

CASPER GRIESEMER was the son of JOHN VALENTINE GR	IESEMER		ENOCH R. GRIESEMER b. Mch. 12, 1797; m. , 1828 d. Aug. 16, 1842	*JACOB GRIESH b. Mch , 1758; d. Nov. 20, 1825 CHRISTIANNA b.
	CHESTER F. GRIESEMER	ABNER A. GRIESEMER b. Dec. 8, 1825; m. Oct. 4, 1849 d. Jul. 14, 1861	HANNAH HOFFMAN b. Fcb. 22, 1802; d. Sept. 19, 1842	JACOB HOFFMA b. d. Mch. , 182 CATHARINE
M. LOUISE DESTLER CHESTER DEUEL ELEANOR W. TOLIN E. MARJORIE STITT DOUGLAS	b, April 6, 1850 m. Nov. 26, 1874 d. Oct 10, 1892	E. MATHLDA FISHER b. Jan. 29, 1826; d. Mch. 21, 1905	DANIEL FISHER b. Jan. 22, 1795; m. Jan. 1, 1825 d. July 6, 1889	*HENRY FISHE b. Dec. 9, 1758; d. June 21, 1828 SUSANNA RUT b. Oct. 29, 1761;
			MARY GERNAND b. Mch. 4, 1802; d. Jan. 27, 1878	GEORGE GERN b. Jul. 19, 1771; d. Feb. 15, 1858 BARBARA HAI b. Mch. 10, 1775
	ELLEN WAILACE DEUEL b. Sept. 8, 1854 d. March 86, 1927	JEREMIAH DEUEL b. July 11, 1828 m. Nov. 8, 1858 d. Mch. 1, 1888	WILBUR S. DEUEL b. Jan. 12, 1798 d. Jan. , 1865	SILAS DEUEL d. before 1820 DESIRE PALME b. Sep. 80, 1772
			MARIA CONKLIN b. 1805	WILLIAM CONE b. 1786; HANNAH WASS b. about 1782
		SARAH McARTHUR McDONALD b. Feb. 18, 1888 d. Apr. 7, 1925	DUNCAN MCDONALD b. Nov. 5, 1808; m. Nov. 25, 1828 d. Jan. 28, 1890	*ARCHIBALD M b. Oct. 11, 1759; d. Sep. 1, 1840 MARGARET Me b. May 18, 1770;
*Soldiers in Revolution []In battle of Culloden			ELEANOR WALLACE b. Feb. 28, 1808 d. Oct. 26, 1886	WILLIAM WAL

(□ CASPER GRIESEMER **JACOB GRIESEMER* b. d. 1794 REBECCA ASHMAN 8; m. prior to 1779 5 (b. May 1724; d. Feb. 14, 1810 (JOHN JACOB RHOADS RHOADES ; d. Sep. 20, 1828 CASPER HOFFMAN AAN d. 1804 825 PETER FISCHER IER b. 9-8-1785; m. 4-17-1758; d. 11-28-1787 8; m. Jan 1, 1781 28 (APPOLONIA HECKERT *(****CHRISTIAN RUTH** JTH 51; d. May 12, 1821 (b. 12-16-1729; m. 4-4-58; d. 8-24-98 BARBARA EPLER b. 8-0-1782; d. 10-5-1809 **(*CHRISTIAN GERNAND** NAND (1; m. Apr. 9, 1796 58 (1; m. Apr. 9, 1796 (1; m. 4-10-70; d. 2-5-1824 (1; m. GEORGE HAIN d. 1746 AIN 75; d. Aug. 19, 1852 VERONICA **(*WILBUR DEUEL** Ь. d. 5- -1828 (PHOEBE THORNE REV. NEHEMIAH PALMER b. 5-2-1788; m. 5-1-59; d. 2- -1829 MARY CHESEBROUGH b. 11-18-1740; d. 1880 **ER** WILLIAM CONKLIN b. 1754; m. 1774 ELIZABETH BRINK b. 1758; d. 184 KLIN m. 1808 1842 GEORGE WASSON SSON AGNES SULLIVAN $\begin{cases} \square \text{ WILLIAM McDONALD} \\ b. & 1727; \text{ m. } 1751; \text{ d.} \\ ELIZABETH DOUGLAS} \\ b. & 1780; \text{ d. } 1814 \end{cases}$ McDONALD 1822 59; m. 40 1814 D WILLIAM MCDONALD feDONALD 0; d. Dec. 14, 1840 (THOMAS WALLACE LLACE ROSS (REV. ADAM RANKIN d. Nov. 25, 1829

ABRAHAM ASHEMAN

REBECCA ASHEMAN b. 1724

PETER FISCHER

WILLIAM FISHER b. Apr. 11, 1700; d. Oct. 28, 1771 GERTRUDE HOHN b. 1711; d. 7-4-1768(?)

CHRISTIAN GERNAND

GEORGE GERNAND b. Jun. 10, 1714; d. Jan. 17, 1798 CATHARINE

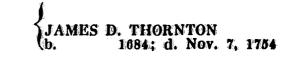
WILLIAM CONKLIN

NICHOLAS CONKLING

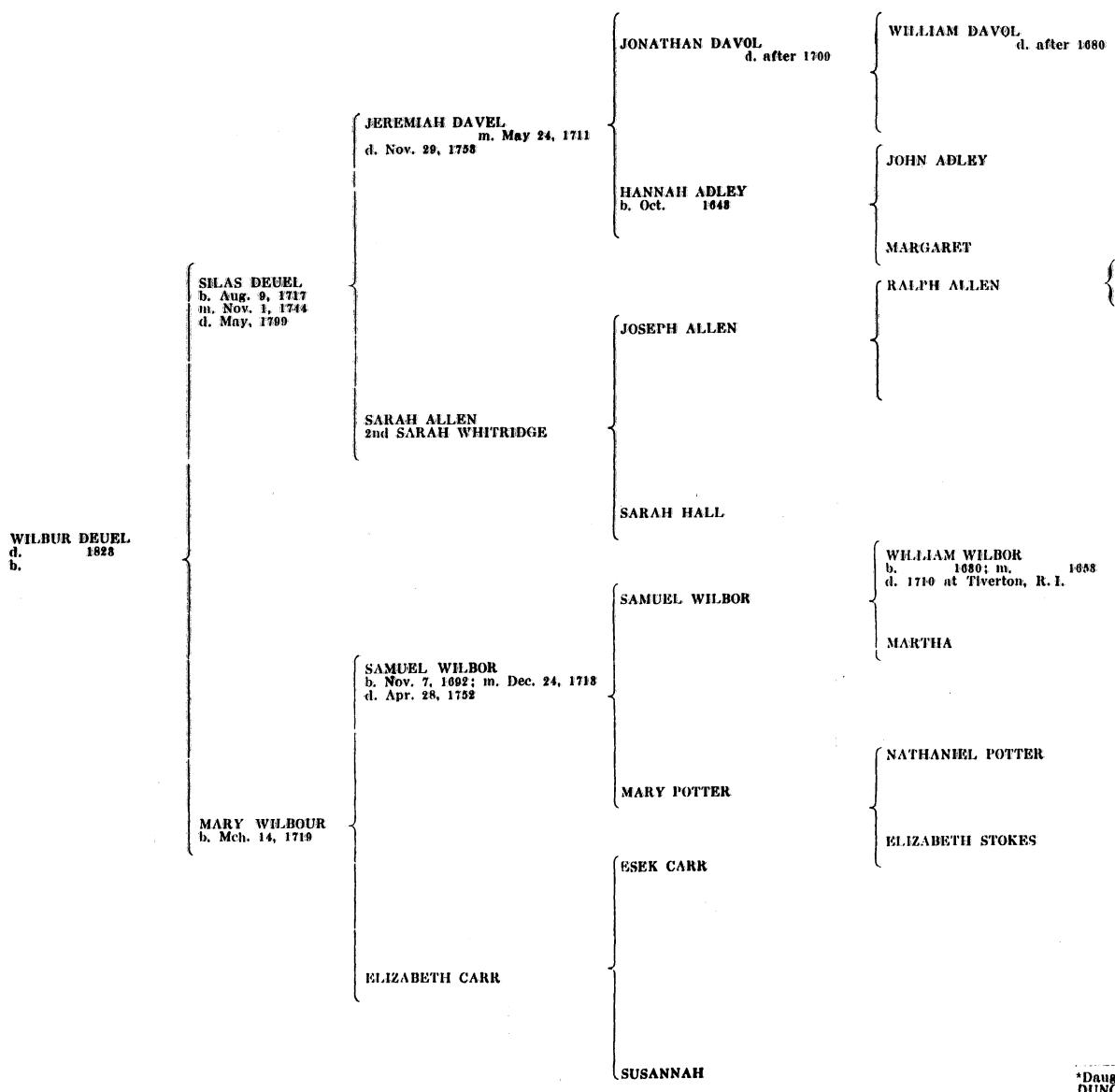
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GEORGE WASSON

THOMAS WASSON AGNES THORNTON



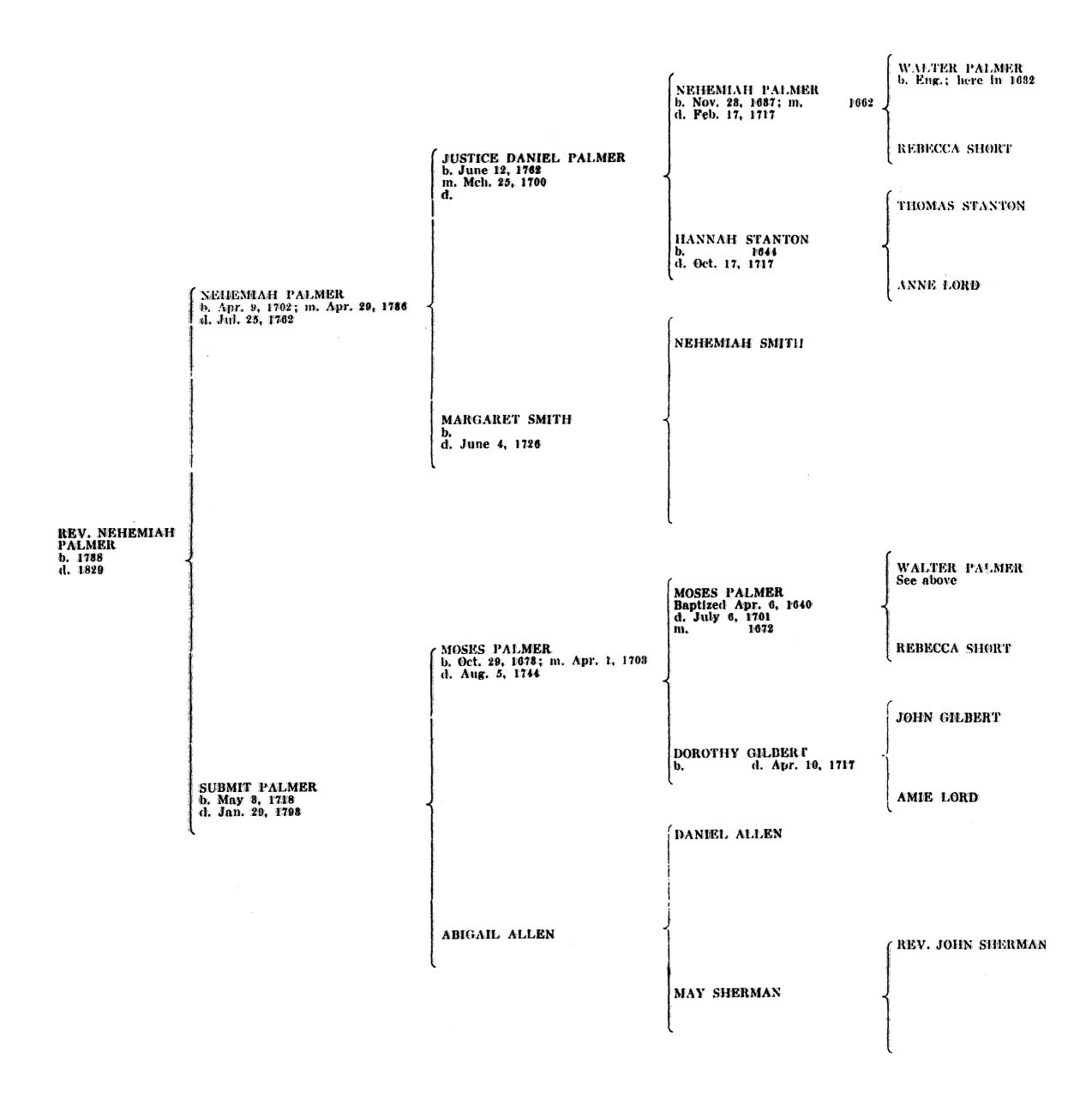
JAMES THORNTON NANCY SMITH

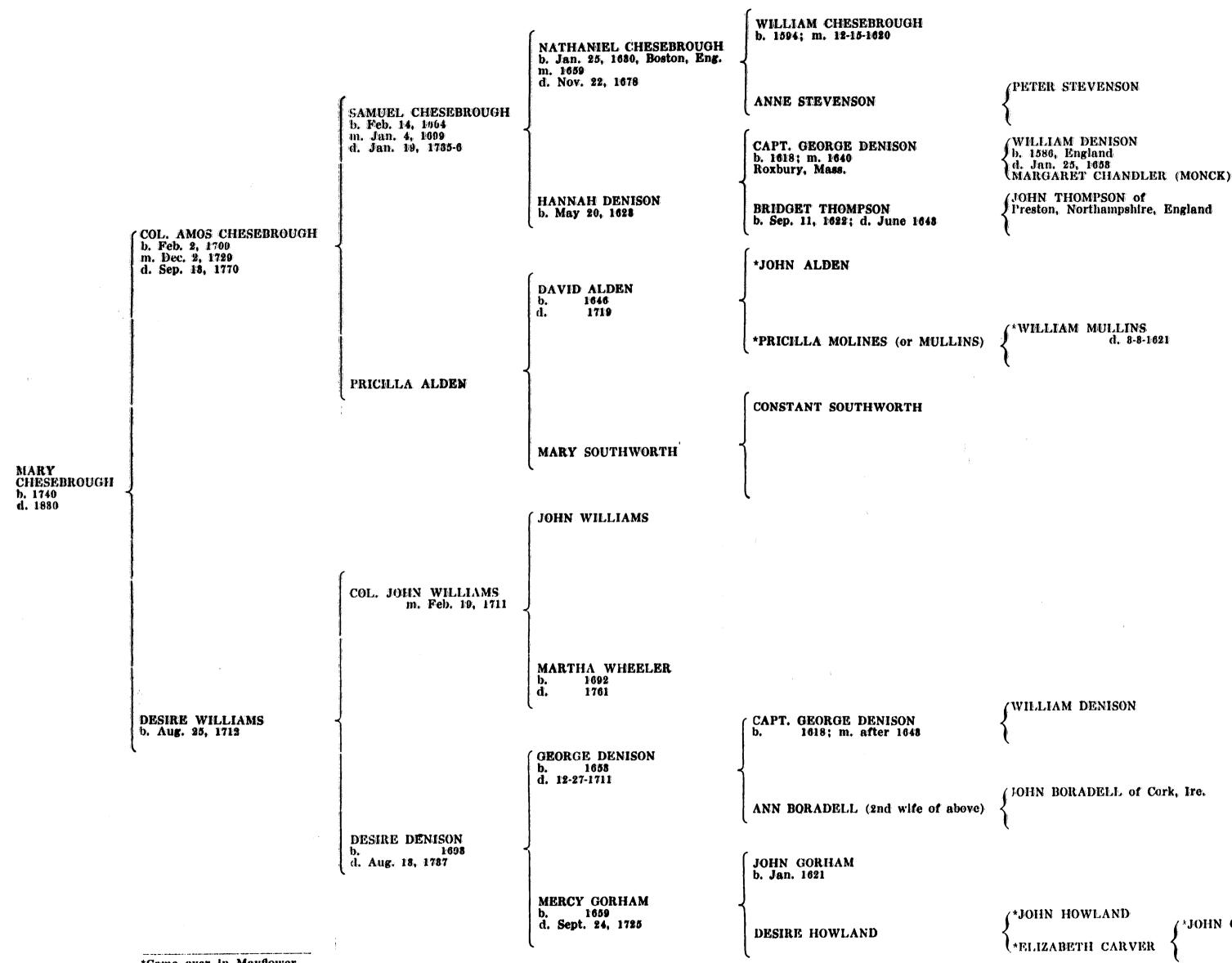


GEORGE ALLEN

(SAMUEL WILDORE d. 7-24-1656 1658 *ANN BRADFORD

*Daughter of THOMAS BRADFORD of DUNCASTER, ENGLAND





*Came over in Mayflower

*JOHN CARVER

History of the Griesemer Family

N records available of the arrivals of the Griesemer family in America, there is considerable variety in the spelling of the name. At an early date, the name appears in records as now spelled. Several Griesemers are now living in Switzerland, one of whom has stated that his forbears came there from Germany in 1860. What is probably another branch of the family came here from Freiburg, Germany about 1848. They spell the name Griesmer.

Stapleton, in writing of Huguenots among the Pennsylvania Germans, states this family were Huguenots from Alsace. He, and other writers, state that three brothers, Casper, Valentine and Peter Griesemer arrived in Philadelphia on the ship "Thistle" August 29, 1730. Some of the descendants of Valentine are now living in Allentown, Pa. One of them has in his possession the original passport issued to Valentine, his wife and children. This was issued in Worms and states the family were from Lampertheim, near Worms, in the Palatine.

Passeport

We, by the grace of God, Francis Louis, Archbishop of the Holy See at Mains; Arch-Chancellor and Prince Elector throughout Germany of the Holy Roman Empire; Administrator of the Grandmastership in Prussia; Master of the Teutonic Order in German and Italian lands; Bishop of Worms and Breslaw; Provost Lord of Ellwangen; Count Palatine of the Rhine, in Bavaria, Juelich, Cleve and Berg-Hertzog; Prince of Moersz; Count at Veldenz; Sponheim the Mark and Ravensburg; Lord in Ravenstein, Freudenthal and Eulenburg, etc., etc.

Make known by these presents that whereas, our subject of Lampedheim John Valentine Griesheimer, his wife and his four children, namely; Casper, John, Anna Margaret and Jacob, petitioned that we might propitiously deign, because of their prospective good fortune awaiting them elsewhere, graciously to release them from the vassalage in which they are held by us, that we might acquiesce in this his most humble prayer. Therefore, by virtue of this writ, we manumit and release them from their vassalage in such manner and form that henceforth and in the future they shall be considered to be and remain liberated and free, however, with this express restriction; that, in case the above named John Valentine Griesheimer, his wife and children, sooner or later should again settle down or make their domicile in our domains or under jurisdiction, where we have established the right of vassalage, then, in that case, they shall be affected by the former state of vassalage and, without further notice, be subject to us.

Attested by this our seal affixed to our certificate of manumission. Given at Worms the 28th of April, 1730.

Government of the Grand Duchy of Worms,

(Signed) John Adam Von Hoerens.

Note: The name Griesheimer is the German way of spelling Griesemer. Several historians state the original Huguenot family from Normandy spelled the name-de Croismere. Whether or not the Griesemers were originally French Huguenots who left France prior or about the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, it is certain they were Calvinists and witnessed frightful persecution and the horrors of warfare all about them. Many of the towns in Alsace and the Palatine had been more than once laid waste by the soldiers of Louis XIV, the inhabitants driven naked into the surrounding country in the dead of winter.

To these persecuted protestants came William Penn telling of the possibilities of the new province of Pennsylvania, together with its freedom from religious persecution. In response to this appeal and often with financial assistance from Queen Anne, many of these Palatines crossed to England and were subsequently sent to New York, from where they were shipped up the Hudson. Becoming dissatisfied with conditions there, quite a number left the colony of New York and came as pioneers to the "Oley" valley, near what later became Reading in Berks Country, Pennsylvania.

These first settlers were Huguenots and Palatines. Their letters to friends and relatives back home, telling of the fertility of the soil and the opportunity for peaceful habitation, no doubt caused the beginning of a very large emigration from the Palatine about 1720. The increasing numbers of these immigrants into the English colony of Pennsylvania caused some alarm to the authorities. It was decided, therefore, to require all such newcomers to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. From the record of these arrivals Rupp has prepared a list of some thirty thousand names of males over sixteen years of age who arrived in Philadelphia from 1727 to 1775.

The voyage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia took from seven to twelve weeks, depending on the weather. The largest boat was about ninety feet long, thirty wide and eighteen deep. Imagine these vessels crowded with from two hundred and fifty to four hundred men, women and children. They were packed in layers, like slaves later on in "The Middle Passage," the sick and the well rolling over each other in stormy weather.

To make more room for the passengers, supplies of food and water were inadequate. If the food and water did hold out until the end of the voyage it was in such condition that a description would not make pleasant reading.

Shortly after their arrival in Philadelphia the Griesemer brothers with their families, moved into the country. Peter settling in Montgomery County and Valentine and Casper in Berks County, the latter in Oley Township.

In a manuscript now in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, entitled, "Oley and Vicinity" by Dr. Peter G. Bertolet, there is a chapter on "Oley Church and the Griesemers" in which is related that in 1734 John Lesher deeded land to Casper Griesemer and Gabriel Boyer in trust for the erection thereon of a church for the worship of those who followed the beliefs of John Calvin. This church was erected in 1735 and had thereon, as a weather vane, a huge rooster in copper on which the initials of these three men are engraved. The author further relates that later on John Lesher had a dispute with Casper Griesemer and concludes as follows:

"Now it was the custom in those days to settle such disputes with fisticuffs. John Lesher was not averse to settling disputes in this manner, having previously done so on several occasions. He was, however, averse to tackling Casper Griesemer. Whereupon he entered into an agreement with the minister who agreed to make some disparaging remarks about Casper at the close of his next sermon. This he did, concluding by saying, 'und du Hantz Casper Griesmer must das dotes starben, Amen.'"

At these words the congregation were in an uproar. They rapidly left the church and Casper took off his coat, looking around for John Lesher, but Lesher had very mysteriously and speedily vamoosed.

Casper married Rebecca Asheman and had the following children:

> Jacob Abraham Peter Valentine John

Elizabeth Guldin Anna Maria Graeff Anna Margaret Reiter Susanna Eva Ludwig

He died about 1794.

Jacob, his son, was first a Second Lt. in 4th company, 1st battalion and later a Captain in 4th Co., fifth battalion of Berks County militia with service in the battles of Trenton and Brandywine in the Revolution. He married Christina Rhoads whose father was also an officer in the Berks County militia. They had the following children:

Isaac	Sarah		
William	Barbara		
Enoch R.	John		
Peter	Jacob R.		

Enoch R. married Hannah Hoffman and they had the following children: Honnoh

Ahmon

Abner					Hannan	
Albert	(went to C	lalifornia ir	: 1849)		Amelia	
Enoch	(graduated	l Jefferson	Medica	1 1851)	Cordelia	
Calvin H.	>>	77	"	1854)	Kate	
	٨	manda Da	moh			

Amanda Darrah

For awhile Abner Griesemer was in business in Philadelphia. He married Matilda Fisher. They had two children, Chester F., born in Philadelphia and Albert.

Chester F. Griesemer came to Philadelphia as a young man and after working as a salesman for Folwell & Company, became a partner in the firm of Boyer, Rex & Griesemer and later with the firm of Geiger & Griesemer. In 1889 he moved to Tacoma, Washington and died in 1892. He married Ellen Wallace Deuel in Urbana. Ohio. They had the following children:

Minnie Louise Chester Deuel	m. Lewis W. Destler	**
Eleanor Wallace E. Marjorie	m. Harry L. Tolin m. Theodore Stitt	
Douglas	m. Floss Patterson	

History of the Fisher Family

Like the Griesemer family, the Fishers were early settlers in Berkes County. Henry Fisher moved from Heidleberg Township to Oley in 1791. He purchased land from John Lesher and in 1801 erected thereon a house which still stands and in which lives his great grand-son, Daniel Fisher. The Berks County Historical Society have erected a tablet in front of this home, commemorating its early construction. Therein, also, is the weather vane from the old Oley church, dated 1735.

Henry Fisher was a private in Capt. DeTurks Company of Militia in 1776. (Penna. Archives, 5th Series; Vol. 5, p. 139.) His son, Daniel married Mary Gernand, a woman of exceptional ability, who so managed her husband's estate that she was able to leave substantial sums to each of her children.

History of the Deuel Family

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The pioneer of this family in America was William Davol. He is first known of in Duxbury, Mass. in 1640. In the genealogy of William Gates and his wife, Mary Ann Deuel, it is stated that the Deuels were Quakers. In the Harvey genealogy, speaking of Judge Joseph Deuel of New York City, it states the name was originally "DeVille" and that they were Huguenots.

In 1645 William Devol moved to Rehoboth and it is interesting to note that the Palmer and Chesebrough families were also living there then. As will be noted on the family chart, a descendant of these families, Desire Palmer, married Silas Deuel of the fifth generation of William Devol. In 1653 William Davol moved to Newport, where his son Jonathan married Hannah Adley (or Audley). Jonathan was born in Dartmouth, Mass. in 1698 and his son Jeremian died there in 1753.

Jeremiah Davel married first, Sarah Allen and they had nine children. Second, Sarah Whitredge, who had three children.

It is interesting to note that Ruth, one of two daughters of Jeremiah by his first wife, married a Howland, probably a descendant of John Howland, a passenger on the Mayflower.

His son Silas Deuel, lived in Dartmouth for awhile and then, with his brother Timothy moved to Dutchess County, New York. Before moving to New York he married Mary Wilbour at Tiverton, Nov. 1, 1744. They had eight children; Mary, Sarah Hannah, Ruth, Zillah, Jeremiah, Wilbour and Silas.

Wilbur Deuel's birth date is not given. His first wife was Phoebe (probably Thorne). His will, recorded in Poughkeepsie, May 14, 1823 mentions his (second) wife as Ruth. Their children were: Rhoda, Daniel. Silas, Charlotte, Mary, Jeremiah, Phoebe, Reuben, Stephen, Ephriam and Charity.

Wilbur Deuel served as private in the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Boswell Hopkins, Col., in the Company commanded by Capt. James Talmage.

Silas Deuel married Desire Palmer. From 1793 to 1812 they had nine children, as follows: Wilbur, Benjamin, John. L., Amanda, Jeremiah, Stephen, Phoebe, Thorne, Silas.

Their first son, Wilbur married Maria Conklin. They had the following children: Jeremiah, Abram Conklin, James, Agnes, Sarah, Hannah Stephen, Lee and Wilbur.

Wilburs' son Jeremiah when a young man, moved to Urbana Ohio, where he married Sarah McArthur McDonald. Their children were:

> Ellen Wallace (Griesemer) Minnie S. Henry W. Wallace Agnes (McCutcheon) Duncan McArthur

History of the McDonald Family

Archibald McDonald, son of William and Elizabeth Douglas McDonald, was born at Glencoe, Scotland October 11, 1759. He came to America in 1773. Three years later when 17, he enlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, Capt. Tibbets, Col. Wm. Irwin. William McDonald, the father of Archibald, fought in the battle of Culloden at the age of eighteen. After the defeat of the house of Stuart at Culloden and the flight of Prince Charlie, it will be remembered that the Prince was closely pursued and, entering a cottage, concealed himself under the skirts of a loyal Scotch woman, Flora McDonald. This was subsequently found out and Flora with many of the clan McDonald were compelled to flee from Scotland. They came to America and found shelter in North Carolina.

Archibald married Margaret McDonald, whose father William came to Carolina with those McDonalds. He also fought in the battle of Culloden and for gallantry at that engagement was awarded a special bonnet. The two William McDonalds were not related.

About 1773 William and his family moved from Carolina to New York State and from there, about 1779 to what is now Washington County, Pa. There Archibald met and married Margaret.

Archibald McDonald, with his friend Duncan McArthur, came to Ohio in the winter of 1792-3. In 1796 they moved to Scioto County and there at what is now Chillicothe, Duncan McDonald was born November 5, 1803. In 1823 he moved to Urbana, Ohio, where he met and married Eleanor Wallace, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, William Wallace. They had two children:

Henry Douglas

Sarah McArthur m. Jeremiah Deuel

After the death of his first wife, Duncan McDonald married Esther Carter Heylin. They had the following children: Jennie (Stansbury), Duncan B., I. Heylin and Ellen E.

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History of the Palmer Family

Miss Emily W. Leavitt has prepared a genealogy of the Palmer-Melvin lines, from which the following summary of the Palmer family is taken.

Walter Palmer possibly came from some small town in Notinghamshire, England. As early as May 14, 1634 he was a citizen of Charlestomn, Mass. In 1643 he, with several others, founded a township named by their pastor, the Rev. Samuel Newman, "Rehoboth." In 1645 John Winthrop was commissioned to begin the settlement of New London and he urged William Chesebrough to take part in this. Whereupon, Chesebrough journeyed from Rehoboth down through Connecticut to view this land. But, preferring that part of the Pequot country called "Wequetequoc" and supposing it was part of Massachusetts teritory, he applied for and received a grant of 300 acres of land, which was soon enlarged to 2299 acres. He quickly induced Walter Palmer to join in this latter enterprise. The name Wequetequoc was changed to Southerton and in 1665 its territory was extended and the name again changed to Stonington.

Until about 1654-5 the planters in this section attended worship in New London but frequent rough weather, the long distance and two rivers to cross made the people very desirous to hold meeting in their own territory and this gave rise to the contentions that, thus early began, lasted for years and involved them all in serious difficulties.

Massachusetts did not want to give up any claim to what she deemed her southern possessions and Connecticut was equally anxious to own all the land that was so close to her holdings. Just then the Rev. William Thompson of Braintree, Mass., a brother-in-law of Capt. George Denison, a prominent settler in this town, started as missionary to preach part time to the Indians, part time to the planters. The first meeting he held in the house of Walter Palmer, March 22, 1657 and after that in different houses.

On June 30, 1658 these planters declared a kind of squatter sovereignty regardless of either colony. Massachusetts symphathized with them and the General Court declared all territory west of Mystic river belonged to Connecticut and east of this to Massachusetts. Finally, a large part of this eastern territory became the state of Rhode Island.

Walter Palmer had a number of children among them Nehemiah who was born in Charlestown in 1637. The freemans oath was administered to him in Hartford, Conn. May 10, 1666. From this time he took a prominent place in the management of civil affairs in Stonington, was elected deputy of the General Court of Connecticut May 15, 1668 and was relected for fifteen sessions. He had eight children, the fourth being:

Justice Daniel Palmer who married Margaret Smith the daughter of Nehemiah Smith of Groton. They had nine children, the first of whom was:

Nehemiah, born in Stonington in 1702, who married Submit Palmer also a great grand child of Walter Palmer. They had ten children, the first of whom was:

Rev. Nehemiah born in 1738 who married Mary Chesebrough. They moved to Brookfield, Chenango County, N. Y. where he and his wife both died. They had thirteen children. Desire, the seventh child, married Silas Deuel.

History of the Chesebrough Family

The following imformation has been taken from the "Chesebrough" genealogy prepared by Mrs. A. C. Wildey.

William Chesebrough, the first settler of English lineage in the town of Stonington, Conn., was born in England in 1594, probably near Boston, Lincolnshire, where he and his wife were communicants in St. Botolphs Church. He came here in the ship Arbella with his wife Anna and three surviving children of the eight born to them; the youngest, Nathaniel, an infant in arms, came with them. This ship was one of a fleet of fourteen vessels with 840 passengers comprising the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, March 30, 1630. He was approaching 36 years when he set foot on American soil.

These passengers first settled in Charleston but three months later moved to the south side of the Charles river to Boston for permanent settlement. He was made a freeman in 1631, was a deputy to the General Court and chosen constable or high sheriff. After three years he joined a company which settled "Seehonk" in the vicinity of Plymouth Colony which was later incorporated under the name of Rehoboth. The plantation submitted itself to the government of the Plymouth colony, contrary to Chesebrough's wishes and judgement, and the plantation authorities took his opposition as an affront and treated him harshly.

Feeling deeply the predjudice against him, he and one of his sons mounted horses and rode westward in search of a settlement where he could live in peace. Arriving at "Pequot", now New London, he found an old friend, John Winthrop, in charge of a settlement under the commission of the General Court of Massachusetts. Not liking the location he finally located on land near them what is now Stonington. There he removed with his wife and family, assisted by his friend Roger Williams, in the summer of 1649.

The first man who joined Mr. Chesebrough in the new plantation was Thomas Stanton, the famous Indian interperter who in 1650 built a trading house on the west side of Pawtucket river and brought his family there in 1657. In 1653 he was joined by Walter Palmer who located near his old friend and neighbor. Thomas Minor moved into the neighborhood in 1654. These four men were the founders of Stonington, in honor of whom the monument in the ancient cemetary at Wequetequock was erected in 1899, that being the two hundred and fiftieth year from the first settlement by Mr. Chesebrough.

William Chesebrough was a man of strong character, well fitted in capacity and high purpose to be a pioneer in laying the foundations of a well ordered, civil and religious community. Mature in years, of a well balanced mind, wise in counsel, a man of positive convictions, and withal of uncompromising uprightness, he naturally drew to himself the confidence of his associates, as to one whose lead it would be safe to follow. He was a man of deeds rather than words; and yet, when the occasion called for it, he could give utterance to his views in language that needed no interpreter, or he could put them into proper written form. His organizing capacity was very marked and his versatility was wonderful. He could frame a building or sit as a judge in a case at law. He could forge a chain, or draw up a plan for the organization of a municipal government. He could survey a tract of land, or worthily represent a town in the General Court.

One fact which marks him as a man who commanded great respect, is that after gathering around him such men of superior ability as Thomas Stanton, Walter Palmer and Capt. George Denison, they worked so harmoniously with him in the organization and ordering of the community.

Nathaniel Chesebrough, son of William, served in the Colonial Indian War; was one of the first nine members of the First Church of Stonington; a freeman of Connecticut 1666; Signer of the Pawtucket Articles 1658; selectman 1675. He married Hannah, a daughter of Capt. George Denison. They had eight children, the sixth being:

Samuel, born 1664, who married Pricilla Alden, the heroine of the book by Jane Austin, "David Alden's Daughter". They had seven children, the fourth was:

Col. Amos Chesebrough, born in 1709. He was Lt. Col. 8th Regiment Horse & Foot of the colony of Connecticut. His commission from Gov. Wm. Pitkins dated June 8, 1768. He married Desire Williams and they had ten children. Mary, their fifth child, married Rev. Nehemiah Palmer.

History of the Conklin, Wasson, Wallace, and Rankin Families

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There is a family tradition that Maria Conklin is related to Senator Roscoe Conklin but nothing in this search has been found to establish such connection.

George Wasson was a civil engineer and friend of James Duane, former mayor of New York City. He was a vestryman of the First Episcopal Church of Duanesburg, N. Y. He married Agnes Sullivan and they had the following children:

John G.WilliamDorothyAgnesHannah m. William ConklinMariaGeorgeJames D. b. Apr. 24, 1792.

James D. Wasson was an orphan at either four or seven years of age. He went to Albany and there became a prominent and beloved citizen. William Wallace, the grandfather of Sarah McArthur McDonald, was a Presbyterian minister. In 1810 he wrote from New York City to his wife and children in Lexington Ky. Some of his descendants state he was the son of the Rev. William Wallace who came here from Scotland and whose family records were burned by the Indians. Another statement is that he was the third of nine children of Thomas Wallace, who married a Ross. This Thomas was the son of Matthew Wallace.

Rev. Adam Rankin of August County, Virginia, arrived in Lexington, Ky. in October 1784. In May 1793 he and others joined the Associated reformed church. After he resigned the pastorate in 1825 the church rapidly declined. After leaving Lexington he set out to visit Palestine but on the way he died in Philadelphia in 1827.

Agnes Thornton, the mother of George Wasson, was a sister of Mathew Thornton of New Hampshire, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

