school of this grade. Thirty successive years of instruction with an average of over one hundred pupils each year, and twenty-seven graduating

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classes with an average of ten to each class, have multiplied the proofs of the need of a school just such as Mr. Small planned and secured for York.

A moment's attention to the statistics that indicate the attendance and graduation for these years will increase the appreciation of the work done by the school. Including those on the roll for the current year, about thirteen hundred different pupils have been under instruction. Of those whose names are found in catalogues previous to that of 1903, one hundred and thirty-one young men and one hundred and thirty-five young women have been graduated. Of the young men, twelve have become lawyers, eleven physicians, twenty-five clergymen, five teachers, four farmers, thirty-five business men, three journalists, six filled important positions as superintendents, chemists, draughtsmen, or civil engineers, and seventeen are still pursuing their studies with a view to a profession. Of the young women graduates, forty-three are married, eight are teachers, and ten are still at higher schools. Besides these, five hundred and thirty-two young men and two hundred and forty-six young women did not remain with us to take a diploma. Of the non-graduate boys, many came to take a special course to fit them for entrance to law, medical or technical schools, or colleges that require less for admission than we require for graduation, and are now in the professions. Of the forty-four of our students, boys and girls, who are now in colleges and professional schools, one-half are our graduates. The other half include many who took high rank here and are among the best in their classes at college, but did not take our full course.

The plan of the school, as the founder designed it, was twofold, both to give the young people of York and vicinity who wished to finish their studies at home a well rounded literary and scientific education, and also to fit for college any boys who were preparing for the higher education. For more than ten years the course here fitted the graduate for the Junior Class in the best colleges. When it was found that most students preferred to enter the Freshman Class at college, the course was changed to meet this demand. So rapidly have entrance requirements increased in the last few years that little less actual work and preparation are exacted now for the Freshman Class than were demanded for the Junior Class twenty-five years ago.

Another change made ten years ago admits young women to the classical and scientific courses, that they, as well as the young men, may be fitted for college. Five of our young lady graduates have been graduated from as many colleges,—viz., Bryn Mawr, Bucknell, Lebanon Valley, Swarthmore, and Woman's College of Baltimore. Ten other young lady graduates of our school are in colleges, and many here are taking the college preparatory course.

Of the original board of trustees, of fifteen members, but two remain. When, in 1885, the lamented president of the board and founder of the school died, Mr. Samuel Small, his nephew, was elected to the office. No one could have more faithfully or effectively carried out the idea of the founder than has the present incumbent.

Rev. Dr. McDougall, the first president, served nineteen years, till his

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death in 1892. Professor A. B. Carner acted as president one year. Dr. Jeffers has held the office for the last ten years. Of the forty other members of the faculty who have been elected by the board besides some who have served efficiently as substitutes, six remain: Professor A. B. Carner has served for twenty-seven years, Miss M. S. Bixby twenty-six, Dr. C. H. Ehrenfeld sixteen, Professor R. Z. Hartzler five years, and the Misses Pomeroy and Latane one year. Miss Huldah Allen, after a faithful and honorable service of twenty-five years, resigned in 1901.

Founder's Day, April 14, has been observed as a holiday from the beginning of our history, but since the death of our generous patron, in addition to this, an oration has been delivered each year by some one selected by the Executive Committee. The orators have been the Hon. John Gibson, York, 1886; Rev. John T. Kerr, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1887; George S. Schmidt, Esq., York, 1888; Rev. R. P. Cobb, Rahway, New Jersey, 1889; Rev. W. W. Anstadt, Hollidaysburg, 1890; Rev. A. Thompson Stewart, Marietta, 1891; Rev. C. E. Craven, Mattituck, New York, 1892; Rev. John A. Muir, Bangor, 1893; John A. Hooper, Esq., York, 1894; Rev. S. J. McClenaghan, East Orange, New Jersey, 1895; President Warfield, Lafayette College, 1896; President Patton, Princeton University, 1897; Hon. N. C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania, 1898; President I. N. Rendall, Lincoln University, 1899; President R. E. Thompson, High School, Philadelphia, 1900; Rev. C. E. Walter, D.D., York, 1901; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D.D., Washington City, 1902; Professor R. Dick Wilson, Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, 1903.

The building, of which a full description is found in each catalogue, was constructed with a view to meeting, and more than meeting, the actual wants of a fitting school. An addition to the building was made in the summer of 1897 for a physical laboratory, and this, with the chemical laboratory, is supplied with the latest and most approved apparatus. The Cassat Library has been recatalogued, and contains over three thousand volumes, well selected, standard, and representative of the best literature.

The Phi Sigma literary society, conducted by the older students among the young men, with some attention from the faculty, has always held a high place among the educating influences of the Institute. It maintains the high standard of former years, and is loyally supported by almost all the young men eligible to membership. Of the five interscholastic debates in which it has engaged, it has won four.

The Alpha Alpha Society, sustained by the young women of the school, with some help from the ladies of the faculty, has been of great advantage to its members.

The Young Men's Christian Association, ten years old, besides holding devotional meetings and forming classes for Bible study, is represented annually at Northfield and State and district conventions.

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THE TRUSTEES.

(In the order of their election.)

	Date of election.	Term of office.
*Samuel Small, Sr., President, York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died, July 14, 1884.
*Rev. H. E. Niles, D.D., Secretary, York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died May 14, 1900.
*Samuel Small, Treasurer, York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	
*James W. Kerr, M.D., Ex. Com., York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died June 10, 1889.
*David E. Small, Ex. Com., York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died March 25, 1883.
*John M. Brown, Ex. Com., York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	
*James Kell, Esq., York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died June 4, 1899.
*Henry L. Fisher, Esq., York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Resigned, 1881.
*W. Latimer Small, York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died February 27, 1903.
*Samuel S. Hersh, York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Resigned, 1875.
*Jacob H. Huber, York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Resigned, 1875.
*John H. Small, York, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died July 10, 1902.
*Rev. J. Y. Cowhick, Stewartstown, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Resigned, 1875.
*Rev. C. W. Stewart, D.D., Union, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Resigned, 1889.
*Rev. C. P. Wing, D.D., Carlisle, Pa.....	April, 1873.....	Died May 7, 1889.
Colonel Walter S. Franklin, Ashland, Md.....	June, 1875.....	
Rev. T. M. Crawford, D.D., Slateville, Pa.....	June, 1875.....	Died August 7, 1902.
A. R. Blair, M.D., York, Pa.....	June, 1879.....	Died July 16, 1889.
Harry Kayser, Airville, Pa.....	June, 1881.....	Died December 25, 1896.
Hon. John Gibson, York, Pa.....	June, 1883.....	Died July 6, 1900.
W. M. Franklin, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.....	June, 1885.....	
George Small, Baltimore, Md.....	June, 1888.....	Died April 11, 1891.
Rev. George L. Smith, York, Pa.....	June, 1889.....	Resigned June, 1898.
Hon. James W. Latimer, York, Pa.....	June, 1889.....	Died July 22, 1899.
George S. Schmidt, Esq., York, Pa.....	June, 1890.....	
Joseph S. Miller, M.D., York, Pa.....	June, 1890.....	
Rev. Charles A. Oliver, York, Pa.....	June, 1891.....	
Philip A. Small, York, Pa.....	June, 1897.....	
Alexander M. Grove, Muddy Creek Forks, Pa.....	June, 1898.....	
Samuel Small, Jr., York, Pa.....	June, 1899.....	
J. A. Dempwolf, York, Pa.....	June, 1900.....	
Rev. W. J. Oliver, York, Pa.....	June, 1900.....	
Rev. George Wells Ely, Columbia, Pa.....	June, 1903.....	
Rev. F. C. Yost, D.D., York, Pa.....	June, 1903.....	
Rev. D. S. Curry, York, Pa.....	June, 1903.....	

FACULTY.

PRESIDENTS.

	Term of service.	
REV. JAMES McDOUGALL, JR., PH.D.	1873	1892
PROF. A. B. CARNER, A.M. (acting)	1892	1893
REV. E. T. JEFFERS, D.D., LL.D.	1893	

* Original members.

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OTHER MEMBERS.

(In the order of their election.)

	Term of service.	
SAMUEL B. HEIGES	1873	1880
Professor of Natural Sciences.		
REV. PETER ANSTADT, D.D.	1873	1875
Instructor in German.		
MISS S. L. OTIS	1873	1876
English.		
MISS MARY E. PRINCE	1873	1883
Music. (Second Term)	1886	1892
JAMES A. LYON, JR., A.M.	1874	1876
Professor of Mathematics.		
EDELBERT JEANRENAUD	1875	1876
French and German.		
WILLIAM W. ANDERSON	1875	1877
Tutor.		
ALBERT B. CARNER, A.M.	1876	
Professor of Mathematics.		
MISS HULDAH ALLEN	1876	1901
Belles-Lettres, History.		
REV. HENRY WALKER	1876	1878
German. (Second Term)	1879	1880
(Third Term)	1881	1892
MISS M. S. BIXBY	1877	
English, French, and Elocution.		
REV. JESSE BLICKENSDEFER	1878	1879
German.		
THOMAS H. DINSMORE, JR., PH.D.	1879	1885
Professor of Natural Sciences.		
H. C. EWING, A.B.	1880	1881
German and Classics.		
CHARLES E. CRAVEN, A.B.	1881	1883
Assistant in Classics and Mathematics.		
S. M. DAVIS, A.B.	1883	1884
Assistant in Classics and Mathematics.		
Professor of Natural Sciences	1885	1887
MISS KATE THOMSON	1883	1886
Music.		
MISS JULIA K. McDOUGALL	1883	1886
Drawing and Painting.		
THOMAS M. NICHOLS, A.B.	1884	1886
Assistant in Classics and Mathematics.		

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	Term of service.	
MISS J. M. CARNER Drawing and Painting.	1886	1891
D. E. CROZIER, A.B. Assistant in Classics and Mathematics.	1886	1889
CHARLES H. EHRENFELD, A.M., PH.D. Professor of Natural Sciences.	1887	
S. C. HUGHES, A.B. Assistant in Classics and Mathematics.	1889	1891
H. W. BARNITZ Drawing and Painting.	1891	1894
MISS ANNA JEWELL German, Latin, and English.	1892	1893
MISS HATTIE POWELL Music.	1892	1901
REV. HENRY ANSTADT Latin and Greek.	1892	1893
MISS MARY JEFFERS, A.B., A.M. Greek, Latin, and German.	1893	1896
FRED. M. EAMES, B.E. English, Botany, and Zoölogy.	1895	1896
ROSCOE GUERNSEY, A.B., PH.D. Greek and Latin.	1896	1898
MISS ELIZABETH M. BARBOUR, A.B. Latin, German, and English.	1896	1897
MISS EUPHEMIA M. MANN, A.B. Latin, German, and English.	1897	1899
ROLLIN Z. HARTZLER, A.B. Greek and Latin.	1898	
DOROTHY H. SIPE, A.B. Latin, German, and English.	1899	1900
EMMA L. CHAPPEL Primary.	1899	1900
HELEN A. SARGENT, A.B. Latin, German, and English.	1900	1902
MARY C. JARRETT, A.B. English, History, and Biology.	1901	1902
DIANA M. POMEROY, A.B. English and German.	1902	
EDITH LATANE, A.B. Art, History, Latin, and Biology.	1902	

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SKETCH OF YORK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

(From the Third Annual Report, January 1, 1898.)

THE York Hospital and Dispensary Association had its origin in the conception and philanthropy of Samuel Small of this (York) city. During the month of December, 1879, he called together a number of persons he thought would feel an interest in the matter of establishing and maintaining a hospital in our community, rapidly growing in population and manufacturing interests, and then and there generously offered to purchase and convey the property now occupied and in possession of the Association, for said purpose, free of all incumbrances.

His offer was accepted, and steps were at once taken towards the formation of an organization and securing letters of incorporation, under the name and title of "The York Hospital and Dispensary Association." Application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of York County for a charter, which was granted by said Court on the 14th day of January, 1880, which sets forth the objects of said corporation, as follows: "The purpose for which it was formed is the establishing, maintaining, and managing of a hospital and dispensary for the reception, care, and medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured—the surgical and medical treatment to be under the direction of allopathic physicians."

The number of directors in the charter were named at nine, and those chosen to serve for the first year were as follows: Samuel Small, Dr. William S. Roland, Frank Geise, Jere Carl, Dr. Edward W. Miesenhelder, Dr. John Weist, Dr. Thomas L. Cathcart, Edward G. Smyser, and David E. Small.

On the second day of January, 1880, Mr. Small obtained title to the property referred to at the consideration of six thousand five hundred dollars, and on the 25th day of February, 1880, he and his wife, in accordance with his promise, conveyed the same to the then formed corporation, "for the purpose of founding and aiding in the establishing and managing of a hospital and dispensary for the reception and medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured, the surgical and medical treatment to be under the direction of allopathic physicians," with the further condition therein that the grantees "shall not contract any debt, whereby any charge, lien, or incumbrance shall fall upon, attach to, or in any manner affect or impair the messuage and lot of ground hereby granted or conveyed, and that should the said messuage or lot of ground be aliened or diverted in any manner from the use and purpose of providing, establishing, managing, and maintaining a hospital and dispensary for the reception of medical and surgical treatment of sick and injured, then the estate hereby created shall immediately cease and determine, and the messuage and the piece of ground hereby granted and conveyed shall thereupon revert to and become again the property of the grantor, his heirs and assigns." *

* In 1902 Samuel Small and William Latimer Small, heirs of the late Samuel Small, conveyed this property in fee simple to the York Hospital and Dispensary.

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The property conveyed to the Association under the above title consists of nearly a square lot of ground, conveniently situated, at the corner of West College Avenue, in the city of York, fronting on said avenue two hundred and forty-five feet, and extending of equal width southward to Church Alley two hundred and fifty-five feet, having erected thereon a large three-story building and out-building eminently suitable for hospital purposes, with finely shaded yard of choice fruit- and shade-trees.

At the meeting held for organization of the Association the sum of fifteen hundred and two dollars was secured in aid of the project, which amount later on was augmented by additional subscriptions and donations until the amount approximately reached two thousand dollars.

After the organization of the board of directors they made application to the Legislature for State aid in the prosecution of their work, and by Act approved the 29th day of June, 1881, the sum of seven thousand dollars was appropriated "for the supplying and equipping of the hospital: four thousand dollars to be paid during the year commencing June 1, 1881, and three thousand dollars during the year commencing June 1, 1882."

The directory at once, on receipt of the first instalment of this appropriation, commenced furnishing, equipping, and supplying the hospital with necessary beds, bedding, surgical implements, medical supplies, etc., the payment of which was completed on receipt of the second instalment of the appropriation.

Between the years 1882 and 1893 the hospital was sustained purely by voluntary contributions, and in consequence thereof its operations and usefulness during that period had to be limited to the amount of funds received from time to time.

This period may be spoken of as its experimental formation stage, and it had to overcome many sorely disappointed hopes of its friends and projectors, such as a lack of knowledge in the community of its sphere of operations, general utility, prejudice against entering a hospital, etc.; but all these were finally overcome, and the usefulness and necessity of the institution each day became more and more an accepted fact, until to-day it has reached and touched the heart of the public and finds a liberal response to its most urgent needs and requirements.

Nearly two years ago the interior of the hospital was renovated, remodelled, and refurnished at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars.

It now contains four general wards, four rooms for private patients, furnished by friends and societies, surgical operating-room, and diet kitchen, reception-room, directors' room, dining-room and kitchen, twenty-three beds ready for reception of patients, with a number in reserve for emergency, furnished rooms for nurses and attendants.

It also has a full corps of physicians and surgeons, with a house physician who gives daily attention to its patients, and a full corps of student nurses in training under a graduate chief nurse, educated by lectures, demonstrations, and quizzes given by the medical and surgical staff.

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LATIMER.

In the "Battle Abbey Roll," by the Duchess of Cleveland (vol. ii. p. 184), is a sketch of the Latimer family, which is here quoted in full:

"Latomer, or Latimer: for Le Latinier,* or interpreter. Four of these are among the barons mentioned in Domesday: David *interpretas*, who held in Dorset; Hugo *latinarius* (elsewhere called Hugolinus *interpretas*), who held in Hants and Somerset; Ralph *Latimarus*, who held in Essex; and Lewin *Latinarius*, who held in Herefordshire.

"It is only with the third of these, Ralph, Secretary to the Conqueror, that we have here to do. Of him derived William le Latimer, who in 1165 held a knight's fee of Vesci in Yorkshire (Liber Niger): and another William, most likely the son of the first, who paid 100s. in 1190 to have a trial at law with Geoffrey de Valoins, who had taken possession of part of his park at Billenges. A third William was Sheriff of York and Constable of York Castle in 1254, and had at different times also the custody of Pickering, Cockermouth, and Scarborough. He did 'laudable service' to Henry III. during the Barons' War, and followed Edward I. throughout his martial career; first, in 1269, to the Holy Land, and then in all his campaigns in Wales, Scotland, and Gascony. The King rewarded him with a grant of Danby in Yorkshire, and a summons to parliament in 1299. He and his brother John married two sisters, the co-heirs of Walter Ledet, or de Braibroc, who divided his great Northamptonshire barony between them. His wife, Alice, was the elder, and brought with her, besides half the Honour of Warden, one moiety of the town, and the whole hundred of Corby. William IV., their son, took to wife another heiress, Lucia de Thweng, who, during one of his absences in the Scottish wars, was carried off from his Yorkshire manor house of Brunne, 'with divers other goods, by certain unknown persons. Whereupon, the King sent his Precept to the Sheriff, to make strict search for her, throughout all that County; commanding him, that in case he did find her out, he should, if need were, raise the power of the County, and carry her back to Brunne.' But the hue and cry was of no avail; the lady, having gone away of her own accord, could not be recovered; and the next we hear of her is her divorce, by sentence of the Court of Rome—a notable instance of the early disregard of the sacrament of marriage in a church that now pronounces

* "A latinier, or latimer, was literally a speaker or writer of Latin, that language being then the vehicle of all record or transcript. Latin, indeed, for centuries was the common ground on which all European ecclesiastics met. Thus it became looked upon as the language of interpretation. The term I am speaking of, however, seems to have become general at an early stage. An old lyric says,—

" 'Lyare was mi latymer,
Sloth & sleep mi bedyner.'

Sir John Maundeville, describing an eastern route, says (I am quoting Mr. Lower), 'And men allweys fynden Latyneres to go with them in the contrees and ferther beyonde in to tyme that men conne the language.' (Bardsley's "English Surnames.") "The word *Latimarius* (whence the proper name Latimer) was first applied to one who understood Latin. Then it came to signify one who had acquired a knowledge of any other than his native language." (Eyton's "Shropshire.")

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it indissoluble. Lord Latimer married again: and had the 'ill hap' of being taken prisoner at Bannockburn. He was followed by two more Williams, his son and his grandson: the latter being only six years old when he succeeded to the barony. This fourth Lord Latimer proved the last of the line. He was a soldier from his very boyhood, and passed his life almost uninterruptedly in the French wars, in which various gallant feats of arms are recorded of him. In 1364, 'being with John de Montfort at the Siege of Doveroy, with scarce one thousand six hundred Men, he encountered with Charles de Bloys, who came to raise the Siege with no less than three thousand six hundred; And in a sharp Battle, slew him, with almost one thousand Knights and Esquires; taking Prisoners two Earls, twenty-seven Lords, and one thousand five hundred Men at Arms.' He served as Constable of Becherel in Brittany, Lt. and Captain General to John Duke of Brittany and Captain and Governor of the town, castle and Viscounty of St. Sauveur, and was successively Steward of the Household and the King's Chamberlain. But in 1376 he was 'removed from all his trusts,' and impeached by the House of Commons. He was accused of squandering and appropriating the King's treasure; the loss of the town of St. Sauveur and the castle of Becherel was laid to his charge, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 20,000 marks. This, however, the King mercifully remitted, and soon after, the Lords and Commons both represented that he had been erased from the Privy Council and deprived of his offices by 'untrue suggestions,' he was reinstated—partly, it was said, by the favour of the Duke of Lancaster. Richard II. appointed him Captain of Calais, and sent him to treat of peace with Scotland. His last campaign was under Thomas of Woodstock, with whom he went to the siege of Nantes in 1380 as Constable of the host. He died the same year, leaving by his wife Lady Elizabeth Fitz Alan an only child, Elizabeth Latimer, his sole heiress. She was twice married—each time to a widower; for she became the second wife of John, Lord Nevill of Raby, and then of Robert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby; and by her first husband was the mother of three children, John, Elizabeth, and Margaret. John Nevill, who in her right was Lord Latimer, died childless in 1430; his sister Margaret likewise died s. p.; and thus Elizabeth, who had married her stepson Sir Thomas Willoughby, remained the only heir. But, within two years, the barony was granted, through the great power and predominance of the Nevills, to a grandson of Lord Nevill's by his first wife, Sir George Nevill, on whom a part of the estates had been settled, and though an utter stranger to the blood of Latimer, he held it without dispute or cavil till his death. However, in the time of his grandson and successor Richard, it was claimed by the great-grandson and heir of Sir Thomas Willoughby, Robert Lord Broke; when it was declared that Sir George had been created Lord Latimer by a new title; and Lord Broke 'having a title of his own, was contented to conclude a match between their children; and Richard suffered a recovery on certain manors and lordships demanded by the Lord Broke.' (Banks.)

"The second brother of the first Lord Latimer, John de Latimer, who had married the younger Ledet heiress, left at his death, in 1283, a son known as

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Thomas le Latimer Bocharde, and summoned to parliament in 1299 as Lord Latimer Braybrooke, to distinguish him from his uncle, who at the same time had summons as Lord Latimer of Danby. He built a castle on his mother's inheritance at Braybrooke, and founded a line of Northamptonshire barons, that ended with his three childless grandsons, who each in turn succeeded to the title. Sir Thomas, the second of these, was eminent among the leaders of the Lollards, but recanted before his death, and like Sir Lewis Clifford, expressed his deep penitence in his will. He declared himself, 'a false Knyghte to God;' praying that He 'would take so poore a present as my wrecchid Soule ys, into his merci, through the beseching of his blessed Modyr, and his holy Seynts.' Edward, the last Lord, who died in 1411, bequeathed Braybrooke and all his other property to his sister's son, John Griffin.

"Some descendants of the first Lord Latimer of Danby survived till 1505 in Dorsetshire, where John, his younger son, had acquired the manor of Duntish through its heiress Joan de Gouis. Sir Nicholas, the last heir, was attainted in the reign of Edward IV., though the attainder was afterwards reversed. Edith Latimer, the wife of Sir John Mordaunt, was his only child.

"The martyred Bishop Latimer was probably derived from a younger branch of this house, of which, as it had lapsed into obscurity, the pedigree is lost. His parents lived in Leicestershire, but had inherited none of the property held there during the fourteenth century by the Latimers of Braybrooke. 'My father,' he tells us, 'was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own; only he had a farm of 3 or 4 pounds a year at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled as much as kept half a dozen men. He had walk for 100 sheep, and my mother milked 30 kine; he was able and did find the King a harness with himself and his horse while he came to the place that he should receive the King's wages. I can remember that I buckled his harness when he went to Blackheath Field. He kept me to school; he married my sisters with five pounds a piece, so that he brought them up in godliness and in the fear of God. He kept hospitality to his poor neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poor: and all this he did of the same farm, where he that now hath it payeth 16 pounds a year or more, and is not able to do anything for his prince, for himself, nor for his children, or give a cup of drink to the poor.'"

There has always been a tradition in the Latimer family in this country that they were descended from a brother of Bishop Latimer. The British Encyclopædia gives the following:

"Latimer, Hugh (1490-1555), bishop of Worcester, and one of the chief promoters of the Reformation in England, was a native of Thurcaston, Leicestershire, and the son of a yeoman, who rented a farm 'of three or four pounds by year at the uttermost.' Of this farm he 'tilled as much as kept half a dozen men,' retaining also grass for a hundred sheep and thirty cattle. The year of Latimer's birth is not definitely known. In the Life by Gilpin it is given as 1470, a palpable error, and possibly a misprint for 1490.

"Foxe states that at 'the age of fourteen years he was sent to the university of Cambridge,' and as he was elected fellow of Clare in 1509, his year of entrance



*Hugo LATTIMERUS Epus Vigorniensis
1528 de pulvis 1539 Martire (crownatus 11) 1555*

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was in all likelihood 1505. Latimer himself also, in mentioning his conversion from Romanism about 1523, says that it took place after he was thirty years of age.

“According to Foxe, Latimer went to school ‘at the age of four or thereabout.’ The purpose of his parents was to train him up ‘in the knowledge of all good literature,’ but his father ‘was as diligent to teach him to shoot as any other thing.’ As the yeomen of England were then in comparatively easy circumstances, the practice of sending their sons to the universities was quite usual; indeed, Latimer mentions that in the reign of Edward VI., on account of the increase of rents, the universities had begun wonderfully to decay. He graduated B.A. in 1510, and M.A. in 1514. Before the latter date he had taken holy orders. While a student he was not unaccustomed ‘to make good cheer, and be merry,’ but at the same time he was a punctilious observer of the minutest rites of his faith and ‘as obstinate a Papist as any in England.’

“So keen was his opposition to the new learning that his oration on the occasion of taking his degree of bachelor of divinity was devoted to an attack on the opinions of Melanchthon. It was this sermon that determined Bibney to go to Latimer’s study, and ask him ‘for God’s sake to hear his confession,’ the result being that ‘from that time forward he began to smell the word of God, and forsook the school doctors and such fooleries.’ Soon his discourses exercised a potent influence on learned and unlearned alike; and although he restricted himself, as indeed was principally his custom through life, to the inculcation of practical righteousness, and the censure of clamant abuses, a rumour of his heretical tendencies reached the bishop of Ely, who resolved to become unexpectedly one of his audience. Latimer on seeing him enter the church boldly changed his theme to a portrayal of Christ as the pattern priest and bishop.

“The points of comparison were of course deeply distasteful to the prelate, who, though he professed his ‘obligations for the good admonition he had received,’ informed the preacher that he ‘smelt somewhat of the pan.’ Latimer was prohibited from preaching in the university or in any pulpits of the diocese, and on his occupying the pulpit of the Augustinian monastery, which enjoyed immunity from episcopal control, he was summoned to answer for his opinions before Wolsey, who, however, was so sensible of the value of such discourses that he gave him special license to preach throughout England. At this time Protestant opinions were being disseminated in England chiefly by the surreptitious circulation of the works of Wycliffe, and especially of his translations of the New Testament. The new leaven had begun to communicate its subtle influence to the universities, but was working chiefly in secret and even to a great extent unconsciously to those affected by it, for many were in profound ignorance of the ultimate tendency of their own opinions.

“It was perhaps, as regards England, the most critical conjuncture in the history of the Reformation, both on this account and on account of the position in which Henry VIII. then stood related to it. In no small degree its ultimate fate seemed also to be placed in the hands of Latimer. In 1526 the imprudent zeal of Barnes had resulted in an ignominious recantation, and in 1527 Bibney, Lati-

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mer's most trusted coadjutor, incurred the displeasure of Wolsey, and did humiliating penance for his offences.

"Latimer, however, besides possessing far-seeing sagacity, quick insight into character, and a ready and formidable wit which thoroughly disconcerted and confused his opponents, had naturally a distaste for mere theological discussion, and the truths he was in the habit of inculcating could scarcely be controverted, although, as he stated them, they were diametrically contradictory of prevailing errors both in doctrine and practice.

"In December, 1529, he preached his two 'Sermons on the Cards,' which awakened a turbulent controversy in the university, and his opponents, finding that they were unable to cope with the dexterity and keenness of his satire, would undoubtedly have succeeded in getting him silenced by force, had it not been reported to the king that Latimer 'favoured his cause,' that is, the cause of the divorce.

"While, therefore, both parties were imperatively commanded to refrain from further dispute, Latimer was invited to preach before Henry in the Lent of 1530. The king was so pleased with the sermon that after it 'he did most familiarly talk with him in a gallery.'

"Of the special regard which Henry seemed to have conceived for him Latimer took advantage to pen the famous letter on the free circulation of the Scriptures, an address remarkable, not only for what Mr. Froude justly calls 'its almost unexampled grandeur,' but for its striking repudiation of the aid of temporal weapons to defend the faith; 'for God,' he says, 'will not have it defended by man or man's power, but by his word only, by which he hath evermore defended it, and that by a way far above man's power and reason.'

"Though the appeal was without effect on the immediate policy of Henry, he could not have been displeased with its tone, for shortly afterwards he appointed Latimer one of the royal chaplains. In times so 'out of joint' Latimer soon became 'weary of the court,' and it was with a sense of relief that he accepted the living of Westkinton, Wiltshire, conferred on him by the king in 1531.

"Harassed by severe bodily ailments, encompassed by a raging tumult of religious conflict and persecution, and aware that the faint hopes of better times, which seemed to gild the horizon of the future, might be utterly darkened by a failure either in constancy of his courage or in his discernment and discretion, he exerted his eloquence with unabating energy in the furtherance of the cause he had at heart.

"At last a sermon he was persuaded to preach in London exasperated Stokesley, bishop of the diocese, and seemed to furnish that fervent persecutor with an opportunity to overthrow the most dangerous champion of the new opinions.

"Bibney, of whom Latimer wrote, 'If such as he shall die evil, what shall become of me?' perished at the stake in the autumn of 1531, and in January following Latimer was summoned to answer before the bishops in the consistory. After a tedious and captious examination, he was in March brought before convo-

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cation and on refusing to subscribe to certain articles was excommunicated and imprisoned; but through the interference of the king he was finally released after he had voluntarily signified his acceptance of all the articles except two, and confessed that he had erred not only 'in discretion but in doctrine.'

"If in this confession he to some extent tampered with his conscience, there is every reason to believe that his culpable timidity was occasioned, not by personal fear, but by anxiety lest by his death he should hinder instead of promoting the cause of truth. After the consecration of Cranmer in 1533 his position was completely altered. A commission appointed to inquire into the disturbances caused by his preaching in Bristol severely censured the conduct of his opponents; and when the bishop prohibited him from preaching in his diocese, he obtained from Cranmer a special license to preach throughout the province of Canterbury.

"In 1534 Henry formally repudiated the authority of the pope, and from this time Latimer was the chief co-operator with Cranmer and Cromwell in advising the king regarding the series of legislative measures which rendered that repudiation complete and irrevocable.

"It was, however, the preaching of Latimer more than the edicts of Henry that established the principles of the Reformation in the minds and hearts of the people, and from his preaching the movement received its chief colour and complexion. The sermons of Latimer possess a combination of qualities which constitute them unique examples of that species of literature. It is possible to learn from them more regarding the social and political condition of the period than perhaps from any other source, for they abound, not only in exposure of religious abuses, and of the prevailing corruptions of society, but in references to many varieties of social injustice and unwise customs, in racy sketches of character, and in vivid pictures of special features of the time, occasionally illustrated by interesting incidents of his own life.

"The homely terseness of his style, his abounding humour, rough, cheery, and playful, but irresistible in its simplicity, and occasionally displaying sudden and dangerous barbs of satire, his avoidance of dogmatic subtleties and noble advocacy of practical righteousness, his bold and open denunciation of the oppression practised by the powerful, his scathing diatribes against ecclesiastical hypocrisy, the transparent honesty of his fervent zeal, tempered by sagacious moderation—these are the qualities which not only rendered his influence so paramount in his life-time, but have transmitted his memory to posterity as perhaps that of the one among his contemporaries most worthy of our interest and admiration.

"In September, 1535, Latimer was consecrated bishop of Worcester. While holding this office he was selected to officiate as preacher when friar Forest, whom he vainly endeavoured to move to submission, was burned at the stake for teaching treason to his penitents. In 1539, being opposed to the 'Act of the Six Articles,' Latimer resigned his bishopric, learning from Cromwell that this was the wish of the king. It would appear that on this point he was deceived, but as he now declined to accept the articles he was confined within the precincts of the palace of the bishop of Chichester.

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“ After the attainder of Cromwell little is known of him until 1546, when on account of his connection with the preacher Crome, he was summoned before the council at Greenwich, and committed to the Tower. Henry died before his final trial could take place, and the general pardon at the accession of Edward VI. procured him his liberty. He declined to resume his see, notwithstanding the special request of the Commons, but in January, 1548, again began to preach, and with more effectiveness than ever, crowds thronging to listen to him both in London and in the country.

“ Shortly after the accession of Mary in 1553 a summons was sent to Latimer to appear before the council at Westminster. Though he might have escaped by flight, and though he knew, as he quaintly remarked, that ‘ Smithfield already groaned for him,’ he at once joyfully obeyed. The pursuivant, he said, was ‘ a welcome messenger.’ The hardships of his imprisonment, and the long disputation at Oxford, told severely on his health, but he endured all with unbroken cheerfulness. On October 16, 1555, he and Ridley were led to the stake at Oxford. Never was man more free than Latimer from taint of fanaticism or less dominated by ‘ vainglory,’ but the motives which now inspired his courage not only placed him beyond the influence of fear, but enabled him to taste in dying an ineffable thrill of victorious achievement. Ridley he greeted with the words, ‘ Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle by God’s grace in England as (I trust) shall never be put out.’ He ‘ received the flame as it were embracing it. After he had stroked his face with his hands, and (as it were) bathed them a little in the fire, he soon died (as it appeared) with very little pain or none.’ ”

BENEZET.

Mémorial commencé le 16 Aoust 1682
Pour Jean Benezet
Mart à Abbeville.
Continué par son fils
Jean Etienne Benezet

(That which follows of the endorsement is illegible.)

Le 16me Aoust 1682, je me suis marie avec Marie Madelaine Testart, fille de M. Pierre Testart et de defunte Rachel Cromelin de la ville de St Quentin.

Dieu par sa grace nous donne la joie.

Le 22me Juin 1683 a deux heures et demy du matin, ma femme est accouchée d’un fils—Le 25 du mois il a esté baptisé par Monsieur Maillard, ministre dans ma maison par permission du magistrat, et présenté en baptisme par mon frere Antoine Benezet, à la place de mon pere * et Damoiselle Catherine Bannerssage a

* Le pere s’appelois Estienne Benezet de Cauvisson en Languedoc, et estoit fils de Claude Benezet (Cauvisson cannot be found in the Gazetteer. Reference is no doubt made to Carcassonne, the home of one branch of the family.)

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la place de Madme Testard, belle mere de ma femme, et a esté nommé Jean Estienne.

Dieu veuille le benir et nous en donner joye

Le 24^{me} Juin 1684 ma femme est accouchée de fils, a dix heures du soir. Le Dimanche deux Juillet 1684, il este baptisé à Neuville, par Monsieur Maillard, ministre, et présenté par Monsieur Pierre Testart mon beau-père, et par Damoiselle Marie Madm Cromelin, femme de Monsieur Isaac Testart Marchand a Londre— et a esté nommé Pierre. Dieu veuille luy donner sa grace, et nous donne la joye de le voir dans l'eglize de Dieu sa crainte au de tous ses paran.

Le 2 Aoust 1686 Pierre Benezet dont il est parte cy dessus est mort à onze heures et demy du soir il a esté enterré le lendemain en l'eglize St Jacques de cette ville d'Abbeville

Dieu conserver ceux de nos enfans quy sa gloire

Le 5 Octobre 1685, ma femme est accouchée du troisiéme fils a 7 heures et demy du soir. Le 6^{me} du mesme mois il a esté baptisé par Monsieur Rauliz Ministre par permission de Mons^r de la mateur d'Abbeville, en presence de M. Nicholas Dansel présenté par Mons. Jacques de la Guise, banquier de Paris, et damoiselle Marie Robelin femme de Monsieur Isaac Caurobay—entrepréneur de la manufacture de draps—et a este nomme Jacques— Dieu veuille donner la joye a son pere et sa mere de le voir grand dans l'esglise de Dieu a le et de tous les parens: Ainsy soit il.

Le 21^{me} Decemb 1686, ma femme est accouchée d'un fils a quatre heures du matin.

Le 26 du mesme mois il a esté baptisé dans l'esglise St Jacques par Monsieur le Curé. Présenté par Mons^r Jacques Demons— de la borde comme procureur de Monsieur Arnaud Coner Seru du roy parrain—et dame Catherine Elizabeth de Villebrun femme du d' s' Demons. Il a esté nomme Jean Jacques nom de son parain et du procureur. Dieu veuille le benir et que son pere et mere ayt le joye de le voir grand et en la craint de Dieu. Pour la joye de tous ses parens, O Dieu veuille le conduire dans le chemin du sallut et lui donner la vraye connaissance de ton St Evangille et la pratique de tous les vertus chrestiennes.

Ainsy soit il.

Le 5 Janvier 1688 ma femme est accouchée d'un garcon a la première heure du matin. Le—jour du mesme mois il a este baptisé a la paroisse St Jacques a Abbeville par Mons^r Darsen Curé de la paroisse. Presenté en baptisme par M. Bonner comme procureur et charge de Mons' Cyrus Testart mon beaufrère mart a St Quentin quy en est le parrain

et a este nommé Cyrus—

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M. Louis nostre amy et nostre voisin—et Damoiselle Elizabeth
ses parain et maraine, à nostre paroisse St Catherine à St Quentin, par
Mons. Huet Curé de paroisse, et a este nomme Pierre du nom de son grand
pere Monsieur Testard de meurant a present a Harlem.

Dieu veuille benir cet enfant comme tous les autres et en donne joye a son
pere et a

Sa mere estant tombée malade le lendemain de sa couche, elle est morte le 7
de Septembre, au grande regret de sa famille et à la grande affliction de moy,
Benezet, son mari. Sa maladié n'a esté que de quinze jours. Elle a toujours
esté resignée a la volonté de Dieu, et rendu temoignage de sa foi en Jesus Christ,
jusques au moment qu'elle a rendu l'esprit.

Le 15 Aoust 1710 Le Sr Jean Benezet qui a escrit de sa propre main ce qui est
contenu jusques icy du present memorial, est morte a Abbeville d'une appoplexie,
a la grande affliction de ses enfans et universellement regrette de tous ses parens
et amys. Il servivit de modele à sa famille en vertu probité et crainte de Dieu.

Le Mardy 29 octobre 1709 moy Jean Etienne Benezet me suis marié en la
paroisse de Ste Eustache de Paris, avec Judith Dela Mejanelle fille de desfunt
Mr. Leon Delamejanelle mard de Iviles a St Quentin, et de Madme Judith Lien-
rard sa femme, demeurant au present en rue des a Paris. Dieu veuille
par sa sainte grace repandre sa benediction sur notre mariage, et nous faire la
grace de passer en paix et en union les jours qu'il plaire a sa Divine Providence
nous accorder sur la terre.

Le premier novembre 1710 entre 9 et 10 heures du soir, ma femme est
accouchée d'une fille.

Le lendemain elle a esté baptisé en l'église de St Catherine de St Quentin,
par le curé Mr Huet, et présenté au baptisme par le Sr Jean Le Riche Jardinier,
par procuration de Mr Cyprian Testart, et par la femme du Sr Banard par pro-
curation de Madme Dela Mejanelle—et a esté nommé Marie Madelaine Judith.

Dieu veuille la benir et la faire civistre en sa grace.

Le 26 fevrier 1712 a huit heures du matin ma femme est accouchée d'une
fille, et le meme jour elle a esté baptisée en l'église de St Catherine a St Quentin
par Mr Drassen curé de la de paroisse et a este présentée au baptisme par
Theodore Galamloix au nom et comme procureur de Mr Jean Baptiste Benezet
mard a Dunkerque—et par Madelaine Miché en place et au nom de Made Mari-
anne Lienrard femme de Mr Ragenneau Dela Chenaye mard a Paris, et a este
nommée Marianne. Dieu veuille repandre sur elle ses plus salutaires benedictions.

Le 12 may 1712 Marianne Benezet dont il est parlé dans l'article cy devans
est morte a neux heures et demy du soir et a esté interrée le lendemain en l'église
de St Catherine à St Quentin.

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Le 31^e Janvier 1713 a dix heures du soir ma femme est accouchée d'un garçon—et le lendemain il a este baptisé en l'église de St Catherine à St Quentin par Mr Drassen curé de la de paroisse il a esté présenté au baptisme par le Sr Pierre Cretel au nom et comme procureur de Mr Anthoine Benezet Darsillon Sub-délégué de l'entendant a Dunkerque et par Anne Lesene en place et au nom de Madm Charlotte Lienrard femme de Mr Valmalett mard a Paris—et a este nommé Antoine.

Dieu le veuille benir et le faire croistre en sa grace.

Dieu nous ayons mis au coeur d'abandonner la France et de nous retirer dans un pais protestant pour y pouvoir professer librement notre sainte Religion, nous sommes partis de St Quentin avec nos deux enfans le 3^{me} fevrier 1715 et sommes heureusement arrivé a Rotterdam le 15 du meme mois.

Le 29 fevrier à une heure du matin, ma femme est accouchée d'une fille, et le pr mars elle a este baptisée en l'église Walonne de Rotterdam par Monsr de Superville ministre de la de église présentée au baptisme par moy J. E. Benezet en place et au nomme de mon frère Jacque Benezet, et par ma belle soeur Madle Jeanne Delamejanelle et a esté nommée Susanne. Loué soit Dieu de ce qui cet enfant a esté baptisé dans une eglise protestante!

Le 20^{me} May 1716 Susanne Benezet dont il est parlé dans l'article precedent est morte et a esté enterrée en l'église Walonne de Rotterdam.

Le 22^{me} Aoust 1715 je suis party de Rotterdam avec ma famille pour me venir establir en Angleterre et le 26^{me} du de mois nous avons débarqué a Greenwich ou ma famille est restée un mois, en attendant que j'eusse trouvé une maison a Londres.

Ntu que tous les dattes nottes jusque icy sont suivant le nouveaux stile—mais ceux qui vont suivre seront suivant le vieux stile—dont on se sert en Angleterre.

Le 7^{me} Juillet 1716 a quatre heures d'apres midy ma femme est accouchée d'une fille et le 11^{me} du de mois elle a este baptisée par Mr Ducrocq ministre des eglises de la Savoye et des Grecs présentée au baptisme par Mr A. Frederick Pigou mard a Londres et par ma belle soeur Madle Marianne Delamejanelle et a esté nomme Marianne.

Dieu veuille benir cet enfant et luy faire la grace de mettre a profit les bonnes instructions que l'on recoit abondamment dans cet heureux pais de liberté.

Son extrait baptisme doit se trouver sur les livres des des eglises.

Le 22 Juillet 1717 a neuf heures du soir ma femme est accouchée d'une fille—et le 24 du de elle a esté baptisée en eglise françoise de Wandsworth par Monsr Delaroque ministre de la de eglise—présentée au baptisme par Mons.

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Pierre Valmalette mard a Paris—et par ma belle soeur Susanne Delamejanelle et a esté nommée Susanne. Dieu veuille repandre sur elle ses plus salutaries benedictions.

Le 6 may 1719 a une heure et demy d'apres midy ma femme est accouchée d'un garçon et le 10 du de mois il a este baptisé par Mr Brown Lecteur de l'eglise angloise de Wandsworth—presente au baptisme par M. Pre Ribot au nom et comme procureur de mon frere Pierre Benezet et par Mr Pierre Simond—et par Made Ribot au nom et place de ma soeur Debrissac. L'enfant a esté nommé Pierre du nom de ses deux parains. Dieu veuille le benir.

Le 23 May 1719 a cinq heures du soir Pierre Benezet dont il est parlé en l'article precedent est mort et a esté enterré le lendemain au cimetiére des Francois à Wandsworth.

Le 26^{me} aoust 1721 a trois heures et demy du matin ma femme est accouchée d'un garçon—et le 9 Septembre il a esté baptisé par Mr King ministre Anglois de la paroisse de Chelsey présenté au baptisme par mon frere Jacque Benezet et Mons. Jacque Pierre Dumonstée, devatre, et par Madle Anne Mire et a esté nommé Jacque.

Dieu le veuille benir et le faire croitre en sa grace.

Le 6 novembre 1722 a neuf heures du matin ma femme est accouchée d'un garçon de 15 jours ou trois semaines avant son terme. Le 12^{me} il a este baptisé par M. Tacher ministre de l'eglise Françoise du Quarré—présenté au baptisme par mon beaufrere M. Philippe Devisme et par ma fille Judith Benezet et a este nommé Philippe. Dieu veuille le benir et le faire croistre en sa grace. Son extrait baptisme se trouvera sur les livres de l'eglise du Quarré en Berwick Street.

Le 26 Decembre 1723 a sept heures du matin ma femme est accouchée d'un garçon, et le 5^{me} Janvier 172 $\frac{2}{3}$ il a este baptise par Mr De Tacher ministre de l'eglise Francois du Quarré, et a este présenté au baptisme par Monsieur Daniel Chamier mon beau frere et par ma fille Judith Benezet au lieu et place de Made Geertryd Testart veuve de Mr Pierre Testart d'Amsterdam et a este nommé Daniel du nom de son parain. Dieu veuille repandre sur cet enfant ses plus salutaries benedictions et le faire croistre en sa grace. Ce baptisme est enregistré sur les livres de l'eglise Françoise du Quarre.

Le 15 Janr 172 $\frac{4}{5}$ a une heure d'apres midy ma femme est accouchée d'une fille et le 21^e du meme mois elle a este baptisée par Mr De Tacher Ministre de l'eglise Françoise du Quarre et a este présentée au baptisme par Mr Alexandre Desfourneaux et par Made Susanne Simond femme de Mr Pierre Simond et a este nommée Madelaine. Dieu veuille la benir, et lui faire la grace de s'attacher a la pratique de toutes les vertus chrestiennes a l'edification de toute sa famille.

Appendix

Le 12^{me} Janvier 172⁵ a dix heures et demy du soir Madelaine Benezet dont il est parle dans l'article precedent est morte et le 14 au meme mois elle este enterree dans le cimetiére de Poland Street dependant de la paroisse de St James.

Le 5 mars 172⁵ a cinq heures du soir ma femme est accouchée d'une fille et le 15 du de elle a este baptisée a la maison par Mr De Tacher ministre de l'église francoise du Quarre Berwick Street et a este présentée au baptisme par Mr Elbort Testart et par ma fille Judith Benezet au lieu et place de ma belle sœur Susanne Benezet femme de Mr Pre Benezet, Mard a Amsterdam. L'enfant a esté nommée Gertrude. Dieu veuille la benir et la faire croistre en sa grace dans la pieté et toutes les vertus chrestiennes a l'edification de sa famille.

Le 28 Mars 1728 Gertrude Benezet dont il est parlé dans l'article precedent est morte des dens apres avoir languy un mois et le 30^e du meme mois elle a esté enterrée dans le cinetiére de St Martin in the Fields. Dieu veuille benir le reste de nos enfans et disposer d'eux et de nous suivant son bon plaisir et nous rendu digne de son eternelle misericorde.

Le 6 de fevrier 172⁷ a huit heures et demy du matin ma femme est accouché d'un garçon au terme d'environ sept mois et demy—et le meme jour il a esté baptise par Mr Prelleur ministre Francois demeurant a Hoxton. Il a esté présenté au baptisme par mon fils Anthoine Benezet et ma fille Marianne Benezet et a este nomme Jean. Quoyque cet enfant soit fort foible Dieu peut en faire un vaisseau de force dans sa maison pour l'edification de plusieurs a la grande satisfaction de ses pere et mere et toute la famille.

Ainsi soit il.

Le 10^e Febr 172⁷ Jean Benezet dont il est parle cy derriere est mort a sept heures du soir et a este enterré le 12 du meme mois dans le cimetiére de l'église de St Leonard en Shoredish. Dieu veuille conserver le reste de la famille autant qu'il est expedient pour sa gloire et pour le salut d'un chacun de nous.

Le 12 Juin 1730 a onze heure du matin ma femme est accouchée d'une fille et le 20^e du meme mois elle a ete baptisée par Mr Prelleur Ministre Francois demeurant a Hoxton, elle a ete présentée au bapteme par moy-meme comme procureur de Mr Debrissac mon beaufrere de St Quentin et par Francoise Elizabeth Benezet femme de mon frere Mr Ja Benezet de Londres—et a ete nommée Elizabeth. Mr Prelleur s'est charge de le faire enregistrer sur les livres de la paroisse de St Leonard, Shoreditch. Dieu veuille repandre ses graces et benedictions sur cet enfant et nous en donner joye et satisfaction. Amen.

Le 23 decembre 1730 Elizabeth Benezet dont il est parle en l'article cy dessus est morte et a este enterrée le lendemain dans le cimetiére de l'église de St Leonard en Shoreditch.



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The small numbers after names denote the generation.

It has been thought best to place under one head certain names which appear with both the German and English spelling throughout the book. A confusing difference frequently extends to the Christian as well as the surnames, which has added to the difficulties of arrangement.

Names in square brackets following Christian names, if in italics, have been acquired by marriage; if in Roman type, they give the woman's family name.

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