

GENEALOGY
of the
IMBRIE FAMILY

of
Western Pennsylvania

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES IMBRIE, PIONEER SETTLER
AND HIS WIFE EUPHEMIA SMART

By Addison Murray Imbrie, Esq.

1853-1932

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

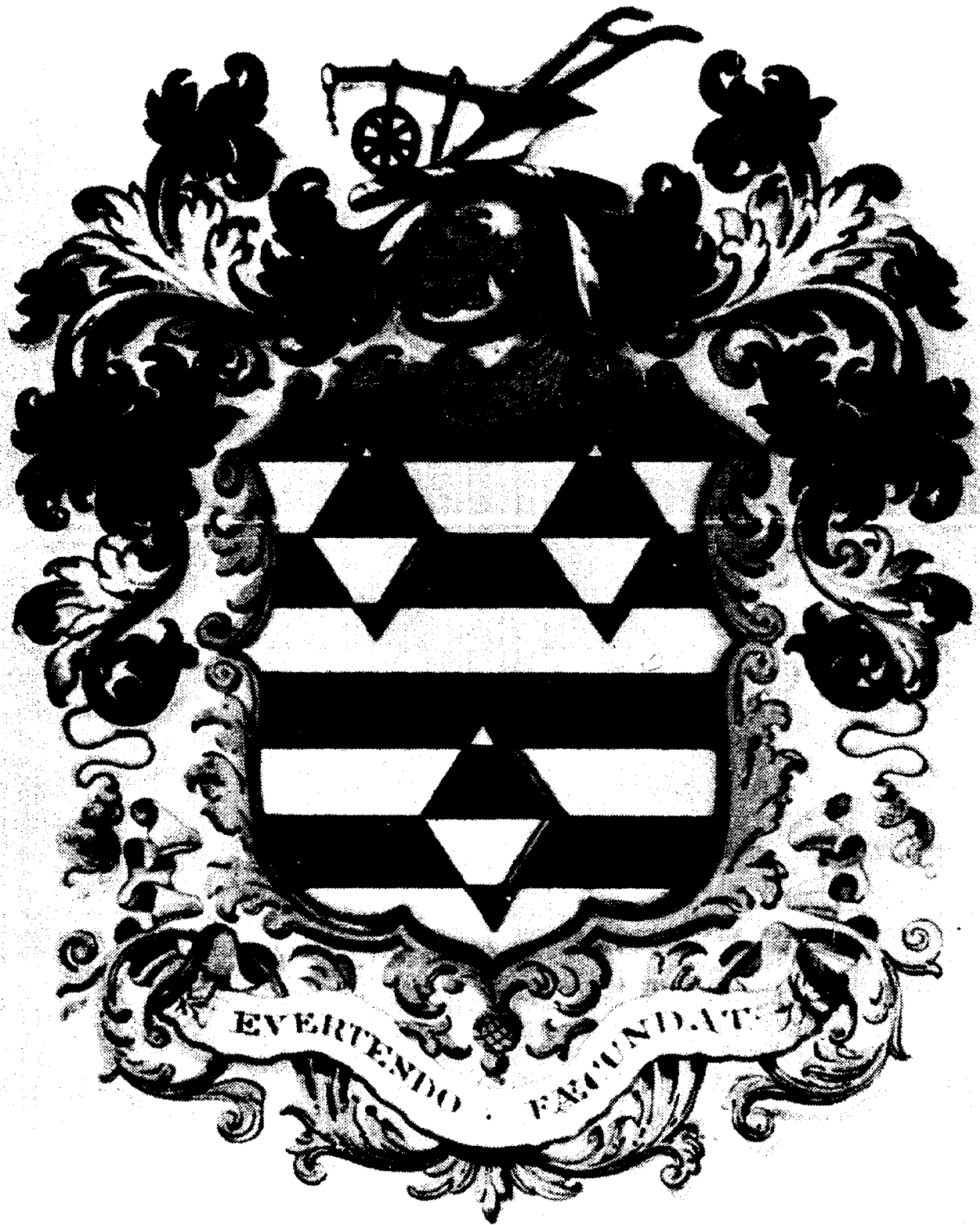
Compiled

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The Imbrie Coat of Arms



A. M. Imbrie, Esq. (1853-1932)

Whose Investigations Made This Genealogy Possible



C. E. Imbrie, M.D. (1874-1952)

Whose Financial Help Made This Genealogy Possible

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FOREWORD

Out of the wilderness, our pioneer ancestors helped to build this great and fruitful country. Some members of our family have fought in every war against aggression and oppression. They served in the Revolution, in the war of 1812-14, in the War with Mexico, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and in the two World Wars. They also encouraged the peaceful revolution which gave women the right to vote, and were active in the movement for the emancipation of the Negro. Today, members of the family are actively supporting the creation of the United Nations, the charter of which states (in part):

"We, the peoples of the United Nations
Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,
which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and
worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and
of nations large and small

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic
and social advancement of all peoples."

A great heritage has been left to us by those Scottish pioneers who came to America and established for themselves and their posterity, the right to untrammelled opportunity and self-development, and the right to assume the responsibility of United States Citizenship.

This book should enable us to appreciate the part which our own ancestors assumed in gaining this freedom, and in the making of America; and likewise to know of the struggles of even earlier ancestors who strove for religious freedom in their "Auld-Hame-Land", Scotland.

"He confers a priceless boon upon those whose names and achievements are rescued from oblivion who preserves the experience and wisdom of the ages for the emulation and admonition of posterity."
Anonymous

INTRODUCTION

To my honored father, Addison Murray Imbrie (1853-1932), there is due a word of appreciation for his painstaking work in gathering the material for this genealogy. He was proud of his Scottish ancestry, and of his descent from James Imbrie, a pioneer, who settled in Western Pennsylvania between 1783 and 1790, and who, with his family and later generations thereof, did so much toward the settlement of the west. He believed with Junius that:

"We owe it to our ancestors to preserve those thoughts which they have delivered to our care: we owe it to our posterity not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed".

When James Imbrie settled in Western Pennsylvania it was still frontier country, and continued to be sparsely settled for sometime after his death. Church records were probably kept, and the records of births, marriages, and deaths were undoubtedly inscribed in the family Bible, but living conditions then did not provide for their safekeeping, and they have been lost or destroyed. A great nation was emerging from the American Revolution and the many problems which had to be solved, took precedence over the less important ones. This point was aptly stressed by Governor Beaver, when it was said that the Scottish people in this country have not done their duty to posterity by preserving the records of their lineage and their achievements. He remarked, "The reason for this is that you cannot expect a man who is in the forefront of battle, to write history. He is making history and it is not his province to write it".

When the search for the ancestry of James Imbrie was started, very little was known about him prior to his settlement in Western Pennsylvania, except through family tradition. Part of this has been established, but the family has no definite information about the date and place of his

birth. From secondary sources, and much historical material which was examined in Scotland, it is evident that he was born in Auchtermuchty, County of Fife, Scotland, before the year 1740.

My father's efforts to gain this information and the data respecting the descendants of James Imbrie in this country, extended over a period of forty years. He wrote many letters, studied ancient documents and biographical sketches of members of the family in local histories, and followed every clue which promised help in his search. He also went to Scotland to gather information about the family, their environments and their interests, and employed researchers in Scotland to examine records in the Scottish archives which might help in the quest.

In this study he was mindful of the heritage which we derived from Euphemia Smart, the wife of James Imbrie, and from others who intermarried with the Imbrie family. Since my father's death, I have continued these researches, both in this country and in Scotland, and I believe the sources available to such investigation have been rather fully examined.

The object of these efforts has been to commemorate the ancestors rather than the living generations: to set out the trunk and primary branches from which our family has sprung, so that future generations may attach thereto their own individual branches and thus keep alive the old family tree of Imbrie (Imrie).

We are a plain people, and few, if any, of us "have stood the applause of listening senates to command" or "have waded through slaughter to a throne".

The compilation effort has been prodigious and the time consumed, enormous. Necessarily, there are many errors of omission and commission. Some are my fault: others are not, for the simple reason that several branches of the family have never sent in the information requested--many

times. So I have had to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." That is the experience of all persons who endeavor to write up family histories, and there is nothing that anyone can do about it. It explains why certain branches of the family are so sadly incomplete.

Many members of the family have contributed information for use in this Genealogy, and every care has been taken to transcribe this information accurately. The material has been checked and rechecked numerous times, and it is hoped that no errors will be found, but if any do occur, please correct your copy and be as charitable as you can.

Much of the material, apart from the lineage, has been found in public records such as wills, deeds, census records, military records and other historical data; also throughout the years, the Press has published obituary notices which have also aided in the preparation of the Genealogy.

In addition to these sources, biographical sketches of members of the family have been printed in County Histories and Biographies, in religious publications, magazines of Patriotic Societies, and in miscellaneous genealogical collections. Selections from most of them have been incorporated into the text and special acknowledgement is given for the help derived, to all persons concerned.

One final word- anyone who discovers important and necessary alterations, additions, or corrections, will confer a favor, in the interests of accuracy, upon the whole family, if he or she will communicate these discoveries in writing to

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Pittsburgh, Pa.
January, 1952.

B. Vincent Imbrie

Additional Copies @ \$5.00 each.

SCOTTISH BACKGROUND
James Imbrie, Pioneer Settler

Origin)

of the)

Name) In seeking the origin of the name, the opinion of the late George F. Black, Ph.D., the well-known Scottish Antiquarian, was requested, and he states that "Imrie" is a shortened form of an old personal name, Almeric, which is a metathesized (transposed) form of the old Teutonic name Amalrich. In certain words and names a "l" before "m" is not pronounced, e.g. in English alms. The "b" is intrusive like the "p" in Simpson, Thompson, etc. The first of the name recorded in Scotland appears to have been one Emeric, a Lombard from Flanders, who was despoiled by John Crabbe of Berwick, the famous Flemish engineer, and indemnified by the Chamberlain of Scotland in 1329 (Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. I, page 213). The escheat and forfeiture of Ade Emry, Burgess of Dumblane, is recorded in 1424 (Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, vol. 2, no. 16.) Walter Ymery and Thomas Ymery were tenants on the lands of Conlony, alias Condland (Perthshire), in 1513 (Registrum Manasterii de Cambuskenneth, 9.) James Immerie appears in Dumferline in 1563, again in 1567 as Immerri, and as Immerie in 1560 (parish Registers of Dumferline): and John Imry was portioner (occupier of a small feu or portion of land) of Fordell in Perthshire (Retours of Tutorry, 1200.) John Imbrie was admitted burgess freeman of Glasgow in 1611 (Roll of Burgesses of Glasgow.) Thomas Imbrie was constable of the Parish of Ferrie in 1633 (Register of the Privy Council of Scotland) 2 Ser. Vol. 5, p. 93): and John Imbrie was coalgreeve (overseer) at Kincardine in 1697 (Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatorum, 1802). The name also occurs in the Kirk Session Records of Gask, Perthshire, in the 17th Century. John Imbrie appears in Abernethie in 1618 and several other named Imbrie and Imrie are recorded in the neighborhood between 1539 and 1800 (Commissariat Record of Dumblane). A payment was made to David Imbrie in St. Andrews circa 1688 (Proceedings Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, vol. 54, p. 238): and James Imbrie took the oath at Strick martine, Perthshire, in 1689 to adhere to the Episcopal faith, then established creed in Scotland (Register 1) We have proved no title to the use of these Arms in America and have no official Authority to use the same. If we do so, it is by sufferance and not otherwise.

of Privy Council, 3 ser., xiv, p. 231.) The name also appears in records in 1548 as Imre and in 1547 as Ymre.

It is Dr. Black's opinion that the early home of the Imbries was in Perth, the County which adjoins the County of Fife, Scotland.

From these records it appears that the Imbrie family was settled in the lowlands of Scotland at a very early date, and was of Teutonic origin. The name is not associated with any clan and therefore no claim to any Scottish tartan can be made. There is no published genealogy on the Imbries.

Imbrie)

Arms) The Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, was constituted by the Scots Act of Parliament in 1672. The recording of such Arms and Bearings is effected only through the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

About the year 1672, the Imbrie Arms were registered by John Imbrie of "Crubie". They are given as Barrie of eight, sable and argent over all three fusils, counter-changed. On ane helmet befitting his degree, with a mantle gules doubled argent and torse of his colors: inset for his crest, a plough. The motto, in one escroll: 'Evertendo faecundat'. No pedigree is given. The meaning of the heraldic terms is as follows: Barrie (covered with bars), sable (black), argent (silver), torse (crest-wreath), fusil (narrow lozenge), Mantle (cloak or robe places around shield of arms), gules (red), doubled (applies to mantle), proper (figure, viz: plough, appears in its natural colors. Motto: "It becomes fruitful by turning over". (See Burke's General Armory, 1842 Edition). (1)

Scottish)

Public)

Records) It is almost impossible to trace early families in Scotland unless they were proprietors of lands, when public records of succession would point

1) We have proved no title to the use of these Arms in America and have no official Authority to use the same. If we do so, it is by sufferance and not otherwise.

out the relationship. The Imbrie name does not appear in any such records, or in charters which often aid in tracing families. A large part of the land in Scotland was held by the Royal family, and most of the rest was held by the gentry. Occasionally one of the plain people gained title to land, but most of them held it only by feudal tenure. This is one of the reasons why the name does not appear among wills. Then too, the plainer people were poor, and the expense of raising large families made it impossible to leave sufficient personal estate to be administered by the Probate offices.

The name appears more often in administrative records of towns and churches, but such references seldom help. These records, however, indicate that the families had standing in their communities, and engaged in trade, commerce and other occupations usually followed in small Scottish towns: such as weaving, tailoring, and cooperage. Occasionally a teacher, a minister, a clerk of the Kirk Sessions, or a Town clerk or a "writer" bears the Imbrie name. Probably a large number were farmers, but they do not so appear as often as those engaged in other occupations.

In the records of the Commissariat of St. Andrews, Fife, there is a reference to the will of Anna McGill, May 30, 1688, in which she is mentioned as spouse to John Imbrie of Cruvie, in the Parish of St. Phillans. Also there is a record: "John Imbrie of Cruvie was served heir to his father William Imbrie of Cruvie: Feb. 25, 1715.

St. Phillans is an old name for Firgan Parish, in the County of Fife. This Parish and the Parish of Logie are on the Firth of Tay, the northern fringe of Fife. Two miles and a furlong north, northeast of Logie is a ruined tower called "Cruvie" (spelled Cruvy, Cruve, and now "Cruvie"). This tower is near Kilmany, about 2½ miles outside the present Parish of Forgan, being in the Parish of Logie. In the church records the place is called "Croovie". In the 16th and 17th Centuries the place was a possession of the family of Carnegie of Southesk, but there is no record of it belonging to any one of the Imbrie name.

The approach to this town is from the west and southwest, as the County of Fife is a peninsula and is bounded on the north by the Firth of Tay, on the east by the North Sea, and on the south by the Firth of Forth. In order to reach Cruvie, one must pass through towns where Imbrie families lived long before John Imbrie registered the family Arms (1672). If it were possible to obtain full records of these families, the common ancestor of James Imbrie who settled in America, and that of John Imbrie of Cruvie, would be found not far removed. The Parish Register of Logie gives baptismal and marriage records of family of John Imbrie (See Appendix), and mentions other Parishes where members of that family were registered. Of special note is the marriage in Monimail, 1700, Agnes Imbrie to John Birrell. In 1752 marriage of Robert Imbrie of Auchtermuchty to Ann Smith of Monymail, is recorded, which illustrates the close association of families of the name. These townships are only a few miles apart.

County of)

Fife) The County of Fife at one time embraced the greater part of the country between the Forth and the Tay. The epithet of "Kingdom of Fife" is still commonly applied to it, and dates from the period when it formed the southern part of Pictaria, and when the Pictish kings had their residences within its territories.

The earliest inhabitants of Fife were of Celtic origin. When the Roman, Julius Agricola, led his army into Scotland, A.D. 79, he was strongly opposed by them, and a Roman post had to be set up.

This county has been a center of ecclesiastical influence from very early times. The Protestant Reformation took shape at St. Andrews, which had witnessed the introduction of Christianity to Fife many centuries before. All the important ecclesiastical movements which have taken place since the Reformation have originated in Fife, or have been led by natives of Fife. Opposition to the restoration of Church patronage in 1712, reached an acute stage in Fife, when Messrs. Lang and Thompson of Auchtermuchty, and Gillespie of

FIFE & KINROSS, NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

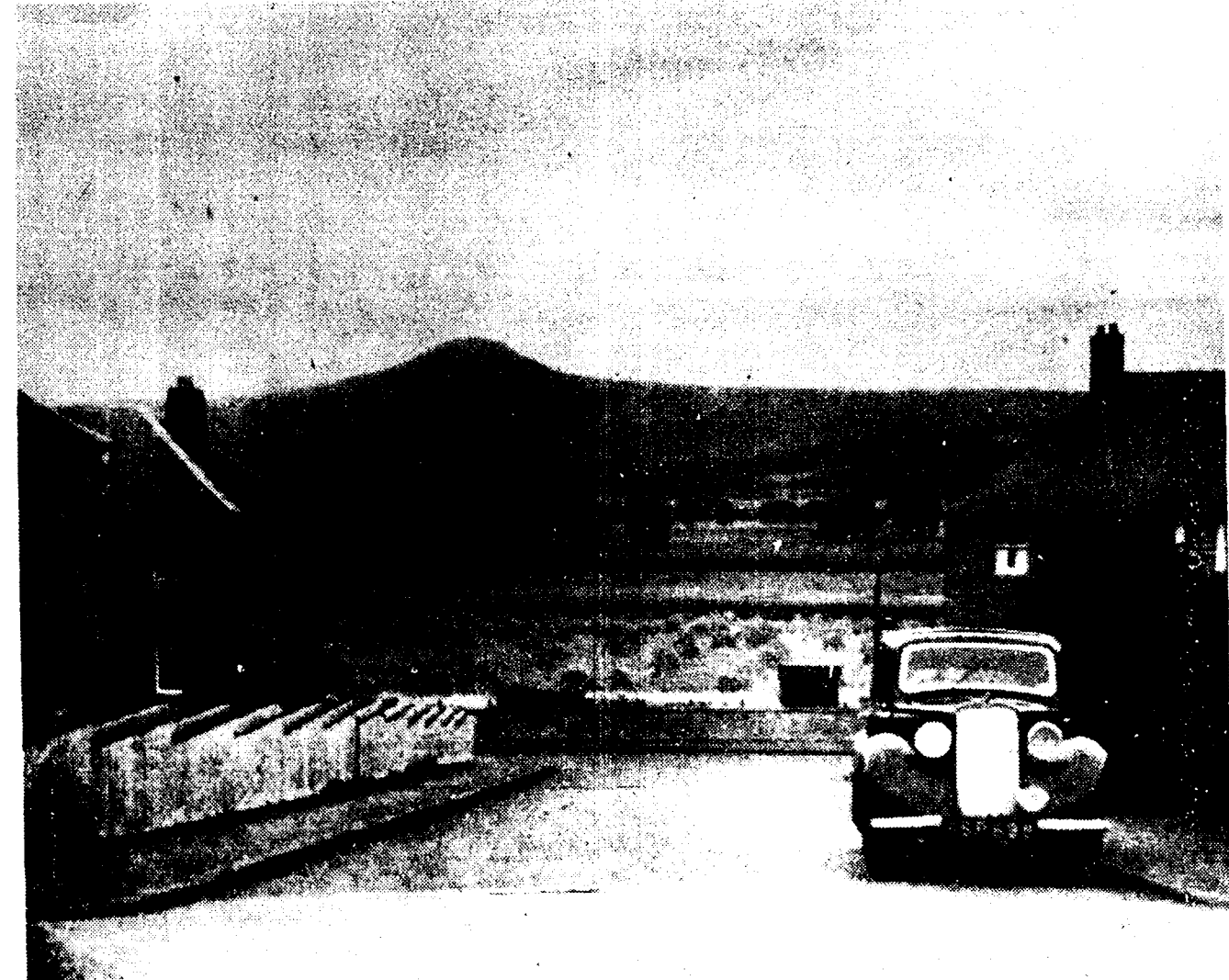




VIEWS OF AUCHTERMUCHTY



"THE SQUARE and WAR MEMORIAL"



Strathmiglo protested against it in 1730, and soon afterwards joined the Secession Church.

The capital of the county is Cupar. In this town there was the castle of the Thanes of Fife, the MacDuffs, in which MacBeth murdered MacDuff's wife and children, which event led to the great scene at Dunsinane, immortalized by Shakespeare.

The main industries of the County are weaving, bleaching, fishing, and ship-building.

Auchtermuchty)

Fife) This little village where James Imbrie was probably born, and where families of the name lived at a very early period, has now barely 2000 people. It forms the boundary line between the Counties of Perth and Fife. It is bounded on the east by Collessie, on the south by a narrow strip of Strathmiglo, on the west by Strathmiglo and Abernathy (Perth), and on the north by Perthshire. It is but five miles long and about two and a half miles wide. It is a very old settlement, and as early as 1350 the tenancy of "villa de Oughtermukty" was held under the King, and it was for centuries a Royal Burgh. In the History of Fife and Kinross, by Sir Robert Siebald, it is called "the little inland village whose name is shibboleth of the lost dialect which was a cross between Celtic and Saxon, and whose industry, first of the plough, afterwards of the handloom, was so marked in Fife."

The most ancient of the Scottish songs is the "Wyf of Auchtermuchty" and was probably written about 1500, and written in the dialect above mentioned. It relates the story of a farmer of this village, who, discouraged with ploughing, proposed to his wife that they should exchange their duties and that he would care for the household, and that she should drive the plough. She agreed, but bade him look after the bairns, the kneading of the dough, the herding of the "kye", and other household duties. When she returned she "found all wrong, that should be right", and, quoth he, "When I forsook

my plough, I trow but forsook myself: I and this house will ne'er do well." (a)

There are many gaps in the Register of the Parish Church of this town, but the name "Imbrie" is found, not only at a very early date, but long after James Imbrie was born. (I) The reason that James Imbrie does not appear in these records, is that his family were Seceders, and broke away from the established Church, as will be shown hereafter. There are, however, names recorded that may be the brothers referred to by the descendant of George Imbrie. Some of these names are also found in the Parish Register of Strathmiglo, the adjoining town, where Euphemia Smart was born.

This little town of Auchtermuchty is mentioned in all histories of the County of Fife. The famous family of Moncrieffs had their seat here. During the religious struggles this family "gave safe harbor to some of the 'saints of God' ". It is said that the Kirk of Auchtermuchty was one onto which "outed" ministers were invited. Here, too, is Indores Abbey, founded by the Earl of Huntingdon, who was the progenitor of the Baliols and Comyns and Bruces, and where the Duke of Rothesay is buried. Adjoining this town is the village of Falkland, which in the time of Mary, Queen of Scots, had a noted palace where many of Scotland's sovereigns sought relaxation. In the neighborhood are other points of historic interest.

Abernathy, the town adjoining Auchtermuchty, just over the county border on Perth, is also noted for its struggles to obtain religious liberty. It was once a Pictish capital and religious center, and there are evidences of a Roman wall. Imbrie families lived here at a very early date: one of them, Thomas Imbrie was married in Auchtermuchty in 1656.

Strathmiglo)

Fife) This little town adjoins Auchtermuchty, and is somewhat smaller. Its industries are the same,

(I) Auchtermuchty Parish Register, See Appendix.

(a) See Appendix.

and it has maintained a Parish Church for many centuries. Like Auchtermuchty, this town was held by feuars directly from the Crown; this was true until the Scott family obtained the grant of the Barony in 1509. The old castle stood in a field to the east of the Burgh, but was demolished in 1734. Another famous Scottish ballad, the song of Jennie Nettles, had its origin in this town.

There are many references in history to the part which the people of Strathmiglo took in the religious struggles. Here is the Bible which Rev. Donald Cargill carried to the scaffold in 1681. Near here is a secluded spot to which the Covenanters retreated when they were hunted. "Great multitudes assembled there and heard the word gladly."

In the History of Fife and Kinross, by A.J. Mackey, we find: "a brave old place was this Strathmiglo in the witnessing times of Scotland. It was like one of the villages of Israel in the days of Deborah, which offered its inhabitants willingly".

In this town Euphemia Smart, the wife of James Imbrie, was born. The name Imbrie appears frequently in the Church Register, and in one instance the same Imbrie name appears in the Auchtermuchty records also. The gaps in the Church Registers suggest that both the Imbrie and Smart families were Seceders.

No record of the birth of Euphemia Smart is shown in the Parish Register, (I) but it seems certain that David Smart and his wife, Euphemia Law, were her parents. This is strengthened by Probate Records of the Estate of Janet Smart which are found in the office of the Commissariat of Dunkeld, T. 28, 1777. (I) Janet Smart was a resident of Strathmiglo and died in the year 1777. It appears that her brother, David Smart, and her niece, Christian Smart (wife of John Lumsdane, and daughter of Henry Smart, deceased), were her next of kin. These records show that David Smart, the brother, died before the settlement of the estate

(I) Strathmiglo Parish Register. See Appendix.

and "is represented by an only daughter married and residing in the Province of New York in America". These facts do not prove conclusively that Euphemia Smart, the wife of James Imbrie, was the daughter of David Smart, mentioned in these proceedings, but they agree with the traditions in the family that she was an only child, and was in New York with her husband in 1777, and returned to Scotland shortly after to claim his estate.

Since it has been impossible to find the particular family in Scotland to which James Imbrie belonged, I have departed somewhat from the main object of this book, to describe the religious, educational, political, and social background to which he was accustomed. In this way we may come to know James Imbrie.

Religion in)

Scotland) From very early times the Scottish people were devout church members. At the time of the Reformation (1514) they took a large part in overthrowing the domination of the Catholic Church. John Knox, their leader, was a Scotchman, and the records show that he frequently preached in the County of Fife. Following this change in Church life, the Presbyterian Church was organized, and a more democratic management of the Church was established. Political disturbances in the early part of the 17th century gave England a foothold in Scotland, and an attempt was made to impose Episcopacy upon the Church of Scotland. An insurrection was started by the people, many of whom were of the privileged class, and out of this insurrection the famous "Covenant" was adopted. It renounced Popery, created a bond of union by which the subscribers obliged themselves to resist religious innovations and to defend each other against all opposition whatever. The signing of this covenant is pointed to as one of the great events in Scottish history, and in the history of religion. It is still deeply engraven upon the minds of the youth in the schools.

From that time until 1733, the peaceful administration of Church affairs remained undisturbed. In that year the General

Assembly passed an Act wherein the right of election of ministers was given to the land owners and to the elders of the Parish. This was strenuously objected to by a great many people, and their leaders in the Church, four of whom met in a little village not far from Auchtermuchty in Fife, formed themselves into the "Associated Presbytery". They are known as the Seceders and become an influential and important body. One of the leaders, Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, was a clergyman in Abernethie, the village adjoining Auchtermuchty. This is mentioned because James Imbrie's family, also Seceders, were his neighbors, and were associated with him in the movement. The failure to find the records of his family in the Established Church is due to this schism.

Another schism occurred in the Associated Synod in 1747, because the citizens could not agree upon the interpretation of an oath which was imposed upon them. From that time the old Seceders were divided, one group became the Associate Synod, and the other the General Associate Synod: they were united in Scotland in the early part of the 19th century. The early records of these groups have been lost or destroyed.

Many of the Scotch settlers of Western Pennsylvania were Seceders, and in 1753 Associate Presbyterianism formally began. Its pioneer ministers were Rev. Alexander Gellatly, Rev. Andrew Arnot, Rev. M. Henderson, and Rev. John Anderson, the latter subsequently becoming in 1794 Professor of the Divinity School, Service Seminary.

On Oct. 31, 1782, the Associate Reformed Church of America came into existence at Pequea, Lancaster County, Pa., the name commemorating its origin as a coalition of Associate (Seceder) and Reformed (Covenant) Presbyterians, which had arisen at the beginning of the American Revolution. These meetings at Pequea were held at the home of Mrs. Nancy Patton Johnston, the ancestor of Rev. John Johnston Imbrie. Finally, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on May 26, 1858, came the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches into the United Presbyterian Church.

The uprising of the Scottish people throughout the years against control of their church by Rome, and by the Episcopacy of England, or by self-elected group of privileged persons, grew out of their great wish for simplicity in their church services. They never divided on the interpretation of the Bible: they wanted to abolish pomp and form, and to administer their church upon democratic principles. To those who have thought lightly of these upheavels, Robert Burns has indited these few words:

"The Solemn League and Covenant
Now brings a smile, now brings a tear:
But sacred freedom too was theirs:
If thou'rt a slave, indulge thy sneer".

Attendance at church, prayers at home, grace at the table, and abstinence from worldly pleasures were instilled in the "bairns". On Sunday children were kept at home and catechised regarding the sermon at the church, and texts and verses from the metrical psalms. (I) A very touching picture of this home life is given us also by Robert Burns in his famous poem "The Cotter's Saturday Night":

"Their master's an' their mistress's
command,
The yonkers¹ a' are warned to obey:
An' mind their labours wi' an eydent²
hand,
An' ne'er tho' out o' sight, to jauk³
or play:
And O! : be sure to fear the Lord alway,
An mind your duty, duly, morn an'
night!
Lest in temptation's path ye gang
astray.
Implore his counsel and assisting
might:
They never sought in vain that sought
the Lord aright.
'And let us worship God!' he says
with solemn air:" (con't on next page)

(I) Scottish Life and Character by Wm. Anderson

1. Yonkers: youngsters.
2. Eydent: diligent.
3. Jauk: waste time.

"From scenes like these old Scotia's
grandeur springs
That makes her loved at home, revered
abroad:
Princes and lords are but the breath
of kings,
An' honest man's the noblest work
of God!"

Education)

in Scotland) In the early days the schools were supported by the Church, and if the Church was too poor to employ a teacher, they were taught by the minister and by the parents. In the County of Fife, where James Imbrie was born, the education of the youth was given considerable attention. The fact that James Imbrie mentions his Library in his will, and displays his knowledge of the classics when he named his horse Bucephalus, confirms this early training.

The Parish school gave training to the peasant children, the children of the towns and also the sons of the gentry. The candidates for parochial schools passed a rigid examination, largely in theology, before the Presbytery. The capacity to sing a psalm was an all important one, and schoolmasters were required to teach common tunes. Children began their tasks as soon as light would permit. After the children had been to school for two years, they, at the age of nine, passed into the grammar school where they were at once plunged into classical knowledge. The boys were not allowed to speak a word except in Latin. (I) The following list gives the curriculum and books used in old grammar schools in the first year:

Rudimenta Etmologiae
Nedderburni Vocabulary
Dicta Sapientum e Graecis
Catonian Disticha
Lilii Montani Paedagogia
Sulpitius de Civitate Morum

These schools were noted for their training. This has been commented upon many times:

(I) Social Life in Scotland in the 18th Century by H. Gray Graham.

"Nowhere on earth at this day was the standard of education among the common people higher and more universally reached than in Scotland. It was the Parish School which shaped the minds of the young Scots and it was the Kirk which shaped and directed the schools; the one was not more than the other. They were trained in the rudiments of solid learning which made these little schools famous. No demands of labor were allowed to interfere in the claims of education. On Sunday they were religiously marched to the Kirk to be inducted into the mysteries of Catechism and thoroughly indoctrinated with the theory of Presbyterianism and its concomitants."

It should be noted here, that in the early days of American life, the services of Scottish teachers were frequently sought for the education of the youth, and this custom prevailed particularly in the southern states.

"The educational work on the part of the clergy resulted in raising up of a people whose reasoning powers were highly developed and who were qualified to criticize and discuss the sermons addressed to them. In their work the clergy were aided by the parents of the children who looked upon home preparation as a sacred duty. They were never too tired to assist their offspring in acquiring the rudiments of that education which was so deeply prized by the Nation at Large."

James Imbrie reflected that training: the welfare and education of his children were carefully provided for in his will, and the necessary education of his son, David, for the ministry had been completed

Social)

Conditions) During the period when James Imbrie lived in Scotland, the social and economic conditions had not changed for more than a century. The family did not belong to any clan or to any privileged class. They are recorded among the active and responsible citizens in their respective towns and are found quite early

In clerical positions and as teachers and ministers. The Arms of the family, registered by an Imbrie in 1672 denotes that he, or perhaps an earlier ancestor, had gained special recognition. They did not belong to the landed class. The nobility owned the greater part of the land: the plainer people held only limited grants from the large owners, and in order to hold these had to swear allegiance to the Chief. This created a kind of voluntary servitude. As the population increased over the years, the opportunities for young people were fewer and a great tide of emigration had set in toward the New World. So eager were the people to gain freedom and opportunity, so dear to all Scots, that, between the years 1760 and 1783 no fewer than 30,000 emigrated to America. James Imbrie was one of these emigrants. He came to America probably between 1774 and 1776.

Even though James Imbrie and his wife, Euphemia Smart Imbrie, had but a small part in the making of our great nation, and their identity was lost in the commonwealth, nevertheless, their lives and examples were important factors in helping to establish those civil and religious liberties which we enjoy today. The story of this courageous couple who, for the sake of freedom, endured the privations of frontier life, and helped to erect a fruitful country out of a wilderness, is inspiring in these trying times. In that adventure they exhibited a force of character, and a fine quality of manhood and womanhood, which should be recognized, so that it may influence and heighten our sense of responsibility to preserve those rights and blessings which they helped to establish.

Official)

Records) The first authentic information concerning the residence of James Imbrie in this country, is found in the United States Census, 1790, of Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he is recorded as "James Imbrey", and as having in his family, a wife and seven children: four boys and three girls. The only other official records relating to him are transfers of property, and the probate of his will.

His will is dated December 20, 1802, and was probated March 4, 1803. In this will he names eleven children, five sons and six daughters, but does not mention a wife. Tradition says that she was gored to death by a steer on their farm, shortly after the birth of their last child, and died about 1800.

Family)

Tradition) In the absence of recorded data, it became necessary to place reliance upon traditions, and to endeavor to find in public records secondary or circumstantial evidence in support of them. To this end a great effort was made to find evidence which would support the tradition that James Imbrie was in New York (Philadelphia was sometimes given at the time General Howe occupied the City during the Revolution, and was arrested by British spies, charged with having arms in his possession and with favoring the American cause. It is further related that his wife appealed to General Howe, won his sympathy and obtained the release of her husband. This incident has not been found in public records, but the record of another event, occurring at that time (1776) in New York City, when General Howe occupied the city, includes the name "James Imbrie". The full facts of this historic event are set forth later in this book.

The tradition that David Imbrie, the son of James Imbrie, was born in New York (Philadelphia?) August 17, 1777, has been fully accepted by the family: and also the tradition that both parents and child returned to Scotland before the Revolutionary War ended, to obtain the estate of David Smart which was left to his daughter, wife of James Imbrie. Their son, James, was born in Scotland in 1782, and it is possible that at least one daughter, and the son, Robert, were also born there. Sometime before 1790 they returned to this country and settled in Western Pennsylvania.

The report that James Imbrie was in the employ of his wife's father at the time of their marriage, and that they lived in Holytown, 18 miles outside of Glasgow, has not been substantiated. It is probable

that they sailed from Glasgow, and may have been there for some little time, but their native home was in the county of Fife, as has been shown.

Among the notes found in my father's papers, is a statement given him by Mr. Charles K. Imbrie, of another line, who had interviewed a Mr. Imbrie of Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, when they were both attending the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, convened at Jersey City, in 1875. This memorandum states:

"A few years after the Revolution four brothers came into this country. (1) Michael went to Philadelphia, a coach maker, and soon after to Lynchburg, Virginia. (2) Robert, went to North Carolina and died. (3) James, a clergyman, (and his young son, afterwards a clergyman) to Pittsburgh. These Imbries were the ancestors of our western cousins. (4) George, the father of informant (Mr. Imbrie of Bethlehem, N.Y. elder in the Reformed Church there) went to Bethlehem, N.Y., 4 miles south of Albany. He had 3 children and died there in 1846, aged 84. He was the youngest of the four brothers. They had other brothers, David, John, etc. who remained in Scotland."

This disinterested statement respecting the four brothers who came to America, has been given full credence because of the high standing of the informant.

A special effort was made to locate the brothers Michael and Robert, but no trace of Michael was found. The census of 1790 of Caswell County, North Carolina, gives the name "Robert Embry" but the name could not be found in later records.

In the Church records of the United Presbyterian Church at Albany, New York, a "George Embrie" is registered as a pewholder. The name does not appear again until 1863, when "John Imbrie" is recorded as a trustee. George Imbrie is buried in the Elmwood Cemetery at Bethlehem, Albany

County, New York, and his tombstone bears the following inscription:

George Imbrie, Native of Auchtermachly
(sic) Scotland,
d. July 3, 1846, aged 82 years.

Margaret Imbrie his wife, 1766-1849

George F. Imbrie, 1808-1899
Katherine S. Udell, 1803-1873

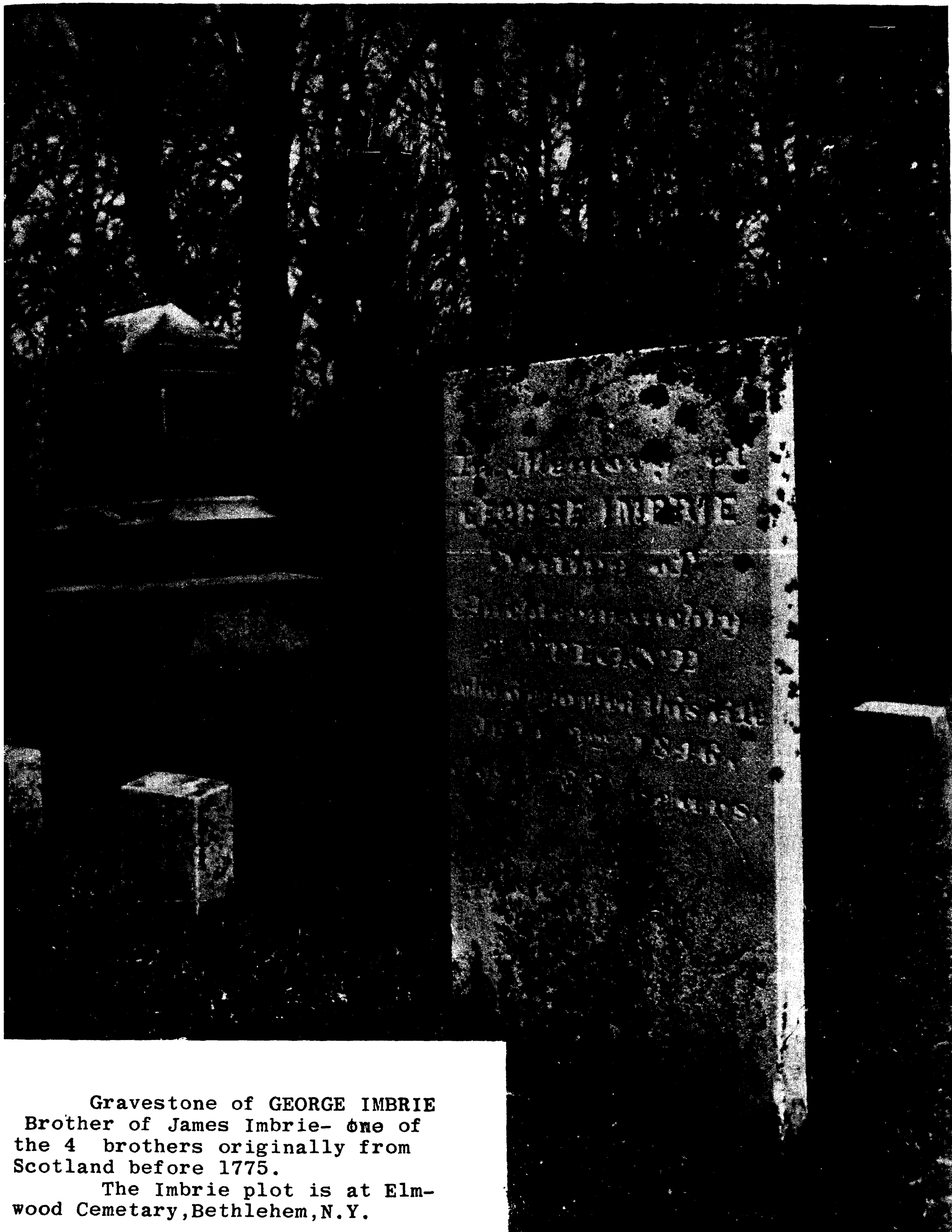
Mary Udell, 1806-1894

That part of the inscription which states that he was a native of "Auchtermachly" is an error, as no such place has been found. It was definitely meant to be "Auchtermucht" in the County of Fife, Scotland. This town is on the border line which separates the counties of Fife and Perth. In this section of Scotland the Imbrie name, and its variants, Imbrie, etc., are found in large numbers at a very early date, and long after James Imbrie emigrated to America.

As Hume says:

"The Scots had universally entertained the notion that, though riches and worldly honors had been shared out to them with a sparing hand, they could boast of spiritual treasure more abundant and more generous than were enjoyed by any nation under Heaven".

On the whole, the people were exceedingly poor, and even the landed class had little else but their land, and their sons, too, were found among the shopkeepers and in the trades. Even the farmers had a great struggle to cope with poor land and bad seasons. As population increased over the years, the opportunities were fewer for the young people, and the great domestic problem was to get their daughters "off" and their sons "on". It is reported that between 1753 and 1763, two parishes alone, sent 400 recruits as part of the regiments to America, and without disturbing the economic conditions then existing. So eager were the people to gain those freedoms and opportunities so dear to all Scots, that, between 1760 and 1783 no fewer than 30,000 emigrated to America. James Imbrie was one of the emigrant pioneers. He was born prior to 1740



Gravestone of GEORGE IMBRIE
Brother of James Imbrie- one of
the 4 brothers originally from
Scotland before 1775.

The Imbrie plot is at Elm-
wood Cemetary, Bethlehem, N.Y.

he came to America probably between 1774 and 1776.

Even though James Imbrie and his wife, Euphemia Smart Imbrie, had but a small part in the making of our great nation, and their identity was lost in the commonwealth, nevertheless, their lives and examples were important factors in helping to establish those civil and religious liberties which we enjoy today. The story of this courageous couple who, for the sake of freedom, endured the privations of frontier life, and helped to erect a fruitful country out of a wilderness, is inspiring in these trying times. In that adventure they exhibited a force of character, and a fine quality of manhood and womanhood, which should be recognized, so that it may influence and heighten our sense of responsibility to preserve those rights and blessings which they helped to establish.

I join wholeheartedly with Hon. George S. Hart in his address at Washington, Pa., on September 7, 1881 as follows:

"You are the lineal descendants of the old pioneers-the men who, a hundred years ago, first broke the silence of these western wilds with the sturdy strokes of their conquering axes. It is a great thing, my friends, a something for which you may well be both proud and grateful, that the blood of such men courses through your veins. They were a race of noble men. As they cleared the forest, and built their cabin homes, they planted the school, the academy, the college and the church, and they dedicated all to God, in a sublime faith that He would protect, prosper and bless them. They were men of devout hearts, clear heads and strong arms. Though their lives were painfully toilsome, yet they were dignified by a strong religious faith, and by those manly and heroic virtues, which sustained them in all their toils, and enabled them to overcome all difficulties and patiently to endure all the privations and hardships of a frontier life."

"The pioneers were strong hearted, God-fearing, resolute men, wholly, or almost wholly, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. They were men who, according to an inherited maxim, "never turned their backs on a friend or an enemy."

B. Vincent Imbrie.

CONTINUANCE OF BACKGROUND
(James Imbrie, the pioneer settler
by Mary E. Philbrook, Esq., Genealogist)

In the years preceding the American Revolution a wave of discontent with existing conditions swept over not only Ireland but Scotland as well. At this period there was a great migration to America from the western islands and the Highlands of Scotland. Dr. Samuel Johnson's tour to the Hebrides under the guidance of Boswell was made in 1773 and Boswell's account of it makes frequent reference to emigration. An episode of their stay on the Isle of Skye affords a curious bit of evidence as to the way in which emigration to America had seized the popular imagination. Under date of October 2, 1773, Boswell noted in his diary:

"In the evening the company danced as usual. We performed, with much activity, a dance which, I suppose, the emigration from Skye has occasioned. They call it America. Each of the couples, after the common involutions and evolutions, successively whirls around in a circle, till all are in motion; and the dance seems intended to show how emigration catches, till a whole neighborhood is set afloat. Mrs. M'Kinnon told me, that last year when a ship sailed from Portree for America, the people on shore were almost distracted when they saw their relations go off; they lay down on the ground, tumbled and tore the grass with their teeth. This year there was not a tear shed. The people on shore seemed to think that they would soon follow. This indifference is a mortal sign for the country."

Eighteenth century conditions were such that the hardy, the energetic, the resolute went to the making of America. Emigration was then a sifting process, to the advantage of America. Arthur Young, a thoroughly prosaic and unimaginative observer, remarked:

"Men who emigrate are, from the nature of the circumstance, the most active, hardy, daring, bold and resolute spirits, and probably the most mischievous also."

Every writer on Ulster emigration notes its bearing upon the American Revolution. Killen, a Belfast minister, in his church history says:

"Thousands of them (the Ulster tenant farmers) sought a home on the other side of the Atlantic, and a few years afterward appeared in arms against the mother country as asserters of the independence of the American republic."

Lecky, the historian, who has given the most complete and impartial account of the circumstances of the emigration from the English standpoint says:

"They went with hearts burning with indignation, and in the War of Independence they were almost to a man on the side of the insurgents. They supplied some of the best soldiers of Washington."

"The time shall come when strangers rule no more,
Nor cruel mandates vex from Britain's shore;
When commerce shall extend her shortened wing,
And her rich freights from every climate bring;

When mighty towns shall flourish free and great,
Vast their dominions, opulent their state;
When one vast cultivated region teems
From ocean's side to Mississippi's streams."

Phillip Freneau - 1775

War of the)

Revolution) The tradition that James Imbrie was in New York (or Philadelphia) at the time General Howe occupied the city, and was arrested by the British Army, charged with having arms in his possession, and as favoring the American cause, has not been verified. However, there is an event recorded at that time which gives credence to the tradition. Prior to the entry of General Howe, New York had been occupied by General Washington from April, 1776; therefore, James Imbrie must have settled in New York at a still earlier date.

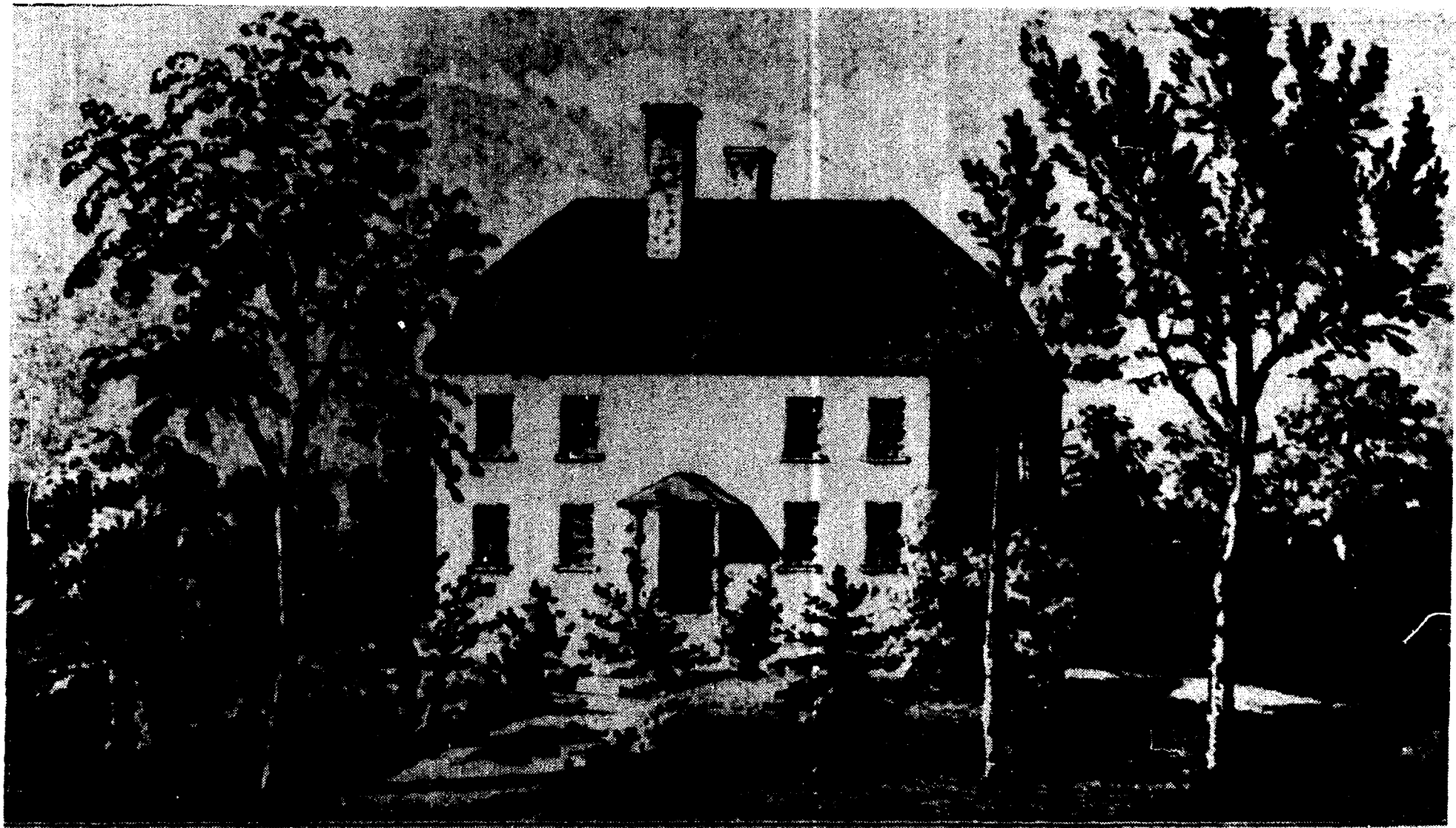
While General Washington occupied the city, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and many Loyalists left the City, but some of both parties remained, still hoping that a conflict would be averted.

During the time General Howe occupied the City, September 5, 1776 until 1778, there were many references to the pursuit of those who were suspected of favoring the American cause. Business in the City was at a standstill, and want and misery ensued. Merchants were anxious to resume business, especially with the West Indies and Canada, and, hoping to bring this about, a petition, signed by one thousand merchants and residents of New York and vicinity, was presented to General Howe asking him to restore the colonies to his Majesty's protection and peace. The name "James Imbrie" is found among those who signed it. The petition was addressed to "The Right Honorable Richard, Lord Viscount Howe, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and to his Excellency, the Honorable William Howe, Esquire, General of his Majesty's Forces in America, the King's Commissioner for restoring peace to his Majesty's Colonies." It recalled his declaration of July 14, 1776, as having signified that the "King is desirous to deliver his American subjects from the calamities of War and other oppressions which they now undergo and to restore the Colonies to his protection and peace and confer with His Majesty's well affected subjects upon the means of restoring tranquility and establishing a permanent union with every colony as part of the British Empire." General Howe did not reply to the petition because he was afraid it might result in help to the rebels. Historians generally agree that not all of the signers were Loyalists. See appendix (N.Y. Gazette for 10/21/1776.)

There has been much discussion among students of history over the true meaning of this petition, some feeling it was an act of submission, but Thomas Jones, the author of the "History of New York City in the Revolution," and a Supreme Court Judge when the petition was signed, remarks:

"No single incident in the Revolution has been more misunderstood and none more misrepresented. The text states the true reason: "to be restored to the King's peace." It was the first step they could take toward the renewal of Civil Government. Historical writers have represented this petition as a letter of submission. These misrepresentations have been simply the result and misapprehension of the purport of the petition."

During the time General Howe occupied the City, economic conditions were at a low ebb, and great discontent resulted. Food supplies were scarce



THE KING'S ARMS TAVERN, ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STREETS.
From a lithograph by George Hayward, published in *Valentine's Manual* for 1854.

and the end of the war was not in sight. Most of the churches were closed, and all of the Presbyterian Churches were occupied by British troops and used for military purposes. The people were cut off from outside news as the press was controlled by the British Army. The Presbyterians were reported as "zealous to promote the cause of the war."

When General Howe announced his intention to evacuate the City of New York, he offered an opportunity to return to Europe or other parts to those who wished to go. This proposal was accepted by large numbers, as many of them felt that, if they remained, they might be subject to suspicion and discipline. This must have been the time when James Imbrie returned to Scotland.

Lord Howe left the City with his troops in June, 1778. He provided ships which carried the many who decided to go. They took with them as much as they could carry of their personal effects, but it is reported that many lost their properties in gales at sea.

These facts bear so closely upon the tradition in the family, that we may readily believe that the story was related by James Imbrie himself.

The Treaty of Peace between Great Britian and the United States was signed September 3, 1783, at Paris, France and shortly after this, commerce between the two countries was re-established. The United States offered opportunities to those who wanted to come and settle here, and many who left with General Howe returned when the opportunities were presented.

Trek to)

:

the West) The exact date when James Imbrie returned to America has not been ascertained. The Treaty of Peace between the two countries was not signed until 1783, and it is hardly possible that he came much before 1785. He appears in the United States Census of 1790 in Washington County, Pennsylvania; therefore, it is evident that he came between those periods, but it is not known whether he landed in New York or Philadelphia. It is likely that he came with relatives or friends and that the plan to go west had been well worked out, as the way was long and hard and he would hardly have attempted it alone. At that time there were no wagon roads to the west; railroads were unknown, and the only means of travel over the mountains was on horseback or on foot. Historians tell us that in many instances newcomers came with their household goods loaded on horseback, the wife riding one horse with the babes and other personal belongings, and the husband walking with his gun or ax over his shoulder.

"The main road to Allegheny, " so called, was then known as the Franks-town Path or Kittanning Trail. Another possible route from Philadelphia was the Raystown Path, as the old State Road was called. It followed the old General Forbes road from Carlisle, thence across the mountains to Ligonier, and then through Greensburgh to Pittsburgh, along the present Lincoln Highway.

At the time the Revolutionary War started, a few stragglers from Virginia had found their way to this section as early as 1767 when these lands were considered Virginia territory and tracts were sold in large parcels to Virginia people, one of whom was General Washington.

Purchase)

:

of land) Not long after James Imbrie settled in Western Pennsylvania he purchased his first piece of property. It must have been a matter of

great pride to him to become the owner of 48 acres of land, and to have an untrammelled opportunity to develop it. The foreign parts, which he so recently had left to come to America, did not give such opportunities to young men, and this accomplishment probably fulfilled the desire of a lifetime.

His first purchase was on March 11, 1793. He is mentioned in the deed as living in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. The property was conveyed to him by William Douglas, then of Moon Township, Allegheny County, and is described as a piece of land of 48 acres, 1 rod, 16 perches - part of 398 acres called "Contentment" as conveyed to David Kerr of Moon Township by Patent, September 19, 1789. It is evident that James Imbrie did not remain long on this property because he sold it May 11, 1797 to William Frazer, and both parties are then mentioned as of Moon Township, Allegheny County. This deed was signed also by "Effie Imbrie", wife of James Imbrie.

On January 26, 1796, James Imbrie acquired another piece of property from Thomas Moore and Rachel, his wife. In this deed James Imbrie and Thomas Moore are described as farmers of Moon Township, Allegheny County. The consideration paid for the property was £ 14, and the deed was recorded October 4, 1796. The deed recites: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have by their letters patent granted to Thomas Moore a tract of land called "Locust Ridge" situated on the waters of Service Creek, late Washington, now Allegheny County, containing 402 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres with allowance of 6% for roads, etc., bearing date of May 23, 1795." Out of this tract Thomas Moore and wife conveyed to James Imbrie, 100 acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory n. $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East $29\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a post; thence by land of Henry Craig, n. $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 70 perches to a black oak; thence by land of John Nelson S. 84° E. 83 perches to a white oak; S. 15° E. 23 perches to a white oak; N. 80° E. 90 perches to a white oak; thence by land of William Littel S. 18° W. 93 perches; thence 82° N. to a white oak which is a corner tree; thence in a straight line to the first mentioned hickory. The witnesses were William Glendy and William Stevenson and William Littel, Justice of the Peace.

Shortly before the death of James Imbrie, he sold this property to Donald McDonald, and both of them were described as of Moon Township, Beaver County. It appears that the new County of Beaver was created out of Allegheny County on March 12, 1800, and this property was located in the new county. James Imbrie's wife had died before the making of this deed. The transfer was dated August 2, 1802, and was recorded February 2, 1803. The purchase price was £ 40 Pennsylvania currency.

Another piece of property which James Imbrie acquired was conveyed to him July 17, 1797 by William Littel and James Langley in Allegheny County in Deed Book 7 page 265, September 21, 1797. The consideration paid was £ 100 Pennsylvania money. In this deed James Imbrie is described as of Allegheny County, Pa. It conveys 200 acres on Raccoon Creek, Allegheny County, beginning at a white oak; thence along land of David Redick, West 261 perches to a chestnut; thence by land of John McCulloch, South 184 perches to a pile of stones; thence by land of William Littel, North 88° East 107 perches to a chestnut; thence North 36° East 79 perches to a post; thence North 49° East 78 perches to a black oak and white oak; thence East 50 perches to a stone; thence by land of David Redick North $62\frac{1}{2}$ perches to place of beginning; being part of a parcel of land called Chesnut Flat which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted by patent April 10, 1795 to James Langley and William Littel. Inquiries at the Land and Survey Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as to the location of these revealed that at the time of the survey in 1788 the lands were supposed to be located on the waters of Raccoon Creek, then in Washington County.

This property was held in the Imbrie family until December 22, 1829, at which time, Rev. David Imbrie, executor under the Last Will and Testament of James Imbrie, sold it to James Reed. This deed was recorded in Beaver County, April 12, 1830 and the consideration paid was \$1000. David R. Imbrie and John Imbrie, Jr. were witnesses. See appendix.

Ohio lands) James Imbrie had visions of the Great West when he became one of the purchasers of land in what is now the State of Ohio. At that time, the section where he bought his land had no settlers, but today it can be located on the fringe of the great industrial city of Youngstown.

This land was part of nearly four million acres located in the northeastern part of Ohio, known as the Connecticut Reserve, more properly the Connecticut Western Reserve, and at the time of the Revolution was claimed by the States of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut by virtue of land grants. Connecticut based her claim on a Royal Charter from King Charles II, March 2, 1631. In 1786 Connecticut ceded all her claim to lands of the Western Reserve in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. By consent of Congress she retained ownership of the Reserve which was afterwards sold to Phelps and Gorham. These men formed what is known as the Connecticut Land Company and sold shares by subscription, 400 of which were taken at \$3,000 a share, and the land was offered in parcels, a drawing for which took place in 1800. In that year, Congress accepted the Western Reserve as part of the United States.

The deed to James Imbrie shows that he acquired Lot No. 78 in Poland Township. He, together with others not named, were joint small subscribers for the whole township. At that time, the parcel he drew was what was then Trumbull County and his deed was later recorded in that County, August 22, 1815, Book N Page 33. In 1846 Mahoning County was formed from part of Trumbull County, and this parcel then lay in Mahoning County, and the deed was re-recorded in that County in Deed Book C, Page 304. This property was given to James and Robert by their father's will.

Early)
local :

Conditions) Most of the pioneers were in moderate circumstances and lived cheaply. They depended upon the produce of their clearings, mostly wheat, rye, flax, potatoes and maize. Mush, cornbread, and potatoes were the principal foods. There was no meat except wild game and fish, and this often had to be eaten without salt. Flour, sugar and salt were luxuries. Cooking was done almost entirely over open fire-places. Pine knots, rush lights, Betty Lamps (sluts) or tallow candles furnished the light for long winter nights, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs. If the fire went out upon the hearth, or the tinder was damp so that the spark would not catch, no alternative remained but to borrow a brand from a neighbor. Beds were made by laying coarse blankets upon rude frames. Every house had a spinning wheel. All pioneer women were very industrious; they not only raised their children and performed the daily duties of the home, but they made all the family clothes from cloth they wove at the spinning wheel. All this work was done by hand, even the bedding and quilting. They used both linen and wool, often mixing the two which they called "linsey-woolsey." It was impossible to get shoes in the early days of their pioneering, and moccasins were made from deer skins. Into these they put leaves and sometimes wool, when they become soggy and cold in wet weather.

The first houses were low, two room cabins, made of logs notched and laid upon each other with crevices filled up with mud, moss or clay. Glass

and wallpaper were unknown in the early days and greased paper was used for windows.

The younger children were generally taught to read by their mothers until such time as schools were provided or they were offered education by private schools if they could afford to pay. One advertisement in an early Pittsburgh newspaper, dated September 1808 was worded as follows:

"A select school for young ladies will be opened on Monday the 19th current, by the Rev. Robert Reid in Pittsburgh where he will teach English grammatically, also to read and pronounce the language, all the most approved standards; Penmanship in twenty various hands, all on the most modern system; Arithmetic in all its parts; Geography with the use of globes and maps; Elocution; the rules of Composition with their application &c &c. He hopes by strict attention to morals, together with liberal education of his pupils, not to disappoint the expectation of those parents and guardians, who may commit to his care and trust the education of youth. Terms Five Dollars per month. A few boarders accommodated.

He also intends opening a Night school on the 10th of October for the purpose of instructing young gentlemen. Terms - Three Dollars per quarter."

Neighbors)

In the West) Most of the neighbors of James Imbrie were descendants of those Scotch-Irish settlers who came to America about 1730 and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. They went into the forests and cleared their lands, staked out their plantations and built homes for their own families, the frontier was not much beyond the Susquehanna River; but they, too, pushed farther into the interior and with other settlers created new settlements out of the wilderness. When the Revolutionary War started, some of the third generation had gone still farther into the interior, cleared the land and staked out their own plantations, almost to the Ohio River. It was among this last group that James Imbrie settled with his family and became closely related to the early pioneers by marriages of their children. Among the earlier settlers were David and John Reed, grandchildren of David Reed who settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania about 1733. It was still sparsely settled country when, in the Fall of 1784 Gen. Washington made an inspection tour of the lands. He owned land in that section and kept a diary of the principal events of "his journey over the mountains." This Journal becomes of special interest to the descendants of James Imbrie because David Imbrie, his son, married a daughter of "Squire Reed" mentioned in the Washington diary wherein the following extracts appear:

"Sept. 20, 1784. Went early this morning to view my land and to receive the final determination of those who live upon it ... David Reed: claimed by Duncan McGeehan, 2 acres of meadow, 18 do. arable land; nobody living on this place at present. Dwelling house and fence in bad order.

John Reed, Esq: 4 acres of meadow, 12 do. arable land; a good dwelling house, but logs for a large one, still house; good land and fencing.

David Reed: 2 acres of meadow, 17 do arable acres; good log dwelling house with bad roof; several other small houses and indifferent barn or stable; bad fences but very good land.

The foregoing are all the improvements upon the tract which contains 2813 acres. Dined at David Reed's after which Mr. James

Scott and Squire John Reed began to inquire whether I would part with the land, and upon what terms, adding that though they did not conceive they could be dispossessed, yet to avoid contention, they would buy if my terms were moderate. I told them I had no inclination to sell; however, after hearing a great deal of their hardships, their religious principles, which had brought them together as a society of Seceders and unwillingness to separate or remove; I told them I would make them a last offer and this was -- the whole tract at 25 shillings per acre, the money to be paid in three annual payments, with interest; or to become tenants upon leases of 999 years, at the annual rent of 10 pounds per cent per annum. The former had a long consultation upon it and asked if I would take that price at a longer credit without interest, and being answered in the negative, they then determined to stand suit for the land but it having been suggested that there were among them some who were disposed to relinquish their claim, I told them I would receive their answers individually; and accordingly calling upon them as they stood, John and David Reed, et al, severally answered that they meant to stand suit and abide the issue of the law. This being finished, I returned etc."

Concerning the interview between George Washington and the settlers the story has been told that the General declared he would have the land and accompanied his declarations with an oath, for which Squire Reed promptly fined him 5 shillings, which the Commander in Chief paid, and accompanied the payment with an apology for his violation of the laws of God and men.

John and David Reed had cleared those lands prior to the Revolution. They had served in the Revolution and John Reed was a leader among his neighbors, being both a Justice of the Peace and an Associate Judge. See appendix

Most of the families who came to live in this neighborhood after the Revolution, were of Scotch-Irish descent. They came from Eastern communities which had been settled for many years, having schools, churches and good government. They had the advantages of education, social life and first-hand knowledge of engineering, forestry, and agriculture. They were, therefore, well equipped to go into the wilderness. Many of them were young men during the Revolution, imbued with the freedoms for which they had fought; and they had a plan for living and set about completing it, despite the hardships and privations which they were called upon to meet.

It is likely that James Imbrie had less knowledge of pioneering than his neighbors and found the hardships more difficult to overcome, but he was akin to them in spirit and ambition and shared their ideals and their trials. In these surroundings James Imbrie and his wife chose to raise and educate their eleven children. They desired an opportunity for self-development and the freedom which the old world did not give, and they had faith that in America they would have the untrammelled right to them. Their neighbors were Seceders, people who shared their religious beliefs, stronghearted, God-fearing resolute men, well versed in the Bible, and educated, as he had been, in manly virtues and right living.

Their religious life was as rigid as that in Scotland. Even though their church was several miles away, all who were able went to Church, and children were taught the catechism and indoctrinated in Presbyterianism. Grace was said at the table, and prayers were offered night and morning.

In 1794 a Divinity School was established near the home of James Imbrie, and it was here that his son David took his theological course.

The settlers first adopted the custom of gathering together in their cabins in "praying societies", and later they built cabins to serve both as Church and school.

In 1790 a church was established at Mill Creek (near which James Imbrie lived). It was renamed "Service" after 1800, from the pretty trees named "Service trees", which flowered so thickly in that section. This species is related to the apple and rose family and is also known as the "June-berry or Shadbush." The first preaching in the neighborhood began August 11, 1790 at the home of Elder William Neilson¹, father of the James Neilson who witnessed James Imbrie's will. About that time two missionaries, Rev. A. White and Rev. John Anderson, came to the neighborhood. The latter became their spiritual guide in 1792. The first house of worship used by the Mill Creek congregation was erected in 1793 on the old John Campbell farm, about one and a half miles to the southwest of the present Service Church. James Imbrie lived about two miles from the present church.

The second Church was erected on the grounds of the present Church in 1805-1806 and was used until 1829-30. It was a plain log building about 30 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, daubed with yellow clay and covered with clapboards. In 1829 another Church, built of bricks, was set up, but its construction was interrupted by the death of Dr. Anderson, April, 1830. It was finally completed in 1832, and an addition was added in 1848. Another Church was built in 1868, but at the turn of the century it was consumed by fire.

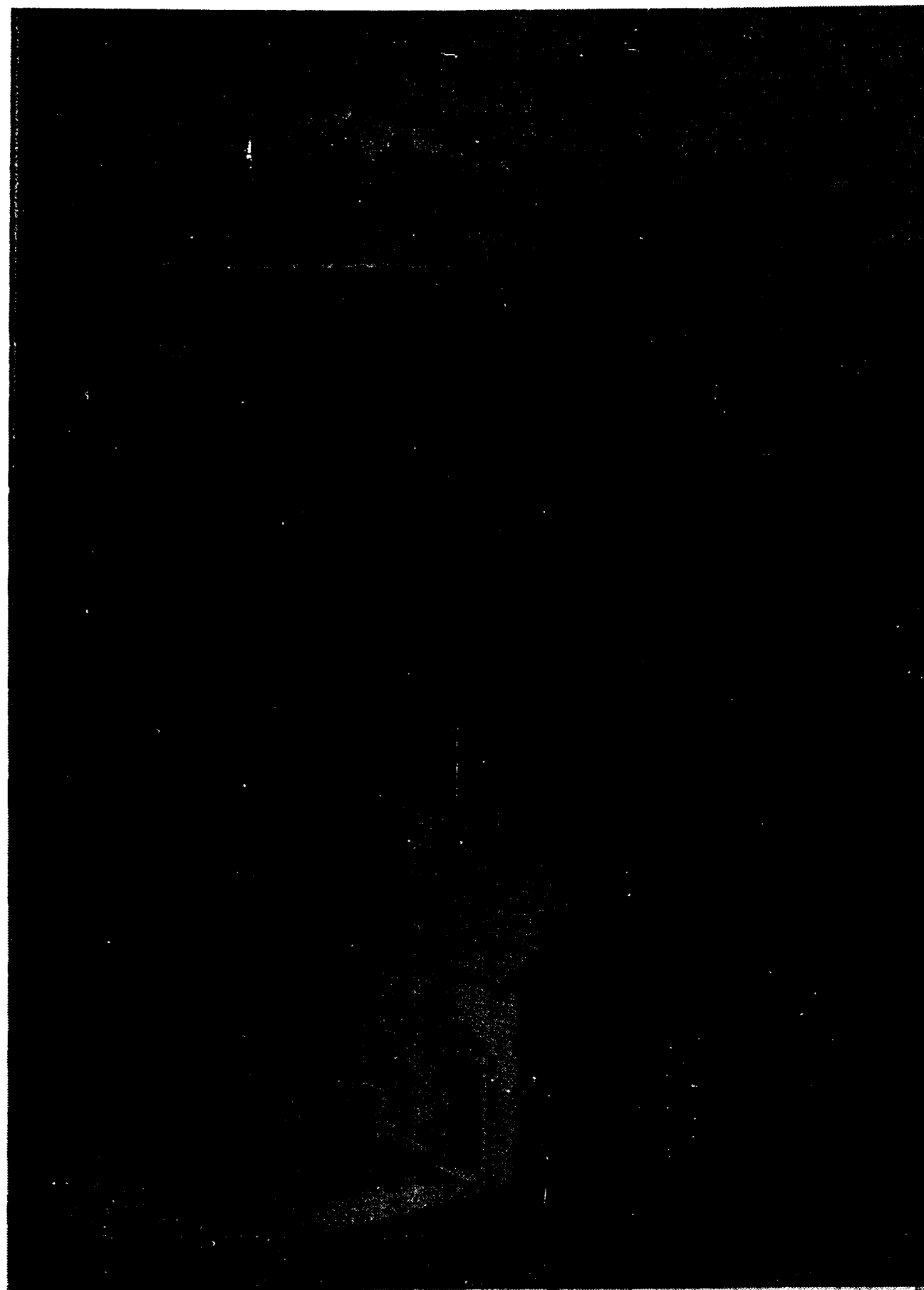
Eudolpha Hall, built in 1794, was near the early church and was the second oldest Divinity School in America. It was here that David Imbrie, son of James Imbrie, took his theological course. The classes met in Dr. Andersons' home, but in 1805 a two story log building was erected. Members of the Associated Church (Presbyterian) in Scotland donated 800 books of divinity for the use of this wilderness school.

Rev. Archibald White was appointed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to come to America. He arrived in New York, May 5, 1788 and was ordained at Guinston, York County, Pa. in 1789. It may be a coincidence that he arrived about the same time that James Imbrie did, but it helps to fix the time when the regular channels of transportation between the old and the new world were re-established.

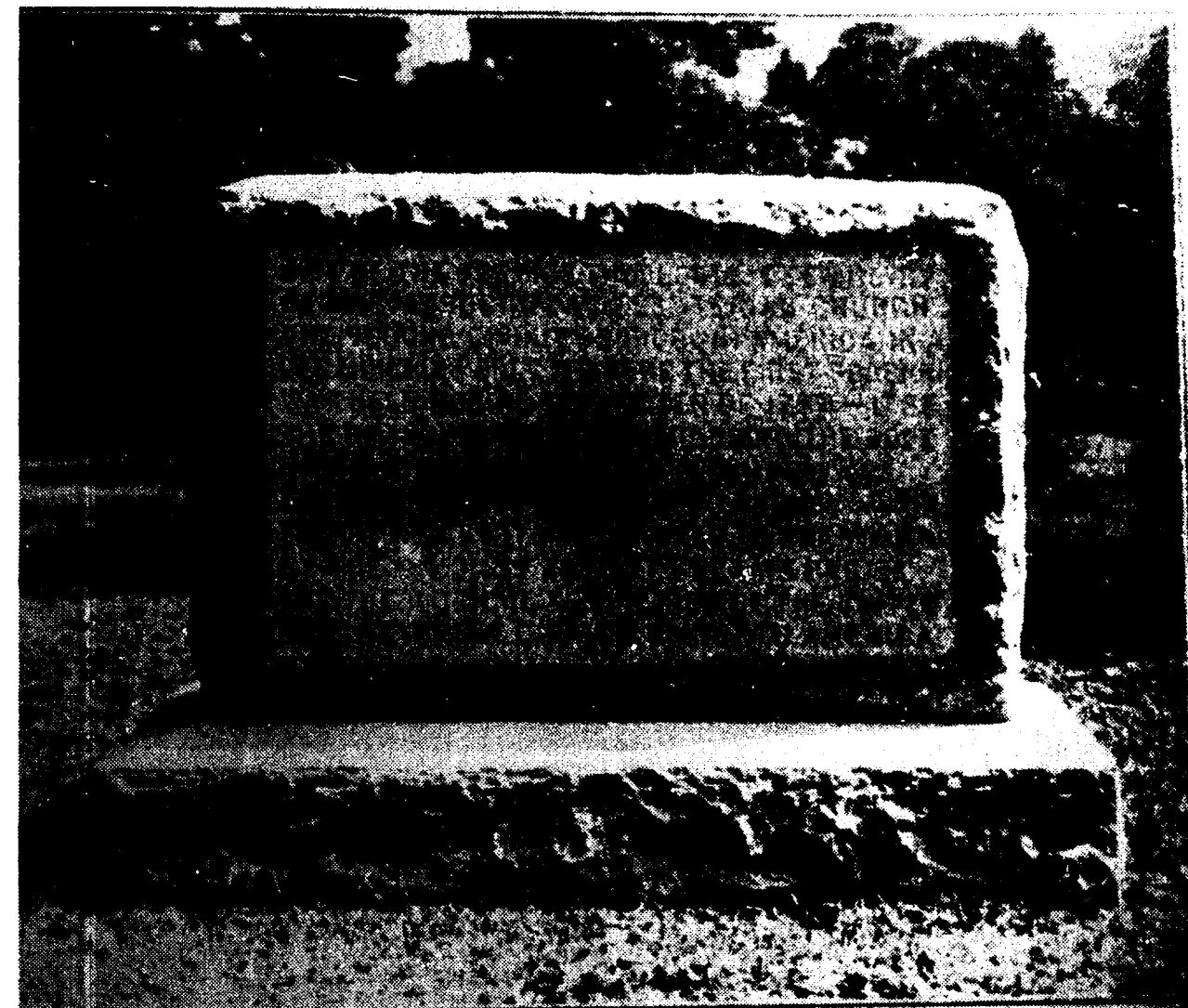
John Neilson, who was named by James Imbrie in his will, as guardian of his children, was the ruling elder at Mill Creek Church (Service), and James Leiper, his executor, was prominent in Church circles. At the time of the Union in 1782 he was an elder of the Associate Congregation at Guinston, and a member of the Presbytery. Both of these men were of Scotch Irish parentage, descendants of those settlers who came to America as early as 1733.

Between the time that James Imbrie settled in Western Pennsylvania and his death, in 1803, he had acquired a comfortable home, provided for the education and maintenance of eleven children, and left considerable personal estate. Our country gave him the opportunity for this achievement, and he in turn gave loyal support and encouragement to the aims of the country he adopted.

1. William Neilson, the pioneer emigrant of this family was from County Armagh, Ireland, and brought his five children, viz: John, Matthew, James, Anna and Margaret; his wife died at sea.

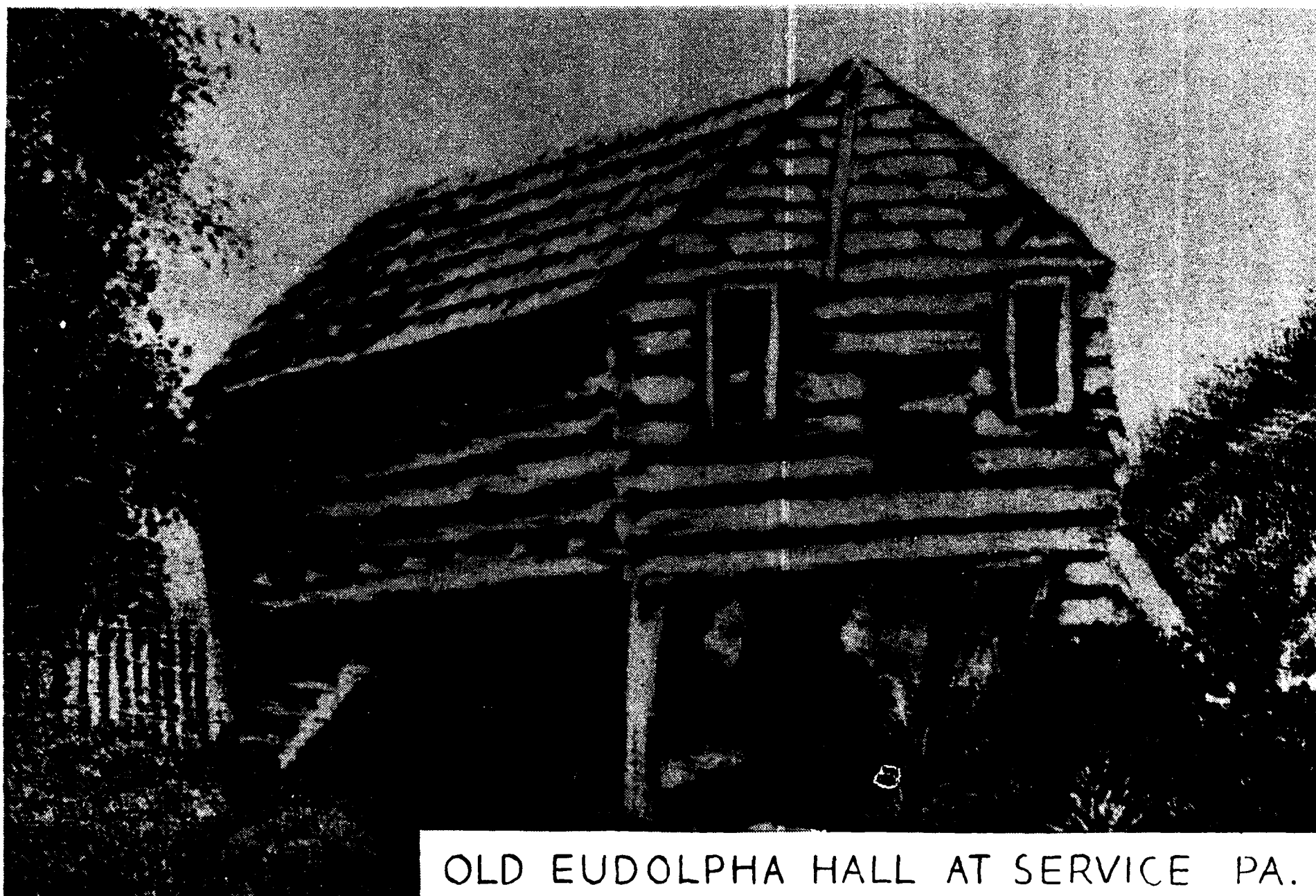


THE SERVICE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
SERVICE, PA., ERECTED 1794 2ND BLD.



The Service Memorial Stone

Inscription on Stone. Site of the Service Theological Seminary, the Associate Presbyterian Church. The Second Decimty School, founded in a log building erected here. The first session was held in the winter of 1794-1795, the Rev. John Anderson, D.D., being the instructor. In 1821 the Seminary was transferred to Canonsburg, Pa., whence in 1855 it was removed to Xenia, Ohio. By the year 1855 it became one of the Theological Seminaries of the Presbyterian Church in North America.



OLD EUDOLPHA HALL AT SERVICE PA.
ERECTED IN 1794

James Imbrie being perfectly sound in Judgment do make my Will and Testament to the following Effect. VIZ. It is my Will and pleasure after my Decease that all my lawfull debts be punctually paid after which my remaining Estate, shall be disposed off in the following manner. Namely, that my sons James and Robert shall see to the maintaining of the family till John and George arrive at the age of fifteen or between that and seventeen, in which period my Executors shall put the two youngest Boys mentioned to trades agreeable to their inclinations: before which time their schooling must be duly attended to, the expences of which is to be paid out of the product of the place. It is further my will and pleasure that James and Robert in consequence of their doing the duties aforesaid, to the family shall have my tract of land in the Connecticut River, equally divided between them as their share of my real Estate. Further James and Robert or either of them shall be careful in raising a sufficient quantity of flax yearly for the girls, out of which they VIZ. the girls, are to supply the house with what is sufficient for common use, and the overplus to be considered as their own property. It is further my will and pleasure that the whole of the moveable property be appraised after my Decease, by persons chosen by my Executors and the amount of which to be appropriated for the use of John George Effy Jean Margaret Catharine Elizabeth and Mary. And all profits or increase arising from that property as also all profits issuing from the cultivation of the farm shall be equally divided amongst the whole including James and Robert and further it is my will that at the time when George should be put to a trade it being the request of two or more of the Legates the Executors concerning the aforesaid goods and Chatter may be sold and a final division of them then made as above and further it is my will that the plantation on Mill Creek be sold at the time that George is to be put to a trade or any time between that and the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, at which time he will be of age and the amount equally divided between the two youngest Boys and the six girls. and when any of the family shall marry what offsetting they get shall be accounted as part of their Legacy the amount of which is to be at the discretion of my Executors to whom they are to apply and shall be paid them out of the Common Stock Further my eldest daughter Effy shall have her choice of a Bed and Bedding above the rest Further I recommend the Executors to dispose of my three youngest Daughters into such families as they judge would be for their advantage Further it is my will that my eldest son David who having near finished his education shall continue in the family as formerly untill providentially provided for otherwise enjoying boarding and cloathing and when leaving the family shall have the third of the English Library and I bequeath to him the Horse Bucaphalus Saddle and Bridle I likewise constitute make and ordain James Lieber David Imbrie James Imbrie and Testament and hereby do utterly disallow revoke and disannull all and every other former Testaments wills Legacies Bequeaths and Executors by me in any wise before named Willed and Bequeathed Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Twentieth Day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Two Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said James Imbrie as his last will and Testament in the presence of us and at his request have hereto subscribed our names

William Franzen
James Grey
James Veiborn

I do hereby constitute ordain and appoint Hugh Miller and John Veiborn Elder guardians of my Children Goddard It is further my will and pleasure, that all remaining apparel consisting of Bedding shall not come under the appraisement but other effects of the house there being distributed already

James Imbrie

He was well equipped to give this support, having that early training and education accorded to Scottish youths, and also that rich experience which he gained while living in New York during the most trying times of the American Revolution. He was there when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and when General Washington was in command of the city. He witnessed the arrival and occupation of the City by General Howe in 1776, and the final evacuation of the British troops in 1778. He became a citizen of the United States when the United States Constitution was adopted in 1788. He took part in the election of George Washington as president, and later in the election of John Adams, and probably of Thomas Jefferson.

His will is dated December 20, 1802, and was probated March 4, 1803. His wife died before the making of the will, probably about 1800. In this will, there are revealed some of the traits of character so pronounced in Scottish people. He directs that his two sons, James and Robert, shall "see to the maintaining of the family until John and George arrive at the age of fifteen or between that and seventeen, in which period my executor shall put the youngest boys mentioned to trades agreeable to their inclinations, before which time their schooling must be duly attended to, the expense of which is to be paid out of the product of the place."

James Imbrie and his wife are both buried in Service Graveyard, and an earnest effort has been made to locate their graves, but many of the old grave-stones have long since disappeared. The late Rev. James C. Campbell, of Beaver, Pa., said that the oldest members of Service (Seceder) Church were buried in the lower side of the present graveyard but the graves cannot be identified at this late date. In digging the post holes for the new fence they came across some very old graves, and it is likely that James Imbrie is buried there.

"They felled the ungracious oak,
With horrid toil
Dragged from the soil
The thrice gnarled roots and stubborn rock;
And when their work was done, without memorial, died."
(Source unknown)

According to Reverend Mr. Campbell, James Imbrie lived on the "Littel" Tract near the village of Mechanicsburgh close to New Sheffield (old Post Office, Service) located on what was formerly known as the "Pittsburgh-grade Road", running from Hookstown along the Ridge to Linksford, crossing Raccoon Creek and then on to Pittsburgh. (See Rev. Campbell's letter in Appendix.)

At the time the will was made, his son David was completing his course at the Theological Seminary, and the provision for him required, that he should continue in the family as formerly, until providently provided for otherwise, enjoying board and clothing, and when leaving the family was to have the third of his father's English library, and the horse "Bucephalus", saddle and bridle included. See Appendix.

There is a bit of humor in this last provision: perhaps his horse, like Bucephalus, the famous horse of Alexander the Great, had been hard to train, and in a spirit of fun he gave his own horse that name. Now we have Bucephalus, the pioneer horse, and a niche in Western Pennsylvania archives made for him by James Imbrie in his will.

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"The past, the present race must tell
Of deeds done by their friends of old,
Who at their post of duty fell
And left their acts and deeds untold.

To rescue from oblivion's page
Events that memory has in store,
We've sought the men of honored age,
And what, we ask, can man do more?".
(Source unknown)

Point Pleasant, N.J.
January 1952

Mary E. Philbrook



Rev. David Imbrie(1777-1842), eldest son
of our original ancestor, James Imbrie

March 21st 1834

Dear Son

It is some time since we have received any communication from you, in some of the last statements, you have made, it would appear that you are not contented with your situation. I know it is not very comfortable in many respects, especially as to your money, you can earn but little of what is required, then requires diligence as to your health, then in your application to your studies, and in your time of need, read often your Bible, and the good books you have in your possession.

In one of your letters you intimated a prospect of getting up for your self perhaps you may be as much responsible, however it means something obtained. I think Burlington could afford business for a good store with considerable capital as we think David Gilleland Matthews having left him will not be so safe as formerly if some one would employ you that for a time you might do well but because of depending too much on your own credit, at present are very critical and we know not what may be the issue of commercial and a change in the Government, if you cannot obtain a suitable situation for the ensuing year, you had better retire for some time, until a suitable offer may present itself.

The total loss of your eye is a trying dispensation which you ought to improve and be thankful that in the providence of God you have one eye, be humble therefore & mindful of duty. I have had some difficulty owing to George's failure in paying above an hundred dollars for him this spring and setting off money, it will be out of my power to supply David with money to go to Cambridge this spring he will have to stay at home this summer, also he is however making some progress in his learning.

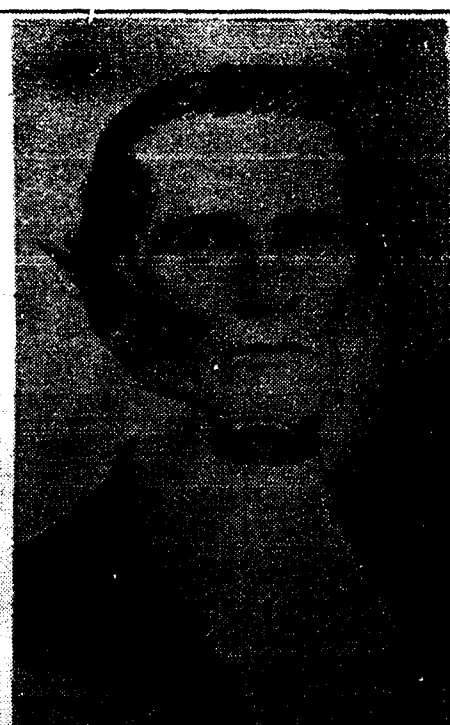
Five side news I need not give you this you receive through another channel I send you a sermon of Mr. Briggs on persecutions read it carefully. I am yours with affection David Aubrie



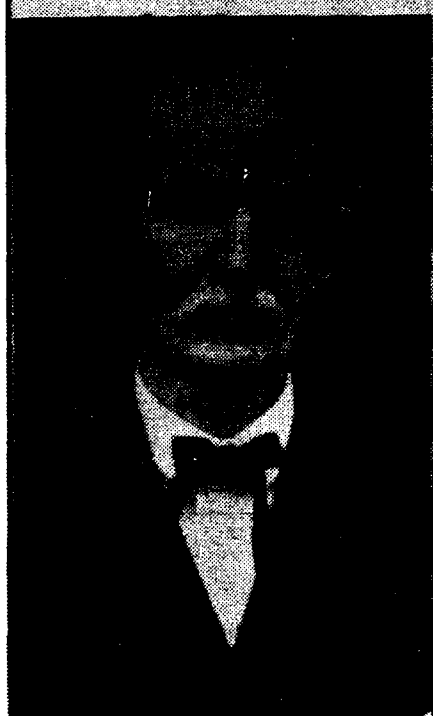
REV. DAVID IMBRIE
1777 — 1842

FIVE

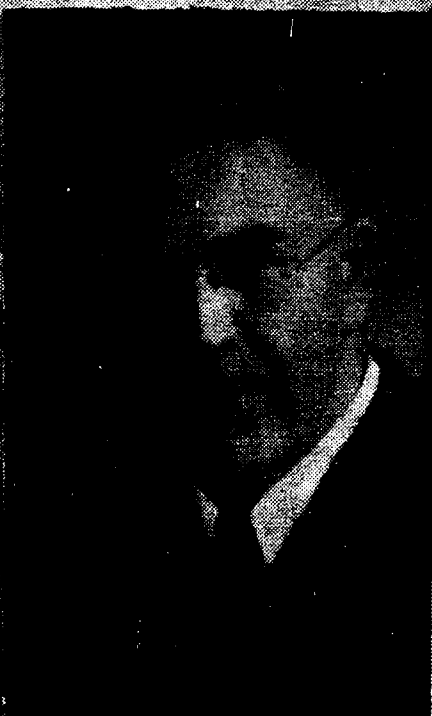
GENERATIONS
OF
PREACHERS



REV. D.A. IMBRIE
1812 — 1872



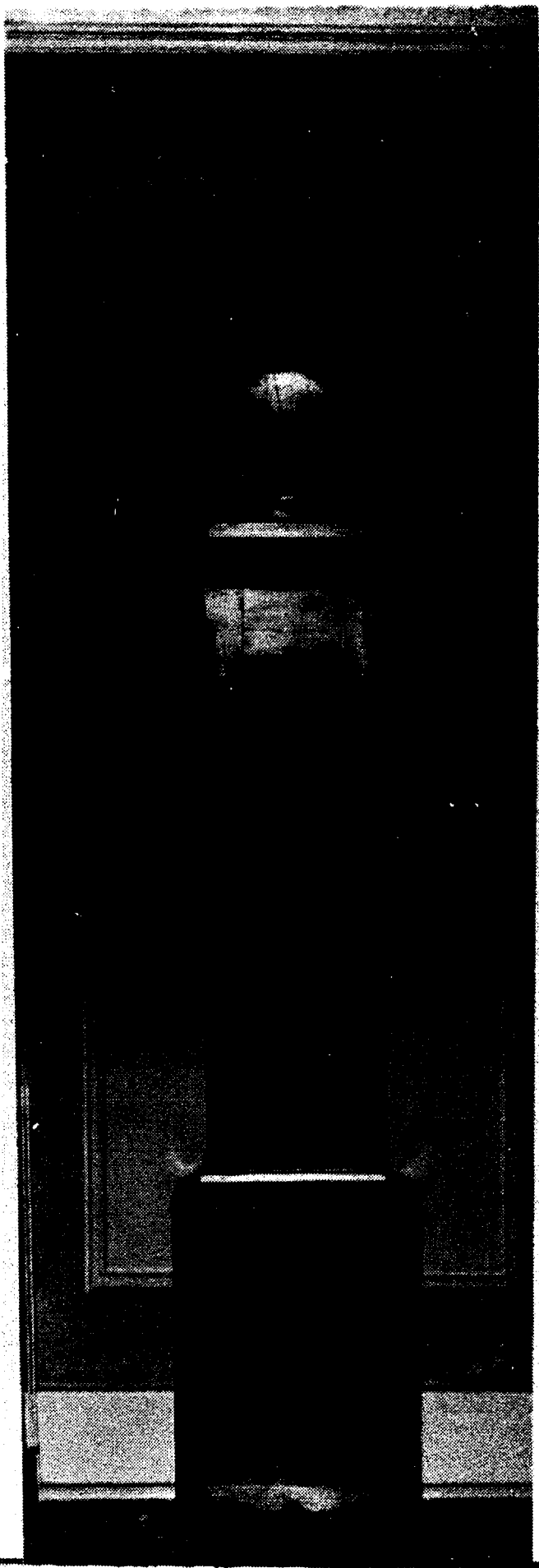
REV. J.J. IMBRIE
1844 — 1917



REV. T.D. IMBRIE
1888 —



REV. G.S. IMBRIE
1919 —



"THE FAMILY CLOCK"

*It has stood on the shelf this many a year,
Ticking the time away,
In the humble home where I was born
In the flowery month of May.
It has stood like a faithful monitor
Of family joys and cares,
Like the timepiece known in deathless song,
"The old clock on the stairs."*

*It has witnessed scenes of joy and mirth
Around the festive board,
When the deepening shadows fell around,
And the winds of winter roared.
But under the glow of the evening lamp,
Warm hearts beat glad and free,
With never a thought of grief to come,
Under the old roof-tree.*

*Its holds more secrets than I can guess,
Or ever may hope to pen,
As it measures time with its friendly hands
Over and Over again;
As it ticks away in its sheltered nook,
With the same untroubled face,
One hasn't the heart to spy around,
And the vanished past retrace.*

*What the future may have in store for us
The family clock may know,
Let us hope for the best as we used to do
In our dreams of long ago.
When our friend on the shelf dealt out the hours
Of childhood rare and sweet,
And the smiling earth looked beautiful
In her bridal robes complete.*

*It is only a common thing, I know,
Yet to me it is more dear
Then the famous clock in Strasburg town,
That is noted far and near.
Though friends have met and friends have gone
From my humble home to-day,
The family clock still holds its own,
Ticking the time away.*

- Author Unknown

150 year old clock (Imbrie heirloom) at home of Dr. C.E.
Imbrie, Butler, Pa.

James Imbrie left to survive him, eleven children, naming first in his will, the sons, and second, the daughters. We can assume that they were not named in the order of their births, but were so placed to signify the order in which each member of the group was born. The probable line-up was:

- "A" 1. David, born August 28, 1777, died June 12, 1842.
- "B" 2. Euphemia, born circa 1778, died Oct. 16, 1869.
- "C" 3. James, born circa 1782, in Scotland: died Jan. 9, 1856.
- "D" 4. Robert, born circa 1789, died March 1878.
- "E" 5. Margaret, born Dec. 25, 1787, died Dec. 25, 1871.
- "F" 6. Jean, born May 12, 1790, died Dec. 10, 1862.
- "G" 7. John, born circa 1792, died June 21, 1864.
- "H" 8. Katherine, born Feb. 10, 1797, died May 11, 1883.
- "J" 9. Elizabeth, born May 12, 1800, died Dec. 23, 1854.
- "K" 10. George, born May 12, 1800, died Apr. 5, 1883.
- "L" 11. Mary, born May 1801, died Sept. 26, 1896.

Each one of the above eleven children, with their descendants, will be taken up in the pages to follow.

"A"
David Imbrie
Son of James Imbrie

"A" DAVID IMBRIE, son of James Imbrie and his wife Euphemia Smart Imbrie, was born August 28, 1777, but the place of his birth is doubtful; both New York and Philadelphia are given. His early education was probably begun in Scotland. He attended Jefferson College (formerly Jefferson Academy) at Canonsburg, Pa., and was graduated in 1800. He is mentioned in a record of the College, November 14, 1797, as one of the nine student organizers of the Franklin Literary Society. The President of this Society was James Carnahan, who later became President of Princeton College; another member was Jacob Lindly, who later became President of Ohio University. He studied theology under the distinguished theologian, Rev. John Anderson, at Eudolpha Hall, Service Creek. This creek was named "Service" for the graceful service trees which flourished in the vicinity. Dr. Anderson had become Pastor in 1794, of Mill Creek and Harmon's Creek Congregations, later called Service and Frankfort, respectively. The Mill Creek Congregation services were held in private homes until a meeting house was built. This structure was very plain, and Dr. Anderson received one hundred dollars a year from each Congregation. He is described as a man only five feet tall, of great spiritual strength and devotion, and of great erudition in the field of Church doctrines. It was in this small community that he built the Theological Seminary which the Presbytery of Pennsylvania decided to establish, and he was chosen Professor in 1794. The structure was a two story log building, with rough hewn floors, and a clapboard roof. It contained a library, lecture and recitation rooms, and a dormitory, accomodating not more than ten students. Only thirty-one students in all were graduated. In one of the earlier classes, James Imbrie entered his son, David, and gave him the great privilege of studying under a really great man.

A memorial stone has been erected on the site where the Theological Seminary was first built. The inscription on the stone reads as follows:

"Site of the Service Theological Seminary of the Associate Presbyterian Church, the Second Divinity School in America. In a log building erected here, the first session was held during the winter of 1794-1795, the Rev. John Anderson, D. D. being the sole instructor. In 1821 the Seminary was transferred to Canonsburg, Pa. Thence, in 1855 it was removed to Xenia, Ohio. By the union of 1858 it became one of the Theological Seminaries of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

Pastorates of Rev. David Imbrie

David Imbrie was licensed to preach by the Chartiers Presbytery on December 14, 1803; he was ordained 1806 by the same Presbytery, (Associate Presbyterian,): (1) Big Beaver (later New Brighton), Beaver County, Pa; organized 1803, served 1806-1808. (2) Brush Run (later Greensburg) 1819 then Darlington (1831), Beaver County, Pa., organized 1798; served 1806-1819. (3) Darlington, Beaver County, Pa., organized 1831, served 1831-1842, the date of his death. (4) Four Mile, (later Esther), Beaver County, Pa., organized 1812, served as interim preacher, 1812-1820. (5) Little Beaver, later Mt. Air and Bethel (1843), Lawrence County, Pa., organized 1800, served 1806-1842 the date of his death. (6) New Bethel (later Falston,) Beaver County, Pa., organized 1818, served 1818-1842, when he died.

His pastorate embraced seven or eight miles around, where he preached in alternate places each Sunday, occasionally rendering some pastoral service for a congregation whose minister was absent. In fact, Church Annals record that David Imbrie received at Canonsburg, July 9, 1808, of Samuel Murdoch, four dollars "for two sermons in the vacancy of Chartiers Congregation." The distance covered required him to ride on horseback, perhaps forty or fifty miles over rough and muddy roads. Probably in his early visitations he rode the horse "Bucephalus" which his father left him in his will. It is said: every Sunday he used two horses, transferring from one to the other at the halfway point on his way to and from Church. It has been said he weighed over two hundred pounds. He died of apoplexy, Sunday, June 12, 1842, while preparing to conduct services at Bethel Church. From the "Evangelical Repository" June 1843, page 11, there is a report of his death by the Presbytery of Ohio, which reads:

"We have to report that since the last meeting of Synod, our respected and venerable brother, Rev. David Imbrie, who has long labored in this part of our Zion as a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, has rested from his labors, June 12, 1842. He started to church in his usual good health, but no sooner had he arrived there than he was unable to speak any more, and was taken to the house of Mr. Hammel, where he breathed his last at 12 o'clock the same night."

Rev. Imbrie was a sound and instructive preacher, exhibiting the doctrines of the gospel and duties of religion with great plainness and earnestness. He was firmly established with the principles of his profession and maintained them with ability and with faithfulness. In private life he was a social and pleasing companion. In personal appearance he was not tall but remarkably corpulent.

In the Western Argus, a newspaper published at Beaver, Pa. on Wednesday, June 15, 1842 (No. 908) page 3, column 3, there is the following notice:

"Died Sabbath evening, June 12, suddenly, Rev. David Imbrie of Big Beaver Twp., aged rising 65 years. The deceased has for many years been a faithful ministerial laborer in the County, bearing with him through a long and useful life the good-will and affection of a large circle of friends."

The following letter, dated, Gerard, Ohio, September 28, 1879, has been preserved as written by Dr. David Goodwillie, (a personal friend of David Imbrie) to Dr. Wallace:

"Dear Dr. Wallace:

At your request I gave you below a brief statement of my opinion of Mr. David Imbrie's character. It is true that he had his failings but they were not great nor many nor worth speaking about.

I was intimately acquainted with Rev. David Imbrie. We were members of the Ohio Presbytery for 17 years and often assisted each other at communion.

The last communion he enjoyed on earth was while assisting me at Liberty, Ohio, a few days before his death. I always esteemed him as a man of deep piety having the glory of God and salvation of souls at heart.

He was punctual at meetings of Presbytery and was a strict disciplinarian, striving for the purity as well as the prosperity of the church. His preaching was solid and edifying. He was very

strongly attached to the principles of his profession and constantly advocated them both in the pulpit and out of it.

The last sermon he preached, the Sabbath before he died, was at Darlington on the text 'Contend earnestly for the Faith Once Delivered to the Saints.'

In personal appearance Mr. Imbrie was not tall but was unusually corpulent. So much so that he was a burden unto himself.

Yours truly,
David Goodwillie"

Very few personal records of David Imbrie have been saved, but two letters to his son, John, one in 1834 and the other in 1836, make clear his affection and concern for his children. Facsimilies of these letters are set forth in the appendix.

Among his papers is the following receipt:

"Canonsburg, Pa., July 9, 1808. Received of David Murdock \$4 for supplying in the vacancy of Chartiers Congregation. Signed David Imbrie." This was the pay for preaching two sermons, and riding perhaps forty miles on horseback over rough and muddy roads.

In an old account book kept by David, there are various items relating to his brothers, James and George, and his sister Katherine, between the years 1807 and 1813, and they include personal apparel and necessities. The items are in his own handwriting but the book is weather stained and the writing almost illegible. From another account book kept by David Imbrie, beginning 1810, the following entries have been taken:

The account of moneys received by me from the Congregation in 1811: \$136.50. Expended in 1810 (cash on hand \$26.75) \$136.87. Some of the entries under expenditures are: pantaloons, \$4.12½; for over the River trip, \$8.00; a bonnet \$4.00; wool carding & turkey red \$2.50; buying a cow & sundries, \$5.00; tobacco, .06; 12½ lbs. of meat, \$1.65; 4 days work of James, \$1.25; 5 lbs. of flour, 40 cents; 5 lbs. of meat at .05, 25 cents.

Total receipts in 1812	\$189.00
Total expenditures in 1812	\$179.59

Mr. Imbrie's accounts show the following names (all prominent citizens of Beaver County at the time): William and James Sample; Samuel Parks; Jos. Niblock; William and David Clark; Alex. Anderson; William Neilson; Brice McGeehan; John and William Sharp; John Scroggs; John Johnston, Esq.; Rev. Alex. Murray; John Imbrie (for family Bible) \$4.50.

Another entry (no date) shows the expenses of building the brick house which was the original David Imbrie home, near Darlington, Pa., destroyed by tornado about 1860 and rebuilt by James M. Imbrie. The total expenses were about \$628.00. The only legible items are: hauling \$28.00; Carpenter bill, \$120.00; boarding \$24.00; and plastering of lower story \$30.00. From various persons the Rev. Imbrie received on account of the brick house \$160.00. There is a receipt in favor of David Imbrie dated November 20, 1817, for 4,000 bricks furnished by Jos. Buchanan and delivered by him at Millers's brickyard in May of 1818.

This was the property which he owned at the time of his death. He died intestate, June 12, 1842. His son, James M. Imbrie was appointed administrator of his estate, July 4, 1842.

On September 18, 1843, the farm which he owned, and which lay between New Galilee and Darlington, in Beaver County, was transferred by the heirs of David Imbrie, to his son, James M. Imbrie. It subsequently became the property of William J. Imbrie, son of James M. Imbrie, and retained by him until his death in 1940, when, after 131 years in the family, it passed to the wife's heirs.

A noted doctrinal publication by David Imbrie was:, "A Defense of the Sonship of Christ", which followed a Church trial in 1819, brought by the Rev. Thos. E. Hughes in which he was acquitted in 1820.

He was married on November 29, 1804, to Jean Reed, daughter of John Reed, Esq., a prominent man in Washington County, and his wife, Ann Acheson. Jean Reed was also a sister of Mrs. Murray, wife of Rev. Alexander Murray of Mountville, Pa. She was intelligent, amiable and pious, and did much to encourage and strengthen her husband in his Master's work. David Imbrie and his wife, Jean Reed Imbrie, are buried in the cemetery (Seceder) near Darlington, Beaver County, Pa. Their graves are marked by two four-legged table stones, the inscriptions on which are as follows:

"In memory of Rev. David Imbrie, Pastor of the Associate Congregation of Darlington and Bethel. Died June 12, 1842, aged 64 years 9 months and 13 days in the 40th year of his ministry."

"Jean Imbrie, wife of Rev. David Imbrie died March 12, 1826, aged 44 years."

In requiesce pace

A

Sacred memorial of
Mrs. Jean Imbrie
Consort of the
Rev. David Imbrie
who died Mar. 18 A.D. 1826
aged 44 years, leaving a family of 8
who deplore their loss.
She was an affectionate wife
a tender mother and exemplary

Christian

Before exit, she said
'Into thy hands I commend my
spirit, O Lord.
I have waited for thy salvation
O my God.'
The gospel was her joy.
Until her last breath
The truth she had maintained
so long was her support
in death.
Now she resides where Jesus is
above this dusky sphere.
She had an earnest of that bliss
while she sojourned here.
Her body rests beneath the ground
till that tremendous day
when the last trumpets sound.

The families' loss we all deplore
and shed the falling tear.
We shall behold her face no more
until Jesus shall appear.

Memento mori

Also nearby: "John Imbrie died July 21, 1864 in his 72nd year." "Nancy Rankin Imbrie, wife of John Imbrie died June 13, 1883, aged 88 years."

The children of David Imbrie and his wife Jean Reed Imbrie were:

- A 1. Ann Reed, b. Nov. 29, 1805; d. Sept. 11, 1881.
- A 2. Maria Smart, b. Sept. 1, 1807; d. Aug. 1, 1851.
- A 3. Jean Imbrie, b. July 1, 1809; died Oct. 1857, unmarried.
- A 4. David Reed, b. Jan. 24, 1812; d. Jan. 29, 1872.
- A 5. John Reed, b. April 13, 1814; d. March 28, 1860.
- A 6. James Milton, b. March 9, 1816; d. April 12, 1889.
- A 7. Elmira Emmiline, b. March 20, 1819; d. Oct. 15, 1895.

"A" 1. ANN REED IMBRIE³, (David², James¹)

born November 29, 1805, daughter of David Imbrie and his wife Jean Reed Imbrie, married, October 1832, Joseph Sharp, son of Major John Sharp and his wife Ann Sharp. Major Sharp was an early settler of Darlington, Pa., and served in the War of 1812. He died March 19, 1848, aged 74 years. Joseph Sharp and his wife lived at New Galilee, Pa. She died September 11, 1881 and he died April 11, 1882. They are buried in Edinburgh, Lawrence County, Pa.

- Issue:
- A 8. Mary Jane Sharp, married George Hogue.
 - A 9. Louise Houston Sharp, married Jos. F. Cunningham.
 - A 10. Martha Ann Sharp, b. 1843, d. Sept. 4, 1867.
 - A 11. Emiline Sharp, d. November 25, 1902.

"A" 2. MARIA SMART IMBRIE, (David², James¹)

daughter of David Imbrie and Jean Reed Imbrie, born September 1, 1807, married J. W. Calvin, M.D. in November, 1843. He was born in New Castle, Pa. August 29, 1814. After the death of Dr. Calvin she married on June 12, 1847, John S. Herron, son of Robert Herron. She died August, 1851, aged 44 years. She had no children by her second husband. By Dr. Calvin she had one son. She and her son are both buried in the Seceder Churchyard near Darlington, Pa.

- Issue: A 12. David Murray Calvin, b. 1844; d. April 2, 1873, unmarried.

"A" 4. REVEREND DAVID REED IMBRIE (David², James¹)

was born January 24, 1812, son of David Imbrie and his wife Jean Reed Imbrie. He was educated at Darlington Academy, and was licensed to preach by the Ohio Presbytery of the Associate Church, July 16, 1839. Upon the union of the Associate Reformed Churches in 1858, he became associated with the United Presbyterians. He served from April 26, 1842 to 1867 as Pastor of the Church of that denomination at New Wilmington, Pa. He married June 14, 1843, Nancy Reed Johnston, born February 17, 1819, daughter of John Johnston of Mercersburg, Pa. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Westminster College. In 1870 he and his family moved to Ottawa, Kansas, where he died January 29, 1872. He was buried in the cemetery of that place. His will, dated December 25, 1890,

mentions his two sons, his wife, and daughters. His wife died April 28, 1913, aged 94 years, at New Galilee, Pa. She gave most valuable information about the history of our family. See her letters in Appendix

- Issue:
- A 13. John Johnston Imbrie, b. June 29, 1844.
 - A 14. Almira Jane Imbrie, b. Oct. 28, 1846; d. Jan. 20, 1862..
 - A 15. David Reed Imbrie, Jr, b. April 7, 1849.
 - A 16. Malvorin Imbrie, b. Feb. 22, 1852; died Oct. 10, 1878.
 - A 17. Nancy Smith Imbrie, b. Sept. 18, 1854.
 - A 18. Alexander Murray Imbrie, b. Jan. 5, 1858; d. Aug. 16, 1858-9.
 - A 19. Caroline Imbrie, b. Oct. 27, 1859.
 - A 20. Mary Murray Imbrie, b. April 1, 1864; d. Jan. 10, 1874.

"A" 5.

JOHN REED IMBRIE³, (David², James¹)

was born April 13, 1814, son of David and Jean Reed Imbrie. He married September 19, 1837, Cecelia L. Schweitzer, daughter of Dr. Louis Schweitzer, of Brownsville. She was born September 17, 1812, and died April 26, 1881. He died in Philadelphia, March 28, 1860. They and their children were buried in Lot #48, Section E of the Washington, Pa. cemetery.

- Issue:
- A 21. Louis Schweitzer, b. 1838; died Sept. 21, 1864.
 - A 22. David Milton b. 1844; d. Oct. 20, 1867.

"A" 6.

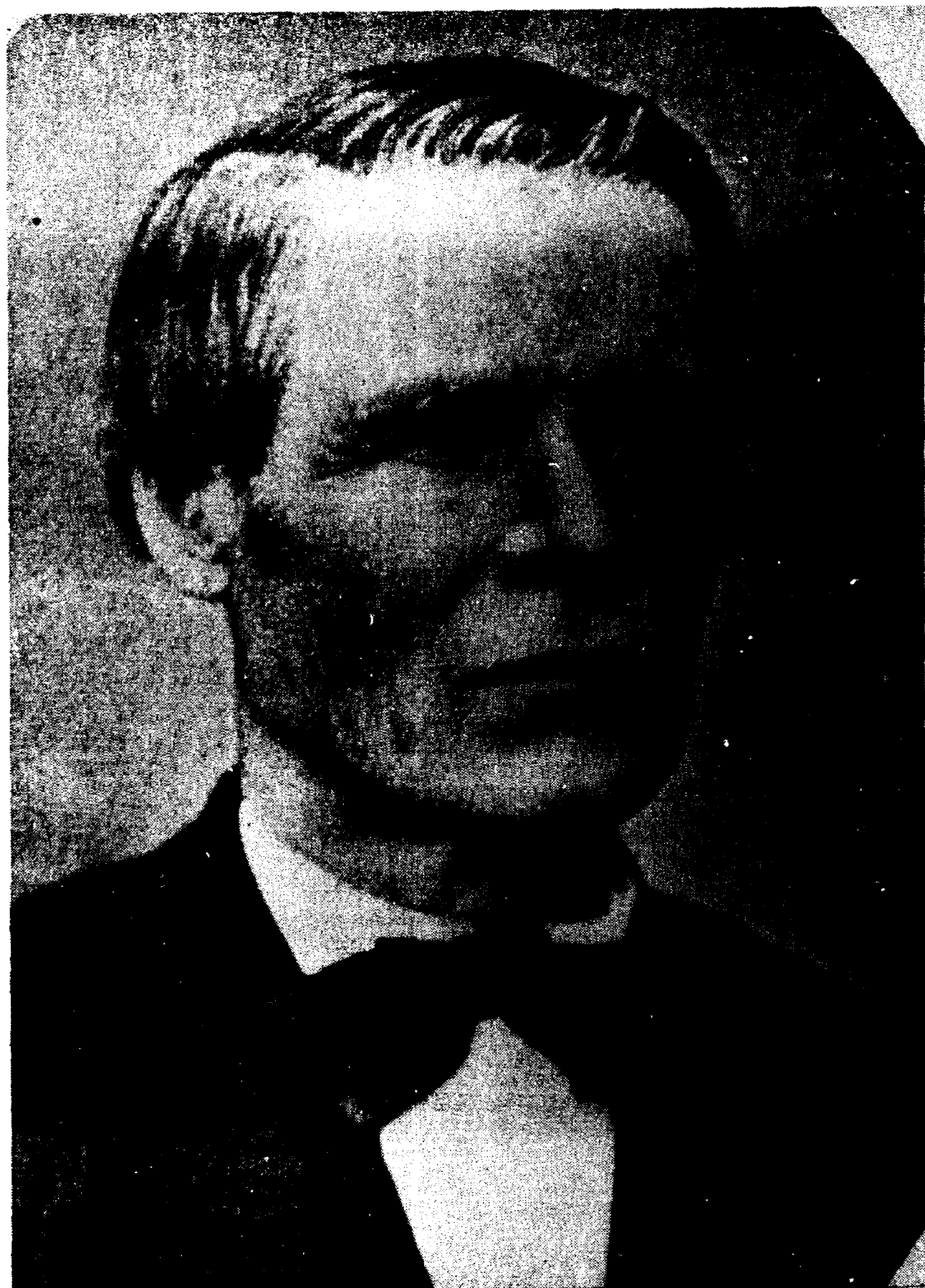
JAMES MILTON IMBRIE,³ (David², James¹)

son of David Imbrie and Jean Reed Imbrie was born in New Galilee, Pa., March 9, 1816. He was educated at Darlington Academy. He married Clarinda Jackson on September 14, 1847. She was a daughter of Samuel Jackson and Catherine Black Jackson who were natives of Chester County, Pa., and later settled in Beaver County, Pa. In her youth, Clarinda Jackson made a sampler which is still in the possession of the family. It is dated September 29, 1840, and has the following inscription:

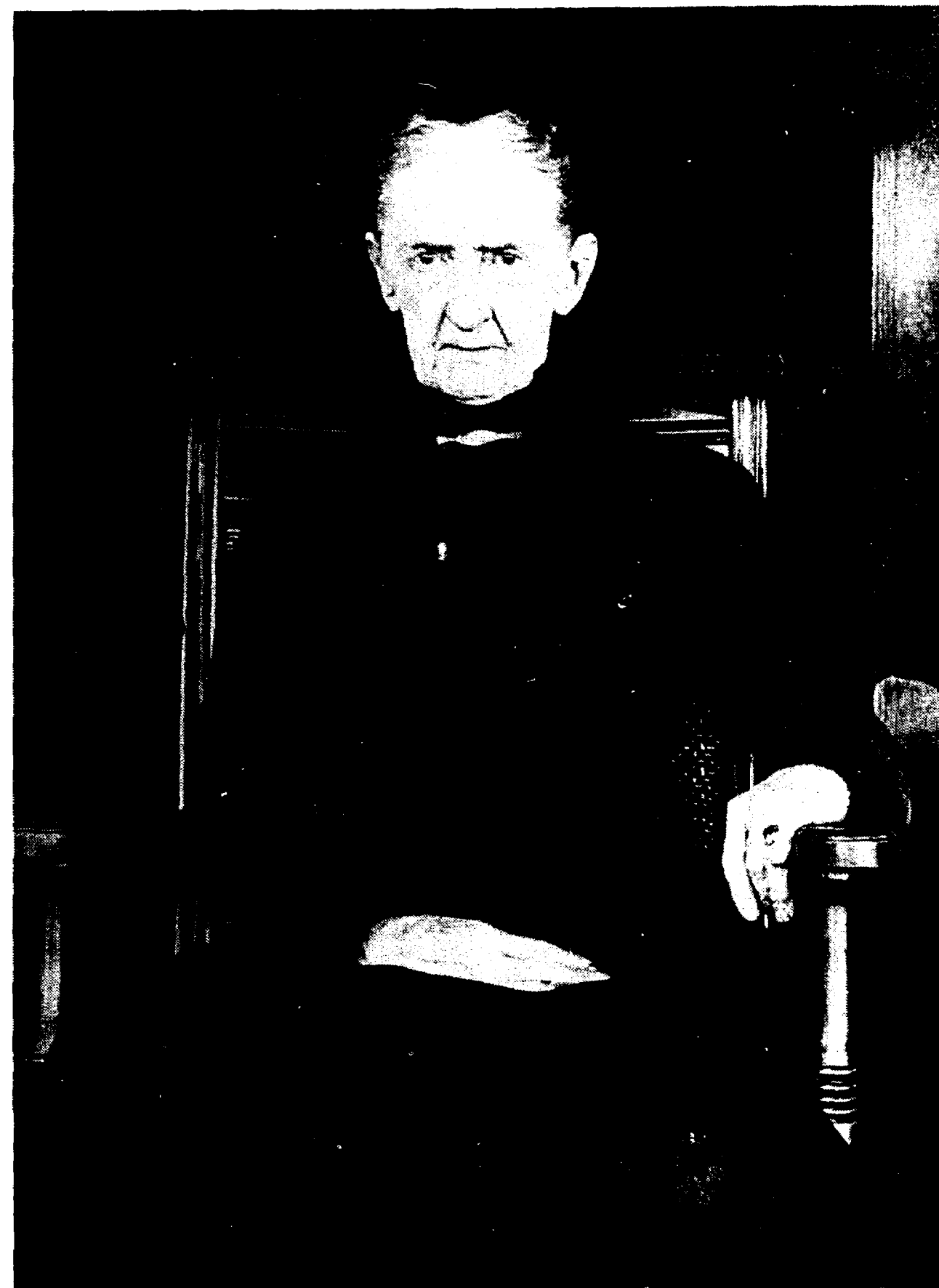
"Father of Mercies may redemption bring
To my crushed soul healing on its wing
Shed over me Lord if so Thy will design
For thou alone has power, Thy peace divine,
Blot out my sins, bend low my stubborn will,
And as Thou has been, be my Father still.

This work in hand my friends may have,
When I am in the silent grave,
That they may have and look thereon,
And think of me when I am gone.
Clarida Jackson's Sampler and wrought
September 29, 1840".

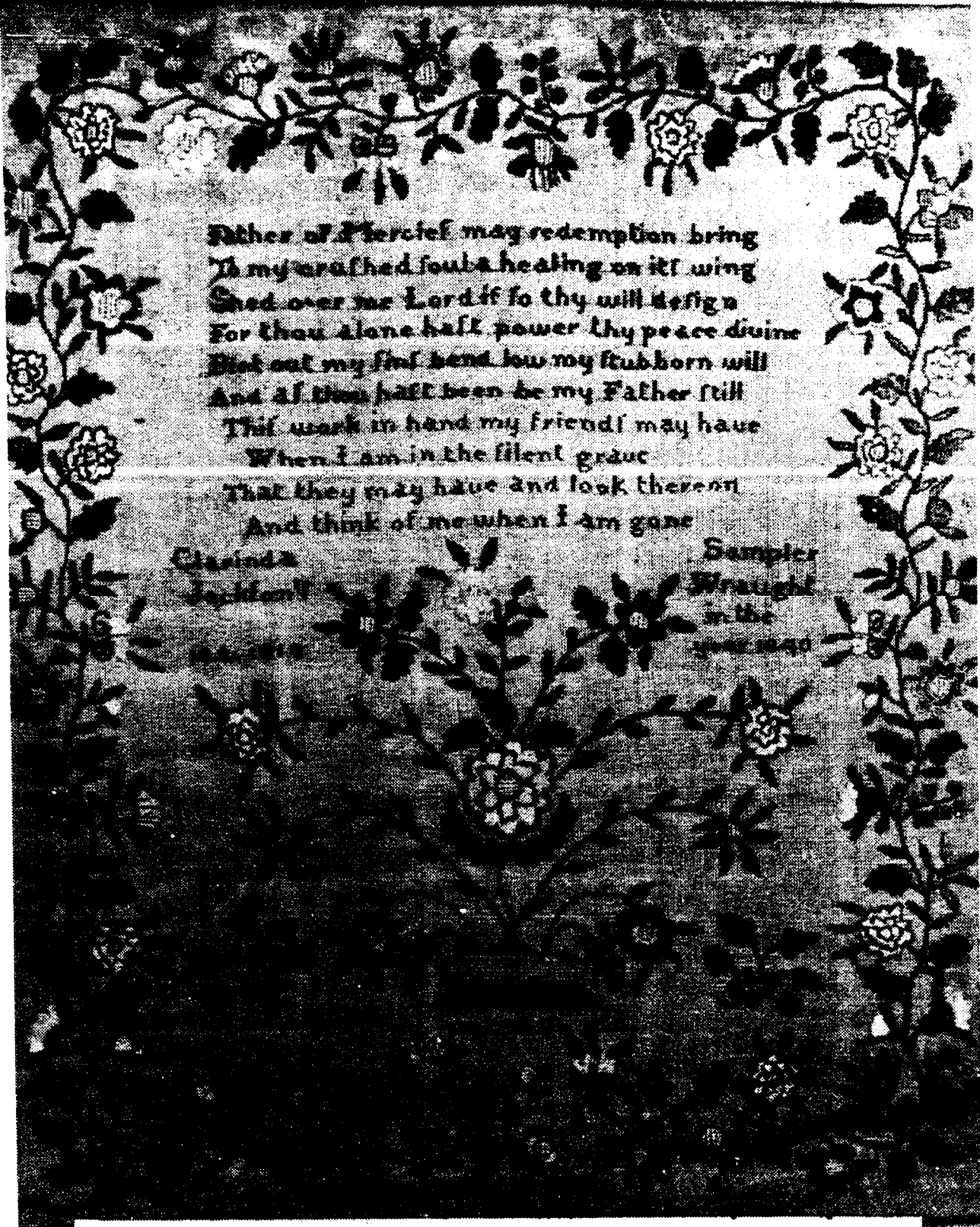
In young manhood, Mr. Imbrie and his brother, John Reed Imbrie, had a general store in New Castle, Pa., but after five years of mercantile life he returned to the home farm. During the Civil War he raised sheep as war conditions created a demand for wool. In 1856 he built the home in which his son William lived and died. He was a Republican, and he filled many important town offices, and he also headed many civil projects and was an elder for more than 30 years in the White R. P. Church at New Galilee. He died April 12, 1889 and his wife died April 18, 1899, aged 74 years. Both are buried in Little Beaver Cemetery outside of New Galilee, Pa.



James M. Imbrie 1816-1889



Clariada J. Imbrie 1828-1899



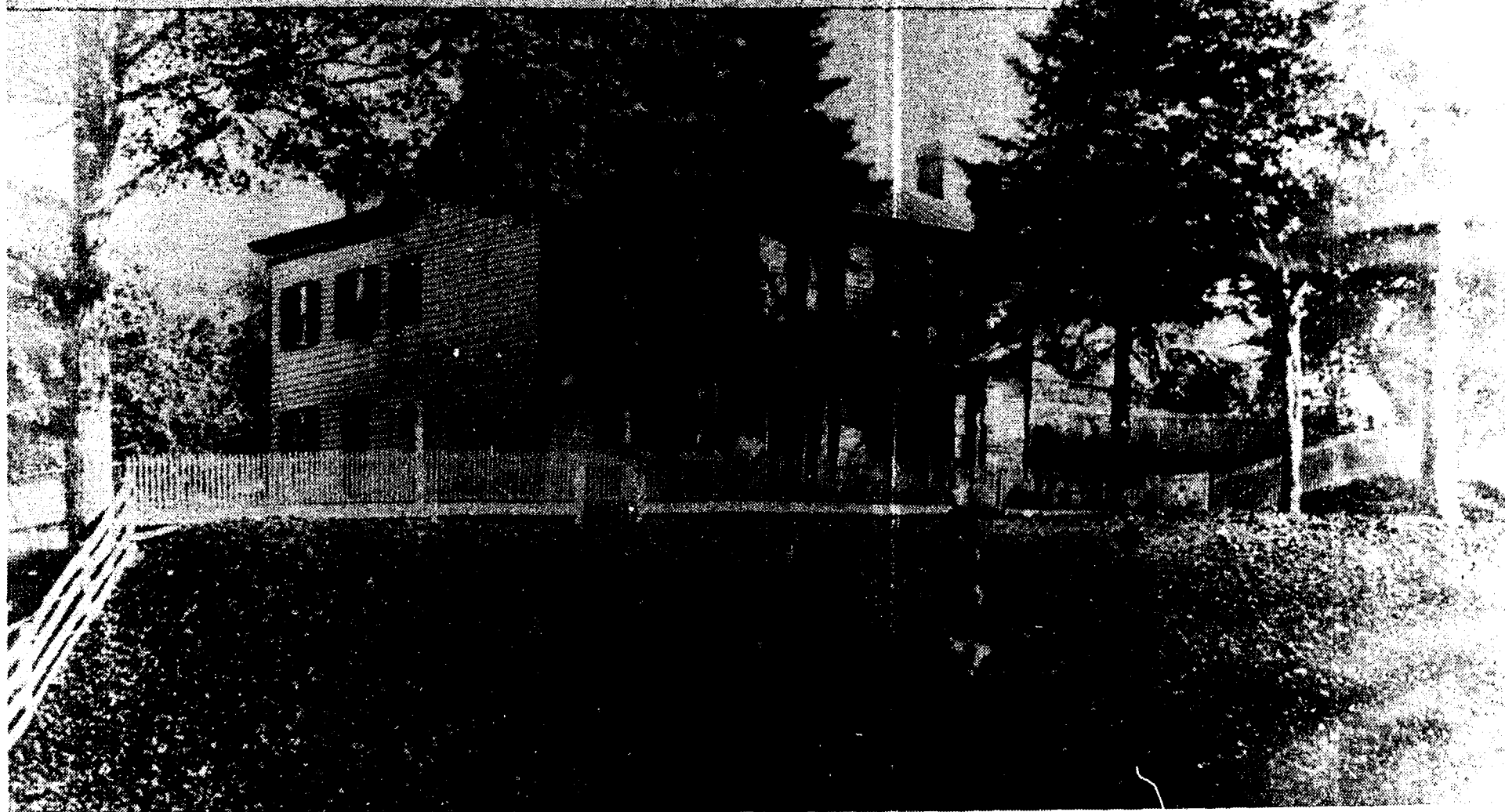
Father of Mercies may redemption bring
To my crushed soul a healing on its wing
Shed over me Lord if so thy will design
For thou alone hast power thy peace divine
Bid out my sin bend low my stubborn will
And if thou hast been be my Father still
Thy work in hand my friends may have
When I am in the silent grave
That they may have and look therein
And think of me when I am gone

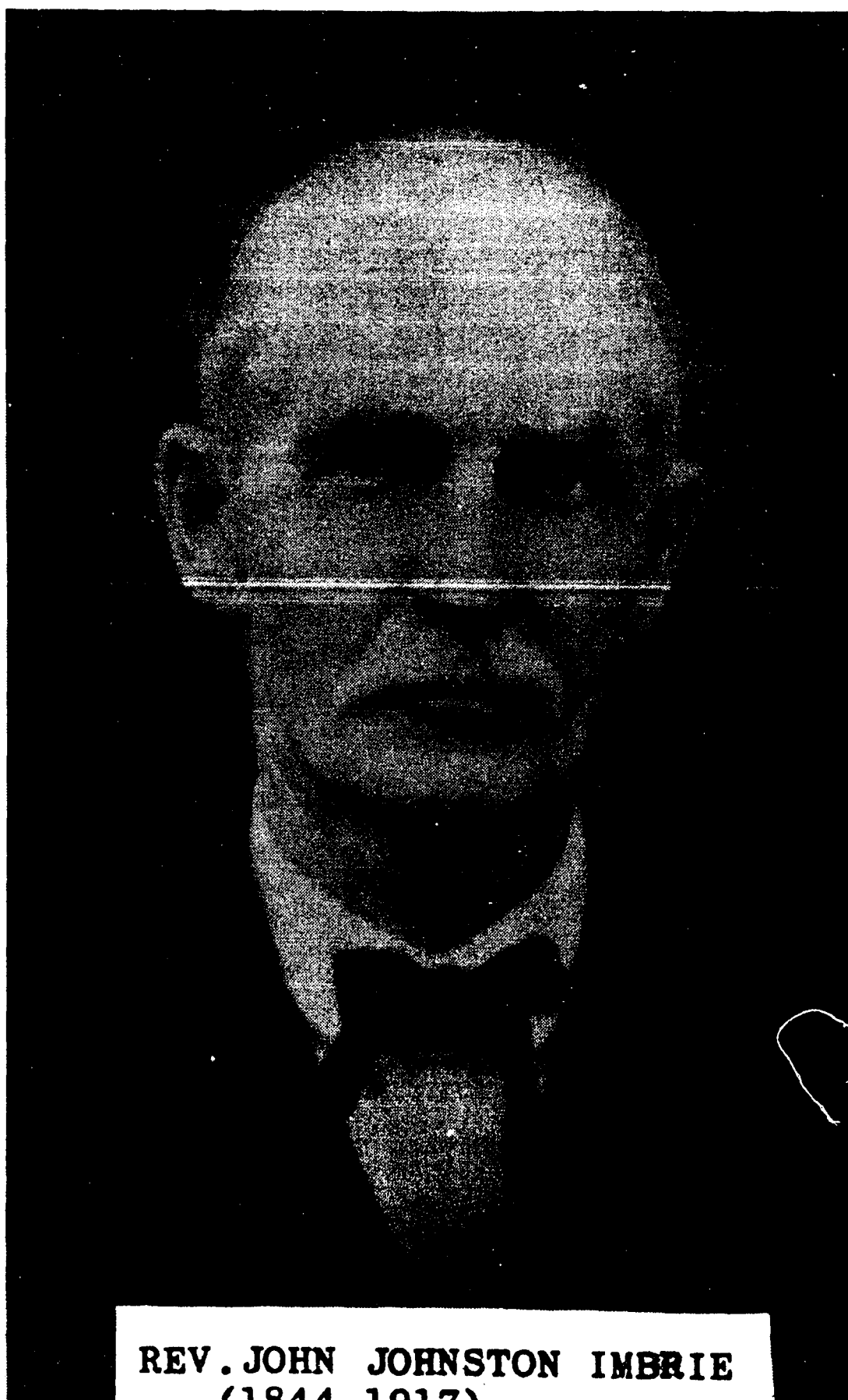
Clarinda
Jackson
1840

Sampler
Wrought
in the
year 1840

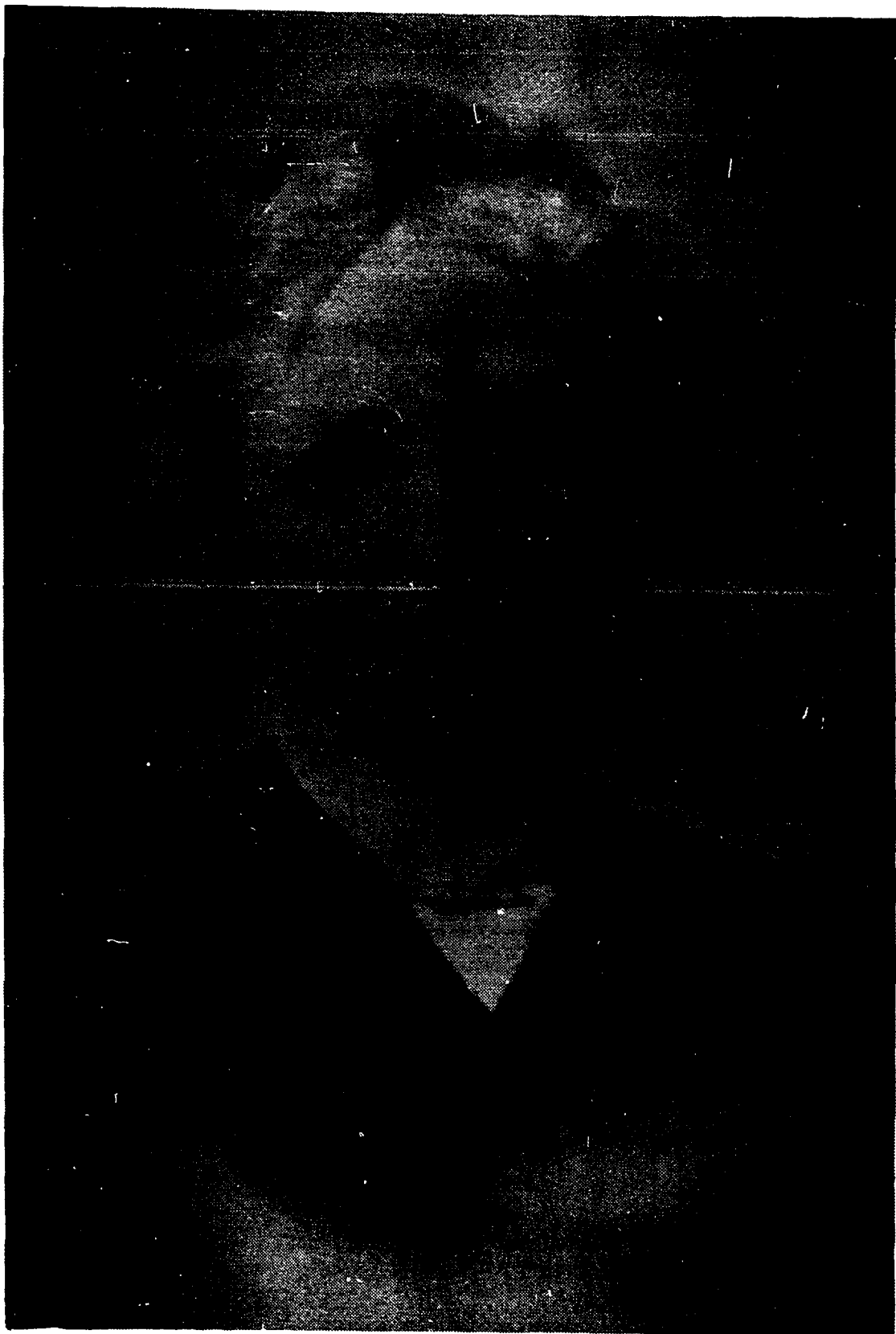
CLARINDA JACKSON, WIFE OF J.M. IMBRIE
SAMPLER DATED FEB. 29, 1840

Imbrie homestead near New Galilee
Mother, (Mrs. J.M.I.), Son, and Daughter





REV. JOHN JOHNSTON IMBRIE
(1844-1917)



**MARGARET SHARP IMBRIE, wife of
Rev. J. J. Imbrie, died 5/13/20**

- Issue: A 23. Catherine Eliza Imbrie, b. Jan. 25, 1850; d. July 16, 1927.
 A 24. William James Imbrie, b. November 12, 1851; married Luella Gilliland April 8, 1925; d. Feb. 18, 1940.
 A 25. Addison Murray Imbrie, b. July 29, 1853; d. March 12, 1932.

"A" 7. ELMIRA EMILINE IMBRIE,³ (David², James¹)

daughter of David Imbrie and Jean Reed Imbrie, was born March 20, 1819. Married John Milton Buchanan of Canonsburg, October 19, 1847. He died June 21, 1874, aged 73, and was buried in Seceder Graveyard, near Darlington, Pa. His wife died at the home of her son Madison Buchanan, Youngstown, Ohio, October 15, 1895.

- Issue: A 26. John Buchanan, b. 1848; d. April 8, 1887, unmarried.
 A 27. David Madison Buchanan, b. 1850, married Elmira Huff; died at Youngstown, O., 1902;
 Issue: A 57. Delano Murray Buchanan.
 A 58. Cassie A. Buchanan.
 A 59. DeLoss Beverage Buchanan.
 A 60. Minnie V. Buchanan.
 A 61. Beryl Udeler Buchanan.

"A" 8. MARY JANE SHARP⁴, (Ann Imbrie Sharp³, David Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Ann Reed Imbrie and her husband Joseph Sharp. Married George C. Hogue. She is buried at Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pa.

- Issue: A 28. Joseph Hogue, b. June 19, 1863.
 A 29. Calvin Hogue, d. aged 17 years.
 A 30. Mamie Hogue, m. Thomas H. Sutcliffe.

"A" 9. LOUISE SHARP⁴, (Ann Imbrie³, David², James¹)

daughter of Ann Reed Imbrie and her husband, Joseph Sharp, was married to Joseph F. Cunningham. She died September 9, 1875.

- Issue: A 31. Jessie E. Cunningham, b. Feb. 4, 1862.
 A 32. Mary Ann Cunningham, b. 1865; d. 1867.

"A" 13. JOHN JOHNSTON IMBRIE⁴, (David R.³, David², James¹)

was the oldest son of David Reed Imbrie and Nancy Johnston Imbrie, born in New Wilmington, Pa., June 29, 1844. He was educated at Westminster College, located at New Wilmington, Pa., and the Theological Seminary at Monmouth, Ill. Licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Garnett, Kansas, and the following year did pioneer missionary work among those coming through from the east to settle in the middle west.

However, his education was interrupted by the Civil War in which he served with the Pennsylvania volunteers. One of his outstanding experiences was to help capture Morgan, the Confederate raider, who was eventually placed in the jail at Columbus, Ohio. Along with other activities in his early life, he taught nine terms of school. Eventually returning to the east, he settled in New Galilee, Pa., and served several churches. One year was given to serving the United Presbyterian Church of Brownsdale, Ohio, but the greater part of his ministry was given to the pastoral charge while living at Harrisville, Pa., coming in the year 1883, and remaining pastor of one of the churches for 33 years. In this place the congregations of West Unity and Scotch Hill were

served, later the Bethel Congregation. At Harrisville he purchased 16 acres of ground and built a substantial house, surrounding it with trees and garden. Time and again he served on the town Council, and became greatly interested in local affairs. He was Chaplain of the Harrisville Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Rev. Imbrie was a man of tact and devotion to his work. He was a practical preacher, with an inclination to be evangelistic in his manner. He had the ability to lead the people in harmonious effort and proved himself to be a faithful pastor, knowing their homes and problems. A hearty welcome was given to him even by the children when he came on pastoral calls or neighborly visits. Outstanding was his friendly manner that made for him a great circle of friends. He was one of God's messengers who knew his Bible, and the great fundamental doctrines of the Church. His influence in the community will always remain far-reaching and wholesome.

On September 24, 1873, John Johnston Imbrie was united in marriage to Margaret Ann Sharp, of New Galilee, Pa. Mrs. Imbrie was a strong, vigorous person, who, along with the responsibility of rearing a family of ten children, had time for many activities in the church and community. For years she was a teacher of a young man's class in the Sabbath School, President of the Missionary Society, President of the W.C.T.U. and other responsibilities that required time and effort. She was reared in the Covenant Church (Reformed Presbyterian) and had very definite religious convictions, always drawing a very definite line between right and wrong. Educated at Northwood Academy in Ohio (Geneva College), she was before her marriage, a public school teacher.

Rev. Mr. Imbrie died July 15, 1917; Mrs. Imbrie died May 12, 1920.

Issue: A 33. Clarence Elwood Imbrie, b. Oct. 12, 1874. d. 4/13/52 aged 77.
A 34. Wilbert DeWitt, b. Jan. 5, 1876.
A 35. Leroy Sharp, b. July 23, 1877.
A 36. Margaret Edith, b. Mar. 27, 1879; d. July 22, 1896.
A 37. David Reed, b. Aug. 20, 1881.
A 38. John Alfred, b. Mar. 7, 1883.
A 39. Ocie Ann, b. Apr. 25, 1884; d. Feb. 25, 1921.
A 40. Bessie Rowena, b. Feb. 19, 1886.
A 41. Theron DeLoss, b. Oct. 2, 1888.
A 42. James Ernest, b. Feb. 1891; d. May 17, 1900

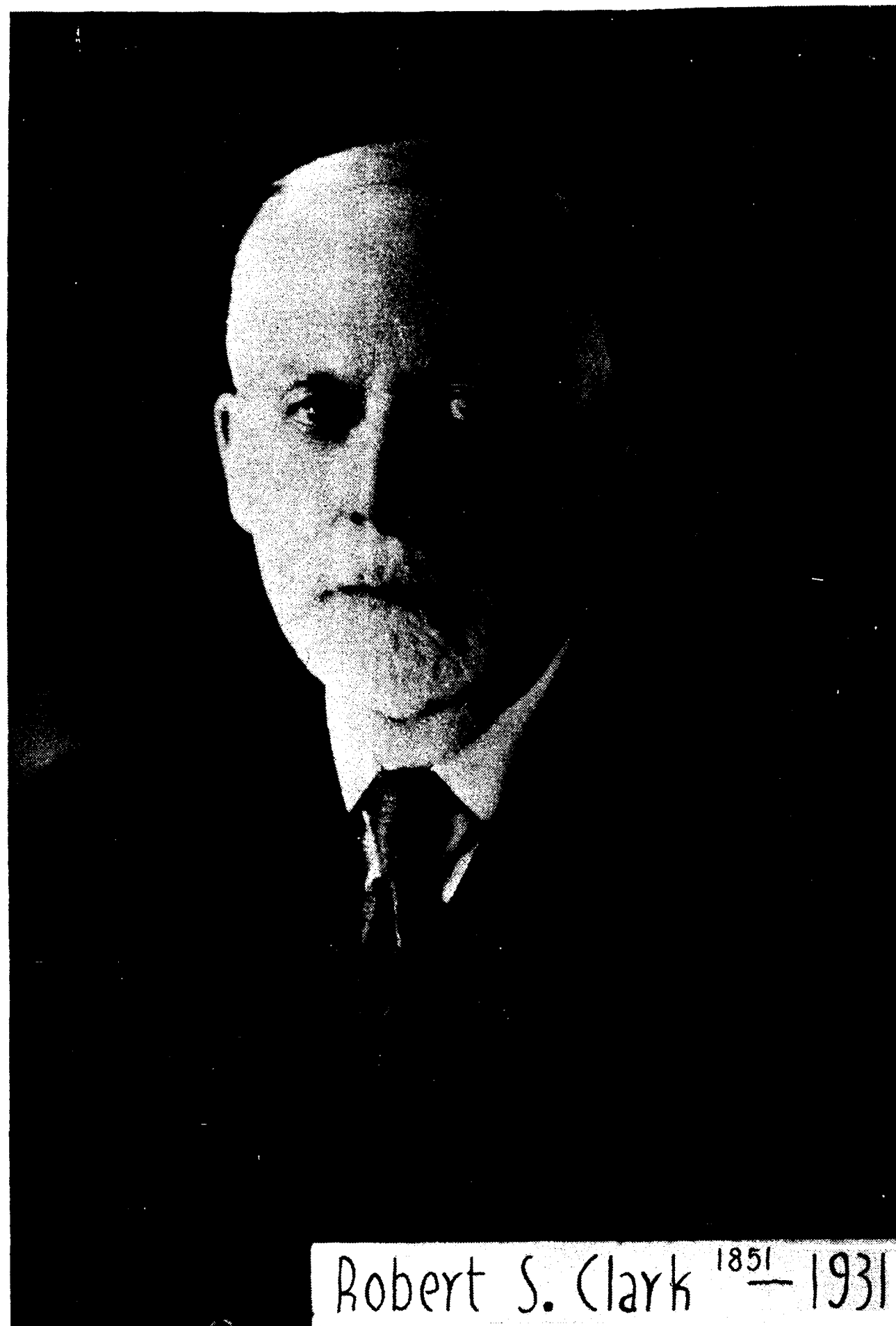
"A" 15. **DAVID REED IMBRIE, Jr.⁴, (David³, David², James¹)**

son of David Reed Imbrie and Nancy Johnston Imbrie, was born April 7, 1849. He graduated from Westminster College in 1868 and from Allegheny Theological Seminary. Licensed to preach April 12, 1870 by Chillicothe Presbytery, Ohio, and by Allegheny Presbytery. Ordained Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Harrisville, Pa. Later he moved to Emsworth and became Chaplain of the Allegheny Workhouse at Hoboken, Pa., for 14 years. He was a member of the National Prison Congress. He married Caroline W. Hamilton, daughter of J. H. Hamilton of Neville Township, Pa., May 12, 1874. He died March 3, 1911. She died Sept. 3, 1947, aged 94 years.

Issue: A 43 Lyda Eola Imbrie, b. September 3, 1875; married Rev. Guy W. McCracken.



LEFT TO RIGHT: (ABOUT 1925) DAVID REED, JOHN ALFRED, WILBERT DeWITT
REV. THERON D., LEROY S., CLARENCE E., BESSIE ROWENA — IMBRIE



"A" 17. NANCY SMITH IMBRIE⁴, (David R.³, David², James¹)

daughter of David Reed Imbrie and Nancy Johnston Imbrie, was born September 18, 1854, at New Wilmington, Pa.; married Robert Sherer Clark, a prominent farmer of Lawrence County, son of William Clark and Mary Sherer, and a great grandson of Charles Clark, a pioneer who settled on the same farm in Lawrence County in 1802, and who gave a portion of his land for the Westfield Church.

Robert and Nancy Imbrie Clark were members of the Bethel U. P. Church where he was an elder for many years, David Imbrie² having been pastor of that church. They were devout Christians and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. He died August 9, 1931; she died June 26, 1932.

Issue: A 44. Wm. Imbrie Clark, b. Aug. 24, 1876; m. May 19, 1908 Ethel P. Wilson
A 45. Mary Edna Clark, b. Sept. 11, 1880.
A 46. Elsie Belle Clark, b. Aug. 29, 1882.
A 47. Eva Eleanor Clark, b. Aug. 18, 1885.
A 48. George Reed Clark, b. Sept. 8, 1887.
A 49. Robert Dale Clark, b. Apr. 27, 1891; m. Elizabeth Martin.
A 50. Clarence Kenneth Clark, b. March 23, 1897; m. June 30, 1926 Katherine L. Griswold; Issue:
A 96. C. Kenneth Clark, Jr., b. Mar. 11, 1930.

"A" 19. CAROLINE IMBRIE⁴, (David R.³, David², James¹)

daughter of David Imbrie and Nancy Johnston Imbrie, born October 27, 1859 married November 1885 to John M. Kelso. They lived at New Galilee. She died January 15, 1947, aged 88 years.

Issue: A 51. Fred LeMoyne Kelso, b. Oct. 10, 1886; m. Sept. 22, 1915 to Corrine Jackson. Issue:
A 97. Fred L. Kelso, Jr.
A 52. George Marcus Kelso, b. Dec. 22, 1887; m. July 30, 1908, to Lena Eaken. Issue:
A 98. France E. Kelso, b. Jan. 5, 1910.
A 53. Joseph Andrew Kelso, b. Oct. 7, 1890.
A 54. Nancy I. Kelso, b. July 23, 1894.

The last two are unmarried and live in the old homestead at New Galilee, Pa.

"A" 25. ADDISON MURRAY IMBRIE⁴, (James³, David², James¹)

son of James Milton Imbrie and his wife Clarinda Jackson Imbrie, was born near New Galilee, Beaver County, Pa., July 29, 1853. His early schooling took place at Darlington and Mt. Pleasant Academies. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1876 with an A. B. degree. He then read law in the office of Samuel B. Wilson, Beaver, Pa., and was admitted to the Beaver Bar in 1878. In 1880 he was admitted to the Allegheny Bar, having studied with T. M. Marshall, and later becoming his partner. In 1890 he formed a partnership with J. M. Macfarlane, W. W. Wishart and others. In his later years he was engaged in the practice of law with his son, Boyd Vincent Imbrie. He was regarded as a leader of the Bar and enjoyed the confidence of the lawyers and judges of his time and of the leaders of all classes in all walks of life in his community. His legal activities served the public welfare and he was active in many civic undertakings. He served as Vice Chairman of the Committee which in 1908 conducted Pittsburgh's Sesqui Centennial Celebration. For many years he was in charge of visiting hospital appropriation Committees from Harrisburg. He use

to relate how one old lady, smoking a corn cob pipe, brought an extra \$10,000 to Columbia Hospital, one year. He was Chairman of the Committee of citizens which nominated E. V. Babcock for Mayor in 1918. He was director in 1909-1912, and Vice President in 1912-23, of the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, and also a Director of the Pittsburgh Orchestra Association for many years.

During the Spanish War, Mr. Imbrie was Chairman of the Commissary Committee which cared for over 200,000 soldiers passing through Pittsburgh, giving them sleeping quarters, meals and medical care. For his legal services to the Draft Boards in World War I, he received a special letter of commendation from General Crowder, USA, and he was given the first Distinguished Service Certificate ever granted in Pennsylvania by the Department of Pennsylvania of the American Legion. His portrait, done by H. L. Hildebrand of New York, 1921, hangs with those of other Past Presidents of the Bar Association, on the ninth floor of the City-County Building. He was one of the three incorporators of the Episcopal Church Club of Pittsburgh under Bishop Whitehead in 1897, and at his death was a member of the Duquesne, University and Junta Clubs.

He married on October 2, 1884, Hattie M. Silliman, (adopted daughter of James P. Silliman) born December 24, 1858. Mr. Imbrie died suddenly March 12, 1932, and his wife died May 7, 1919. They are buried in Lot 57, Section 14, Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. Both personify the silent eloquence of a life free from blame or reproach.

On the walls of the Parish House of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a memorial tablet:

"Hattie Silliman Imbrie
First Choir Mother of Calvary Choir,
1905-1912"

'To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die'

On the wall of the North Transcept of Calvary Church there is also a tablet:

"Faithful unto Death
Hattie Silliman Imbrie, 1858-1919.
The Memorial of a Christian Life is dedicated
by her husband and her son."

Mr. Imbrie was a life member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and Mrs. Imbrie was a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Imbrie was a descendant of John Reed, an eminent man in Western Pennsylvania during the Revolution, and Mrs. Imbrie was descendant of William Dunn, also active in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Imbrie, for over forty years, had gathered the material for this genealogy and partly prepared it before his death. It is fitting that the tribute to his fine character and achievements, and standing at the Bar, should be made a permanent record, and those tributes have been placed in the Appendix. Before he closed his career and passed forever from this earth, he might well have used these words of the Roman philosopher, Cato. "I had rather it should be asked why I had no statue, than why I had one." See appendix also.

Issue: A 55. Addison Murray Imbrie, Jr., b. Sept. 10, 1891; d. July 15, 1894.

A 56. Boyd Vincent Imbrie, b. November 27, 1895.

"A" 28. JOSEPH HOGUE⁵, (Mary Jane Sharp⁴, Ann R. Imbrie³, David², James¹)

son of George C. Hogue and Mary Jane Sharp Hogue, was born June 19, 1863.
Died November 6, 1911. Married Mary I. Dodds.

Issue: A 62. Sarah Jane Hogue, b. April 3, 1903; m. April 3, 1925 to Gilbert E. Long. Issue:
Mary Jane Long, August 19, 1926, Robert Fields Long, b. April 1, 1931.

"A" 31. JESSIE E. CUNNINGHAM⁵, (Louise Sharp⁴, Ann Imbrie³, David², James¹)

daughter of Louisa Sharp and her husband Joseph F. Cunningham, was born February 4, 1862. She married James Francis Edgar, September 13, 1883, and resides in New Castle, Pa.

Issue: A 63. Minnie Louise Edgar, b. Sept. 14, 1886; m. Roy Mills Jamison of New Castle. Issue:
1) Robert Edgar Jamison, b. Aug. 24, 1916; m. Charlanna Watson; Graduate of Westminster College and University Michigan Law School. Entered US Army and commissioned as 2nd Lt. Served in Italy and transferred to Gen. Eisenhowers Headquarters at Rheims, France. Promoted Captain in 1945. Awarded American Campaign medal, the European African Middle Eastern Medal with two stars, and the World War II Victory medal.
2) Barbara L. Jamison, b. Nov. 2, 1918.
A 64. John Andrew Edgar, b. October 1, 1890; m. Adaline Woodworth. Issue:
1) Jeanne Cunningham Edgar, b. June 18, 1921; d. Nov. 1, 1927.
2) Helen Woodworth Edgar, b. July 28, 1922; m. Frederick Brash.
3) Mary Louise Edgar, b. July 28, 1922.

"A" 33. CLARENCE ELWOOD IMBRIE⁵, (John J. Imbrie⁴, David³, David², James¹)

was born at New Galilee, Pa., October 12, 1874. He received his early education in the common schools of Harrisville and later attended college at Grove City, Pa. where he graduated in the class of 1898 with an A. B. degree. At this time the Spanish American War broke out and he joined Company F of the 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served through-out the duration of the war in the capacity of Sergeant. He was mustered out at Athens, Ga., Feb. 1899. After teaching school for a year, he entered the Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore, Md., (now the University of Maryland) and graduated in 1904. Following this graduation he took up the practice of medicine at Clintonville, Pa., where he continued eleven years. Later he moved to Cochran, Pa., where he continued in the practice of medicine for the next two years.

During the first World War he served in the Medical Corps with the rank of Captain and later was promoted to the rank of Major in the Reserves. At the close of War #1, he spent one year in post graduate work at the Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, specializing in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. In the fall of 1919 he located in Butler, Pa., as a specialist and resided there until his death on April 13, 1952 (Easter Sunday).

He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, teacher of a Bible class, and a Republican in politics.

In 1915 he was married to Julia C. Cross of Clintonville, Pa. His hobby was foreign travel. He and Mrs. Imbrie have made several trips to foreign lands, including Europe, Africa, Pacific South Seas, Asia and South America.

Issue: A 65. Agnes Elizabeth Imbrie, b. Aug. 10, 1919 in New York City. Educated in the Butler, Pa., schools and graduated in the class of 1937. She took a short course at Greer School for Girls at Birmingham, Pa., and in June 1937, she entered Grove City College and graduated in the Class of 1941, with an A. B. degree. This was followed by a course in the Butler Business College. In 1942, she took up post graduate work in the University of Southern California and graduated the following year, and is at present a Librarian at the Los Angeles Hospital in California.

A 66. David Elwood Imbrie, born August 9, 1922, in New York City. Educated in the Butler, Pa. Schools and graduating from the Butler High School in the 1940 class. Attended Grove City College and Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in the class of 1943, having majored in pre-medical work. At this time he was inducted into the military forces and was placed on deferred service. He took up the study of medicine at the University of Maryland and graduated in the class of 1947. Following this he served one year internship in the Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pa. At present he is located in Butler, Pa. taking over the practices of his father upon his death
4/13/52.

"A" 34. **WILBERT DEWITT IMBRIE⁵, (John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)**

son of John J. Imbrie and Margaret Sharp Imbrie, was born January 5, 1876, at Brownsville, Ohio. He married on June 2, 1915, Alice Shidemantle of Parker's Landing, Pa. He was educated at West Sudbury Academy, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Western University of Pa., and the Merchants Post Graduate School. He has the degree of D.D.S. and practiced dentistry for many years at Harrisville, Pa. He served many terms as Burgess of Harrisville, and was a Director of the First National Bank there. He was active for years in the Sportsmen's Association of Pa., and was delegate to the N. A. Wildlife Conference in Washington, D. C., in 1937. He served four terms in the Pa. Legislature as a Republican member. He is a 32nd degree Mason. He left Harrisville for Coudersport where he is now employed by the State establishing dental clinics, and makes his home there.

Issue: A 67. Wilbert DeWitt Imbrie, Jr., b. Jan. 18, 1918.

"A" 35. **LEROY SHARP IMBRIE⁵, (John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)**

third son of John J. Imbrie and Margaret Sharp Imbrie was born July 23, 1877, at Wampum, Pa. He married October 19, 1904, Alice Sloan of Eau Claire, Pa. He was educated in Harrisville Public Schools, West Sudbury Academy and Grove City College. Taught school for three years. Later engaged in the hardware business and for many years as a coal operator at Butler, Pa. He is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Butler, Pa. He is a Republican.

Issue: A 68. Margaret Caroline Imbrie, born at Petrolia, Pa., January 31, 1909. She was educated in the Public Schools of Petrolia and Slippery Rock Teachers College, graduating in the class of 1938. She teaches in the Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh Public School. Active in playground work. Married Clyde J. Geibel, of Butler, Pa. December 26, 1941. Lives at Pittsburgh.

"A" 37. **DAVID REED IMBRIE⁵, (John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)**

fourth son of John J. Imbrie and Margaret Sharp Imbrie, was born at New Galilee, Pa., August 20, 1881. He was married December 4, 1913 to Mable Partridge of

Hilliard, Pa. Educated in the Harrisville Public Schools, attended North Washington Institute and Grove City College. Employed for some years in the oil fields. Member of the U. P. Church at East Palestine, Ohio, and president of the Board of Trustees. Now employed as engineer and electrician.

Issue: A 69. Inez Imbrie, born September 20, 1915.

"A" 38. **JOHN ALFRED IMBRIE⁵**, (John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

fifth son of Rev. John J. Imbrie, was born March 7, 1883 New Galilee, Pa. He married Jessie May Redmond of Grove City, March 25, 1903. Educated in the Harrisville Public School and attended Grove City College. Engaged in the hardware business for some years at Petrolia, Pa. Later entered the real estate business and was active in Akron, Ohio, Miami, Florida, and Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Imbrie died March 10, 1935. Mr. Imbrie married (2) Mrs. Oma Pendell, July 22, 1935.

Issue: A 70. Ida May Imbrie, b. Sept. 3, 1903; d. Miami, Fla. April 1926.
A 71. Mary Edna Imbrie, b. Oct. 23, 1904.
A 72. Twila Belle Imbrie, b. Oct. 5, 1905; d. 1910.
A 73. Margaret Erla Imbrie, b. Oct. 5, 1905.
A 74. Ernest DeWitt Imbrie, b. August 6, 1911.
A 75. Elizabeth Louise Imbrie, b. Feb. 27, 1920.

"A" 39. **OCIE ANNA IMBRIE⁵**, (John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

second daughter of Rev. John J. Imbrie and Margaret Sharp Imbrie, born April 25, 1884. Educated in the Harrisville, Pa. Public School. Learned millinery and dressmaking. Married June 3, 1903 to Clyde R. Humphrey of Slippery Rock. Lived at Slippery Rock, Pa. died February 25, 1921.

Issue: A 76. Edith Irene Humphrey, b. June 29, 1904.
A 77. Harold Imbrie Humphrey, b. Sept. 11, 1907.
A 78. Jean Humphrey, b. 1918.

"A" 40. **BESSIE ROWENA IMBRIE⁵**, (John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

third daughter of Rev. John J. Imbrie, was born February 19, 1886, at Grove City, Pa. Graduated from the Slippery Rock Teachers College in the music Department, class of 1909. Married William W. Bolton of Slippery Rock, September 11, 1912. They reside at Barberton, Ohio.

Issue: A 79. Dorothy Imbrie Bolton, Graduate of Harrisville High School. Attended Westminster College and University of Toledo. She is a Secretary.

"A" 41. **THERON DELOSS IMBRIE⁵**, (John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

sixth son of John J. Imbrie and Margaret Sharp Imbrie, was born at Harrisville, Pa., October 2, 1888. Educated at Grove City College, class of 1911; Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, class of 1914. Pastor of the U. P. Church of Cochranstown, Pa. for four years, the First Presbyterian Church of Braddock for 22 years, and is now the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Emlenton, Pa. He married Clara Cochran of Oil City, Pa., July 7, 1915. He has the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity from Grove City College.

Issue: A 80. Edward Cochran Imbrie, b. Nov. 24, 1916.
A 81. Greer Sharp Imbrie, b. March 8, 1919.

"A" 43. LYDA ELOA IMBRIE⁵, (David R.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

daughter of David Reed Imbrie and Caroline Hamilton Imbrie was born Sept. 2, 1875; married August 15, 1907 to Rev. Guy W. McCracken, Pastor of the 5th U.P. Church of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was the son of James R. McCracken and his wife Margaret Elizabeth Walker, and was born July 21, 1868. He graduated from Monmouth College in 1893 and completed his theological training at Xenia Seminary in 1897. He preached in Illinois and Ohio, and became the Pastor of the 5th U.P. Church at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1911 where he remained until his death Jan. 3, 1921. At the time of his death, he was President of the Board of Trustees of Knoxville College. His widow died March 15, 1949.

- Issue: A 82. Guy McCracken, b. Nov. 27, 1908; m. Margaret Ripley Oct. 6, 1937. Issue: Lives at Tulsa Okla.
Douglas E. McCracken; b. Nov. 30, 1938;
Robert Allan; b. Aug. 2, 1945.
A 83. Reed James McCracken, b. May 6, 1910; m. Jane Scott March 25, 1944. Issue: Major, U.S.A. El Paso, Texas.
Nancy Jane; b. Sept. 29, 1945;
Leslie Ann; b. June 26, 1947.
A 84. Kenneth Warriston McCracken, b. Feb. 15, 1913; m. G. Landis, Issue:
Gertrude L. and Ruth E. b. Nov. 5, 1949. (Twin daughters) Eustis, Fla.

"A" 44. WILLIAM IMBRIE CLARK⁵, (Nancy Imbrie⁴, David R.³, David², James¹)

son of Robert Clark and Nancy Imbrie Clark was born Aug. 24, 1876; m. May 19, 1908 to Ethel Pearl Wilson of New Castle, Pa. He is an architect and lives at New Castle, Pa.

"A" 45. MARY EDNA CLARK⁵, (Nancy Imbrie⁴, David R.³, David², James¹)

daughter of Robert Clark and Nancy Imbrie Clark, was born September 11, 1880; m. June 19, 1901 to Wm. Guy Gilmore of Enon Valley, Pa. where he lived until he moved to New Castle, Pa. He now lives at St. Petersburg, Fla.

- Issue: A 85. Walter Clark Gilmore, b. April 19, 1903; m. Geraldine David.
He is a pharmacist at New Castle, Pa. Issue:
Edward David Gilmore, b. April 11, 1938.
A 86. William Howard Gilmore, b. Sept. 18, 1905; married Dorothy
Davis; lives at St. Petersburg, Fla. Issue:
Mary E. Gilmore, b. Dec. 18, 1932.
Rowena G. Gilmore, b. July 27, 1935.
Jullie Howard Gilmore, b. June 5, 1937.

"A" 46. ELSIE BELL CLARK⁵, (Nancy Imbrie⁴, David³, David², James¹)

daughter of Robert Imbrie and Nancy Imbrie Clark, was born Aug. 29, 1882. Married June 29, 1911 to Hebert L. Gordon of Pittsburgh, Pa. They reside in Minneapolis, Minn.

- Issue: A 87. Elsie Marie Gordon, b. July 3, 1919; m. Marcus G. Stohl.
A 88. Nancy Mary Gordon, b. Nov. 3, 1923; m. James Oliver Rye. Issue:
Linda M. Rye, b. June 22, 1949.

"A" 47. EVA ELEANOR CLARK⁵, (Nancy Imbrie⁴, David³, David², James¹)

daughter of Robert and Nancy Imbrie Clark, was born Aug. 18, 1885. She graduated from Westminster College in 1908 and married July 19, 1917 Dr. Robert



WILLIAM I. HOOD (1922-1945) KILLED
IN ACTION AT OKINAWA W. WAR II

Thurlow Hood, a prominent Pittsburgh Physician. They lived in Pittsburgh. He served as Lieutenant in Medical Corps, World War I. He died October 5, 1930.

Issue: A 89. Robert Thurlow Hood, Jr , b. Oct 3, 1919. Graduate of Fla. Military Academy; Pittsburgh H. S ; Amherst College, Mass. with A. B. degree 1940; A. M. 1941; School of Medicine Univ of Pittsburgh, M. D. 1944. Commissioned Lt. (j.g.) U. S. Navy in World War II, U. S. Naval Reserve; served as ship's surgeon on the S.S. Bloemfontein (Dutch) S.S. Mormacport, and U.S.S. Glynn (APA 239). Fellow in Surgery, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Married Karna Christensen of Attleboro, Mass., May 13, 1943.

Imbrie

A 90. William Hood, b. Dec. 10, 1922, killed at Okinawa on May 4, 1945 in World War II. Educated at Fla. Military Academy; graduated Mt. Lebanon H.S., Pittsburgh; attended School of Engineering, Univ. of Pittsburgh and in junior year enlisted in US Army 1943. Assigned to Army Training School and to Officers Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va. Commissioned 2nd Lt. Corps of Engineers AUS 1944. Assigned to Hawaii and Saipan and to the 302nd Combat Engineers Battalion attached to the 77th Division on Okinawa. He was killed while leading a Patrol. He was buried in the 77th Div. Cemetery at Okinawa and later his remains were returned to Mt. Lebanon Cemetery at Pittsburgh.

A 91. Harold Clark Hood, b. Feb. 13, 1924 at Pittsburgh, Pa. graduated at Mt. Lebanon H. S., Pittsburgh, 1941. Attended Carnegie Institute of Technology and enlisted from there as private in the US Army, 1943. Served 22 months in the Air Corps in Fla., Texas, Nebraska, and California, from where he was assigned to the Officers Candidate School, Fort Belvoir, Va. He was commissioned 2nd Lt., Corps of Engineers, AUS. Assigned to inactive duty after 42 months service, and is now a student at Carnegie Institute School of Engineering.

"A" 48. **GEORGE REED CLARK⁵, (Nancy Imbrie⁴, David R.³, David², James¹)**

son of Robert and Nancy Imbrie Clark, was born Sept. 8, 1887; married Nina Loring Fullerton. He is a farmer and member Westfield Presbyterian Church.

Issue: A 92. Clarence Dale Clark, b. May 26, 1919; d. Dec. 31, 1920.
A 93. Marion Clark, b. May 1, 1917; m. Wm. R. Mulford.
A 94. Eleanor Lucille Clark, b. Nov. 8, 1921; married James J. Hartshorne. Issue:

Mary L.; Linda A.; James J.; Betty Lee.

A 95. John Reed Clark, b. Dec. 2, 1923; m. Mary Ann Simons. Served in World War II as Staff Sergeant in the Phillipines, Issue:
David Reed Clark, b. May 22, 1949.

"A" 56. **BOYD VINCENT IMBRIE⁵, (Addison M.⁴, James M.³, David², James¹)**

son of Addison Murray Imbrie and his wife Hattie M. (Finley) Silliman, was born November 27, 1895. Named after Bishop Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio. Educated at Thurston School, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Kent School, Connecticut, (1914). Graduated from Harvard University, 1918, and University of Pittsburgh Law School, (1920). Admitted to the Allegheny Bar, June 1920. Entered service in World War I as private in Tank Corps at Camp Colt, Pa. Honorably discharged Feb. 8, 1919. Served 6 years PNG. In World War II-- Personnel Adj. Zone 7 Sector 4 OCD; operated a lathe in War Plant, 3 years,

Steward CIO Local 810; same period. Ex-member: Duquesne Club, HYP Club, University Club, and all Masonic bodies; Charter member E Liberty Post #5, A. L., J. B. Atwood, Post VFW (honorary); Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh (honorary) General Counsel and director, Pittsburgh Motor Club, Ex-junior vestryman, Calvary P. E. Church. Senior warden Clan Douglas #229 (OSC); Hobbies - books, phonograph records and travel. Philosophy: 'Happiness consists of about 75% self-respect.'

"A" 67. **WILBUR DEWITT IMBRIE, Jr.⁵**, (Wilbur D.⁴, John J.³, David², James¹)

son of Wilbur DeWitt Imbrie and his wife Alice Shidemantle, was born Jan. 18, 1918 at the Oil City Hospital. Educated in the Harrisville school and Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, Va. Served in World War II in the Air Corps. Married Betty Eleanor Riddle of Slippery Rock, Pa. May 18, 1940. Resides at Slippery Rock and is employed by the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company.

Issue: Judith Ann Imbrie, b. Dec. 7, 1914, New Castle, Pa.

"A" 69. **INEZ IMBRIE⁵**, (David R.⁴, John J.³, David², James¹)

daughter of David Reed Imbrie and his wife Mabel Partridge, was born September 20, 1915 at Saegerstown, Pa. Educated in the public schools of East Palestine, Ohio, graduating from the High School Class of 1934. Graduated from the Kent State University in 1934. Was primary teacher in Richfield, Ohio schools. She was married to James Hassall, April 8, 1939. They now live in Hammond, Indiana, where Mr. Hassall is employed by the Lumus Construction Company.

Issue: David Reed Hassall, b. May 14, 1940.
James Richard Hassall, b. Aug. 31, 1943.

"A" 71. **MARY EDNA IMBRIE⁵**, (John A.⁴, John J.³, David², James¹)

daughter of John A. Imbrie and his wife Jessie May Redmond, was born October 23, 1904. She graduated from the Akron, Ohio, University. Teacher in the Miami Junior High School and Allegheny County. Married George Forrester Reynolds, December 21, 1929. Lives in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Issue: Marylyn Erla Reynolds, b. Jan. 29, 1931.
Helen Imbrie Reynolds, b. Apr. 9, 1936.
Donna Jean Reynolds, b. July 11, 1940.
Ann Louise Reynolds, b. Aug. 30, 1943.

"A" 73. **MARGARET ERLA IMBRIE⁶**, (John A.⁵, John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

daughter of John A. Imbrie and his wife Jessie May Redmond was born Oct. 5, 1906. Her twin sister died young. She was graduated from the Akron High School. Married Morris Valentine John, Nov. 25, 1934. Lives in Alhambra, Cal. Mr. John holds a position with the Bell Telephone Co. of Los Angeles, Cal.

Issue: Charyl John, b. Oct. 23, 1938.

"A" 74. **ERNEST DEWITT IMBRIE⁶**, (John A.⁵, John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

son of John A. Imbrie and Jessie Remond Imbrie, was born Aug. 6, 1911. Lives at Whittier, Cal. Holds a position with the Progressive Varnish Co. of Los Angeles, Cal. Married Sarah Elizabeth Martin, Aug. 9, 1939, a teacher in the public schools of Whittier, Cal.

Issue: Gwendolyn Marie, b. Sept. 12, 1940.
Sally Dee, b. June 10, 1943.

"A" 75. ELIZABETH L. IMBRIE⁶, (John A.⁵, John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

daughter of John A. Imbrie and Jessie Redmond Imbrie, was born Feb. 27, 1920. She married Dwight Malcolm Towne March 21, 1937; divorced March 20, 1941.

Issue: Margaret L. Towne, b. April 1938, died young.
Virginia L., b. July 21, 1939.

"A" 76. EDITH I. HUMPHREY⁶, (Ocie A. Imbrie⁵, John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

daughter of Ocie A. Imbrie and her husband Clyde R. Humphrey, was born June 29, 1904. Graduate of Slippery Rock Teachers College. Taught in Rochester, Pa. Public Schools, married John Abbott of Rochester. Divorced. Married (2) Blaine Barr of Sharon.

Issue: Janet Abbott, b. Apr. 7, 1928; m. Robert Stoops.
Jack Abbott, b. Nov. 5, 1930.

"A" 77. HAROLD IMBRIE HUMPHREY⁶, (Ocie A. Imbrie⁵, John J.⁴, David³,
David², James¹)

son of Ocie A. Imbrie and her husband Clyde R. Humphrey, was born Sept. 11, 1907. Graduate of Slippery Rock Teachers College, Grove City College and Univ. of Pennsylvania Medical School. Served in World War II in the Medical Div. of the Army. Now located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Issue: Ann Christian Humphrey, b. Aug. 13, 1939.
Irene Louise Humphrey, b. Mar. 8, 1942.

"A" 78. JEAN HUMPHREY⁶, (Ocie A. Imbrie⁵, John J.⁴, David³, David², James¹)

daughter of Ocie A. Imbrie and her husband, Clyde R. Humphrey, was born 1918. Graduated from Slippery Rock H. S. Attended Grove City College. Married M. Elmer Meier of Harrisville, Pa. Lives in Greenville.

Issue: Keith Meier, b. Sept. 12, 1941.
Barbara Meier, b. Dec. 27, 1944.

"A" 80. EDWARD COCHRAN IMBRIE⁶, (Theron DeLoss⁵, John J.⁴, David³,
David², James¹)

son of Theron DeLoss Imbrie and Clara Cochran Imbrie, was born at Cochran, Pa. Graduated from Scott H. S. North Braddock, Pa. in 1934 and Grove City College in 1938, and had one year post-graduate work at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Served in World War II as Lt. in the Army for 4½ years. Married May K. Ray of Miami, Fla., while serving in the army at Porto Rico. Divorced 1949.

Issue: Douglas Greer Imbrie, b. Oct. 1, 1944.
Diana Kathleen Imbrie, b. Oct. 1, 1944.

Married (2) Jean L. Davis, August 29, 1953.

"A" 81. GREER SHARP IMBRIE⁶, (Theron DeLoss⁵, John J.⁴, David³,
David², James¹)

son of Theron DeLoss Imbrie and Clara Cochran Imbrie, was born March 8, 1919 at Pittsburgh, Pa. Graduated from Scott H. S. North Braddock, Pa. Grove City College, 1940, Princeton Theological Seminary, 1941-43. Pastor of Juniata; Presbyterian Church of Altoona, Pa. for one year. Chaplain of the Navy for 2½ years. Took one year of post-graduate work in the Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland. Married Julia Ann McCorkle of Tipton, Indiana, Sept. 7, 1946. He is now Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, London, Ohio.

Issue: Greer Sharp Imbrie, Jr., b. Jan. 2, 1948.
 Ann Elizabeth Imbrie, b. 1950.

"B"

"B"

Issue: B 1. Sampson Cicero Bever, b. Jan. 31, 1808 in Ohio.
B 2. James Bever, b. 1810, d. 1889.

"B" 1.

Issue: B 3. James Lorenze Bever.
 B 4. George W. Bever.
 B 5. Jane Bever.
 B 6. John B. Bever.
 B 7. Henry Bever.
 B 8. Ellen Bever, married Clarence Upton Blake of Ohio.

"B" 2.

Issue: B 9. John A. Bever, b. 1845, died 1915.
B 10. Susan Bever.
B 11. Effie Bever.
B 12. Adam Bever of Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

"B" 3.

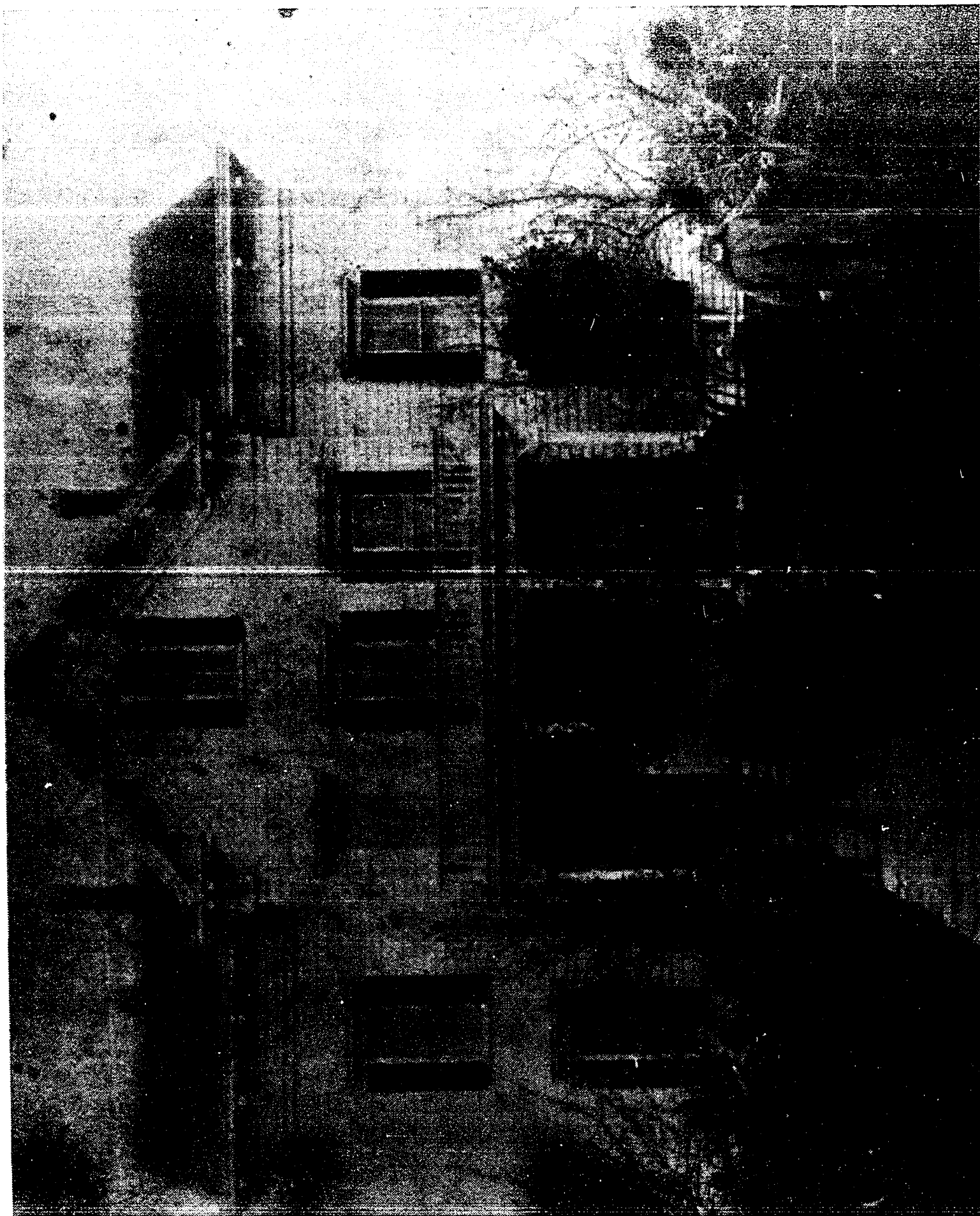
Issue: B 13. James D. Bever, alive 1924.

"B" 9.

Issue: B 14. Norman E. Bever, Beverly Hills, Cal.
B 15. Charles D. Bever, Fort Meyers, Fla.
B 16. Sampson Cicero Bever, Beverly Hills, Cal.
B 17. Lillie Bever Woolums, Brooklyn, Iowa.
B 18. Adam Bever, Eureka Springs, Ark.



**JAMES IMBRIE, Jr (C)
1782-1856)**



Home of James Imbrie, Jr.
built at Hillsboro, Oregon
in 1870; occupied (1951)
by James H. Imbrie

Robert Imbrie(C9)
and
James ImbrieIII(C2)

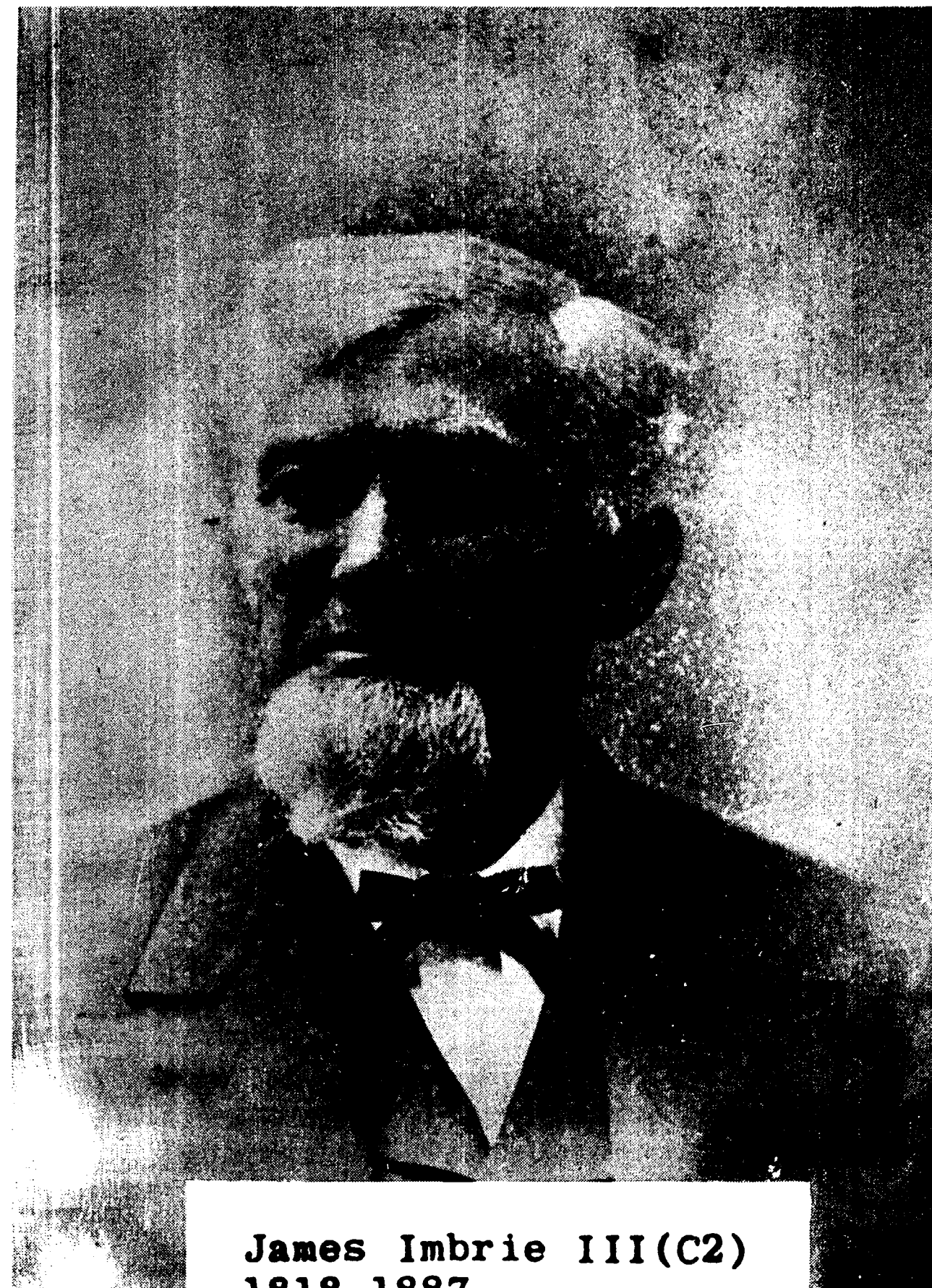




Robert Imbrie (C9)
 1831-1897



J.A. Imbrie (C19)
and
T.R. Imbrie (C21)
Sons - Rob't. Imbrie



James Imbrie III (C2)
1818-1887

"C"

JAMES IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)

Issue: C 1. Alexander Maloney, b. July 28, 1816.
C 2. James, b. Feb. 10, 1818.
C 3. David, b. July 22, 1819; died Oct. 12, 1880.
C 4. Nancy, b. Mar. 20, 1821.
C 5. Jane, b. Feb. 2, 1823.
C 6. Henry Maloney, b. Sept. 21, 1825.
C 7. Euphemia, b. Oct. 8, 1827.
C 8. Margaret, b. Dec. 7, 1829.
C 9. Robert, b. Aug. 21, 1831; died June 5, 1897.
C 10. Margaret Maloney, b. Jan. 26, 1834.

son of James Imbrie and Margaret E. Maloney Imbrie, was born February 10, 1818, and died October 23, 1887 in Oregon. He married Mary D. Cornelius, April 17, 1851. She was born November 1, 1832 and died September 24, 1878. They lived at Hillsboro, Oregon.

"C" 4. NANCY IMBRIE³, (James², James¹)

daughter of James Imbrie and MargaretMaloney Imbrie, was born March 20, 1821. She married Johnston Brownlee in Ohio and moved to the State of Washington.

Issue: C 19. Margaret, married Jacob Smith.
 C 20. Lucretia, married John Allen.
 C 21. Johnston.
 C 22. Bert.

"C" 9. ROBERT IMBRIE³, (James², James¹)

son of James Imbrie and Margaret Maloney Imbrie was born August 21, 1831 in Ohio. He married Mary Ann McGee and went to Oregon with his mother in 1859 and settled on a farm near Hillsboro, Oregon. His wife lived in Illinois and he, having settled there with his parents at an early age, was married there. He bought a farm about six miles east of Hillsboro and at the time of his death he owned about 1500 acres in the neighborhood. He was interested in breeding good horses. He took a very active part in the State Fair and served upon important committees. He was President of the Washington County Agricultural Society. He was an outstanding citizen and at the time of his death the Hillsboro Argus paid him great tribute, and stressed his readiness to contribute to benevolent purposes and give a helping hand. He was one of the original members of the Hillsboro Grange and a member of Tuality Lodge, No. 6, A.F. & A.M. He was a fine example of the old pioneer type who opened up the west. At the time of his death six of his children were then living. He died January 5, 1897 and his wife died July 25, 1892. They had in all twelve children:

Issue: C 23. James Alexander, b. Dec. 28, 1856; d. May 2, 1928.
 C 24. John Irwin, b. Mar. 25, 1857; d. Nov. 20, 1874.
 C 25. Thomas Robb, b. Feb. 8, 1859; d. Mar. 12, 1932.
 C 26. Margaret E., b. Jan. 5, 1861; d. Dec. 29, 1904.
 C 27. Jane, b. Dec. 2, 1862; d. Oct. 30, 1937.
 C 28. Ella b. Jan. 20, 1864; d. Oct. 23, 1937.
 C 29. Hiram Grant, b. Feb. 4, 1867; d. May 22, 1872.
 C 30. Frank, b. June 8, 1869; d. Jan. 19, 1945.
 C 31. Emmet, b. June 13, 1871; d. Oct. 6, 1872.
 C 32. Mollie, b. April 8, 1873; d. July 3, 1874.
 C 33. Maude, b. March 5, 1875; d. Dec. 22, 1927.
 C 34. Ralph, b. Oct. 8, 1878; d. July 22, 1923.

"C" 23. JAMES ALEXANDER IMBRIE², (Robert³, James², James¹)

son of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann McGee Imbrie, was born December 28, 1855. Married Ann Mauzy. Died May 2, 1928.

Issue: C 36. Mary Elinor, b. Dec. 4, 1881; d. May 7, 1944; married Dr. E. H. Smith.
 C 37. Clare, b. July 18, 1884; d. Mar. 2, 1948; m. Albert Hartrampf, and had Anna May. as issue
 C 38. Madge, b. July 22, 1886; m. Dr. Ralph Duganne.
 C 39. Letitia Jane, b. June 16, 1888; m. Alfred Smith.
 C 40. Robert, b. Sept. 1, 1894; d. July 31, 1942.

"C" 25. THOMAS ROBB IMBRIE⁴, (Robert³, James², James¹)

son of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann McGee Imbrie, was born February 8, 1859. He married Eliza Goodin of Spencerville, Ontario, Canada, October 19, 1880. Died March 12, 1928.

Issue: C 41. Edna, b. June 15, 1882.
 C 42. Lucille, b. July 20, 1890; d. Feb. 14, 1920; m. Clifford Woodland.

"C" 26. **MARGARET ELIZABETH IMBRIE⁴, (Robert³, James², James¹)**

daughter of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann Magee Imbrie, was born January 5, 1861.
Married Johnston Freeman. Died December 23, 1904.

Issue: C 43. Robert Clay Freeman.
 C 44. Mary Ann Freeman.

"C" 27. **JANE IMBRIE⁴, (Robert³, James², James¹)**

daughter of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann McGee Imbrie, was born December 2, 1862.
Married John Benson.

Issue: C 45. Hazel Benson.
 C 46. Harry Benson.

"C" 28. **ELLA IMBRIE⁴, (Robert³, James², James¹)**

daughter of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann McGee Imbrie, was born January 20, 1864.
Married Warren Williams.

Issue: C 47. Claud Williams.
 C 48. Lura Williams, m. Schlegel.

"C" 30. **FRANK IMBRIE⁴, (Robert³, James², James¹)**

son of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann McGee Imbrie, was born June 8, 1869. Married
Harriet May, January 11, 1894. Died January 15, 1945.

Issue: C 49. James May, b. Oct. 1896. Married Feb. 9, 1934, Lillian Berger.

"C" 33. **MAUDE IMBRIE⁴, (Robert³, James², James¹)**

daughter of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann McGee Imbrie, was born March 5, 1875.
Married Frank Williams.

Issue: C 50. Elmer Williams.
 C 51. Ralph Williams.

"C" 34. **RALPH IMBRIE⁴, (Robert³, James², James¹)**

son of Robert Imbrie and Mary Ann McGee Imbrie, was born October 8, 1878.
Married Mary Emmerick. Died July 22, 1923.

Issue: C 52. Gladys Imbrie.

"C" 41. **EDNA MAY IMBRIE⁴, (Thomas R.³, James², James¹)**

daughter of Thomas R. Imbrie and Eliza Goodin Imbrie was born June 15, 1882;
married October 19, 1907, Frederick McKinley Zilly, who died May 31, 1934.

Issue: Helen I. Zilly, b. August 25, 1908; m. Edgar W. Boucher, Aug.
 25, 1947.
 Frederick McK. Zilly, b. Jan. 13, 1911; died Sept. 4, 1946.

"C" 49. JAMES MAY IMBRIE⁵, (Frank⁴, Robert³, James², James¹)

son of Frank Imbrie and Harriet May Imbrie. Married Lillian Berger, February 9, 1934.

Issue:

- James Donald, b. Nov. 20, 1934.
- Robert Joe, b. Aug. 29, 1936.
- Frank Dennis, b. July, 4, 1938.
- Gary John, b. Dec. 24, 1944.

"D"

ROBERT IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)

Issue: D 1. James McConahey, b. Jan. 21, 1841.
D 2. Mary Jane, b. May 3, 1842.
D 3. Robert, b. 1844; died in Civil War. He served for three years, first enlisting in Co. B 134th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville and was subsequently exchanged and sent home. He later enlisted in the 60th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died while in service.

"D" 1.

Issue: D 4. Thomas Rankin, b. Aug. 7, 1868; d. Apr. 11, 1873.
D 5. Catherine Alberta, b. Mar. 27, 1870; m. Oct. 19, 1887.
D 6. Mary R., b. Dec. 11, 1874; d. Mar. 4, 1896.
D 7. James Robert, b. June 5, 1876; d. Aug. 23, 1876.
D 8. Grace Mildred, b. Mar. 12, 1878.
D 9. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Mar. 4, 1883.

"D" 2.

Issue: D 10. Bessie Belle Justice.
D 11. Estelle Justice.

"E"

MARGARET IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)

Issue: E 1. Alexander Thompson Scroggs, b. Nov. 8, 1813.
E 2. Euphemia Livingston Scroggs. b. Feb. 23, 1817.
E 3. Rachel Ireland Scroggs, b. July 15, 1821; d. July 26. 1847.
E 4. James Imbrie Scroggs, b. Aug. 22, 1823; d. Nov. 8, 1847.
E 5. Elijah Newton Scroggs, b. Sept. 7, 1827; d. Nov. 19, 1845.
E 6. John Anderson Scroggs, b. June 26, 1830; d. Mar. 15, 1849.
E 7. Joseph Jennings Scroggs, b. 1835, d. 1876.

son of Margaret Imbrie Scroggs and Elijah Newton Scroggs, was born November 8, 1813; married January 30, 1844 to Ann Laird. He died June 25, 1845; she died at Beaver, Pa., July 2, 1901.

"E" 2. EUPHEMIA LIVINGSTON SCROGGS³, (Margaret Imbrie², James¹)

Issue: E 9. Margaret Elserine Elder, b. May 1846; d. Nov. 1846.

son of Euphemia Imbrie Scroggs and Elijah Newton Scroggs, was born 1835, died 1876. Married Sept. 28, 1854 to Margaret Young and located at West Point, Ohio

"E" 13. SELFRIED EMMETT SCROGGS⁴, (Joseph J. Scroggs³, Euphemia Imbrie², James¹)

son of Joseph Jennings Scroggs and his wife Margaret Young Scroggs, was married November 17, 1896 to Bertha Golliday.

Issue: E 16. Joseph Elmer Scroggs
E 17. Margaret C. Scroggs

"E" 14. LILLIE ELTON SCROGGS⁴, (Joseph J. Scroggs³, Euphemia Imbrie²,
James¹)

daughter of Joseph Jennings Scroggs and his wife Margaret Young Scroggs, married July 15, 1899 Henry James Windram.

Issue: E 18. James Arthur Windram.

"F"
JEAN IMBRIE
Daughter of James Imbrie

"F"

JEAN IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)

daughter of James Imbrie and his wife Euphemia Smart Imbrie, was born May 12, 1790; married Henry Maloney, born January 24, 1791 and died September 1, 1866. She died December 10, 1862. Both are buried in the cemetery at New Wilmington, Pa. He was a private in Captain Robert Imbrie's Company, 2nd Company, First Battallion, 26th Regiment Pa. militia, War 1812.

The descendants of this family branch have not been traced.

"G"

JOHN IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)

Issue: G 1. Addison Imbrie, b. Feb. 15, 1819
G 2. James P., b. Dec. 7, 1820
G 3. Nancy, b. circo 1822
G 4. DeLorane, b. Mar. 4, 1824
G 5. Mary Calvin, b. Mar. 14, 1827
G 6. Robert Smart, b. Aug. 12, 1829
G 7. Euphemia Minerva, b. Oct. 3, 1831; d. July 31, 1850
G 8. John Anderson, b. Dec. 9, 1833
G 9. David, d. Unmarried. Pensioner, May 6, 1895
G 10. Jeremiah R., b. Aug. 1, 1839

ADDISON IMBRIE³, (John², James¹)

Issue: G 11. Edgar Rankin Imbrie, b. 1850; d. August 1900.
G 12. Maud Imbrie, b. Feb. 2, 1852.
G 13. Annie Imbrie, died young.
G 14. John Imbrie.
G 15. Elizabeth Robinson Imbrie.
G 16. Nanie Clark Imbrie.

NANCY IMBRIE³, (John², James¹)

Issue: G 17. John Addison Ansley.
 G 18. Jeremiah Ansley.
 G 19. Mary Ansley.
 G 20. Birdella Ansley.

"G" 4.**DELORME IMBRIE³, (John², James¹)**

son of John Imbrie and his wife Nancy Clark Imbrie, was born March 4, 1824; married to Margaret Carmen of New Wilmington, Pa., October 27, 1851. He was educated in the country schools and Darlington Academy. Taught school at Darlington, Brighton, and New Wilmington. He was admitted to the Beaver Bar November 25, 1853, and became a conspicuous figure in politics, a member of the Legislature, 1856-7-8 and of the Senate in 1859. During his last years of life he was employed in the Auditor's office at Harrisburg, Pa. He was also editor of the "Beaver Argus", 1863-1864. He died November 6, 1888 and was buried in Beaver, Pa. Cemetery. See appendix.

Issue: G 21. Nannie Belle Imbrie; m. Rev. Wm. S. McClure, Xenia, O.
G 22. Mary E. Imbrie; m. W. H. Thomson, a Federal Judge.
G 23. Carmen Imbrie; d. November 29, 1932.
G 24. Lillian Fra Imbrie.
G 25. Edith Imbrie; d. December 31, 1895.

"G" 5.**MARY CALVIN IMBRIE², (John², James¹)**

daughter of John Imbrie and his wife Nancy Clark Imbrie, was born March 14, 1827; married 1850 to James Powers Martin (son of James Martin) born October 18, 1828. She died December 13, 1877, and he died December 25, 1892. They are buried in the Seceder Graveyard, near Darlington, Pa.

Issue: G 26. James Rankin Martin.
G 27. Nancy Rosalie Martin.
G 28. John Imbrie Martin.
G 29. Mary India Martin.
G 30. Hugh Wilmer Martin.
G 31. DeLorme Elmer Martin.
G 32. Robert Addison Martin.
G 33. Lila J. Martin.
G 34. Jere Calvin Martin.

"G" 6.**ROBERT SMART IMBRIE³, (John², James¹)**

son of John Imbrie and his wife Nancy Clark Imbrie, was born in Big Beaver Township, August 12, 1829. He was educated in Beaver Public Schools and finished his education at Beaver Academy. He taught school for five years and then engaged in mercantile business both in Franklin and Beaver Counties, and at the time of his death, was engaged in the insurance business. He served as a school director and member of the Borough Council. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, an elder, and superintendant of the Sunday School. He married in 1859, Nancy E. Scott, daughter of William Scott of Brighton Township. He died June 20, 1904 aged 76 years, at Beaver, Pa. See Appendix.

Issue: G 35. Mary Ada Imbrie.
G 36. Jere Maurice Imbrie: married Ella Morgan.
G 37. Nannie Scott Imbrie: married Joseph Irons.
G 38. Nettie F. Imbrie.
G 39. Mabel I. Imbrie.
G 40. Grace Imbrie: married G. F. Spengler: died Nov. 9, 1951.
G 41. Jessie M. Imbrie: married ----Ramsdell.

"G" 10. JEREMIAH RANKIN IMBRIE³, (John², James¹)

son of John Imbrie and Nancy Clark Imbrie, was born August 1, 1839. He enrolled June 20, 1861, as Corporal, Company K, 10th Penna., Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and discharged February 11, 1864. In 1864 he was appointed Hospital Steward in the Regular Army and served until he was discharged in July 1874. During his life he was a farmer, teacher, Government Clerk in the Pension Bureau of the U. S. Treasury. He married Lelia Emma Whitney. Their only child, Robert W. Imbrie, born April 23, 1883, was killed in Persia July 18, 1924. The incident created considerable public attention and Government action. (For further data on this incident, see section on Robert W. Imbrie "G" 42 and the Government reports in the Appendix.

Prior to this incident, a relative of the family, Rev. B. M. Sharp, who had been a pupil of Jeremiah Imbrie, visited him at the Pension Bureau in Washington, and in a letter to Dr. C. E. Imbrie described this visit. The letter is not dated, but it described his younger days as a student of Jeremiah Imbrie, and relates school incidents of the period. (See copy of Letter in the Appendix.

"G" 12. MAUD IMBRIE⁴, (Addison³, John², James¹)

daughter of Addison Imbrie and Sarah J. Walker Imbrie, was born February 2, 1852; married October 17, 1877 to Samuel McLenahan, a Presbyterian minister.

Issue: G 43. James Craig McLenahan.

"G" 15. ELIZABETH R. IMBRIE⁴, (Addison³, John², James¹)

daughter of Addison Imbrie and his wife Sarah J. Walker Imbrie, married 1892, William Anson Richards of Richmond, Va.

Issue: G 44. Julian Imbrie Richards. (for G 22, Mary E. Imbrie
G 45. Elizabeth Richards. see later page)

"G" 26. JAMES RANKIN MARTIN⁴, (Mary Imbrie³, John², James¹)

son of Mary Calvin Imbrie and her husband James P. Martin, married Emma Eakin.

Issue: Helen Martin.
Margaret Martin.
Mary Martin.

"G" 27. NANCY R. MARTIN⁴, (Mary Imbrie³, John², James¹)

daughter of Mary Calvin Imbrie and her husband James P. Martin married Agnew Alexander Duff.

Issue: G 51. Florence Duff.
G 52. Bernice Duff.
G 53. John Duff.
G 54. James Duff.
G 55. Annie Duff.

**"G" 28. JOHN IMBRIE MARTIN⁴, (Mary Calvin Imbrie Martin³, John Imbrie²,
James Imbrie¹)**

son of Mary Calvin Imbrie and her husband James Powers Martin, married Griselda Best.

Issue: G 56. Norman Martin.
G 57. Elizabeth Martin.
G 58. Mary India Martin.
G 59. Isaac Martin.
G 60. De Lorme Martin.

"G" 30. **HUGH WILMER MARTIN⁴**, (Mary C. Imbrie Martin³, John Imbrie²,
James Imbrie¹)

son of Mary Calvin Imbrie and her husband James Powers Martin, married Lucetta McQuaid.

Issue: G 61. Bessie Martin.
G 62. Mary Martin.
G 63. Charles Martin.
G 64. Hugh W. Martin.
G 65. Lila Martin.

"G" 34. **JERE CALVIN MARTIN⁴**, (Mary C. Imbrie Martin³, John Imbrie²,
James Imbrie¹)

son of Mary C. Imbrie Martin and her husband James Powers Martin, married Rose Best.

Issue: G 66. Dorothea Best.
G 67. Griselda Best.

"G" 22. **MARY E. IMBRIE⁴**, (De Lorme Imbrie³, John Imbrie², James Imbrie¹)

daughter of De Lorme Imbrie and his wife Margaret Carmen Imbrie, married W.H.S. Thomson, son of Dr. Alexander Thomson, born in Independence Township, Pa., November 16, 1856. He attended Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., and Washington and Jefferson College. Admitted to Beaver County Bar, 1881, and member of firm of Thomson & Rankin. Admitted to Allegheny County Bar 1894. Appointed U. S. District Court Judge July 21, 1914 and served until his retirement in 1927. He was one of the leading jurists of Pennsylvania. See Appendix.

Issue: G 46. Florine De Lorme Thomson - wife of Rev. George O. Remensnyder,
Cleveland Ohio.
G 47. Marguerite Imbrie Thomson, Cleveland, Ohio.

"G" 36. **JERE MAURICE IMBRIE⁴**, (Robert S.³, John², James¹)

son of Robert Smart Imbrie and Nannie Scott Imbrie was married to Ella Morgan.

Issue: G 68. Martha Morgan.
G 69. Robert Morgan.
G 70. Paul Morgan.

"G" 37. **NANNIE SCOTT IMBRIE⁴**, (Robert S.³, John², James¹)

daughter of Robert Smart Imbrie and Nannie Scott Imbrie, Married Joseph Irons.

Issue: G 71. Lorraine Irons.
G 72. Helen Irons; m. M. H. Kennedy.

"G" 42. ROBERT WHITNEY IMBRIE⁴, (Jeremiah E.³, John², James¹)

son of Jeremiah Rankin Imbrie and his wife Lelia Whitney Imbrie, was born April 23, 1883 in Washington, D. C. He was educated at the Friends' School; and Central High School; received his degree from George Washington University, and the degree of Master of Laws from Yale University, 1906. He was made attorney for the Seaman's Aid Society in New York City, and later engaged in the practice of law in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1911 he was a member of the Garner Scientific and Exploring Expedition, the specimens of which are now in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. See Appendix for details of his life and career.

"H"
KATHERINE IMBRIE
Daughter of James Imbrie

"H". KATHERINE IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)

daughter of James Imbrie and his wife Euphemia Smart Imbrie, was born February 10, 1797; married April 14, 1818 to James Sloan, born July 14, 1792. He died April 15, 1876 and Mrs. Sloan died May 11, 1883. Both are buried at Clarks-ville, Pa., near where they lived.

Issue: H 1. Maria Graham Sloan, b. Aug. 1, 1819; d. Aug. 1, 1898; married John Moore June 3, 1858; issue:
 H 11. Margaretha.
 H 2. David Imbrie Sloan, b. April 22, 1822.
 H 3. Margaret Wilmot Sloan, b. Feb. 8, 1825; d. Aug. 17, 1856; married James Carruthers June 12, 1853.
 H 4. Jane Eliza Sloan, b. June 23, 1827.
 H 5. Martha Ann Sloan, b. Jan. 23, 1829.
 H 6. Sarah E. Sloan, b. June 23, 1831.
 H 7. Thomas K. Sloan, b. Apr. 1, 1833.
 H 8. Euphemia Sloan, b. May 13, 1835.
 H 9. Katherine Euphemia Sloan, b. Nov. 2, 1837; d. May 22, 1903.
 H 10. Emma Sarah Sloan, b. June 7, 1839.

"H" 2. DAVID IMBRIE SLOAN³, (Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

son of Katherine Imbrie Sloan and James Sloan, was born April 22, 1822. Married Sarah W. David, Dec. 19, 1844, who was born January 3, 1823. He died July 22, 1890, at Jamestown, Pa. She died October 11, 1888.

Issue: H 12. James Maloney Sloan, b. Apr. 23, 1846; d. May 20, 1868.
 H 13. Euphemia Sloan, b. Feb. 15, 1848; d. Apr. 24, 1852.
 H 14. Mary Eleanor Sloan b. Mar. 10, 1850.
 H 15. Margaretta M. Sloan, b. Oct. 7, 1851; d. July 1, 1853.
 H 16. Elizabeth J. Sloan, b. Mar. 23, 1853; m. Apr. 22, 1891 to Thompson J. Logan.
 H 17. Emma Luella Sloan, b. Apr. 30, 1855.
 H 18. Annette A. Sloan, b. Apr. 3, 1857.

"H" 4. JANE ELIZA SLOAN³, (Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Katherine Imbrie Sloan and James Sloan. Born June 23, 1827. Married April 12, 1849 to Andrew Long. She died January 24, 1907 and he died May 15, 1890.

Issue: H 19. Sylvester Long.
 H 20. Margaret Long.
 H 21. Mary Long.

"H" 5. MARTHA ANN SLOAN³, (Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Katherine Imbrie Sloan and James Sloan. Born January 22, 1829; married Robert McConahey, October 6, 1851. He was son of Robert McConahey, Sr. of Westford, Crawford County, Pa. She died January 30, 1912. He died April 28, 1909.

Issue: H 22. James C. McConahey, b. Oct. 10, 1852. Died Jan. 14, 1910.
 H 23. Robert Imbrie McConahey, b. Apr. 8, 1854; d. Oct. 24, 1918.
 H 24. Emma Gertrude McConahey, b. Sept. 7, 1857
 H 25. William Storey McConahey, b. Apr. 6, 1860.
 H 26. David Luther McConahey, b. Apr. 7, 1863; d. Jan. 3, 1918.
 H 27. J. Katherine McConahey, b. Apr. 25, 1864; d. Apr. 29, 1922.
 H 28. Francis H. McConahey, b. June 22, 1868.

"H" 10. EMMA SARAH SLOAN³, (Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Katherine Imbrie and James Sloan. Born June 7, 1837. Alive 1883. Married Alexander Davenny, son of Hugh Davenny of Sheaklyville, Pa. December 2, 1856.

Issue: H 29. Wilson Imbrie Davenny.
 H 30. Edson Davenny.
 H 31. Katherine May Davenny; married W. S. Straight. No issue.

"H" 14. MARY ELEANOR SLOAN⁴, (David Imbrie Sloan³, Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of David I. Sloan and Sarah Davis Sloan, was born March 10, 1850, married Milton Bruce Reznor (son of Richard I. and Eliza Mann Reznor) October 2, 1873. They were residents of Mercer County, Pa. She died May 12, 1926 and he died Feb. 20, 1930, at Greenville, Pa.

Issue: H 32. Earl Sloan Reznor, b. Mar. 9, 1882; d. Aug. 29, 1882.
 H 33. Sarah Irene Reznor, b. Nov. 9, 1886.
 H 34. Richard Karl Reznor, b. Aug. 20, 1890; d. Apr. 18, 1918.
 H 35. Jane Eliza Reznor, b. Dec. 15, 1892; d. Nov. 1, 1893.

"H" 19. SYLVESTER LONG⁴, (Jane E. Sloan³, Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

son of Jane Eliza Sloan and Andrew Long; married Letitia McBride.

Issue: H 36. Eva Long.

"H" 20. MARGARET LONG⁴, (Jane E. Sloan Long³, Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Jane Eliza Sloan and Andrew Long; married Finley Gates.

Issue: H 37. Harold Gates.

"H" 21. MARY LONG⁴, (Jane E. Sloan Long³, Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Jane Eliza Sloan and Andrew Long; married William Campbell.

Issue: H 38. Ruby Campbell; married -- Reed.
 H 39. Myra Campbell.
 H 40. Eugene Campbell.
 H 41. Evaline Campbell.

"H" 25. WILLIAM STORY McCONAHEY⁴, (Martha Sloan McConahey³, Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

son of Martha A. Sloan and Robert McConahey was born April 6, 1860. Married--. Was general agent for the Central Life Insurance Company of Illinois.

Issue: H 42. Wallace Veigh McConahey, b. November 20, 1889.
H 43. Paul Losee McConahey, b. March 4, 1892.
H 44. Robert Ardleigh McConahey, b. February 21, 1895.
H 45. William Perry McConahey, b. December 30, 1903.
H 46. Donald Darye McConahey, b. Mar. 20, 1910.

"H" 33. SARAH IRENE REZNOR⁵, (Mary E. Reznor⁴, David Imbrie Sloan³,
Katherine Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Mary Sloan Reznor and Milton B. Reznor. Married Fred P. Reed of Greenville, Pa., May 9, 1912.

Issue: Mary Eloise Reed, b. Nov. 26, 1913.
Lenore Made Reed, b. Feb. 13, 1915.
Alberta Jane Reed, b. May 7, 1919.
Carl Reznor Reed, b. Oct. 22, 1921.

"J"
ELIZABETH IMBRIE
Daughter of James Imbrie

"J". **ELIZABETH IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)**

daughter of James Imbrie and Euphemia Smart. Born May 12, 1800; married John Given, born March 25, 1792. She died December 23, 1854, and he died Sept. 17, 1833. Both are buried near Victor, Iowa.

Issue: J 1. Robert Given.
J 2. Jemima Given.
J 3. Jesse Given.
J 4. Mary Given.
J 5. Sampson Cicero Given.
J 6. Rebecca Jane Given.
J 7. Noah Webster Given.
J 8. Margaret Given.
J 9. John Given.
J 10. Eliza Jane Given.
J 11. James Given.
J 12. Susan Given.

"J" 1. **ROBERT GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)**

married Lottie Cunningham and had two children.

"J" 2. **JEMIMA GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)**

daughter of Elizabeth Imbrie Given and her husband John Given. Married Robert Manatt. She is buried near Brooklyn, Iowa.

Issue: J 13. John Manatt.
J 14. Sampson Cicero Manatt.
J 15. James Irving Manatt.
J 16. Albert Wode Manatt.
J 17. Robert Bayard Manatt.
J 18. Sarah Manatt, m. Eugene Mason.
J 19. Ellen Manatt, m. Henry Martin.
J 20. Rebecca Manatt, m. William Nesbet.

"J" 3. **JESSE GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)**

daughter of Elizabeth Imbrie and her husband John Given, married Susan Manatt and located at Crawford, Iowa.

Issue: J 21. Sampson Bever Given.
J 22. John Given.
J 23. David Imbrie Given.
J 24. Eliza Given, m. Wesley Barker.
J 25. Mary Given, m. William Foster.
J 26. Sarah Given, m. Martin Barker.
J 27. Nancy Given, m. Hiram T. Rohrer.
J 28. Emma Given, m. B. M. Price.

"J" 4. **MARY GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)**

daughter of Elizabeth Imbrie Given and her husband John Given, married Charles Comstock and located at Chanute, Kansas.

Issue: J 29. John Wesley Comstock.
J 30. Sara Elizabeth Comstock.
J 31. Lydia Alvira Comstock.
J 32. Martin Boehm Comstock.
J 33. Lyman Ball Comstock.
J 34. Robert Lincoln Comstock.
J 35. Mary Olive Comstock.
J 36. Jane Comstock.
J 37. Charles Comstock.

"J" 5. SAMPSON CICERO GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)

son of Elizabeth Imbrie and her husband John Given. Married Sarah Ann Morgan, who died in 1894.

Issue: J 38. Henry Wilson Given.
J 39. Marion Dick Given.
J 40. William Wallace Given.
J 41. Ida May Given.
j 42. Franklin Barton Given, m.-- had issue: Eugene Given.

"J" 6. REBECCA JANE GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Elizabeth Imbrie and her husband John Given. Married Samuel Shopbel of Victor, Iowa.

Issue: J 43. Essu Shopbel; married Rawline Hines.
J 44. Dilla Shopbel; married Charles Clapper.

"J" 7. NOAH WEBSTER GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)

son of Elizabeth Imbrie and her husband John Given. Married Rose Turley of Victor, Iowa.

Issue: J 45. Robert Imbrie Given.
J 46. Elmer Given.
J 47. Lawrence Given.
J 48. Lettie Given, married John fudge.
J 49. Minnie Given, married Paul Kerr.

"J" 8. MARGARET GIVEN³, (Elizabeth Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Elizabeth Imbrie and her husband John Given. Married Austin Fulton. Both died and are buried near Brooklyn, Iowa.

Issue: J 50. Robert Fulton

"K"

GEORGE IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)

Issue: K 1. Milton John Imbrie, b. March 21, 1833; d. July 1836.
K 2. Margaret Jane Imbrie, b. July 25, 1835; d. April 10, 1847.
K 3. James Milton Imbrie, b. 1835; d. Nov. 11, 1903.
K 4. John Thomas Imbrie, b. 1840.
K 5. George Addison Imbrie, b. March 17, 1842.
K 6. Mary Euphemia Imbrie, b. August 9, 1845; d. May 24, 1883.
K 7. Elizabeth Ann Imbrie, b. 1847.
K 8. Adelia Electra Imbrie, b. Jan. 2, 1849; d. March 21, 1851.
K 9. Caroline Elizabeth Imbrie.

son of George Imbrie and Mary Thomas Imbrie, was born 1835; married Anna Maria Harris, daughter of Esau and Elizabeth Harris of Wellsville, Ohio. He served in the Civil War as Captain of Company K, Ohio Vol. Inf. He was captured near Rome, Ga., and was imprisoned for 18 months in Libby Prison. He died November 11, 1903.

"K" 4. JOHN THOMAS IMBRIE³, (George², James¹)

Issue: K 12. Cora Mitchell Imbrie.
K 13. Laura Irving Imbrie.
K 14. George Harris Imbrie. Esq., Kansas City, Mo.
K 15. Harry Imbrie.
K 16. Mary Imbrie.

son of George Imbrie and Mary Thomas Imbrie, was born in Darlington, Pa., March 17, 1842. He married Eva Groff, daughter of Jacob Groff and his wife Maria Groff of Wellsville, Ohio. She was born 1852 and died in 1922. He was reared and educated at Wellsville and served as Deputy Postmaster 1861-65 and then became a traveling salesman for a Pittsburgh hardware house. He was later a clerk in the Cope Hardware Company's store. In 1881 he went into business for himself. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, a Republican, and was Township Treasurer for over six years.

Issue: K 17. George Birney Imbrie.
K 18. Mabel Groff Imbrie.
K 19. Fanny Olive Imbrie.

"K" 7. **ELIZABETH ANN IMBRIE³, (George Imbrie², James Imbrie¹)**

daughter of George Imbrie and Mary Thomas Imbrie, was born 1847; married Preston Hastings Herrott, son of George and Mary Herrott of New Concord, Ohio. They located in Evans, Colorado and died there.

"K" 9. **CAROLINE ISABEL IMBRIE³, (George², James¹)**

•
daughter of George Imbrie and his wife Mary Thomas, married William John McMillan, son of William J. and Ann Finley McMillan of Philadelphia. They located in Evans, Colorado, and died there.

Additional descendants of this family branch could not be traced.

"L"
MARY IMBRIE
Daughter of James Imbrie

"L". **MARY IMBRIE², (James Imbrie¹)**

daughter of James Imbrie and his wife Euphemia Smart Imbrie, was born May, 1800. Married Robert Flack who was born February 19, 1796. She died Sept. 26, 1896 and he died August 13, 1865. They located at Holmesville, Ohio, where she died.

Issue: L 1. Julia Ann Flack.
L 2. Samantha Jane Flack.
L 3. Margaret Amelia Flack.
L 4. Robert Imbrie Flack.
L 5. Isabelle Flack.
L 6. Mary Flack.

"L" 1. **JULIA ANN FLACK³, (Mary Imbrie Flack², James Imbrie¹)**

daughter of Mary Imbrie and her husband Robert Flack, married (1) September 13, 1855, Joseph Lammert Hull.

Issue: L 7. John Charles Hull.
L 8. Emma Belle Hull.

married (2) John A. Dory, and had issue:

L 9. Mary Dory, b. Dec. 13, 1860.
L 10. Alice Dory, b. July 26, 1861.
L 11. George Dory.

"L" 2. **SAMANTHA ANN FLACK³, (Mary Imbrie², James¹)**

daughter of Mary Imbrie and her husband Robert Flack, married October 31, 1870, Matthew O. Coddington, who died April 11, 1879. They located at Idaho Springs, Colorado.

Issue: L 12. Joseph Imbrie Coddington.
L 13. Jessie Olive Coddington.
L 14. Louella M. Coddington.

"L" 3. **MARGARET AMELIA FLACK³, (Mary Imbrie², James¹)**

daughter of Mary Imbrie and her husband Robert Flack, married Oct. 31, 1872 James Edward Johnston. They located at Georgetown, Colorado.

Issue: L 15. Marie Elizabeth Johnston.
L 16. Centilla Mary Johnston; m. Lineas C. Work, Dec. 29, 1897.
L 17. Leroy Edward Johnston.

"L" 4. **ROBERT IMBRIE FLACK³, (Mary Imbrie², James¹)**

son of Mary Imbrie and her husband Robert Flack, married Elizabeth L--and settled in Holmesville, Ohio.

Issue: L 18. Anna Flack.
L 19. Mary Flack.

"L" 5. ISABELLA FLACK³, (Mary Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Mary Imbrie and her husband Robert Flack, was born Dec. 10, 1832; married July 13, 1854, Elijah Scroggs Stewart who died July 18, 1888. They located in Covington, Ky.

Issue: L 20. John Armstrong Stewart, b. July 13, 1855
 L 21. James Imbrie Stewart, b. April 14, 1857.
 L 22. Robert Ellsworth Stewart, b. Jan. 10, 1862.
 L 23. Emma Bell Stewart, b. Sept. 3, 1867.
 L 24. Warren Hays Stewart, b. Sept. 18, 1876.

"L" 6. MARY FLACK³, (Mary Imbrie², James¹)

daughter of Mary Imbrie and her husband Robert Flack, was born Dec. 25, 1846. Married (1) Samuel Newell.

Issue: L 25. Charles Newell.
 L 26. Robert Newell.
 L 27. Ebenezer Newell.

married (2) Edmund Hopkins October 31, 1878.

Issue: L 28. Olive Maria Hopkins, married J. Millard Hendriz.
 L 29. James Felix Hopkins, married Susan Mabel Hendrix. Died September 6, 1875, leaving a son.
 L 30. Robert Ellsworth Hopkins.

"L" 7. JOHN C. HULL⁴, (Julie Ann Hull³, Mary Imbrie Flack², James Imbrie¹)

son of Julia Ann Flack and her husband Joseph L. Hull, was born Sept. 13, 1855, married Ellen Boyd, 1886.

Issue: L 31. Vere J. Hull.
 L 32. Harry H. Hull.
 L 33. Julia L. Hull.
 L 34. Charles W. Hull.

"L" 8. EMMA BELLE HULL⁴, (Julia Ann Hull³, Mary Imbrie Flack², James Imbrie¹)

daughter of Julia Ann Flack and her husband Joseph L. Hull, was born March 17, 1859. Married Harry B. Peck.

Issue: L 35. Edward H. Peck.
 L 36. William D. Peck.
 L 37. Frank R. Peck.
 L 38. Mary G. Peck.

"L" 9. MARY DORY⁴, (Julia Ann Dory³, Mary Imbrie Dory², James Imbrie¹)

daughter of Julia Ann Dory and John A. Dory. Born Oct. 26, 1860.

"L" 10. ALICE DORY⁴, (Julia Ann Dory³, Mary Imbrie Dory², James Imbrie¹)

daughter of Julia Ann Dory and John A. Dory, was born July 26, 1861. Married DeLos Storedor, Nov. 9, 1894.

Issue: L 39. Robert C. Storedor.
L 40. Florence A. Storedor.

"L" 11. **GEORGE DORY⁴**, (**Julia Ann Dory³**, **Mary Imbrie²**, **James¹**)

son of Julia Ann Dory and John A. Dory, married Priscilla Jones.

Issue: L 41. Mabel Dory.
L 42. Ida Dory.
L 43. Leona Dory.

"L" 14. **LUELLA M. CODDINGTON⁴**, (**Samantha Flack³**, **Mary Imbrie²**, **James¹**)

daughter of Samantha Ann Flack and Matthew Coddington, married Roderick McGilvery.

Issue: L 44. Roderick O. McGilvery.

"L" 15. **MARIE E. JOHNSTON⁴**, (**Margaret E. Flack³**, **Mary Imbrie²**, **James¹**)

daughter of Margaret E. Flack and her husband James Edward Johnston, married Victor A. Carlson, July 26, 1893.

Issue: L 45. Mildred E. Carlson.
L 46. Everett Melvin Carlson.

"L" 20. **JOHN A. STEWART⁴**, (**Isabell Flack³**, **Mary Imbrie²**, **James¹**)

son of Isabella Flack and Elijah Scroggs Stewart, was born July 13, 1855, married November 9, 1880, Blanch Abel.

Issue: L 47. Paul R. Stewart, b. Dec. 5, 1881.
L 48. Margaret Stewart, b. Feb. 19, 1885.
L 49. Maria Stewart.
L 50. John H. Stewart, b. Sept. 9, 1889.

"L" 26. **ROBERT NEWELL⁴**, (**Mary Flack³**, **Mary Imbrie²**, **James Imbrie¹**)

son of Mary Flack and her husband Samuel Newell, married Amanda Jackson.

Issue: L 51. Frederick Newell.
L 52. Minnie Newell.
L 53. Blanch Newell.
L 54. Paul Newell.

"L" 28. **OLIVE M. HOPKINS⁴**, (**Mary Flack Hopkins³**, **Mary Imbrie²**, **James Imbrie¹**)

married J. Millard Hendrix.

Issue: L 55. Thomas Hendrix.
L 56. Charles Hendrix.
L 57. John Hendrix.
L 58. Pearl Hendrix.
L 59. Emma Hendrix.
L 60. Leonora Hendricks.

EXHIBITS re JAMES IMBRIE

Estate of :

James Imbrie: James Imbrie had prospered in this community. He had acquired land which he cleared and improved and farmed, and at the time of his death he had a farm, which provided well for his family needs, and other lands in the Connecticut Reserve. He also had personal property worth almost £1200, as shown by the following inventory:

March 18, 1803. No. 6 in Allegheny County.

	Pounds	Shillings
By cash on hand	41	
By notes	115	
By a note	50	
By notes to be paid in linner's cloth	144	95
By book accounts	210	40
By books on hand	42	77
By Library	20	35
By Horses	100	-
By cattle	50	98
By hogs	8	-
By sheep	25	0
By sundry farming utensils	37	34
By grain on hand	30	0
By grain on ground	20	-
By bedding	74	13
By Household furniture	57	20
By sundries	7	-
Total	<u>1036</u>	<u>22</u>

His will, dated December 20, 1802, in his own hand-writing, was probated March 4, 1803 and is recorded in Alleghany County, Pittsburgh Pa. in Will Book Vol. 1, page 168 and reads as follows:

I, James Imbrie, being perfectly sound in judgment, do make my Will and Testament to the following effect, viz. It is my Will and pleasure after my decease that all my lawfull debts be punctually paid, after which my remaining estate shall be disposed of in the following manner, namely, that my sons, James and Robert shall see to the maintaining of the family till John and George arrive at the age of fifteen, or between that and seventeen, in which period my Executors shall put the two youngest boys mentioned to trades agreeable to their inclinations; before which time their schooling must be duly attended to, the expenses of which is to be paid out of the place. It is further my will and pleasure that James and Robert, in consequence of their doing the duties aforesaid, to the family, shall have my tract of land in the Connecticut Reserve, equally divided between them as their share of my real estate. Further, James and Robert or either of them shall be careful in raising a sufficient quantity of flax yearly for the girls, out of which they, viz, the girls, are to supply the boys with what is sufficient for common use, and the overplus to be considered as their own property. It is further my will and pleasure that the whole of the moveable property be appraised after my Decease, by persons chosen by my Executors and the amount of which to be appropriated for the use of John, George, Effy, Jean, Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth and May. And all profits or increase arising from that property, as also all profits issuing from

the cultivation of the farm shall be equally divided, amongst the whole, including James and Robert, and further it is my will that at the time when George should be put to a trade, it being the request of two or more of the legatees, the Executors concurring, the aforesaid goods and chattels may be sold and a final division of them then made as above; and further it is my will that my plantation on Mill Creek be sold at the time that George is to be put to a trade or any time between that and the year one thousand Eight Hundred and seventeen, at which time he will be of age, and the amount equally divided between the two youngest boys and the six girls, and when any of the family shall marry, what offsetting they get shall be accounted as part of their legacy, the amount of which is to be at the discretion of my Executors to whom they are to apply and shall be given them out of the common stock. Further my eldest daughter, Effy, shall have her choice of a bed and bedding above the rest. Further, I recommend my Executors to dispose of my three youngest daughters into such family as they judge would be for their advantage. Further it is my will that my eldest son David, who, having near finished his education shall continue in the family as formerly until providentially provided for, otherwise enjoying boarding and clothing, and when leaving the family is to have the third of the English Library and I bequeath to him the horse Bucephalus, saddle and bridle. I likewise constitute, make and ordain James Lieper, David Imbrie, James Imbrie, Executors of this my Last Will and Testament and hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannull all and every other former testaments, wills, legacies, bequeaths and Executors by me in any wise before named, willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

In WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

James Imbrie (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said James Imbrie as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us and at his request have hereunto subscribed our names.

William Frazer
James Creig
James Neilson

I do hereby constitute, ordain and appoint Hugh Miller and John Neilson, Elder, guardians of my children.

Codicil. It is further my will and pleasure that all wearing apparel consisting of body cloths shall not come under the appraisement with other effects of the house, these being distributed already.

J. I.

Probated March 4, 1803 in Will Book Vol. 1 page 168
certified by Saml. Jones, Register of Ally. County

See copy of will in James Imbrie's own hand-writing in Appendix.

The above James Leiper was an Elder in the Associate Congregation at Guinston and a member of Presbytery at the time of the Union of 1782, against

which he protested along with Messrs. Marshall and Clarkson. He came to western Pa. about 1795 and settled to the west of Frankfort, Pa.

The above Neilsons (Nelsons) were also Elders of the old Mill Creek congregation (later called Service) being prominent pioneers and neighbors of James Imbrie.

Deeds - To & From James Imbrie

William Douglas)
to :
James Imbrie)

D.B. 3, p. 95 (Allegheny County)
Date Mar. 11, 1793
Ack. eo die
Rec. April 27, 1793
Consideration L 20

Conveys 48 acres 1 rod 16 perches - part of 398 acres called "Contentment" conveyed by Commonwealth of Pa. to David Kerr of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pa. Patent dated Sept. 19, 1789, Pat. Bk. (at Philadelphia) 16, Page 69. Patent transferred to Wm. Douglass by David Kerr as to 48 acres 1 rod 16 perches part of original patent tract. See Deed Book 3, Page 96 (Recorded Apr. 7, 1793).

Descrip. No neighbors adjoining given but says tract located on waters of Mill Creek, Allegheny County, Pa.

Recites W. D. living in Moon Township Ay. Co. Pa.

Recites J. Imbrie living in Fallowfield Twp. Wash. Co. Pa.

Witnesses Nathaniel McCoy and Isaac Celt
William Littel - Justice of Peace. Ally. County.

James Imbrie and Effie,)
his wife :
to :
Wm. Frazer :
both of Moon Twp., :
Ally. Co., Pa.)

D.B. 7, p. 299 (Ally. County)
Date - May 11, 1797
Ack. May 16, 1797
Rec. Oct. 27, 1797
Consideration - L 30

Conveys: 48 acres 1 rod 16 perches - part of David Kerr Patent for 398 acres Sept. 19, 1789, P.B. 16, p. 69, called Contentment. Refers to Wm. Douglass deed - D. B. 3, p. 95 (3-11-1793).

No adjoining neighbors mentioned in description.

Witnesses: Peter Fleming and Wm. Littell

Wm. Littel, J. of P. Allegheny County.

Thomas Moore and)
Rachel his wife :
to :
James Imbrie, both farmers:
of Moon Twp. Ally. Co., Pa.)

D.B. 5, p. 451 (Allegheny County)
Date Jan. 26, 1796
Ack. April 12, 1796
Rec. Oct. 4, 1796
Consideration L14

Conveys: 100 acres

Recites: whereas the Commonwealth of Pa. have by their letters patent granted to Thos. Moore a tract of land called "Locust Ridge" situate on the waters of Service Creek late Washington now Allegheny County, containing 402 3/4 acres with allowance of 6% for roads etc. bearing date of May 23, 1795.

100 acres of above tract bounded as follows:

Beginning at a hickory N. 18 1/2° East 29 1/2 perches to a post; thence by land of Henry Craig N. 57 1/2° E. 70 perches to a black oak; thence by land of

John Nelson S. 84° E. 83 perches to a white oak S.; 15° E. 23 perches to a white oak; N. 80° E. 90 perches to a white oak; thence by land of William Littel South 18° W. 93 perches; thence 82° North to a white oak which is a corner tree; thence in a straight line to first mentioned hickory.

Witnesses Wm. Glendy and Wm. Stevenson
William Littel - J. of P. (Ally. County)

James Imbrie)	D.B. 11, p. 273 (Ally, County)
to	:	Dated Aug. 2, 1802
Donald McDonald	:	Ack. eo die
both of Moon Township,	:	Rec. Feb. 2, 1803
Beaver County, Pa.)	Consideration £40 Pa. currency

Recites: Thos. Moore Patent called Locust Ridge (402 3/4 acres) at headwaters of Service Creek dated May 23, 1795. Conveys the 100 acres granted by Thos. Moore to J. I. D.B. 5, p. 451 - Jan. 26, 1796. Same description.

Witnesses: Wm. Littel, James Littell.
Wm. Littell - J. of P. (Allegheny County)

Deed - original James I. home on Service Creek

Wm. Littel & Elizabeth L.)	Dated July 17, 1797
his wife, also James Langley,	:	D.B. 7, p. 265
et ux	:	Ack. eo die as to J. I. before Wm.
to	:	Mectkerk, J. P., Wash. Co., Sept. 21,
James Imbrie)	1797 as to W. L. before John Wilkins,
		J. P. Allegheny Co.
		Rec. Sept. 21, 1797
		Consideration £100 Pa. currency
		Witnesses - John Wilson & Wm.
		Mectkerk

Recites James Imbrie as of Allegheny county, Pa. Conveys 200 acres on Raccon Creek, Allegheny Co. Pa., Beg. at a white oak, thence by land of David Redick West 261 perches to a chestnut; thence by land of John McCulloch S. 184 perches to pile of stones; thence by land of Wm. Littell N. 88° E. 107 perches to a chestnut; thence N. 36° E. 79 perches to post; N. 49° E. 78 perches to a black oak and white oak; thence E. 50 perches to a stone; thence by land of David Redich N. 62 1/2 perches to place of beginning.

Being part of a parcel of same land called Chestnut Flat which Commonwealth of Pa. did by Patent dated April 10, 1795 grant to Jas. Langley and Wm. Littell - Patent Book 23, page 389.

Above property owned by James I. at time of probate of his will - Mar. 4, 1803 in Allegheny Co.

William Littell farm seems to have adjoined this Imbrie farm. I noted on my visit several Littell families living along the hard road. (B. V. I.)

This Indenture made this twenty second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty six by and between Thomas Moor and James Ambler Farmers both of the Township of Allegheny County and State of Pennsylvania -- whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have by their Letters Patent granted to Thomas Moor a certain tract of Land Called Locust Ridge situate upon the waters of Service Creek late Washington now Allegheny County containing four hundred and two acres and three Quarters with allowance of six Acres for habitation bearings date the twenty second day of May one thousand seven hundred and sixty five

Now This Indenture sheweth That Thomas Moor in consideration of fifteen hundred and truly Paid which sum I have received upon which Consideration the aforesaid Thomas Moor do hereby bargain sell release and confirm - and by these presents have Bargained sold and confirmed to the aforesaid James Ambler his heirs and assigns one hundred acres of the above mentioned tract its boundaries as follows - beginning at a Hickory - North eighteen and a half degrees, twenty nine and a half perches to a post - Thence by land of Henry Craig North fifty seven and one half Degrees East twenty Perches to a black oak - Thence by land of John Wilson South Eighty four Degrees East Eighty three perches to a white oak - Thence by land of William Little South Eighteen degrees west ninety three perches to a white oak - Thence eighty two degrees north to a white oak which is a corner tree thence in a straight line to the first mentioned Hickory together with all the improvements buildings woods waters and water Courses together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging with all issues and profits thereof as also all the right and title Claim or interest that I the aforesaid Thomas Moor have in the same, and do assign over to the aforesaid James Ambler his heirs and assigns forever and the said Thomas Moor doth by these presents oblige himself his heirs and assigns well and truly to warrant and defend the said James Ambler his heirs and assigns against himself his heirs and assigns and against every other person or persons that may Claim or pretend to have any interest right or title to the aforesaid tract of Land in witness hereof I with Rachel my wife have hereunto set our hands and seals day and date above written

Witness our hands
William Glessdy
Lillian M. Glessdy

Recorded Feb 4, 1796
Allegheny Co DE 454

Thomas Moor
Rachel Moor

LETTER

A. M. & B. V. Imbrie
Counsellors at Law
1406 Law & Finance Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter asking for the location of the lands described in Patent Book P, Volume 23, page 389.

These lands were warranted to George Smith March 19, 1785, on which a survey for 400½ acres was returned. The survey is recorded in Survey Book C, Volume 194, page 30. This tract was patented to James Langley and William Little on April 10, 1795. At the time of the survey in 1788 the lands were supposed to be located on the waters of Raccoon Creek, Washington County. They are now situated on the corner of Greene, Racoon, and Hanover Townships, Beaver County.

I trust I have given you the information you desire.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.
Secretary of Internal Affairs
By Wanen J. Daniels
Director, Land Office

Rev. David Imbrie, Executor)	D.B. 1, p. 233, Beaver County
under the will of James Imbrie, Dec'd.)	Dated Dec. 22, 1829
to	:	Ack. eo die before John Harshe
James Reed)	Recorded April 12, 1830
		Consideration - \$1000.00
		Witnesses - D. R. Imbrie & John Imbrie, Jr.

Conveys 200 acres called Chestnut Flat in Allegheny (now Beaver) County enrolled in Rolls Office of the Commonwealth in Patent Book No. 23, p. 389 confirmed unto James Langley and William Little, their heirs and assigns - said Patent dated April 10, 1795 and the said James Langly et ux and Wm. Littell, et ux, by their deed dated July 17, 1797 conveyed a part or parcel thereof containing 200 acres unto James Imbrie as per D. B. 7 page 265, Allegheny County, to wit: Beginning at a White Oak, thence by land of Daniel Redick (now John Fitch) west 261 perches to a Chestnut; thence by land of John McCollough (now James McCoy) South 184 perches to a pile of stones; thence by land of the said William Little N. 88° E. 107 perches to a chestnut; thence N. 36° E. 79 perches to a post; N. 49° E., 78 perches to a black Oak, and white oak; thence E. 50 perches to a stone; thence by land of David Reddick (now the heirs of William Littell) N. 62½ perches to place of beginning.

And the said James Imbrie who has since deceased did by his Last Will and Testament dated Dec. 20, 1802 empower and authorize his Executor the said David Imbrie to sell and convey the said tract of land as per Will registered in Allegheny County on the 4th day of March 1803.

This Indenture made the 22nd day of Dec. 1829 between David Imbrie, Executor as aforesaid of Beaver County and James Reed of the same place, witnesseth etc.

James Reed, et ux)
to :
James Reed, Jr.)

D. B. 39, p. 110 Beaver County
Date April 12, 1856
Ack. eo die
Recorded Nov. 15, 1858
Consideration - \$2000.00

Conveys 82 acres - 194 perches - part in Green - part in Harrison Township, being part of a tract of 200 Acres conveyed by D. I. Excr. in D. B. 1, p. 233, Beaver County.

James Reed, et ux)
to :
John McCoy)

D. B. 50, p. 634, Beaver County
Dated June 9, 1866
Acknowledged June 9, 1866
Recorded June 11, 1866
Consideration \$2545.00

Conveys 84 acres 137 perches, part in Harrison, part in Green, being the same piece conveyed April 12, 1856 by Jas. Reed to James Reed, Jr. in D. B. 39, p. 110-11. Containing also a lot conveyed to Jas. Reed by Alex McCoy dated May 23, 1806.

James Reed, et ux)
to :
David Reed)

D. B. 39. p. 97 (Beaver County)
Date Mar. 25, 1842, Ack. eo die
Recorded Nov. 9, 1858
Consideration \$1.00

Conveys 38 acres, 134 perches in Greene & Racoon Twp., Beaver County. Being part tract in Patent of Wm. Littell and James Langly who by deed dated July 17, 1797 conveyed 200 A. to James I. and James I. died and empowered his Excr. to sell and convey said 200 acres; Will registered March 4, 1903. Said D. I. by deed dated Dec. 22, 1829, conveyed to James Reed, D. B. 1, p. 233.

* * * * *

Deed for Farm located between New Galilee and Darlington in Beaver County where W. J. Imbrie died in 1940, the farm passing out of the family to his wife's heirs after 131 years in Imbrie ownership.

Heirs of Rev. D. Imbrie, Dec'd.)
to :
James M. Imbrie)

D. B. V, p. 350, Beaver County,
Recorded Sept. 18, 1843.

Whereas John Sharp, Admr. Estate of J. Sutton, per D. B. B, p. 622-3, dated Sept. 20, 1809 did convey to Rev. David Imbrie of Big Beaver Twp. 39 acres 43 perches.

Whereas W. Wilson per D. B. B, p. 625-6 dated Dec. 11, 1809 did convey to Rev. David Imbrie 97 acres adjoining the aforesaid tract.

Whereas said Rev. David Imbrie being seized of said tracts died intestate June 12, 1842, leaving 7 children as his lawful issue, viz; Maria S., Jane, Emmeline E., David R., John R., and James M. and Anne R. Imbrie (now Anne R. Sharp).

Now Know Ye that the said Jos. Sharp and Ann R., his wife, (late Anne R. Imbrie) Maria S. Imbrie, Jane I., Emeline E., David R. and Nancy his wife, John R. Imbrie and Celia, his wife for and in consideration of \$1714.28 to them in hand paid by James M. Imbrie, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby remise, release, and forever quit claim to the said James M. Imbrie, his heirs & assigns.

ALL their right, title and interest in and to the above mentioned tracts situate in Big Beaver Twp. now in the actual possession of James M. Imbrie and bounded and described as follows: on the South by lands of Thos. McKinley;

William Boyd and Bernard Dustin; on North by William Wilson's Heirs; on East by W. Wilson's Heirs and on the West by Bernard Dustin, William Boyd and Jos. F. Boyd. (Signed by above parties)

Witnesses: George Imbrie and Saml. Hamilton

Acknowledged before Saml. Hamilton July 12, 1843.

NOTES

4th July 1842 - Letters of Administration granted to James M. Imbrie, Administrator of Estate of Rev. David Imbrie, dec'd. John Imbrie and Joseph Sharp, accepted as his sureties. Bond in amount of \$5000.00.

-- -- --
John Imbrie died intestate Big Beaver Twp. June 21, 1864. John McCullough Patent. Patent Bk. H, Vol. 15, page 154 adjoins Contentment Tract. Oct. 9, 1817, land on Little Travis Creek, Green Twp., Beaver Co.

-- -- --
Service U. P. Church - Cornerstone inscription: 'Built, 1800 - rebuilt 1828-1868-1928. Dr. John Anderson - first pastor.'

-- -- --
Service Theological Seminary Marker. Site of Service Theological Seminary of Associate Pres. Church, the second Divinity School in America. In a log building erected here, the first session was held during the winter of 1794-95, the Rev. John Anderson, D.D., being the sole instructor. In 1821 the Seminary was transferred to Canonsburg, Pa. Thence in 1855, it was removed to Xenia, Ohio, by the Union of 1858 it became one of the theological seminaries of the U. P. Church of N. A. See appendix

RE: CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE PROPERTY

Provision in Will of James Imbrie (probated March 4, 1803),

"It is my Will and pleasure that James and Robert shall have my tract of land in the Connecticut Reserve equally divided between them as their share of my real estate . . ."

Deed

Titus Street, by his Attorney,)
Turhand Kirtland :
to :
Heirs of James Imbrie, Dec'd.)

DB Vol. N p. 33
Trumbull County, Ohio
Date October 18, 1813
Rec. August 22, 1815
Consid. \$400

Conveys in Trumbull County, Ohio - 202 3/4 Acres

TO ALL PEOPLE TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS shall come, greeting Know Ye, that I, Titus Street of Cheshire, in Newhaven County and State of Connecticut, by my attorney Turhand Kirtland of Poland for this purpose legally authorized, for the consideration of four hundred dollars, received to my full satisfaction of the heirs of James Imbrie, decd. do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Heirs of James Imbrie late of Moon Township, Allegany County, Pennsylvania, deceased, one certain lot of land in Poland Township, Trumbull County & State of Ohio, bounded east by the east line of said Poland, South by lot No. 79, west by lot No. 75 and north by lot No. 77, and lies by the first survey of said Township made by Alfred Wolcott, for two hundred and two acres and three quarters of an acre to be the whole of said lot, be the same more or less; said lot is No. 78.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances thereof unto them the said grantees, their heirs and assigns forever to them and their own proper use and behoof. And also I, the said Grantor do for myself and heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, that at and until the ensealing of these presents, I am well seized of the premises as a good and indefeasible estate in fee simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written, and that the same is free of all encumbrances whatsoever. And furthermore I, the said Grantor, do by these presents bind myself and my heirs forever to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premises to them the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, against all claims and demands whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 18th day of October, Anno Domini, 1813.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of

Thomas Jonson
Nath. Blakely
STATE OF OHIO)
TRUMBULL COUNTY)

Titus Street, by his attorney,
Turhand Kirtland (L.S.)

On the date on the following page personally appeared Turhand Kirtland, attorney for Titus Street signer and sealer of the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed before me.

Nath Blakely, Justice of Peace.

Recorded August 22, 1815

A. Sutherland, Recorder

MEMORANDUM

The above deed also recorded in Mahoning County in D.B. Vol. C p. 304. The original Trumbull County included all the land of the Western Reserve and from it Mahoning and other counties were formed at later dates.

IN RE: IMBRIE PROPERTY IN CONN. WESTERN RESERVE

By C. Kenneth Clark, Esq.

• There are quite a number of deeds recorded in Mahoning County involving property owned by Robert Imbrie and James Imbrie, Jr. The first appears to have been acquired by the James Imbrie, Sr. heirs on October 18, 1813 from Titus Street by Turhand Kirtland, his attorney, for the sum of \$400.00 and consisted of 202-3/4 acres. James Imbrie is designated as being late of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. It appears that Titus Street was one of the members of the Connecticut Land Company and that the Connecticut Land Company obtained this land by special grant from the State of Connecticut on March 13th, 1798 and that the land was divided between the various members of the Connecticut Land Company and that the above mentioned tract was a portion of what Titus Street received. It is interesting to note that Moses Cleveland, the founder of the City of Cleveland, was associated with Titus Street and acquired his land at the same time. The above transactions are recorded in the transcribed records of Mahoning County in Volume A at pages 70 and 104.

On January 21st, 1839, it appears that David Imbrie of Beaver County in the State of Pennsylvania, Executor of James Imbrie of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, under Letters of Administration of March 4th, 1803 from the Probate Court of Allegheny County, deeded to his sons, James, Jr. and Robert, 101 acres and 40 perches of land. On April 8th, 1839 James Imbrie, Jr. and wife, Elizabeth, quit claimed to Robert their interest in said 101 acres and 40 perches.

In 1854, Erastus Platt, Sheriff, deeded to Robert Imbrie a small tract of land to satisfy a judgment which Robert Imbrie had obtained and for which he had issued execution. This is recorded in Volume 9, page 546, Mahoning County Records of Deeds.

In 1860, F. D. Baldwin, Auditor, deeded to Robert Imbrie a small tract of land which Robert Imbrie had bought when it was sold by the Auditor to pay taxes. This is recorded in Volume 15, page 728.

In 1867, Robert Imbrie sold to Joseph Kraft some of the land last above referred to. This is recorded in Volume 25, page 37.

In 1872, Robert Imbrie and Isabella Imbrie deeded to Isaac M. Justice a tract of land in Lowell Township known as Lot No. 15 in Block No. 6 in the Village of Lowell. This deed is recorded in Volume 36, page 544.

In 1875, Robert Imbrie and Isabella Imbrie deeded to Isaac M. Justice 1A of land. This deed is recorded in Volume 39, page 48.

At a later date, James Imbrie, Jr. and R. K. Imbrie, Robert Imbrie's heirs, deeded to Mary J. Justice 92 acres of land which, it is stated, was in satisfaction of cases No. 11945 and No. 11946, but does not state what these cases were. This deed is recorded in Volume 56, page 107.

Robert Imbrie died March 1878 and is buried in the Mahoning, Ohio, U. P. Cemetery. His estate was administered by his son-in-law Isaac M. Justis who paid out more than he received which probably accounts for the foregoing grants of lands to Justis by Robert's heirs.



Group (1925), W.J. Imbrie, Mrs. W.J.I., Cath. E.I., Rev. Savage, A.M.I.



Imbrie Re-union Aug. 7, 1924, at Bruce Johnstons
home near New Wilmington, Pa.



Imbrie Re-union — date and place unknown





A.M. Imbrie Jr. 1891-1894

A 55



Boyd V. Imbrie 1895 -

A 56



Hattie S. Imbrie 1858-1919

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

"A 25" ADDISON MURRAY IMBRIE, Esq. Descendent of James Imbrie

A brief sketch of Mr. Imbrie already appears in this genealogy (A 25). If Mr. Imbrie had completed this genealogy before his death, it is probable it would contain less than has already been written. He would not have made a greater niche for himself than that accorded other members of the family. He was unconscious of the place he had gained in the hearts of his friends and fellow citizens, but death suddenly intervened, and public opinion, as expressed in the press, has awarded him a place in the history and development of the social and political life of Western Pennsylvania. As such, he belongs to the whole family, and not to one branch.

He began the 20th Century as one of the agitators for reform in legal procedure. In co-operation with others he brought into existence Common Pleas #4 Court under the Act of 1907. The Bar Association then made him Chairman of a Committee to secure an amendment to the Constitution, consolidating all four courts. He helped obtain an additional judgeship for the U. S. District Court. In 1910 he travelled extensively to study the American Jury system and his Committee's recommendations were published in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal, Vol. 59, Pages 25-42. He served as Chairman of over twenty Bar Association committees between 1895 and 1918.

In his earlier days he was active with Thomas Marshall, Sr., Esq. in the Railroad Riots of 1878. Col. Thompson (President of the P.R.R.) had retained Mr. Marshall to get the riots stopped. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Imbrie put up on telephone poles copies of the Act making citizens liable for public damages caused by the rioting, which ended the same. The County Commissioners eventually settled claims of between three and four million dollars for the sum of \$2,772,349.53.

Mr. Imbrie represented the D.A.R. in its litigation to save the "Block House" from the P.R.R. (No. 470 - Aug. T. 1903 Common Pleas Court).

In April, 1913 he conducted part of the legal proceedings involved in cutting down "The Hump". The work began under City Ordinance and was completed just before January 1, 1914.

Mr. Imbrie was one of the official arbitrators of the Lawyers Court of Compulsory Arbitration in 1909. He also conducted a law suit which resulted in the Pittsburgh Mansfield R.R. Co. being given the right to enter Pittsburgh via an elevated railroad bridge, the first of its kind. This railroad later became the Wabash Railroad.

He was general counsel for the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange for over 25 years, and a director of several large corporations. With other members of the Bar Association Committee, he worked out the present fine headquarters of the Bar Association and the County Law Library in the City-County Building in 1917-1918.

His standing at the Bar is best described by quoting the tributes paid to him in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal of March 19, 1932:

"Few lawyers at the Allegheny Bar exerted so great a wholesome influence upon civic conditions and the public welfare in the open span of one life as did Mr. Imbrie. There were many to comment today that no lawyer at the Allegheny Bar ever excelled Mr. Imbrie in the

discharge of his professional obligations and duties as a citizen in all civic matters, especially in every emergency, without ostentation or hope of personal credit. A complete biography of Mr. Imbrie's career cannot well be compiled without including much of the history of Allegheny County Bar from 1880 almost until Mr. Imbrie's death. Every undertaking affecting the administration of justice, the establishment of a court or the improvement or practice until the World War always engaged the best thought and energies of Mr. Imbrie. He was early regarded a success at the Bar and enjoyed the confidence of his brethern and the leaders of all classes in all walks of life."

"He began the twentieth century as one of the agitators for reform in legal procedure, speedier disposition of litigation. Many times he was mentioned for the Bench and twice declined appointment because he felt his best services could be rendered to his community at the Bar. . . . The Bar Association appointed a Committee of which Mr. Imbrie was made Chairman, to draft and secure an amendment to the State Constitution consolidating the four Common Pleas Courts. . . . The Constitutional amendment was adopted. . . . During the Spanish-American War and during the World War Mr. Imbrie was active in the service of the Government. He was a chairman of the forty-one Advisory Boards created for the National draft. He was a member of the American, Pennsylvania and Allegheny County Bar Association (Pres. 2 terms). He was a member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church and one of the organizers of the Church Club of Pittsburgh. He belonged to the Duquesne and University Clubs."

"Death ends a career which many of the rising generation, with great credit can emulate. Early in life, Mr. Imbrie took a patriot's place in Western Pennsylvania. He was soon recognized as the character of community citizen whose numbers many declare are sadly small in this day and age.

"His brethern of the law early accorded him more than average recognition. This is attested by his committee services to the Allegheny County Bar Association. The honor of its Presidency, which under established custom only comes to fifty of the deserving in a century and, therefore more rare than the honors of the judicial gown, were his.

"Mr. Imbrie was a broadminded, many-sided, deeply religious man. He was possessed of profound sense of responsibility, not only to his Creator, but to his fellowman, state and nation. Always friendly, courteous and considerate. For the criminal he advocated mercy. He believed crime was largely chargeable to society's indifference to the results of ignorance. He pleaded for the correction of first causes. There are many who will recall these pronounced traits and declare his passing a real loss to those forces which always must be vigilant in upholding civic decency. He was known in the profession for ideas, ideals, integrity, courage and vigorous action. The inevitable came as he wished, silently when he had completed a record of unselfish service to mankind.

"At the counsel table he was the worthy foe of the able and brilliant. Before the jury his appeal was convincing. At the Bar

of Justice he was never trifling nor fallacious. As a citizen he was often regarded as a reformer. That characterization his motives belived. He was ever ready to initiate, volunteer, or answer emergency, the call of events, or request of his brethern, to preserve the ideals of our Constitutions and the ethics of the Bench and Bar.

"Taking such a place early in Allegheny County, he never forsook it until the very end of his useful life. Thus, we find him introducing in 1927 the resolution under which the Bar Association created a special committee to preserve the sanctity of the ballot.

"As chairman of that special Committee and with others he aided in bringing indictments against more than two hundred and fifty ballot cheaters, not one of whom was acquitted.

"Such calls for public service require men of strong convictions with deep rooted senses of natural rights and wrongs to lead crusades against wrong. Surely no more useful contributions could have been made to mankind than those which were made by Addison Murray Imbrie."

* * * * *

In the Pittsburgh Legal Journal there is mention in the July 1, 1939 issue, of Mr. Imbrie's collection of First World War Books which his son, Boyd Vincent Imbrie, had then given to the Carnegie Library. It says: "Friends of the late Attorney A. M. Imbrie of the Allegheny County Bar, whose activities in the legal profession and the civic affairs of the state and nation long since reflected his concern for national welfare, knew of his intense interest in the historic literature recording events of the World War, beginning in 1914 and ending in 1918. Mr. Imbrie early foresaw the importance to posterity of a representative collection of World War literature. Notwithstanding his many activities, he found time with his characteristic energy and thoroughness to examine thousands of war books and assemble a collection of war literature which time and events will continually increase its value to humanity. The collection numbering some eight hundred volumes is now available to the public in the Carnegie Library, Schenley Park. Many calling for such literature by reason of recent European events find in each volume a book plate inscribed: "Given by Mr. B. V. Imbrie in memory of his father, A. M. Imbrie, Esq., 1853-1932" Mr. Imbrie, himself has expressed with perfect clarity the reason for the collection and purposes which it may serve. "My own generation" he says, "has probably been affected more by the years of the War 1914-1918 than by any other period in its lifetime. I also believe that a representative collection of World War literature is important to future generations. It will tell them what this War was like, what it did and what it did not accomplish, and perhaps serve as a guiding star for their future if war comes again. To older laymen, it may prove useful in furnishing an unbiased judgment of events of which they were eye-witnesses - at a safe distance."

In 1890 he joined his preceptor, Thos. M. Marshall in the firm of Marshalls & Imbrie. He was an ex-charter member of P.A.A. & Pgh. Country Club. In 1901 as a representative of the local Bar Assn. he was active with W. A. Rodgers Esq. in helping to draft the present charter of the City of Pittsburgh. In 1909 the association with Hon. W. A. Way, he helped initiate legislation establishing our present County Court---



Robt. W. Imbrie (1883 — 1924), Persian Consul with his two paper weights.

Maj. Robt. W. Imbrie
in front of his box-
car home (Persia).



son of Jeremiah Rankin Imbrie and his wife, Lelia Whitney Imbrie was born April 23, 1883, in Washington, D. C. He was educated at the Friends' Academy and Central High School. He received his degree from George Washington University, 1905, and his degree of Master of Laws from Yale University in 1906. He was attorney for the Seamen's Aid Society in New York City, and later engaged in the practice of law in Baltimore, Maryland. Inducted into Department of State May 17th, 1907 by Elihu Root; his serial number, 32891. In 1911 he was a member of the Garner Scientific and Exploring Expedition, and the specimens of the expedition are now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

At the outbreak of World War I he joined the American Ambulance Corps, and during the early part of the War was brigaded with the French Army in various sectors, including the siege of Verdun in 1916. His book, "Behind the Wheels of a War Ambulance", published in 1913, is a well-known publication. During this service he received shrapnel wounds which incapacitated him for further military service, and upon his discharge from the hospital, he volunteered for service with the French Oriental Expedition based at Saloniki. During his reconnaissance in Serbia he contracted dengue fever and malaria which further incapacitated him for military service. He then volunteered for service in the civilian field and, in August 1917, was detailed to Petrograd, Russia, as a representative of the Department of State.

While in Russia the Bolshevicks gained control of the Russian Government, and when the Bolshevicks declared war upon the United States. he reported the departure of Ambassador Francis as follows: "Have the honor to report the safe arrival of the invalid train at". He was the sole representative of the United States at the Embassy, and as such received the declaration of war from the Bolshevicks. He escaped from Russia with great difficulty.

He was then stationed at Viborg, Finland, and in addition to his duties in the intelligence service, was added the problems of food distribution. The American Food Administration had vacated and 3 million dollars worth of American food were left behind and unguarded. He cabled the Department of State for permission to fly the American flag over these stores, to which the Department of State replied, "permission not granted, no precedent", to which Major Imbrie replied: "precedent established, flew flag nine this morning."

Major Imbrie had twelve decorations, including two from White Russia, and the White Rose of Finland, being the first foreigner to be afforded that honor. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre in January, 1917.

In 1922 Major Imbrie was detailed as a special representative of the Department of State to the Nationalists at Ankara, Turkey, and in May 1923, he was detailed from Ankara, Turkey, to Lausanne, Switzerland, as a special advisor to Mr. Joseph Clark Grew, head of the American Mission to the Peace Conference, where the Peace Treaty was signed, July 26, 1923, and ratified at the Nationalists Assembly at Ankara, Turkey, October 29, 1923. At Ankara, he met Miss Katharine Helene Gillespie of the Near East Relief, who, at that time, was the only foreigner privileged to travel through any part of Turkey, and whose assignment was the exchange of minorities and the rehabilitation of refugees there. On December 26, 1922, she and Robert Whitney Imbrie were married in the Basilica of Santa Espirit at Constantinople, Turkey. Returning with him to Ankara, Turkey, she was the Chatelaine of the railroad car which served as the first Chancery of the United States to the Nationalist Government. The first

Prime Minister of Nationalist Turkey, Huseyn Rauf Bey, had his office and residence in the railroad station, now a national shrine.

In February, 1924, Major Imbrie was assigned to Tabriz, Persia (now Iran). He was ordered to take charge of the Consulate General at Teheran, pending the arrival of a replacement, arriving at Teheran in May, 1924. About noon, July 18, 1924, while an American Consular representative there, he was assassinated by the military and police in that capital.

After learning that Mr. Imbrie had been killed and Mr. Melvin Seymour, seriously injured, the Persian Government was advised, through its representative in Washington and American Legation in Teheran, that this Government would expect adequate reparation to be made and prompt punishment meted out to those responsible for the killing and to those, who by their failure to act, contributed to make possible this incident, unprecedented in recent time. This was followed by a supplementary note of the United States Government to the Prime Minister of Persia on July 26, 1924 as follows:

"It was felt proper that these representations should be made only in the light of a full knowledge of the events which had transpired and when it might be possible to fix the responsibility and to gauge the reparation which would be adequate to the situation.

"The facts of the case appear sufficiently established in so far as all essential elements are concerned. The American consular representative in Teheran, accompanied by an American citizen, was brutally assaulted in the streets of Teheran in broad daylight. In endeavoring to escape from their assailants, they entered a carriage and drove a considerable distance, when they were again assailed and the tragedy occurred. The American consular representative would appear to have had no reason to anticipate danger from visiting the particular place where he was the victim of the unjustified assault. It is most regretable that it is necessary to add to this statement that the facts before my Government do not indicate that the police or military authorities made any adequate effort to protect the American consular representative, and there appears in fact to be evidence which it is believed the Persian Government will itself desire to investigate most vigorously, that certain military elements participated in the assault.

"My Government desires nothing which the facts of the case do not fully justify. It approaches the situation with no wish to offend a friendly government or to require punitive damages. It is, however, insistent that full reparation should be made, that punishment should be meted out to the guilty, that assurances be given and enforced of adequate protection for the lives of American citizens, and that the safety of its officials in Persia should be guaranteed.

"My Government does not wish at this juncture to indicate in detail the particular steps which would be considered adequate to meet the situation resulting from the killing of Mr. Imbrie. The Persian Government has already stated on its own initiative that redress for the wife of the victim would be made. This redress should also extend to the covering of the expenses which might be incurred in connection with the dispatch to a Persian port of an American man-of-war to receive the body of Vice Consul Imbrie, which should be accompanied while on Persian soil by a suitable Persian military guard

of honor and rendered appropriate honors at the time of leaving Persian territory. It is further considered that an appropriate guard should, if requested by the legation, be furnished by the Persian Government both to the American Legation and to the American consulate, such guard to be maintained pending the notification to the Persian Government that it is no longer considered necessary.

"My Government has further instructed me to reserve, for a later communication, further suggestions as to the action which may be considered necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation.

"I am instructed by my Government to add that the character of any additional statement which might be made to the Persian Government would be materially influenced by the action which that Government may immediately take on its own initiative to make such further redress as may be appropriate, particularly in punishing those responsible for the crime and in giving full publicity to the action taken.

"The maintenance of relations between countries is primarily dependent upon the according of adequate protection to their respective nationals and to their official representatives. Diplomatic usage, Treaty provisions, in fact the very provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Persia of 1856, emphasizes this view. This Government feels that the continuance of its diplomatic and consular representation in Persia, will be dependent upon the action which the Persian Government may take in this case to vindicate this fundamental principle of international law and the foundation upon which international intercourse is predicated. It confidently awaits such action to supplement the steps already taken by the Persian Government. It cannot overemphasize the seriousness of the view which is taken of the present situation."

By the failure of the Legation to take action, Mrs. Imbrie was obliged to send the first report of the assassination to the Department of State; nor had action been taken August 9, until Mrs. Imbrie's request to the Department for funds to enable her to return home with the body of her husband. Upon receipt of the second cablegram of the widow, the Department of State requested the War Department to detail Major Sherman Miles, Military Attache' at Constantinople, Turkey, to this matter. Major Miles was Major Imbrie's ranking officer.

The Demands made by Department of State minor protocolists prior to receipt of accurate information were:

Indemnity for the Vice Consul's wife.

Payment of the expenses of dispatching the US battleship to Persia.

Rendering of all suitable honors in connection with the return of the body of Major Imbrie to the United States.

Adequate punishment of the guilty.

Persia refused to give the salute of National apology as an indication of recognition of the Persian crime against the United States, this being the most important part of redress for a crime of such magnitude. The officers responsible for the assassination were not in any manner punished. As a point of fact, Colonel Morteza, who split Major Imbrie's skull, was made Military Governor of Teheran and later served as a member of the Iranian Cabinet. The

indemnity of Mrs. Imbrie was inadequate and a reasonable explanation of how it was arrived at has not been made public.

In compliance with their representations the Persian Government paid an indemnity to Mrs. Imbrie of \$60,000 and the sum of \$110,000 to the United States to defray the cost of returning the body of Major Imbrie to this country. He was brought back on the battleship Trenton, and buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery. President and Mrs. Coolidge attended the burial services.

Major Imbrie's death brought real grief to many friends. Major (now Brigadier General) Sherman Miles who went to Teheran to arrange military honors for Major Imbrie wrote Mrs. Imbrie that Mr. G. Howland Shaw, then stationed at Ankara said "The more I stay in Ankara the more I am impressed with the work done by Mr. Imbrie; no American has approached him in the impression he has made on the Turks."

In the "American Consular Bulletin," September 1924 (a Department of State Publication) a tribute to Major Imbrie was made as follows:

"Robert W. Imbrie had hosts of friends throughout the service. All who met him fell under the spell of his kindly and winning personality which was distinguished by his wife's sincere interest in persons and events, and by his vivid and fantastic humor. No situations were too serious, no circumstances too dangerous, for him, outside his hours of duty, to fail to comment wittily and apositely on their humorous sides. He had remarked to his relatives shortly before proceeding to Teheran that he hoped never to grow too old to feel the zest and adventure of life. His was a vivid and arresting spirit. Both the service and his friends are the poorer for his passing."

The "Hatchet" a George Washington University Book, for September 30, 1924, pays this tribute to "the Law School graduate murdered in Persia."

"The Assembly in Corcoran Hall Monday noon took the form of a Memorial Service for Robert Whitney Imbrie, a graduate of the George Washington Law School, who, while serving as American Consul at Teheran, Persia was murdered on July 18th last."

"In paying tribute to this heroic son of George Washington University President Lewis said, "At this hour there is being borne up the Potomac by a U.S. ship of War the body of a graduate of George Washington University. This afternoon the funeral will be attended by the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and others high in authority. This man, stricken down in the strength of his youth, has served his nation and his generation well."

"Major Imbrie was a graduate from the George Washington Law School in 1905, and from Yale Law School the following year. He practiced law in Baltimore and later in this city, took part in the Garner Expedition to the Congo, enlisted in the American Ambulance Corps of the French Army, served as consul in Petrograd and Finland and later was detailed to a special service in Angora. Then came his appointment to Tabriz, and halting on his way for temporary service at Teheran he met his death at the hands of the military police of that city!"

A further tribute to the services of Robert Imbrie was made by Mr. Edgar Sisson in his book "One Hundred Red Days", a Personal Chronicle of the Bolshevik Revolution. On October 23, 1917 Mr. Sisson was sent to Russia by President

Wilson. He sailed from New York on Saturday, October 27 and arrived in Petrograd November 25. His letters of introduction were to Premier Kerensky and members of his Cabinet. He was to work independent of the Ambassador, and his wide powers were increased by the control of special funds, but before his arrival the Bolsheviks were in control.

On page 435 of this book, he states:

"Intelligence channel, however, between Russia and the United States was not closed. Robert Imbrie, sent by Ambassador Francis from Vologda to be acting consul at Petrograd after the Brest-Litovsk peace re-opened the city, became the active intelligence officer, and continued in that capacity after Americans left Russia, going then to the border city of Viborg, in Finland. His work, so far as I know, never has received public credit, and certainly not its deserts. Nor have I felt that his death, in Teheran, July 18, 1924, was free from mystery. He was killed, supposedly by accidental violence, in a street riot which suddenly flared up around him without understood cause. Teheran at that time was a center for a Bolshevik group plotting Asiatic turmoil. The Persian Government, because the death was in its territory, paid indemnity to Imbrie's widow and the international episode was officially closed."

Mr. Sisson further says that he was protected from the Bolsheviks by the publication of his report, but that Major Imbrie never had that protection as he remained on distant service. He says "one of Imbrie's expresses was a file of letters", and when checking this file he found numerous letters (notes) missing, an indication that the file had been weeded.

"861.000/5414c: Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Vice Consul at Viborg (Imbrie)

Washington, October 17, 1919, 1 p.m.

In case Petrograd falls it is desired that you proceed there as soon as you safely can and cable the Department at the earliest practicable moment a report upon general conditions especially the material needs of the population. It is expected that a part at least of your report will be given to the press here.

"Adee"

In the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times Magazine, for August 2, 1936, the well-known columnist, John Clayton, mentions Robert Imbrie as a very successful, and legitimate agent of our Government in counter-espionage in the diplomatic service who was assigned to Russia during the Revolution. "He was a thorn in the side of the Bolsheviks and they asked Rauf Bey, the Turkish Minister, to withdraw his guard while they bumped him off, but Rauf liked him and gave him better protection." Mr. Clayton says that "it will be difficult to convince the few of us that the killing was not arranged by the Bolsheviks." He says "Bob" was quite a humorist: He was called in at Washington to explain one of his expense accounts when he was home on leave. He had written an item - "paper weights \$50.00" that the auditor spotted. "Just what, Mr. Imbrie, did you do with those paper weights, and why did you pay \$50.00 for them, nobody needs \$50. paper weights." "Want to see them?" asked Bob. "Yes." "Here they are" said Imbrie, pulling out two Luger automatics.

The National Geographic Magazine for October 1924 published an article by Major Imbrie entitled "Crossing Asia Minor, the Country of the New Turkish Republic" descriptive of the journey made by him when an observer at Ankara and which formed the basis of a lecture of the National Geographic Society.

Major Imbrie was a member of the National Geographic Society, Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, member of the American Field Service Association, Phi Alpha Delta, University Club, Yale University Book and Gavel and New York Presbyterian Church.

The full record of the assassination of Major Imbrie has never been published. In Volume II of "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1924, Department of State, published by the Government Printing Office, 1939 is the following statement:

"Persia. The Department of State had hoped to print in the present volume of Foreign Relations the full record of the case concerning the killing of Vice Consul Robert W. Imbrie at Teheran, Persia, on July 18, 1924. However, when certain documents in the case were, in accordance with established practice, submitted to the Iranian Government with a view to obtaining permission for publication, that Government requested that the documents in question be not published at this time.

"In view of the importance of the Imbrie case from the point of view of international law, the Department considered that it would be undesirable to publish only a part of the record since such publication would detract from a proper understanding of the case. In the circumstances the Department reluctantly reached the conclusion that it would be best to defer publication until such time as the Iranian Government was in a position to give its consent to the publication of the above mentioned documents, and at that time to publish the entire record."

The facts are, that Robert Whitney Imbrie was first assaulted by a Colonel of the Cossack Guard (not to be confused with the Russian), of Reza's special military henchmen, a short time after the first attack. While Major Imbrie was in the hospital waiting for medical aid, he was "butchered to death" by the MILITARY and POLICE of TEHERAN, the Capital of Persia, (now Iran). The assassination was the most revolting and diabolical in modern times. On July 22nd, four days after the assassination of the Consular Representative, while waiting in the car of an American Medical Missionary, Mrs Imbrie was herself attacked by some Persians; two of whom were of the police. The deliberate attempt to strangle her was a fact. The car was started, throwing the attackers from the running-board. The matter was reported to the Foreign Office. The reply was, "We regret we could not identify the police on duty. The boys were beaten." Neither our Department of State nor the Persians did any thing more. It is to be noted that the attempt to strangle Mrs. Imbrie occurred July 22nd, 1924. The Department of State had no information when it dispatched its Note of July 26, 1952. There was a press release on or about July 28th, 1924. Then in February 1926 Allen Welsh Dulles, Chief, Near East Division in the Department of State declared, "For the first time, the 'DAYPORTMINT' is hearing of the attack on Mrs. Imbrie."

As a result of the shock caused by the assassination of her husband, the attack upon herself and the strain of having to conduct the affairs of the Consulate General, as well as the ordeal of trying to get her husband's accounts and her own cleared through the Department of State, she was obliged to enter

a hospital for surgery, and since has had other operations - five in all. These, coupled with the expenses of the suit (U.S. vs Imbrie), some five suits and two appeals (each were verdicts in her favor) the \$30,000, awarded her by Congress for the injuries suffered as a result of the attack upon her was all dissipated. The accounts were for the most part kept in the lower right hand drawer of Allen Welsh Dulles' desk. In an effort to make a strong case for the 'Dayportmint', they delved into Major Imbrie's Russian account placing the burden of proof on her as if, an agent who worked with her husband had been killed.

The final suit was settled by Justice James M. Proctor who said "the attitude of our Government in this case is (unconscionable.) I am amazed that the widow of a man who had served his Country so faithfully and efficiently- to say nothing of Mrs. Imbrie's own service - there is not even an excuse for it". Justice Proctor had served on the Judge Advocate General's Staff in France in World War I and was Assistant to the Attorney General

Major Imbrie's widow now resides in Washington while writing a History of the "IMBRIE INCIDENT" so named by the Department of State and she is completing a narration of their work together in Turkey where both were factors in the Nationalists fight for the independence of their Country which is today our strongest bastion against the Reds.

* * * * *

Mrs. Imbrie (Widow of the late Major Robert Whitney Imbrie) has added the following comments to the foregoing:

In the Autumn of 1920, after detail to the Department, he was ordered to Constantinople, Turkey; after reconnaissance on the sea coasts he was detailed to Ankara, Turkey as a special representative of the Department of State to deal directly with it in matters pertaining to the Nationalist Government then in its formative state. After meetings at Sivas and Ezeroum, Turkey in Asia Minor, the National; (the Nationalists) (Kemalist) established their headquarters at Ankara (Angora) mainly because of its inaccessability and desolation, having been razed and sacked at least twice, none but the most sincere and robust persons would even think of attempting the hazards of life there. Houses were few and far between, and having had experience with dwelling and headquarters in a railroad car, Imbrie asked for and got the use of the only railroad car of its kind then in Ankara--while not as complete as a pay car it was comparable to such--A spur track was stretched in the station yard where the first Chancery of the United States was established with the Prime Minister as next door neighbor. Huessien Rauf Bey first Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic had his office and residence in the railroad station (this building is now a National Shrine). June, 1923 Imbrie sent the first cipher message directly from Ankara, Turkey, to the Department of State at Washington, D.C. Imbrie was a delegate to the third Lausanne Conference (Switzerland) where a Peace Treaty was negotiated July 24, 1923. Ismet Pasha later President Inonu (he followed Ataturk) was head of the Turkish Delegation. The Turkish Republic was proclaimed October 29, 1923 with Kemal then known as Ataturk as President and Ismet as Minister.

There was no mob nor riot as you will know after reading the Department's note of July 25, 1924. The Military and Police were responsible for the unprovoked assault which they claimed was a case of mistaken identity. When they discovered they had assaulted the American Consular Representative, the Chief of Police acting on orders from Reza Khan--later Shah Reza Peleve--released the prisoners who were ordered to kill the infidel. Major Imbrie was hacked to

death while on the operating table in the hospital. No action was taken by our Government until August 11th upon the arrival of Major Sherman Miles, U.S. Military Attache detailed to take charge of court martial of the Persian Officers who were to be tried for the assassination of Major Robert Whitney as well as the details of the Honors to be given in connection with the removal of the remains from Tehran and enroute to Bushire, Persia where it would be delivered to the Commanding Officer of the USS Trenton. Only at the insistent demand were the proper Military Honors given; at the slightest pretext the Persians attempted to discontinue their escort; finally the greatest indignity was heaped upon the United States when the Persian Battery at Bushire refused the salute in National apology and the Secretary at our Legation made no effort to have this the most important detail in redress for the assassination of the Consular Representative. On the pretext that the religious holidays--which were then more than thirty days off--would upset the populace, Reza Khan deferred the court martials. Since there were no persons accused with the attack or assassination of Major Imbrie there could be, nor were, no convictions. Reza admitted to Major Miles that he (Reza) and he alone was responsible for the law and order in Teheran and there is every evidence that he lived for at least two decades after the assassination.

The indemnity fixed by the former Sec'y. of State, Robert Lansing, Fiscal Agent for the Persian Government in conjunction with his nephew Allen Walsh Dulles, Chief of the Near Eastern Division, Department of State, was \$60,000--at least half of what the Government Actuary who was consulted February 1926 estimated it should have been. This indemnity was not given to the widow until late November 1924.

Mrs. Imbrie has added the following details (11-15-52)

While Mrs. Imbrie was in the hospital, too ill to take care of her affairs and to uphold the integrity of the United States, Wallace Smith Murray the Secretary later 'Charge de Affaire' at the Legation with Allen Welsh Dulles, Chief Near East Division, Department of State, decided to establish a fund for the education of Persian Students in the United States with the \$110,000 to be paid for the expense of sending the U.S.S. Trenton to Persia to bring the Consular Representative's remains to Washington.

The funds had already been appropriated to the Trenton, for she was on her shake-down cruise when ordered to Bushire, Persia; therefore the money had to be deposited in the Treasury.

The first bill introduced at the request of Dulles was defeated in the Senate Committee by Senators. Wadsworth (Rep.) of N.Y.; Reed, REP. of Penna. and Robinson, Dem. of Arkansas. There have been some 14 bills introduced: one to award the widow \$30, for the injuries suffered from the attempt to murder her. That sum was exhausted in payment of medical and hospitalization of the widow and in defending the suits for settlement of Major Imbrie's accounts which had been cleared by the Department of State in the 5 suits and 2 appeals - the verdict was in favor of the widow.

In 1950 at the request of the Department of State a bill was presented to the Congress in which the words "might", "suggestion" and "proposal" were altered to read "solemn promise". Another distortion of facts was "the Iranians are pressing for action" while as a point of fact the Iranian Embassy in Washington had refused to give a statement to the press, stating very positively: "We do not want any discussion of the matter." The bill was not treated in the best legislative manner. A sub committee, of which Carnahan, Dem. of Montana was the chairman - had no record of who were present when the bill was considered.

It was rushed through the House but met with much objection in the Senate where Fulbright, a Rhoades Scholar and a Democrat of Arkansas, took charge of the bill.

It was called and then placed on the consent calendar, where it met with opposition; then Green, Dem. of Rhode Island, got the White House to approve it being placed on the must calendar. It was called while the Senators were crowded into the old Supreme Court Room and on a day when there were several important committee meetings. The opponents answered at least 3 roll calls; then of a sudden Fulbright got Eastland, Dem. to call an AYE and NAY vote with only a few senators present. It passed. No record of those who so rewarded the assassins and then after a duplicate letter had been sent to the advisors of President Truman as well as a detailed statement to him in which the facts were set forth that if he signed the measure he would PROSTITUTE THE HONOR and prectige of the UNITED STATE; never-the-less PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNED.

One of the many diabolical and fantastic points in "THE IMBRIE INCIDENT" is that when the first bill to educate Persian Students was defeated, Wallace Smith Murraray and Allen Welsh Dulles with the aid of his Uncle, Robert Lansing, Fiscal Agent for the Persian Government, arranged to have 26 Persian men sent to this Country to learn the details of automobile manufacturing. In Persia - now Iran - it was said that they were being educated from The Trenton Fund. Some 26 years after the Students were educated, Fulbright got the fund to educate them.

- END -

Robert S. Imbrie, ^(a) real estate dealer and insurance agent of Beaver Township is a man who lived all his life in Beaver County, except the three years he lived in Franklin County. He is seventy one years old (1899). He obtained his elementary education in public schools of Beaver County. He later followed the profession of teaching for five years. He next engaged in mercantile pursuits conducting a store with his brother at Mercersburg, Franklin County, for two and a half years. He later went into business keeping a general store at London, Franklin County until 1861, when he sold out the business and went to Darlington and started a new store. Upon the death of his father (1854) he returned to the homestead farm which he managed for his mother until it was sold one year later. He then accepted a position with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company at Beaver and continued as their general agent for nine years, being very successful therein. Subsequently he dealt in agricultural implements. But the Machine Company sought his services again and he was induced to enter this business again. First with the White Sewing Machine Company for one year, and then with the American Company for three years.

Mr. Imbrie then went into the fire insurance business, associated with Hurst and Imbrie. At Mr. Hurst's death, he went into life insurance. He lived on North Park Street, Beaver, Pa., built by his brother De Lorme.

In 1859, Nancy Scott, daughter of William Scott, became Mr. Imbrie's wife. Their children were Mary A. who died aged four; J. Maurice, who died aged 30, who married Ella Morgan. They had the following children: Martha; Robert; Paul; Nannie S. who married Joseph Irons and had two children: Lorrain O. and Helen Imbrie; Nettie, a stenographer in Pittsburgh; Mabel a music teacher in Pittsburgh; Grace a fine musician, and Jesse, also a stenographer in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Imbrie was born in Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Pa. August 12, 1829. He was a son of John and Nancy Rankin Imbrie, and grand son of David and Mary Imbrie. ^(b) Mr. Imbrie served as school director and member of borough Council. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church and served as elder for many years, and as superintendent of the Sunday School.

David Imbrie ^(c) was a native of Scotland and came to the United States while still a single man. He was a tanner by trade, owning a tannery in Westmoreland County which he conducted for many years. Later in life he retired on a farm. Both he and his wife lived to good old ages.

John Imbrie was born in Westmoreland County where he early learned the trade of tanner in his father's tannery; later he moved to Big Beaver Township and bought a farm of 106 acres. He erected a tannery which he continued for several years, but later gave his attention to farming. He bought 50 acres near his other farm and there he passed the remainder of his life and died at the age of 73 years.

He was married to Nancy Rankin, daughter of James Rankin. She survived her husband and lived to her 88th year. John Imbrie served in the war of 1812

(a) Taken from "Leading Citizens of Beaver County, Pa." Published by Biographical Publishing Company, Buffalo, N.Y. 1899.

(b) (c) Robert S. Imbrie was grandson of James Imbrie and his wife Euphemia (Smart) Imbrie.

at Fort Erie. He was regarded as an influential citizen, and served as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner for many years. He was a Seceder and later a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Their children were: Robert S., John, Addison, DeLorme, Mary (wife of J.P. Martin) Nancy, wife of James L. Awsley, Minerva, Jeremiah R. and David. The last two served in the Civil War in the 10th Regular Pennsylvania Reserves. They both had pension jobs for years at Washington. David Imbrie went to the Dakotas and died there.

"G" 5. HONORABLE DELORMA IMBRIE

was born in Big Beaver Township, Beaver County, on March 4, 1824. His parents, John and Nancy (Rankin) Imbrie being natives of Pennsylvania of Scotch descent. He received his education in the common schools and at Darlington Academy from whose rustic halls he went forth to places of influence and honor. After leaving the academy, he taught school for a number of terms in Darlington, Old Brighton and New Wilmington. While teaching at New Wilmington he met his future wife, Miss Margaret Carman, then a pupil in his school. Upon his marriage on October 27, 1851, he took up a permanent residence in Beaver. Though many years of his later life were spent at the State Capitol, Beaver continued to be his home and to it he always hastened when possible. Taking up the study of law in the office of the Honorable Thomas Cunningham, he was admitted to the Beaver Bar November 25, 1853. His natural ability and taste for politics soon led him from his profession into the political arena, where he figured conspicuously as a leader for many years. He was elected for three successive terms to the Legislature in the years 1856-1858, representing Beaver, Butler and Lawrence Counties.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate for the 25th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Beaver and Butler. He served six years.

In February 1863, he became editor of The Argus, in which capacity he served until November 9, 1864. In the fall of 1872 the Constitutional Convention having met at Philadelphia to frame for the State a new organic law; Mr. Imbrie was without opposition elected its chief clerk which responsible position, through the entire session of that body, he filled with marked efficiency.

During the last seven years of his life he was employed in the office of the Auditor General at Harrisburg where he died on November 6, 1888. There survived his widow and four children: Carman, Nannie B. (wife of Rev. W. S. McClure) of Xenia, Ohio; Mary E. (wife of W. H. S. Thomson, Esq.) of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lillian Fra. A daughter, Edith, died December 31, 1895.

Hon. W. H. S. THOMSON (1856 - 1932)

was married May 12, 1887 to Mary E. Imbrie daughter of the foregoing Hon. DeLorma Imbrie. He was born in Independence Township November 16, 1856, a son of Dr. Alex. R. and Hannah (Charles) Thomson, a great grandson of Alex. Thomson the progenitor in America of the old family of that name in Scotland (they were all Covenanters) who first settled in Beaver County in 1804.

W. H. S. Thomson attended Marshall College at Huntington, W. Va. and W and J College where he studied civil engineering. Later his father persuaded him to study law. He was admitted to the bar in Cabell County, W. Va. in 1880 and to Beaver in 1881. His law firm was that of Thomson and Martin (J. Rankin). He was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in 1894 (forming partnership with brother, A. Franklin Thomson, under firm name Thomson & Thomson) and on July 21, 1914 was appointed U. S. District Court Judge by President W. Wilson. He became President Judge of that Court upon the death of Honorable Charles P. Orr. This office he held until his retirement in November 1927. In March 1932 Judge Thomson suffered a collapse followed by a paralytic stroke on Thanksgiving Day November 27, 1932. He died November 29, 1932 leaving to survive him the following children:

- (a) Florine DeLorme Thomson (now Mrs. George O. Remensnyder of Cleveland, Ohio. (Wife of the Rev. Geo. O. Remensnyder, Executive of the Presbytery of Cleveland.)
- (b) Marguerite Imbrie Thomson also of Cleveland, Ohio and one half-brother, J. Morgan Thomson of Independence Township, Beaver County, Pa.

Judge Thomson is buried in Beaver, Pa. Cemetery. He will long be remembered as one of this state's leading jurists. His character was exemplary and his decisions just and fair. He held a national reputation for the soundness of his legal opinions. He held Honorary Degrees from both W & J, & Muskingum Colleges at the time of his death (1932).

ALLIED FAMILIES

ACHESON FAMILY

Matthew Acheson came to Washington County, Pennsylvania, about the same time that John Reed came. His sister Ann Acheson became the wife of John Reed; and Ann Reed (sister of John Reed) was the wife of Matthew Acheson. The dates of their births are not known, except that John Reed was born in 1744.

The earliest settlers of this name are found in land grants in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pa. Matthew Acheson had a warrant for 200 acres on February 8, 1743, and John Acheson had another grant next to Matthew's on September 5, 1738. It does not appear whether they were brothers or father and son. On the assessment roll of 1763 both John and Matthew appear, and on the roll dated 1769, John Sr., John Jr., and Humphrey are shown. They were of Scotch Irish Descent.

Matthew Acheson was a native of Ireland (born about 1750) who emigrated to this country with his wife and four sons: David, Matthew, Humphrey and Robert. The father died about 1814 leaving sons David, Matthew R., Humphrey, John and a daughter Jean (Mrs. Moses Cherry). David was the oldest son. Matthew Reed Acheson (second son) was a J.P. for many years - he left 5 sons all of whom moved to Ohio except Samuel. Humphrey (third son) was a school teacher and taught in Mt. Pleasant Twp. He had sons, John and David, the former went to the West with his father.

On April 10, 1778 Matthew Acheson purchased from David Rankin, a tract of land on the head waters of Racoon Creek, Washington County, adjoining land of William Rankin, Thomas Cherry and John Reed.

BLACK FAMILY

James Black, born about 1700, settled in Middletown, Chester County, Pa., prior to 1736, according to tax records. He was married twice, the second time to Mary Wills, daughter of Thomas Wills and his wife Ann Hunter of the same place. (Ann Hunter married (1) Christopher Penrose and their daughter, Anne Penrose, married Joseph Black, a brother of James Black). Mary Wills was born 1731, and died September 9, 1789, and is buried in the Middletown Churchyard. James Black died December 1784, leaving a will probated in Chester County. He lived on a farm in Westtown and Goshen. His sons-in-law, James McMinn and Robert Miller, are named as executors in his will. His widow, Mary Black, also left a will, recorded in Delaware County, in which she named all of her children. By his first wife they had: John, Margaret, Janet and Martha, and by his second wife Mary Wills, they had: Thomas, Mary, James, Elizabeth and Rachel.

Thomas Black, born 1753, son of James Black and Mary Wills, married Elizabeth (surname not known), who died sometime prior to 1838. They had a son James, who died unmarried, leaving a will probated in Delaware County in which he mentions his brothers and sisters: Joseph, Thomas, Mary, wife of James Cochran, Christian (who signed for a legacy under the name of "Kitty",) Eliza, wife of John Fullerton. James Black died June 24, 1825 in his 42nd year and is buried in the Welsh Graveyard, New Galilee.

Christian (or Kitty) Black, born about 1784, was married in 1812 to Samuel Jackson. She died September 15, 1851, age 67 years. Both are buried

in Wilson Graveyard near New Galilee. They had three children: James, born December 12, 1813; Eliza, born October 29, 1818, died August 1905; and Clarinda, born September 29, 1820, who died April 18, 1889. Clarinda Jackson married James M. Imbrie, son of David Imbrie², James Imbrie¹.

DUNN FAMILY

Dunn (variously spelled) has the sept of the Campbell Clan of Argyll. This sept derives its name from the lands of Dunoon on Firth of Clyde, Scotland.

In a charter relating to the Monastery of Paisley in 1294 appears the name of Sir Arthur Denoon. Among the Scots Barons in 1226 who swore fealty to Edward I of England was Sir Arthur Denune. The first prominent Campbell in history was Archibald, who acquired the Lordship of Luchow by his marriage with Eva, daughter and heiress of Paul O. Duinn (Dunn) the King's Treasurer. (Frank Adams, "Clans, Rgts. & Septs of Scotland" pp 38, 129, 444.)

The Dunn Coat of Arms is registered at the Heralds Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.

(1) William Dunn, progenitor of this line in America was born at Enniskellen, Ulster, Ireland in 1740; died at Dunnstown, Clinton County, Pa., April 1806. He was the son of James Dunn of Enniskellen whose ancestors had settled in North Ireland at the time of its colonization by the Scots in the reign of James I.

William Dunn first came to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1760 and there his first son, James was born in 1763. William Dunn and his family removed to York, Pa. in 1763. They lived there for eight years. He was a surveyor and in 1768 he was one of a party sent to survey the Allen Tract in the upper branches of the Susquehanna.

In 1769 he bought the 'Great Island' (over 300 acres) from the Indian Chief, Newhaleeka; this was sixteen years before the William Penn Treaty of 1785, at which time William Dunn was granted a clear title by the State of Pennsylvania. In 1771 he established his family on the 'Great Island Plantation' which is still in possession of the family.

At the time of the 'Great Runaway' July 3, 1775, William Dunn and his family were forced to flee before the Indians to York, Pa., where they stayed until the close of the Revolution.

Previous to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, A Committee of Safety was formed in Northumberland County. It attended to the administration of internal affairs and the organization of the militia. It was subordinate to the Central Committee in Philadelphia, Pa. of which Benjamin Franklin was chairman. For Bald Eagle Township the members were: William Dunn, Thomas Hewes, Alex. Hamilton (Feb. 8, 1776).

During the Revolutionary War William Dunn was a volunteer in the Second Battalion, Northumberland County Militia and fought in the battles of Trenton and Germantown.

In 1786 William Dunn laid out the site of Dunnstown, Pa., (now Clinton County).

William Dunn, founder, married Sallie McKinstry 1762 who died about 1782. This family originated in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Issue: Rebecca born 1767 in York, Pa. She married 1784 Samuel McFadden (born 1760,) whose forebears were of the Clan Maclaine of Lochbuie, Scotland.

Issue: Mary McFadden born 1785. She married her second cousin, Alex. Dunn in 1799. He was born in 1775 and died April 19, 1833 in Mercer County, Pa. He was the son of John Dunn - a soldier of the Revolution - serving in Capt. Thomas Robinson's Company at Ticonderoga.

Alex Dunn emigrated from the Susquehanna Valley to Crawford County, Pa. in 1794. He became the first J.P. of Fairfield Township February 6, 1809. He so served until 1823 when he removed to Georgetown, now Sheakleyville, Pa. (Mercer County).

Issue: James Dunn born September 27, 1800 in Crawford County; died February 15, 1874 at the home of his daughter Mary Louise Silliman (Mrs. James P.) at Allegheny City, Pa. He was buried in Sheakleyville, Pa. When he was 13 years of age he enlisted in Capt. Hawkin's Co., Col. Neilson's 137 Rgt., Pa. Militia on August 18, 1813. He was honorably discharged from the War of 1812 at Erie, Pa., August 31, 1813.

James Dunn married January 24, 1824 Maria Thompson daughter of James and Sarah (Power) Thompson who was born in 1802 and died November 18, 1865 at Sheakleyville, Pa. (Balance not copied from Colonial & Rev. Families of Pa.) (new series) pub. Lewis Histor. Pub. Co. N.Y. 1950 (pp 574-577).

Rebecca Dunn, daughter of William Dunn and his wife, Sallie McKinstry married Samuel McFadden and had two children: Merbah and Mary.

Mary McFadden, daughter of Samuel McFadden and Rebecca Dunn McFadden, married Alexander Dunn who was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, her cousin. They had the following children:

James Dunn, born September 10, 1800, died February 14, 1874 at Sheakleyville, Pa. He married Maria Thompson, daughter of William Thompson, January 24, 1824. She was born July 4, 1802; died November 18, 1865. They are both buried at Sheakleyville, Pa. Their Children were:

William T., born May 24, 1825; m. Amelia Allen, d. of Ed. Allen - one child: Amelia, wife of Frank Moore.

Alex. P., born August 27, 1827; died April, 1850.

Mary Louise, born March 1, 1829; m. Jas. P. Silliman, d. Jan. 1, 1913.

Euphrates McFadden, born June 7, 1831, died 1845, unmarried.

Maria Ann, born May 21, 1832; died April 25, 1861. See below

Sarah Cordelia, born March 10, 1835; m. Robert M. Johnson.

Harriet T., born January 10, 1837; m. W.J.B. Findley, Issue: Carrie E., m. S. H. Sutherland.

Esther Rebecca, born June 14, 1839; m. John E. Botsford. Issue: ¹Louise; ²James A., b. 1862, m. Sarah Lippencott; ³Edward P., b. 1860; m.

Frances Maple 1888. Issue: Rebecca; m. John Reynolds, Marguerite, m.

K. C. Mead; Edward P. Jr. m. -- and lives in N.Y.C. ⁴Julia Kent, m.

Jas. E. Whitney of Louisville, Ky. Issue: Hildegard, m. John O.

Bannon; Kent and Roland of Louisville, Ky.

Lucy Matilda, born 1841; died 1844.

James Jerome, born April 1, 1842; m. Jennie M. See.

Arvilla E. Caroline, born May 30, 1845.

Anna Maria Dunn, daughter of James Dunn and Maria Thompson Dunn, married Robert T. Findley, October 9, 1857. Their daughter, Hattie Maria Findley (Silliman) married Addison M. Imbrie, Esq.

FINDLEY FAMILY

The origin of this family is set out in the genealogy of the Andrews family (privately printed.)

The name Fynlagh occurs in Irish records as early as 1422 in a Patent Roll. In Scotland we find it in 1457, with one John Fynlay of Forfarshire (Rental Book CuparAbey 8.9.60.72.). His son Andrew Fynlay had a fourth part of Aucherleyth for five years from the abbey in 1508. His son, James, born in 1530 of Balchrystie, Fifeshire married 1570 Elizabeth Warrender and had, with other issue, a son, John Finley born 1579 who married October 3, 1630 Sarah, daughter of Robert Craigie, of Dumbarine, Perthshire (Retours Fife XXX 131).

Of their children, Margaret, born 1637 married 1659, George Thompson, son of William and Jennet Hay Thompson, a daughter of John Hay, and sister of Alex. Hay of Barra and Lands, a Casket Maker of Edinburgh, whose son, Samuel Hay, married 1683 Anne, daughter of James Cochran of Edinburgh, and sister of Robert and George Cochran. The former had 3 sons and 1 daughter, who emigrated to West Fallowfield, Chester County, Pa., Westmoreland and Cumberland Counties, Pa.

Samuel Hay's grandson, Samuel Hay, emigrated to Potter, Northumberland County, Pa. and was an iron master there.

Robert Finley, brother of Margaret. above and born at Balchrystie, Fife, May 4, 1634, removed to Ireland to Mullaghbrack parish and died, leaving several children. Of these, Robert, the eldest son, born 1681 married August 2, 1718 Sarah, a daughter of John Patterson and emigrated 1732 to West Nottingham, Chester County, Pa.

Michael Finley, brother of Robert, Jr., and born 1683 married 1712, Ann O'Neil and emigrated from Armagh to Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1734 settling on Nesheming Creek, Bucks County, afterwards at Sadsbury, Chester County. Of his children, the second son, Rev. Samuel Finley born Armagh 1715, married (1) in 1744 Sarah Hall and (2) Anne Clarkson, daughter of Matthew Clarkson, President of Princeton College (1761-6). He made his will in Philadelphia, Pa., 1763. (N.J. Wills XII 438). Of his children: Rebecca Finley born 1745, married 1766 Samuel Breese and had a daughter, Elizabeth, born 1766 who married 1789 Rev. Jedebiah Morse, of Connecticut - parents of Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of telegraphy.

Above from "The Andrews Family" (privately printed, no date.)

Note 1. Robert Jr., married Anne McCracken; their children included Robert T. Findley born 1827 died 1911 who married Maria Ann Dunn (daughter of Maria Ann Dunn and James Thompson). Children - Emma Louise, Frank W. and Hattie Maria.

Note 2. My father's notes say Robert Findley came from Baltimore, Maryland in 1796 and settled at Sandy Creek, Mercer County, Pa. He served in the

War of 1812 and died October 5, 1849. He married (1) Annie McCracken and (2) Elizabeth Waddell. No children by marriage number 2.

Note 3. Findley is one of the oldest scottish names. They are sept of the Farquahrsons. Their motto, 'Fortes in Ardius' means 'Brave in difficulties'.

Members of this family lived in Crawford County, Pa., as early as 1795. In June of that year James Findlay and Barnabas McCormick were engaged in making rails near Meadville, when some of their neighbors made a search for the cause of their absence and found the bodies of Findlay and McCormick. The Indians had surprised and scalped them. Two days later the same band plundered the camp of another settler, William Powers, who being absent, had left the camp in charge of James Thompson. The Indians made a prisoner of Thompson, and while imprisoned he saw the scalps of Findlay and McCormick. His freedom was purchased later from the Indians for a barrel of rum.

John Findlay, who also settled in Crawford County about 1796 came from Cork, Ireland. He married Mary Hall, by whom he had six children: Robert, Moses, John, Rhoda, Mary and Ann. The son, Robert Findley, married Ann McCracken, the daughter of Alexander McCracken who came from Antrim, Ireland and settled first in Eastern Pennsylvania, and later at Sandy Creek, Mercer County. Robert Findlay was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife died August 10, 1831, and he then married (2) Elizabeth Waddell. By his first wife he had: Robert T. Findlay, Mary Ann Findlay, John Findlay, James Findlay, and Alexander Findlay.

Robert T. Findlay was born February 25, 1827, and married October 9, 1857 Maria Ann Dunn, daughter of James Dunn and Maria (Thompson) Dunn, born May 31, 1832. She died at Sheakleyville, April 25, 1861. He married (2) Sarah A. Byers. By the first wife he had three children: Emma Louise, born April 27, 1853, who married Henry Ferringer; Frank Weldon, born May 15, 1856 and Hattie Maria born December 24, 1858. He was engaged in the stock business and owned a lumber mill with water power, and shipped down stream to Pittsburgh where he sold the lumber. He was in the merchantile business in Skeakleyville in 1874. He sold out and took an interest in the planning mill of Thomas Byers & Co. at Mercer. He was elected County Commissioner in 1884.

After her mother's death, Hattie Maria Findley, daughter of Robert T. Findley, was adopted by her aunt, Mrs. James P. Silliman of Allegheny City, Pa., at the June Term, 1882 of the common Pleas Court of Allegheny County, and took the name Silliman. Mr. Silliman was a boiler manufacturer of Allegheny County and listed in 1880 in the City Directory as of Maxwell, Silliman & Dunn, foundrysmiths. She subsequently became the wife of Addison Murray Imbrie, whom she married October 2, 1884.

HOUSTON FAMILY

John Houston was born about 1705 in North of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents, came to this country between 1725-1730. He settled in Pequea Valley, Leacock Township, Lancaster County, Pa. His wife was Martha, daughter of George Stewart, was also an early immigrant. He was a deeply religious man and one of the Seceders from the Presbyterian Church which then existed in Pequea Township, and with others built the new church called "Pequea Associate Presbyterian Church". He died in 1769 and is buried in the graveyard adjoining the church he helped to build. He left eight children, six boys and two girls, one of whom, Anne Houston, born December 25, 1760, married December 31, 1778, Thomas Johnston. (See Johnston Family).

The history of the Houston Family has been published in the "Houstons of Pequea", from material collected by Margaret E. Houston. It gives the arms of the family and records of the origin of the name, stating that the name "Houston" was taken as a surname by Hugh De Padvinian about the year 1250 who had lands in Renfrewshire, Scotland as early as 1180.

JACKSON FAMILY

Samuel Jackson died March 1785. He was an early settler in E. Nottingham Township, Chester County, prior to 1729. He lived and died in Oxford Township, Chester County, where his will is recorded. His wife was named Rachel, but her surname is unknown. They had the following children: Paul, a celebrated physician; Samuel: Mary, wife of Samuel Dickey; David, also a physician; and Rachel.

Samuel², born 1730-35, son of Samuel, died April, 1778. He married 1788-9 Janet Thompson, daughter of Hugh Thompson and his first wife Margaret, who had also settled in E. Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pa., prior to 1734. (Churchman's survey shows his farm of over 400 acres.) See also Deed Books T2, page 539, and B3, page 46, Chester County, Pa., Clerk's Office. The daughter Janet Thompson was born January 6, 1749; died May 24, 1838, and is buried in Union Cemetery, Lancaster County, Pa. Samuel Jackson and his wife Janet Thompson had five children; Hugh, born October 18, 1770; Jane, born July 6, 1772; Samuel, born June 15, 1774, and died September, 1859; Margaret, born October 8, 1778; Catherine, born 1786 and died 1851.

Samuel Jackson³, is buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard near New Galilee, Pa. He married (2nd) March 3, 1810-1812, Kitty or Christian Black. They had three children: James, born December 12, 1813, died December, 1900; Eliza, born October 20, 1818; Clarinda, born September 29, 1820, died April 18, 1899 and is buried in White Church Graveyard near New Galilee, Pa. She was the wife of James Milton Imbrie.

JOHNSTON FAMILY

The Johnstons trace their origin back to Sir Archibald Johnston, Earl of Warriston, (See appendix for picture) a Scotchman who took a strenuous part in the religious troubles at the time of Charles I. He gave his support to the "National Movement" which was an agreement to protect the Reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland from the attempt of the English Government to enforce the Episcopal form of worship. He was the leader among the Covenanters and was beheaded July 26, 1663. Some of his descendants fled to Ireland and later generations came to America.

The first of the family found in America, is Thomas Johnston who died in Lancaster County, Pa., 1759. His son, Thomas, married Mary Patton. He died before his father in 1758. His widow came to Franklin County and died there January 28, 1814, age 74 years. Of this marriage there were two sons, John and Thomas. The son Thomas Johnston born January 20, 1751, married Anne Houston, daughter of John Houston December 31, 1778. They lived near Mercersburg, Franklin County. Thomas Johnston died February 5, 1829, and his wife Anne died August 18, 1823. John Johnston, the oldest son, born August 18, 1787 in York County, Pa., married April 13, 1812, Nancy Smith. They lived near Mercersburg Pa. and most of the original tract was in the hands of descendants until a very recent date. He was a Captain in the war of 1812. He died August 11, 1857.

His third daughter, Nancy Reed Johnston, born February 18, 1819 at Mercersburg, married Rev. David Reed Imbrie, June 13, 1843.

MCCRACKEN FAMILY

The earliest known ancestor of Dr. Guy W. McCracken was John McCracken who married "Polly" Townsley in Ireland about 1775. They were in Kentucky in the Fall of 1775 and he was one of a Company of four men who helped settle Fayette County. The records show that he had a son James, who was a tanner, and about the end of the 18th Century lived in Gallatin County, Ky. He married Sally (Sarah) daughter of Thomas Meek, a man of some importance at that time. In 1820 they are registered in Bourbon County. By 1830 many of the family had moved to Indiana, and some farther west. James McCracken went to Decatur County, Indiana, in 1822. He died at Spring Hill, Indiana October 24, 1857. It is probable that William and Hugh McCracken, who also settled in Indiana, were his brothers.

James McCracken was a great student of the Bible, and his letters are full of discussions of religion. In his Bible are the dates of his birth, Nov. 6, 1787, and that of his wife, Sallie Meek, August, 1784. It also contains the birth of his son Thomas McCracken, born April 12, 1813 in Gallatin County, Ky., and his marriage to Nancy J. Patton, daughter of Nathaniel Patton, Sept. 26, 1833.

Thomas McCracken and his wife Nancy had twelve children and moved to Peoria County, Ill. in 1852. He died May 10, 1875, age 59 years.

James McCracken, the eldest son, was born in Decatur Co., Ill., May 23, 1836. He married Margaret Elizabeth Walker of Warren County, Ill., June 26, 1860. In 1894 he moved to Page County, Iowa, and in 1902 to Pawnee City, Nebraska, where he died November 16, 1910. His wife died February 7, 1916. They had four children, one of whom, Guy Walker McCracken, was born July 21, 1868. He married Lyda Imbrie, daughter of Rev. David Reed Imbrie, Jr. and his wife Caroline W. Hamilton, on August 15, 1907.

REED FAMILY

David Reed, who came to this country with his wife, Jennie Culbertson and settled in southeastern Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland. He came with a group of North Ireland settlers of Scotch descent about 1730. He afterwards went to Lancaster County, Pa., where he died January 27, 1760. His son David Reed was born during the voyage to America. He married a daughter of Captain Caldwell, who commanded the "Blue Hen's Chickens", a Delaware contingent during the Revolutionary War. They had two sons, David and John. The son David married Margaret May; and John married Ann Acheson, a sister of Matthew Acheson, who married John Reed's sister.

Both David and John Reed, with their wives and families, settled in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pa. They are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Canonsburg, Pa. The tombstone erected to the memory of John Reed contains the following inscription:

"In memory of John Reed, Esq., who departed this life April 14, 1817 in the 73rd year of his age - and Catherine McLean his daughter who died in the 25th year of her age in 1803. They lived in peace with the world, in love with their friends, in death expressed their

comfort in the Lord." The tombstone erected to the memory of his wife, Ann Reed, states she died November 13, 1823 in the 76th year of her age.

John Reed was active in the Revolution, having commanded a Company of Lancaster Associators in 1776 (2nd Ser. Pa. Archives, Vol. 23, pp 649-666.) He was commissioned as ranger on the frontier for Washington County, 1778-1788. He is also listed as a private in Capt. John Boyd's Company (Lancaster County), August 1776 (ibid V. 13, p. 328). He is listed in 1781 as owning 350 acres of land and cattle in Cecil Township, Washington County Supply Tax. He was a warrantee of 250 acres of land in Washington County, February 25, 1785 (ibid V. 26 p. 599). He was commissioned as Justice of the Peace in Cecil Township, Washington County, August 24, 1781, and as such became an Associate Common Pleas Court Judge (ibid, 2nd Ser. Vol. 3, Page 683). Under the Constitution of 1790 the judicial system was changed, and Justices were appointed by the Governor, with limited powers. The official records show that he was appointed on July 15, 1781 for the Smith District; November 8, 1788 for Cecil District; and April 14, 1800 for Mount Pleasant District.

John Reed and his wife had five children:

Catherine, b. October 19, 1778; died Sept. 9, 1803;
married Rev. Daniel McLean.

Ann, b. July 25, 1782; married Robert Storey.

Jean, b. October 27, 1780; died March 18, 1825;
married Rev. David Imbrie

Mary, b. October 30, 1786; married Rev. Alexander Murray

David, b. May 17, 1774; died April 17, 1848; married Elizabeth Glenn.

IMBRIE - EASTERN BRANCH

The Rev. James Imbrie of Glasgow, Scotland, born in 1746, was the son of Rev. John Imbrie, and the grandson of Rev. James Imbrie. They were not members of the Established Church, but of the dissenting bodies, and members of the Antiburgher Congregation in Glasgow. He was ordained on May 12, 1773 as minister at Muirtown, a village in the Parish of Marykirk, Kincardshire, near Montrose. Two volumes of his sermons are now in the possession of Mr. Andrew C. Imbrie, of Princeton, N. J., and also a portrait of him. (See appendix.) The latter bears the following inscription:

Rev. James Imbrie (1746-1835)

First minister 1773-1780 of the Anti Burgher Church, Muirtown, now in Kincardineshire. Presented to the Church at Muirtown by William Harold Fraser a great-grandson of Rev. James Imbrie - 1908.

In 1782 he decided not to take any more appointments as he desired to enter the textile business. He married Janet Pattison, a daughter of John Pattison and his wife Margaret Robinson, of Paisley. The Register of the Associate Congregation at Paisley records the names of seven children of this marriage, but not the baptism of his son James. He died at the house of his son-in-law, John Frazer of Glasgow, May 30, 1835, aged 90 years.

About the year 1804, his eldest son, James Imbrie, then about 23 years of age, left Scotland to settle in Philadelphia. He was married in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, November 22, 1809 to Margaret Kisselman. He died aged 65, March 29, 1850, and his wife died March 2, 1850 both at

Allegheny City, Pa. They are buried in Sec. 2 Lot 4 in the Allegheny Cemetery at Pittsburgh, Pa. They had four children:

Issue: Jessie Pattison Imbrie, born May 12, 1812, married Edward Miller.
James Imbrie, Jr., born 1813, died 1890. He married Caroline Francis Morris, who died October 21, 1847. They had two sons and two daughters, one of whom was William Imbrie of Englewood, N. J.
Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, born December 15, 1814 at Philadelphia, and died Nov. 20, 1891. He married Elizabeth Miller on May 5, 1891. She was born Feb. 13, 1815 and died May 4, 1891.
Josiah Starkey Imbrie, born Aug. 17, 1816, who died childless Feb. 19, 1843.

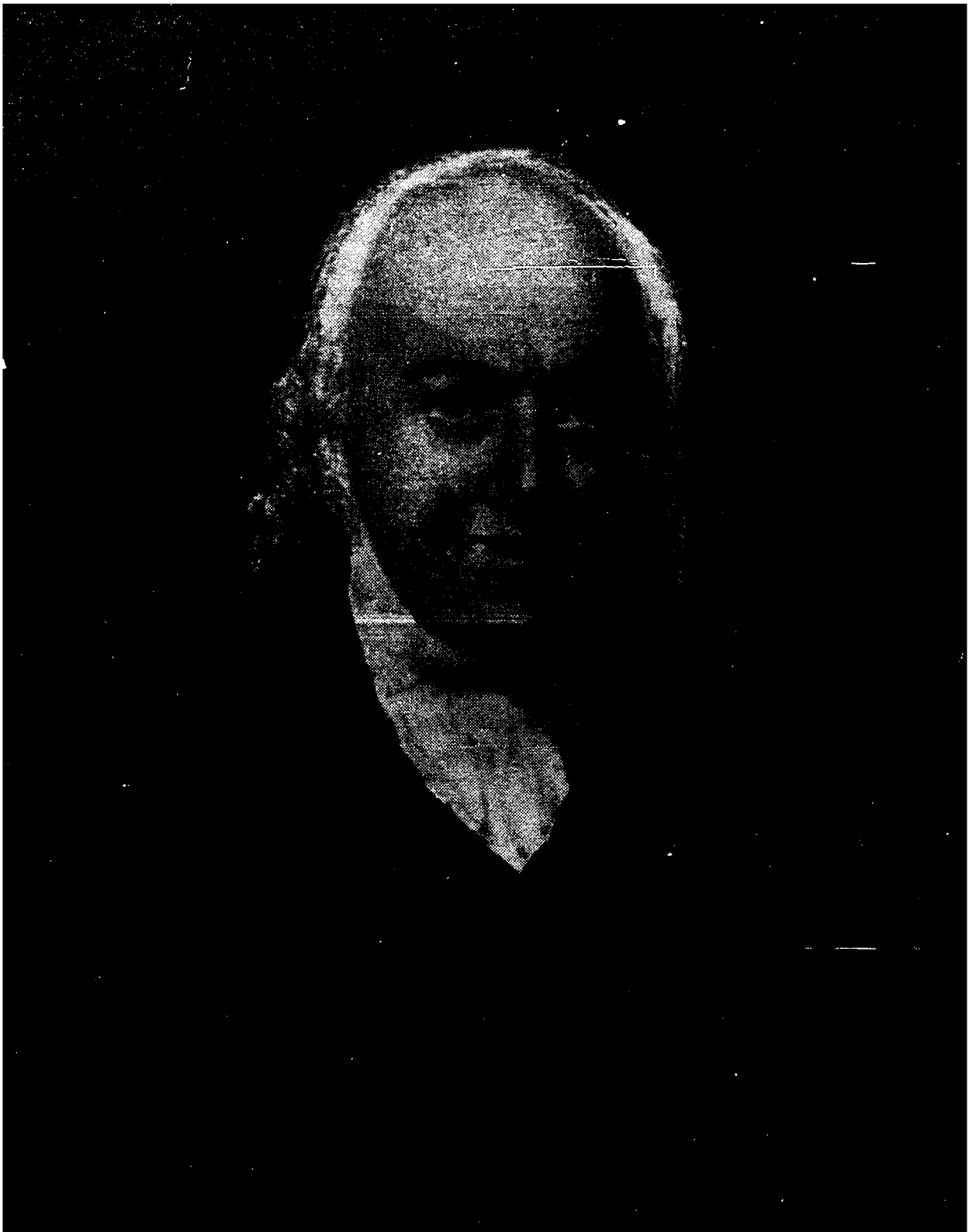
The children of Rev. Charles K. Imbrie were:

Rachel Miller Imbrie, born Nov. 13, 1842, married Rev. Maurice Wines. Died in 1907.
Rev. William Imbrie, born January 1, 1845 at Rahway, N. J. and died in 1928. Married Elizabeth Jewell. They had two sons, Malcolm Imbrie of California, and Rev. Charles K. Imbrie of Newburgh, N.Y.
Charles Frederick Imbrie, born March 5, 1848 at Rahway, N. J., died November 3, 1899 at New York, married May 14, 1874 to Charlotte Martha Clerk, at Jersey City. She was born June 2, 1849, died Dec. 20, 1926.

The children of Charles Frederick Imbrie were:

Andrew Clerk Imbrie, born in Jersey City May 16, 1875, married Jan. 12, 1918, Dorothy Welsh, born Nov. 11, 1879. Graduate of Princeton University, 1895, and formerly on the Administrative Board of that University. They have two children: Andrew Welsh Imbrie, born April 6, 1921 and Frances Frazer Imbrie, born April 7, 1923.
Harold Imbrie born in Jersey City, Jan. 15, 1880. Graduate of Princeton University 1900. Died April 24, 1918 while serving in the Army during World War I.
Lillian Imbrie Buffum, born Jersey City, Nov. 13, 1881, married June 10, 1914 to Douglas L. Buffum, Professor of Modern Languages at Princeton University. They have one child, Imbrie Buffum, born May 10, 1915.

The purpose in inserting the above is that: A. M. Imbrie stated in his lifetime that the original ancestors of both of the Eastern and Western Branches (both named James Imbrie) were cousins. The relationship has not otherwise been established.



Rev. JAMES IMBRIE (cousin
of our original ancestor,
James), of Muirtown, Scot-
land- about 1815

FAMILY LETTERS

**Letter from Eva (Evangeline) Scroggs
Granddaughter of James Imbrie.**

Rogers, Ohio, May 31, 1933

My dear Mr. Imbrie:

You will please pardon the long delay in answering your letter, I am so afflicted with rheumatism, I can hardly use a pen. James Imbrie was my great grandfather. One of his daughters was my grandmother. My grandmother filled my childish ears with many tales of the hardships of the pioneer days. I remember the names of a part of her brothers and sisters. Euphemia was the eldest, lived to be an hundred and three years of age; Jane was married to Mr. Maloney, Katharine to Mr. Sloan, Margaret (my grandmother) married Rev. E. N. Scroggs. Grandfather Scroggs preached in Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio for thirty five years, died some years before I was born. They had seven children, all died in young manhood and young womanhood. My father was the youngest and at fifteen he and his mother were left alone, and they have long since passed away. To proceed with the family of Imbrie, Mary married Robert Flack, lived in Holm Co., Ohio, was the youngest of the family, her mother was killed shortly after the birth of Mary. I remember Mrs. Flack visiting my grandmother, once also Mrs. Katherine Sloan came, and her daughter Kate, and they were all big fleshy women. Aunt Jane Maloney was slender, like my grandmother. I do not remember any men coming but her brother George, her youngest brother who lived in Wellsville, Ohio. I think there were several brothers. I knew some of their descendants. There were David, you mention, James, John and George, grandmother's brothers, how many more I do not know. Am glad you thought it worth while to write to me and I thank you. If you should ever be in this old Columbiana County, look up our family.

Yours Sincerely,
Eva Scroggs

**To John Imbrie, Cookstown, Fayette County, Pa.
From Rev. David Imbrie**

March 21st, 1834

Dear Son:

It is sometime since we have received any word from you, in some of the last statements, you have made, it would appear that you are not contented with your situation. I know it is not very comfortable in many respects especially in respect to society, you can learn but little of what is most needful, but this requires the more diligence as to your personal application in guarding against every shirking of responsibility and your constant application to a throne of grace for help in your time of need. Read often, yea, daily, a portion of the Scriptures and the good books you have in your possession.

In one of your letters you intimated a prospect of setting up for yourself; perhaps you are too young for so much responsibility. However, if means could be obtained, I think Darlington could afford business for a good store with considerable capital as we think David Gilliland, Matthew having left him, will not do business as formerly. If some one would employ you here for a time you might do well, but beware of depending too much on your own credit; times

at present are very critical and we know not what may be the issue of commerce until a change in the Government. If you cannot obtain a suitable situation for the ensuing season you had better retire for some time until a suitable offer may present itself. The total loss of your eye is a trying dispensation which you ought to improve and be thankful that in the Providence of God you have one eye to see, be humble therefore and mindful of duty. I have had some difficulty owing to George's failure in paying above an hundred dollars for him this Spring and setting off Anny. It will be out of my power to supply David with money to go to Cannonsburgh this Spring. He will have to stay at home this summer, also he is however making some progress in his learning. Fireside news I need not give you - this you secure through another channel. I send you a sermon of Mr. Beggs on Universalism - read it carefully. I am yours with affection,

David Imbrie,
Darlington, Pa.

**Copy of letter written December 11, 1899 by Mrs. N. R. Imbrie
To John L. Acheson**

Dear Nephew:

I received your letter dated Dec. 8th. I will answer it the best I can.

I believe I can tell you more about your father's ancestors than any one now living, having received my information from my husband (your uncle) and his sisters and also from his uncles and aunts.

Your great grandfather and great grandmother were both born and raised in Scotland. Your great grandmother's name was Euphemia Smart, an only child. Her father was a merchant in Glasgow, Scotland. One of his clerks was James Imbrie. After the death of Mr. Smart, James Imbrie married his daughter, Euphemia. They came to America and their eldest child, David (your grandfather) was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1777. While he was still an infant, they returned to Scotland and remained until after the termination of the War of Independence. Their second son, James, was born in Scotland. They returned with their two little boys to America. They lost all their goods at sea. They bought a tract of land in Western Pennsylvania.

Five sons and six daughters were born. When the youngest child was five weeks old, one of the boys came in to the house and said, "Mother come out and see the cattle". They were salting them. One of the steers ran past her and accidentally gored her. She just lived twelve hours.

I will write about the daughters first. Margaret married Rev. Elijah N. Scroggs, pastor of Calcutta, Ohio congregation. He died Dec. 20, 1851, leaving a widow and a family of children. The next daughter married Mr. Beavers. They had one child, Sampson Beavers. She next married Mr. Flack. He died and left a widow and family. I heard two years ago that Aunt Flack was still living, over 90 years old. She lives with her son in Millersburg, Homes County, Ohio. My son Reed knows her address. The next daughter, Jane, married Henry Maloney. They lived on a farm near New Wilmington a number of years. Both are dead and buried at New Wilmington. The next, Katherine, married Mr. Sloan - both now dead.

Now I will write about the sons. David, James, Robert, John and George. David, your grandfather, was born in Philadelphia Aug. 28, 1777. He finished the literary course in Canonsburg Academy a few months before it was chartered as Jefferson College. He was one of the students who founded "Franklin Literary Society" Nov. 14, 1797. He studied theology with Dr. John Anderson at Service; was licensed Dec. 14, 1803, by Chartiers Presbytery and ordained Sept. 3, 1806. Was Pastor of Little Beaver and Brush Run until his death June 13, 1842. He married Jane Reed of Washington County. They had seven children, Ann, Maria, Jane, David. Ann married Joseph Sharp. Maria married Dr. Calvin of New Castle. Jane never married John married Cecelia Switzer, daughter of Dr. Switzer of Brownsville, Pa. David married Nancy Reed Johnston of Mercersburg, Pa., Milton married Clarinda Jackson of Darlington, Pa. Emeline married John Buchanan.

Now I will come to the second son, James, who was born in Scotland. He married Elizabeth Maloney a sister of his brother-in-law, Henry Maloney. He moved to Illinois. His widow and family went to Oregon. Robert, I think, married a Miss Stewart. She died childless. Robert later married a Mrs. McConahey, whose maiden name was Isabella Storey. They lived on a farm near Lowellville, Ohio. They left three children, James, a Minister; Robert who served in the Civil War, and died; Mary who married Marshall Justice and is living on the old farm. John married Nancy Rankin of Mercersburg. They left a large family. Both are buried in Seceder Graveyard. George married Miss Thomas of Darlington. They moved to Wellsville, died there and their family are scattered.

Respectfully,
N. R. Imbrie

To David R. Imbrie

New Galilee, Pa.
Feb. 5, 1903

Dear Son,

I received your letter last evening. Glad to hear you are all well. I have not been very well for some time, but I suppose there are but few people as old as I am that can say they are well. You ask me if I know the year my ancestors the Johnstons came to America. I can't tell you the year, but it was in the early part of 1700 & something. My grandfather Johnston was born in the year 1751 and died on the 5th day of February 1829 aged seventy eight years and fifteen days. Now, my father has often told me about his home in Lancaster County, and about going to church there. I think he told me there were two congregations, one at Octorara and one at Piqua. Grandfather (Thomas Johnston) was an elder in the Church there. Father often told me about the seceders and Covenanters trying to unite, but in place of one denomination being made there were three. A very few stayed in the Seceder, a few stayed in the Covenanter church and a few united and formed the associate reformed church, but grandfather stayed in the associate presbyterian church. Father told me that the first presbytery that met after the fuss, that is the Associate Presbyterian, met at his grandmother's, Mary Patton Johnston. She was a widow then. If I could write and count as I used to I could (I think) tell you the very year that the Presbytery met, from some old papers. George Murray was a young minister that came from Scotland, and he married Mary Johnston, grandfather's sister, and Rev. Proudfoot was another young minister (don't know where he came from) and he married grandmother Johnston's sister (Miss Houston). Now

these ministers (Murray & Proudfoot) were both brothers in law of my grandfather's. My father had several cousins ministers among the Proudfoots.

I will have to stop for I can't write any more this time it makes me so tired.

Evening. Carried has gone to the store and I am all alone. My grandfather's two brothers-in-law, Murray and Proudfoot both joined the Union. Rev. Murray did not live long, he died and left two children, George and Mary. Mary was born a short time after her father died, and the mother died, then grandfather took the two children and raised them, his aged mother lived with him. When George was old enough he went to learn the cabinet trade, to make tables, bedsteads, etc. He learned the trade with Mr. McGowen of Mercersburg, for by this time grandfather had moved to Mercersburg with his family of small children, his aged mother and little George and Mary Murray. Grandfather's sister, Elizabeth Johnston, married grandmother's brother, Daniel Houston, and moved (to the back woods) from Lancaster County to Washington County, and when George Murray finished his trade he went to Cannonsburg to his Uncle Daniel Houston and took his father's books with him, among them was his father's Hebrew Bible. There was a theological student at Canonsburg (David Imbrie) studying under Rev. Anderson, so George Murray and David Imbrie (your grandfather) became very intimate, so George Murray sold his father's Hebrew Bible to David Imbrie, your grandfather. David Imbrie studied out of that Bible. After your grandfather's death, your uncle Milton Imbrie settled up his estate and your Pappy bought his books and paid for them, among them was Rev. George Murray's Hebrew Bible. That Bible is now in your brother Johnston's bookcase. When you go to see Johnston I want you to see the old Hebrew Bible. Rev. George Murray's name is in it, written (I think) in Scotland. Perhaps there is a date to the name. When David Imbrie (your grandfather) was to be married to Jane Reed he had George Murray for his groomsman and Jane Reed (your grandmother) had her cousin Mary Reed for her bridesmaid, so after a few months George Murray and Mary Reed were married. They moved to Greensburg, now Darlington, and went to housekeeping. George Murray set up a shop and worked at his trade. They attended your grandfather's Church. After some years he (George Murray) with his family moved to Cannonsburg and bought a farm. He had a large family, one daughter married James McNary; they have two sons in the ministry, Rev. Pollock McNary and James McNary. One of the sons, James McNary, went back east and married his second cousin, Mary Johnston. Now you know the history of that family. Now if you want to know something more about the Johnstons when they came to America, write to Kendall Johnston of McConnellsburg, Fulton County, Pa. for he has been hunting up their history for years and has their history (I think) clear back to Scotland.

Wish I was able to write and tell you more. I wish I could tell you about Lord Wariston's prayer before he was beheaded. I see well it has been answered, his descendants as far as I know are all followers of the meek and lowly Saviour. I can't write any more. When are you coming to see us? Robert and Nannie were here all night two weeks ago; they were well then. Eliza Imbrie was here to see us this week. They are well. Fred is getting along quite nicely at school, which pleases his mother and I am so pleased. I have not heard from Johnston for some time. Our love to all.

From your loving mother
N. R. Imbrie

Letter from N. R. Imbrie wife of David R. Imbrie³.
To John L. Acheson (nephew) Allegheny City, Pa.

New Galilee, Nov. 23, 1905

Dear Sir:

Sometime ago I received a letter from you. I was then not well and did not feel able to answer. You wish to know something about the Reed and Acheson families. You write that you found in a History of Lancaster County that Matthew and John Achison took up land in Lancaster County in 1738 and 1743. Now I suppose that about the same time David Reed and Jennie Culberson were married in Ireland and came to America. They settled in Lancaster County. They raised a family of children. I can remember some of their names: Nancy, Mary, Jennie, David and John. I think there were others but I do not remember. Nancy married James Clark; Mary married Peter Clark (but no relation of the first named Clark); Jennie married Matthew Anderson; David married Margaret May; John married Ann Achison, a sister of Matthew Acheson. John Reed and Annie Acheson had five children, viz: Jane, Mary, Annie, David and a sister I cannot remember the name of. Jane married David Imbrie (these were my husband's father and mother), Mary married Rev. Alex. Murray, Annie married Robert Story, David married Miss Glenn, and the other sister married Rev. Daniel McLain. Rev. Alex. Murray and his wife left no children, and when she, Mrs. Murray was a widow, she lived with us awhile at New Wilmington, and the history she gave me of our ancestors was very interesting. The Achesons and Reeds in Lancaster lived neighbors. They were farmers. Mrs. Murray told me that when her grandfather and grandmother (David and Jennie Culberson Acheson) came to America her grandmother had two brothers (Culberson) who came with them. They built and owned a number of houses in Lancaster city and that one street was called Culbertson's row. The Lydia Acheson you mention, married her own cousin William Clark. And now my daughter Nannie Imbrie, is the wife of Robert Clark of Mt. Jackson, a grandson of Lydia Achison and William Clark. If you will write to Mrs. Clark Chamberlain of East Palestine, Ohio, who is a granddaughter of Lydia Acheson and William Clark, she can tell you more about her grandmother's people than any other person I know of now living.

The history of James Clark and Nancy Reed, who were my mother's grandparents is very interesting, but is too long for me to write now. I might tell you about their wedding day, about them clearing out their land, burning the brush and living in a cabin as all their neighbors did, and about their cabin once burning down, and about their neighbors, thirty of them, kindly coming in with their axes and hammers and cutting down timber and helping them to build a new cabin and in three days they were living in it, and about their children and children's children, but it would take days to write it.

He, James Clark, lived to a great age, more than a hundred years, and died in the fall of 1819. My mother often told me of the last time her grandfather, James Clark, was at our house; he took me upon his knees and blessed me. I was his great grand child and then a babe. Years afterwards I married my husband, Rev. David Reed Imbrie and was leaving home to live with him at New Wilmington. My mother bid farewell to me and then told me I had the blessing of a very righteous man, her grandfather.

The present generation of Reeds and Achesons and Clarks are scattered over the United States, and I know but little about them, only my own family

and near relatives. I never heard of you until I received your letter. My prayer is that you may be one of our heavenly father's dear children and may live to be the means of saving many souls.

Yours respectfully,
N. R. I.

New Galilee, Pa.
January 9th, 1906

Dear Son:

I thought this afternoon I would write a few lines to you, but before you read the enclosed letter I want you to read mine and that will explain.

I received your letter and was (as I always am) glad to hear from any of my children and so Lyda had her Sabbath School Class to spend the day with her, Sam McRoberts had told me they had been there. My, but that did please me, she did just what she ought to have done; I know that would please her class and make them feel that she had an interest in them. I have asked Carrie several times to invite her Sabbath School Class to our house for dinner. Carrie has taught her class, I think, about six years, and might be more. Her class is made up of middle aged married Ladies and widowers; it is a large class; they can't all always be there for some of them have small children and often have to be home with them. She has a colored woman (Mrs. Williams) in her class & Carrie says she is familiar with her Bible - she was taught in a Baptist mission and her husband in one of ours. They have been living here on a farm twelve or fifteen years and some of their older children are also members of our Church. I am sorry to say that there are some of our congregation that are very much displeased with the organ in the Church, but I don't think there will be more than six or eight members leave altogether.

Sometime ago there was a Mr. Acheson wrote to me and asked me to tell him something about the history of our ancestors, the Reeds, Achesons and Clarks, so when your sister Nannie was here she told me to be sure and answer it, said he is trying to write a history of them, his father is a minister and Willie Clark says that this young man is a theological student at our Allegheny Seminary. The last time Addison Imbrie was here I asked him if he knew Mr. Acheson; he said he did; he said he had been in his (Add's) office and was a very nice young man. I had written the enclosed letter but did not send it. The young man wrote to me the second time asking some more questions; I answered some of them. Last pay day night our family all went to the Church to the singing school, but Carrie, and I got the letter for her to read (for she had never taken time to read it). She said for me to send it if I wanted to, so I thought I would send it to you and if you thought I ought to send it, I would ask you to put it in the office, I will put his stamp in the letter.

Add Imbrie & son were down for a few days at Thanksgiving. Add and his son made a call at our house. Add, so I understood him, is going to finish up his history in the near future. On the next day after Thanksgiving, Add's son came in a buggy to get out little Nannie to go out to his uncle Will's for dinner, so the two little tots started in the buggy. In the evening Will brought them in. Add and his son took the six o'clock train for home. Add's son is a bright boy.

Well, I am an old woman and every day getting older; I will be eighty seven years old if I live to the 18th day of next February. Our little Nannie says "Grandma's birthday will be on Sabbath this year".

Thanksgiving we had a turkey for dinner. Christmas a chicken, and on New Years Carrie had a large washing. I have not heard anything lately about Mr. McCalmont and the East Palestine Congregation. I think it must have all blown over. We had our Congregational meeting last week and paid Mr. McCalmont all his salary and gave him what was over in the Treasurer's hands.

Now I want to tell you that Captain James Clark was my great grandfather, your great great grandfather, and Lyda's great, great, great grandfather. Tell Lyda if she writes to J. Murray Clark of Crafton, Allegheny County Pennsylvania, he can tell her more about his and my great grandfather than I can, for he makes it a study. This James Murray Clark's father and mother were full cousins, Clark's brother's children, so that would make Capt. James Clark of the Revolutionary times his great grandfather, both by his mother and father. I think I have often told you about this J. Murray Clark's mother (Eliza Clark). She was born and raised at Mercersburg, I think I was about seven years old when she married her full cousin and also a full cousin of my mother's. I remember she was very pretty. I think she was about twelve years old when her grandfather Clark died and of course he could tell her all about the war for they lived together. After her marriage she went to Washington County to live with her husband. Ella Johnston told me that this J. Murray Clark told her this time that they called there that his great grandfather was a Captain in the revolutionary war. I never saw this J. Murray Clark, his father died when he was young. He has no brothers or sisters and when he was young his mother (Eliza Clark) left him with his friends and came back to Mercersburg and made a nice visit. I was then a young woman and when she went back to Washington County, she married another Clark, not a brother in law, but a full cousin of her own and also a full cousin of her dead Husband's. I think he must have been something like our Jim McClure an old wealthy bachelor. Eliza did not live long after, and when this J. Murray Clark's stepfather died he left him all his wealth. This J. Murray Clark's grandmother on his mother's side of the house was a sister's daughter of my grandfather Johnston - her maiden name was Mary Murray. Her father and mother both died when she was a little child and my grandfather raised her and when she was a young woman she married my grandmother Smith's youngest brother who was then James Clark, Junior. She went to live with her husband on the old Clark homestead with her father-in-law who was Capt. James Clark, who was my great grandfather.

Morning. I wrote last night till late and this morning when I read the letter over I think surely you will get tired reading about the Johnston and Clark Connection from the old Octoraro Church, Lancaster County, and will write something else.

I received a letter from Ella Johnston since she went back to the cove. Her aunt Jane (Archie Johnston's wife) is not expected to live any time, she has brights' disease of the kidneys.

There was a man from (I think) Pittsburgh trying to buy some land from Jim McClure to put up a tile factory, but I don't hear anything about it lately. There was another man (so I heard) here trying to buy forty acres from Price who now owns the old John Young farm a mile north of Galilee, he wants to lay it out in lots.

Fred and Joe have started back to school - vacation over.
Can't you come down soon, we would all like to see you all.
From your loving mother.

N. R. Imbrie

New Galilee, Pa.
Jan. 9, 1906

Dear Son (David R. Imbrie):

I am an old woman - will be 87 if I live to the 18th of February - I want to tell you that Capt. James Clark was my great grandfather. J. Murray Clark's (of Crafton) father and mother were full cousins (brother's children) so that would make Capt. James Clark of Revolutionary War times his great grandfather both by his mother and father. I think that I have often told you about this J. Murray Clark's mother (Eliza Clark). She was born and raised at Mercersburg. I think I was about 7 years old when she married her cousin and also a full cousin of my mothers. I think she was about 12 years old when her grandfather Clark died and of course he could tell her all about the war as they lived together. After her marriage she went to Washington County to live with her husband. Ella Johnston told me that J. Murray Clark told her that his great grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War. J. M. Clark had no brothers or sisters and when he was young his father died and his mother (Eliza Clark) left him with her friends and came back to Mercersburg for a visit. I was then a young woman and when she returned to Washington County she married another Clark - a full cousin of hers and of her deceased husband. Eliza did not live long after, and when this J. Murray Clark's stepfather died, he left him all of his wealth. This J. M. Clark's grandmother on his mother's side was a sister's daughter of my grandfather, Johnston. Her maiden name was Mary Murray - her father and mother both died when she was a little child and my grandfather raised her and when she was a young woman, she married my grandmother Smith's youngest brother who was then James Clark Jr. She went to live with her husband on the old Clark homestead with her father-in-law, who was Capt. James Clark - my great grandfather.

Your loving mother,
N. R. Imbrie.

Letter from B. M. Sharp to Dr. C. E. Imbrie relating to Jeremiah
R. Imbrie³ (no date. Circa 1924)

C. E. Imbrie, M.D.
Butler, Pa.

Dear Nephew:

You have noticed in the papers recently, of the death of Major Robert Whitney Imbrie, our consul to Persia, at the hands of a mob. I am sending you

some newspaper clippings and thought you might be interested in the manner in which he is related to you. I can give it to you as I was well acquainted with his father Jeremiah Imbrie.

The year my father moved to the Nicholson farm, they had finished a new school house at the Dam school (so called because of a Milldam near by). Jeremiah Imbrie was the teacher. I attended school there that winter, was one of the smaller pupils. Every one called him "Jerry" for short. He was a young man, clean cut and likable and a good teacher, had a large school, many of the boys and girls full grown. When Christmas came around many of the big boys locked the teacher out until he would treat and he had to go and get the school director, who happened to be Jimmy Scott, who lives where Shann lives now and he came over and made the boys open the door. You will be surprised when I tell you the names of those who attended that school.

The Civil War broke out at that time and Company K of the 10th Penna. Reserves was formed and a large part of that Company was from the School including its former teacher, Jeremiah Imbrie. I, being altogether too young to enlist, my mother allowed me to visit with the boys of the Company, while in training up the Allegheny River at Camp Wright. Many of the boys I never saw again.

Jeremiah's ability and scholarship caused him to be chosen later, for clerical work and for promotion and away from his Company, which he dearly loved. I met him only once afterwards when I learned that he was placed "over the Pension Department" at Washington, D.C. I concluded to visit him some time, so about twenty five years ago, when I was sent for many weeks to preach to our Baltimore R.P. Congregation, I took a couple of days off to visit Washington and its sitting Congress, buildings etc. I had no difficulty in finding the Pension Department, and recognized at once, its head, Jeremiah Imbrie.

He was heavier and had aged but little. When my turn came he came up to me and asked what he could do for me and I said "Nothing Mr. Imbrie". I jollied him along for quite a little time asking him questions concerning his earlier life, persons and scenes, finally asking him if he had ever taught school, etc. When I at last told him who I was he threw his arms around me and seemed very glad to see me and wanted to know all about the soldier boys and every one he once knew.

He then told me that his nice home in Washington was broken up on account of the death of his wife. He had taken a nice apartment and was boarding. He regretted greatly that his only son was away and he wanted me to meet him and that son, so loved and praised by the father, was the boy who during the years had gained promotion and represented this country in various lands and the last was unfortunately for him, the land of Persia. So you will see why I have been intensely interested in everything relating to this noble man with a fine ancestry. Doubtless, he, like his father, was devoted to his Church, the United Presbyterian.

Well, I never met Jeremiah Imbrie again; he urged me to stay with him for two or three weeks and let him show me around Washington and see something new every day, but I was only with him about two hours; however, he gave me a letter of introduction to Mrs. Rankin in Baltimore (he said she was the best woman living). I delivered the letter and by invitation attended a big dinner with assembled family in their nicely furnished place in Baltimore. Through Mr. Imbrie's influence I found new friends in a strange place and kindness that I shall never forget.

Perhaps this letter of personal kindnesses which interests me so, may not be at all interesting to you and others and if so you can consign it to the waste basket. I must quit now and go to dinner. You need not return the clippings. With kind regards to friends, I remain

Yours very truly,
B. M. Sharp.

Rev. J. O. Campbell, D. D.
Beaver, Pa.

June 13, 1934

B. Vincent Imbrie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I have just come from the Court House and I find the Will of James Imbrie, dated in 1802 was registered in Allegheny County, Pa., March 4, 1803.

I also found that he lived on part of the Littell (written Litle) tract near the village of Mechanicsburg (old Post Office - "Service") on what used to be known as the "Pittsburgh Grade" road running from Hookstown along the ridge to Link's-ford, crossing Raccoon Creek and on to Pittsburgh, probably passing through Clinton.

James Imbrie must have been the father of Rev. David Imbrie born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 28, 1777, went to school at Canonsburg Academy (beginning of old Jefferson College) Service Seminary (under Dr. John Anderson 1/3 of a mile from the school I attended as a boy and carried our drinking water for the school from the old Dr. Anderson spring) licensed by old Chartiers Presbytery, December, 1803 ordained by same Presbytery as pastor of Little Beaver (now Bethel in Lawrence county) and Brush Run (now Darlington), my last charge when I retired and Beaver (really old Falston) September 3, 1806 and later others, until his death June 13, 1842 - was Moderator of the Associate Synod in 1817 - Publication - "A Defence of Sonship of Christ" and I think someway connected with the noted old Darlington Academy, attended by McGuffey (author of the Readers).

When I attended school in the Beaver Academy in 1875-6 I knew Deloss Imbrie and his two daughters; the elder daughter was then Post Mistress of Beaver; afterwards married Rev. Dr. McClure; also afterwards I conducted Mrs. McClure's funeral at New Wilmington, Pa., while I was a Professor at Westminster College; the second daughter, Mrs. Judge Seward Thompson's wife, was then a beautiful young lady in 1875-6. Robert was an elder in the Beaver U.P. Church, then under the pastorate of the late Dr. John A. Wilson. (By the way, Judge Thompson's boyhood was spent mostly on a farm just up over the ridge from where I spent my boyhood near old Service Church.)

I think some of Robert Imbrie's daughters live in the old Robert Imbrie home on Court House Square here. One daughter is married to a Mr. Spangler.

I knew Mr. Will Imbrie who lived out near Darlington. As I stated in previous letter, if Mr. James Imbrie died in 1803 on the farm near Mechanicsburg, he was buried down in the lower part of the old Service graveyard near where

my great grandmother was buried and where there are few, if any, markers left. As in boyhood days, there was a hitching ground on the westward edge.

Yours respectfully,
J. O. Campbell

Additional Memorandum

Just northwest of Mechanicsburg, about a half mile west, are three houses, or were three houses; the one nearest the road is the new house which Cousin James McCoy built for himself a few years ago. Further along, there used to stand an old brick house; and still further along and down below, stood at one time, the crumbling remains of an older stone house which was probably the first James Imbrie home. I doubt if there are any remains of either the stone or the brick house now. The latter was lived in and was very old in my younger days.

J. O. C.

Rev. J. O. Campbell, D. D.
Beaver, Pa.

August 14, 1934

B. Vincent Imbrie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

My great grandmother - Campbell - died in 1803, the same year as James Imbrie, Sr. died. The oldest members of the Service (Seceder) Church were buried in the lower side of Service Graveyard as now enclosed. Their places of burial have become obliterated and it is thought that the fence now enclosing the cemetery does not include the area wherein the oldest members of the above congregation are buried. My grandmother (as above) was buried about where the fence now stands but outside of the fence which originally ran flush with the front of the church when it burned down few years ago. Subsequently the fence was moved down the hill some five or six rods where it now stands. In digging the post holes for the new fence they came across some very old graves, just where my grandmother Campbell was buried. If your ancestor died in 1803, he must have been buried near where my grandmother was buried.

So many of the old gravestone markers broke down and were stacked against the wall of the East side of the Church which burned down several years ago and the heat of said fire so injured these stones as to destroy identification. What was done with the stones, I do not know; but they have disappeared.

All minutes of the Session or Congregation of Service prior to 1818 or 1819 are lost and therefore we are left in the dark as to events before those dates. The records from 1792 to 1818 have been lost. Possibly you might find something in the minutes of the "Minutes of Associate Presbytery of Pa." now in the custody of the Pittsburgh - Xenia Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh. The old Service church was originally called Mill Creek and was changed to Service Church in 1814. Some think it is the oldest church in Beaver County, but they are mistaken. Their organization goes back to 1784, while Old Service goes back to 1779 according to minutes of Associate (Seceder) Presbytery of Pa.

With regard to your inquiry as to the location of the old James Imbrie Homestead, I would say that it was located at the headwaters of Service Creek about 2 miles from the old Service Church and churchyard. I would add that the Indian titles to the North Side of the Ohio River were not extinguished until about 1800. That explains why the South and East lands adjoining the Ohio River were settled first.

In talking this matter over with a nephew of mine, he said he thought there were remains of an old stone house, just in back of an old brick house located near the home my cousin James McCoy built for himself a few years ago, as located Northwest of Mechanicsburg on Route No. 18 as it runs off Route No. 30. Your ancestor lived on the "Littel or Litel" Tract near the village of Mechanicsburg Post Office near New Sheffield (Old Post Office, Service) on what used to be known as the "Pittsburgh-grade" road running from Hookstown along the Ridge to Linksford, crossing Raccoon Creek, and so on to Pittsburgh.

Yours respectfully,
J. O. Campbell

WILL

In the name of God, Amen. I, D. R. Imbrie, of the City of Ottawa, State of Kansas, do make this my Last will.

1st. I give to my son Johnston the sum of five hundred (500) dollars to complete his education. If his health should fail that he cannot succeed, then five hundred dollars shall be added to give him a start in other business. In this case the house in New Wilmington, Pa. may be sold to raise the money for him.

2nd. I give my son Reed the sum of five hundred dollars of which he has already got two hundred (200).

3rd. I give to my son Malvorin the sum of one thousand dollars interest in the farm I bought of Hoffman which he is to farm and improve. When said farm is sold, then after deducting the cost of outlay he is to have one half of the advance price in addition to the one thousand dollars.

The balance of my estate I leave in the hands of my wife, N. R. Imbrie for her use and the use of my daughters under her discretion, as long as she remains the widow of D. R. Imbrie. In case of her death, my son Reed will take the oversight of their shares and divide to them equally as they become of age, using the interest for their benefit, as they grow up.

I appoint my wife, N. R. Imbrie, the Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament. In testimony whereof I have this 25th day of December, 1871, subscribed my name.

D. R. Imbrie

Done at Ottawa, Dec. 25th, 1871, Signed, sealed, and delivered by said D. R. Imbrie as his last will in the presence of us and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses.

T. W. Winter
T. C. McDill

AS THE HISTORIES HAVE IT

The Franklin Literary Society was founded at Canonsburg Academy November 14, 1797. Disbanded May 6, 1848 and chartered April 11, 1848.

MOTTO; (Latin) Scientia, Amicitia, et Virtus.

The founders were James Carnahan, James Galbreath, David Imbrie (also Honorary member - Darlington, Pa.), Stephen Lindley, William Wick, Cephas Todd, Thomas Hughes, Jacob Lindley and William Wood ***

Jefferson College was chartered by the State, January 15, 1802 thereby vesting in the Rev. John McMillan and twenty of his associates as trustees, the former properties of Canonsburg Academy. This was the first literary institution west of the Mountains. It originated in a small log cabin where the first latin school was taught by Hon. James Ross of Pittsburgh under the direction of Rev. John McMillan. The Canonsburg Academy was instituted in 1790.

Reference: From Printed Collection of early College By-Laws, Rosters of Professors and Students, etc.

Examined January 1934 through courtesy of Frank Palmer who bought this book from the J. V. Thompson Estate.

**From Jordan's Genealogical & Personal History of Beaver County, Pa.
Vol. 2, page 877 Lewis Historical Publ. Co. N. Y. 1914.**

The record of the Scotch family of Imbrie in the United States is indeed an honorable one embracing the lives of members whose duty has been a guiding star of unflinching brilliance. The first of this line in the U. S. was James Imbrie born near Glasgow, Scotland who settled in Allegheny County (then Moon Township) Pa. prior to March 11, 1793 that being the date upon his first deed to his plantation near Service, Moon Township. James Imbrie emigrated to America in 1760 landing at New York. There he remained several years, married and engaged in business as a merchant in New York and Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War he was arrested by British spies for having an American rifle in his stock of goods and was imprisoned. His wife appealed to Gen. Howe, whose sympathies she won, and obtained her husband's release. In 1777 he returned to Scotland remaining about ten years. He returned to America, locating as a merchant in Philadelphia. He was quite wealthy, but a loss of some vessels at sea, crippled his fortunes. He removed to Fayette County, Pennsylvania and from there to Frankfort Springs, Beaver County, where he engaged in business as a drover. He died March, 1803, aged 70 years, leaving 11 children. His reputation as a breeder of cattle covered a wide area. His name appears on the Tax Lists (1802) for Moon Township. He and his wife were members of the Seceders Church and both are buried in the Seceders Graveyard. Her death occurring in June, 1800. He married in Scotland, Euphemia, daughter of Robert and Maria (Livingston,) Smart of Glasgow, Scotland who accompanied him to the U. S. She met her death from a blooded bull kept by her husband when it became enraged, charging her and inflicting fatal injuries. One of the children was David of whom further

II David, son of James and Euphemia (Smart) Imbrie was born probably in Philadelphia, Pa. August 28, 1777, died June 12, 1842. He received a classical education at Glasgow University. He was reared in Moon Township Beaver County

and was a student of the old Canonsburg Academy which later became Jefferson College - now W. & J. College. On November 14, 1797 while a student there he was the leading spirit in the founding of the Franklin Literary Society. Completing his general education he studied theology under the praeceptorship of John Anderson, a student and scholar of more than ordinary attainments well known in that day and was licensed when 27 years old to preach by the Chartiers Presbytery of the Seceders Church, December 14, 1803. After his marriage, Rev. Imbrie made his home on a large tract of land in Big Beaver Township near Darlington which he had bought in 1800. During his connection with the ministry of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church he held two charges in Beaver County - one at Bethel Church and another at Brush Run (now Darlington) Church (Sep. 3, 1806); his death occurring June 12, 1842 while engaged in the ministry of the latter. While riding in his carriage to Bethel Church to preach, with his daughter, Jean, he was stricken with apoplexy and died the next day aged 65 years. He was a man of large physical and mental proportions.

Rev. Imbrie became acquainted with his future wife while a student at college and on November 29, 1804 he married Jean, daughter of John and Anna (Atcheson) Reed of Cannonsburg, Pa. John Reed moved from Lancaster County to Washington County, Pa. in 1777 and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. For many years he served as Associate Judge of Washington County. As such he presided over a case wherein Gen. George Washington was a party. It involved a deed to certain lands and when some evidence was submitted detrimental to the general's side of the question he expressed his displeasure openly, gaining a reprimand from the Court and a fine of 5sh. for contempt which was collected then and there from said General. Children of David and Jean (Reed) Imbrie; (1) Ann married Joseph Sharp and lived at New Galilee, Pa.; (2) Maria married Dr. J.W. Calvin and resided in South Beaver Township, Pa. (3) Jean died unmarried; (4) David born January 24, 1819 died at Ottawa Kansas Jan. 29, 1872, studied theology and on July 16, 1839 was admitted to the Ministry of the U. P. Church. (5) John Reed died March 12, 1860, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pa. (6) James Milton of whom further. (7) Elmira Emiline married John M. Buchanan lived the greater part of her life at New Wilmington and died at the home of her son, Madison Buchannon in Youngstown, Ohio.

III James Milton Imbrie, son of David and Jean (Reed) Imbrie was born in Big Beaver Township March 9, 1816, died there April 12, 1889. In young manhood he and his brother John Reed were the proprietors of a general store at New Castle, Pa., but after five years of mercantile life, Mr. Imbrie returned to the home farm, there spending the rest of his life. During the Civil War he raised many sheep, the condition of affairs having created a big demand for wool. In 1856 he built the home now occupied by his son, Wm. J. Imbrie. For many years he was an elder of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and politically was a Republican, filling many important township offices. He headed many local projects of civic (local) interest.

He married Clarinda, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Black) Jackson born in South Beaver Township, Beaver County, Pa., Sep. 29, 1820, died April 18, 1899. Her father was the third of a line of Samuels; Samuel (1) Jackson having been born in Virginia prior to 1729, later settling in Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pa. his will being dated Nov. 29, 1764. He was of Irish decent and his children were: (1) Paul, a celebrated doctor in Philadelphia, Pa. (2) David, a doctor, one of the first to receive the degree of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, also a Quartermaster General during the Revolutionary War (3) Mary, married Samuel Dickey. (4) Samuel (2) of whom further. He was born in 1747 and died 1778, married Jane Thompson and had children: (1) Hugh born Oct. 18, 1770; (2) Jean born July 6, 1772; (3) Samuel (3) Jackson born in Nottingham Township,

Chester County, Pa. Sept. 6, 1859. His father died when he was a child of 4 years and a guardian was appointed for the children. Samuel (3) Jackson grew to manhood in Chester County and was twice married, Catherine Black being his second wife. They came to Allegheny County prior to Sept. 8, 1801, locating at Middletown now Coraopolis, Pa, although they soon after moved to South Beaver Township there buying a large farm. Mrs. Jackson died in Darlington in 1851. Samuel in 1859, at the home of James M. Imbrie. For many years he held the office of Justice of the Peace of South Beaver Township being a Whig in politics. By his third marriage he had no children. Children of Samuel (3) and Catherine (Black) Jackson; Benjamin, Hugh, Samuel, Joseph, James, a physician of Mt. Jackson, Pa. died at New Lisbon, Ohio; Eliza married a Mr. McGeehon, a farmer of South Beaver Township and moved to Poland, Ohio. Clarinda married James Milton Imbrie. Children of James Milton and Clarinda (Jackson) Imbrie; (1) Katherine Eliza, unmarried, born Jan. 25, 1850, died July 16, 1927. William James of whom further (3) Addison Murray born July 29, 1853 died March 12, 1932, a graduate of W & J College, Class of 1876; married Hattie Silliman of Allegheny Pa. Oct. 2, 1884, children Addison Murray, Jr. born Sept. 10, 1891 died July 15, 1894 and Boyd Vincent born November 27, 1895.

IV William James Imbrie was born November 12, 1851. He attended the nearby district school, later Darlington Academy and Elders' Ridge Academy. He graduated from W. & J. College, Class of 1878. He holds a high place in agricultural circles in Beaver County and served for many years as Township Auditor and as an elder of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He married Luella Gilliland April 8, 1925.

From William M. Glasgow's Cyclopedic Manuel of U.P. Church of North America published, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1903.

Page 167. IMBRIE, David. born Philadelphia, Pa., August 28, 1777; reared in Scotland; Canonsburg Academy, 1800; Service Seminary; licensed Chartiers Presbytery December 14, 1803; ordained same Presbytery (Associate Presbyterian) as pastor Little Beaver (now Bethel), Brush Run, Greensburgh (now Darlington), and Beaver, Pa., September 3, 1806- released latter 1808, continuing in others until his death, June 12, 1842. Moderator Synod Associate Church, 1817. Publication: "Defence of the Sonship of Christ."

Page 167. DAVID REED IMBRIE, born Darlington, Beaver County, Pa., January 24, 1812; Darlington Academy, Canonsburg Seminary, licensed Ohio Presbytery July 16, 1839; orgained Shenango Presbytery (Associate Presbyterian Church) as pastor New Wilmington, Mt. Prospect and New Castle, Pa., on April 26, 1842; released third 1847, second 1853 and first October 17, 1867; stated supply Ottawa, Kansas, until his death January 29, 1872.

Page 167. DAVID REED IMBRIE, born New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pa., April 7, 1849; Westminster College 1868; Allegheny Seminary; licensed Chillicothe, Ohio Presbytery April 12, 1870; ordained Allegheny Presbytery as Pastor Fleming and Mt. Nebo, Pa. January 25, 1872- December 10, 1872; Harrisville, Pa., June 10, 1873- April 10, 1877; Mt. Nebo & Tally Cavey, Pa. April 9, 1878. Released latter June 30, 1891 and former June 17, 1897; chaplain Allegheny County Work House at Hoboken, Pa., till death in 1911. Publication: Paper before National Prison Association Congress, 1900.

Page 168. JOHN JOHNSTON IMBRIE born New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pa., June 29, 1844; educated Westminster College; Monmouth Seminary; licensed Garnett,

Kansas Presbytery April 6, 1872; ordained Wheeling Presbytery November 10, 1875; stated supply, Pleasant Ridge and Brownsville, Ohio, 1875-76; stated supply Wampum, Pa., 1876-79; stated supply Remington, Harbour and Shenango, Pa., 1880-82; pastor Scotch Hill, Ebenezer and West Unity Congregations and Harrisville, Pa., May 2, 1883; released second April 11, 1899.

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CONCISE HISTORY OF THE U. P. CHURCH

In 1733, four ministers of the Church of Scotland, Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling, Alex Moncrieff of Abernethy, Wm. Wilson of Perth, and James Fisher of Kinclaven, organized themselves into an independent presbytery (the Seceders), pledged to maintain the standards of the Church and its freedom within its proper sphere from the dictation of the State. As early as 1744 this presbytery had become three presbyteries, which took the name of the Associate Synod. Almost at once this Synod was disrupted by the difficulty of a proper form of oath of allegiance to the crown. Thus in 1747, arose the Burgher synod, which held it lawful to take the oath in question and the Anti-burgher Synod which called it both ambiguous and ensnaring.

In 1753 Associate Presbyterianism formally began in Pennsylvania, subject to the Anti-burgher Synod of Scotland. Three of its pioneer ministers were: Rev. Alex. Gellatly; Rev. Andrew Arnot, and in Western Pa., Rev. M. Henderson & Rev. John Anderson - the latter subsequently becoming (1794) the first professor of the divinity school, Service Seminary, where the students never exceeded nine (31 graduates in all).

On October 31, 1782, the Associate Reformed Church of America came into existence at Pequea, the name commemorating its origin as a coalition of Associate (Seceder), and Reformed (Covenanter) Presbyterians which had arisen at the beginning of the American Revolution. Finally, in Pittsburgh, on May 26, 1858, came the union of the Associate & Associate Reformed Churches into the United Presbyterian Church.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF U. P. CONGREGATION OF SERVICE, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

The earliest history of Mill Creek 1790 (Service 1814) and Harmons Creek 1790, Kings Creek, 1814 (Frankfort, 1859) run together. The first preaching in the neighborhood was at the home of Elder William Neilson, Grandfather of Elder James Neilson (a neighbor of James Imbrie and one of the witnesses to his will); Two Missionary preachers (Rev. A. White & Rev. John Anderson) came to the Neilson neighborhood about Aug. 10, 1790. The latter became its spiritual guide in 1792. The first house of worship erected and used by the Mill Creek congregation did not stand where the present Service Church now stands - but $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Southwest. Information as to what it looked like is not available.

The second church (on grounds of present Church) was erected in 1800-01 and was used until 1829-30. It was a plain building of logs about 30 feet in length, 20 in breadth, daubed with yellow clay and covered with clapboards. In 1829 another Church, built of brick, was begun; its construction was interrupted by the death of Dr. Anderson, April 1, 1830 (finally completed in 1832). An addition was added in 1848. In 1868 another church was built, 70 x 50 with projecting eaves and commodious furnishings, it was the last word in

Country Churches as of that day. It lasted until after the turn of the century when it burned, and Dr. Campbell told the writer that it was this fire which destroyed all evidences of earliest burials because the removed tomb-stones leaning up against the Church building were also destroyed entirely.

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**From Reverend Joseph Smith's History of Jefferson College published
Pittsburgh, 1857 at Page 396.**

It is due to the memory of the noble minded and self-sacrificing fathers of our Western Pennsylvania churches to say that no spirit of jealousy could ever have found lodgment in their bosoms. Disinterested zeal of the service of their Divine Master was all that impelled them to tread the mazes of these western forests, to follow close upon the obscure pathway of the pioneer and almost simultaneously with the erection of his rude hut, to rear beside it the school house and the church. It reflects the highest honor on the illustrious men that scarcely thirty years were suffered to elapse after the first daring adventurer had penetrated a hitherto pathless wilderness, 30 years not of prosperity and peace, but of painful vigilance and unceasing struggle of unexampled hardships and heroic endurance; until the poetry and eloquence of Greece and Rome, the truths of science and of sacred learning had formed 3 humble halls, 3 devoted instructors, and a score of assiduous pupils, the war-whoops of the retreating savage still echoed within the surrounding valleys, and his council fires still blazed upon the hills. History presents few parallels of an achievement so worthy of remembrance, yet so soon forgotten.

Dated January 1, 1857.

- Signed Rev. R. Patterson

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**ARTICLE BY REV. R. J. MILLER IN THE CHRISTIAN UNION HERALD PUB. AT PITTSBURGH,
PA., NOV. 4, 1920 - 'LORD WARRISTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS'.**

One of the men who resisted to the end the efforts of despots to establish a king-ruled church was Sir Archibald Johnston, known also as Lord Warriston. In 1638, when it was determined to renew the National Covenant, Sir Archibald and Rev. Alexander Henderson were appointed a committee to draw it up. The parts which consist of the acts of Parliament condemning popery and confirming the acts of the General Assembly were prepared by Mr. Johnston. In Greyfriars' church, February 28, 1638, there gathered a Scottish multitude to take upon them the solemn obligations of the covenant. After prayer by Mr. Henderson and an explanation by Mr. Rothes, Mr. Johnston unrolled a vast sheet of parchment and in a clear and steady voice read the covenant aloud. The venerable Earl of Sutherland was the first to sign. When all in the crowded church had subscribed their names, the parchment was carried out into the churchyard where, with a flat grave-stone for a writing desk, the signing went on. After that wonderful day in Edinburg, the covenant was carried into all parts of the land until in less than six weeks all Scotland was banded together under its solemn agreements.

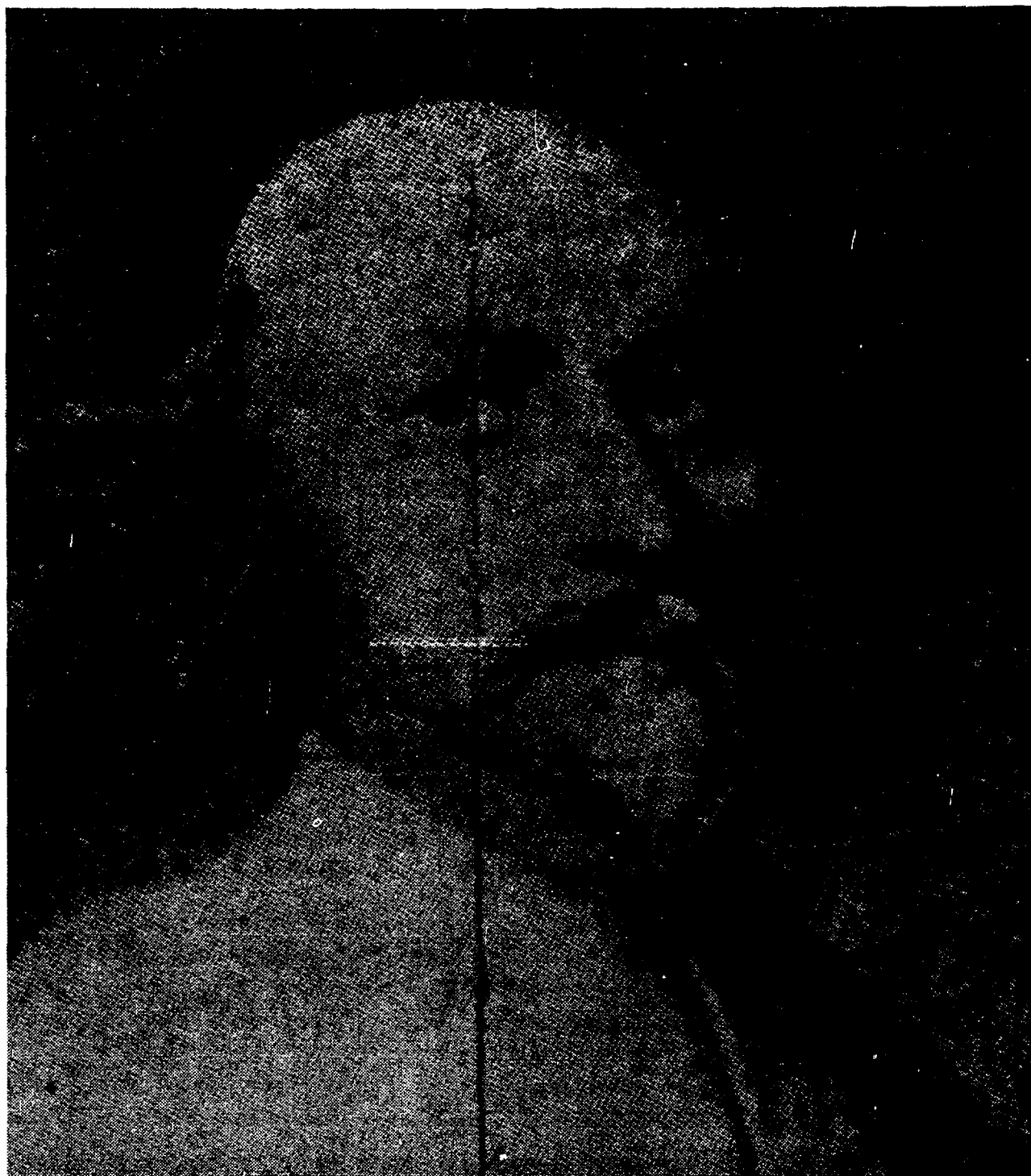
Sir Archibald Johnston was one of the two ruling elders who sat with the six Scotch commissioners to the Westminster Assembly which framed the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, with which we all ought to be familiar, whether we are or not. His colleague from the eldership was John Maitland. The four ministers were Alexander Henderson, Samuel Rutherford,

Robert Baillie and George Gillespie. In later years Maitland turned traitor to the cause of the covenanters but Johnston was true to the end. Twenty-five years after that memorable signing in the Greyfriars churchyard, a dense multitude crowded the streets at the Edinburgh Cross to witness the execution of one of the victims of the relentless Charles II. He is none other than Sir Archibald Johnston who read the covenant to the assembled throng a quarter-century before. His countenance, though bearing marks of suffering, is serene and composed. From the scaffold he says, "I entreat you, quiet yourselves a little till this dying man delivers his last speech among you." He must make use of the manuscript, he says, for long sickness has impaired his memory. In a voice as composed as that in which he read the covenant years before he gives his last testimony to Christ and his truth, reading first to one side of the scaffold and then to the other. Friends help him to mount the gallows ladder. From the top of it he cries out, "I beseech you all who are the people of God not to stumble or scare at suffering for the interest of Christ, or stumble at anything of this kind falling out of these days; but be encouraged to suffer for him, for I assure you in the name of the Lord that he will bear your charges." He died without a struggle, his hands uplifted to heaven in the attitude of prayer.

The children of Sir Archibald found refuge in Ireland, and later were among the immigrants to the wilds of America. Various families of the connection settled in Adams, Franklin and Fulton counties, Pennsylvania, and were among the pioneers in the establishing of both the Covenanter and Seceder congregations in this Country. The late Jeremiah Rankin Johnson and the late Revs. John Johnston Imbrie and David Reed Imbrie, Ph. D., traced their descent directly to this noble martyr to the truth. In an old volume of the Evangelical Repository, Dr. Johnston described "An Old almanac" which occupied a small recess in his bookcase. It was a small book, like a condensed Psalm book or the Shorter Catechism, compressed into a size convenient for pocket use. It bore this unique title, "Father Tammany's Almacac for the year 1786, the second after leap year, and the eleventh of the America Republic." The name of the owner was found several times written in the almanac, the fullest form reading, "Thomas Johnston, his almanac, from Mr. John McCulloch, for the year 1786." Dr. Johnston wrote thus of the year from which this old relic dates:

"It was very early in both church and state at 1786. The Revolution was only ended, the government struggling to start and take a prominent place among the nations. In every home there were guns that had been used in the struggle, with bayonets attached, perhaps still stained with blood. The canteen and haversack hung, still bright and flexible from recent use, in the closets and over the hearths. The boys working on the farms and in shops and the men driving their teams, were clothed in coats that had been worn at the surrender of Cornwallis.

"It seems like a dream that this little book was possibly handled and consulted by the fathers of the Associate Church. Four years before this day, there was a grave occurrence at Pequa, a little Gilgal of orthodoxy, which produced grave results as connected with Presbyterianism and evangelical faith. Learned discussions had been conducted respecting a union with the Covenanters. There were present such men as Messrs. Proudfit, Marshall, Clarkson, Smith and Murray, together with elders Houston, McKay, Hunter and Bailey. When the question was put, the casting vote of the moderator committed the presbytery to union. Old Pequa immediately became historic. Its meeting house might rot away, but nothing could rob it of the glory conferred upon it by the heroic presbytery which that day debated, voted, and divided in the interests of union and the conservation of the truth.



SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON (LORD
WARRISTON) - HELPED FRAME
THE WESTMINSTER CON-
FESSION OF FAITH

"On June 13, 1782, at seven o'clock P.M., with James Clarkson in the chair, a quorum of 'two or three' - Clarkson and Marshall, with Elders Hunter, Thompson and Moor - met in the house of Mrs. Mary Patton Johnston to take their bearings and fix their point of departure. What this house was like tradition does not tell, but we know that it was large enough to hold a presbytery; not only that, but the General Assembly of a denomination was gathered within its walls."

This house, in which the Associate Church was perpetuated in 1732, was the home of a widow woman whose husband was a direct descendant of the noble martyr, Sir Archibald Johnston, and one of the ancestors of Dr. J. R. Johnston, the late Rev. J. J. and D. R. Imbrie, and I know not how many other present or departed ministers in the United Presbyterian Church.

As is apparent from the foregoing engravures, four generations of Imbrie men have given their lives to the ministry of the Associate and United Presbyterian Churches, rendering a continuous service for 117 years and it is still going forward. The succession is as follows: Rev. David Imbrie, ordained Sept. 3, 1806; stricken with apoplexy in the Bethel church and dying in a home near by, Sabbath morning, June 13, 1842. Rev. David Reed Imbrie, senior, ordained April 26, 1842, six weeks before his father's death, died January 29, 1872. Rev. David Reed Imbrie, Ph. D., ordained January 25, 1872, four days before his father's death; died March 31, 1911; Rev. John Johnston Imbrie, son of David Reed Imbrie, Sr., licensed April 6, 1872, six weeks after his father's death; died July 15, 1917. Rev. Theron DeLoss Imbrie, son of Rev. J. J. Imbrie, ordained July 10, 1914, three years before his father's death. He is now the earnest and efficient pastor of the Seventh church, Pittsburgh. Two boys in his home - Edward and Greer - give good promise of being ready to keep up the good work for another generation. Is there another case like this in our church, in which there have been four generations of ministers of the same name?

There are other families in which there have been four generations, counting maternal grandsires. The pastor of one of our Pittsburgh churches recently introduced Rev. T. D. Imbrie by saying, "This man had an uncle who was for 14 years chaplain of the Allegheny County Workhouse. No doubt many of you have met him."

Nor do we wish to forget the daughter of the late Dr. D. R. Imbrie the "better half" of Rev. Guy W. McCracken, the efficient and beloved pastor of our Fifth church, Pittsburgh, Northside, nor their three boys - Guy, Reed and Kenneth.

In the magazine article mentioned above, Dr. J. R. Johnston relates with evident relish the following incident from the family traditions. When the owner of the old almanac, Thomas Johnston was growing old, he was sitting one evening with his psalm book in hand, just ready for the family worship. A granddaughter, a young lady who had something of the pride of ancestry, addressed him, saying:

"Grandfather, did not some of your forefathers belong to the nobility on Scotland?"

The old gentleman made no reply. Adjusting his glasses, he opened his book and read,

"We with our fathers sinned have;
And of iniquity
Too long we have the workers been;
We have done wickedly."

Dr. Johnston says that the young lady asked no more questions about the earthly distinction of her ancestry. He also adds: "Very happy are we if we are able to adopt the language of Cowper:

"My boast is not that I deduce my birth
From loins enthroned and rulers of the
earth;
But higher far my proud pretensions rise -
The son of parents passed into the skies."

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**From Vol. 2, J. T. Stewarts History of Indiana County, Penna.,
published Chicago, Ill., 1913-at page 828**

Rev. James M. Imbrie -- One of the best loved U. P. Ministers in Indiana County was born January 22, 1841 in Mahoning County, Ohio - the son of Robert & Isabella (McConahey) Imbrie.

James Imbrie, his grandfather, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was married in Philadelphia, Pa., to Euphemia Smart, also a native of Glasgow. They left America at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War to return to Scotland and take possession of certain property which had been left Mrs. Imbrie by her Father, Robert Smart. They thereafter set sail again for America but were caught in a shipwreck and although their lives were spared, they lost nearly all their earthly possessions. Mr. Imbrie was in poor health and hired a substitute to serve in his place in the Continental Army but had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the British soldiers at Philadelphia who, hearing that he had been keeping powder in his little store to supply the Colonial troops, searched the place. Mrs. Imbrie, however, was more than a match for the Britishers, for she slipped around by a rear entrance, secured the powder and hid it in a pile of ashes. In later years James and his wife moved to Washington County, Pa. His wife met her death from being gored by a bull in the barnyard. They had the following children: *(1) David (a U. P. Minister at Darlington, Pa.) who married Jane Reed; (2) James who married Elizabeth Maloney, and died near Keithsburg, Ill.; (3) Robert (4) John, who died in Beaver County (5) George, who died at Wellesville, Ohio; (6) Euphemia (of Holmes County, Ohio) who married (a) Jas. Beaver and (b) Samuel Flack; (7) Jean who married Henry Maloney and (8) Mary who married Robert Flack. *Margaret, Katherine Katherine & Elizabeth omitted.

Robert Imbrie, son of James Imbrie and father of Rev. James M. Imbrie, was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., about 1790 and with his parents moved to Washington County, Pa. He attended the Country schools and was reared to the life of a farmer. He held a captain's commission in the minute-men, and commanded a company in the War of 1812. His first wife, Mary Stewart, died childless. He then married Isabella McConahey, widow of James McConahey. They located at Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio, where Mr. Imbrie died aged 80 years. Their 3 children were: (1) Rev. James M. Imbrie (2) Mary J., who married Isaac M. Justis, and (3) Robert, deceased. The latter served for three years during the Civil War, first enlisting for 9 months in Co. B, 134th Rgt., Pa. Volunteers, and at Chancellorsville he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was subsequently exchanged and sent home and later enlisted in the 60th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James M. Imbrie grew to manhood in Mahoning County, Ohio. After early early schooling he attended Westminster College where he had been a student

two years when the Civil War broke out. He became a Private, Co. E 23rd Rgt., Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the same Regiment in which Presidents McKinley and Hayes also served. His period of service was three years and 23 days, his regiment being attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served both at South Mountain and Antietam. Subsequently he was admitted to the Bar, later going to Nebraska, where he engaged in law in Cass County for some time. He later returned to Pennsylvania, entered the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and graduated therefrom. He was first sent as pastor to the Clinton and Shiloh churches in Butler County - later Zion in Armstrong County and eventually to Murrysville and Beulah. He then came to Indiana. In 1867 he married Rachel Catherine Rankin, daughter of Thomas Rankin, a former elder of Mt. Prospect congregation. Their six children were: Catherine A. who married Jacob C. Starr of Kittaning; Maud who married John Doyle, deceased; G. Mildred who married R. R. Ryerson of Nebraska, and Bessie, unmarried. Two other children (sons) died in infancy.

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CRUMRINE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY - p. 859

John and David Reed, brothers, and sons of David Reed, were natives of Lancaster County. They came to this county in 1777 and induced by representations of agents of Col. Geo. Croghan, and the offer of settlement rights by the State of Virginia on compliance with certain conditions, they settled on these lands, clearing off a small portion, and building each a cabin. In the Fall they returned to Lancaster County. John was already married, and David was married on his return home. In the Spring following they, with their wives, moved to their new homes. They lived several years on the same, undisturbed. Soon after the organization of Washington County in 1781, John Reed was chosen Justice of the Peace of the District which afterwards in 1787 became the Fourth, and justice of the peace of the Court of Common Pleas, and was reappointed in Nov., 1788. On October 2, 1783, he purchased from David Lindsay 400 Acres in Washington County adjoining James McCormick on Millers Run. After the ejectment suit was decided, he removed to his land in Cecil Township, now owned by Mrs. Cubbage, where he died in 1816, leaving a son, David, and daughters: Catherine, Ann, Jane, and Mary. David settled on the farm. His son, John, lived there many years, and sold to a party in Pittsburgh, who sold to John Cubbage. Catherine became the wife of the Rev. Daniel McClean, who settled at Shenago, Pa.; Ann married Robert Story; Jane became the wife of Rev. David Imbrie and settled at Darlington Beaver County, Pa.; Mary married the Rev. Alex. Murray, and settled at Slippery Rock, Pa. David Reed, the brother of John Reed, Esq., lived there till the ejectment suits were decided, and purchased land in Cecil Township. It was at his house that Washington dined when he came to see his lands on September 22, 1784.

Same, at page 699

David Reed, about the year 1788 bought 300 acres of land from Thomas Waller, which had been taken up by him before 1780, for which he received a Virginia Certificate on January 2 of that year. It adjoined lands of various persons including Matthew Acheson. A warrant of acceptance was issued to David Reed by the Board of Property March 2, 1790, and patent issued April 21, 1813. He moved to this farm when the contest for the Washington lands was decided and lived there until his death (75 years of age) leaving five sons and one daughter, viz; Alexander, David, John, James & Joseph and Mary.

On the 3rd day of June, 1795, one James Findlay and Barnabas McCormick were engaged in making rails about six miles south from Meadville on the west side of French Creek, near the mouth of Conneaut Outlet.

Shots having been heard in that direction by some other settlers, search was made for the cause when the bodies of Findlay and McCormick were found close to the scenes of their labors. The Indians had surprised them while at work. After scalping and shooting the unfortunate men they cut two figures, with other characters, in the bark of the tree which stood close to the spot to illustrate their victory over the pale faces. The bodies were brought to Meadville, placed in one coffin and interred in Meadville Cemetery.

Two days after this deed, the same band plundered the camp of William Power, one of the pioneer surveyors of Crawford County. He was engaged in surveying land in what is now South Shenango Township and left James Thompson, his brother-in-law, who was also a surveyor, in charge of the camp. On the 5th of June, 1795, the Indians suddenly appeared and made a prisoner of James Thompson. While a prisoner, James Thompson saw the scalps of Findlay and McCormick. He recognized the ghastly trophies of Indian warfare by the color of the hair. Mr. Thompson was compelled to make forced marches and assist in carrying the plunder until after the treaty of Greenville. His freedom was purchased by a French trader, who noticed the white man among the Indians, by a barrel of rum. He afterwards worked for his benefactor until he paid for the rum. For many years, the site of the Power camp was known as White Thorn Corner.

The night before James Thompson returned home, his wife dreamed that she met her husband at the Indian Spring. Mrs. Thompson had spent the day at the neighbor's, spinning. She related her dream and told them she must be at the Indian Spring at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon as she had dreamed.

The dream was fulfilled.

James Thompson and his wife did meet at the Indian Spring.

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**From The Diary Of The Revolution page 322
embracing events from 1775 to 1781**

By Frank Moore; pub. Hartford, Conn 1885

October 16, 1776. This morning at 10 o'clock, the members of his Majesty's Council, the judges, and all the other well affected citizens, who were not driven away by the hand of violence, or sent prisoners to other provinces, met at City Hall in New York, when a decent and respectful address to Lord Howe and to Gen'l. Howe, the King's commissioners for restoring peace to America, was read, representing the firm attachment of the inhabitants to our rightful and gracious sovereign, George the Third, and their sense of the constitutional supremacy of Great Britain over the colonies; lamenting the interruption of that harmony which formerly subsisted between them, and praying that the city and county might be restored to his Majesty's peace and protection. The address was unanimously approved and adopted and it was agreed that the inhabitants should sign it. But the number assembled being too great to sign at that time, two respectable citizens were appointed to attend at a public house, adjoining

the City Hall, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. every day, to take subscription till all had signed. As the measure was the first step which was necessary to be taken on our part toward affecting a reconcilliation with Great Britain, joy was lighted up upon every countenance, at the prospect of returning peace and union with the parent state. The populace expressed the feelings of their hearts by loud acclamations and shouts of applause.

After this, an affectionate address to his excellency William Tryon, Esq., our worthy governor, was read, 'requesting him to present the above address to the commissioners and otherwise to exert himself that the prayer of it might be granted.' The address was unanimously agreed to and approved; and the Hon. Mr. Justice (Chief) Horsmanden was desired to sign and deliver it to his Excellency, on behalf of the inhabitants.

The well-known humanity of the commissioners, and the tender regard they have manifested for the welfare of America in their several declarations, afford the most flattering hopes that the address to them will be productive of the desired effect. And it is most devoutly to be wished that the continent may follow the example of the city- that the Americans in general may avail themselves of his Majesty's clemency and paternal goodness, in offering to restore them to his royal protection and peace. Those who continue deaf to such benevolence, and thereby prolong the present destructive and unnatural rebellion, will be utterly inexcuseable in the sight of God and man. Their obstinacy must be detested by the wise and virtuous; the inevitable ruin attending it, will be unpitied by all, and posterity will execrate their memories.

N.Y. Gazette, October 21, 1776.

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Item from Hillsboro (Oregon) Argus
Re: Death of Robert Imbrie

Jan. 5, 1897: Robert Imbrie died at the residence of his son James Imbrie here today. He was the son of James Imbrie, Sr. and was born in Ohio August 21, 1831, and was over 65 years old. He was taken by his parents to Illinois when he was 7 years old and in that state he married Mary Ann Magee. In 1859 they moved to Oregon and lived for a while with his brother. Soon after they bought a farm near here where they have since lived. At the time of his death Mr. Imbrie owned about 1500 acres of land in and about Hillsboro. He also had large interests in sheep and horses in Eastern Washington.

He always took an active part in the work of our state fair and served on many important committees. He was an organizer of the Washington Agricultural Society, to which no one in this county ever contributed more than he did.

He contributed extensively to local charities and many persons will now miss his helping hand.

Mr. Imbrie is the last of three brothers who settled in this county; David dieing in 1881 and James in 1887. Besides being one of the original organizers of the Hillsboro Grange he was a member of local Masonic bodies.

Mr. Imbrie's children are: James H. Imbrie, T. R. Imbrie, Elizabeth Freener, Jane Benson, Frank Imbrie, M. Millais, and Ralph Imbrie, all of whom

live in Hillsboro except Mrs. Benson. He was a fine example of the old pioneer types who came to Washington County in early days and made good names and homes, for themselves.

James H. Imbrie, a world War I veteran, with his youngest son Gray (4th generation) live on the old Imbrie farm, north of Oren County which first came into the family in 1851. The house (picture elsewhere) replaced in 1870 the original old log cabin. Imbrie's grand parents were the first white settlers to settle on this farm, in which many Indian arrow-heads have been found from time to time. A round barn on the property is another oddity along with many hand-hewn timbers used as beam supports.

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BERTHA EDWARDS MCGEEHAN
Genealogist
325 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia

January 20, 1937

B. V. Imbrie, Esq.
1406 Law & Finance Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Imbrie:

I am enclosing the material relating to your family and the correspondence which you had left with me. I am sorry to say that I have been unable to find the place from which your Imbries came.

All church records of this City before 1800 and the Presbyterian records of Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware and Lehigh Counties which are at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania have been examined. We have none of the other counties. These are all manuscript records. The Scottish records were searched and some of the enclosed information may be new to you.

The abstracts of wills of Philadelphia County to 1725 and of New York to 1800 were searched for wills of Smart, Embrie and Livingston but none showed any relation to your family. Also the earliest city directory (1785) onward.

At the Presbyterian Society I went through their index and looked for the name Imbrie in all of the branches of the Church listed before 1800. All books, such as church records, diaries, account books, etc., belonging to these churches, prior to 1800 were examined. Some were indexed, some were not. Again I did not find your family.

In all, I spent ten hours on the search, which at \$1.50 an hour, amounts to \$15.00.

Very truly yours,

Bertha E. McGeehan

**BERTHA EDWARDS McGEEHAN
GENEALOGIST
325 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia**

February 2, 1937

Boyd V. Imbrie, Esq.
1406 Law & Finance Building
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Mr. Imbrie:

I thank you very much for your check of \$15.00 for work on the Imbrie family.

About a genealogist in New York. I do not know of anyone to recommend to you, but if you write to the Librarian of the N.Y. Historical Society there, 170 Central Park, W., he would tell you of a competent one. The "Handbook of American Genealogy" of 1936 gives a list of genealogists in all the States, and also abroad. Of course these people, being members of the American Institute of Genealogy, are listed, but some are better than others.

From "Earliest Churches of New York and Vicinity" by Gabriel P. Disosway, I have gathered this information. The Presbyterian Churches are, Old Wall Street Church, Wall Street near Broadway, and out of this grew in 1756 The First Associate Reformed Church on Cedar Street, now called the Scotch Presbyterian Church or Seceders. In 1768 the "Brick Meeting" or the Second Presbyterian Church was dedicated. In the Garden Street Dutch Church, the Presbyterians also worshipped. Our Historical Society has only Dutch Church records of New York, and I had examined them.

Perhaps if you write to the Presbyterian Historical Society (if there is one) in New York and ask where these records are, you could perhaps find if your people are recorded in any of their records.

I cannot say that James Imbrie may not have been married here, or that his children may not have been baptised here, but I have covered all the available records here. If I can give you any more information, please do not hesitate to call on me. I am sorry that I could not help you to solve your problem.

Very truly yours,

Bertha E. McGeehan

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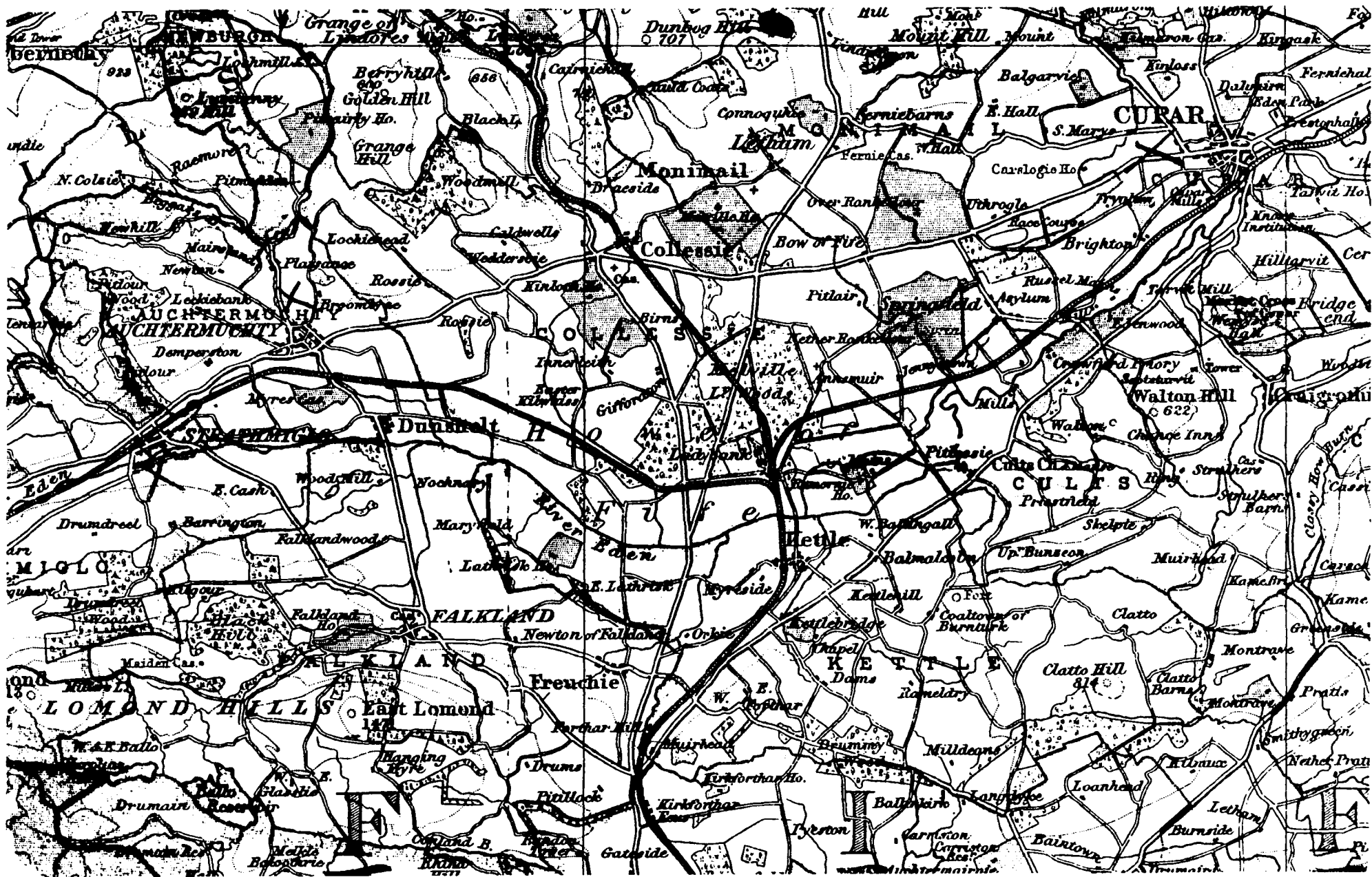
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Fudge	J 48	McQuaide	G 30,61,-65
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Fulton	J 8,50	Moore	H 1,11
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Gilleland	A 24	Nesbitt	J 20
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Gilmore	A 45,85,86	Partridge	A 37
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Other names than Imbrie

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Riddle	A 67	Thomas	K
Ripley	A 82	Thomson	G 22
Rohrer	J 27	Towne	A 75
Rye	A 88	Turley	J 7
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Sloan	H, H 2, 6, -9, 12-18	Young	E 7
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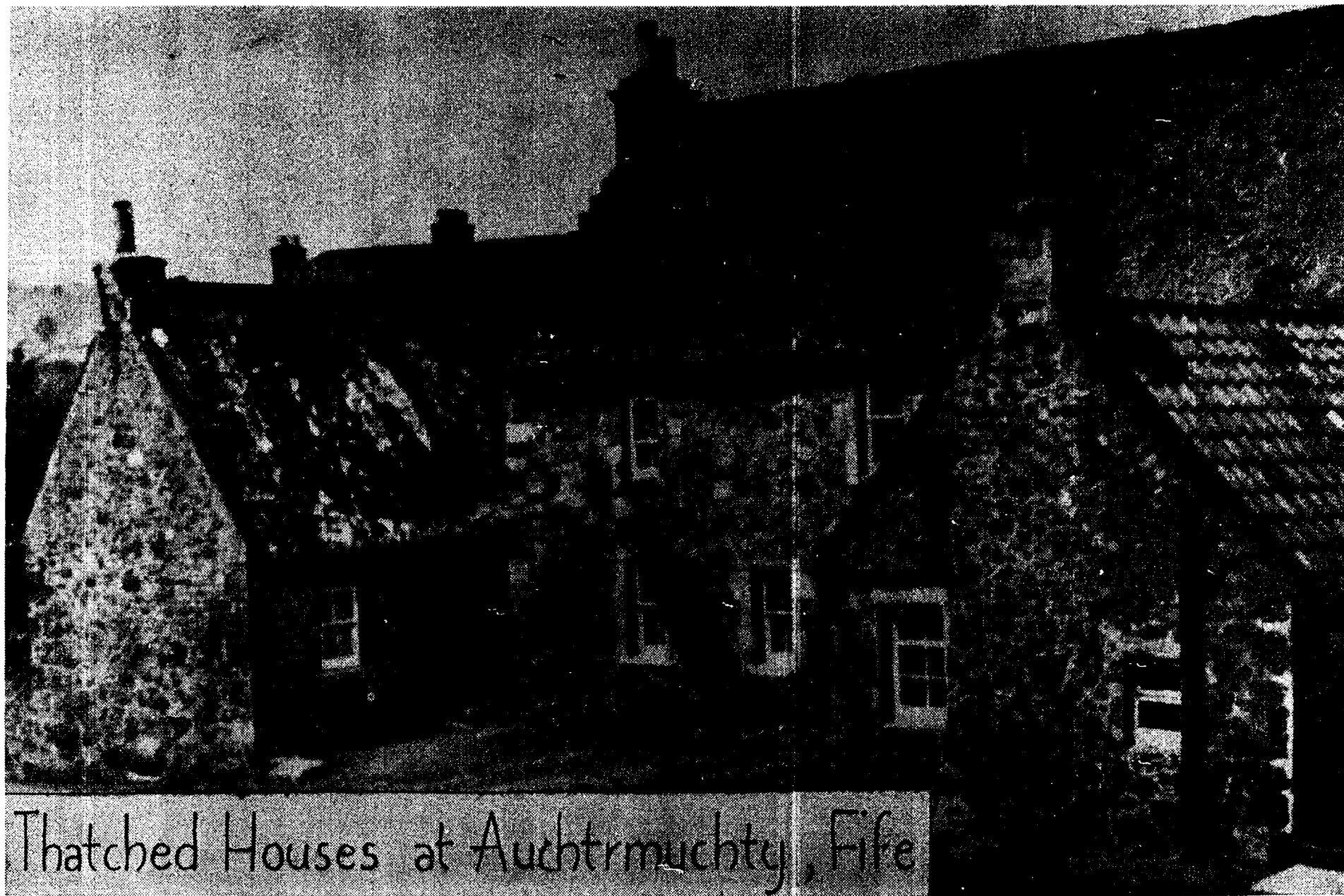


Cupar



**Firth of
Tay Bridge**





Thatched Houses at Auchtermuchty, Fife

REPORTS AND DATA
Re: Scottish Origin of the Imbries

MEMO. re: Scottish Parish Records
by A. M. Imbrie, Esq.

The writer located a family of Imbries in the parish of Collace, Perth County, Scotland. In the old grave-yard there, there is a very old tomb-stone with this inscription:

Here lies the bones and dust of Robert Imbrie, husband to
Jean Hackett in Kinrossie, who died December 12, 1761, being
of the age of 54 years.

Also rests here Jeanette, Margaret, James, John, Elizabeth
and Ann Imbries, their children.

From the session records there appears to have been elected on November 28, 1731, Robert Imbrie as an Elder and his name appears in these records up until 1761, the time of the death of the Robert Imbrie above mentioned. Subsequently in these Minutes under date of Jan. 29, 1776 another Robert Imbrie appears, probably the son of the above. This name last appears under date of Nov. 20, 1796.

Also in the same Register there appears this entry: "August 10, 1729, James Imbrie, younger, in Kinrossie, had a son baptised in the face of the congregation called Robert.

It will be observed that the familiar Christian names of James and Robert and John regularly appear.

The Edinburg, Scotland, Marriage Registers (1701-1800) published by Skinner & Company in 1908 and 1922 give a long list of Imbries, if further references be desired.

* * * * *

Data re Formation of Western Pa. Counties

Sep. 24, 1788	Allegheny	formed of a part of	Westmoreland & Washington Counties
Mar. 12, 1800	Beaver	do do	Ally. & Washington Counties
Mar. 12, 1800	Butler	do do	Allegheny County
Sep. 26, 1783	Fayette	do do	Westmoreland County
Mar. 28, 1781	Washington	do do	do
Feb. 26, 1773	Westmoreland	do do	Bedford County and in 1785 part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto

Re: Moon Twp., Beaver County

In 1802, when James Imbrie was still alive, Moon Township originally in Allegheny County, later had 2 parts both in Beaver County.

Second Moon Township became Greene Twp. He is listed as a resident therein in 1802. His property (in his will) is called "My plantation on Mill Creek" (formerly Raccoon Creek, Washington County). See D B 7, p 265.

325 Watson Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey
12 July 1940

Dear Mr. Imbrie:

I have gone over the material which you sent to me for examination, and herewith return it to you. Quite a number of Imbries, Imries, and Imrys have been gathered together but the difficulty is to see the connection between them all - if there be connection in every case. I think I said in a former letter that it is next to impossible to connect persons of families bearing the same name unless they were proprietors of land, when the public record of succession would point out the relationship. The next important source of evidence is charters, and of these unfortunately the Imbries appear to have none. All the entries on the accompanying sheets lack necessary links of evidence, hence as already mentioned, it is impossible to show in what relationship the many Imbries and Imries noted stood towards each other. - I have no doubt however but that the many families recorded were all or nearly all more or less connected with each other, - the fact that the greater number of them are gathered together in the adjoining counties of Perth, Fife and Kinross, may be taken as proof of this. The Glasgow and other Imbries I take it are merely offshoots from the Perthshire hive. I am also quite certain that Holytown was not the place of origin of the Imbries - it may have been the first place to which Imbries from Central Scotland migrated but it was not the place where they first appeared in Scotland. From the scantiness of positive information derived from the local records it would, I feel sure, be a waste of money to continue the search along the same lines, and I know of no other line that can be followed. I am still in a state of doubt about the John Imrie of Crubie who registered his arms in 1672. It seems surprising that no genealogical particulars were supplied by him at the time of registration. But previous to 1850 the Scottish Herald Office never made the smallest attempt to be sure of anything except its fees, and would record anything an applicant asked for, provided he paid for it. As one distinguished genealogist remarked some years ago "It may be questioned if any corporate body has ever equalled the old heralds in frank dishonesty." I showed you in my previous letter that Cruvie Tower was a possession of the Carnegies of Southesk in 1672. I fear therefore that until clear and definite information turns up - and this now seems most unlikely - your cousins and yourself will have to be content with knowing that the family originated most probably in Perthshire or in Fife, and that they were not members of the landed class.

Please excuse my delay in replying as I have been quite unwell for some days and much harassed in mind over the war news. I also thank you for the five dollars which you also sent.

Yours sincerely,
George F. Black

* * * * *

From E. N. Geijer, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms

College of Arms
Queen Victoria Street
E. C. 4
3rd August 1939

B. V. Imbrie, Esq.
1406 Law & Finance Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I have experienced difficulties with the searchers which I last employed in Scotland and I therefore decided to send up my own searcher from here to work not only on your case but on two or three other cases as well.

Apart from a few searches which I was able to carry out here the real task was not tackled until my searcher went to Scotland two weeks ago; I should add that I could not arrange for him to go earlier.

He expected to return after a week's work, but has found it necessary to stay on another week and he will not be back until after I leave here tomorrow.

All that he has written to me so far is as follows:- "The early registers have not been very good so far and in many cases there are not actual registers but only Sessions Records in which appear records of payments for marriage contracts and baptisms intermixed with other accounts. I am afraid that I have found nothing of great interest so far but I am trying to get sufficient to report." This does not sound very hopeful I fear.

My own preliminary researches showed that the name of Imbrie was fairly widespread throughout Fifeshire in addition to parts of Perthshire. As your ancestor James Imbrie is known to have been living at a certain date at Strathmiglo I instructed my searcher to concentrate on that locality. It may however become necessary to cast the net much wider and to search all districts where the name occurs until the required evidence is found. There is, however, always a possibility that the record of his birth or baptism might not be found owing to his having been born in a parish whose registers are defective (as a good many of the Scottish parish registers are).

I am returning from my holiday at the end of this month and will then be able to look through the results of the searches and will send my report on these.

Yours faithfully,

E. N. Geijer
Rouge Dragon & Hon. Librarian

* * * * *

11, Farquhar Road,
Wimbledon Park,
London, S.W.19.
England
17th January, 1939

B. V. Imbrie, Esq.
Counsellor-at-Law
1406 Law & Finance Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Imbrie,

Your letter of 23rd November, addressed to the late Treasurer of the Saint Andrews Society (London), has been forwarded to me for attention. I am a Vice President and Heraldic Writer of the Society and would be delighted to propose you as a member. We have several members in America; they feel satisfaction in the Scottish contact with a community of Scots in the Old Country. I enclose our syllabus. The subscriptions are very modest - three shillings annually, or £3 for Life Membership.

I have made extensive inquiries for you and feel confident that I have traced the original Imbrie of Crubie who was granted armorial bearings circa 1672. His name was John and his wife was Anna McGill, who died in 1688.

One's title to registered arms in Scotland must be proved in the Lyon Court; it is essential to obtemper the Act of 1672 cap. 47 and the Lyon Office Act, 1867. Should you succeed in establishing descent from the Crubie house, there would be no question about obtaining the re-grant. On the other hand, if you can find collateral descent, the Lyon King of Arms will matriculate the Arms of 1672 with such "congruent difference" as may be determined to indicate your consanguinity. Needless to say, the ownership of an early Scottish Coat of Arms is a great honor, but it is more commendable to have a recent grant than no title to arms assumed without authority, which are meaningless and worthless.

I inquired of the Society of Genealogists in London, but their indices for Scottish families are not ready for immediate reference. The Secretary informs me that a trained searcher can be engaged to examine their records at a charge of £1 a day.

Meanwhile inquiries which I had instituted in Edinburgh were proceeding steadily, and I am delighted to bring the findings to your notice, as I believe that they are the basis for your final search in the parish register of Forgan in the County of Fife, vindicating my impression that the "Kingdon" (as Fife likes to be called!) could yield the information required.

The Grant of Arms in 1672-7 was made to John Imbrie. My searches up till this time had been in the south of the county. Now, however, attention was directed to the ancient parishes of Saint Phillans and Logie on the Firth of Tay, the northern fringe of Fife. Two miles and a furlong north-northeast of Logie there is a ruined square tower called Cruivie. This tower is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile outside the present parish of Forgan, being in the parish of Logie. Now to link these topographical details to the discovery of the original Imbries in the Lyon Register, circa 1672. As mentioned above, the grantee was named John. In the Commissariat of St. Andrews is mentioned the will of Anna McGill, spouse to John Imbrie of Crovie, in the parish of St. Phillans; 30 May, 1688.

Also John Imrie of Cruvie was served heir to his father, William Imbrie of Cruvie: 25 February 1715. St. Phillans is the old name of Forgan parish,

Fife. There seems to be no doubt that Anna McGill was the wife of the grantee of the Scottish coat of arms granted some sixteen years before her death. These entries provide the origins which you seek. Through the Register General in Edinburgh you could, if desired, have a general search made in the registers of the parishes of Forgan and Logie, in Fife, to supplement any particulars you may have of the family prior to the removal to Maryhill, the entries concerning which will be found in the Barony parish in Glasgow. For the fuller details, then, the general searches of parish registers can be restricted to two or three. Actually I should expect Forgan registers to contain all the Fife records, but Logie might be consulted to complete. An assistant in Edinburgh would make extracts for you at regular fees for certified copies plus expenses.

I have not mentioned all my lines of inquiry, for some of them were unproductive. However, I trust that you will feel satisfaction in the final discovery.

Assuming the research entailed in the foregoing, I think ten dollars (10) would meet my outlays.

I shall be very glad to hear that you decide to join the St. Andrews Society (London) of which Miss Imrie Ferguson is a member, of course.

With compliments,

Yours very truly,
/s/ Ian R. H. Stewart
F.S.A.Scotland

* * * * *

**11, Farquhar Road, Wimbledon Park
London, S. W. 19
April 14, 1947**

B. V. Imbrie, Esq.
1406 Law & Finance Building
Pittsburgh, Pa., USA

Dear M. Imbrie:

On receiving your air-letter 12-4-1947 of 4th instant, I immediately set out to trace the addresses required by you. I found that Mrs. M. M. Imrie has lost her house in Kelvinside, Glasgow, by enemy action, and is now living in North London (near Hampstead Heath) at 9 St. Alban's Road, London, N. W. 5; telephone-Gulliver 2582. I spoke to Mrs. Imrie and she renewed her cordial invitation of 1939 which I at once transmitted to your Cousin in Edinburgh, together with some notes which he might follow in the National Library of Scotland or in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Three days only elapsed between the date of your letter and mine to him! The newly formed and most useful society is called The Scots Ancestry Research Society, 4A, North St. David Street, Edinburgh, and the fee for the registration is five shillings or one dollar. Had they been in existence in 1939, I should certainly have advised contact. I share your disappointment in the results of the searches by the two professionals, but frankly I can only suggest lines of inquiry, since all registers are in Scotland (as you know Scots legal institutions were preserved under the Union Act, 1707). If you care to let me know the Registers and other Records examined by the searchers, specially by Mr. Geijer, I might be able to suggest some others that may have been overlooked, but I would do so as a friendly gesture to your

Scottish kinship as I feel that London is not the place for your final search. Were the Sasine Registers tried? Here is another item: on 7th May, 1746, the Commissioners of Excise required Supervisors of Excise in Scotland to return Lists of 'Rebell' adherents of Prince Charles in the '45 Rising. In the list from the Aberdeen District is Alexander IMBRY, from Lochloun, Banchory, who "carried arms at Culloden" and who was described as "Lurking" (in the report). In the Montrose District List I find Walter Smart, a workman, from Keithock in the parish of Brechin. In the Banff District List, James and John Smart, Bridgend, Turriff, are twice mentioned as having supplied evidence. It is odd that the Imbry reference should come from the same coast as those of the Smarts, but your notes may show exactly where Euphemia Smart's father lived. The first Directory of Glasgow was published in 1783, unfortunately too late for your purposes, but there may have been other brothers who carried on the Glasgow merchant house? Then there are the Glasgow Incorporations (or trade guilds). If you knew the line of business, it might be possible for your Cousin to see at the National Library some old lists of the appropriate Incorporation. Was Robert Smart her father? If you think I could help in recapitulating the reports so far in your possession, I might be able to think of a new line of inquiry.

Did Mr. Geijer follow any port of embarkation by referring to the Sailing Lists? One would need to know quite a lot about the date and port of departure before this line could be followed. I am interested to find both Imbries and Smarts in the north-east counties. Might there be a chance that they did come from the same locality? I should certainly like to know briefly the extent of Mr. G.'s searches.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ian R.H. Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.

* * * * *

SCOTS ANCESTRY RESEARCH SOCIETY

4 North St. David Street
Edinburgh, 2, Scotland
29th April, 1949

B. V. Imbrie, Esq.
1208 Law & Finance Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Imbrie,

I have no objections to doing work on your behalf, but at present on the existing information it would be like taking money on false pretences. The great body of the work has been done already, many parish registers in Perthshire and Fife have been searched, so many indeed that I feel that the entries you require are just not there. This is not remarkable as there was no compulsion to record. It is, of course, unfortunate, but such misfortunes are every day occurrences with us. On the information given in your last letter I checked the Auchtermuchty register from 1735 to 1770, but found only the following: -

ROBERT IMBRIE in Auchtermuchty and ANN SMITH in Monimail were married on 1.3.1752 and had issue: - WILLIAM born 4.2.1753; JOHN, born 1.9.1754.

There was for instance no record of the birth of GEORGE in 1763. Where was the information derived?

There were several families of SMART in Strathmiglo, but no EUPHEMIA, though, I take it in any case you are not so interested in them. There are 900 parishes in Scotland and I should suppose that Imries occur at least occasionally in 400 of them. It is by no means a rare name.

During an unrelated search I chanced on the following entries which may relate to your family, but I have no means of verifying it nor of ascertaining the descendants of the 13 children. Nos. 10 to 13 appear to have been by a second wife HELEN ANDERSON. (Woodhaven is in the parish of Forgan, Fife, nearly opposite Dundee in Forfar.)

JOHN IMRIE, son to DAVID IMRIE of Woodhaven and "Wryter" in Cupar and Mrs. Anne Cavaille daughter of Capt. JOHN CAVAILLE, merchant in South Town, were married on 23.3.1711.

JOHN IMRIE later became Town Clerk of Cupar, and has numerous issue:-

1. David	born 18.1.1712
2. James	born 21.8.1713
3. Mary	born 13.9.1715
4. John	born 21.11.1716
5. Anna	born 18.4.1719
6. William	born 27.11.1720
7. Robert	born 30.9.1722
8. Elizabeth	born 6.10.1723
9. John	born 5.9.1724
10. Mary	born 18.6.1727
11. Janet	born 15.10.1729
12. George	born 4.11.1730
13. Alexander	born ? died 20.10.1731

Also a DAVID IMRIE was minister of St. Mungo, Dumfries about 1750 - he may have been the DAVID born in 1712.

You will note the appearance of all the customary Christian names of your family.

Yours faithfully,
/s/ Douglas Thomson
Director,
Douglas Thomson.

* * * * *

SCOTS ANCESTRY RESEARCH SOCIETY

4 North St. David Street
Edinburgh, 2, Scotland
10th June, 1949

B. V. Imbrie, Esq.,
304 Ross Street
Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

For your information, the Burgess Roll of Glasgow does not have any entry relating to JAMES IMBRIE c. 1780. I quote the following three entries from the Burgess Roll:

1. JAMES IMBRIE, flesher, son to Robert Imbrie, Burgess, as serving apprentice with William Watson flesher, 11.9.1622.
2. JOHN IMBRIE, Cordiner, and Burgess and Freeman, 22.8.1611.
3. _____ EMBRIE, Burgess, Gratis, servant to the Clerk of the Kitchen, 25.9.1706.

I want to help you, but the source of a family must almost be uncertain, because having found the first Imrie the natural enquiry is whence did he come.

There is no trace in the Edinburgh register of James Imbrie or Euphemia Smart, or of their son.

I think I have already answered your enquiry regarding George Imbrie - there is no trace in Old Parochial Register of Auchtermuchty of his birth c.1763.

I do not think your Scottish ancestry is in dispute, but our records are poor and have their limits. I shall put a possible case to you:- "I am searching for a Douglas Thomson in Scotland in 1700 with no knowledge of him at all". How can I possibly say if I were to find one in 1698 that he was in fact the ancestor?

Yours faithfully,
Douglas Thomson /s/
Director.

Memorandum

Scots Kith and Kin pub. Edinburgh 1951 at p. 18, lists: Imrie, Imery - S. Perthshire 15th Century; Fife County 16th Century.

* * * * *

	1) Fife County, Scotland
Additional Data	2) Auchtermuchty
	3) Strathmiglo

I. Fife County lies on the east side of Scotland in the middle of the lowland region. It is a peninsula enclosed by the firth of Tay (n); the German Ocean (e); the firth of Forth (s); and Perthshire, Kinross etc. (w). It contains about five hundred square miles. The Ochils and the Lomonds (hills) and the Eden, Leven and Orr (rivers) are all well-known. This county is remarkable for its number of royal burghs, its burghs-of-barony, its populous villages and its landed proprietors. In early times when it was called the "Kingdom of Fife", the Earls of Fife enjoyed the privileges of sanctuary to the clan Macduff, who lived at Falkland, where the Gowrie Conspiracy occurred in 1600.

II. Auchtermuchty Parish, containing the town of the same name, is located in the northwest part of Fife County. The river, Eden, separates it from the town of Strathmiglo. The only considerable mansion is Myres Castle. The parish is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife.

The town is about nine miles from Cupar, ten miles from Kinross, fifteen miles from Kircaldy and eighteen miles from St. Andrews. It was erected into a royal burgh by Charter of James V, dated May 25, 1517, subsequently confirmed in 1595. The name signifies "the uplands of the wild boar".

To quote from "The Story of the Lomondvale" written by Rev. W. Hogarth Turnbull, M.A., an English Episcopalian minister: "If Fife is the garden of Scotland surely the countryside in which the old burgh stands is itself the fairest corner of the garden. The vale of Lomond is one of the most beautiful straths in Scotland and Auchtermuchty is the fairest village of the plain, primitive and picturesque with its many scattered lanes of jumbled dignity. The bonnie Burnside overwhelms the memory in its efforts to recall the different types of dwelling place; certainly no street in Scotland can boast of such a variety of architectural skill, in fact there are few places that have more of the old world look about them; you meet houses now low roofed and humbly thatched, now lofty and pretentious, yet the blending of the whole is pleasing to the eye."

III. Strathmiglo Parish likewise contains the town of the same name, which is located two miles southwest of Auchtermuchty. Strathmiglo Castle is supposed to have been built in the times of James II, but was removed about 1740 as building material for a steeple in front of the Townhouse. Nearby are numerous cairns and tumuli, which together with much debris of ancient warfare, have led historians to believe that the locality was the place of the famous battle of Mons Grampus.

* * * * *

IMBRIE BIRTHS & MARRIAGES

PARISH REGISTER OF LOGIE (FIFE)

- 1660 MARCH 4. A testimonial produced for PETER IMBRIE and his wife and for his man THOMAS RAMSAY and his good daughter MARGARET SYME, from the Session of KILMANNIE, of date FEBRUARY 1660.
- 1667 MARCH 10. A testimonial given in by JOHNE IMRIE for himself and his wife, suscribed by MR. THOMAS KINNINMONTH, of date 1 NOVEMBER 1666.
- 1673 OCTOBER 20. The ministers and elders met and with them SIR JAMES RAMSAY of LOGIE, WILLIAM IMBRIE of CROOVIE WESTER and his son JOHN IMBRIE, anent reserving a seat in the church for the EARL of SOUTHESK, for the lands of CROOVIE EASTER.
- 1674 MARCH 17. A bairn baptized to JOHN IMBRIE of WESTER CROOVIE called JAMES.
- 1675 APRIL 26. A bairn baptized to JOHN IMBRIE of WESTER CROOVIE called DAVID.
- 1676 DECEMBER 2. JOHN IMBRIE, had a son baptized called ARTHUR.
- 1678 FEBRUARY 23. DAVID IMBRIE and AGNES LIES, both in this parish proclaimed, and were married 7th, APRIL.
- 1678 JUNE 26. JOHN IMBRIE of CROOVIE, had a son baptized called JOHN.
- 1679 FEBRUARY 19. A bairn baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in KEDLOCK called ANNA.

- 1680 FEBRUARY 20. DAVID IMBRIE in KEDDLOCK, had a bairne baptized called DAVID.
- 1681 JULY 29. JOHN IMBRIE of CROOVIE WESTER, had a child baptized called ANNA.
- 1683 MARCH 9. A bairn baptized to JOHN IMBRIE of CROOVIE WESTER, called MITCHELL.
- 1685 FEBRUARY 20. A child baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in KEDDLOCKE, called JOHN
- 1686 FEBRUARY 23. A child baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in CROOVIE WESTER, called ELIZABETH.
- 1691 JULY 10. A child baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in this parish called JAMES.
- 1692 AUGUST 18. A child baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in this parish, called MARY.
- 1694 JUNE 27. A child baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in this parish, called JAMES. Witnesses, DAVID LIES and JAMES DOTT.
- 1695 AUGUST 9. A child baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in CROOVIE EASTER, called GEORGE. Witnesses, DAVID LIES, elder and younger.
- 1697 NOVEMBER 28. Two children baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in CROOVIE WESTER, called PETER and JOHN. Witnesses, MR. JAMES IMBRIE and DAVID LIES.
- 1699 JUNE 19. A child baptized to DAVID IMBRIE in CATHLOCK, called ISOBEL. Witnesses, JOHN LOWRIE and DAVID HALKERSTON.
- 1700 SEPTEMBER 14. JOHN BIRRELL in the parish of MONIMAIL and AGNES IMBRIE, contracted. DAVID IMBRIE became cautioner.
- 1708 MARCH 28. MR. JAMES IMBRIE of FLASS, in this parish and MRS. KATHRINE HALKERSTON in the parish of KILMANIE, proclaimed.
- 1753 NOVEMBER 11. WILLIAM IMRIE in LOGIEHILL had a child baptized called JAMES.

SEARCHED BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES 1660-1780 INCLUSIVE

It would appear from these records that John Imbrie who registered the arms of the family was John, the son of William mentioned in 1673, and the John also mentioned in 1667 with a wife, and the father of the children later baptized.

per John MacLeod

Professional Searcher
Edinburgh, Scotland

* * * * *

SCOTTISH PARISH RECORDS
from J. MacLeod (Researcher).

Auchtermuchty:

Marriages:

1656 July 24,	Contracted John Imbrie in parish of Abirnethie with Isabel Arthur in this.
1729 Nov. 14,	Walter Adam in Parish Strathmiglo and Kathrine Imbrie in this.
1740 Jan. 25,	James Imrie in Parish Abernethie and Ann McGee in this.
1744 Aug. 10,	John Imrie in Parish Colessie and Isabel Cutler in this.
1752 Mar. 10,	Robert Imbrie in this Parish and Ann Smith in Parish of Monymail.
1782 May 6,	David Imbrie in this Parish and Jean Kelty in Parish of Strathmiglo.

Baptism:

1753 Feb. 4,	William, son of Robert Imbrie.
1754 Sep. 1,	John, son of Robert Imbrie.
1784 May 26,	Robert, son to David Imbrie and Jean Kelty.
1786 May 7,	James, son to David Imbrie and Jean Kelty.

Note: Some of these names are also mentioned in Strathmiglo Parish registers.

Strathmiglo:

Kirk Sessions Records, Vol. 2.
1714, Mar. 4 to Jean Imbrie £ 1.
1722, Mar. 12, to Jean Imbrie £ 1-4-0.
Collections: Amounts received from April 23, 1720 for the poor from contracts of marriage Archibald Imbrie and Christian Goodale, 12/
Disbursements: 1734, Mar. 31 to David Imbrie
Presbyterian Bursar for year 1734, £ 3.
Kirk Session Records, Vol. 3.
Collections: 1782, May 25, Contract money from David Imbrie and Jean Keltie.

Baptisms:

1756 Apr. 9,	Robert Imbrie- Henry.
1784 Jan. 3,	James Imbrie- John.
1726 Dec. 22,	Henry Smart- Michael.
1745 Nov. 20,	Robert Smart- David.
1745 Dec. 15,	John Smart- Elizabeth.
1747 May 3,	William Smart in Calnessie-Elizabeth.
1750 Jan. 14,	Robert Smart had a daughter called Anna.
1772 Mar. 22,	Robert Smart- Robert.

Marriages:

N.	1722 Jan. 13,	Henry Smart in this Parish and Jean Henderson in Parish of Orwell.
O	1733 Jan. 17,	David Smart, cooper, in this Parish and Euphemia Law, daughter William Law in Parish of Orwell.
T	1744 Nov. 10,	Robert Smart, weaver, and Margaret Williamson.
	1746 Jan. 25,	George Smart, weaver and Helen Crie.
E	1753 June 22,	John Lumsden and Christian Smart.

From Parish Register- Strathmiglo (Fife County)

Abstract of Testament and Inventory---Janet Smart, late indweller in Strathmiglo; died 1777, made and given by Christian Smart, spouse of John Lumsden Sum of £ 1-10-0 owing to deceased by bill by George Ralph, Jr., smith in Strathmiglo dated 8 Nov. 1774 for money by bill drawn by deceased, Janet Smart upon John Ireland, portioner of Nether Urquhart dated June 30, 1775-£ 14-10-0 in bill upon William Ramsey, portioner of Strathmiglo due 1776."

On reverse side:

'Test. dat. of late Janet Smart
Dunkeld 28 Aug. 1777
Confirmed Comm. 13th Sept.'

Memorandum:

As confirmed Test. to be expedited before the Commissioner of Dunkeld in favor of Christian Smart, spouse to John Lumsden, indweller in Strathmiglo as Executor dative and nearest relative to the deceased Janet Smart, her aunt, sister german of the deceased David Smart, cooper there and of the deceased, Henry Smart.

NOTE: The last article of £ 14-10-0 is a very uncertain claim The original debtor is bankrupt (Ramsey) and the deceased, David Smart, the executor brother, who had an equal interest in the aunt's executory with her, uplifted this money from Ramsey without making a title by confirmation, is represented by an only daughter, married and residing in the Province of New York in America, with her husband, a chapman, who ran off and left this country for debt.

Bond of Cautionary:

I, George Hoy, weaver in Strathmiglo, do hereby bind myself and my heirs as surety enacted in the Commissary Courtbooks of Dunkeld for Christian Smart, spouse of John Lumsden, indweller in Strathmiglo and her husband for his interest.

The sworn goods and money which owed to and belonged to Janet Smart, aunt to the said Christian Smart and given up in inventory for ordinary confirmation before the said Commissary at the instance of the said Christian Smart as nearest of kin to her said deceased aunt, and the said John Lumsden, her husband, shall be free to hold our said Cautioner harmless.

Arch. Matthie

x George Hoy

Alex. Prat - witnesses

Mr. T. Bisset, Commissioner of Dunkeld, by these presents do warn and charge Exec. Test., Bairne, relict and others, the nearest of kin to the deceased Janet Smart of Strathmiglo for nine days to answer at the instance of Christian Smart, spouse of John Lumsden and him for his interest, lawful daughter of the deceased, Henry Smart, weaver in Strathmiglo, nearest in kin to said defunct, Janet Smart. At Dunkeld - 12 August 1777 from Comm. Dunkeld 28 Aug. 1777.

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Auchtermuchty Parish

Auchtermuchty is one of the Fifeshire parishes forming the boundary between Fife County and Perthshire County. It is bounded on the East by Collessie; the South by a narrow strip of Strathmiglo parish; on the West by Strathmiglo, and Abernethy, and on the North by Perthshire. It measures

nearly 5 miles from Northwest to Southeast. Greatest breadth from East to West being a little over 2½ miles; its area is only 3530 Acres. In 1801, the population was only 2060 persons.

Auchtermuchty was one of the earliest places where the principles of the Secession were fought for.

Strathmiglo Parish

Strathmiglo Parish is bounded on: the Northeast by Auchtermuchty; the North by Abernethy; the Northwest by Arngask; the Southwest by Orwell & Portmoak; the Southeast by Falkland. The parish measures about 5 3/4 miles from east to west, and its greatest breadth from North to South does not exceed three miles, the area containing only 9024 acres. As in most of the villages of Fife, the Chief industries were hand-loom weaving and agriculture. In 1801, the population was only 1629 persons.

Vol. 1 Fife- Pictorial & Historical
by A. H. Millar pub. Edinburgh 1895

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THE WYF OF AWCHTIRMWCHTY (AUCHTERMUCNTY)

In Awchtirmwchty thair dwelt ane man, Ane husband, as I hard it tawld, Quha weill cowld tippill owt a can, And nathir luvit hungir nor cawld. Quhill anis it fell vpoun a day, He zokkit his plwch vpoun the plane; Gif it be trew, as I hard say, The day was fowll for wind and rane.	5	Sayis Jok, "Will thow be maister of wark, And thow sall had, and I sall kall; Ise promiss the ane gud new sark, Athir of round claith or of small. Scho lowsit oxin aucht or nyne, And hynt ane gad-staff in hir hand; And the gudman raiss eftir syne, And saw the wyf had done command.	45 50
He lowsit the pluche at the landis end, And draif his oxin hame at evin; Quhen he come in he lukit bend, And saw the wyf baith dry and clene, And sittand at ane fyre, beikand bawld, With ane fat sowp, as I hard say; The man being verry weit and cawld, Betwene thay twa it was na play.	10 15	And cawd the gaislingis fwrth to feid, Thair was bot sevensum of thame all; And by thair cumis the gredy gled, And likkit vp five, left him bot twa: Than owt he ran in all his mane, How sone he hard the gaislingis cry; Bot than or he come in agane, The calvis brak lowss and sowkit the ky.	55
Quoth he, "Quhair is my horssis corne? My ox hes naithir hay nor stray; Dame, ze mon to the pluch to morne, I salbe hussy, gif I may." "Husband," quoth scho, "content am I To tak the pluche my day abowt, Sa ze will rowll baith kavis and ky, And all the houss baith in and owt.	20 25	The calvis and ky being met in the lone, The man ran with ane rung to red; Than by thair cumis ane ill-willy cow, And brodit his buttok quhill that it bled. Than hame he ran to an rok of tow, And he satt down to say the spynning; I trow he lowtit our neir the low, Quoth he, this wark hes ill begyning.	60 65
Bot sen that ze will husyskep ken, First ze sall sift, and syne sall kned; And ay as ze gang but and ben, Luk that the bairnis dryt not the bed. Zeis lay ane soft wisp to the kill, We haif ane deir ferme on our heid; And ay as ze gang furth and in, Keip weill the gaislingis fra the gled."	30	Than to the kyrn that he did stoure, And jwmlit at it quhill he swatt: Quhen he had jwmlit a full lang houre, The sorow crap of butter he gatt. Albeit na butter he cowld gett, Zit he wes cummerit with the kyrne, And syne he het the milk our hett, And sorrow a spark of it wald zyrne.	70 75
The wyf was vp richt late at evin, I pray God gif hir evill to fair, Scho kyrnd the kyrne, and skwmd it clene, And left the gudeman bot the bledoch bair; Than in the mornying vp scho gatt, And on hir hairt laid hir disjwne, Scho put als mekle in hir lap, As micht haif serd them baith at nwne.	35 40	Than ben thair come ane gredy sow, I trow he cund hir littil thank; And in scho schot hir mekle mow, And ay scho winkit and scho drank. He cleikit vp ane crukit club, And thochit to hitt the sow ane rowt, The twa gaislingis the gled had left, That straik dang baith thair harnis out.	80

He gat his foot vpon the spyre, To haue gotten the flesch doune to the pat, He fell backward into the fyre, And brack his head on the keming stock: Zit he gat the mekle pat vpon the fyre, And gat twa cannes and ran to the spout, Er he came it, quhat thought ze of that? The fyre brunt aw the pat arss out.	85	Than vp he gat on ane know heid, On hir to cry, on hir to schowt, Scho hard him, and scho hard him not, Bot stowtly steird the stottis abowt. Scho draif the day vnto the nicht, Scho lowisit the plwch and syne come home; Scho fand all wrang that sowld bene richt, I trow the man thocht richt grit schame.	110
Than he beur kendling to the kill, Bot scho start all vp in ane low, Quhat evir he hard, quhat evir he saw, That day he had na will to mow. Than he zeid to tak vp the bairnis, Thocht to haif fund thame fair and clene; The first that he gat in his armis Was all bedirtin to the ene.	95	Quoth he, "My office I forsaik, For all the dayis of my lyf, For I wa'd put ane howss to wraik, Had I bene twenty-dayis gudwyf." Quoth scho, "Weill mot ze bruke zour place, For trewlie I will nevir excep it; Quoth he, "Feind fall the lyaris face, Bot zit ze may be blyth to get it."	115 120
The first that he gat in his armis, It was all dirt vp to the eine; "The Diuill cut of thair handis," quoth he, "That fild zow all sa fow this strene." He trailit the fowll scheitis down the gait, Thocht to haif wescht thame on ane stane; The burne wes rissin grit of spait, Away fra him the scheitis hes tane.	100 105	Than vp scho gat ane mekle rung, And the gudman maid to the doir; Quoth he, "Deme, I sall hald my tung, For and we fecht I'll get the woir." Quoth he, "Quhen I forsuk my plwche, I trow I bot forsuk my seill, And I will to my plwch agane, Ffor I and this howss will nevir do weill."	125 130

Translations (in order of their appearance)

Par. 1, Lines 1 – 8

quha/who; quihill/until; anis/once; zokit/yoked; ploch/plough.

Par. 2, Lines 9 – 17

lowsit/un-yoked; draif/drove; quehen/when; lukit/looked; bend/up; sittand/seated; beik/snug; bawld/cosy; fat/generous; sowp/drink.

Par. 3, Lines 18 – 25

quahair/where; ze mon/you shall go; salbe/change places; rowl/take care of; kavis/calves; ky/cows.

Par. 4, Lines 26 – 33

bot sen, etc./but since you will learn house-wifery; sift/sift; syne/then; kned/knead; but and ben/in and out; dryt/wet; zeis/be sure to; ferme/farm-rent; wisp/bunch of* twigs; kill/fire-place; deer/difficult; gaisling/gosling; gled/hawk.

Par. 5, Lines 35 – 42

evill/strength (will); fair/get by; scho/she; kyrnd/churn; skwmd/scraped; gudeman/master of the house; bot/but; bledoch/butter-milk; fair/plain; disjwne/breakfast; als mekle/as much; serd/served; mwne/noon.

Par. 6, Lines 43 – 50

Jok/hired-man; had (kall)/calls to plough horses; sark/shirt or night-shirt; lowsit/harnessed; kynt/picked-up; gad/goad; raiss after syne/rose after a while; done/executed.

Par. 7, Lines 51 – 59

cumis/comes; likkit/carried away; mane/anger; calfis/calves; ky/cows; lowss/loose; sowkit/suck.

Par. 8, Lines 60 – 67

lone/stable; rung/cudgel; red/separate; brodit/prodded; quihill/until; rok/reel; tow/flax; say/begin; trow/think; lowtit/leaned or stooped; our/too; low/fire; *And the flax was burned up* etc. kyrn/churn; stoure/stir; jwmlet/worked; quhill/until.

Par. 9, Lines 68 – 75

crap/scrap; albeit/although; zit/yet; cummerit/encumbered; our/over; hit/let; hett/heated; spark/speck; sorrow/*devil a*; zyrne/cyrdle;

Par. 10, Lines 76 – 83

ben/in; cud thanks/give thanks; mekle mow/large mouth; cleikit/picked; rowt/blow; straik/stroke; dang/dashed; harnis/brains.

Par. 11, Lines 84 - 90

spyre/wall between wall and door with a seat in it; flesh/meat; pat/pot; keming-stock/stock where combs are placed in wool-dressing; zit/yet; mekle/great; spout/spring; arss/bottom.

Par. 12, Lines 91 - 98

kill/fire-place; beur/carried; low/flame; mow/pile up hay; zeid/tried; bairnis/children; be dirtin/soiled; ene/eyes.

Par. 13, Lines 99 - 106

Duill/Devil; fild/soiled; zow/a clutter of objects; fow/foul; strene/evening; traillit/dragged; scheitus/sheets; gait/way or road; wescht/washed; stane/stone; burne/stream; grit/over-flowing; spait/flood; hes/has; tane/taken.

Par. 14, Lines 107 - 114

know/knoll; heed/hill; steird/drove; on/to; stottis/oxen; lowisit/unhitched; scrowld/should; gret/ready to weep.

Par. 15, Lines 115 - 122

howss/house; wraik/rubbish; wald/would; mot/might; bruke/know; excep/accept; feind/devil; fall/take; lyaris/ ? ; face/ ? ; zit/yet; ze/you; blyth/glad.

Par. 16, Lines 123 - 130

mekle/large; ring/cudgel; fecht/fight; woir/worse; aud/if; seill/self.

THE END

NOTES: The moral of this poem is; let not envy suggest nor should you imagine things which have no existence. This old ballad was a great favorite with the older vanished generations of Scots. Very few song collections have included this poem and it was written circa 1520 by an unknown person.

BVI

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"SCOTTY"

Yes! ca* me "Scotty" if ye will,
For sic* a name can mean nae ill,
O* a* nick-names just tak* yer fill, -
I'm quite content wi* "Scotty!"

To be a Scot is nae disgrace,
Maist folk can trust a guid Scotch face,
He*s never lang oot o* a place, -
The honest, faithful "Scotty!"

A Scotchman has the knack to plod,
Through thick an* thin he'll bear his load,
His trust is aye in richt an* God, -
The perseverin* "Scotty!"

He*s *tentive baith to kirk an* mart,
To friends he*s true an* hard to part,
In life's great race he needs nae start, -
"I'll win or dee," says "Scotty!"

An* if he meets wi* ane or twa
O Scotlan*s sons when far awa* -
They'll *gree like brithers ane and a*, -
A "clannish" man is "Scotty!"

Though aft he travels far frae hame,
He*s aye a Scotchman a* the same,
An* prood to crack o* Scotlan*s fame, -
A loyal son is "Scotty!"

Should Scotlan* ever need his help,
He'll gie her enemies a skelp,
An* make them howl like ony whelp,
And gie respect to "Scotty!"

Then ca* me "Scotty" if ye will,
Nick-name like that can mean nae ill
I'll shake yer han* wi* richt guid will,
Whan ere ye ca* me "Scotty!"

John Imbrie(Toronto, Ont., Canada) 1891

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Several sources have produced the following observations about genealogy and family-tree matters:

'No greater calamity can happen to a people than to break utterly with its past' (Gladstone). 'The dry branches of genealogical trees have many pleasant and curious fruits for those who know how to search for them' (Beecher).

'A people which take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote ancestors' (Lord Macaulay). 'If you do not know their names, the knowledge of them passes away' (Unknown). 'There is no antidote against the opium of time which temporarily influences all things. Our fathers find their graves in our short memories and sadly tell us how we may be buried in our survivors' memories. Gravestones tell the truth for scarcely forty years. Generations pass while some trees stand and old families last not three oak trees' (Unknown). 'To forget our ancestors is to be a brook without a source; a tree without a root' (Unknown). And finally - from Chapter 44 verses 9-13 of Ecclesiasticus (Bible): 'And some there be who have no memorial; who are perished as though they had never been. But these were merciful men, whose righteousness hath not been forgotten. And with their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance, and their children are within the covenant. Their seed standeth fast and their children also, for their sakes. Their seed shall remain forever and their glory shall not be blotted out'.

* * * * *

If we, as pioneer descendants, gain a truer conception of pioneer character, if we feel a deeper gratitude to the founding fathers and mothers, if we come to have a better realization of our rich inheritance, and if as a result, we realize more fully our obligation both to perfect and to transmit the blessings of health, character and worth which we have received from such founders, then the mission of this work will have been accomplished.

Peter Force (Ed.) Amer. Archives, Wash. 1837-53

Contemporaries appreciate the man rather than the merit; but posterity will regard the merit rather than the man. (Colton)

We would never have amounted to much without our forefathers and if we have gone ahead of them in some points, it is because they gave us such a good start. (Rev. J. H. Snowden)

No people so few in number have scored so deep a mark in the world's history as the Scots have done. No people have a greater right to be proud of their blood. (Froude).

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SCOTTISH VERSION OF THE 23rd PSALM
(from 1650 Edition of the Scottish Psalter)

'The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want,
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green: He leadeth me
The quiet waters by.
My soul he doth restore again;
And me to walk doth make
Within the paths of righteousness,
Ev'n for his own name's sake.
Yea, tho' I walk in death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear none ill;
For Thou art with me; and Thy rod
And staff me comfort still.
My table Thou hast furnished
In presence of my foes;
My head Thou dost with oil annoint,
And my cup overflows.
Goodness and mercy all my life
Shall surely follow me;
And in God's house forevermore
My dwelling place shall be'.

A SCOTTISH FINALE

"Giff thou desire thy house lang stand,
And thy successors bruik (enjoy) thy land,
Above all things, live God in fear,
Intromit (interfere) nought with wrongous gear. (wealth)
Nor conquest (acquire) nothing wrongously,
With thy neighbor keep charity.
See that thou pass not thy estate,
Obey duly thy magistrate;
Oppress not but support the puir (poor),
To help the common weill, take care.
Use no deceit, - Meddle not with treason,
And to all men do right and reason;
Both unto word and deed, be true;
All kinds of wickedness eschew.
Slay no man, nor thereunto consent,
Be nought cruel, but patient.
Ally ay (always) in some guid place
With noble, honest, godly grace.
Be humble, haunt guid companie, -
And all the vicious vices flee,
Help thou thy friend, and do no wrang -
And God shall cause thy house stand lang."

(From Barclay of Mather's Advice to his son. Written circa 1500.)

F O R M E M O R A N D A

F O R M E M O R A N D A