



Descendants of Henry Hayes, at Bi-Centennial Gathering,

PROCEEDINGS
of the
BI-CENTENNIAL GATHERING

of the Descendants of

HENRY HAYES

AT UNIONVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

September 2nd, 1905

Together With a Partial Genealogy and Other Material
Relating to the Family

"Those who do not treasure up the memory of
their ancestors, do not deserve to be remembered by
posterity."—EDMUND BURKE.

West Chester, Pa.
Published by the Committee for the Family
1906

PREFACE

THIS little volume is a sequel to the Bi-centennial meeting of the descendants of Henry Hayes, who met at Unionville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on September 2nd, 1905, to celebrate the arrival in this country from England of their common ancestor in 1705.

At this meeting the undersigned were appointed a committee to publish the papers and other features of the occasion, and to collect and publish such further material relating to the family as could be obtained. The results of these labors are now submitted in this book. Its completion has been delayed in order to embody the results of a trip which one of the committee took to the English homes of our ancestors during the past summer, in search of further information.

The committee did not undertake to collect material for a complete genealogical table of the family. That would be the work of an expert, and would involve a vast amount of labor, for, according to the estimate of a conservative genealogist, the descendants of Henry Hayes to-day probably number not less than twenty thousand. In the Historical Sketch, however, (page 17) are given the beginnings of such a table, bringing down the line of descent several generations from Henry Hayes. This should furnish a goodly nucleus for a complete genealogy of the family, which, it is to be hoped, may be undertaken in the not distant future by some one of our kinsmen.

In the meantime, each of the members of the family may, if he feels sufficient interest, work up his own line of ancestry back to our common sire, and write the results in the blank pages which are added to the end of this

volume for that purpose. Such individual records will become valuable to our descendants in the course of time, just as the old family entries in our Bibles relating to our ancestors are valuable to us and prized as such.

A large branch of our family exists to-day in Ohio and Indiana. The interesting paper by Miss Anne P. Burkhams upon that branch of the family, which was read at the Bi-centennial meeting, has been since revised and enlarged by her for this volume. These western cousins have been holding a reunion each year, recently, at Mt. Nebo, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The next one is announced to be held at that place, October 7th, 1907.

We hope that this book may be the means of bringing these western cousins, as well as those elsewhere, in closer touch with their kinsmen, who have remained in the old home region of Henry Hayes in Pennsylvania.

To all these far-spread cousins, however distant, we send the hearty greeting of old Rip Van Winkle:—"May you all live long and prosper!"

STEPHEN C. HARRY,
Baltimore, Md.,

THOMAS H. WINDLE,
Coatesville, Pa.,

J. CARROLL HAYES,
West Chester, Pa.,
Committee.

West Chester, Pa., November, 1906.

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THE BI-CENTENNIAL GATHERING.

IN 1705 Henry Hayes, of the village of Fulwell, Oxfordshire, England, came with his family to Pennsylvania, and on September 3rd of that year made application to Penn's Commissioners of Property to take up land in the new province, a grant of which he had already received in England. To commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of this event, a meeting of his descendants was called for Saturday, September 2nd, 1905, to gather at the village of Unionville, Chester County, upon a portion of the tract which he took up and made his home. This tract lies in the midst of a beautiful, gently rolling country, rich in agricultural resources.

The place of the meeting was the Unionville High School building, secured through the courtesy of the School Board of East Marlborough township. It is located on a shaded knoll at the western end of the village, and was for many years known as the Unionville Academy, which many of the older persons present once attended. Here Bayard Taylor, the Chester County poet and traveler, received part of his education.

Preparations for an out-door meeting had been made, on the sloping lawn beneath the maples, in front of the building. Owing, however, to the rain which unfortunately soon commenced falling, the assemblage gathered into the capacious rooms of the school building, to which they were welcomed by a large fern-trimmed placard on the porch front bearing the device,

WELCOME
1705 HENRY HAYES 1905

Over two hundred descendants of Henry Hayes and those allied to the family by marriage gathered to com-

memorate the occasion. The attendance would have been much larger but for the threatening weather, as most of the old families of this part of the county are connected with the Hayeses.

The meeting was called for 11 A. M., and from that hour till about 1 P. M. a most enjoyable reunion of kinsfolk and friends took place; concluding with the forming of congenial groups about the capacious lunch baskets.

The inclement weather did not in the slightest degree dampen the enthusiasm and spirits of the newly acquainted kinsmen, who amply vindicated the old couplet,—

"It's sunshiny weather
When we are together."

Part of the time was spent in examining the various old deeds, marriage certificates, &c., and photographs of old places, which had been brought to the reunion and were displayed upon the walls at either side of the entrance hall. A list of these articles is as follows:—

(1) Large copy of Patent from William Penn to Henry Hayes, dated September 17th, 1718, for 1484 acres of land in Caln and Marlborough townships, Chester County.

(2) The original marriage certificates of William Hayes, oldest son of Henry, and those of his son Mordecai, the latter's son Mordecai, and the latter's son Jacob,—four generations in direct line. That of William Hayes is dated 11th month 19th, 1725-6, and bears the signature of Henry Hayes as one of the witnesses. (In possession of Wm. M. Hayes, West Chester, Pa.)*

(3) Several old deeds bearing acknowledgments taken before Henry Hayes as Justice of the Peace.

(4) Photographs of the site of the original Henry Hayes log house, in the northeast portion of the tract; of the old Thomas Hayes house and interior (still standing); of the old Drovers' Tavern on the original William Hayes

* See copy of this marriage certificate, page 81.

Tract; and of the old Mordecai Hayes house and interior in Newlin Township.

(5) Photograph of Henry Hayes's Will, also of the Inventory of his estate, and of the Executors' Account of its administration.

(6) Several early drafts of Marlborough Township and vicinity, showing original property lines. (Belonging to W. Marshall Swayne, Kennett Square, Pa.)

All present were requested to register upon prepared blanks their names, those of their parents, and other details. A list of these names is printed on page 82.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the clans were called to assemble in the wide second floor hall and the rooms opening from it, and the meeting was there called to order by William M. Hayes, Esq., with whom originated the idea of a Bicentennial reunion and who issued the preliminary call.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:—

President—William M. Hayes, Esq., of West Chester.

Vice-Presidents—Job Hayes, Unionville; Thomas Hayes Windle, Coatesville; James A. Hayes, Philadelphia; J. Borton Hayes, Moorestown, N. J.; Milton Jackson, Philadelphia, and Charles H. Ash, Coatesville.

Secretaries—Dr. Jane R. Baker, Embreeville; Mrs. Emma D. Embree, West Chester; Miss Sara H. Bailey, West Chester.

Treasurer—Samuel S. Thompson, West Marlborough.

President Hayes, on assuming the chair, cordially welcomed all present and thanked them for the honor of being called on to preside on so important an occasion.

Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt; Governor Pennypacker; Charles E. Pugh, Vice-President of the Penna. R. R.; Eli Hayes Chandler, Esq., of Atlantic City, and Prof. John G. Cope.

The following telegram was received bearing the greetings of the western cousins:—

"Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Sept. 2, 1905.

"Wm. M. Hayes, West Chester, Pa.

"We send greetings to our eastern cousins from the banks of the Ohio to the banks of the Brandywine.

"EZRA G. HAYES."

An historical sketch and partial genealogy of the family was read by a descendant, Miss Martha Brinton Thompson, of West Chester, followed by a tribute to Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the famous Arctic explorer, by his nephew, George Bailey, Jr., of Philadelphia; a poem, "Henry Hayes, Our English Sire," by Prof. John Russell Hayes, of Swarthmore College, and a paper on Captain Joseph Hayes and his descendants in Ohio and Indiana, written by Miss Anne P. Burkham, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and read by Miss Caroline T. Burkham, of New York. All of these productions will be found printed in full in the succeeding pages.

This was followed by addresses by Prof. Stephen C. Harry, of Baltimore, Md.; Milton Jackson, of Philadelphia; Thomas H. Windle, of Coatesville; James A. Hayes, of Philadelphia, and J. Carroll Hayes, Esq., of West Chester. These also will be found printed in the following pages.

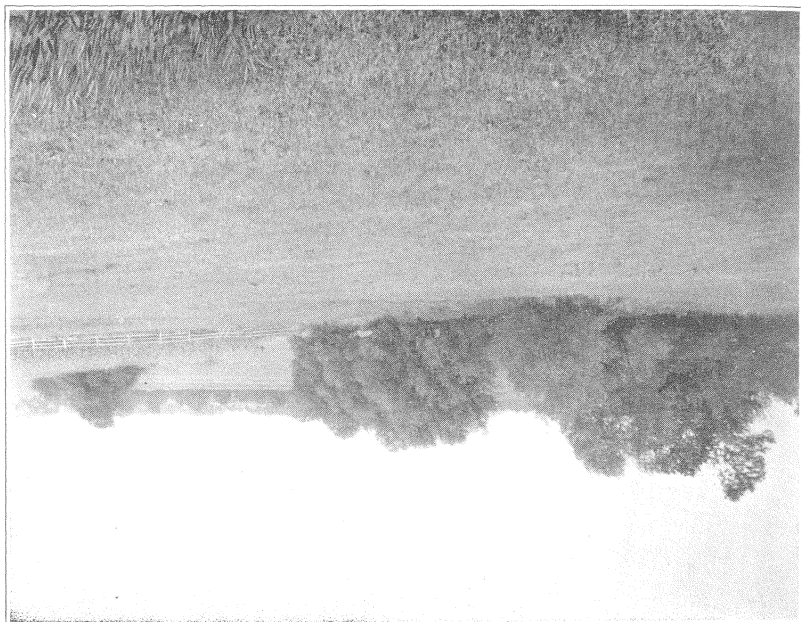
On motion a committee was then appointed, consisting of Stephen C. Harry, Thomas H. Windle and J. Carroll Hayes, to print the proceedings of the day, the family data that had been collected, and such other matter relating to the family as could be obtained.

The meeting then, upon motion, adjourned to meet a century hence.

At the conclusion of the exercises most of the kinsmen present assembled in front of the school building, and a photograph was taken of the group, which is reproduced as the frontispiece of this book.

All returned to their homes with a greatly increased interest in their common ancestor, in whom they had come to feel a just pride, and with the pleasurable feeling of having created many new ties of kindred and friendship, as well as having renewed many old ones.

View across old Henry Hayes Homestead Tract, looking towards Unionville.



HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By Miss Martha Brinton Thompson.

AT an early period in the history of Pennsylvania, while William Penn was Proprietor in Chief of the Province, and Queen Ann ruled in the British Empire, our ancestor, Henry Hayes, then of Fulwell, in the County of Oxon (Oxfordshire), England, arrived in America, and received in September of the same year, 1705, the first warrant for his large estate.

As we look back over the years and picture him as one prominent both in county and province, holding high offices of responsibility, we may well feel proud to be the descendants of such a man.

In the minutes of William Penn's Commissioners of Property, under date of 7 mo. 3d, 1705, we read as follows:

"The Proprietary, by Lease and Release, dated 11th and 12th 8ber (October) 1681, Granted To Richard Haunds, of Swanford, in the County of Oxon, husbandman, 1,000 acres of Land in this Province, to Hold, &c. The said Richard Haunds, by Indenture of Lease and Release, bearing date the 13 and 14 days of tober (December) 1700, Granted the said 1,000 acres of Land to Henry Hays, of Fullvell, in said County, Carpenter, to Hold, &c., (who) requests Warrant to Take up 500 acres and a Lott and Liberty Land Appurtenant to the Purchase aforesaid. The Lotts Lye on Schuylkill Side."

28th 11 mo. 1705: "Henry Hayes desiring a Convenient Lott to build On has Pitcht on a vacancy of 33 foot between 3d and 4th Streets on the South side, for which he resigns his 2 Lotts On Schuylkill side, belonging to Rich'd Hound's 1,000 acres, and pays £15 to the Prop'ry with all Other Charges, let his Pat. be dispatched without delay, he's given full Security." (The minutes omit to state on this date Henry Hayes received a warrant for the remainder of his 1000 acres.)

10th of 4th mo. 1713: "Henry Hayes of Chester County, desiring to purchase a Vacant Tract of Land lying between the Tract laid out to the old Society of Traders and Hilltown, on the North of Abiah

Taylor's Land, of which Isaac Taylor, by his Letter gives but a mean acco't, as being barren, &c. He agrees with the Secretary to give Twelve Pounds Ten shillings pr. Hundred, to be paid in Three months, and a Warrant is signed, dated the 22d Instant."

4 mo. 1718: "Signed a Patent to Henry Hayes, of the County of Chester, for 1,484 acres of Land in the Township of Caln and Marlborough, in the said County, 1,000 acres whereof is Richard Hand's Original Purchase, the other 484 acres he now pays £66, 13^s, 4^d, dated the 5th 9ber 1717." (Should be the 25th.)

The first warrant for survey of the land was as follows:
Pennsylvania SS.

By the Commissioners of Property.

At the request of Henry Hayes lately arrived in this Province That we would grant him to take up five hundred acres of land being one moiety of a thousand acres Originally Purchased of the Proprietor by Richard Hanns These are to Authorize and Require thee to survey to the said Henry Hayes the said quantity of five hundred acres of Land in the County of Chester where not already surveyed nor take up nor conceled nor seated by the Indians, And make Returns into the General Surveyor's Office at Philadelphia where this Warr't is to Remain and a Copy thereof to be deliv'd to thee certified by the Secretary. Given under our hands and Seal of the Province at Philadelphia the 3d day of September 1705.

To Isaac Taylor, Surveyor
of the County of Chester

Edw'd Shippen
Griffith Owen
James Logan

A true Copy
James Logan Secry."

The second warrant was similar in form and bore date 11th month 28th, 1705.

Under the first warrant Henry Hayes obtained a survey of 384 acres of land on the west branch of the Brandywine, just south of Coatesville, and described as being in Caln, but now in East Fallowfield Township. Part of this tract is still owned by one of Henry Hayes's descendants, H. Preston Baker. By the second warrant a tract of 600 acres was located in East Marlborough, including at its southeast corner the greater part of Unionville. Adjoining this to the northwest 500 acres were added by the last warrant, making 1100 in Marlborough and 384 in East Fallowfield, or 1484 in all as mentioned in the patent.

In right of the original purchase of Richard Hands he was entitled to a lot in the city of Philadelphia, but this being assigned to him near the Schuylkill he gave it up and purchased one of 33 feet front on the south side of Market Street, beginning at the distance of 184 feet from Third Street. He was also entitled to 20 acres, out of the 1000, as a pasture lot in the so-called "Liberties" or outskirts of the city. Under his first warrant a survey of 16 acres was made in what is now West Philadelphia; but this he conveyed, Dec. 3, 1708, to John Powell for £8.

One of the first public services to which he was called was to lay out a road from John Renthrow's, in London-grove, probably near the present Chatham, by way of Avondale and Kennett Square to the Anvil Tavern. This was located on the 14th of February, 1707. On Nov. 28, 1710, he was appointed supervisor of roads in Marlborough, but at that time roads were very few.

Henry Hayes was commissioned a justice of the Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, August 26, 1717, and continued by re-appointment at several times until his death. In that day there were about eighteen justices in commission at one time, and seldom more than half of them attended a particular session. In 1741 Gov. George Thomas informed his Council of a report, by letter from John Penn, "that the Court at Chester had set aside a man from the Jury for declining to take the affirmation, and insisting to be qualiefid as a Juror by Oath; and in which Letter Mr. Penn had strongly recommended to the Governor to appoint a Majority of such Magistrates in every County as would not scruple to take or at least to Administer an Oath, that equal and impartial justice might be done to all men." No evidence has been discovered to show that Henry Hayes was in membership with the religious Society of Friends, and it is not probable that he was opposed to administering oaths. Some of his children joined with Friends, being doubtless

enticed within the fold by persons of the opposite sex. He was elected a member of Assembly in the years 1715 and 1716, and again in 1728 and 1730, but of the political questions of that day or his attitude towards them, we are not informed.

Prior to the year 1729 Chester County occupied the southeastern part of the province of Pennsylvania, and was limited to the westward only by the extent of the settlements. The county seat was at Chester, on the Delaware, quite distant from many of the citizens. At a meeting of the Provincial Council, Feb. 6th, 1728-9:

"A Petition of the Inhabitants of the upper parts of Chester County was laid before the Board and read, setting forth, that by reason of their Great Distance from the County Town, where Courts are held, Offices are Kept, & Annual Elections made, they ly under very great Inconveniences, being Obliged in the Recovery of their just Debts, to travel near one hundred miles to obtain a Writ; that for Want of a Sufficient Number of Justices, Constables & other Officers, in those parts, no Care is taken of the high ways; Townships are not laid out, nor Bridges built where there is an apparent Necessity for them; & further that for Want of a Goal there several Vagabonds & other dissolute People harbour among them thinking themselves safe from Justice in so remote a Place; And therefore praying that a Division Line be made between the upper and lower part of the said County, & the upper part thereof Erected into a County, with all the immunities, Rights & Privileges which any other County of this Province does now Enjoy."

It was now fifty years since the arrival of William Penn and his division of the province into the three counties of Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks; the matter was of great importance and after some discussion it was referred to the following day for further consideration, at which time it was resolved:

"That, as well for the Reasons set forth in the said Petition, as the Security, Peace & good Order of the whole Government, there doth appear a real Necessity that a new County should be Erected, according to the Prayer of the said Petition; And Altho' the Power of Erecting Counties is wholly vested in the Proprietary, & therefore in the Governour, as his Lieutenant, yet, inasmuch, as this will require the Establishment of Courts of Judicature, with other Alterations, for which a due Provision will best be made by a Law, It may be con-

venient that the Governour should acquaint the House of Representatives now sitting, with the Application made to him, that the same may be carried on with & strengthened by the joint & unanimous Concurrence of the whole Legislature."

Feb. 20th: "The Governour informed the Board that pursuant to the Resolve of last Council he had acquainted the House of Representatives with his Intention to Erect the upper part of the County of Chester into a separate County, in which they had concurred, & desired that an equal Number of the Inhabitants of the Lower & Upper Part might run the Division Line: And therefore he was now to recommend to the Board to chuse fitt & well qualified Persons for that Service, & to consider of proper Directions for their Guidance therein: And after due Consideration thereof

"Tis ordered that Henry Hayes, Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Philip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards & John Musgrave, or the Major Part of them, calling to their Assistance John Taylor, the Surveyor of Chester County, meet at some convenient place near Octeraroe Creek or River, & cause a mark'd Line to be run from the most northerly or main Branch of the said Creek Northward, or to the East or West thereof, as it shall be found most convenient, to the next high Ridge of barren or uninhabited Hills that trend from thence to Schuylkill River, keeping as near as may be to the Ridge of the said Hills, and to proceed along the Ridge thereof, yet with as few Changes in the Course as their Situation will admitt, and fixing the same to the most conspicuous natural & durable Marks, that may be the least subject to Uncertainty or Variation: to be Bounded Southward by the Southern Bounds of the Province, & Eastwardly by the said Octeraroe Creek; and from thence the Northern Line to be by them run as aforesaid, to the said Hills, from thence the main northern or easterly Branch thereof above the Forks of the said River, to lie open to the Westward and Northward till further Order shall be given therein; And to make Report of their Proceedings to this Board."

On May 2d, 1729, a return was made to the above order, signed by all the commissioners except Samuel Nutt, representing that on the 17th of March they had located such a division line by course and distance; whereupon the report was confirmed and the name of Lancaster given to the new county. That Henry Hayes was the first named on this commission is evidence of his high standing in the community.

Pennsylvania was the most successful of the proprietary colonies, and rapidly became the richest and most thickly populated. The frame of government provided for a

Governor, a Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Proprietor, and a Council and Assembly to be elected by the freemen. The Council had the sole right of originating legislation. To it was given the execution of the laws, the establishment of courts of justice, the preservation of the peace, and the duty of upholding the constitution. The Assembly had the right to approve or reject bills, and to propose amendments to measures adopted by the Council.

The first surveys of land in Marlborough were made about 1701, along what is known as the "Street Road," and it is doubtful if any person had settled here prior to this date. The earliest tax list preserved is for the year 1715, at which time there were but twenty-six landowners assessed in the territory comprised in the two Townships of East and West Marlborough, and of these at least three were non-residents. Joseph Pennock was the largest taxpayer, and Henry Hayes came next. It may be safely assumed that very few of the settlers preceded Henry Hayes. At his coming this region was comparatively a wilderness, and if not all covered with woods was at least destitute of roads and bridges. Wheeled vehicles were almost unknown, and while a horseman might find his way in almost any direction, yet as people began to fence their fields to protect their crops, it became necessary to have legally established highways.

What is known as the "Street Road" was provided for by the original survey of the lands fronting thereon, it being William Penn's plan that each township should have a street running through the middle thereof, but in this case the road was not opened and clearly marked in all parts, and in later years this caused much dispute. On August 28, 1716, Henry Hayes and others were appointed to view and definitely locate a part to the eastward and westward of Londongrove Meeting, but James Treviller entered a complaint against this report, and a new jury

was appointed, who disagreed and left the matter unsettled for the time.

Henry Hayes and Rachel his wife executed deeds to their sons as follows: "To Richard, Sept. 2, 1729, for 177 acres: To William, Sept. 10, 1729, for 100 acres: To Joseph, same date, for 177 acres: To Thomas, May 15, 1732, for 177 acres 125 perches: To Stephen, Oct. 25, 1736, 177 acres: To James, September 3, 1735, the 384 acres in Fallowfield." They may have conveyed another portion to their remaining son, John, but the deed has not been found. Some land was sold to William Harper, and 177 acres remained in the homestead till the death of Henry Hayes.

Will of Henry Hayes.

The first day of Aprile in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and fourty five I Henry Hayes of East Marlborough in the County of Chester and Province of Pensilvania Husbandman Do Make Constitute and ordain This my Last will and Testament that is to Say: I Give dispose and bequeath as in forme and Manner folloing.

Imprimis. I give Vnto My son Joseph Hayes & my son James Hayes Whome I Likewise Constitute Make and Ordain My only and Sole Excetors of this My Last Will and Testament of all and Singular my Goods And Chattels Whatsoever that are or Shall bee found belonging or appertaining to Mee Except what Shall bee hear-after Excepted and Specefyed to bee Given.

Item. I Give to my Wife Isabella Two hundred pounds, to bee paid by my Exetors one year after My Deceas iff Shee Delivers that Paper too my Exeters which I signed to her before marriage and Do not take nor Convey away Nor Conscent to bee taken and Conveyed away any of the Household Goods Nor any other thing whatsoever belonging to mee without the Consent of my Exeters.

Item. I give to my son John Twenty pounds: I give to my son William one shilling. I give to my son Stephen ten pounds to be paid att any time when my Executors thinks proper. I give to My Daughter Mary one Shilling. I give to my Daughter Joanna one shilling and I also Give to my Executors five pounds apiece: And all the remaining part of my Rail and personal Estate after Just Debts and funerall Expences bee paid Except What is before Expresed too bee Given I Give to be Equally Divided between my Daughter Margaret & my Daughter Elizabeth: & my Daughter Anne & my Daughter Rachel and my Daughter Ruth and my Daughter Lydia and

I also Give to my Daughter Margaret Twenty Pounds More than Either of my Daughters above Mentioned and my Daughter Rachel have had Seventeen pounds Twelve shillings and six pence which I order to bee Deducted out of her share: & my Daughter Lidia have had fifty pounds which I order to bee Deducted out of her share: and I also order my personal and Real Estate to bee Sold by my Executors att any time after my Deceas: and the money of all my Personall and Real Estate to bee Immediately paid According to the Derection of this my Last Will and Testament. And I Do Impower my Executors to Defend my Estate by Law or otherways and the Cost to bee paid out of my Estate and further more I Do alow this and no other to bee my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Day and Year above Written.

HENRY HAYES (Seal)

Signed published Delivered and pronounced
by the afforesaid Henery Hayes to bee his Last Will and
Testament in the Presence of us the Subscribing
Witnesses Viz

Jonathan Jackson
George Carson.

The foregoing will, which was probably written by Jonathan Jackson, was duly proved by the witnesses on the 30th of December, 1745. An inventory of the estate was taken on the 5th of 11th Mo. (January), 1745-6, by Aaron Baker and William Harlan, and amounted to £726: 7s, including the plantation of 177 acres, valued at £250.

There is reason to believe that the last wife of Henry Hayes was comparatively a young woman. One Isabella Hayes, widow, purchased 208 acres of land in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, March 8, 1746-7. She married Andrew Caldwell, of Leacock, and by him had sons Andrew, Robert, Charles and John Caldwell. Andrew, the father, was a widower in Londongrove Township in 1760, married a second wife, Jane, and died in Lancaster County in 1768.

Ancestry of Henry Hayes.

Before taking up the subject of the posterity of Henry Hayes let us consider some evidence bearing on his an-

cestry. During his recent visit to England, some investigations were made by Gilbert Cope to this end, and while the result was not positively conclusive, there is a strong probability that the father and grandfather have been discovered.* The name is not very frequent in Oxfordshire, and only about a dozen wills of members of the family are to be found in the century and a half preceeding the emigration of our settler to Chester County. The substance of two of these is here given, with the remark that the search was by no means exhaustive:

Abstract of the Will of Henry Hayes (written Heis by an aman-uensis), of Epwell, in Oxon, taylor, dated 22d of May 1633:

To be buried in the church or churchyard of Swackliffe in the said county: To daughter Elizabeth Heis 40 shillings, to be paid on the 3d of May next; also a bedstead, a wooll bed, three sheetes, a bed healing, a towell, a pillow beare, a great kettle, a brasse pot, a brasse ffrying pan, Two pewter platters, a pewter Sawcer, a brasse Candle sticke, Table board, a Cubbord, an old which & two Coffers.

"I give and bequeath my whole Tenement with the appurtenances in Swackliffe aforesaid to my son Richard Heis & to his heires forever uppon this Condition that he his heires executors and administrators or some of them shall pay or cause to be payed to my aforesaide daughter ffive pounds of Current English money at my decease if my saide daughter be then lyving." Also to Richard my malt mill to remain in said Tenement.

Wife Isabell to have a home, &c.; also to be the residuary legatee and executrix.

God-daughter Margery Jefkins.

Overseers, my honest neighbours John Aulcox and Simon Skilman of Epwell. Witnesses. Philip Welles, Simon Skilman.

This will was proved at Chipping Norton, 1st of April, 1635. This inventory amounted to £31: 10: 8.

Will of Richard Hayes.

Memorandum that on or about ye twenty third day of June Anno Dni. one thousand six hundred seaventy six Richard Hayes of ffulwel in ye County of Oxon late dec'd being of sound memory and under-

*For confirmation of this theory see page 26.

standing and having an intencon to make his will and to dispose of his Estate did in ye presence & hearing of Wm. Paine make and declare his last will and Testament nuncupative or by word of mouth in manner and forme following viz't, hee gave and bequeathed to his two daughters three score pounds apiece and hee gave unto his son so much money as would take his liveing and stocke it And all ye rest of his Estate he gave and bequeathed unto his wife and nominated her sole Executrix of this his last will & Testament nuncupative. All w'ch words or the like in effect were uttered & declared in ye presence of ye aboves'd Wm. Paine who in witness hereof hath hereunto Subscribed his name. Sig. W. Guliel. Paine."

The probate of this will in abbreviated Latin, is dated 3d of July, 1676. A blank occurs where the widow's name should appear.

This is the only testator who is described as of Fulwell, and it is unfortunate that the writer of the will did not give the names of his wife and children. On the supposition that he was the son of Henry Hayes, of Epwell, he would probably name his son Henry. The will is not recorded.

"An Invintary of the goodes and Chattelles of Richard Hayes of fullwell husbandman deceased the 24 day of June 1676: Taken by Staven South Roger Boox and francis Ryman the forst of July 1676 in manner following:

Item his Wareing Apparell and mony in his purse.....	10	-	0	-	0
Item Linen.....	1	-	10	-	0
Item tow beades blanckets bouldsters and Coverlides.....	2	-	6	-	8
Item Tow bead steeds.....	1	-	0	-	0
Item Tow Chestes one Coofer.....	1	-	0	-	0
Item Bras and puter.....	1	-	13	-	4
Item one tabel frame and forme and tow chaires.....	0	-	13	-	4
Item one malt mill and one gardenor.....	1	-	3	-	4
Item Three drinck barreles and three Cowles one dow and one paille.....	1	-	1	-	6
Item Tow quarter of malte.....	2	-	0	-	0
Item Seven booshell of masling.....	0	-	14	-	0
Item barly in the barne one quarter.....	0	-	16	-	0
Item one Stacke of pease.....	1	-	3	-	4
Item one Stacke of hay.....	2	-	0	-	0
Item Harnis Carte and plow and harrowes.....	4	-	1	-	4
Item one Cow one yearling and tow weaneing Cafes.....	4	-	0	-	0
Item one pigg.....	1	-	0	-	0
Item Shipp and lames.....	13	-	0	-	0
Item fower Toodes of wooll.....	2	-	0	-	0

Item Croop one the groonde.....	15	-	0	-	0
Item Wood in the backside and other lumber about the house	3	-	1	-	6
Item Mony Lent out one bond in desperrat dettes.....	91	-	0	-	0

The whole Some is 160- 4 - 4

The handes of them that praised it
Steven South his S marke
Roger Box
ffrancis Ryman"

Descendants of Henry Hayes.

In the absence of the family record, the children of Henry Hayes cannot be given in the order of age. It is supposed that Rachel was the mother of all,* and there were at least sixteen of them.

1. Henry, died unmarried in 1717, and his brother Richard administered to his estate.

2. William, married 11 mo. 19, 1725-26, at London-grove Meeting, Jane James, born 9 mo. 28, 1707; daughter of George and Ann (Woodward) James, of Springfield. They settled on land given him by his father, but about 1764 appear to have removed to or near Wilmington, where Jane died, and he returned the following year. He died about the year 1783.

3. Richard, married Mary ———, and settled in West Marlborough, where he died in the winter of 1742-3. His widow married a second husband, ——— Welch.

4. Joseph married in 1724 Elizabeth Cloud, supposed daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Cloud, but her married life was brief. He was again married 8 mo. 26, 1727, at Bradford Meeting, to Jean Woodward, daughter of Richard Woodward, of Bradford. He settled on land given him by his father, where he died in 1748. His widow married in 1750 William Wickersham, of Newlin, whose first wife was Joseph's sister.

*Margaret was the mother of the older children. See page 26.

5. Thomas married 10 mo. 11, 1734, at Kennett Meeting, Mary Kirk, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, widow of Alphonsus Kirk, Jr., and daughter of Thomas and Mary Nichols. They settled on land given him by his father, in East Marlborough, where he died in the winter of 1738-9. His widow married Jonathan Jackson, Oct. 3, 1743, son of Thomas and Ann Jackson, of West Marlborough, and they had children Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Ann, Elizabeth and Ruth. Jonathan purchased the Henry Hayes homestead, his descendants intermarried with those of Henry Hayes, and are prominent among our citizens.

6. Stephen, married in 1734, Sarah Hope, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hope, of Kennett. They settled on a part of his father's land, here at Unionville, but conveyed this, April 15, 1743, to John Jackson, who was probably the first storekeeper at this place. Stephen died in Fallowfield in 1758.

7. James, married about 1736, Mary Cox, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cox, and settled in East Fallowfield, where he died in 1758. In 1764 his widow was assessed with 268 acres of land, 12 cattle, 3 horses and 8 sheep.

8. John, perhaps died unmarried. A person of this name was supervisor in 1750 and the next year filled the office of constable and overseer of the poor. In that day all citizens were expected to take their turns in these duties. About 1754 a John Hayes settled in Oxford Township and died there in 1766, leaving a widow, Margaret, and children, David, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Ann and Margaret. The village of Hayesville derives its name from this family.

9. Mary, perhaps married Robert Hannum, son of John Hannum, of Concord. Mary, wife of Robert Hannum, died Nov. 6, 1749, and he Feb. 26, 1759. In 1763 their daughter, Elizabeth, petitioned for a guardian, and Henry Hayes was appointed.

10. Joanna, doubtless married, but to whom is unknown.

11. Margaret, married Zachariah Butcher, son of Edmund Butcher, of Birmingham. He was a surveyor and died in East Nottingham, 1755, leaving children, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret (married ——— Collett), Susanna (married Samuel Passmore), Rachel (married Robert Oldham), Hannah, and Sarah (married ——— Day).

12. Elizabeth, married William Cloud, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Cloud, of Brandywine Hundred, where he died 1748, and she in February 1749-50. They had children, Henry, Jeremiah, Daniel, William, Mordecai, Joseph, Margaret, Elizabeth (married Robert Booth), and Mabel (married Lazarus Askew).

13. Anne, married Hugh Sidwell, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Sidwell, of West Nottingham. He died in 1740, and she married Robert Morgan, of the same place, who died in 1754. By the first she had nine children, as follows: Henry, born 1720, married Ellen Huff and Margaret Hagan; Richard, born 1723, married Anne Job; Hugh, born 1725, married Anne Haines; Abraham, born 1727, married Charity Harris; Isaac, born 1729, married Anna Brown; Jacob, born 1732; Ann, born 1734, married Jeremiah Sargeant; Joseph, born 1736, married Rachel Midcalf; Mary, born 1739. By her second husband she had daughters Sarah and Susanna Morgan.

14. Rachel, married 3 mo. 26, 1730, at Kennett Meeting, to William Wickersham, son of Thomas and Alice Wickersham, of East Marlborough, born 2 mo. 3, 1706; died in Newlin Township, 11 mo. 1788. He married 2dly Jane Hayes, widow of Joseph, and 3dly Elinor, widow of Abraham Parker, in 1764. By the first he had eight children: Rachel, m. Francis Fisher, 1753; Lydia, m. John Baily, 1753; Hannah, m. Joel Baily, 1757; Ruth, m. John Marsh, 1758; Abigail, m. Thomas Windle, 1765; William,

m. Elizabeth Pusey, 1764; Peter, m. Kezia Parker, 1773; Alice, m. Joseph Passmore, 1774.

15. Ruth, married, after her father's death, to ——— Heaney, as mentioned in the will of her brother, James Hayes.

16. Lydia, married 12 mo. 3, 1741, to Thomas Nichols, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, where she died 7 mo. 24, 1800. She had children, Isaac, Rachel, Mary, Dinah, Thomas, Eli, Henry, Amor, Judith and Daniel. Of these Judith married Jacob Bennett, of Birmingham, and Daniel married Dinah Wilson.

THIRD GENERATION.

Children of William (2) and Jane Hayes:

17. John, born 1726, died in West Marlborough, 1762, married, 1749, Hannah Kirk, step-daughter of his uncle, Thomas Hayes, and had children, David, William, Jesse, Abraham, Ann and Hannah.

18. David, born 1728, married in 1753, Ann Baily, daughter of Joel and Betty Baily, of West Marlborough. They had children, Phebe, Anna, David, Nathan, Hannah, Jacob and Joel. The most of this family removed to Virginia.

19. Sarah, born 1730, married in 1753, William Lamborn, of Londongrove, and had two children, Hannah, who married Job Packer, and Elizabeth, who died young.

20. William, born 1733, died young or unmarried.

21. Hannah, born 1736, married in 1756, Samuel Swayne, son of William and Elizabeth Swayne, of East Marlborough, and had eleven children, Jacob, Stephen, Joshua, David, Rachel, Samuel, Sarah, Hannah, William, Nathan and Lydia.

22. Mordecai, born 1738, died 1824, married in 1764, at Centre Meeting, Ann Greave, daughter of John and Jane Greave, of New Castle County. They settled on a



JACOB HAYES, of Newlin Twp., Chester Co.,
son of Mordecai, son of Mordecai, son of William,
son of Henry.

farm of 200 acres in Newlin Township and had children, Jane, Jacob, Eli, John, Jonathan and Mordecai. The last named was the father of Jacob and grandfather of William M. Hayes, of West Chester.

23. Thomas, born 1741, married in 1763, Ruth Jones, daughter of Evan and Sarah Jones, of East Bradford, and had children, Sarah, Rachel, Hannah and Thomas.

24. Joshua, twin with Thomas.

25. Abraham, born 1743, and 26. Rachel, born 1747, died unmarried.

Children of Richard (3) and Mary Hayes:

27. Henry, married in 1748, Ann Strode, daughter of John and Magdalen Strode, of West Marlborough. They removed to the east side of the Brandywine, at Chads Ford, and kept tavern for several years at the old Chads house, but in 1766 went to Wilmington, where Ann died. Henry married again, 1768, Ann Wood, of Darby, where he subsequently resided until his death, in 1786. He was probably the sheriff of that name, 1772-3. By his first wife he had children, Magdalen, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret and Henry. Of these Mary married her cousin, George Speakman.

28. Margaret, married in 1746, Jeremiah Starr, and a second time, in 1769, to John Jackson.

29. Mary, married in 1744, to Ebenezer Speakman, of Newlin, had children, George, m. Mary Hayes and Frances Wollerton; Joshua, m. Mary Wollerton and Ann Pyle; Jacob; Lydia, m. Richard Ladley; Mary, m. Joseph Baker; Margaret, m. Job Hayes.

30. George. 31. Jonathan. 32. Jesse.

Children of Joseph (4) and Jane Hayes:

33. Rachel, married in 1747, John Moore.

34. Isaac, married in 1750, at Londongrove Meeting, to Hannah Harlan, daughter of Ezekiel Harlan, of West

Marlborough. He died in East Marlborough, 1759, and his widow married John Buller in 1760. Isaac left children, Rachel (m. Joshua Peirce), Ruth (m. Robert Commons), and Lydia.

35. Henry, married first, about 1768, to Elizabeth Scott, and secondly, in 1773, to Jane Todd. He died in 1806 near Baltimore, Md., leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Emmor Baily.

36. Abigail, married in 1755, to Richard Woodward, of West Bradford.

37. Joseph, married at the Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, in 1753, to Joanna (or Hannah?) Passmore. He purchased 105 acres of his father's land in Newlin, 1756, and 128 acres more at a later date. Tradition says he raised a company, at his own expense, to serve in the Revolutionary War, and it is certain that he mortgaged both farms in 1776 and that the sheriff sold them in 1785, after which he and his family went to Ohio.* A son, Solomon, married Mary Craig, in 1776, and there were at least other children, Hannah, Joseph, Walter, Jacob, Ann and Phebe.

38. Caleb, married in 1756, to Mary Baily, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Baily, of West Marlborough. He bought and settled on 130 acres of land in Newlin, where he died in 1786. His children were Isaac, Anne, Caleb, Ellis, Ruth and Abigail, who all went to the westward except the first. Isaac, born 1762, died 1844, married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Walton, and resided in East Fallowfield. His children were Elizabeth, Israel, Rebecca, Mary, Benjamin, Sarah and Isaac. Of these Benjamin was the father of Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer.

39. Ruth married, at Swedes' Church, Wilmington, 1754, Joseph Pyle, son of William and Betty (Chads) Pyle,

*For account of this branch of the family see page 62.

of Birmingham. He died in East Marlborough about 1793, leaving nine children, Abner, Alice (wife of Eli Woodward), Betty (widow of Aaron Carrington), Ruth (wife of Elisha Baker), Mary, Jacob, Jane, Sarah and Joseph. He was possessed of a farm of 350 acres in East Marlborough and another of 192 acres in Newlin. Jacob was the grandfather of Abner Pyle, of West Chester, while his sister Jane became the wife of George Brinton, of the same town.

Children of Thomas (5) and Mary Hayes:

40. Samuel, married about 1760 Elizabeth Job, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Job, of Nottingham. He became the owner of the homestead of 177 acres in East Marlborough, by release from his sister. His children were Ann, Lydia, Job, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Jonathan, Ruth, Dinah, Nathan, Elizabeth and Jane. Of these Job purchased the homestead in 1792, and by his wife, Sarah Henry, had children, Thomas, who died in infancy; Nathan M. D., of Unionville, who died in 1819; Levi, who remained at the homestead, and Job, who died young.

41. Dinah, perhaps the same Dinah Hayes who married at the old Swedes' Church, 1768, Christopher Rich, of East Fallowfield.

Children of Stephen (6) and Sarah Hayes:

42. Stephen, removed to Wilmington where he died in 1830, aged 87. He married Betty Way, daughter of Jacob Way, of Kennett, about 1767.

43. John, married in 1765, Rachel Hall, and resided in Wilmington, where he was sometime cashier of the Bank of Delaware. He had at least three children, Stephen, Samuel and Rachel.

Children of James (7) and Mary Hayes:

44. Henry, probably died unmarried.
45. Nathan, died in West Marlborough about 1823, having no children but a considerable estate, which he devised to his nephews and nieces.
46. Sarah, married 5 mo.' 30, 1759, Aaron Baker, of West Marlborough, son of Aaron and Mary Baker, of that place. They had twelve children, Hannah, James, Elisha (married Ruth Pyle), Nathan, Aaron, Levi, Joshua, Rachel, Mary, Samuel, Sarah and John.
47. Rachel, married 1763, John Jones, son of Evan and Sarah Jones, of East Bradford, and had children. Eva, Mary, James and Sarah.
48. Hannah, married in 1765, James Clark, born 1740, son of John and Hannah (Cooper) Clark. They had children, Mary, Sarah, James, Abishai, Thomas, Hayes, Lydia, Rachel, Elizabeth and Hannah.
49. Lydia, married in 1773, Isaac Stroud, from Wiltshire, England, and removed to Philadelphia.



Fulwell, Oxfordshire, Home of Henry Hayes.

OUR ENGLISH ANCESTORS AND A VISIT TO THEIR HOMES.

By J. Carroll Hayes.

*"Love thou thy land with love far-brought
From out the storied past."—Tennyson.*

BEING a member of the committee appointed at the Bi-centennial Reunion to publish the proceedings and to obtain such additional information relating to the family as could be secured, I took advantage of a trip to England the past summer to visit the ancient homes of our common ancestors and to search the records there for facts concerning them. It proved a most interesting and enjoyable quest.

The ancient parish registers furnished a considerable part of the information obtained. These are kept by the rectors of each parish, dating back generally to about 1550, and they record baptisms, marriages and burials. These registers are mostly very difficult to decipher, being written in a crabbed medieval hand and are brown and faded with age. The records of the wills are in most cases preserved at Somerset House, London.

Before describing the homes of our English forefathers, let me first briefly summarize the results of my genealogical searches. In this interesting labor I was materially aided by an Anglican Vicar, Rev. Richard Ussher, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, who is an enthusiastic antiquarian.

We already knew, as appears by the Historical Sketch, that our common ancestor, Henry Hayes, came to Ameri-

ca about 1705 from Fullvell, or Fulwell, in the County of Oxon (Oxfordshire), and that he was a carpenter. We also had, through Gilbert Cope, the West Chester genealogist, records of the wills of Richard Hayes, of Fulwell, and of Henry Hayes, of Epwell, also in Oxfordshire, whom he conjectured to be the father and grandfather, respectively, of Henry Hayes, the immigrant. (See Historical Sketch, page 15.)

The information that we now secured from the old parish registers proved the correctness of this supposition, and furnished us a number of dates and facts relating to these early forefathers of ours.

The register of Spelsbury parish, of which Fulwell forms a part, records the baptism on May 23, 1667, of "Henery ye son of Richard Hayes of Fulwell." His first wife's name was Margaret, as appears from the entry of the baptism of their first two (twin) children, and not Rachel, as had been supposed; and the former was probably the mother of at least the six children born in England.

The same register records the baptisms of these six children,—

Mary and Margaret (twins), baptized July 17, 1692.

Elizabeth, baptized February 11, 1693-4.

William, baptized October 22, 1696.

Joseph, baptized November 19, 1698.

John, baptized June 1, 1700.

It therefore appears that Henry Hayes brought these six small children with him to the new land of his adoption, all of whom afterwards married and left posterity. It is interesting for us, their distant descendants, to picture this early family group leaving their home-land,—like the Greek colonists of old,—and making the long and perilous voyage across the stormy North Atlantic in one of the slow sailing vessels of those days. Here was the little nucleus of a family that was to number close to

twenty thousand in the two centuries to come. Our ancestor must have been a man of considerable force of character and independence of spirit, to have attempted such a migration, with so large a family of little ones, into a frontier land full of hardships and dangers.

Henry Hayes's father, as appears above, was Richard Hayes, of Fulwell, (whose will appears on page 15.) The inventory of the personal property left by him is also there reproduced, and shows him to have been a "husbandman," or farmer.

Richard Hayes's will was nuncupative, viz: one given by word of mouth in the extremity of his last illness, and subsequently committed to writing by the witness. It was made June 23, 1676; his death took place the next day, and he was buried the day following. His body probably lies in the church yard at Spelsbury, inasmuch as it is the register of that church that records his burial.

The will refers to a son and two daughters, without naming them. The parish register supplies these omissions, mentioning the baptism of his son Henry on May 23, 1667, as already mentioned, and of a daughter Mary, on February 4, 1670, and recording also the marriage of Joane Hayes, who was probably the other daughter, to Henry Trindar, on May 21, 1685.

Going back still another generation, Richard Hayes was a son of Henry Hayes, of Epwell, as appears by the latter's will (given on page 15.) The elder Henry, as appears by this will, was a tailor and left a widow Isabell and two children, Elizabeth and Richard. The will is dated May 22, 1633, and the Epwell register contains the entry of his burial on December 9, 1634. It also records the burial of his former wife, Joane, on December 5, 1614, and the baptism of a daughter, Mary, June 7, 1606, and her burial August 24th of the same year.

By his will Henry Hayes, the elder, directs that he be buried "in the church or churchyard of Swacklieffe"

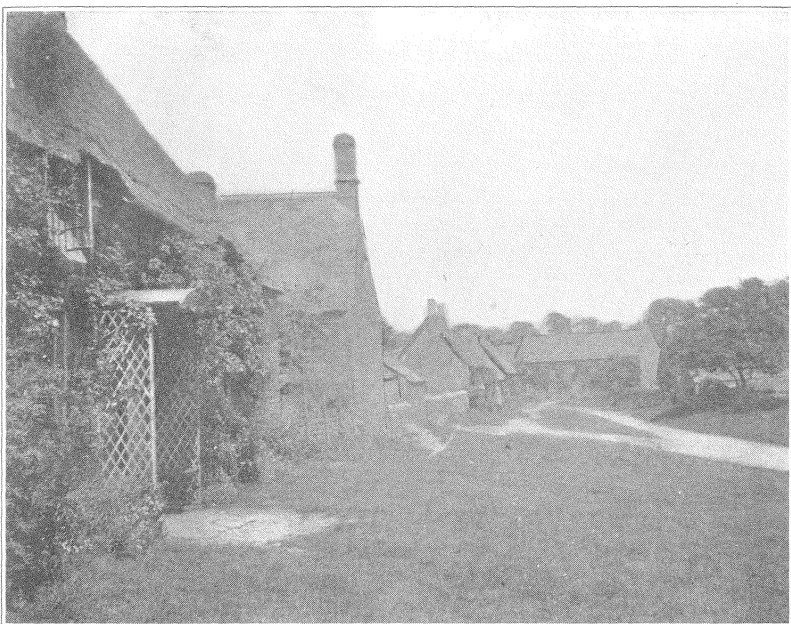
(Swalcliff), of which the nearby church at Epwell was a chapelry or subordinate church. It is probable, however, that he was actually buried at Epwell, it being the Epwell register that records the fact. It appears that he owned a tenement or property, in Swalcliffe, which he willed to his son Richard, as also his "malt mill, to remain in said tenement."

It would seem that this elder Henry Hayes was held in considerable esteem, in his community, as he filled the office of Church Warden of Epwell. In this capacity he signed, in the parish register, a document relating to affairs of the church, in 1605.

His name is spelled variously in different places, a common occurrence in those early days. In his will it is written Heis, and in the parish register mostly Hay, in some cases Harry Hay.

In my further search in the line of our ancestry I was now at a loss how to proceed, as the records failed to give any clue to earlier Hayeses in Oxfordshire with whom I could connect our line. Finding in the indexes, however, the names Henry Hayes and Richard Hayes occurring in the adjoining districts of Worcestershire and southern Warwickshire, I visited the Probate Office connected with the cathedral at Worcester, and there found the wills and inventories of these and other early Hayeses, though nothing appeared that would furnish a definite connecting link between our line and them. It was interesting, however, to decipher, with the aid of an expert, these old faded wills written by bearers of our name, in the days before the Reformation, when all were devout Catholics. In many of these wills were bequests to the church or the priest, and directions for the saying of masses for the benefit of the writers' souls.

I had now gone as far back in our family line as the immediate sources seemed to permit. It may be, however, that more might be discovered by a complete search



Epwell, Oxfordshire, Home of Henry Hayes, Sr.

of all the possible clues known to the professional genealogist, such as the bishops' transcripts, the records of chancery suits, and other numerous sources mentioned in J. Henry Lea's work, "Genealogical Research in England, &c.," (Edition of 1906).

As already mentioned, genealogists tell us that the same name was spelled variously in those early times, and also that the singular and plural forms were often interchangeable, as Hay and Hayes. As an illustration of this, one of these early Hayeses wrote himself in his will "De la Haye, alias Hayes." This form "De la Haye" is, of course, French in character, and would suggest a Norman origin for the family. In a book which I found in my searches, by R. A. Hay, on the Genealogy of the Hayes of Tweeddale, page 3, is given a list of those bearing this name De la Haye who came to England from Normandy about the time of the Conqueror. Whether our line goes back to this aristocratic origin is of course pure conjecture; but it is interesting to speculate upon, at least.

THE HOMES OF OUR ANCESTORS.

Having now delved into the mists of obscurity, in the way of old records, as far as I was able, let me describe briefly the homes of these far ancestors of ours and the surroundings of their daily lives.

My pilgrimage to these ancestral villages in old Oxfordshire was to me what a visit to the old Hayes region in Chester County would be to the Hayes descendants in the west. It was a return to "the old home," a reverent pilgrimage to scenes and haunts made sacred to us by the lives of those of our own flesh and blood, by their toils, their loves, their joys and their sorrows. Hawthorne has called England "Our Old Home," and to us who are of English descent, the mother land is all that that intimate

name signifies, for we are one with her people in blood, in religion, in language, in literature and in political ideals. When the American traveller is on the Continent he feels like a stranger in a strange land, but when he comes to good "homey" England he feels he is indeed at home,—among people who think and feel and speak very much as he does himself.

While exploring the Hayes region, which covers the northwest portion of Oxfordshire, I made the quaint old town of Banbury my centre,—Banbury famous for its old cross which we all knew of as children, and took many a ride to on our parents' knees. It was and is still noted also for its great horse and sheep fairs, and was probably the market town of the elder Hayeses, and often visited by them. Here I lodged in a quaint old building once a part of a bishop's palace, which helped me to get into the spirit of antiquity.

At Banbury I secured a bicycle and started westward on my seven-mile ride to Epwell, over a fine macadamized road, such as you see everywhere in England. At Wroxton, a picturesque village, about half way on my journey, I met several persons by the name of Hayes, with whom I had interesting conversations on the subject of the family; but they had no old papers or Bible records, and could give me no serviceable information.

Only at Wroxton and at Stratford-on-Avon did I find any persons bearing our name, although at Epwell my informant remembered a Hayes who had married a Hopkins, of whom there are several in that village. At Fulwell also there are people by the name of Trendar, a family into which one of Richard Hayes's daughters probably married, as we have already seen.

My ride to Epwell lay between green hedge rows through a beautiful, rich, pastoral region, growing more and more rolling, till at Epwell I was among the summits of the famed Cotteswold Hills. This range forms the

main watershed of central England, dividing the waters of the Severn and Avon from those of the Thames and Cherwell. From the summit above Epwell I enjoyed a splendid breadth of view, across green rolling Oxfordshire, to the east, towards the dreaming college towers of ancient Oxford, and to the west across the fertile, low-lying Warwickshire almost to Shakespeare's Stratford,—a land fair as a dream. This beautiful range of hills constitutes the line between these two historic shires; it marks the limit of an important geological formation, and was the borderland between the ancient kingdoms of Mercia on the west and Wessex on the east and south. Close by was fought the Battle of Edge Hill that opened the great Civil War, in 1642.

The upland reaches of these hills are made up (and much more so in Henry Hayes's day) of sheep-downs, or great stretches of open upland pastures, on which graze numberless flocks of the famed Cotteswold sheep. One of these fine flocks I had seen, driven by one of the Wroxton Hayeses.

In a pretty valley beneath the summits of these historic hills nestles the little old-world village of Epwell, home of the elder Henry Hayes, the earliest ancestor of whom we know certainly. Its main street has wide stretches of green turf on either side, bordered by quaint thatch-roofed cottages, each with its casement windows, its array of bright flowers, and its rose bushes and vines climbing over the door-ways and up almost to the thatch.

The only evidence of life about the ancient sleepy place was an old woman stepping from her door to a neighbor's, evidently for a little gossip of the "Cranford" flavor. The village is far from the railroads, and the modern currents of trade and travel have long ago left it to one side, stranded among the hills. From the look of age apparent in all the houses, one might guess that the place had altered little if at all since the days of Henry

Hayes. It seemed to be peacefully sleeping away the years in an old-world dream.

I had no means of identifying the house where our ancestor lived, but when I came to the little church on the upper edge of the village I was on certain ground. I knew I was now at a spot closely connected with his life and with his higher aspirations, for, being a warden of this church, here was his place of worship, and here he must have spent many a devoted hour in the care and oversight of the little building and its surrounding church-yard. In this silent enclosure, too, he must have been buried, though a careful search among the graves of the "forefathers of the hamlet" failed to reveal any stones bearing our ancestor's name. There were but few dating back of 1700. This little house of worship, like nearly all English parish churches, is low and spreading, and has a square solid tower crowned with Norman battlements. These structures are always picturesque, and they form a characteristic feature of England's beautiful rural scenery.

Epwell is but fourteen miles distant from Stratford-on-Avon, and it is interesting to speculate on the probability of our ancestor having seen Shakespeare there in the great dramatist's later days. Shakespeare died but eighteen years before our forefather.

From Epwell I turned southward, over the rolling uplands, some two or three miles to Swalcliffe. Here Henry Hayes owned a property which he willed to his son Richard. Continuing on southward I passed in sight of the village of Swerford, the home of Richard Haunds, from whom Henry Hayes, the immigrant, purchased the larger part of his property in America, in 1700.

Several miles farther to the south, across broad low ridges, I came to Enstone, near which is Fulwell, the home of Richard Hayes and his son Henry, the immigrant. To Enstone these ancestors of ours doubtless often came to the village church or market.



Epwell Church, of which Henry Hayes, Sr., was a Church Warden.

Enstone has a distinct air of decayed gentility. It is on the high-road from Oxford to Stratford, and in the old coaching days was a point of some importance. Moreover it was once in fashion as a sort of watering-place. But, as in so many cases, the coming of the railroads changed the course of trade and of fashion, and this once gay resort fell into a long slow process of decline. Pathetic stories might be told of many such an ancient "deserted village" of old-world England.

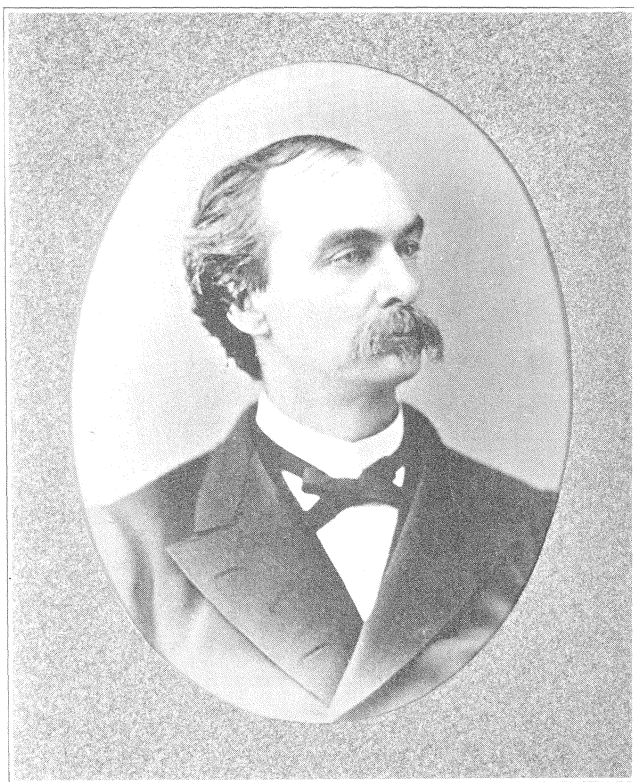
Here and in several of these other old villages I dropped into the ancient inns where the country folk congregate, for I wished to hear their rustic gossip and broad pronounciation. Here they sit long over their ale, in the old high-backed settles about the table or beside the fireplace. With these primitive rustic folk two hundred years makes little change, and their manner of speech must be much the same as it was when Henry Hayes bade his kinsmen and neighbors farewell for a foreign land.

Fulwell is only a half mile south of Enstone, and is a mere hamlet of a half-dozen houses. All but one (the farm house) are of the picturesque thatch-roofed variety already described. Henry James speaks of such cottages as "smothered in thatch." The village is approached by roads lined with shade, and along one of these, beneath the great elms, I sat enjoying the view of the hamlet and the fields from which the sweet scents of the hay harvest were wafted, and tried to picture the life of our far ancestor amid these beautiful surroundings. I compared these scenes of comfort and of fine cultivation with the wildness of the untrodden woods which he was to face when he took up his great estate in far Pennsylvania, and thought of the courage and resolution that must have animated his pioneer spirit in making the change. And yet the name that Henry Hayes made for himself in Penn's new province far more than justified all the sacrifice and hardship.

I had now made my pilgrimage to all the spots known to be connected with our English ancestors, except Spelsbury, which I afterwards visited, as being the place of burial of Richard Hayes.

My searches were now finished. I had taken pictures of most of the scenes visited, some of which are here reproduced, forming a pleasant record of the trip. My travels gave me somewhat of the zeal of Scott's old "Antiquary," and a feeling of kinship with those who spend their lives delving into the secrets of antiquity.

Should any of our Hayes cousins visit England, I advise them by all means to leave the highways of the travelled routes for the byways of this primitive region of our ancestors in Oxfordshire, and enjoy a day or two in the heart of old-world England amid the memories of our forefathers.



DR. ISAAC I. HAYES, the Arctic Explorer.

DR. ISAAC I. HAYES.

By George Bailey, Jr.

IF DR. ISAAC I. HAYES were alive to-day he would doubtless be here to address you himself, for I am sure he would be greatly interested in this gathering of the clan. As that cannot be, I wish that one of his own generation, who had known and followed his career from boyhood on, might have done it in his behalf; but some of these are gone and others are too modest to assume the task, and so it has fallen to my lot to perform, imperfectly though it may be, this labor of love.

It is now nearly 24 years since he died and I was then but a boy, but his appearance and manner are as fresh in mind as though he were still here with us.

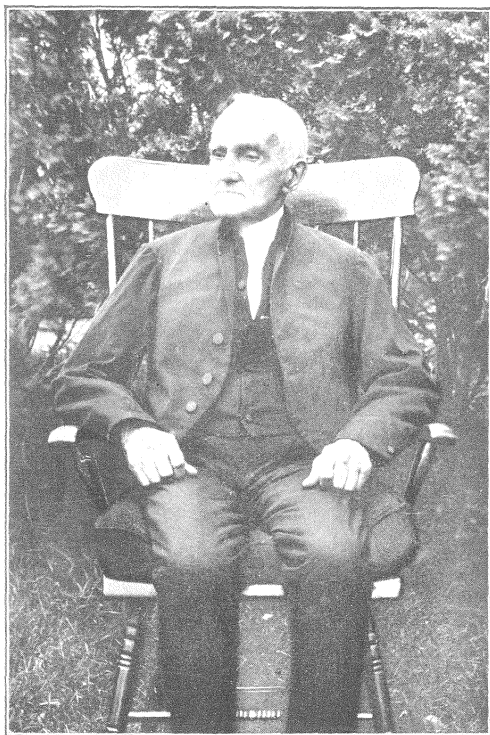
Some older heads might question the wisdom of Arctic Explorations, with the great expense and danger attending them. What good would it do anyhow to find a North-West passage or an open Polar Sea, or even to attain the pole itself. They might feel that one who possessed such unusual abilities might devote them to more practical uses with assured success to himself and greater benefit to others, but the interest of scientific men generally in these expeditions and the value they have placed upon their discoveries, not only in the knowledge gained of the geography of these countries but their general scientific observations in these parts, have proved their value. Mankind has always eventually profited from the investigations of those who possessed the genius and courage to venture into the great unknown, either in this world or the world of thought.

To his nephews and nieces Dr. Hayes was always the hero of the family; an atmosphere of romance surrounded him to us. He was not like other men. Had he not as a young physician of twenty-one gone as surgeon to the frozen north? Had he not appeared before learned societies and enlisted their support and finally conducted an expedition of his own, and penetrating to a point at that time farther north than any of his predecessors, planted the American flag on the icy shores of Grinnell Land? Had not the value of his work been recognized by scientists at home and abroad? Had he not written the most fascinating books of travel and adventure, and was he not still the same genial, generous, affectionate, unspoiled uncle whose visits, though usually short and far between, were such a delight to young and old?

I remember the most fascinating boats that he carved for us out of blocks of wood, equipping them with masts and sails, that we launched upon the pond in our home grounds; and even more fascinating was it to listen to the stories of his travels, illustrated for us by sketches with pencil or pen, of icebergs and Eskimos, of dogs and sledges.

Hence my endeavor to present to you not only a recital of what he accomplished in the forty-nine years of his life, but to acquaint you with his unique and charming personality, that you may know what manner of man he was who did these things. He was descended from Joseph, the third son of Henry Hayes, whose settlement in Chester County two hundred years ago we commemorate today, and he was the son of the late Benjamin and Ann (Borton) Hayes, of West Chester.

At the time of his birth, March 5th, 1832, his parents resided upon a farm in West Fallowfield township. Little did they think that their boy, bright and lively though he was, should one day develop into a physician, an explorer, a lecturer, an author, a legislator, indeed entirely



BENJAMIN HAYES, of West Chester, Father
of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes.

break away from the habits and traditions of a conservative Quaker community. He grew to be a healthy, happy, lively boy, full of fun and energy, fond of reading, and especially of books of travel and adventure, a natural leader in boyish games and pranks, but always affectionate, generous, thoughtful of others rather than himself. He was naturally of an inventive turn of mind, handy with tools, a trait that served him well in the Arctic region, where much needed things were often not at hand and where the crude materials that were, must be adapted to his uses. Though performing the various duties required of a boy on a farm, he found leisure time, often in the evenings, to make various things for his own and the family use, among the most ambitious of which was a small ox-cart for a pair of young oxen that he and his brother had trained, and a sleigh. These he completed himself, except the tires on the cart and the shoes for the runners of the sleigh, both of which his father, pleased with his work, was glad to have the blacksmith put on for him. Sometimes he would induce his elder sister to bring her work to the shop, she sewing in the comfortable seat provided for her, while he worked and talked, until, the hour growing late, they would hear the parental admonition to retire. He attended the public district school until nearly thirteen years old, when he with his brother were sent to West Grove to a school kept by Thomas Harvey, and about a year afterward to the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, where he remained for two years, subsequently returning for a term as assistant teacher. Whilst at Westtown his intellectual ability was especially noted, not only in the studies prescribed at that time, but in the natural history and literary societies that were then and have ever since been a feature of that school. So marked were his talents, that though only eighteen, he was desired by some as a teacher in the school, but this arrangement being frustrated for a time, his thoughts turned in

another direction, and it is doubtful if his active mind and restless progressive spirit could have long remained content as a member of the school faculty. Yet, like many another leader of men, he did teach for a time in a school in West Marlborough. He was advised by a neighbor on his way to school the first morning, to take a hickory stick with him or he would be carried out, but his knowledge of and sympathy with boyish natures gained control of the school without the use of the rod. Desirous of entering one of the great professions, he chose the law, for which his talents peculiarly fitted him, but deferred to his father's preference and decided to study medicine; and to this end commenced his studies under the direction of Dr. Samuel Harry, the family physician, an old personal friend. He soon, however, left Chester County for Philadelphia, to enter the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. His preceptor says of him at this time,—“At school where I knew him well, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where I knew him better, being for a term his preceptor, I knew him to be a conscientious, earnest student, determined to succeed in the profession which he had chosen, by his untiring application fitting himself in a superior manner for it; and being a shining mark he was chosen by Dr. Kane as one of his assistants. From this time his career is well known among his associates. I trust his memory will be cherished long in the future, for he was a representative American in the fullest sense of the term, and did much to advance the prestige of the North American Union.” He graduated in medicine in April, 1853, and opened an office on South 10th street, but soon received notice of the acceptance by Dr. Kane of his application to act as surgeon of the second Grinnell Expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin. There was short time for preparation and a hurried visit home; and in May of the same year he sailed from New York in the brig *Advance*. The whole ship's company

numbered but nineteen men, including the commander, of whom one alone survives to-day, Mr. Amos Bonsall, who addressed the Chester County Historical Society in West Chester last spring, on the presentation to it of a portrait of Dr. Hayes.

After a tempestuous voyage the vessel reached Rensselaer Bay, latitude $78^{\circ} 40'$, where the brig was frozen in and they were forced to winter. Various parties were sent out to explore the shores of Greenland, discovering the great Humboldt Glacier and the Mer de Glace or great ice cap of North Greenland, but lack of food soon forced them to turn back. One of these parties, under Dr. Hayes's command, crossed over to the west shore of the channel and discovered Grinnell Land, reaching a point two hundred miles north of previous expeditions to that side; and planting a little flag on the top of Cape Frazer, latitude $79^{\circ} 42'$, turned south and connected their surveys with those of English explorers at the mouth of Kennedy Channel. Open water was seen to the north by this expedition, but it was impossible to get the brig through the ice that had now drifted down and prevented them going south again. They were therefore obliged to spend another winter in the ice, for which they were ill-prepared either with food or fuel. An attempt by a portion of the party to reach Greenland's most northern settlement at Upernavick, by boat, is given in Dr. Hayes's first book, "An Arctic Boat Journey," a thrilling narrative of hardships and exposure. The attempt proved futile, for they were forced to return, Dr. Hayes with a badly frozen foot that resulted in the loss of a portion of his toes. The following spring the brig was abandoned and they reached New York October 12th, 1855.

Dr. Hayes was now convinced of the existence of an open polar sea, and felt sure that, profiting by former experience and with a proper food supply to prevent that scourge of the former voyage, scurvy, he could reach the

open sea and possibly cross it to the pole. He presented his views to various scientific societies, among them the American Geographical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of Baltimore; the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Science, of Philadelphia; the Academy of Arts and Science, of Boston; the Boston Society of Natural History, and the New York Lyceum of Natural History, all of whom approved of the undertaking and gave their aid and encouragement as well. Commendation of his plan was also received from the geographical societies of London and Paris. Dr. Hayes had in the meantime given courses of lectures over the country, especially a course given at the instance of Professor Joseph Henry at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. With the proceeds of these lectures, the support and friendship of Professor Bache, the learned and efficient chief of the United States Coast Survey, and the subscriptions secured by the various scientific societies, sufficient funds had been collected to enable him to fit out the schooner "United States," in which he sailed with fourteen men from Boston, July 9th, 1860. He had hoped to take a steamer also, which would have been better able to penetrate the ice, but the expense was so great and so many things were needed to provide for the voyage, the necessary stores and scientific apparatus, that he deemed it inadvisable to wait longer. The story of this expedition is told in his second book, the "Open Polar Sea." He immediately established an understanding with his men that resulted in their perfect unity and co-operation throughout the voyage. The season was already late, and though they entered Smith Sound, they were driven back and obliged to go into winter quarters in latitude $79^{\circ} 18'$. They named the harbor Port Foulke, in honor of Wm. Parker Foulke, a personal friend of the Doctor's, and a firm supporter of the expedition. The winter was spent in scien-

tific investigation, exploration of the glacial system, and preparations for the next season; and on April 4th he set out on a sledge and boat journey across and up the sound. The highest point reached by him on the journey was latitude $81^{\circ} 35'$, beyond which open water was seen. This point he called Cape Lieber, and the bay below it he named in honor of Lady Franklin. Beyond he could see far in the distance bold headlands, but the rotten ice made it necessary for him to return with his sledge. He hoped to have made another attempt to get the schooner through the ice, but found her condition unsafe for such an attempt, and was forced to turn back in the hope of making a further effort at another time, having gained, as he says, many important advantages for the future. Not the least among these was the fact that he had brought his party through without sickness, thus proving, as he said, that the Arctic winter of itself breeds neither scurvy nor discontent. At Upernavick he had the first news from the States, and terrible news it was, of the Civil War. At Halifax the news was confirmed, with particulars of the firing on Fort Sumter and the Battle of Bull Run. When he reached Boston the city was shrouded in gloom, for many of her sons had already fallen in their country's cause, and he at once made up his mind that his duty lay at present not in prosecution of his explorations, as he so greatly desired, but in the service of his country. At daybreak the mists of the early morning seemed to add to the city's gloom. He reached Washington Street and bought a paper from a passing newsboy. It recorded the account of Balls Bluff battle. Saddened he returned to the vessel, a conflict going on in his mind. His own words will best describe his feeling,—“The terrible reality was now for the first time presented to my imagination. The land which I had left in the happy enjoyment of peace was already drenched with blood. A great convulsion had come to scatter the

landmarks of the national union, and the country which I had known could be the same no more. Mingled with these reflections were thoughts of my own career. To abandon my pursuits, to give up a project in which I had expended so much time and means, to have nipped in the bud, as it were, a work upon which I had set my heart and to which I had given the early years of my manhood, to sacrifice all the hopes and all the ambitions which had encouraged me through toil and danger, with the promise of fame to follow the successful completion of a great object, to abandon an enterprise in which I had aspired to win for myself an honorable place among men who illustrated their country's history and shed luster upon their country's flag,—were thoughts which first seriously crossed my mind while returning on board, carrying in my hand the bloody record of Balls Bluff. In the face of the startling intelligence which had crowded upon me since reaching Halifax and which had now culminated; in the face of the duty which every man owes in his own person to his country when his country is in peril, I could not hesitate. Before I reached my cabin, while our friends were yet in ignorance of our presence in the bay, I had resolved to postpone the execution of the task with which I had charged myself; and I closed as well the cruise as the project, by writing a letter to the President, asking for immediate employment in the public service, and offering my schooner to the government for a gunboat."

He received the appointment as surgeon in charge of the Satterlee Military Hospital in West Philadelphia, with title of Major and brevet Colonel. This hospital was built and commanded by him until the close of the war and was at that time the largest military hospital in the world, accommodating at times over 5000 soldiers, and treating in all during the war 50,000 to 60,000 patients. The hospital was especially noted for its discipline and hygiene. The Sisters of Charity, whose services were se-

cured as nurses, bore testimony likewise to Dr. Hayes's fatherly care for their comfort and convenience, as well as the exaction of efficient service. At the close of the war Dr. Hayes went to New York, and in 1867 published "The Open Polar Sea," receiving gold medals from the Geographical Societies of London and Paris. In 1869 he sailed in the steamer "Panther" with the Artist William Bradford, of Boston, exploring the south coasts of Greenland and taking numerous photographs. He made a special study at this time of the Greenland glacial system, and of the history of the country from the earliest accounts in the Iceland Sagas. The results of this trip, with many beautiful descriptions of Arctic scenery and interesting accounts of life and character in Greenland, are told in his "Land of Desolation," published in 1872. He also published a story for children, told in a charming, simple style, called "Cast Away in the Cold," and wrote for various periodicals, among them *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Youth's Companion*, and *St. Nicholas*. In 1874 he attended the Iceland Millennial Celebration, and corresponded for the *New York Herald*. In the same company was another illustrious Chester Countian, Bayard Taylor, who corresponded for the *New York Tribune*, and many others.

In 1876 he was elected to the New York Assembly from the 7th District of New York City. He commanded immediate recognition by his talents, and advocated and saw carried through the following measures,—a free canal policy, the organization of a state survey, and, against vigorous opposition, provided for a tunnel beneath the Hudson River. He was elected for six successive terms. He died suddenly in December, 1881, of heart affection, brought on, the physicians thought, by his exposure and hardships endured in the Arctic regions. Though only forty-nine, his life had been a full and illustrious one. He had never spared himself, and doubtless his habits when

engaged upon some special work, of ignoring the physical demands for food and rest, were the cause of early death, as much as the hardships of his polar experiences. Suffice it to say that with him personal comfort and pleasure were subordinated to the advancement of the world's knowledge or the country's welfare, and though ambitious to win fame for himself, it was upon the basis of lasting benefits to be conferred upon his fellow men; and no mercenary motive ever entered into his calculation. He left no fortune behind him, but he has left a name honored by his country and a memory revered by his friends.



Approach to Fulwell, Oxfordshire, Home of Henry Hayes.

HENRY HAYES, OUR ENGLISH SIRE.

By John Russell Hayes.

Two hundred years have rolled away
And mingled with the countless span,
Two centuries since our English sire
Founded in this new world our clan.

What fortitude was his, what faith,
What trust in the all-friendly God
Who led him o'er the trackless sea
To this remote and virgin sod,

Far from his own dear English fields,
Beyond the utmost western foam,
Amid these Chester County hills
To fix and found his new-world home!

The pleasant vales of Oxfordshire
Lovely with all their storied charms,
The green-marg'd Thames slow winding down
Amid the peaceful ancient farms;

The meadows and the hedge-rows green,
The orchard and the flowery garth,
The ancient church and ivied walls
That sheltered his ancestral hearth,—

How far, how fair seemed those lost scenes
When in this new world strange and wild
He thought upon his English home
Dear from the days he was a child!

And yet how happy were his dreams
Had it been given him to see
How this new land would bless his sons
Through all the golden years to be!

God grant some vision yet was his
To dream of these our happy days
When we revere with filial love
Our sire, our founder—Henry Hayes.

Through all our clan, in weal or woe,
Forever may they cherished be—
The fortitude, the faith that drew
Our English sire across the sea.

These dear home meadows, these old roads,
These tranquil fields of clover sweet,
These well-loved woods, these grey old barns,
These acres rich with golden wheat,—

Our fathers loved them one and all;
They lived and died on this dear land;
Ancestral feelings stir the heart
As on this sacred soil we stand.

May never son or daughter here
Forget these acres of our birth,
Nor fail to love with loyal zeal
Our portion of the fruitful earth.

May we, his far-descended heirs,
Be worthy his ancestral gift
Of friendliness and kindly cheer
And simple honesty and thrift.

May we uphold inviolate
The glory of his patriot fame,
True children of his honored blood
And faithful to his cherished name!

ADDRESS BY STEPHEN C. HARRY.

IT is with a feeling of reverence that I stand to-day upon this ground sacred to the memory of our common ancestor. It is truthfully said that he who has lived an honorable life has built his own monument. Henry Hayes left a monument which must grow in the admiration of him who studies it, not a pillar of granite doomed to yield to the ravages of time, but the living and ever-widening influence of noble deeds, exalted character and a worthy posterity.

Of the history of his first years in America we at this time know very little. It is, however, certain that the struggles and privations incident to the gaining of a foothold in a new country did not weaken his determination to succeed or dwarf his ability to achieve. His breadth of education, strength of character, keen sense of justice, and loyalty to the colonies, were soon recognized and appreciated. In less than two years after his arrival, in the capacity of district surveyor, he had surveyed and located the road already referred to by our historian, which in its course united Kennett Square to its thrifty neighbor, the village of Avondale. A few years later we find him an earnest and untiring worker as a member of Assembly. Next a Justice of the Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, a member of many important committees representing the early settlers in those dismal days of the ante-revolutionary period, and identified with every movement which added to the stability and prosperity of his community. We may well say his life was a force felt in the moulding of our great country.

Of his posterity it is most gratifying to be able to say

that it has in no sense detracted from the honor which was his. Among his descendants history points to those who in the sphere of politics had honest convictions and stood by them; to those in the professions who placed public weal above personal success; to those in science, who stood alone in their field of labor, and, quite equal to all these, to a sturdiness of character transmitted from generation to generation to which we may point with just pride.

Of his descendants there was one of whom I must speak—one humble, beautiful life which is of especial interest to me and to those of you who are lineal descendants of the Harry branch of this great family. Sarah Hayes was a great-granddaughter of him whose memory we are here to honor and to perpetuate. In the year 1790 she was married to Stephen Harry, my great-grandfather, and I tell you to-day that I am glad that it was a Stephen Harry who was able to meet the requirements of the Hayes standard. It is noted that on the day of their marriage, her husband gave expression to his regrets that he was not able to have her join him in life with the same comforts to which she had been accustomed. His wife mildly reproved him by replying,—“Hast thou not two hands, a healthy body and a sound mind, all that God bestows upon any man?” This exemplifies the sturdiness of the Hayes character to which I have referred, and undoubtedly touched the pride of her husband and strengthened his determination to make the best of his resources. The courage of such a wife must have been a potent factor in making their married life the happy and successful one it was.

Now kindly permit me to say a few words concerning this meeting. My kinsmen, we give too little attention to the study of our family history, and I fear we underestimate the value of such an occasion as this. We cannot meet here to-day without being the better for it. Every

reunion of this character will strengthen the bond of relationship which has bound us together, increase our own self-respect, and our respect for each other. It will bring us to a realization of what our ancestors have entrusted to our keeping, and make us more keenly conscious of our responsibilities to those who will follow us. Such occasions make us better men and women,—indeed better citizens. In general we cannot all be specialists in the same line, but in this line we can. Let us each one resolve to-day to become an authority on the history of our family tree. It will be to our personal gain to do so.

There is with us to-day one to whom we owe an expression of gratitude. It is to our highly esteemed Chairman, Wm. M. Hayes, Esq., to whose deep and unselfish interest in the Hayes clan this grand event is due.

I am extremely thankful that it is my birthright privilege to be with you to-day, and I hope and trust that this is but one of many similar occasions at which it will be our privilege to meet again.

ADDRESS BY MILTON JACKSON.

MY father, Job Hayes Jackson, late of West Grove, Chester County, was the youngest of the thirteen children of Thomas and Mary Hayes Jackson. These were all born upon the portion of the Henry Hayes farm situated immediately north of the Unionville High School. It is recorded that two of my Jackson ancestors, Jonathan and Thomas, married two of my Hayes ancestors, each named Mary. And so it came to pass that the Henry Hayes farm was divided, and the portion occupied since, to the present day, was deeded to my ancestor, Thomas Jackson, who had previously for a short time since his immigration resided in New Garden.

Thomas Jackson removed to New Garden from Mount Mellick, Ireland, where he had married Ann Man, by Friends' ceremony. His home in England was upon the Jackson homestead, "Kiln Bank," in Seathwaite, Lancashire, upon the river Duddon, not so far from Ulverston and the home of George Fox and the ruins of Furness Abbey. Kiln Bank is at present owned and occupied by Mathew Allason Jackson Dickinson, Esq., a barrister, and his interesting family. The poet Wordsworth has left a number of verses in connection with views and stories of the Duddon. Records preserved by the vicars of the neighboring churches, Seathwaite and Ulpha, show the births, marriages and deaths of many of the Jackson name, and as well of other names with which we here are familiar.

In this vicinity, but a little further down the valley, lies the scene of much of the preaching of George Fox, under protection of the Fells of Swarthmoor Hall. The locality

is easily accessible, being a portion of England's Lake District. Its natural beauty, its placid lakes, its rugged hills, its historic associations, all merit the consideration of the American tourist. Many gathered here to-day at this family reunion may see upon the tombstones in the graveyards there the familiar names that show where our ancestors lie buried.

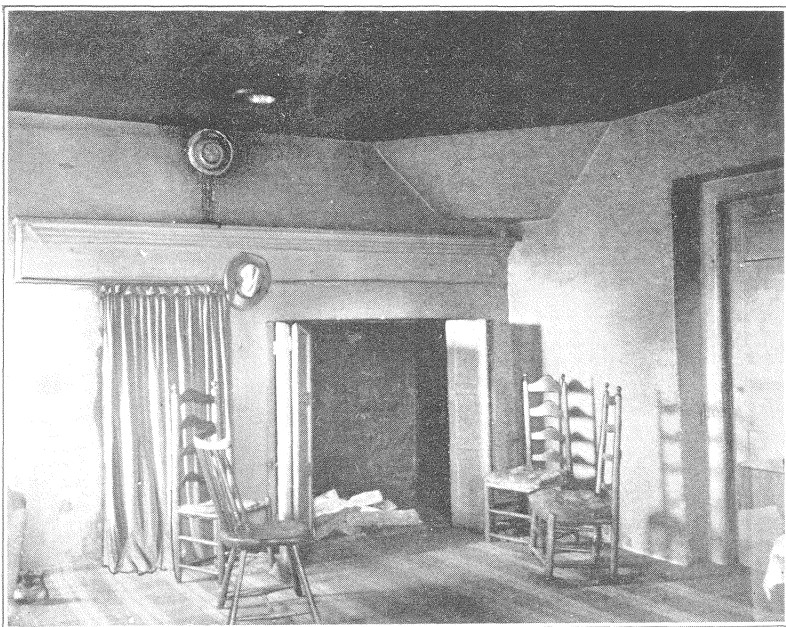
ADDRESS BY THOMAS HAYES WINDLE.

WHEN I attempt to speak to an audience, I am always reminded of the story of the young man at his wife's funeral. When told there was a shortage of conveyances and that he would have to ride with his mother-in-law, his reply was, he could do it if he had to, but he thought it would mar very much the pleasure of the occasion. If I should say anything on this occasion in speaking of my relatives, the Hayeses, that may mar your feelings, I hope you will pardon me.

I am a direct descendant of Henry Hayes on my mother's side. My branch of the family, as I remember them, and my memory runs back at least three score and ten years, is that they were a remarkable and in some respects a very peculiar people. They were remarkable for robust constitutions, physical strength, and great longevity. My grandfather (Thomas the 2nd) had thirteen children. The first died in infancy; none of the remaining twelve died under the age of fifty; and several lived beyond eighty years; and what I have said of this family's physical conditions will apply equally to all the preceding generations. Therefore, if any constitutional weaknesses have become the lot of any of the Hayeses of the present day or their descendants, it cannot be charged with any degree of fairness to our forefathers.

They were peculiar because they said or did things not common to other people; but these sayings and doings showed an aptness and wit, with sometimes a moral, that could generally be approved. I will relate some of the peculiarities as I remember them:

Seth, a son of Thomas the 2nd, and an uncle of mine,



Kitchen of old Thomas Hayes House, near Unionville. (See page 59)

courted a young woman; and on the day appointed for their marriage, drove up in front of the residence of his intended, in what was called a gig; and as she came forth properly attired for the occasion, she discovered she had forgotten her gloves, and as she turned to go into the house for them, she remarked,—“If I thought we would get along no better than my sister and her husband, I would not take this step to-day.” Seth replied, “Now is a very good time to think about it,” turned the gig around and drove home, and neither of them was ever married.

Esther, a sister of Seth, was relating something on one occasion that had been told her, when her daughter Susan suggested to her that that was a secret. Her reply was, if people have secrets they had better keep them to themselves, for she was not going to be burdened with secrets. On another occasion she was deploring the fact of people becoming angered and not speaking to each other. She pronounced it wrong and sinful, and said she would speak to the Devil if she met him. Her daughter asked her what she would say to him. She replied,—“I would say,—‘Satan, get thee behind me.’”

Our ancestors were very strong mentally. So far as I know or have been able to learn, insanity or mental weakness was unknown amongst them. The early Hayeses were not bald-headed, but had full heads of hair and remarkably good teeth, and these are further evidences of their good physical constitutions. The Hayeses generally were a prolific people and carried out the Roosevelt idea of large families. Henry, the immigrant, had sixteen children; Samuel, a grandson, had thirteen, and Thomas the 2nd, a great-grandson, had thirteen. The latter was my grandfather.

Another fact of interest is that one branch of the Hayeses is connected with the family of the great English novelist, Daniel Defoe, author of “Robinson Crusoe.” My ancestor, Samuel Hayes, a son of Thomas and grand-

son of Henry, married Elizabeth Job. Her mother, also named Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Job, of Cecil County, Md., was a sister of Defoe. This will be especially interesting to the descendants of this Samuel and Elizabeth Hayes, many of whom are here to-day, the Harry's, Ash's, Doan's, Windle's and others.

ADDRESS BY JAMES A. HAYES.

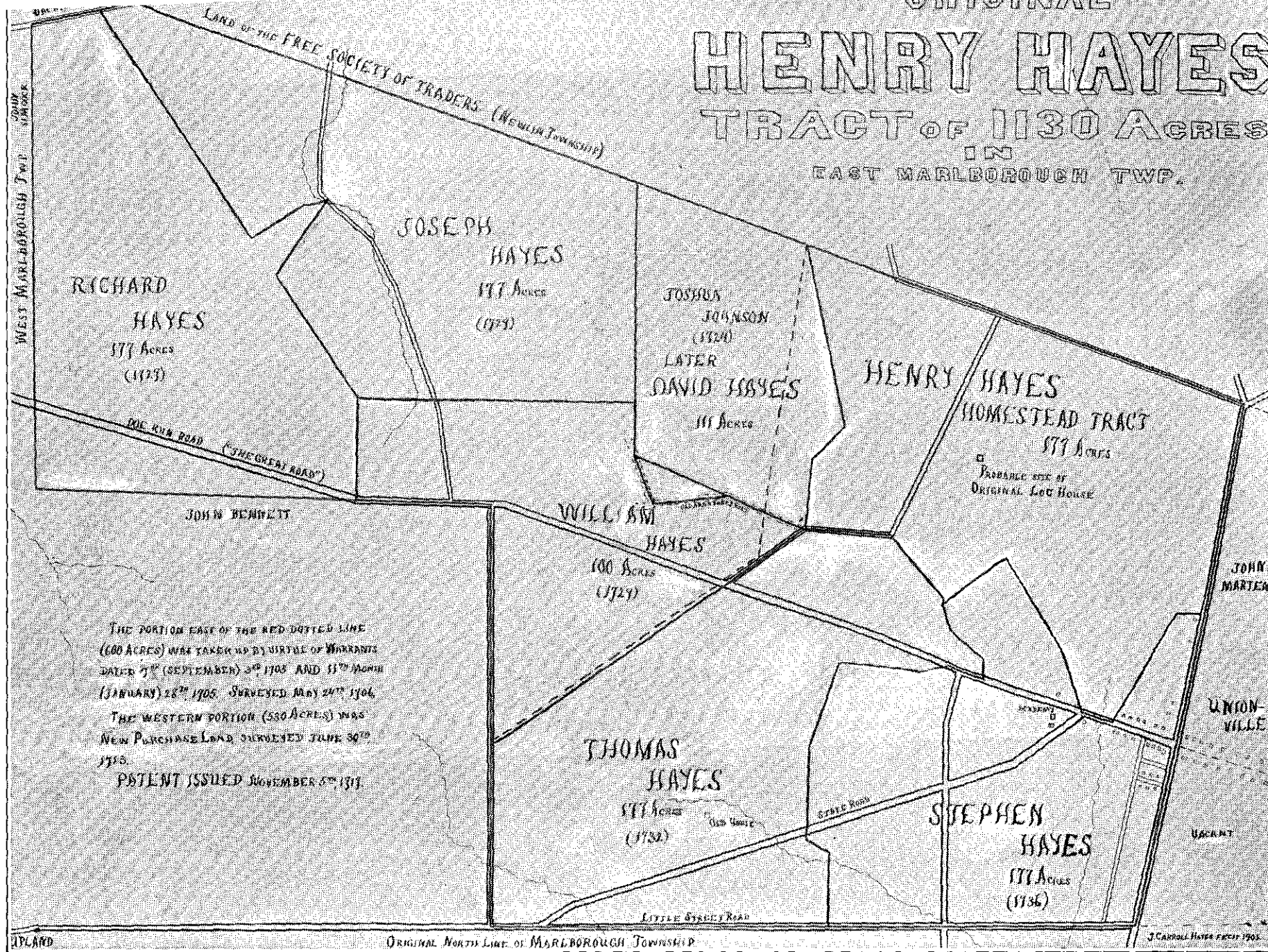
MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It affords me unusual pleasure to meet so many relatives and kin-folk for the first time, and upon this happy occasion, the reunion of the Hayes family in memory of and to do honor to our worthy ancestor, Henry Hayes. I have been greatly instructed at what I have heard. The reports, reaching so far back and coming step by step with such regularity and without any missing link, leave no doubt of our inheritance, and we cannot but feel proud and grateful that we are the sons of such an honored sire. To trace an ancestry where that dreaded of all diseases, insanity, is eliminated and wholly unknown, and where the strength of mind, body and estate is beyond the average family to enjoy, we are not ashamed to have the record brought in detail down to the border line of the living members. Beyond that it is never safe to go.

I have brought with me a relic of the branch of the Hayes family to which I belong, an heirloom in the shape of a silver pitcher which bears the date of 1810 and the name of John Hayes, Esq., who was cashier of the Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, and who was presented with this pitcher by the stockholders of the bank as an evidence of their regard for him and appreciation of his services. John Hayes was my great-grandfather, who married Rachael Hall, a Quaker preacher. His son Stephen was my grandfather, who was the owner of Elk Forge, in Cecil County, Maryland, up to the time of his early death. My father, George Hayes, moved from Cecil County to Harford County, Md., where he married my mother, Mar-

garet Silver. He was a teacher, and for some time Judge of the Orphans' Court of Harford County. He died some years ago in his eighty-seventh year.

Permit me to say in conclusion, this is the first family reunion I have ever attended, and I feel grateful to the energetic projectors for the opportunity they have afforded me. I did not expect to make an address and thought I would merely introduce the silver pitcher, but I find the pitcher has been the means of introducing me.

ORIGINAL HENRY HAYES TRACT OF 1130 ACRES IN EAST MARLBOROUGH TWP.



THE OLD HAYES TRACT.

Address by J. Carroll Hayes.

WHILE working over the old deeds and records connected with our ancestors, it occurred to me that a detailed draft of the Henry Hayes tract, upon which we are now gathered, would be of interest to his descendants here to-day. I accordingly prepared such a draft from old deeds and other sources, for your inspection.

As you will see, the land which our ancestor took up in the virgin forest lay between the original north line of Marlborough Township and the land of the Free Society of Traders, which latter was afterwards purchased by Nathaniel Newlin and erected into Newlin Township. In some of the early records the Hayes tract is described as being in Bensalem Township, but no such township was ever organized, and the lines of Marlborough Township were afterwards extended to include this wedge-shaped district. When Marlborough Township was later divided, the Hayes tract fell into East Marlborough.

The first or eastern portion of the tract taken up by our ancestor contained 600 acres, and was surveyed to him May 24th, 1706, by virtue of a warrant dated January 28th, 1705-6. The second portion of 530 acres adjoined the other upon the west, and was surveyed June 30th, 1713. The dividing line, as will be seen, ran in a broken line nearly northeast.

It is interesting to observe how evenly Henry Hayes divided this great tract among his sons. With a single exception the deeds from him and his wife Rachel to the

various sons call for 177 acres each, he himself retaining the same quantity for his own homestead. William, Joseph and Richard received their lands in 1729, Thomas in 1732, and Stephen in 1736. A tract of 111 acres in the northern part had previously, in 1724, been conveyed to Joshua Johnson, later coming into the ownership of David Hayes, and now belonging to Lydia and Ann Jackson.

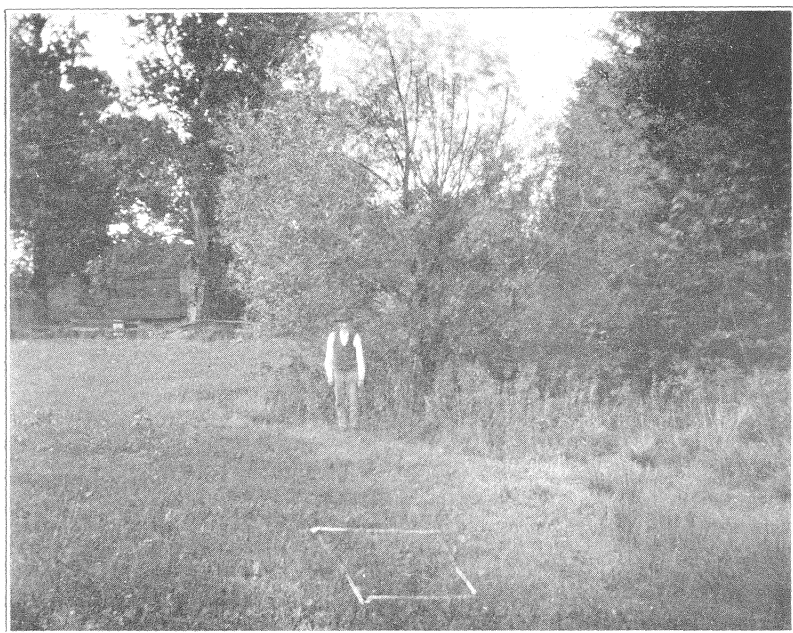
Upon the extreme eastern edge of the Henry Hayes tract the village of Unionville gradually grew up. Less than half a mile north of the village was the homestead of our common ancestor.

From Unionville running northwest is the old Doe Run road, or the "Great Road" as it is described in some of the early deeds. It is wide and straight, running with almost the directness of a Roman road, as is the wont of many of our older highways, and it divided the Henry Hayes tract almost exactly into half. A short distance north of it are traces of what was perhaps a still older road, now disused, that curved to the south as it approached Unionville. Some of the old deeds mention it as a boundary of several of the farm tracts.

In preparation for this meeting, my brother, John Russell Hayes, and I made an antiquarian tour through this original Henry Hayes tract, visiting the old houses, interviewing their owners, and searching among the early deeds and other papers in the old musty garrets. It was a quest full of interesting experiences.

The most important of our discoveries was the site of the original loghouse of Henry Hayes, the immigrant. As already seen, the part of the original 1130 acre tract which he retained for himself and owned till his death, was the portion lying in the northeast corner, containing 177 acres. It was on this tract, therefore, that we expected to find the original home of our ancestor.

This homestead was, after his death, bought by Jonathan Jackson, whose descendants intermarried with



Probable Site of old Henry Hayes Log House, near Unionville, (with present owner, Henry Jackson.)

those of Henry Hayes, and part of it has remained in the Jackson family ever since.

We were rewarded by learning from Henry Jackson, the present owner, that some years ago, in plowing, decayed logs had been discovered in a field just below his house, evidently the remains of an old log cabin. The site is close to a spring (as houses were generally located in those days) at the head of the little stream that flows down through Unionville. Our informant told us, moreover, of a tradition in his family that the old Hayes house was upon this farm. There can be little doubt, then, that here was the primitive home which our pioneer ancestor built for himself in the wilds of the frontier, and where he reared the family that was to number so many and to spread so far in the days to come. It was indeed an interesting spot at which to linger with such thoughts and memories to kindle the imagination.

The only part of the original 1130 acre tract that has remained in the Hayes name was the portion given by Henry to his son Thomas. Its present owner is Job Hayes, and the old stone house which he occupies, a half mile west of Unionville, was probably built by Thomas Hayes. It is doubtless the oldest building now standing upon the original Hayes tract, and contains the huge fire-places and the oak-timbered garret of the days of our forefathers.

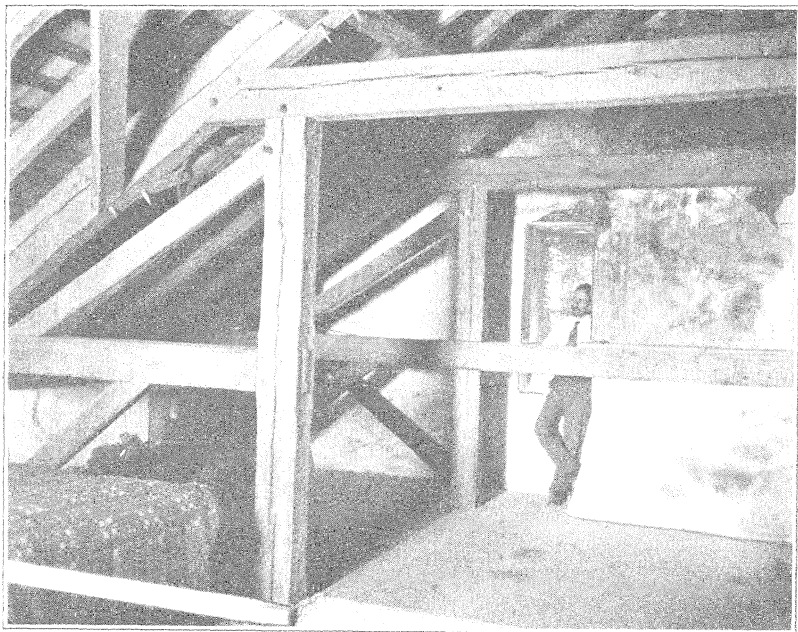
Probably the earliest traditions handed down in the Hayes family relate to Samuel, a son of this Thomas Hayes. He was a man of unusual dimensions, and incidents are related among his descendants, that would indicate an appetite of corresponding size. It is told how he would go to the spring, upon occasion, and drink an entire crock of cream; and upon being called to account by the housewife, would admit the soft impeachment, pleading that he did it "to nourish his body." It is also told that he would eat enough before attending the Court

at Chester, some twenty-five miles distant, to which he journeyed afoot, to sustain him until his return home.

A great-grandson of this Samuel Hayes, Henry H. Hayes, of West Chester, a man now of eighty-seven years, remembers as a boy seeing his aged ancestor heaving logs with a crow-bar into the great kitchen fire-place, and also greasing his boots and setting them on the fence to dry. He remembers, too, how methodically he would undress, folding up each article of clothing and piling them on a chair, topping all off with his hat. It is interesting and rather remarkable that there should be anyone living who can personally remember a grandson of the original Henry Hayes.

Another interesting incident of a personal nature that is recorded, relates to Stephen Hayes, son of Henry, and to his kinsman Thomas Jackson. By the Minutes of New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends of 12th Month 22nd, 1734-5, the Meeting was informed "yt Thomas Jackson Junr. went a Long with Stephen Hayes when he went and gott married by ye priest."

Among the oldest heirlooms, probably, in the family, are an ancestral clock and desk, which have remained during five generations at the old Mordecai Hayes homestead, in Newlin Township, where my family and I have our summer home. These articles were willed by this Mordecai Hayes to his son Mordecai, and by him to his son Jacob, who was my grandfather, and by him bequeathed to me. The clock is of the tall "grandfather" variety and has but one hand, the hour hand. The sections between the hour marks are accordingly divided into halves and quarters, instead of into fifths, for minutes, as in modern clocks. In those more leisurely days of old minutes evidently were taken little account of. An expert on old clocks has declared that this one was probably made in England, and it is stated in works on the subject that this single-hand type was the earliest of the



Garret of old Thomas Haves House, near Unionville.

tall clocks, the first ones being made in the time of Charles II. It is possible, therefore, that this one was brought from England by Henry Hayes himself.

The tract which our pioneer ancestor took up in the New World lies on a broad ridge forming a watershed between the waters of the Red Clay Creek, and those of the Brandywine Creek, famed for its beauty and its historic associations. This highland region forms part of the backbone of central Chester County. From this ancient upland home of the family we see, as we look back in time, the sons and descendants of the original settler going down and spreading in many different directions, planting new homes and rearing families of their own, till their numbers have mounted to a score of thousands, scattered through a dozen States. Is it not an interesting and an impressive picture to contemplate? On its own small scale it might be likened to the great migration and dispersal of the Aryan race from their primitive highland home in southwestern Asia. If a true history could be written of this lesser migration of our kindred, what a fascination it would have for us now!

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HAYES AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Miss Anne P. Burkham.

IN the beautiful and fertile valley of the Miami, not far from the banks of the Ohio River, across which the calm Kentucky hills stand sentinel, is the secluded little family burying ground, long since disused, and known as the "Pioneer Burying Ground." In this beautiful and quiet spot, where the wild rose runs riot, and the flaming yellow of the wild lily gleams through the dense shade of the interlacing trees, lie the bodies of Captain Joseph Hayes and Joanna Passmore Hayes, his wife; their son, Lieut. Solomon Hayes and Mary Craig Hayes, his wife; and other sons and daughters, the pioneer members of the Hayes family in the West, who over a century ago left the cultivated and peaceful fields of Pennsylvania, to cast their lot with the great and then unknown West, a country of whose fertility wonderful tales were told, but which yet loomed vague and full of dread, for the red man had not been wholly driven out and still made his terrible presence felt.

Captain Joseph Hayes was the fourth son of Joseph Hayes and Jean Woodward* (who were married August

*Richard Woodward (grandfather of Jean Woodward) was of English descent, was settled in Chester County, Penna., in 1687. Was born about 1636, died in 1706. His wife's first name was Jane.
(Genealogy of the Woodward Family.)

He was no doubt the Richard Woodward who married Jane Petty, September 10th, 1674. (See Register Charter House Chapel, England.)

26th, 1727). He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1732, and according to the record of the Old Swedes' Church, in Wilmington, Delaware, was married Aug. 12th, 1753, to Joanna (sometimes spelt Hannah) Passmore† (born Feb. 11th, 1733).

Of Capt. Joseph Hayes's early life we have few details. He spent his youth and early manhood in Chester County. On July 2nd, 1756, he purchased from his brother Isaac 106 acres on the Brandywine River, in Newlin Township, a part of the 400 acres which had belonged to their father. Later he purchased 128 more acres and was taxable until after the Revolution. In 1779 he was assessed with 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle and 10 sheep. He was a member of the London Grove Meeting House (a branch of the New Garden Monthly Meeting), but we fear not a very good one, as his fiery temper and independent nature seem to have brought him into trouble more than once with those peace-loving people. On Aug. 1, 1754, we find complaint was brought against him because of his marriage by a priest or minister, but later he produced an acknowledgment to the Monthly Meeting, which was accepted, and he continued in membership for some time. In 1761, however, he was denounced by the Monthly Meeting for "striking John Smith in a passion, and not being willing to confess himself in the wrong," and from that time he severed his connection with the Friends.

His son Richard Woodward II married first, Esther Davis in 1695, second Deborah Stanfield in 1701. By one of these wives he had a daughter Jean, who married Joseph Hayes in 1727.

†Thomas Passmore (great grandfather of Joanna Passmore), living in England in 1610, married Margery Ball and was the father of John Passmore. John Passmore married Mary Buxcey (daughter of Humphrey Buxcey). He lived in the parish of Hurst in Berkshire, England, where his son William was born Nov. 16th, 1703. John Passmore and family came to Chester County, Penna., prior to 1718. His son William married Mary Heald (daughter of John Heald), March 4th, 1724. Their daughter Joanna (Hannah) married Joseph Hayes Feb. 11th, 1733.

When the Revolution broke out, the fire of patriotism burned brightly in his bosom, and he found a more worthy cause on which to expend his fighting propensities. On August 28th, 1776, he mortgaged his lands in Newlin Township (2 farms), for 574 pounds, and the tradition in the family is that at his own expense he equipped a company of cavalry, of which he was captain, and gave his services to his country, being for a time under the command of General Otho Williams. At the close of the Revolution he was paid by the Government for his services, in Continental money, which, having no value, ruined him financially, and on April 30th, 1785, his lands were sold by the sheriff in foreclosure of the mortgage, which he was unable to meet. His property gone, his fighting days over, there seemed no longer a place for him in the land of his birth, so hoping that the new and untried West might hold some fortune for him, he decided to join the tide of emigration which was sweeping westward.

In 1791 Capt. Joseph Hayes and his wife, Joanna, with their sons, Job and Joseph, Jr., and their wives and children; their daughters, Pricilla (wife of Thomas Miller), and Joanna (wife of James Bennett), left their home in Pennsylvania, and after a long and tedious journey reached Red Stone Old Fort. Here the little cavalcade stopped for a short time and here there was born to Job Hayes and Beulah Tussig, his wife, a son James. They embarked on the Monongahela River and floated down the Ohio until they reached the mouth of the Great Miami, but they had not been long in their new abode—it could not yet be called a home—when the joy at the thought that the long, dangerous journey was at an end, changed into sorrow at the death of Capt. Joseph's son Job. Three months after his death a posthumous son, Job, Jr., was born.

At the place still known as Hayes Point they cleared the land, built houses and cultivated the ground. Here,

a few years later, Joseph Hayes, Jr., Thomas Miller and Josiah Post bought the first tract of land purchased of the United States in the State of Indiana, for \$2635.03. This tract, with the addition of over 4000 acres, is now owned by the fourth and fifth generation of the Hayes family.

The first few years of these brave pioneers in the new land must have been full of privations and perils. There were no friends and homes awaiting, nothing but an untried and sublime faith in this new country, where the trees had to be felled and chopped before the simple homes could be built of logs in the form of block houses, as a protection from the dreaded Indians who were always lurking near. From 1793 to 1795 a battalion of troops was stationed on the right bank of the Great Miami, a mile and a half from its mouth, to guard these exposed settlements, and for years the ruins of the old powder house could be seen. But in spite of the protection of garrison and troops the savages often crept in and murdered the settlers, or stole horses and cattle, and the smallest child was taught to be constantly on the watch against the common foe. Pricilla Miller, Captain Joseph's daughter, was one day alone in her little house, when a slight sound attracted her attention; the primitive doors were made of two heavy pieces of wood fastened together, and a circular opening was left so that the hand could be slipped through to lift the latch, which was on the inside. To her horror she saw an Indian's hand stealthily slipping through, to raise the latch and effect an entrance. Pioneer women could not afford to be timorous or faint-hearted, so without a moment's hesitation she caught up the ax, which was always kept in the house, and struck the fingers from the latch, and the Indian, doubtless thinking the house well guarded, silently retreated.

Captain Joseph was a mighty hunter and spent days roaming over the country, armed with his unerring rifle,

with an eye open for the Indians and the other on the alert for deer, bears and elk, which formed a welcome addition to the simple household fare. He used to say that he always took his pick from a drove of deer, and would never kill a doe, nor more than was necessary for their present use.

Mr. Morrison, in his History of the Hayes Family, says: "Captain Hayes in the early part of the summer of 1796 killed a very large buck elk, with towering head of horns, on the next branch west of Double Lick Run, which branch has ever since gone by the name of Elk Run. On the next day after killing the elk, there was preaching in one of the houses, and after the services were over Joanna Passmore Hayes rose and said: 'People, all ye that want fresh meat, come to our house, for father has killed an elephant.' Be it elk or elephant, it shows what kindness and unity existed in those early days. If one among them killed deer, beef or sheep, or caught a lot of fish, all would be divided among the other neighbors."

In this new country Captain Hayes found a new life opening up for him and here he lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1812 at eighty, after seeing his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons grow up about him. He and his wife made themselves a power in the land of their adoption, and were loved and esteemed by all. Their home was always open to the traveller and the wayfarer, and hospitality reigned at their board. It was at their house that the first Methodist Church in Indiana was organized, and almost from the beginning school was taught in the Hayes, Miller and Guard settlement. "Somewhat subsequent to 1793 and prior to 1796 school was taught at the station of Captain Hayes by Isaac Polk, who was the first school teacher in that part of the country. He was known far and wide as Master Polk, was a fine scribe, and a man of unusual learning."

The industry and perseverance of these early settlers



JACOB HAYES, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., son of Solomon, son of Captain Joseph, son of Joseph, son of Henry.

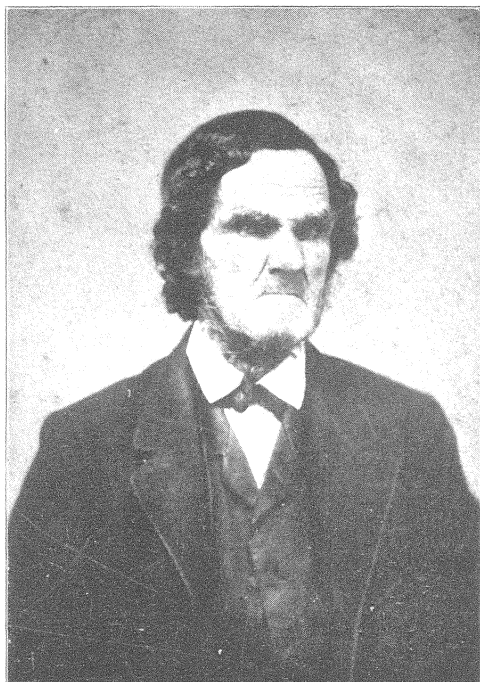
were rewarded with success, and wealth crowned their efforts. Tales of the prosperity of the transplanted branch of the family, travelling back to Pennsylvania, other members decided to join them. In September, 1801, John and Joseph Hayes, sons of Solomon Hayes and grandsons of Captain Joseph, came out from Chester County, and two years later their father and mother, Solomon and Mary Hayes, with their sons, Walter, Jacob and Henry, and their daughters, Rebecca, Phoebe and Jane, also joined the colony in the West.

Solomon Hayes, eldest son of Captain Joseph Hayes and Joanna Passmore Hayes, was born in Chester County in 1755, was married Aug. 15th, 1776, to Mary Craig (b. Jan. 4th, 1754,) daughter of Walter Craig. He passed his earlier years in Chester County and was assessed in Newlin Township in 1779 with 100 acres of land, two horses, two cattle and six sheep. During the Revolution he, like his father, gave his services to his country, and was second lieutenant, second company, first battalion, under Colonel Hannan, 1777-78, and after the Revolution he appears to have occupied the farm of 105 acres belonging to his father, until 1785. When in 1803 Solomon Hayes decided to go West to join his parents, brothers, sisters and two sons who had preceded him, it must have been with a heavy heart that Mary Craig looked her last upon those dear hills of Chester County, and bade farewell to her father. Tearing herself from his embrace she followed her husband and children upon the journey to the other loved ones in the West. But ere they had gone far, they reached a point where two roads met, and there she once more saw her father who had reached them by a shorter cut, mounted on one of his finest horses. He accompanied them for some distance on the journey, and when he finally left them he presented the horse to his daughter that she might have another connecting link between the old and the new home. This horse became a

valued member of the family, and his descendants were in the family for several generations.

Solomon Hayes died in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1816, but his wife lived until 1842, and after her husband's death made her home with her son, Joseph Hayes, and his family. In her later years she loved to live over her early days in her beloved Chester County, and to dwell upon the stirring times of the Revolution. One of her grandsons still remembers sitting at her feet before the glowing fire and having his childish heart stirred by tales of those thrilling days. She told of the weary hours she spent during the Battle of Brandywine, in which her husband and father-in-law were both engaged; of being awakened by the endless tramp, tramp, of the soldiers as they marched by during the dead watches of the night; of going to the well in the morning, only to find the soldiers had emptied it quite dry to satisfy their own and their horses' thirst; of being able to tell whether it was friend or foe who had passed so near them, for when the soldiers were Americans the ground was often stained with blood from their poorly shod feet. Mary Craig Hayes was a woman of remarkably fine mind and beautiful presence, and there are those still living who remember her gracious personality.

The descendants of Captain Joseph Hayes, now numbering thousands, are scattered from New York to Colorado, and from the northern lakes to Florida. Among them have been men of great intellect and strong character who have made themselves a power in their community. Fifty years after Captain Joseph Hayes settled in Dearborn County there were no men in Southeastern Indiana who, for influence, integrity and financial power, stood higher than his grandsons, Job, Levi and Thomas Miller; Abiah, Enoch, Joseph, Walter and Jacob Hayes; and their descendants still own nearly all the rich lands in the beautiful valley which their ancestors chose for a home.



WALTER C. HAYES, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.,
son of Solomon, son of Captain Joseph, son of
Joseph, son of Henry.

"Walter Craig Hayes, son of Solomon and Mary Craig Hayes, was born in Chester County, Penna., Oct. 10th, 1789. On April 13th, 1815, he married his cousin Nancy, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Mary Hayes, by whom he had eleven children, only four of whom lived to maturity. Walter C. Hayes was a thrifty, prosperous farmer, a river trader, a railroad promoter, and a bank director for thirty-three years. He was a quiet man, with frugal tastes and strict temperance habits, an ardent Methodist, and a liberal contributor to the cause of education. He died Dec. 22nd, 1867. His wife, Nancy Hayes, who was born April 22nd, 1797, and died July 18th, 1855, is still praised by those who have known her tender care in the hours of sickness."

"Jacob Hayes, son of Solomon and Mary Craig Hayes, and grandson of Capt. Joseph Hayes, was born in Chester County, Penna., Jan. 8th, 1791. He came West with his father, mother, brothers and sisters in 1804. He was married three times: 1st, to Sallie Bennett; 2nd, in 1823, to Nancy Hayes, daughter of Abiah and Anne Hayes; 3rd, in 1828, to Leah Hayes, daughter of Caleb Hayes. Jacob Hayes was one of the first pioneers, and with an active mind and keen business ability, and by his skilful farming and river trading he amassed a large fortune. He was prominent in the Lawrenceburg Insurance Co., and also in the branch of the State Bank of Indiana. He was very charitable to the poor, and ever ready to help in time of need. He was blind for eighteen years before his death, which occurred Feb. 25th, 1874."

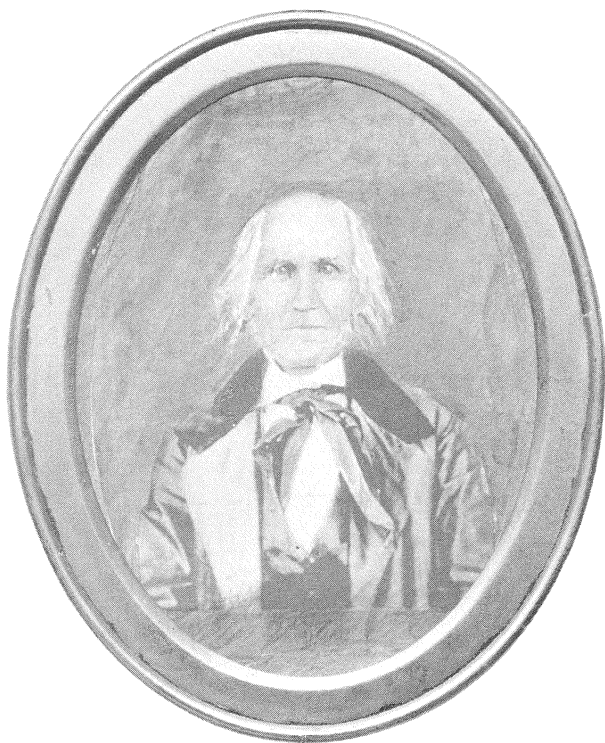
"Abiah Hayes, son of Enoch Hayes (who never came West), and grandson of Capt. Joseph Hayes, was born Dec. 18th, 1780, in Washington County, Penna., where he resided until his twentieth year, when he came West and invested his all in a few acres of land, where he reared

his little cabin. By his thrift and good judgment he amassed a little money and engaged in river trading. He made thirty-three trading voyages to New Orleans; sixteen times he returned on foot through the Indian nations, and once he went around by sea with his cargo, which he disposed of at Norfolk, Va., and Alexandria and Georgetown, D. C. He was drafted during the War of 1812, and belonged to what was known as the Rangers. He amassed a large fortune and at fifty years was the richest man in Dearborn County, Indiana. He was cool and collected, meditated much, conversed sparingly, and never allowed himself to be carried away by passion. He lost his eyesight eight years before his death, which took place July 27th, 1850."

In 1858 Joseph Hayes III (son of Solomon Hayes and grandson of Capt. Joseph Hayes), and Nancy Billingsley, his wife, wrote their autobiographies at the request of Mr. Samuel Morrison. Mr. Morrison, a learned and cultivated gentleman, found time, amidst the cares of an unusually busy and useful life, to gather together the ravelled and tangled threads of the past, and to him the present generation owes much. These autobiographies are particularly valuable, as they give a perfect picture of early pioneer life in Indiana, and are now in the possession of Colonel Ezra G. Hayes, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, through whose kindness the following extracts are given:

Extracts from Autobiography of Joseph Hayes III, written in 1858:

"I was born in Chester County, Pa., ten miles west of the town of West Chester, July 31st, 1786. I worked for my father, Solomon Hayes, on the farm, until my fifteenth year, when my oldest brother, John Hayes, told me that where my grandfather and grandmother and four of my uncles lived, out in the 'Far West,' was a great country



JOSEPH HAYES, III,
(Portrait in possession of Mr. C. B. Burkham, Cincinnati, O.)

with a rich and fertile soil, where they could raise as much grain again to the acre, and with half the labor, as in Chester County, and that he was determined on going West to try his fortune and if I would leave my parents and go with him he would pay my expenses. * * * I hated the thought of going and leaving my parents. Then I reflected that they were poor, and if I still remained here tilling the poor hills of Chester County, in all probability they would never be any better off and would never be able to give me any more schooling. With these reflections, and with the thought of seeing my good old grandparents, who would give me a home as soon as I arrived there, I resolved to go. So one evening I packed up some clothing and hid the bundle in an apple tree in the orchard, and when morning came we set out early on foot. * * * We passed through Lancaster, then Harrisburg, where we crossed the Susquehanna River on a ferry, there being no bridge at that time. The next place of importance was Chambersburg. * * * After a tedious and wearisome journey of seven days we reached 'Red Stone Old Fort' on the Monongahela River. Here we tarried for two weeks. * * * Here my brother and another man * * * bought a canoe in which we embarked our little all on the peaceful waters of the Monongahela. There were but few settlements and we would be for two days without seeing a house along its banks. When night came on we lay down in our canoe and slept while it floated along. When it would float to the shore, which it frequently did, one of our party would get up and shove out in the stream. * * * There was a few houses only at the place where the city of Pittsburg was afterwards built, and here we entered the Ohio. From here down the river to our destination there were but few settlements. The first we came to was Wheeling, then Marietta. * * * The river was alive with water fowl of every description, es-

pecially ducks. * * * Then again the howl of a wolf would break in on the monotonous cry of the ducks, or the hooting of the owls. After passing Marietta and Fort Harmar, there was here and there a house on the Virginia side; the journey was lonely in the extreme; even the flying of the bald eagles, blue cranes and numerous flocks of wild pigeons, which seemed to pass over like clouds, was a relief to our loneliness. The solemn old forest lined the river banks on both sides, as far as the highlands, then willows to the water's edge. * * * There were a few houses or rather cabins at the mouth of the great Kanawha River, then at the mouth of the Big Sandy; none on the north or Ohio side. * * * The country * * * was wild, romantic and dreary. * * * We would occasionally see flocks of wild turkeys and droves of deer. The next settlement was Limestone (now Maysville); * * * here were but a few houses, mostly cabins. Next we came to Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami, quite a lively settlement. We kept on and soon arrived in Cincinnati, then a small village * * * the first land sale was just over. We proceeded on our journey down to the mouth of the Great Miami, where we arrived about the 20th of April, 1801. Here we left our canoe. * * * After passing over a rich bottom heavily timbered * * * for two and a half miles, we reached the foot of the highlands where we found our grandparents who gladly welcomed us to the far off Western country. Here were Uncle Thomas Miller, James Bennett, Uncle Joseph Hayes, Cousin Abiah Hayes and wife; each family had about six to ten acres cleared in corn. Of other settlers who lived here in 1801 were the Guards, Blies, Gilderests, Henry Harden and family, William, James, John and several daughters; also Isaac Polk and Isaac Mills, Mr. Dunn and family, and Robert Piatt. * * * In my first recollection of river trading, all the commerce of the Ohio was carried on in canoes, and *

* * consisted of bear, buffalo, deer, raccoon, fox, beaver and otter skins, and bear oil put up in wolf skins. These articles would be taken to Cincinnati and exchanged for ammunition, pots, kettles, dishes and such articles as early settlers needed, and their wants conformed to their means, for few things answered in early times. * * * In the lowlands nearby there had been a heavy growth of large nettles, as large as hemp. Grandfather gathered it, broke it out as he did hemp, and dressed it. Grandmother hackled, spun and wove it into linen. * * * Instead of shoes we wore moccasins. Each family was obliged to tan what leather they needed and all their deer skins were home dressed, of which our moccasins, pantaloons and hunting shirts were made; no fine broadcloth, and no other cloth until we raised the sheep and made it. * * * In 1803 the small-pox spread all over the country to an alarming extent. Nearly every family had it. Of our relatives who died with it were Mahlon and Pricilla Miller, Jane Hayes, Job Hayes and a Mrs. Waldon. Mahlon Hayes had it severely. As I had had it, grandmother Hayes kept me busy riding around on the old horse, seeing to the neighbors and carrying them butter, cakes and pies. The first field of corn I planted for myself was about ten acres. I scratched it over with a plow. I then fixed a little crib in the plow in which I placed our first child. I furrowed out and my wife dropped the corn. At noon she would take the child out, go to the house and get dinner; while she would be getting dinner I took the hoe and would cover the corn. We continued this way until we had finished the ten acres. * * * Squirrel hunts were organized by choosing two captains and equal numbers on each side, and there would be a prize offered to the man who killed the most squirrels. Mahlon Brown in one hunt used a cross-bow with which he killed over three hundred squirrels in one day. This was great sport, besides saving the crops in pioneer times."

Mr. Hayes gives in detail his experience in river trading, buying land, raising cattle, and the various other ways by which he steadily increased his property. He possessed common sense in an unusual degree, and by his own labors and good judgment amassed a fortune which made him one of the wealthiest men of Dearborn County, Indiana. He married in March, 1809, Nancy Billingsley (daughter of Thomas Billingsley and Nancy Thurston, his wife), who came West from Berkeley County, Virginia, in 1796, with her parents, and died February 3rd, 1875.

"In 1834 Joseph and Walter Hayes were directors in the first railroad company organized in the State of Indiana. They and their brother Jacob helped to organize the Branch Bank of the State, and were directors in it. From 1812 until age began to encroach on their energies, these three brothers were in the front rank of the men who were doing things in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg, Indiana."

Descendants of Captain Joseph Hayes.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH AND JOANNA PASSMORE HAYES had eight children.

- 1 SOLOMON, md. Mary Craig. Had ten children.
 - 2 Jane, md. James Connor and never came West.
 - 3 Phoebe, md. Thomas Connor and never came West.
 - 4 Pricilla, b. 1761; d. 1836; md. Thomas Miller. Had four children.
 - 5 Joanna, md. James Bennett. Had descendants.
 - 6 Enoch, md. in Chester County. Never came West. Had four children.
 - 7 Job, md. Beulah Tussig. Had three children.
 - 8 Joseph, Jr., md. Mary —. Had sixteen children.
- 1 SOLOMON HAYES, eldest son of Capt. Joseph Hayes, was born in Chester county, Pa.; died in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1816; married Aug. 15th, 1776, Mary Craig (dau. of Walter and Mary Craig), born Jan. 4th, 1754; died in 1842. They had ten children.
- 1 Hannah, md. her cousin, Banner Connor, in Chester county, and never came West.

- 2 Rebecca, md. Timothy Guard. Had no children.
- 3 Henry, who came West with his father, and later moved to Illinois and settled on the "American Bottoms," near St. Louis, where he has now many descendants; among them men of prominence and distinction.
- 4 John, never married; died in Posey county, Indiana.
- 5 JOSEPH III, md. Nancy Billingsley. Had twelve children.
- 6 Jacob, md. three times. 1st, Sally Bennett; 2nd, Nancy Hayes; 3rd, Leah Hayes. Had ten children.
Children by 1st wife:
Ephraim.
Sally.
Children by 2nd wife:
Henry, md. Nancy Finch.
Isaac, md. 1st, Elizabeth Finch; 2nd, Eliza Gregg. Had one daughter: Nancy, who md. 1st, Levi Guard; 2nd, John Dorman. By her first husband she had a daughter, Carrie, who md. Harry Simms, and had a son and two daughters.
Children by 3rd wife:
Mary Jane, md. Ezra Guard.
George Buell, md. Martha Bales; had three children: Jacob; Isaac, who md. Sally Hayes; Leah, who md. Mahlon McKinney.
Anne, md. Richard Hunter.
Edward, md. Jane Neal.
America, md. James Miller.
Omer, md. Minerva Colvin.
- 7 Nancy, died unmarried.
- 8 Phoebe, md. Samuel Freeman. Had children. Descendants are living.
- 9 Jane, md. Charles Billingsley. Had son Charles, died unmarried.
- 10 Walter Craig, md. Mary Craig. Had eleven children.
Mary Jane, md. twice. 1st, George Blaisdell; 2nd, Warren West; by 1st husband had three children. Ann, Enoch, George; by 2nd husband had three children.: Roxana, Mary, Warren.
James C., married twice; 1st, Mary Stevens; 2nd, Sarah Sargent; by 1st wife had four children: Rebecca, Rhoda, Francis, Walter Craig; by 2nd wife had five children: Delanah, Samuel Morrison, Harry M., Iva B., Thomas Sargent.
Olive, md. Charles W. Stevens. Had children: Nancy, Walter, Isaac.
Leah, md. Dewitt C. Fitch. Had children: Hannah Virginia, Henry, Walter Hayes, Harris Biggs, James Collins, Ada Florence, George William, Thomas Allen, Joseph Theodore.
Hannah Virginia, dau. of Leah Hayes and Dewitt C.

- Fitch, md. Archibald Shaw, and had children: Ida Campbell, Cora Leah, William Dewitt, Harris Fitch, Edward Rous, John Archibald, Ellen Margaret, Dewitt Clinton
- 2 Jane, 2nd child of Captain Joseph Hayes, md. James Connor and never came West.
 - 3 Phoebe, 3rd child of Capt. Joseph Hayes, md. Thomas Connor and never came West.
 - 4 Pricilla, 4th child of Capt. Joseph Hayes, md. Thomas Miller. Had four children:
 - 1 Job, md. Sarah Hayes. Had four children:
 - Abigail.
 - Enoch.
 - Eliza.
 - Beulah.
 - 2 Levi, md. ——. Had two children:
 - Levi.
 - Mahlon.
 - 3 Thomas, md. —.
 - 4 Beulah, md. David Guard. Had two children:
 - Mary, md. Columbus Stevenson.
 - Eliza, md. Daniel Symms Major. Had two children: Caroline, md. Ezra G. Hayes; Josephine, md. Oliver B. Liddell and had three children: Major, Caroline Olivia, and Donald Macy, who married Edith Stabler.
 - 5 Joanna, 5th child of Capt. Joseph Hayes, md. James Bennett. Had descendants.
 - 5 Enoch, 6th child of Capt. Joseph Hayes, md. ——. Had four children:
 - 1 Sarah, md. Job Miller.
 - 2 Abiah, md. Anne Crabtree. Had seven children:
 - Silas, md. Rachel —.
 - Van, md. Margaret Fuller.
 - Abiah, md. Mary Tullig.
 - Joseph, md. Mary Anne Newton. Had three children: Enoch, md. Anne McCormick; Van, md. Rachel Mason; Molly, md. John Cardon.
 - Nancy, md. Jacob Hayes.
 - Isabel, md. Squire Watts.
 - Elizabeth, md. Willard Whipple.
 - 3 Enoch, md. ——. Had four children:
 - Moses.
 - Van.
 - Charles.
 - Rebecca, md. Timothy Guard.
 - 4 Isaac, md. ——. Had children; among them:
 - Bailey.
 - Enoch, md. — Craig. Had children: Thomas; Sylvia; Minnie, md. Frank Burkham; Grant; Mary; Lee; and others.

- 7 Job, 7th son of Capt. Joseph Hayes, md. Beulah Tussig. Had three children:
- 1 Sarah, md. Levi Miller.
 - 2 James, md. Penina Connor (his cousin). Had four children:
 - James, md. Minerva Iliff. Had children: 1, Erastus, md. Roxy West; 2, Lida, md., 1, Jacob Young; 2, Jacob Hallowell; 3, Kate, md. James Doyle; 4, Flora, md. John Brawley; 5, Eva, md. George Heaton.
 - Jacob C., md. Mary McCanse. Had six children: 1, Harries, md. John Childlaw, and had four children: Rebecca, Mattie, Walter and Edward; 2, William, md. Harriet Guard; 3, Mahlon, md. Mary Miller; 4, James, md. — Dawson; 5, Job, md. Clara Hallowell; 6, Mary, md. Thomas McKinney.
 - Stephan, md. 1st, Margaret Rittenhouse; 2nd, Mary Bird-sall. Had children, among them: 1, Leah, md. Peter Becker; 2, Harry, md. Macy McElfresh; 3, Charles, md. —.
 - Eunice, md. Moses B. Wamsley. Had nine children: 1, Anderson, md. Mary Lewis; 2, Anna; 3, Alvin; 4, Findlay, md. Anna Markland; 5, Bartha, md. Otho Lowe; 6, Fannie, md. James Rittenhouse; 7, Job; 8, Belle, md. Milton Lowe; 9, Chalon, md. Anna Stevens.
 - 3 Job, Jr., md. his cousin, Joanna Hayes. Had ten children:
 - Mary.
 - Levi M.
 - Joseph, md. Sarah Meyers. Had children: Job W.; Enos; Alice; Isaac; Joseph G.; Wilson; Charles.
 - Omer.
 - Isaac.
 - Martha.
 - Sarah.
 - Jacob.
 - Samuel F.
 - Beulah.
- 8 Joseph, Jr., 8th son of Capt. Joseph Hayes, md. 1st, Mary —; 2nd, Mariah Butler Wilson (May 4th, 1817). Had sixteen children; among them:
- 1 Rachel, md. Bailey Guard.
 - 2 Anne (or Nancy), md. Walter Craig Hayes.
 - 3 Solomon.
 - 4 Joanna, md. Job Hayes, Jr.
 - 5 Ruth, md. 1st, — Kittle; 2nd, — Bosaw.
 - 6 Samuel.
 - 7 Josiah.
 - 8 Eliza Jane.
 - 9 Amy, md. — Clivinger.
 - 10 Maria Louise, md. Mosby Smith.
 - 11 Jesse, md. Abigail Bosaw.
 - 12 Asahel, md. Angeline Wilson. Had two children:

Angeline, md. — Peacock.
Rhoda, md. — Marsh.

JOSEPH HAYES III, 5th son of SOLOMON and Mary Craig Hayes, and grandson of CAPT. JOSEPH HAYES, was born in Chester county, Penn., July 31st, 1786; died in Dearborn county, Ind., Feb. 3rd, 1875; md., March, 1809, Nancy Billingsley, dau. of Thomas and Nancy (Thurston) Billingsley. They had twelve children:

- 1 Otho, md. Eliza Miller. Had eighteen children; among them:
Solomon, md. three times.
Job, md. Sarah Tebow.
Calvin, md., 1st, Martha Sheldon; 2nd, Mary Christy.
Ezra, md. — Jolly.
Joseph.
Otho.
John.
Nancy.
Thomas.
Hulbert.
Bailey.
- 2 Rachel, b. —; d. 1834; md. Silas Hayes.
- 3 Eliza, md. Mahlon Miller. Had seven children.
- 4 MARY, md. Elzey G. Burkham. Had nine children.
- 5 Solomon, md. Amanda Johnson; died in New Orleans of yellow fever in 1845.
- 6 Nancy, md. twice: 1st, Charles Jackson; 2nd, Warren West. Had four children.
Children by 1st husband:
Ezra.
Rachel.
Children by 2nd husband:
Belle, md. Ezra Hayes.
Josephine.
- 7 Sarah, md. Azall Hayes. No issue.
- 8 Hannah, md. Anthony Hulberstadt. Had one child:
Anthony.
- 9 Pricilla, md. Hazel Suit. Had seven children.
- 10 Ezra, md. twice: 1st, Laura Morgan; 2nd, Caroline Major. Had nine children, all by first wife:
 - 1 Laura, md. Omer Ludlow. Had two children: Laura, Frank.
 - 2 Martha, md. Jasper Garst. Had one child: Inez.
 - 3 Joseph.
 - 4 Nancy Hortense, md. Reed Duval. Had two children: Andrew, Ezra.
 - 5 Andrew Scott.
 - 6 Evangeline, md. Jacob Bauer. Had three children: Ezra, Laura, Katherine.
 - 7 Arthur, md. Laura Reif.

- 8 Theresa, died in infancy.
- 9 Ezra, md. Mabel Fagaty. Had two children: Ezra, Mildred.
- 11 Joseph,
- 12 Buel, twins, died in infancy.

MARY HAYES, 4th daughter of JOSEPH HAYES III, and granddaughter of SOLOMON HAYES, and gt. granddaughter of CAPT. JOSEPH HAYES, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., June 1st, 1815; died April 5th, 1856; married March 24th, 1836, Elzey G. Burkham (son of Absalom and Mary St. Clair Burkham), born March 1st, 1815; died Feb. 13th, 1888. They had nine children:

- 1 Annie, md. George Buel Fitch. Had three children:
 - 1 Mary Burkham, md. William Davison. Had two children. Annie Laura, md. Dr. Burton Newell of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Jeanette.
 - 2 Jeanette, md. Andrew Allen Bonner, of New York. Had two children: Robert. Lawrence Kipp.
 - 3 Laura, md. Frank Williams, of New York.
- 2 Joseph Hayes married twice: 1st, Katherine Collins; 2nd, Caroline Collins. Had five children, all by first wife:
 - 1 Kathleen, md. Septimus George Sullivan.
 - 2 William Theodore, md. Louise Rammelsburg. Had one child: Douglas.
 - 3 Frank, md. Minnie Hayes. Had three children: Katherine. Mary. Robert.
 - 4 Joseph Kendall, md. Nora Sharon.
 - 5 Elzey G., md. Blanche Wood Thompson. Had three children: Constance. Lucie Lloyd. Elizabeth.
- 3 Charles Bonner, md. Laura Lewis (dau. of Levin Bestbridge and Prudence Hobbs Lewis). Had five children:
 - 1 Emma Mary.
 - 2 Anne Prudence.
 - 3 Laura, md. Louis Charlton Fritch. No issue.
 - 4 Lucie Tousey.
 - 5 Elsie Grace, md. George Lathrop Williams.
- 4 William Dixon, md. Mary Radcliffe. Had children; among them: Carrie, twice married. One child.

William.

Scott.

Annie.

John.

Laura.

- 5 Elzey G., md. Harriet Smith. Had four children:
 - 1 Charles Elzey, died in infancy.
 - 2 Robert.
 - 3 Mary Hayes.
 - 4 Elzey G.
- 6 Cassius Clay, md. twice; 1st, Adrienne Hodges; 2nd, Effie Prouty. Had two children, both by first wife:
 - 1 Cassius.
 - 2 Ferdinand.
- 7 Mary Sinclair.
- 8 Scott.
- 9 Frank. Died in infancy.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF WILLIAM, OLDEST SON OF HENRY HAYES.

Whereas William Hayes of the Township of Marlborough in the County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania and Jane James of the same township and County having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before several monthly meetings of the people of God called Quakers at New Garding in the County aforesaid according to the good order used amongst them and having consent of parents concerned their said proposall of marriage was allowed of by the said meetings.

Now these are to certifie whom it may concern that for the full accomplishing of their said intentions this Nineteenth Day of the Eleaventh Month in the year of our Lord one thousand seaven hundred and twenty five six they the said William Hayes and Jane James appeared in a Publick Meeting of the said people at London-grove in the County aforesaid and the said William Hayes taking the said Jane James by the hand did in solemn manner openly declare that he took her the said Jane James to be his wife promising by the Lord's assistance to be unto her a loving and faithfull husband until death should separate them and then and there in the said assembly the said Jane James did in like manner declare that she took the said William Hayes to be her husband promising by the Lord's assistance to be unto him a faithfull and loving wife untill death should separate them, and moreover they the said William Hayes & Jane James, she according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband as a further confirmation thereof did then and there to these presents set their hands

And we whose names are hereunder subscribed being present at the solomnization of the said marriage and subscription have as witnesses thereunto sett our hands the day and year above written.

Caleb Pusey
John Smith
Tho. Jackson
Caleb Pusey Junr
Isaac Smith
Joshua Johnson
John Jackson
Tho. Jackson
Saml. Jackson
Joseph Taylor
William Warders
George Casoner
William Swaine

Thomas Wickersham
Elizabeth Swaine
Ann Jackson
Ann Smith

William Hayes
Jane Hayes

Henry Hayes
Richard Hays
Joseph Hayes
Thomas Hays
Rachall Hayes
William Webster
Sarah Webster
Hannah James

LIST OF PERSONS AT THE REUNION WHO REGISTERED.

Eliza Jane (Wood) Armitage, Mendenhall; Charles H. Ash, Coatesville; Mrs. Charles H. Ash, Coatesville; Elva Lulu Ash, Coatesville; Marianna Ash, 1225 South 46th St., Philadelphia; George Bailey, Jr., Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia; Mary Borton Bailey, West Chester; Mary H. Bailey, West Chester; Sarah H. Bailey, West Chester; William L. Bailey, West Chester; Jane R. Baker, M. D., Embreeville; Caroline T. Burkham, 37 West 49th St., New York; Mary Sinclair Burkham, 37 West 49th St., New York; Louisa E. Harry Caldwell, West Chester; Margaret Ann Hayes Carney, Coatesville; Albina Hayes Chambers, Unionville; Alfred Hayes Chambers, Unionville; Jane Hayes Chrisman, Allentown; Abbie K. Cloud, Kennett Square, R. F. D. 3; David E. Cloud, Unionville; William B. Cloud, Unionville; Albert Commons, 1019 West 4th St., Wilmington, Del.; Norris Hayes Conner, East Downingtown; Mrs. Solomon Conner, East Downingtown; Isabel and Mary Baker Darlington, West Chester; Charles F. Doane, Coatesville P. O.; Ellis H. Doan, Coatesville; Joseph Ellsworth Doan, Coatesville; Mrs. Joseph Ellsworth Doan, Coatesville; Emma Doane Embree, West Chester; Hannah Conner Harper, Marshallton; Ada Virginia Harry, 58th and Greenway Ave., Philadelphia; Florence Emma Harry, Corinne; Martha Emma Harry, Corinne; Maude Ethel Harry, Corinne; Stephen Cloud Harry, 1721 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.; Thaddeus Worth Harry, Toughkenamon; William Baker Harry, Corinne; Walter Harry, Coatesville; Jacob W. Harvey, Unionville; Jesse B. Harvey, Kennett Square, Route 3; Annie J. Hayes, West Chester; Carolien P. Hayes, Unionville; Charles A. Hayes, Unionville; Ellen Russell Hayes, West Chester; Emma Gawthrop Hayes, Swarthmore; Esther Rachel Hayes, Swarthmore; George C. Hayes, Embreeville; George Passmore Hayes, Embreeville; Henry T. Hayes, Chatham P. O.; J. Borton Hayes, Moorestown, N. J.; Jacob Carroll Hayes, West Chester; James A. Hayes, 608 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; Jeanett Wright Hayes, West Chester; John Russell Hayes, Swarthmore; Joseph Hayes, 503 West 9th St., Wilmington, Del.; Louella Passmore Hayes, West Chester; Maggie J. Hayes, West Chester; Mary Emma Hayes, Cochranville P. O.; Mary House Hayes, Unionville; Mayme A. Hayes, Embreeville; Rachel H. Hayes, West Chester; S. Lizzie Hayes, Embreeville; Susan Hayes, Brandamore; Townsend Seth Hayes, Cochranville P. O.; Viola E. Hayes, Cochranville P. O.; W. J. Hayes, Harrisburg; Wm. M. Hayes, West Chester; Wm. Waldo

Hayes, Embreeville; Blanch E. Hope, Coatesville; Elma E. Hope, Coatesville P. O.; Elma V. S. Hope, Coatesville P. O.; Florence E. Hope, Coatesville P. O.; Ralph W. Hope, Coatesville P. O.; William T. Hope, Coatesville P. O.; Walter W. Hope, Coatesville P. O.; Elizabeth A. Hutton, West Chester, Route 3; Richard W. Hutton, West Chester, Route 3; Anna M. Jackson, Unionville; Annie M. Jackson, Unionville; Arthur C. Jackson, Oak Lane, Philadelphia; Edith M. Jackson, West Chester; Edward Schuyler Jackson, Germantown, Philadelphia; Florence Lydia Jackson, Unionville; George C. Jackson, West Chester; Henry Hayes Jackson, Unionville; Mary Swayne Jackson Shoemaker, Plainfield, N. J.; Milton Jackson, Oak Lane, Philadelphia; Carey Lee Lamborn, 331 North 40th St., Philadelphia; Cecil Berridge Lamborn, Lansdale, Pa.; Katherine Carney Lowry, Coatesville; Margaret L. Lowry, Coatesville; Olive H. Lowry, Coatesville; Albert Cook Myers, Kennett Square; C. Adrian Pennock, Coatesville; Genevieve Louise Pennock, Coatesville; Sarah Louisa Windle Pennock, Coatesville; Lydia H. Perdue, West Chester, Route 11; Samuel Harry Perdue, West Chester, Route 11; Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.; William T. Seal, 405 Wester St., Philadelphia; Louisa P. Spaulding, Kennett Square P. O.; Anna Belle Swayne, Kennett Square; W. Marshall Swayne, Kennett Square; Hayes Clark Taylor, Doe Run; Albert L. Thompson, Leonard; Annie Baker Harry Thomson, 528 East 14th St., Chester, Pa.; Annie W. Thompson, Darlington, Md.; Carrie M. Thomson, 528 East 14th St., Chester; Emma L. Thompson, 2029 Spruce St., Philadelphia; I. Walter Thompson, 4507 Regent St., Philadelphia; Martha Brinton Thompson, West Chester; Nellie A. Thompson, 4507 Regent St., Philadelphia; Samuel S. Thompson, 2029 Spruce St., Philadelphia; Stanley C. Thompson, 4507 Regent St., Philadelphia; Otley Vernon, Marshallton, Del.; Mary Pusey Warner, 514 East Broad St., Chester; Sidney Ellen Warner, 1316 Spruce St., Philadelphia; Berenice Wickersham, Kennett Square P. O.; C. Fremont Wickersham, Embreeville P. O.; Ella P. Wickersham, Unionville; Emma J. Wickersham, Unionville; Milton J. Wickersham, Unionville; Milton J. Wickersham, Kennett Square P. O.; Laura J. Williamson, 1907 Market St., Wilmington, Del.; Marian P. Windle, Coatesville; Laura E. Woodward, West Chester; Annie R. W. Yoder, 325 Felton St., Philadelphia; Anna Estella Windle Young, Coatesville; E. Maude Windle Young, Coatesville; Schwa Doan Young, Coatesville.

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Henry,
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Hunter,
Iliff,
Jackson,
- James,
Job,
Jones,

Jones (Con.)	Sarah, 24.	Morgan (Con.)	Sarah, 19.
Kirk,	Hannah, 20.		Susanna, 19.
	Mary, 18.		Robert, 19.
Lamborn,	Elizabeth, 20.	Morrison,	Samuel, 66, 70.
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Lewis,	Laura, 79.		Dinah, 20.
	Levin Bestbridge, 79.		Eli, 20.
	Prudence Hobbs, 79.		Henry, 20.
Liddell,	Caroline Olivia, 76.		Isaac, 20.
	Donald Macy, 76.		Judith, 20.
	Josephine, 76.		Lydia, 20.
	Major, 76.		Mary, 20.
	Oliver, 76.		Rachel, 20.
Lowe,	Milton, 77.		Thomas, 20.
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Moore,	John, 21.	Sargeant,	Ann, 19.
	Rachel, 21.	Sargent,	Sarah, 75.
Morgan,	Ann, 19.	Scott,	Elizabeth, 22.
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Sheldon, Sidwell,	Martha, 78. Abraham, 19. Ann, 19. Henry, 19. Hugh, 19. Isaac, 19. Jacob, 19. Joseph, 19. Mary, 19. Richard, 19. Harriet, 80. Mosby, 77. Ebenezer, 21. George, 21. Joshua, 21. Lydia, 21. Jacob, 21. Mary, 21. Margaret, 21. Edith, 76. Deborah, 63. Charles, 75. Isaac, 75. Mary, 75. Nancy, 75. Walter, 75. Columbus, 76. Ann, 21. Isaac, 24. Hazel, 78. George, Septimus, 79. David, 20. Hannah, 20. Jacob, 20. Joshua, 20. Lydia, 20. Nathan, 20. Rachel, 20. Samuel, 20. Sarah, 20.	Tebow, Thompson,	Sarah, 78. Blanche W., 79. Martha B., 6, 7. Samuel S., 5. Nancy, 74, 78. Jane, 22. Mary, 76. Beulah, 64, 74, 79. Sarah, 22. Alvin, 77. Anderson, 77. Anna, 77. Barbara, 77. Belle, 77. Chalon, 77. Eunice, 77. Fannie, 77. Findlay, 77. Moses, 77. Betty, 23. Belle, 78. Josephine, 78. Mary, 75. Roxana, 75, 77. Warren, 75, 78. Willard, 76.
Smith,		Way, West,	Mary, 75. Roxana, 75, 77. Warren, 75, 78. Willard, 76.
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Stevenson,		Wilson,	
Strode,		Windle,	
Stroud,		Wood,	
Suit,		Woodward,	
Sullivan,		Young,	
Swayne,			