

Two Colonial Families

THE LANSDALES OF MARYLAND

THE LUCES OF NEW ENGLAND

COMPILED FROM CONTEMPORARY
RECORDS AND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

BY

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D E D I C A T I O N

To my brother, William Moylan Lansdale,
whose unfailing interest and generous
co-operation were the source and inspi-
ration of this volume.

M. H. L.

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PART I

LANSDALE NARRATIVE

PART I

LANSDALE NARRATIVE

On the third of June, 1719, a little group of persons presented themselves at the font of All Hallows Church, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. They were Isaac Lansdale, and his wife, Margaret, bringing their, presumably, first-born child to be baptized by the Reverend Joseph Colbater, the Rector,* and given the name of Isaac.

It has been supposed by genealogists and others that Margaret's maiden name was Lancaster (*see Appendix 1*), but of this, up to the present time of writing (1938), we have no proof, although many circumstances point to its having been Lancaster and it is certain that some sort of relationship existed between the families.

Other children of Isaac and Margaret Lansdale were John, baptized also at All Hallows, November 22, 1721, and Richard, baptized May 14, 1724; Thomas Lancaster, the fourth son, was baptized August 14, 1727, at Saint Barnabas Church, Queen Anne Parish, Prince George County, Maryland.†

The records of St. Barnabas Church also give the marriage in November, 1734, of Elizabeth Lansdale to Major Henry Hall, son of the Rev. Henry Hall of Horsham, Sussex County, England.

Isaac Lansdale was the son of John Lansdale of Salford, Lancashire, and Elizabeth Hilton. John Lansdale,

*It is stated in "Old Brick Churches of Maryland," (Helen West Ridgely), that in 1729 the Rev. Joseph Colbater, Rector of All Hallows, was summoned to England, by the Bishop of London, for consecration, but that he was prevented from going by the civil authorities. All Hallows, one of the original parishes, was built in 1692-93 and was called South River or All Hallows.

† St. Barnabas was the parish church of Queen Anne Parish; it was built in 1704, and replaced in 1772 by the present building. Tobacco, and a tax on bachelors above the age of twenty-five years, aided in the upkeep of the church before the Revolution.

in his will, dated December 12, 1735, and proved the following May at Chester, left a sum of money to Isaac's children, "if they come over into England and demand the same and produce and show a just and true certificate of their father's and mother's marriage." The foregoing stipulation indicates that Isaac and Margaret were not married in England and yet there is no record of their marriage having taken place in Maryland; the implication is that they did not come directly to Maryland from England, but were married somewhere else. This is the puzzling circumstance, which, up to the present time has not been solved. Did they go first to some one of the other British colonies, or to some other part of the colonies in America? A record of their marriage would settle this and also the question of Margaret's maiden name. It may be that they had been married several years before coming to Maryland and that the Elizabeth Lansdale, whose marriage to Major Henry Hall as noted above, was their daughter, their first-born.

John Lansdale left lands and money to his various children and grandchildren, and named his wife and his daughter Elizabeth, executrices. The will was proved in the Consistory Court of Chester, on the 26th of May, 1736, by Elizabeth Lansdale "spinster;" she was, therefore, not the Elizabeth Lansdale whose marriage in 1735 is noted above.

In the will of Elizabeth Hilton Lansdale of Salford, in the county of Lancashire, widow (dated January 11, 1695-96), she disposes of dwelling houses and lands with the appurtenances which she had inherited from her maternal grandfather, Edward Gathorne, "for the remainder of a tenancy of two thousand years and which he lately caused to be built upon a parcel of land called Cockpit Hill, on the backside of the Bullhead Taverne, in Manchester." After enumerating various legacies to a brother and one of her daughters (Sarah Valentine), she wills, "a moiety of all the said lands and houses, except what is settled upon my daughter Sarah . . . " and the other moiety to Elizabeth's children. She also left Elizabeth

seventy pounds, and if she and her husband "be not contented," the legacy was to be void and everything was to go to her daughter Sarah and her children. After disposing of some silver, she bequeaths "ten pounds to Isaac Lansdale, my grandson." The witnesses were Millesent Franceslin, John Chapman, Joseph Hoult. The will was proved in the Consistory Court of Chester, November 16, 1700, by Sarah Valentine, Executrix. Copies of the wills summarized above are with the Lansdale family papers.

The Lansdales were members of the Church of England; the name of Isaac Lansdale (evidently Isaac first and second) appears frequently in the register of St. Anne's Parish between 1728 and 1770 as having been present at meetings of the vestry.

Isaac and his descendants were planters; a bill of lading dated the 22nd of October, 1726, shows Isaac Lansdale (1) as shipping a cargo of tobacco to London on the ship *Coeur Fidelle*.

Of this Isaac the first we have only the sparsest details. He died in November, 1733, probably at Queen Anne Town, Prince George County, where he had his plantation.

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF ISAAC LANSDALE

A true and perfect Inventory of all the Goods and Chattels of Isaac Lansdale, late of Prince George County, Gent. Deceased, taken and appraised upon oath by us Thomas Harwood and John Lamar appraisers thereunto authorized and appointed, so far forth as came to our sight and knowledge this twentieth day of Nov. 1733.

Imp. The Deceased's wearing apparel:

5 stockings 11/6	4..16..6
5 shirts 5 stocks 3 night caps	1..9
old boots and spurs-old shoes 2 old bags	
6 silver spoons, 1 doz. teaspoons, tongs & str.	
1 silver mug, one watch old books	
1 negro man & woman £45, two very old negro men £20	
1 white servant man, 18 months to serve £2, 10	
Desk, 18 coarse napkins, 2 pillow coats, 3 huck table cloths,	
10 coarse table cloths, 16 towels, 1 pr. new sheets, seven ditto	
2 beds & furniture, 1 bed & blankets, Quilt,	
4 children beds, etc.	

1 chest of drawers, 2 sconces, 18 old leather chairs, 6 cane chairs

1 table, 1 tea table, 2 looking glasses, etc., etc., etc.

Wm. Chapman

creditors

Thos. Harwood

Richd. Hill

John Lamar

Margaret Lansdale

Relations

Elizabeth Lansdale

Elizabeth Lansdale was probably the sister of the deceased. In the following year, November 12, 1734, she was married to Henry Hall (known as Major Hall) by Jacob Henderson, in Queen Anne Parish, Prince George County. The father of Major Hall, Rev. Henry Hall, came to Maryland from Horsham, Sussex Co., England (b. 1676, d. 1722) married in 1701, Mary DuVal, daughter of Mareen DuVal, a Huguenot settler. The Rev. Henry Hall was the first rector (1698-1722) of St. James Parish, Annapolis. Major Henry Hall and Elizabeth Lansdale had eight children, three of whom intermarried with the Harwoods. Isaac, their second son was the ancestor of the Halls of West River.

When we come to the second Isaac, we are on firmer ground. He was, as we have seen, baptized in June, 1719, and he died in November, 1777. His wife was Eleanor Crabb (*see Appendix 2*), a daughter of Ralph Crabb and Priscilla Sprigg (*see Appendix 3*). He was, like his father, a planter, and he appears to have prospered. One of his properties was Essington; it consisted of 203 acres. He lived at Queen Anne but removed from there to Enfield Chase, bought from Thomas Sprigg, who in turn had bought it from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and there he died.

Isaac Lansdale, 2nd, was named by Thomas Lancaster as his "whole and sole" executor, and was bequeathed, "my plantation I now live on, at Queen Anne Town, my clock and *silver tankard*, one silver pint mug, six table spoons, six teaspoons, tongs and strainer, and five hundred pounds sterling," and thirteen Negroes.

Among the bills settled by Isaac Lansdale's executors was one, "For seating a pair of breeches," while another

from the tavern keeper of the neighboring post-town was for "punches and toddies." Among the family papers we have two copies of his will, two copies of the inventory, and three accounts of his executors, also a paper showing the equalization of shares in distribution of personal property. The executors also paid a bill for medicines and professional services by Dr. John Sprigg; it was certified to by "Osb" [Osborne] Sprigg. Among other papers of Isaac Lansdale, 2nd, is a draft and protest (paid) to one Lowndes. In the notary's account of manner of protest occurs the ejaculation, "In praemissorum fidem."

Isaac Lansdale, 2nd, was a member of the Church of England and a vestryman of Queen Anne Parish. His name appears as being present at vestry meetings 16 April 1759; 12 April 1762; 31 March 1765; 17 July 1770.

The Church of England was established in Maryland in 1692. There were six vestrymen in a parish, two to be dropped every year. In 1730 it was enacted that the two eldest were to be dropped.

Isaac was survived by his wife and eleven children; seven sons, Thomas Lancaster, John, Richard, Isaac, William, Dennis and Jeremiah, and four daughters, Margaret, who married Thomas Boyd, Priscilla, Elizabeth and Henrietta Maria, all three of whom died unmarried. Henrietta Maria died in 1797 and left her entire estate to her sister Margaret Boyd. From copies of their wills in our possession it appears that Richard, Dennis and Jeremiah died unmarried. Thomas, the oldest son, of whom more presently, married Cornelia Van Horne. William married Mary Reeder of St. Mary's County, Maryland, and their children were William, who died unmarried, Thomas, D. S. P., and Elizabeth, who married Dr. William Thomas of Cremona, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Isaac Lansdale, 3rd, married Eleanor Whitaker, and their daughter Catherine married Robert Bowie of Mattapanoy, Prince George County, Maryland. Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac, 3rd, married Capt. Belt.

Isaac, 2nd, describes himself in his will, dated January 21, 1777, as being sick and weak, but of perfect mind

and memory; he died the following November, aged fifty-eight.

Five years before his death, there died a neighbor and relative, Thomas Lancaster, by the generous provisions of whose will the Lansdales were materially benefited. Thomas Lancaster died in March, 1772. In support of the theory that the mother of Isaac, John, Richard and Thomas Lancaster Lansdale was Margaret *Lancaster*, a sister of Thomas, and that they were consequently his nephews, is the fact that he divided his entire estate, real and personal, except some legacies of money, among them, making Isaac Lansdale his "whole and sole" executor and that two of them were given plantations they were already living on.

The will disposed of four plantations in all, about thirty Negroes, twenty head of cattle, three mares, two horses, silver plate, household goods, etc., but it is noteworthy that Thomas Lancaster Lansdale is not singled out for especial favour, as would probably have been the case had he been named for the devisor out of mere friendliness. The will indicates, on the contrary, that the four brothers had equal claims upon the affection and interest of Thomas Lancaster, who divides his property among them pretty equally, excepting in the case of the eldest, Isaac, who gets more than the others, probably because he was the eldest, for in those days, even in the colonies, it was hard to ignore the prejudice which singled out the first born (if a male), as especially favoured by Heaven, and hence by earth, as a natural deduction.

This will has an especial interest due to the fact that, though neither dated, signed, nor witnessed, it was admitted to probate. It was a holograph. The first person interrogated at the Prerogative Office, April 1, 1772, deposed that in the course of a conversation with the late deceased, Thomas Lancaster, on the subject of persons dying without wills, he had told her that he had made his will but that it was not good because it was not signed. The witness was probably a servant, one Rachael Brash-ears; she signed with her mark. Two others, Jeremiah

Crabb and Thomas Henry Hall swore to the handwriting as being that of Thomas Lancaster, and Mr. Hall produced a note from him in support of his testimony. On the strength of this evidence the will was declared to be valid. Jeremiah Crabb stated in his testimony that he was a "nigh neighbor" of the deceased and that, on the request of Mr. Isaac Lansdale, he had made a search for a will (having previously understood that Mr. Thomas Lancaster had made one), and that he had found the will in question among other papers in the desk of the deceased. (*See Appendix 1.*)

Isaac Lansdale, 2nd, left his son Thomas 150 acres of land, "adjoining the Queen Anne together with all my lots and houses in said town;" this was the estate he had inherited from his father Isaac, 1st. Except for these he left his son Thomas only three Negroes, a man called Daniel, a boy called Daniel Wash, and a girl called Amy. It seems strange on the face of it that his eldest son should receive less, under the will, than his brothers and sisters. In a Bill of Complaint brought before the Honorable William Kelty, Esquire, Chancellor of Maryland, by the children of Margaret Lansdale Boyd, to force a distribution of Isaac's estate, this statement appears "his [Isaac's] real estate devised to the said Thomas Lancaster as eldest son and heir at law," etc. However, there is nothing in the will itself to support this statement. Two of Isaac's children, Priscilla, the youngest, and Dennis died soon after their father, Dennis at the age of twelve, and Richard, the fourth son, died the following year.

To John, the third son, Isaac left 200 acres of land, "being part of the tract I live on, it being part of a tract called 'infield chase' (sic) . . . being laid off . . . on the upper part . . . so as to include what land I hold on the west side of Collington Branch."

To the fourth son, Richard, he left 200 acres, being part of the same tract.

To his fifth son, Isaac, he left all the remainder of the last mentioned land, "my dwelling houses to be included thereon."

In case of the death, without issue, of any of these sons, their part of the land is to go to William, the sixth son.

To Isaac, who inherited the dwelling houses, he leaves, "my clock and two large looking glasses to go with the land as long as it continues in my family."

To his wife Eleanor he left twelve Negroes; at her death they were to be divided among the children. He also left her all his silver plate. No other mention of her is made in his will except that she and all the children are residuary legatees and she is made co-executor with her son Thomas. It is not surprising to find that Eleanor renounces the will of her husband and "elects to take at law."

In the inventory of Isaac's "Goods and Chattels," there are fifty-two Negroes; from Phillis, three months, valued at three pounds, to George, aged forty and valued at ninety pounds. Among the household goods some of the appraisals are surprisingly high, as two volumes Insworth Dictionary eight pounds, while a dozen mahogany chairs are valued at eighteen pounds. The silver plate is given by weight. A copper kettle five pounds; a silver watch ten pounds; an old man's saddle and bridle is worth two pounds and one old riding chair and harness is valued at sixteen pounds.

Many industries were carried on on the plantation; "two linnen wheels and two woolen do," and many tools and implements are named. Beds "with furniture and curtains" are appraised at fifteen pounds. There are two money scales, and although the supply of bed linen sounds sparse, the household was well supplied with "powdering tubs" of which there were no fewer than nine.

In March, 1781, the state of Maryland acknowledges the receipt of twelve hundred pounds currency from Thomas and Eleanor Lansdale agreeable to an act for calling out of circulation the bills of credit circulated by Acts of Assembly under the government.

Although Isaac made no provision in his will for his wife's place of residence, she continued to live at Enfield

Chase for the remainder of her life, dying there in August, 1790.

Several of Eleanor's children predeceased her. Priscilla died first, then Dennis, then Richard. Although they were minors, their thirteen Negroes, including two children, were duly appraised and distributed among their mother and several brothers and sisters.

In November, 1787, Jeremiah, evidently named after his uncle, Jeremiah Crabb, died at "Baltimore Town," "unmarried and intestate." He appears to have been a lawyer, as one of the bills, settled by the administrator, was addressed to "Lawyer Lansdale." His brother, Major Thomas Lansdale, was appointed by the State of Maryland to administer his estate; he is directed to make, or to be caused to be made, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular, etc., together with a list of debts, "separate and desperate." Jeremiah's goods and chattels consisted of his wearing apparel, one grey horse, and five Negroes. His funeral expenses included extra expenses in "conveying the deceased corpse from Baltimore Town to Mrs. Lansdale's in Prince George's County," came to seventeen pounds, fourteen shillings, one penny.

William died in 1801 leaving a widow, three children and many debts. In one of his letters to his brother Thomas, dated Leonardtown, January 1, 1800, he writes that he had "expected before this to be up with a sum of money, but the elopement of my negroes has put it out of my power. I was compelled to hire hands to get my wheat out of the straw. My negroes have all returned since Christmas." A later letter is endorsed "by Lydia;" in it he says "the bearer Lydia, I know not whose property she is. I have kept up the idea with her that she is mine—you'll do with her as you think proper—send her back or keep her—if you send her back, don't undeceive her but that she is mine—it renders them unhappy to be in a state of suspense."

Eleanor Lansdale outlived her husband by thirteen years, dying in the fall of 1790. "Touching such worldly estate as it has pleased God to bless me with, I dispose of

in manner following:" to her son Thomas, 20,000 lbs. weight of inspected crop tobacco and one feather bed and furniture; 10,000 lbs. weight of inspected crop tobacco to be sold for the benefit of her daughter Margaret Boyd and her children, and on Margaret's death the principal to be divided among the children. Margaret also got a feather bed and furniture, as did her—Eleanor's—son William. She left all her real estate to her son Isaac, and "all my stock of hogs, Indian corn, small grain, forrage and provision of every kind that may be on hand at my death for the use of the family while kept together." To her two daughters, Elizabeth and Henrietta she left five hundred pounds and all her state securities consisting of eight or nine hundred pounds; also her riding chair and bay horse and all her silver plate. Isaac was to get all her stock of horses, cattle, sheep, household furniture and plantation utensils. Her Negroes she divided among her various children.

We have three copies of her will dated October 15, 1790, and many papers having to do with the settlement of her estate. Her sons seem to have made out careful lists of their claims, as for instance, her son John's account amounting to eighty pounds, twelve shillings, ten pence, sums paid out by him at various times for shoe-making; sugar; expense while hunting a horse; muslin for Mrs. Betsy, etc. Pinned to the first copy of her will is the Renunciation of Will of her husband, Isaac Lansdale, and election "to take at law." Among other papers of more or less interest is a bill against her estate, of one Sarah Ryan, for laying out three slaves, Clem. 9.7.6. Fanny 0.15.0. Milly 0.15.0.

In the Letters Testamentary the bills are indorsed as "Sperate and Desperate."

In her last illness Eleanor was attended by her son, Dr. William Lansdale, and by his partner, Dr. Duckett, but on the 24th of September, Dr. Clement Smith was called in consultation, a service for which he charged one pound, fifteen shillings. Eleanor Lansdale died either on that or the following day. She was without doubt buried



THOMAS LANCASTER LANSDALE

in the family burying ground, an acre set aside in perpetuity for that purpose on the Enfield Chase estate. Although many interments must have taken place there, such as those of Isaac Lansdale, his widow Eleanor, and a number of their children, Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, his son Philip (the dwarf), no stone or memorial of any kind exists except the stone above the grave of Major Thomas Lancaster Lansdale.

Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, oldest son of Isaac Lansdale, 2nd, and Eleanor Crabb, was born November, 10, 1748, in Prince George County, Maryland and died, presumably, at Queen Anne Town, January 19, 1805. He usually appears on the records as Thomas Lansdale. He became a Mason in 1771 (November 22nd). The certificate of his admission at Golden Anchor, Artichoke Lane, London, is in the possession of the descendants of Mrs. John Marshall Brown (Alida Carroll) a copy of it is with the Lansdale family papers. On December 3, 1774, he appears as one of sixty Baltimoreans who, "by reason of the alarming conduct of General Gage and the oppressive unconstitutional acts of Parliament to deprive us of liberty and enforce slavery on His Majesties Liege Subjects of America . . ." formed themselves into a company called the Baltimore Independent Cadets for the purpose of drilling and otherwise preparing to defend their threatened liberties; they were to provide their own uniforms and arms. Two years later, July 6, 1776, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in Captain John Eager Howard's company of Baltimore County Militia and was active in enlisting troops.* He was commissioned Captain in the Fourth Regiment of the Maryland Line January 1, 1777, and was commissioned Major and promoted to the Third Regiment of Continental Troops, February 19, 1781. He served as Captain of the Fourth Regiment under Major John Eager Howard in 1779, "in the Jerseys"

*John Eager Howard was a collateral ancestor of Edward Whiting Howard, who in 1905 married Olivia Lansdale, daughter of Edward V. Lansdale and Mary Gowen.

and as "in detachment" with the Northern Army in 1783. He served until November 15, 1783.

The war was over; Washington had bidden farewell to his officers at Faunce's Tavern, December 4, 1783, next door to which stood the house of Philip French in which Mrs. Thomas Lansdale's paternal grandmother was born. The officers had beaten their swords into pruning hooks and scattered to their various plantations. Major Lansdale who, as we have seen, was on duty "in the Jerseys" in 1779, had then doubtless met the family of Col. Philip Van Horne. During the British occupation of New York, the Van Horne family were living at "Phil's Hill" near Bound Brook, New Jersey. deChastellux in his "Travels in North America" speaks of dining there with the Van Hornes when several Continental officers were present; "one of them," he writes, "in elegant undress uniform," etc., cracked nuts for one of the daughters of the house, and the scandalized Frenchman saw him squeeze her hand under the table. This may well have been our Major, for on February 12, 1782, he and Cornelia Van Horne were married.

No doubt he established his young wife at St. Marys where he had a plantation, and here in December, 1784, was born his son, William Moylan.

Prior to 1695 the Assembly of Maryland met at St. Marys. Thirty miles of land including the Indian Village of Yocomico had been bought from the Piscataway Indians by Leonard Calvert, who changed the name of the settlement to St. Marys. It lay on the west shore of Chesapeake Bay between the Potomac and the Patuxent Rivers, but notwithstanding the efforts of the Provincial authorities to increase its importance, the capital of the province was transferred to Annapolis and St. Mary's never became more than a straggling village surrounded by the estates of planters.

Four years after his marriage we find Major Lansdale importing twenty-two packages of furniture from



By Rembrandt Peale

CORNELIA VAN HORNE
WIFE OF
THOMAS LANCASTER LANSDALE

London and some plate, through his agents, Forrest and Stoddart. The furniture, some of which was for his mother, was bought of John Bushnell, No. 1 Bishopsgate Street; it consisted of twenty-four walnut chairs covered with black leather, two four foot mahogany dining tables, one three foot mahogany dining table, a large solid mahogany desk, now owned by Philip Moylan Lansdale of Quinto Ranch, California, (price six pounds ten), and twelve Windsor chairs. These were shipped "by the Grace of God . . . upon the Good Ship called the Washington, David Carcaud, Master, now riding at anchor in the river Thames, and by God's Grace bound for Maryland. The packages being marked and numbered (T.L.) as in the margin, are to be delivered in like good order at Patuxent, the dangers of the sea only excepted, unto Thomas Lansdale . . . and so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety. Amen." Dated in London March 6, 1786.

There was a good deal of correspondence about the furniture; the agents write that Major Thomas Lansdale's order has been received and will be executed with fidelity and attention but they doubt being ready to dispatch on the Washington. They suggest that the fall of the year would be a better time to dispatch it. On July 3, 1786, they mention that Major Lansdale's brother is in London and that he proposes to embark in about ten days with "our friend Major Clagett." The writer mentions later that "your brother has been wind bound these three weeks."

The six Chippendale chairs which were inherited by the Hornors and by the Halls of Lothian, were bought by Major Lansdale at the dock at Baltimore. The story is that Major Lansdale, meeting Charles Carroll of Carrollton on the street, the latter observing his direction, said, "I know where you are going, you have heard of some furniture that is to be sold at the dock, that is where I am bound, too;" whereupon they proceeded amicably to-

gether, and instead of outbidding each other, agreed upon a price, and each of them took six.*

Thomas Lansdale had warehouses for storing tobacco to be shipped to England, on the Patuxent, and in June, 1814, "when the naval forces of Great Britain ascended the Patuxent River," the tobacco warehouses, being filled with tobacco and thereby rendered cannon proof, were used as a fortification by the American forces under Captain Joshua Naylor. The Americans continued to fire on the British until their ammunition was exhausted, when they retreated; whereupon the British took possession of the warehouses, destroyed some of the tobacco and carried off the rest; they kept possession of the river at this place until the burning of the Capitol at Washington.

Major Lansdale appears to have been a very busy man. Members of the family borrow money from him and fail to pay. His brother-in-law, Thomas Boyd, writes heated remonstrances with him for not having made a final settlement of his mother's estate; the Boyd children even bring a Bill in Equity to force a settlement. Major Lansdale forms a partnership agreement in 1801 with Charles D. Hodges and Walter Clagett. There is much correspondence about crops and tobacco and the usual complaints of all planters about drought. In one of the letters from Baltimore, his correspondent, Mr. Dorsay, tells him that "Master William got here yesterday in the stage; it had been intended to send him on his way, but the little horse got lame."

For a time the children's education was confided to a tutor, one Thomas Adderly, who appears to have left abruptly and much in debt, but he writes grandiloquent letters; always, of course, promising to pay.

"Mr. Thomas Adderly to Major Lansdale, Prince George County, Queen Anne, Maryland, October, 1800."

* Three of these are now owned by John West Hornor of New York; the other three are still at "Lothian," West River, Maryland, and one has been lowered by cutting the legs, presumably to accommodate Philip Lansdale, the dwarf, who, with his mother, lived there during the later years of his life.

He writes from New York offering many reasons for not paying his debts and for not sailing for Europe as he had intended. He has been ill but has escaped from "the fangs of the fever" (yellow fever probably). He has got a post as "director of an academy on the island," which promises to be very productive; "as he is the *worst manager* that ever opened house,"—he will not be able to send any money for the first year (no doubt his creditors nearer at hand were clamoring for payments), but "with the turn of the second," etc. Then follow elaborate plans for the gradual paying off of all his debts at Queen Anne. He sends touching messages to many of his former friends and refers in affecting terms to his own condition, "a body broken down by the repeated blows of misfortune, and a mind softened by adversity, with a heart pure, and desires humble and disinterested, etc.," . . . "Even now that I write my eyes are filled with tears of gratitude, and the man who abandoned you all with apparent cold indifference, oft weeps in solitude because he left you."

Major Lansdale probably cherished no illusions about this fluent scoundrel, who in April, 1802, writes again, this time from Philadelphia that he is "quite ashamed at not making you a remittance by this time." He has, he says, a thousand reasons for not doing so, one of them being that he has "no money and very little prospect of ever having any." Under the circumstances Major Lansdale, no doubt, thought that the other nine hundred and ninety-nine were negligible. The writer with cool effrontery proceeds to give patronizing advice as to the advantages their father should procure for his children, the chief being that they should be removed from their home at Queen Anne. "Youth," he opines, "is prone to evil and the pursuits of that place are favorable to that connection." Therefore he urges that the younger members of the family, and especially William, be removed at once from contamination, and then Mr. Thomas Adderly fades out of the picture. There is no further record of him.

In 1800 Major Lansdale adds to his estates two

tracts of land in Prince George County called Brock Hall and Weston, containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

In his will, dated November 13, 1802, he speaks of being sick and weak in body. Tradition says that his health was undermined when he was a prisoner confined in Trinity Church, New York, during the British occupation.

He died in 1805. In his will he directs that his business, heretofore transacted in the town of Queen Anne, under the firm of Lansdale and Clagett, is to be prosecuted until the first day of May, 1804 . . . and he appoints his son William Lansdale to represent him. He leaves twenty lots in the city of Washington to his five children, William, Cornelia, Violetta, Eliza and Philip. He leaves his son, William Moylan Lansdale, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, current money of the United States and "my gold watch I request him to wear and keep as a memorial of his father," (now owned by Philip Moylan Lansdale). To his son Philip he leaves twenty-five thousand dollars, and to each of his three daughters, sixteen thousand dollars. To his "Dear wife Cornelia Lansdale," he leaves all of his real estate of every kind and description lying in and about the town of Queen Anne during her widowhood, but should she marry again, or on her decease, it is all to go to his son William. To his wife he also leaves the sum of sixteen hundred dollars and all his slaves, men, women, and children; all his household and kitchen furniture, his carriage and horses, his cattle and stock of every kind, and money in the house at the time of his decease. He directs that his children are to reside with their mother until their marriage or arrival at twenty-one years of age.

He constituted his wife to be sole executrix. The will was witnessed by Thomas C. Bowie, Baruch Duckett, Joseph W. Clagett and Clement Smith.

THOMAS LANCASTER LANSDALE'S MILITARY RECORD

Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, son of Isaac Lansdale and Eleanor Crabb. Born November 10, 1748, in Prince George County, Maryland, and died there, January 19, 1805. He usually appears in the records as simply "Thomas Lansdale." He was commissioned July 6, 1776, First Lieutenant in Capt. John Eager Howard's Company of Baltimore County Militia (Md. Arch. XII.170: XVIII.52), and was active in enlisting troops (ib. XVIII.53). He was commissioned Captain of the Fourth Regiment of the Maryland Line, January 8, 1777 (Md. Arch. XVIII.362), and was commissioned Major and promoted to the Third Regiment, Maryland Line of Continental Troops, February 19, 1781 (Md. Arch. XVIII.379). He served as Captain of the Fourth Maryland under Major John Eager Howard in 1779, in "the Jerseys," (Md. Arch. XII.275.540) and was in "detachment" with the Northern Army in 1783 (Md. Arch. XVIII.482.479). He served until November 15, 1783 (Md. Arch. XVIII.521). Major Lansdale was an original member of the Maryland Branch of the Society of Cincinnati. The membership has descended from father to son.

The Society of Cincinnati was founded by the regular officers of the Continental Army at the quarters of Baron von Steuben on the Hudson River in 1783. Its objects were to raise a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of those who fell in the Revolutionary War and to promote a closer union between the States. Its members were to consist of the officers of the Continental Army and of their eldest male descendants, in failure of which collateral descendants were to be eligible for membership. It was divided into thirteen state societies and a branch society in France. Washington was its first President-General. The branch in France was broken up during the French Revolution and the organization met with much opposition in the United States on account of what were termed its "aristocratic tendencies."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY OF MARYLAND
TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL ROLLS DEPOSITED WITH THE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Time of Service</i>	<i>Time of Dismission</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Thomas Lansdale...	Major...	7 years...	Reformed 1783...	Prince Geo. Co.

After the death of her husband, Cornelia continued to live at Queen Anne with her five children. Following the fiasco of Mr. Thomas Adderly, a school was opened in the town which the children attended.

William writes a very stilted letter to his uncle, General Moylan, telling of the progress of their studies and referring with ill-concealed pride to a letter in French he had written to him, but which to the boy's great disappointment the General had failed to acknowledge. (*See Appendix 5.*)

Poor little Philip, owing to having been dropped by his nurse in infancy, had his spine so severely injured that he never developed and was a dwarf. His miniature shows a pale face surmounted by the red hair characteristic of the Van Horne family. It is owned by Maria H. Lansdale.

In a letter to Philip's mother, dated November, 1805, from her niece Eliza Van Horne Sanford in New York, the latter says, "I should have written to you long ago and told you how sincerely I sympathize with you in your affliction (the newspapers inform me of the melancholy cause)," this refers to the death of Major Lansdale. She speaks of her cousin Maria Moylan and says, "I have a sweet little girl and boy. Many of my acquaintance who have seen Aunt Weems, say that my daughter looks like her, and she sends her most affectionate compliments to her Aunt Vio." Maria Moylan was the daughter of General Moylan and Mary Ricketts Van Horne; "Aunt Weems" was Violetta Van Horne, who married Nathaniel Chapman Weems.

Eliza Van Horne Sanford appears to have lived



PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE



WILLIAM MOYLAN LANSDALE

before her marriage with her grandparents at Phil's Hill and indulges in fond memories, "dear old Phil's Hill—I shall never forget it. The great hall, the family pictures, the old spinnet are all as strong in my memory as if I had visited it yesterday. Aunt Weems is rich, tell her I wish she would buy that place (it is for sale) I think it should not go out of the family." She refers to her Uncle Philip, and then, "I rejoice in the happiness of my Cousin Cornelia (lately married to Mr. Philip Thomas of Lothian, West River), tell her that a correspondence with her would gratify me much, but as she is so much younger than myself, and so lately married that she cannot have many domestic cares, I think she should begin it."

A letter from the same source, written in August of the following year refers to a visit she had from her Aunt Cornelia (Mrs. Thomas L. Lansdale), and her cousin Eliza Moylan. Evidently young Mrs. Sanford had hoped to make a match between her young cousin and a certain Mr. Grelett, for she announces his marriage to a young lady of New Haven, "said to be very beautiful" and adds, "Tell Eliza she should not have hid her face so much under that enormous Baltimore bonnet, as his heart was so susceptible she knows not what a view of it might have made." Eliza's feelings were probably engaged elsewhere, for in the ensuing March she married her cousin William Moylan Lansdale.

William's sister, Cornelia, married Philip John Thomas of Lothian, Maryland, November 8, 1804.

Violetta married Samuel Sprigg (*see Appendix 5*), afterwards Governor of Maryland, January 1, 1811, and lived at his estate, "Northampton," in Prince George County.

Eliza married John Florentius Coxe, March 28, 1809, and lived in New York and later at Washington. Philip never married.

William Moylan Lansdale, the eldest son of Thomas Lancaster Lansdale and Cornelia Van Horne was born December 1, 1782, and died February 16, 1831. He was sent to a military academy at Bordentown, New Jersey,

and while there undoubtedly saw much of his uncle, General Stephen Moylan, then a widower, living with his two daughters on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. The house, though much altered, is still standing (1938).

A letter from General Moylan to his nephew speaks of sending him some shoes made from measurements and tells him that he will find a dollar in the toe of one of them.

In November, 1797, William's mother writes that they have "never had a line from him since the fever in Philadelphia [a severe outbreak of yellow fever], and it has caused me many unhappy hours; it has been very bad in Baltimore and your sister's school broke up; she's been in the country though not at home as we could not send for her. At that time your Papa was very sick, indeed all the family but myself, and the horses would not draw in the carriage." She hopes that her William will pay the greatest attention to the good advice of the best of uncles (her brother-in-law, General Stephen Moylan who had married Mary Ricketts Van Horne). "If you could be such a man I should be one of the happiest of women. Your Uncle William is married to a Miss Polly Reeder of St. Mary's County. We have got a school master again if we can be so fortunate as to keep him." In a postscript she says she is sorry to hear the bad account of his school (fever). In the following April she writes, "I feel myself very happy in that your Papa has consented for you to come home." She tells him to bring home all his clothes that need mending and to borrow a portmanteau, "it will be more convenient than a trunk." She tells him when he goes to Baltimore to go to see his sister Cornelia who is not expected home till August when "she expected to come home for good." She signs herself his ever fond mother Cornelia Lansdale.

William fell in love with his cousin Eliza Catherine Moylan and they were married by Bishop White at Christ Church, Philadelphia, March 10, 1807. A piece of a letter from an unknown writer says "I hope to succeed in



ELIZA CATHERINE MOYLAN LANSDALE

getting to Philadelphia and if Lansdale, the reprobate, invites me to his wedding (he is to be married to Miss Moylan in February next) I trust I shall find you still there. Don't be surprised if you hear of my being married in a short time."

William Moylan Lansdale doubtless took his young bride to his mother's house at Queen Anne, but in 1811 when he formed a partnership with Benjamin Hodges, "the business to be carried on in Baltimore," they moved to Baltimore and lived at 56 N. Charles Street. In the Baltimore directory of that time he is described as a merchant; he was engaged in exporting tobacco to England. His place of business was at Smith's Wharf.

Several children were born in the Charles Street House, and three sons died there in infancy. When Fort McHenry was bombarded, on the night of September 12-13, 1814, Mrs. Lansdale, though ill, insisted upon being helped up to the attic by her nurse, whence, from a window, she watched the bombardment by the British fleet and saw the Star Spangled Banner continuing to wave.

William's father died in 1805 (see above). In 1808 Cornelia sold some of the estate near Queen Anne Town to Dr. Richard Duckett, and about ten acres to Solomon Sparrow which he named "Sparrow's Foresight," and a house and lot to William Redmiles. Later she sold part of "Essington" to Richard Duckett.

After the marriages of her children, Cornelia and her son Philip appear to have made their home at Lothian with occasional visits to the other married children.

Florentius Coxe, Eliza's husband, had the pen of a ready writer; he was especially fond of inditing grandiloquent letters to little Philip, who, no doubt, was much flattered to get them, and he later acquired an unfortunate influence over the little man's mind. One of the Coxe children had been named after Philip; Florentius refers to him as "our darling Philip Lansdale." Writing from New York in November of 1816 he says, "the winter has already set in and from present appearances, promises to

be very severe; this is the more to be deplored from the fact that the city is crowded with needy foreigners, who, disappointed in their hope of finding employment, sink down in poverty and wretchedness or some of the more bold and daring to commit acts of fraud and violence which has made our city almost as famous as London for robbers and pickpockets."

On July 5, 1809, we find William Moylan Lansdale writing to a Mr. Thomas Bowie to say that if the latter "conceives himself to be injured by the language I made use of to you yesterday afternoon, I am now ready to give you satisfaction in a proper and genteel manner. Any communication you have to make to me will be received by Mr. Tyler who is so far my friend in the affair between us." To which the unfortunate Mr. Bowie replied on the same day; he says he had received the letter from Mr. Tyler relative to what passed on the Fourth of July "over an intoxicating glass." "You applied to me an epithet of abuse for which I struck at you, the company interposed. I am unconscious of a lurking or premeditated quarrel." He then proceeds to suggest that the matter shall be dropped as he is heavily in debt and he has *almost* seven children, "all as young as they can possibly be all having the same mother." Evidently the matter was dropped.

William Lansdale continued to conduct his business in Baltimore and there is a good deal of correspondence about payment of taxes on lots in Washington left by Thomas Lansdale to all of his children.

In 1814 we find him buying a Negro woman called Henney and a Negro child called Richard, and Richard is to "serve the said William until he is thirty years of age."

Early in 1817 he went to Europe on a business trip. He sailed from Baltimore on his own ship, the *Planter*, Captain Deale, and visited England and Holland, touching at Madeira on the return voyage. His passport issued at the Hague on April 30, 1817, describes him as a citizen of the United States going into Germany, etc. The date is interesting as being that on which his son Philip, the only son to survive him, was born in Baltimore.

He writes to his brother Philip from Amsterdam, in June, and says he will try to return with Captain Leeds but "as I am across the Atlantic to attend to my business, it won't do to go away and leave it unsettled. Entre nous I am now sick of Dutchmen and Dutch manners as they are determined to let me take no money out of the country." He complains bitterly that no one has sent him any newspapers and he does not know what is happening; he adds, "I should scarcely know whether half of the citizens were dead or alive. You have no idea what a pleasure it is to read the papers of your own country . . . I shall return from here to England by way of Ostende which gives me an opportunity of visiting Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo, etc. I have everything yet to see in London. If I had not been compelled to conserve my time here I should have seen Paris, but now I despair of it, I have a great inclination as you may suppose, but I *will* and *must* soon go to my blessed home and country. I had rather the advantage of Captain Leeds, but I had a dreadful passage across from England here."

On September 29, 1817, he writes to his brother Philip from Baltimore announcing his safe return on the *Armata*, from Liverpool, after a pleasant voyage of forty-two days. "Since I saw you I have travelled a good deal and had the satisfaction of being well acquainted with Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo, Ghentt, etc." He sends word to Mr. Thomas (his brother-in-law), that he has a suit of clothes for him bought in the West of London which won't cost him as much as a coat here. "The shawl I bought and it will be sent direct from Holland as I was not permitted to bring it through England. Tell Mr. Thomas that I was not only in Bolt Court but at Crosby Hall and the Boar's Head in East Cheap," also that his old friend Mr. Ritchie enabled him to see more of the curiosities of London than many others would in three months. The letter winds up with messages to Mr. Thomas, Miss Nancy and Sallie, and he says that he is glad to learn from "my

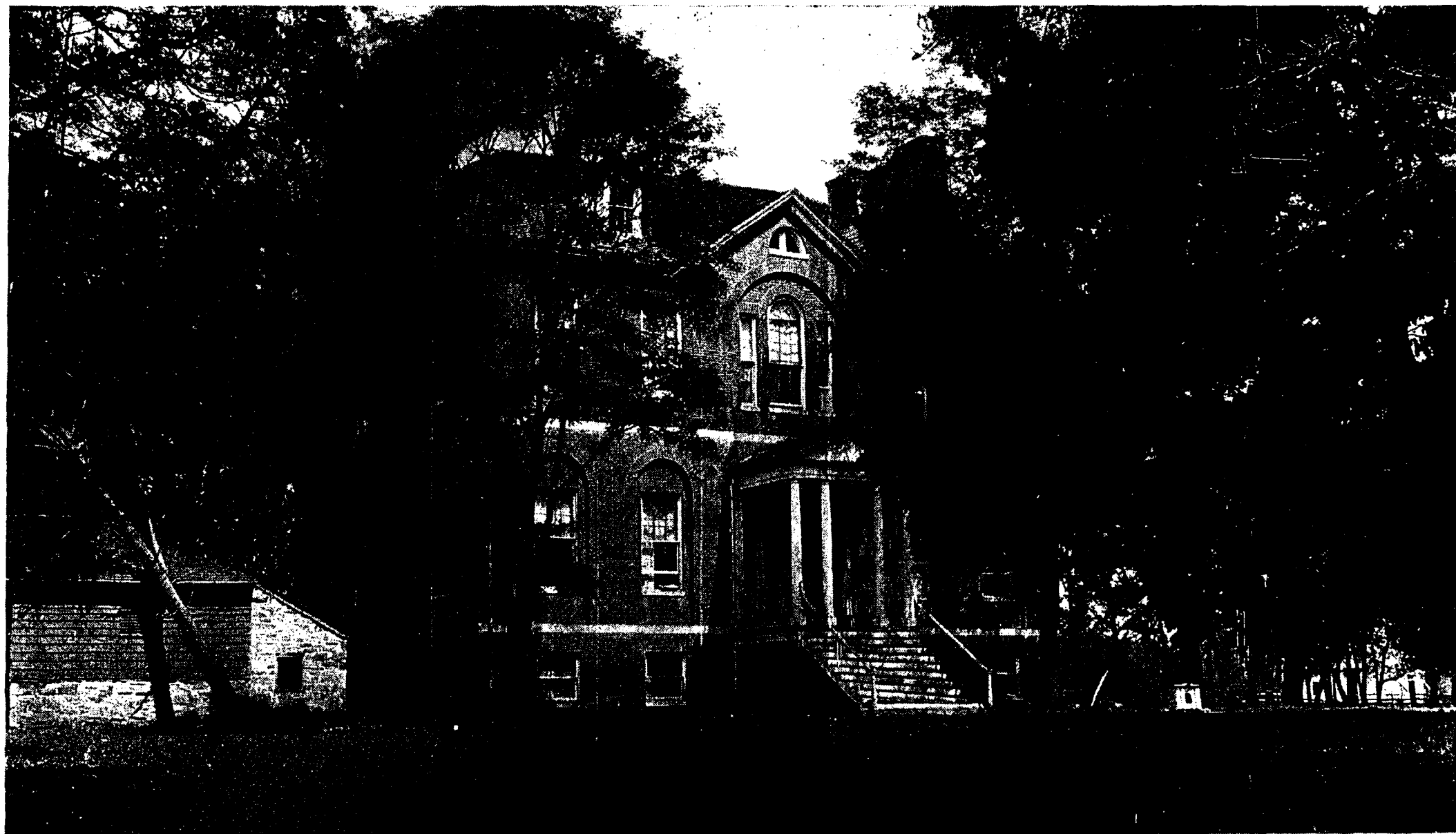
friend John Thomas that he will soon be rewarded for his indefatigable and long attention to the sex."

In June of the following year his sister Cornelia (Thomas) writing to her sister-in-law (Eliza Moylan Lansdale) from Lothian says that they have been "very anxious to hear from the little boy and if you do not intend paying us a visit." She adds "the wedding party is to be here next week (is this perhaps the indefatigable John Thomas?) I suppose it will be very gay. The President is to give them a party. Do write and tell me how the baby is" (Philip Lansdale, born April 30, 1817). The writer signs herself "your affectionate sister Cornelia," she was her sister-in-law.

In December of that year Mr. Thomas writes that he has received a packet from William Moylan Lansdale together with the articles mentioned and reports the rebuilding of his tobacco houses and barns.

In the latter part of that year, December, 1818, the family began to feel deep concern about the poor little dwarf, Philip. Mr. Thomas, writing to his brother-in-law, says that at the request of Mrs. Lansdale he must enter on the subject of "our poor little Philip's mind which is most strangely disordered and increases so rapidly that it is impossible to say when it will end." The poor little man's troubles took the form of ordering things from town—a gig and horse, many books, ornaments for the church. He also took a violent dislike for his mother and would not brook any advice or suggestions from her. He adds that it would be the greatest relief to Mrs. Lansdale to see her son William. Mr. Thomas adds that the articles ordered for the church "will be so much money thrown away as he (Philip), proposes to offer them on condition that he be made a vestryman."

In 1819 William Moylan Lansdale retired from business and purchased an estate, "Bloomsbury," from the heirs of Mark Pringle, an Englishman who had settled in Maryland. There he lived as a planter, and there he died, February 16, 1831. The circumstances of his death as related by his widow were as follows: They had been enter-



BLOOMSBURY, NEAR HAVRE-DE-GRACE, MARYLAND

taining some of their neighbors at dinner. A heavy snow was falling; Mr. Lansdale, without putting on anything extra over his dinner clothes, accompanied his guests to their carriage; he took cold, pneumonia developed, and he died a few days later. In this connection a very strange experience was related. The oldest daughter of the house, Maria Moylan Lansdale, a handsome, lively girl of nineteen and a great belle, was spending the winter in Washington with her cousin, Sally Sprigg Carroll, whose husband, William Carroll held the important post of "Clerk of the Court." The season was at its height, and Maria Lansdale, popular and admired, was enjoying the balls and receptions to the full. On the night of the sixteenth of February, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll were awakened by their guest standing in their room in her night clothes. She was in great agitation and told them that she must return home at once. She had, she said, been awakened by her father who said to her, "Maria, your mother needs you;" this he repeated several times with great earnestness and then disappeared. Her cousins assured her that it was only a dream and tried to quiet her and she returned to her room. But when the family assembled for breakfast, they found that she had packed and insisted that she must leave at once. Every effort was made to dissuade her. The snow had fallen to an unprecedented depth and it was pointed out that it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to reach "Bloomsbury," a country house situated on a height overlooking Havre de Grace in Harford County, but nothing would move her. She took the stage for Baltimore where she spent the night, and the next day continued her journey by stage. As the vehicle approached the gates of "Bloomsbury" they were met by her father's funeral coming out. Certainly her mother "needed her" for she was utterly crushed and her vigorous and capable daughter had to take charge of the household and especially of her little sister Violetta who was entirely committed to her care. The death of this little sister at the age of three was a sorrow to the end of Maria's life.

October 16, 1835, Maria Moylan Lansdale married John West Hornor of Philadelphia, where she lived until her death, August 24, 1858.

William Moylan Lansdale was not taken to "Enfield Chase" for burial in the family burial ground, this was for two reasons; he had been heard to say that he considered church yards to be the proper place for burials and also the heavy snow fall would have made the long drive to "Enfield Chase" difficult if not impossible. The interment therefore took place at (Eutia's Hope) Spesutia Church, Harford County, where Bishop White's parents are also buried.

The family continued to live at "Bloomsbury" until 1844 when the estate was sold to a family named Lewis.

William Moylan Lansdale and Eliza Catherine Lansdale had nine children of whom only four lived to maturity; these were Maria Moylan Lansdale who married John West Hornor; Cornelia, who married Maskell Cochran Ewing February 26, 1840; Philip, who married Olivia, the daughter of Vinal Luce of Washington, September 16, 1841, and Caroline Donaldson, who married Edmund Bryce DuVal October 28, 1846, at Alexandria.

There is a pleasant story of the meeting between Cornelia Lansdale and Maskell Cochran Ewing. Cornelia was spending the gay season with her cousin, Mrs. William Carroll, in Washington. The Carrolls were giving a ball that evening and Cornelia was helpfully engaged on top of a ladder fastening up garlands. Her curls were pinned up in paper in anticipation of the evening's gaiety. A noise made her turn to see a handsome young army officer being ushered into the room. Curl papers or no curl papers, he fell instantly in love with the pretty creature on the stepladder. Cornelia Ewing died at 1345 Pine Street, Philadelphia, January 31, 1906.

Philip was fourteen years old at the time of his father's death. He was educated by private tutors until placed by his guardian at St. John's College, Annapolis; but his health broke down as he was about to enter the sophomore class. On regaining his health, he studied

medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his diploma April 6, 1838, at the age of twenty-one. After a term in a Baltimore hospital, he retired to the "Bloomsbury" plantation. Under the mismanagement of an administrator the estate had seriously deteriorated involving a great outlay for repairs, fertilizers, etc.

On the second of July, 1840, Mrs. Denison, owner of an estate called Sion Hill, near Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, brought a group of young people to spend the national holiday at Sion Hill, then occupied by a caretaker. Included in the party were her granddaughter, Henrietta Henley, the latter's friend, Olivia Luce, of Washington, and a grandson "Hal" Rodgers, a midshipman on leave. He and Olivia Luce were in the garden when they heard sounds of an arrival at the front of the house. "It's an old codger come to call," whispered Olivia, "let's escape." Whereupon her companion gallantly offered his cap to protect her from the July sun, those being days when young ladies guarded their complexion, and they made for the woods. On their return, they learned that the "old codger" was Philip Lansdale, aged 23, the owner of the neighboring estate of Bloomsbury. He had seen the arrival of the party at Havre-de-Grace on the preceding day, and had lost no time in renewing his acquaintance with Miss Henley. The Sion Hill party had received and accepted an invitation to spend the holiday at Bloomsbury and from then on it is evident that their host allowed no grass to grow under his feet, for in September of the following year, he and Olivia Luce were married by Bishop Whittingham, at the house of her father, Vinal Luce, standing at the corner of 14th and "H" Streets, in Washington. Far different from this happy outcome of the Sion Hill house party, was the subsequent history of young "Hal" Rodgers. He later married a Miss Evans and was ordered for sea duty on the ill-starred *U. S. S. Levant*, whose fate was never known; not a spar, nor a piece of rope was ever found to indicate when or where she foundered; the sea kept her secret inviolate, and the sparse record reads, "Lost with all on board."

Still another member of the Sion Hill party was Bayard Smith, a Baltimore lawyer, included in order to give legal advice on the shortcomings of the farmer left in charge of the estate, a trust he had greatly abused. That Mr. Smith's mind was not strictly set on legal matters may be surmised from the circumstance that he had fallen deeply in love with Miss Henley, whom he subsequently married.

Philip Lansdale took his bride to Bloomsbury and there their first child was born August 17, 1842, and named after his paternal grandfather William Moylan Lansdale.

Owing to successive failures of crops and the running away of the slaves, who had only to cross the Susquehanna to get into a free state, the losses were so great that by 1844 the estate had become involved. In order to pay the claims of his mother and three sisters, and to extricate himself from debt, Philip Lansdale was obliged to sell "Bloomsbury." The family removed to Washington where Edward Vinal was born December 16, 1844.

The summer of 1845 was spent at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., where Philip Lansdale practiced medicine. In October, having received an acting appointment as assistant surgeon in the Navy, he went to Norfolk to join the *U. S. S. Onkahye* (dancing feather), about to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. The family returned to Washington where, on June 30, 1848, Charlotte Bleeker was born.

On March 5, 1847, Philip Lansdale was commissioned Assistant Surgeon. From 1847 to 1850 he was attached to the frigate *Brandywine* (Flag Ship), stationed at Rio di Janeiro.

In 1851 the family were boarding with a Mrs. Dulaney in Fairfax Courthouse, Va., where on October 7, 1852, Eliza Moylan was born.

In March, 1852, Philip Lansdale was ordered to the frigate *Cumberland* fitting out at Boston for the Mediterranean Station. During this cruise the family lived at Bladensburg, and later at Georgetown and Washington.

In 1857 the oldest son William Moylan went to Phil-

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near
Havre-de-Grace, Md. on the night of the 20th ult., the following persons:

MATHEW, calling himself "Tommy", a woman of about 40 years of age, middle height, dark brown hair, eyes light blue, but otherwise lacking in any special features. The following description is given:

CHARLOTTE, a woman of about 30 years of age, dark complexion, nearly black, 16 years of age, but looks much older, and is a native of every kind.

HARRIET, a girl of about 15 years of age, dark complexion, nearly black.

NANCY, a girl of 8 years of age, dark color, lips slightly when she speaks, and rather a peculiar note when she speaks, and looking when spoken to.

FRANK, a boy 4 years old, dark complexion, lively and smart boy.

The clothing of all the above persons is described as very good, indeed they have a considerable quantity of baggage with them. They were all House Servants, and dressed; they all had new shoes on their feet, and were a brown silk dress, and new. Charlotte had a new blanket, and of large size.

The above Reward will be paid upon the recovery of the above persons, or in proportion for any of them, if taken up after this time out of the State, and secured so that they are recovered by the owner.

PHILIP LANDDALE

Havre-de-Grace, November 2, 1857.

adelphia to study law, and on February 15, 1858, Philip Van Horne, the youngest son was born in Washington.

In 1859 Philip Lansdale was ordered to join the sloop of war *John Adams* fitting out at Norfolk for the Asiatic Station.

The winter of 1860 was spent by the family in West Philadelphia, where on January 26, Maria Hornor was born. They were living in 2131 DeLancey Place when, in 1863, William Moylan Lansdale celebrated his coming of age.

In September of 1863 Philip Lansdale was ordered to New Orleans and in 1864 he was transferred to the *Hartford*, Farragut's flagship at Mobile, where he was Chief Surgeon during the battle of Mobile Bay. (See *Philip Lansdale's account of battle among original papers.*)

When the *Hartford* went out of commission Philip Lansdale rejoined his family who were living in their own house (the first time since "Bloomsbury"), 2101 DeLancey Place, which had been purchased with a legacy of Olivia Lansdale's on her son William's advice.

Owing to the high post-war prices and his low salary, paid in paper money, and also his large family, Philip Lansdale had got into debt. In order to extricate himself, the house, 2101 DeLancey Place, was rented at more than 20 per cent per annum on its cost, and the family lived at a boarding house on Sixth Street until April, 1866, when they moved to "The Cottage" on Allen Lane, Mt. Airy, and thence in 1869 to a newly built semi-detached house on Mt. Airy Avenue on the east of the Reading Railroad, which was dubbed by the children the "Palatial Residence." The other half of this house was later bought by Mr. Samuel Hood.

In June, 1869 Philip Lansdale was ordered to join the Flagship *Pensacola* at San Francisco as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific Station. He travelled by the recently completed trans-continental railway. Travellers were accorded no luxuries. They lived throughout the journey in a day-coach, using a pillow at night for their uneasy

slumbers, and taking with them all the food they were to consume throughout the entire trip.

In 1871 Dr. Lansdale was ordered to the Naval Academy and removed the family to Annapolis. While there an appointment was obtained for Philip Van Horne Lansdale for the Naval Academy, and having passed his examination, he entered as midshipman in June, 1873.

Edward Vinal Lansdale married Mary, daughter of James Gowen, of Mount Airy, September 17, 1872. William Moylan Lansdale married Maria Templeton Binney, daughter of Horace Binney, Jr., of Philadelphia, November 10, 1874.

In 1874 Dr. Lansdale was ordered to join the Flagship *Franklin* as Fleet Surgeon of the European Station. The family accompanied him to Europe, remaining there until 1877.

Dr. Lansdale was then ordered to Washington where he remained on active duty in the Bureau of Medicine until his retirement in 1879. At this time he was living at 2109 F Street, Washington.

In October, 1884, the eldest daughter, Charlotte Bleecker, was married in Washington to Henry Sergeant Lowber, and a year later Philip Lansdale took his wife and two unmarried daughters to Europe for a year. He then spent a winter at School House Lane, Germantown.

In October, 1887 he rented 1014 Clinton Street, Philadelphia. In the fall of 1890 he again took his family to Europe accompanied by Henry and Charlotte Lowber. They returned the following October to 1014 Clinton Street, his last residence.

Olivia, wife of Philip Lansdale, died at "White Oak," the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Lowber, August 1, 1892, and Philip Lansdale died two years later at Coscob, Conn., August 21, 1894.

In June, 1898, Philip Van Horne Lansdale married Ethel Shipley, daughter of Sidney Smith of San Francisco, and on April 1, 1899, he was killed at Apia, Samoa, when a combined force of Americans and English were attempting to quell a native uprising.

In May, 1895, the two surviving unmarried daughters, Eliza Moylan and Maria Hornor Lansdale moved into 1011 Pine Street, Philadelphia, which had been purchased for their permanent residence.

Here in 1928 died Eliza Moylan Lansdale in the early morning of St. John the Evangelist's Day, the 27th of December, and just twenty-four hours later in the same house on the Feast of the Holy Innocents, Charlotte Bleecker (Lansdale) Lowber died.

1011 Pine Street is occupied by the surviving member of the family, Maria Hornor Lansdale.

APPENDIX 1, LANCASTER

We know very little about the Lancasters; the following notes embody all we have been able to ascertain. That relationship with the Lansdales existed is borne out by various circumstances.

The name of Richard Lancaster first appears in the Annapolis Land Records of 1669 in a list of servants consigned to Mr. Richard Carter of Talbot County. The name appears again in 1673 "passengers names as followeth in the Thomas of Hull, Edward Harrison, Master, 27th February, 1673. James Berry . . . Richard Lancaster . . . etc." We have nothing to show that either of these entries refers to our Richard Lancaster.

"The rights for transporting the above mentioned being four and twenty in all, are due to John Harrison, and by him proved before me the 27th of February, 1673. May 8, 1674, Charles Calvert warrent them issued in the name of John Harrison for twelve hundred acres of land due to him for the consideration aforesaid."

In "Historical and Political Studies" Vol. XX, 126, Johns Hopkins, the following occurs: "With the abolition of the conditions of plantation by Charles Calvert in 1683 all connection between the distribution of land and the importation of servants came to an end." One member of the assembly of 1663 was enterprising enough to suggest that it might be wise for the secretary to present a list of all servants and passengers transported into Maryland. He was voted down by a vote of 5 to 1; the Chancellor (drat him) deciding that it was unnecessary.

In 1701 on the 8th of July, the names of Robert Anderson and Richard Lancaster appear in a deed for a "tract called Newcastle; 207 acres."

In 1703 we find "a judgement confessed by Thomas Ryley at suit of Richard Lancaster of London, Merchant." This note is puzzling in view of the fact that our tradi-

tions all point to Richard Lancaster as having come from Lancashire.

The rent roll of Prince George County for 1707 notes a survey of "Essington" (p. 111) :

"Acres 1300 yly. rent 1.6. Survey 25th October, 1669, for Demetrius Cartright at a bd. wht. oak standing on ye west side of Patuxt. River near a brook called Bowes Brook. 800 acres Abr. Clark, 150 a. Rd. Lancaster, 60 a. Hugh Abrams, 40 a. Jams. Williams, 150 a. Thomas Larkins." We know this Richard Lancaster to be the one to whom our records relate.

A resurvey is made upon this land and found to be 1700 acres.

"After 1635, 1,000 acres of land could be had for a yearly rental of 20 shillings payable in commodities of the Province and 50 acres for 12 pence" (Church Life in Col. Md. Rev. Thos. G. Gambrell, 1885.)

Richard Lancaster and his son Thomas were members of the Church of England; the name of the former appears at vestry meetings March 2, 1714, and March 29, 1714, at St. Barnabas Church, Queen Anne Parish. Thomas Lancaster was present at vestry meetings March 30, 1730, March 26, 1733, November 23, 1740 and March 26, 1744.

Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George County, was divided from old St. Paul's Parish about the year 1705. "The parish church is known as St. Barnabas, and we usually speak of it as 'The Old Brick Church in the Lower Neighborhood.'" (See letter from Gabriel DuVal to William Moylan Lansdale, Baltimore, February 14, 1902.) It is about half way between "Marietta," the estate of the DuVal family, and Upper Marlborough. The election of the first vestry was held April 9, 1705.

In 1712 Richard Lancaster witnessed the will of Hugh Abrahams, planter, Prince George County, who left to his wife "a dwelling & 60 a. being part of *Essington*."

A deed (see original in possession of the Lansdale family) by Richard Lancaster, dated 1723, conveys a

tract of land of 147 acres to his son Thomas. He describes himself as "of Prince George's County" in the Province of Maryland, Merchant," and his son as "my well beloved son Thomas Lancaster of the said County and Province, Merchant." The tract begins at a "bounded white oake the first bounder of the original survey, thence running according to the re-survey of Essington, etc." It "interjects the first great branch being known by the name of the white marsh branch falling into the Boe Brooke, and its last named boundry is the River Puttoxent." The deed is signed (in an excellent handwriting) Richard Lancaster, and is witnessed by Joseph Belt and Thomas Sprigg; it included all "dwelling houses, out houses, Tobacco houses, gardens, or hards, fences, etc," and it is, in part, the 150 acres apportioned to Richard Lancaster in the re-survey of "Essington" in 1707; "Boe Brook" is named and "the land now in possession of Thomas Larkins of Anne Arundle County, Gentleman."

Richard Lancaster died in 1724. The list of his possessions is a small one; as we have seen he deeded 247 acres of land to his son only some six or seven months before his death, and he had probably given him most of his other possessions as well.

Richard was a widower and Thomas appears never to have married; they doubtless had one household, with Thomas as owner of the estate, Negroes, etc. As for the name and origin of Richard's wife, we have not even a tradition.

The following is a copy of the inventory: "True and perfect inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattels of Richard Lancaster late of Prince George County, Gentleman, Deceased. Taken and appraised upon oath by us Henry Wright and Richard Duckett, appraisers thereunto authorized and appointed so far forth as came to our light and knowledge this 11th day of June 1724.

"Imp. E 8 The goods & wearing apparels

"6 silver spoons

"qn. 11 coz. £4

"A negro woman £25 a s 026
 "230—/12 8 to serve unable to work 2-10
 "A p. cell of new goods p. Invoice
 "£70:1:70 double refined sugar
 "A watch broak 2 a chest of drawers 28
 "£2 1 ditto very old 1 feather bed & furniture
 "£5 etc., etc., etc. No creditors
 "Approved by me Isaac Lansdale Relation
 "Prerogative office 9th November 1725

"Then came Thomas Lancaster dm. of Richard Lancaster & proved the above Inventory in common forme 230 for a mo. 5½ sids 8."

Of Thomas Lancaster we know very little more than we do of his father Richard; he was born about 1696 (see *Annapolis Chancery Records I R No. 4*) presumably in England. He was unmarried. He is named as being present at vestry meetings at St. Barnabas Church, Queen Anne Parish in 1730, 1733, 1740, 1744, 1745; in this last named year on July 13th he was "45 years old and upward." (See *Annapolis Chancery Records I R No. 4*.)

Copies of three leases of land: the first Thomas Lancaster to Thomas Rose, 19th January 1771; for half an acre of land, "next adjoining the Town of Queen Anne" . . . and "near the west end of Singleton Wootan's stone house" . . . "It was leased for fourteen years at a yearly rental of one pound sterling money of Great Britain."

Two leases, "Thomas Lancaster to Alexander Burrell" both dated 1st June, 1771, for land "adjoining Queen Anne Town in Prince George's County." "The boundary mark of one of these lots is a bounded black oak standing on the edge of the bank of the Patuxient River just below the house built by Mr. Crabb for a grainary and running from said oak to include the said grainary and a house built for a smith shop." It also ran to "the corner of said Crabb's garden." The lease was to run for twenty-one years, with a yearly rental of eleven shillings sterling, the lot measured about $\frac{1}{15}$ of an acre.

The boundary of the other tract leased to Alexander Burrell began at the northeast corner of the lot "lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah Crabb just below the house made use of for a stable." It measured about $\frac{1}{15}$ of an acre and was rented for twenty-one years for ten shillings sterling a year.

* * *

Reasons for believing Margaret, wife of Isaac Lansdale, 1st, to have been named Lancaster.

1. They named one of their sons Thomas Lancaster Lansdale.
2. The presence among the Lansdale family papers of Lancaster papers.
3. The fact that Thomas Lancaster left all of his considerable estate to be divided among the family of Isaac Lansdale.
4. In approving the inventory of Richard Lancaster's possessions, Isaac Lansdale calls himself a "relation."
5. Among the articles left to Isaac Lansdale, 2nd, by the will of Thomas Lancaster, is a silver tankard. This tankard has come down from Isaac to his son Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, from him to his son William Moylan Lansdale, then to his son Philip Lansdale and then to his oldest son William Moylan Lansdale, who left it to his brother Edward Vinal Lansdale, who gave it, together with other articles of family value inherited from his brother William Moylan Lansdale, to his son Philip Moylan Lansdale, the present owner.

On this tankard is engraved a coat of arms with a crest, always supposed by members of the family to be those of the Lancaster family. Some years ago, however, William Moylan Lansdale undertook to verify this, with the unexpected result that it turns out to be the arms and crest, not of any branch of the Lancaster family known to heraldry, but of Thomas Glover, of the City of London, Merchant, and he was also (1679, circa) of Rainhill, Lancaster. There is, however, one divergence

LANCASTER

Richard Lancaster

=

- - - - - ?

b. in England
Came to Maryland
before 1669

d. 1724

Thomas

Unmarried

b. 1696 circa

d. March, 1772

in the coat of arms which has puzzled all the experts in heraldry to whom it has thus far been submitted. ,

The arms on the tankard are: *Gules*, a chevron ermine between three crescents argent.

The Glover arms are: One branch *azure*, a chevron ermine between three crescents argent.

Another branch: *Sable*, a chevron ermine between three crescents argent.

Mr. A. J. Butler writes from England to William Moylan Lansdale in 1908 saying that he "is told that ermine on *Gules* is never found," yet in Burke's General armory (p. 404) we find that the Glovers and Skinners United Company of Exeter, have for their arms: Ermine on a chief of *Gules*, three regal or imperial crowns; which merely goes to show that, in the words of the irascible Bishop Whatley of Dublin "they (i. e., the authorities in heraldry) don't even know the foolish details of their own foolish business."

The only bearing which all this matter of the Glover arms on the Lancaster tankard has upon the history of the family is this:

Thomas Glover is "of the City of London *and* of *Rainhill*, Lancaster," and tradition names Rainhill, Lancaster, as the place from which our Lancasters came.

In the visitation of Lancashire by William Flower in 1567, he gives John Lancaster of Rainhill, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Bradshaw, and in every succeeding generation of their descendants the names Richard and Thomas are regularly found. (*See Lancaster Genealogies in Lansdale family papers.*)

APPENDIX 2, CRABB

The Crabbs were a family of some importance in the early annals of Anne Arundel and Prince George Counties. The immigrant was Henry Crabb who came to Maryland (probably from London) in 1665. Nothing is known of his wife; he had one son, Ralph, born in Calvert (later Prince George) County in 1694. On August 22, 1716, Ralph married Priscilla, fourth child and eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas *Sprigg*, (see *Sprigg appendix*) and Margaret *Mariarte* (see *Mariarte appendix*) his wife.

In August, 1718, Mr. Thomas Colmore, merchant of London, appoints Mr. Ralph Crabb, Jr., of Prince George County, claims due Isaac Milner, and one John Poole of London grants power of attorney to Ralph Crabb.

Ralph Crabb was justice in Anne Arundel County in 1720. In a deed of sale "Arthur Nelson, Planter, to Ralph Crabb, Gentleman," dated July 13, 1723, he is described as of Prince George County. The deed is for 950 acres of land in Prince George County called "Valentine's Garden Enlarged," lying above the falls of the Potomac. The original deed is extant. (See letter of Mr. Francis Culver to William Moylan Lansdale, June, 1916.)

In 1713 Arbraham Clark conveys to Ralph Crabb the tract called "Essington." On the fifth of December of that year "Madam Ann Milner, late wife and administratrix of the estate of Isaac Milner late of London, Merchant, deceased, and Captain Peter Paggon of London, Merchant, to Mr. Ralph Crabb of the Province of Maryland, on the continent of America, a General Power of Attorney, Debts, Claims, etc. Witness William Loch . . . Capt. Jeremiah Sampson."

On June 28, 1726, "James Helme and to Ralph Crabb, Gentleman, of Prince George County 'Two Brothers'."

On February 8, 1727, "Thomas Brooke of Prince

George County, Esq. to Ralph Crabb of the same place, Town of Nottingham, to erect a storehouse."

Ralph Crabb died in 1734. His will dated December 15, 1733, was probated on the eighth of March of the following year. To his three daughters, Sarah, Margaret, and *Eleanor*, he leaves one hundred pounds each. To his sons, Henry Wright, Ralph, Jeremiah and John, "Valentine's Garden Enlarged," containing 950 acres, and "Bowling Green," containing 120 acres, etc. To wife, Priscilla, "Essington" . . . "unborn child to inherit after her death." He appoints his wife executrix. The will is probated by Ninian Mariarte, Elizabeth Wilson, John Smith Prather, Edward Sprigg, and the oath is taken before Thomas Crabb, the eldest son and heir, who did not object.

Six years later his widow, Priscilla Crabb, has the following deed recorded, "fifth October 1740," dated "27th September 1740:"

"Thomas Crabb, of Prince George County, Gentleman, and Priscilla Crabb of same County, Gentlewoman. Consideration 100 pounds sterling called 'Deer Park' all interest of him 470 acres, Thomas Crabb, also consideration 100 pounds, sold: following three negroes, James, Dick, and Will; as also all his part filial portion or dividend, of his father, Ralph Crabb, Deceased, his personal estate now remaining in the said Priscilla, executrix of his father's estate, her hands; as also all his part portion or dividend of his brother Ralph Crabb, Deceased, his personal estate remaining in the hands of the said Priscilla Executrix aforesaid."

On July 15, 1758: "Between Priscilla Crabb of Prince George County, widow, late the wife of Ralph Crabb of the County aforesaid, Gentleman, Deceased and Edward Crabb one of the sons of said Ralph Crabb,—tract called 'James' Lott,' widow has life estate—to William Lansdall (2) William's Lot (3) Youngton."

June 9, 1760: "Com. to Locate Priscilla Crabb's Tract called "Essington" Jeremiah Crabb, aged 32, witness."

The Edward Crabb referred to above was evidently the "unborn child" spoken of in his father's will, as the name of Edward does not appear in that document.

March 11, 1734: The children of Ralph Crabb and Priscilla Sprigg were:

1. Sarah, m. Robert Magruder; she was born April 21, 1719.
2. Thomas, b. April 21, 1719.
3. Margaret, b. August 12, 1720 m. Wm. Hillary
4. Henry Wright, b. January 16, 1722 m. Anne Snowden (Fairfax descent)
5. Ralph, b. September 29, 1724.
6. Eleanor, b. September 20, 1726, m. Isaac Lansdale
7. Jeremiah, b. October, 1728.
8. John, b. June 15, 1731.
9. Edward.

Jeremiah Crabb, fourth son of Ralph Crabb and Priscilla Sprigg, lived close to Thomas Lancaster and was the "nigh neighbor" who, at the request of Mr. Isaac Lansdale looked for and found Thomas Lancaster's will. In his will, dated April 18, 1773, and proved April 7, 1777, he calls himself Jeremiah Crabb of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He leaves to his nephew, Jeremiah Lansdale, "son of my sister Eleanor Lansdale, the sum of fifty pounds, Common Currency, to be paid at the age of 21 years." He leaves the same amount to three other nephews named Jeremiah. His wife, Lucy Crabb is appointed executrix. (*See 4-18 in Annapolis Wills Liber XLI-424 . . . Monnett Family Genealogy*)

The census of All Hallows Parish for 1776 . . .

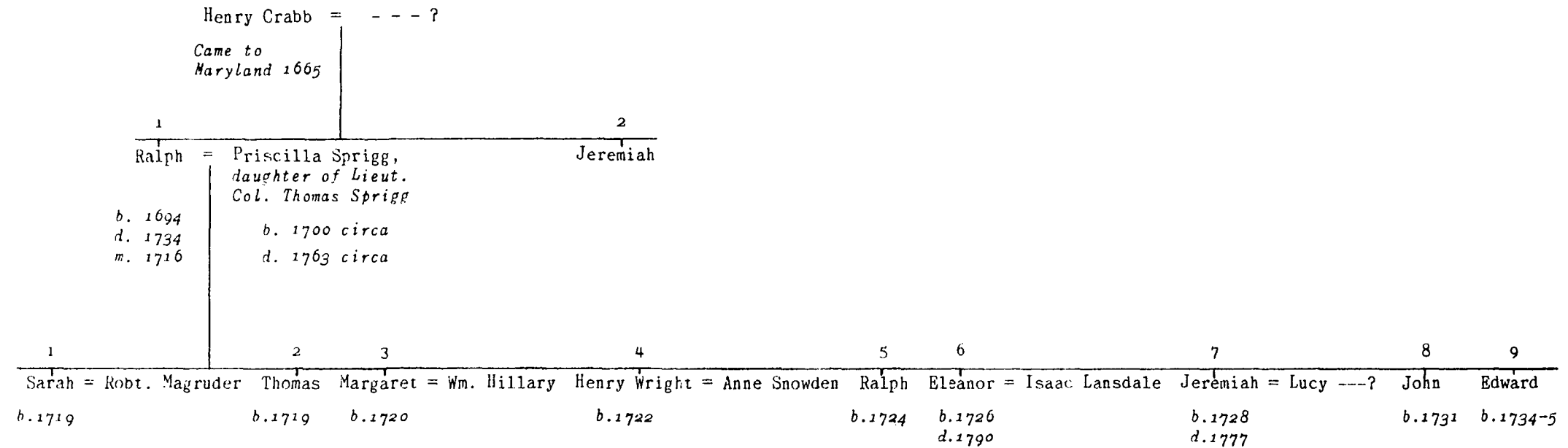
Jeremiah Crabb

2 White women	Black	men	6
2 White men	Black	women	5
1 White child	Black	children	7

Taxables 13

Thomas Crabb, the eldest son of Ralph and Priscilla, took part in the expedition against Carthagera in 1740. War was declared against England by Spain on October 19, 1739. In the Maryland contingent for Carthagera

CRABB



commissions were issued under Governor Ogle of the officers of the three companies in the following order, "On August 20, 1740 to Thomas Addison, Esq., Captain of a regiment of foot, raised by him; Thomas Crabb, Gentleman, Lieut. . ."

A certain Captain Thomas Crabb, whose name appears occasionally in the Maryland Records, was probably a brother of Henry, the immigrant (or possibly a son of Henry).

Captain Thomas Crabb, Member of the Upper House of Delegates:

December, 1708, the Lower House.

Mr. Thomas Crabb for Charles County, Nov. 29th,
Dec. 15th, 1708.

"Sent by Mr. Mariarte . . . Mr. Crabb . ."

"The Committee of Aggreavances"

The will of Thomas Crabb of Charles County, dated January 3rd and proved March 8th, 1719, mentions "My son-in-law, Charles Summerset Smith who married my daughter Jane."

APPENDIX 3, SPRIGG

On January 18, 1658, a patent was issued to Thomas Sprigg who had transported to Maryland "Himself, Catherine, his wife, Verlinda Roper, Edward Bushell, Nathaniel Sprigge and Hugh Johnson." The patent was for a tract of 600 acres, called "Sprigley," on Chester River. Thomas Sprigg called one of the tracts he took up "Kittering" and another "Northampton." (For the theory that he came from Northamptonshire, England, see "Day Star of American Freedom," Geo. L. L. Davis, p. 265.)

Thomas Sprigg was born about 1630. (Maryland Historical Mag., Vol. 8, p. 74.) A deposition made in 1665 gives his age as 35 years (Prov. Court Lib. F.F. Fol. 91). Another deposition made in 1694 gives his age as 64 years (Ibid Lib. W.R.C. No. 1 Fol. 696). He appears as party to a suit in the Prov. Court in October, 1657—Arch. X. 546).

His first wife was living on the seventeenth of August, 1661; she was probably a sister of Governor Stone of Maryland, who in his will, dated December 3, 1659 and proved December 21, 1660, mentions "my brother Sprigg;" and Thomas Stone, son of the Governor, executes an assignment, August 3, 1662, "to my uncle Thomas Sprigg."

In 1651 Thomas Sprigg was living in Northampton County, Virginia, but by 1660-61 he had settled in Calvert County, Maryland, on or near "Resurrection Manor," and later at "Northampton," Prince George County. In 1661 he and John Nuthall signed the "Submission to Parliament."

By his first wife, Catherine, he had two daughters; Mary, who married Thomas Stockett, and Sarah, who married John Pierce.

Thomas Sprigg fought against the Nanticoke Indians (Md. Arch., Vol. VII, p. L94). He was Justice of

the Peace and of the Quorum for Calvert County in 1658-67-68-69-70-74. Com. High Sheriff of Calvert County, April 1, 1664, to May, 1665; he was also one of the first gentlemen to be made Justice of the Peace and Gentleman Justice of the Quorum for Prince George County, 1696 (Md. Arch., Vols. 3, 5, 7, 15).

“Lieut.” Thomas Sprigg was a signer of the Association Address to King William III congratulating him upon his escape from “Conspiracy and Assassination.”

In 1696 he endorsed a round-robin letter from ship-owners and commanders of the fleet excusing delay in sailing to England on the ground of “illness among the men, backward crops, and desertions to Penna.”

In Vol. A, Civil Records of Prince George County, pp. 361-363, Thomas Sprigg, Sr., to Sarah and John Pease, March 16, 1700, “whereas, Caecillus Calvert . . . Pat. March 1st, 1673 to Sprigg Sr. ‘Northampton’ Calvert County now in Prince George County 325 acres.”

Thomas Sprigg, Senior, January 4, 1699, to Thomas Burke, Northampton, by Sprigg Senior, acknowledged before Thomas Bradley, March 18, 1699.

Thomas Sprigg, Sr., died in 1704. His will, dated 9th of May, was proved on the 29th of December of that year. “To son Thomas, Ex., plantation and land of ‘Northampton’ and ‘Kellering’ which have not been disposed of. Also $\frac{1}{3}$ of patent 500 acres in Manor of ‘Colington.’ ”

Thomas Sprigg, 2nd, called in most of the records “Lieutenant Colonel,” was the son of Thomas Sprigg, Sr., by his second wife, Eleanor Nuthall (*See Nuthall Appendix*). He was born circa 1668 and died circa 1736. He married Margaret Mariarte (*See Mariarte Appendix*), daughter of Edward and Honor Mariarte.

In the Civil Records of Prince George County (Vol. A, p. 218) we find the following: June 25, 1700, “John Nuthall of St. Mary’s County to Thomas Sprigg, Jr., of Prince George County Tract called ‘Three Sisters,’ bequeathed by Thomas Hillary, late of Calvert County by

his last will, being dated February 2, 1695—250 acres, to his loving wife, Elinor, which said Elinor, after the death of the said Hillary, intermarried with the above named John Nuthall.”

Charles Calvert to Thomas Sprigg, appointed attorney. “My well beloved cousin, Mr. Thomas Sprigg of Prince George County, etc.” October 31, 1707, Vol. E, p. 441, Thomas Sprigg, Sr., to Thomas Sprigg, Jr., Deed of Gift, “To my son Thomas . . .” 1714.

Thomas Sprigg, Jr., was Justice of the Peace of Prince George County, 1697-1704, and a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly, 1712-1715.

Thomas Sprigg and Margaret Mariarte had six children: Thomas, who married Margery Beall; Edward, who married first Elizabeth Pile and second Esther Belt; Osborne, who married first Lucy and second Rachel Belt (he died in 1750); Priscilla, who married Ralph Crabb August 22, 1716 (*See Crabb Appendix*) (d. 1734), she died about 1733; Margaret=Capt. Francis King; and Eleanor=Henry Wright.

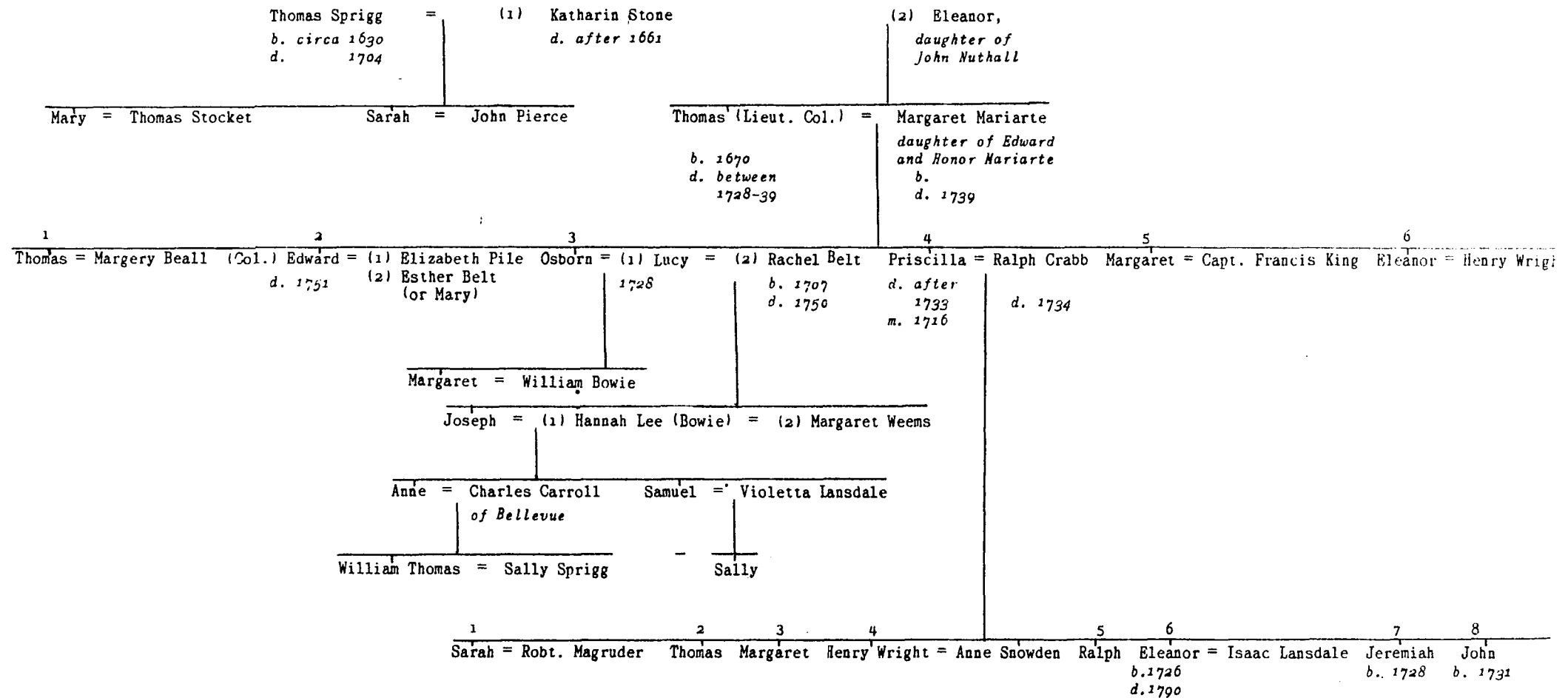
Concerning the above named Edward Sprigg the Maryland Gazette, under date of December 4, 1751, printed the following:

“On Saturday last (November 30th) died in Prince George County after a short illness of 21½ hours, Col. Edward Sprigg who was for more than 22 years past, one of the Representatives for the County in the House of Delegates of this Province; was for several years the Honorable Speaker of that House, and presided as Chief in the Commission for the Peace for the said County for some years, and continued in that station until he died.”

Priscilla Sprigg who married Ralph Crabb had no fewer than eight children; the sixth of these was Eleanor, who married Isaac Lansdale, 2nd. Many documents relating to her are preserved among the Lansdale family papers.

Osborne Sprigg, son of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Sprigg and Margaret Mariarte, had by his first wife, Elizabeth, or Lucy, a daughter, Margaret, who married

SPRIGG



William Bowie; by his second wife, Rachel Belt, he had a son, Joseph Sprigg, who married first Hannah Lee, widow of Thomas Bowie, and second Margaret Weems. By his first wife he had a daughter Anne, who married Charles Carroll of Bellevue; their son Samuel Sprigg married Violetta Lansdale and they were the parents of Sally Sprigg who married her cousin, William Thomas Carroll, son of Anne Sprigg and Charles Carroll of Bellevue. Sally Sprigg was brought up at Northampton, her father's place in Prince George County. Here came Lafayette in 1824-25. He was very loquacious and at "High Tea" absentmindedly helped himself to preserves on the plate where he still had some Potomac herring. On Mrs. Sprigg's horrified expostulation, General Lafayette paused, spoon in hand, glanced at the herring, and then, to the little Sally's delight, cheerfully proceeded. "It all goes the same road," he remarked, pointing down his open mouth with one slim forefinger.

"Aunt Sprigg," as she was always called by her nieces and nephews of two generations, made a deep impression on them by the elegance of her attire and also by the fact that she was rarely seen indoors or out not wearing kid gloves; her hands were very beautiful and exquisitely soft and white. The little Sally on her very early marriage removed to Washington where, in the intervals between the births of her large and tumultuous family, she entertained lavishly and took part in all the social functions of the capital. Her four handsome daughters married—Alida, General John Marshall Brown, of Portland, Maine; Sally, first General Griffin, U. S. A., who died at Galveston, Texas, of yellow fever, and second, Count Maximillian Esterhazy of the younger branch of the Esterhazys of Austria. Violetta married Dr. Mercer, and Caroline married first a Mr. Kinney, second an Englishman named Haggard, a cousin of the author Rider Haggard, and third Lieutenant Commander Bolles, U. S. N.

APPENDIX 3-A, NUTHALL

“Ancestral Records and Portraits,” see Archives of Chapter I, Colonial Dames of America, Vol. I, p. 92.

“John Nuthall, Esq., of London and Northampton (1620-1667), removed to St. Mary’s County and bought there ‘Cross Manor,’ consisting of two thousand acres. He was a licensed Indian Trader and a Justice of St. Mary’s, 1663 to 1667. He married Elizabeth Bacon in 1645. In 1668 the Council ordered that the personal estate of John Nuthall, who died intestate, be divided among his three children, John, James, and Eleanor (1648-1671) who married Thomas Sprigg in 1667.”

A letter to his brother from one John Phillips, Merchant, dated at London 16th August, 1644, begs him to be careful about sending his letters; he is asked to enclose one in Mr. Stone’s packet and to “get Mr. Nuthall to doe the like in his to his father.” The writer says he has not seen “our Mr. Hutchinson this twelve months and more hee being gone only into ye Parlamts ser. The Three Kingdoms being now upp in arms, I pray God send an end of this unnaturall warr, that we may enjoy peace and a free trade as formerlye. Remember my kinde Respects to Mr. Nuthall and tell him his father, mother and sister are in good health.” He tells him to direct his letters “att Mr. Wells his house in Marks lain over against ye Lord Barings.”

Chancery Record No. 1, 1668-1671, p. 7

“This indenture made 20 March A. D. 1668. Second and Thirtieth year of Caecilius, Lord and Proprietor of Maryland, Between John Nuthall of St. Mary’s County, Maryland, Gentleman of one part and Monsieur Mark Cordea of St. John’s in said County of St. Mary’s freeholder, of the other part. Witness that John Nuthall in consideration of Five pounds lawful money of England, paid by Mark Cordea, sells land named “St. Elizabeth

NUTHALL

John Nuthall = Elizabeth Bacon

b. in England

d. 1668

1 2 3
John James Eleanor = Thomas Sprigg

m. 1667

APPENDIX 3-B, MARIARTE

Edward Mariarte is believed to have emigrated from Ireland, County Kerry or County Clare. The name is thought to be identical with Moriarty. (Matthews American Armory and Blue Book, p. 349).

He was Justice of the Peace of Prince George County, 1647-1704, and Member of the Lower House of the General Assembly, 1712-1715. "Of the Grand Jury," member of a special committee on treaties, etc., with the Indians, 1696-7-8.

Will of

Mariarte, Edward; A. A. Co., Md. Calendar of Wills,
Date, 26 Nov. 1687, Vol. II, p. 32,
Proved 4 Jan. 1688.

"To sons Daniel and Edward at 21 years of age, and hrs.
170 acres of 'Friends Choice.' To drs. *Margaret*,
Eliza, *Rachel*; personality and land aforesaid in event
of death of sd. sons without issue.

"Extrs. wife, Honor; Personality.

"Overseers; Edw. Ser..ett, Solomon Sparrow, Richard
Tidings, Jno. Belt.

"Test. Jos. Owen, Wm. White, Mary Williams, Jno. Elsay
6.16."

The above named Margaret Mariarte married Lieut.-
Col. Thomas Sprigg and Eliza married Robert Levett.
Rachel married Benj. Lawrence.

". . . Overseers or Trustees . . . who shall
assist the Executrix in the care of the estate that neither
she nor the children be wronged." The custom is now
obsolete. (See Key to Calendar of Maryland Wills, Vol.
II, *ibid.* Vol. II, p. 207).

Will of Mariarte, Honor

5th March 1701

25th April 1701

"To son Daniel, 3xec. Honor Stafford, and daughters,
Margaret and *Eliza*, personality.

MARIARTE

Edward Mariarte = Honor ~ - -?

b. *Probably in Ireland* d. 1701

*Came to Maryland
prior to 1647*

d. 1688

1	2	3		4		5
Daniel	Edward	Margaret = Thomas Sprigg		Eliza = Robert Levett		Rachel = Benj. Lawrence
		d. 1739		d. 1725		

“To son Edward, half of Estate, real and personal.
“To daughter, Rachel, residue of estate real and personal.
“Test. Chas. Burges, Mahitibal Holland, Nich Humphery.
II 21”

Sprigg. Mariarte Md. Hist. Magazine, Vol. I, p. 150.
“Will, Elizabeth Levett, Widow, Prince George County,
Date, 22nd September 1725
Proved, 5th December 1730.

“To my son, Robert Levett, all my right title and claim to Estate of Beverly, in Yorkshire (England), which may be due to me as relict of my husband, Robert Levett, and some plate; he is to have full possession when he reaches 18 years. To my son, John Levett, £150, a silver tankard, a can and a bed. To my daughter, Elizabeth Darkin, one negro man called Tom; to Coll. James Haddock, £15 and a mourning ring; To my 2 daughters Margaret and Ruth Clark, all the remainder of my estate in Maryland and elsewhere. To my brother Daniel Mariarte, and my sister *Margaret Sprigg*, a ring each.

“Executors: Coll. Jas. Haddock and Margaret Clark, my daughter.

“Witnesses: Josiah Wilson, Margt. Dick, Lingan Wilson.
Auber 330”

NOTE: “The textatrix was evidently the daughter of Edward and Honor Mariarte, of Ann Arundel County who died respectively in 1688 and 1701. Abstracts of their wills are given in Baldwin’s Calendar II,32,207. Mrs. Levett’s sister, Margaret Sprigg would seem to have been the wife of Col. Thomas Sprigg of Prince George County. Mrs. Levett’s will was proved in Maryland, 25 November 1725.”

The above note is from Mr. Lothrop Withington’s “Maryland Gleanings in England” (taken from the Registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and other English records).

APPENDIX 4, VAN HORNE

There appear to have been three distinct immigrants of the name. Our line descends from Cornelius Jansen Van Horne and has from a very early date spelled the name with the final "e."

The above Cornelius Jansen Van Horne came to New Netherlands (New York) from Hoorn in Holland prior to 1644. On October 4, 1659, he married Anna Maria Jans; they had four sons and five daughters. His will, dated October 11, 1689, runs as follows:

(N. Y. Hist. Soc. Abstracts of Wills, Vol. I, p. 213, Liber 3-4, p. 416.)

Cornelius Jansen Van Hoorn.....11th October 1689.

"I, Cornelius Jansen Van Hoorn, inhabitant of this City of New York . . . I leave to my eldest son, John, 50 shillings made in consideration of the Prerogatives of the first born. I leave to my wife, Anna Maria Van Hoorn, all my estate during her life, she remaining unmarried, to bring up and maintain the younger children, and after her decease to be divided among my children, and they are to be instructed in an art or trade by which they may live.

"Wife executor; Witnesses, Thomas Burroughs, Albert Bosch."

* * *

N. Y. Hist. Soc. Vol. II, p. 51, Liber 7; p. 603.

Will of Johanna de Bruyn, 30 Nov. 1709, mentions "the widow Van Horn" as living next to what is now 63 Pearl Street.

Johannes Cornelissen Van Hoorn, son of Cornelius Jansen Van Hoorn, was baptized January 17, 1663. He is described as a "New York merchant who began buying in New Jersey in 1706, adding steadily to his purchases during the next sixteen years, acquiring extensive tracts in Somerset and Middlesex Counties especially, as well as in Monmouth County. In his will, dated June 23, 1733, he

devises to his sons, James and Abraham, the Rocky Hill Tracts."

N. J. Arch. Vol. XIX, p. 135.

Johannes Cornelissen Van Horne.

Note to advertisement in the *New York Gazette* reviewed in *The Weekly Post Boy*, 24th February, 1752. "1000 acres of land in Somerset County by Abraham Van Horne of this City, owner. (Chocolate for Sale)"

Johannes Cornelissen Van Hoorn, 2nd, of New York, married in 1693 Catrynte, daughter of Andries Jansen and Vrontie (Van Vorst) Meyer; their children were Cornelius, baptized December 17, 1693, or 6; Abraham, baptized October 13, 1708; Jacobus, baptized June 29, 1712.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. Vol. II, p. 446, Liber 19, B.p. 176.

Will of Claude Germon De Pre Van Gitts, in Flanders . . . To Johannes Cornelis, son of Cornelis Jansen Van Horn, "my small Bible" . . . All the rest of his estate to his wife, Mahe Williams of Middleburgh in Zeeland.

Cornelius, eldest son of Johannes Cornelissen Van Horne, married, July 13, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Anny (Phillipse) (*See Phillips Appendix*) French (*See French Appendix*), of New Brunswick. He was a member of the Governor's Council in the Province of New Jersey—confirmed as such May 31, 1727. He was appointed Mayor of New York by Governor R. Van Dam, July 13, 1736. From 1737-38 he was Captain of a Military Company in New York. January 12, 1739, he was made Commissioner of the Province of New Jersey. He was also appointed to act for New Jersey on a commission to settle a long standing dispute between the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the Colony of Rhode Island. (See acts of the Privy Council of England, 1738-39.)

Will of Cornelius Van Horne. Dated February 19, 1768. Proved May 23, 1770. He calls himself of the County of Somerset, eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey. Gentleman.

To wife Elizabeth his whole estate for life. After

her death to his son Philip a moiety of the farm and plantation on which "I now live situate in Somerset County 1102 acres" (his half shown by a map with the will 557 acres).

To son John the other moiety.

If Philip should die in his lifetime, give to Philip's children, viz.: Cornelius, William, Philip, John, Mary Ricketts, Elizabeth, Cornelia and Violetta.

If John dies before him, to his children, Hannah, Elizabeth and Catherine.

N. J. Arch., Vol. XV, p. 382.

September 27, 1759. Advertisement; *The Penna. Journal*, No. 877.

"To be sold: one seventh part of a copper mine at Brunswick call'd French's Mine; and five-eighths of another copper mine called Cornelius Van Horne's Mine . . . etc."

N. Y. Hist. Soc., Vol. II, p. 167; Liber S., p. 466.

"I, the underwritten, am now at sea, and knowing that I am mortal, like all other men, therefore declares this to be my last will and Testament. I give and bequeathe all my estate, both real and personal, to my well beloved cousin, Cornelius Van Horne"

New York, 1st May 1712.

Cornelius Meyer.

Proved 23rd April 1716.

A note cites this as being "a model will for brevity."

Hist. Soc. N. J. Collections, Vol. V, p. 130.

Gov. Burnet to the Duke of Newcastle. 20 Dec. 1726.

"There is a vacancy in the Council of New Jersey . . . I beg leave to recommend to your Grace, Mr. Cornelius Van Horne . . . he being a person of very good estate and every way qualified"

Note: Nomination of Mr. Van Horne confirmed May 31, 1727.

Vol. V, p. 197.

Commissioner for trying Pirates in the Plantations, November 6, 1728, For E. and W. New Jersey . . .
Cornelius Van Horne.

Vol. IV, p. 54.

"A list of the Councill of New Jersie. For the Eastern Division. Cornelius Van Horne dwells in ye eastern Division about 22 miles :.2. from Amboy."

P. 120. Governor Lewis Morris to the Duke of Newcastle, October 18, 1740.

". . . Your Grace may observe by the minutes that I had but once seven Councillors together, and that three times I had six and besides these times, I could never get above five of them together . . . Van Horn declined coming as much as he could, but finding the Councill insisted on his Presence and had sent an officer to bring him, desired to be dismissed, which I granted." (Ninth June 1742, see p. 218)

P. 219. Governor Morris to the Lords of Trade. Kingsbury; January 28, 1744.

". . . It was not from any prejudice to me that they (the members of the Council) did not attend, nor was it to gratifie any resentment of mine that they were suspended, they being both (i. e., Wm. Provost and Cornelius Van Horn, 2nd) my good friends; and the brother of Van Horne being before yt. married to my granddaughter, by whom he has several children.

N. J. Arch., Vol. XVII, p. 39. Elizabeth Town Council Chamber:—Wednesday, June 30, 1756.

". . . Papers relating to the murdering of an Indian Squaw called Cate. The Council advise His Excellency (Governor Belcher) to issue his orders to the Colonel of Said County (Somerset)," etc., etc.

“To Cornelius Van Horne, Esq. Colonel of the Regiment of the Militia of the County of Somerset.”

Philip Van Horne, oldest son of Cornelius Van Horne and Elizabeth French, was baptized April 29, 1719. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William *Ricketts* (*See Ricketts Appendix*) and Mary, daughter of William *Walton* (*See Walton Appendix*) of New York. He lived in New York.

N. Y. Hist. Soc., Abstracts of Wills, Vol. IV, p. 60. Liber 15, p. 476, Will of Michael Thody, 24 August 1745.

“I leave to my wife Elizabeth . . . my house and tenement situate next to the house of Mr. Philip Van Horne on one side, and the house of Mr. Stephens Van Cortlandt of Second River on the other side.”

Letters of Administration, Vol. IV, p. 485.

Name of Intestate. To whom granted. Adolph Phillipse, Gent. N. Y.

Joseph Reade. 5 February 1750. (Philip Van Horne appointed administrator, de bonis non. November 16, 1786.)

Philip Van Horne also lived on the plantation in Somerset County, New Jersey, a moiety of which was left to him by his father (see will of Cornelius Van Horne), naming it “Phil’s Hill.” Evidently he derived his name from his maternal grandfather, Philip French.

The following account is taken from the “Story of an Old Farm,” by Mellick, p. 480. “‘Phil’s Hill,’ a large mansion still to be seen on an elevation north of the main road, just west of Middlebrook stream—of late the property of John Herbert. It was then the hospitable dwelling of Philip Van Horne, the father of five handsome and well-bred daughters who were the much admired toasts of both armies. Van Horne himself, as far as loyalty was concerned, seems to have been a suspicious character, and at one time Washington contemplated his removal to New Brunswick. Indeed he was arrested and



PHILIP VAN HORNE

put on his parole, but was permitted to remain at Middlebrook, where he and his bright eyed girls continued to welcome alike friend and foe, and, it is said, were often enabled to mitigate the ferocities of war. The young ladies had their reward, they all obtained husbands. One of them married Col. Stephen Moylan of the 4th Penna. Light Dragoons, the fascination of whose merry nature and fine appearance, the latter enhanced by his red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, bright green coat and bearskin hat, was too great for the Middlebrook beauty to withstand. This dashing Irish Colonel was the brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and was first president of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" in America. After the war he became distinguished as an old school gentleman and a hospitable host. He and his wife and two daughters, one of whom inherited her mother's fascinations, drew many persons to their attractive home on the northeast corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets in Philadelphia."

Philip Van Horne was a Judge of the Common Pleas ("Judge of the Pleas"), appointed by Governor Barnard, 19th March, 1759, and again by Governor Franklin, April, 1768. He was Colonel of the Regiment of Foot Militia in 1771.

N. J. Arch., Vol. XIX, p. 563-4.

The Penna. Journal, December 4, 1755.

Elizabethtown, N. J., November 29, 1755.

Account of burning of a village seven miles beyond the Gap, and the killing of all but two of the inhabitants by the French and Indians . . . "Col. Philip Van Horne marches To-morrow or Monday, with Part of his regiment out of Somerset."

Advertisement in the *New York Gazette of The Weekly Post Boy*, 3rd January 1754.

450 acres of land in Monmouth County, New Jersey.
"For price and Terms of Payment agree with—

"James Alexander, Esq. at New York

"Lewis Morris at Morrisania

“Philip Van Horne at Boundbrook, or
“Richard Salter, near Trenton”

Ibid., Vol. XX, p. 411-12.

“Lottery.

“. . . for raising 750 dollars to be applied to the finishing of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, in east New Jersey, etc. Manager Col. Philip Van Horne.”

October 8, 1792, Robert Morris, Brunswick, to Col. Philip Van Horne.

A letter inquiring about a servant who was in the service of Mrs. Bayard. (See original letters among Lansdale family papers.)

December 10, 1792, Jasper Moylan writes to Col. Philip Van Horne to inquire for a man in Dorchester County, Maryland. (See original letters among Lansdale family papers.)

Philip Van Horne and Elizabeth Ricketts had eight children, four sons—Cornelius, William, Philip, John, and four daughters, Mary Ricketts, Elizabeth, Cornelia, and Violetta.

The Marquis de Chastellux (*See Moylan Appendix*), says that at the time of his visit to “Phil’s Hill” two of the sons were at Jamaica, but were to come home.

One son, either John or William married and left a daughter who married a Mr. Sanford of New York. (See two letters from Eliza Sanford to her Aunt, Mrs. Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, quoted in the Narrative, p. 14. (The originals are among the Lansdale family papers.)

The other sons appear to have died unmarried. A miniature of one of them, probably Philip, is in possession of a descendant of Violetta.

The eldest daughter, Mary Ricketts, married Col. Stephen Moylan. Elizabeth married a Mr. Wheeler. Cor-

VAN HORNE

Cornelius Jansen Van Horne = Anna Maria Jans

b. in Holland
d. 1692
m. 4th October 1659

Johannes Cornelissen Van Horne = Catrynte Meyer

Bap. 17th January 1663

daughter of Andries
Janson Meyer
Vrontie Van Vorst

Cornelius Van Horne = Elizabeth French

Bap. 17th Dec. 1693
d. May 1770
m. 15th July 1718

daughter of Philip French
b. 14th Feb. 1700
d.

Philip Van Horne = Elizabeth Ricketts

Bap. 29th April 1719

John = - - - ?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Cornelius = ? William Philip John Mary Ricketts = Stephen Moylan Elizabeth = P. Wheeler Cornelia = Thomas Lancaster Lansdale Violetta = Nathaniel Chapman Adams

1 2 3
Hannah Elizabeth Catherine

his daughter, Elizabeth
a Mr. Sanford
of New York.

d. 5 March 1795



ELIZABETH RICKETTS VAN HORNE

nelia married Thomas Lancaster Lansdale. Violetta married Nathaniel Chapman Weems, whose descendants live in Maryland.

Portraits exist of Col. Philip Van Horne and Elizabeth Ricketts, his wife; they are at Lothian, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. It was here that Mrs. Thomas Lancaster Lansdale made her home during the latter years of her life. At her death they remained in possession of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Thomas.

The portraits are life size and include the figure to a little below the knee.

Lothian was visited by Lieut. Philip Van Horne Lansdale in 1896. (See his account among Lansdale family papers). He was hospitably received by the then owner, Mrs. Fenwick Hall, nee Cheston, a descendant of Cornelia Lansdale Thomas.

The Lansdale family and others among the descendants have photographs of these portraits.

The Marquis de Chastelles, traveling from Morristown to Trenton under the escort of Colonel Stephen Moylan (1779-80), was induced by the latter to turn aside for the purpose of dining at Phil's Hill, the residence of Moylan's father-in-law, Colonel Philip Van Horne. He gives a lively description of the family party. His host he depicts as "a tall, lusty man near sixty years of age, but vigorous, hearty and good humored," while his wife "perfectly resembles a picture of Van Dyke." One of the young officers who was present "in a very elegant undress" appeared to be on very familiar terms with the marriagable daughter of the house. "He picked her nuts for her and often took her hands." These were doubtless Thomas Lancaster Lansdale and Cornelia Van Horne, whose marriage took place not very long afterwards.

APPENDIX 4-A, RICKETTS

This family, whose surname was originally Richards, is of Norman extraction. The first person we find upon the record is:

“ . . . Richards, Esq., who died leaving three sons, viz,: Oswald, d.s.p., Thomas, who carried on the line of the family and William Henry, d.s.p.”

The second son, Colonel Thomas Richards, a gallant soldier in the army of Charles II, was killed in support of the royal cause at the siege of Lichfield, 1643. He married Elizabeth Rugely, of Rugely, in Staffordshire, and had two sons, John, who died without issue and William.

“William Richards, Esq., was a captain in Cromwell’s army, and accompanying the expedition under Penn and Venables, was present at the conquest of Jamaica in 1655, and subsequently obtained the command of Bluefields Fort in that island. His commission having been made out in the name of Ricketts, he and his descendants have ever since retained that designation. About the year 1672 he married Mary, daughter of Goodwin, Esq. A younger son of Sir Francis Goodwin and the Lady Elizabeth Grey, only daughter of Arthur, fourteenth Lord Grey de Wilton, by his Lordship’s first wife, Dorothy Zouch who died in 1758 at the advanced age of 96 and by whom he had issue, (See Burke’s ‘Extinct Peerages’), John d.s.p. and William. Sir Arthur Grey was one of the Commoners who sat in the case of Queen Mary of Scotland.

“William Ricketts of Ridgeland in Jamaica settled in the Jerseys of North America, and, having married Mary, daughter of William Walton, Esq., of New York, became the founder of the family of Ricketts in North America.”

Julia, a granddaughter of the above William Ricketts of Bluefields, Jamaica, married John Thorpe Lawrence who died in the United States in 1847; he was descended from John Lawrence the first settler in Jamaica.

Their daughter married her cousin, afterwards General Ricketts, U. S. A.

The English descendants of Captain William Richards or Ricketts and Mary Goodwin have the following estates. Combe, in the hundred of Wigmore, Herefordshire; Prospect Estate, in the parish of Westmoreland; Lyndhurst, in the parish of Manchester, Jamaica.

William Ricketts lived with his family on the Northeast corner of Nassau and John Streets, New York and his parish church was Trinity Church. He died in 1735. His will dated 1730 and proved in December, 1735, runs as follows (N. Y. Hist. Soc. Abstracts of Wills Liber 12, p. 410) :

"In the name of God. Amen.

"I, William Ricketts, late of the Island of Jamaica, but now of New York, Gent., being in good health. I leave to my wife, Mary, £500, and two negro slaves (if my estate in the Island of Jamaica be in a flourishing condition, and not otherwise). I leave to my wife, Mary, $\frac{1}{2}$ of my dwelling house where I now dwell, and $\frac{1}{2}$ the garden and horse stables; and $\frac{1}{2}$ the plate and furniture, if she doth continue my widow, but not otherwise. I leave to my daughter, Mary Walton Ricketts, £800, and the house where I now dwell with the out house and gardens, after my wife's decease, and four negro slaves and an outset in furniture to the value of £100 sterling when married; also 50 hogsheads of good Muscovado sugar, when my son Willian shall enjoy my estate in Jamaica, on condition that my said estate be then deemed to be worth £8,000 Jamaica money. If my daughter married without the consent of her mother, she is to forfeit all but her first legacy. I leave to my daughter Elizabeth Ricketts, £1,000 and an outset in furniture to the value of £100 when 18 or married, and 3 negro slaves; also all my farm of Staten Island with stock, etc., also the same amount of sugar with same conditions as above. I leave to the children of my daughter, *Violetta* Hicks (this is the first time that the name appears in our records), 50 hogsheads of sugar, I leave to my mother, Mary Ricketts, a suit of mourning and

a ring, and the same to my brother George Ricketts, and the same to my son-in-law and daughter, Hicks. I leave to my nephew, Jacob Johnson, a negro boy, when he is twenty years of age. I leave to my several Godchildren, a ring and silver spoon. I leave to my brother and sister Walton, and to each of their sons, a mourning ring. I leave to Rev. William Vesey, Richard Charlton, Edward Vaughn, James Orem and William Harrison, Ministers of the Gospel, each a ring, a hatband, and a pair of gloves. To Thomas Walton, a silver hilted sword. My wife is to give as many pair of gloves and mourning rings among my friends as she shall see cause. To my cousin, George Goodin, and to Daniel Turnure, each a ring; I give to my bearers a ring, hatband, scarf and gloves. To the poor communicants of Trinity Church, £3 to be paid by my executors the same day that I shall depart this life, every year during the minority of my son William. I leave to my son William Ricketts, all the rest of my estate, real and personal, in New York or Jamaica, but transmit it to his children."

Mention of "my nephew, William Range Ricketts," and "I make my wife Mary, and William Walton Senior, executors, and, in case of the death of William Walton, my son-in-law, Edward Hicks, or Jacob Walton, George Goodin is to be executor for the estate in Jamaica."

Dated . . . 1734. Witnesses, Johannes Burger, William White, John Kelly.

Proved December 8th, 1735.

His wife Mary Walton survived her husband seven years; her will runs as follows:

(N. Y. Hist. Soc., Abstracts of Wills.) Will of Mary, widow of William Ricketts, dated May 16th, 1740, proved December 16, 1742.

"In the name of God, Amen.

"I, Mary Ricketts, of New York, Widow, being indisposed in body; I leave to my daughter Violetta, wife of Edward Hicks, Merchant, £65 to buy her a negro slave. I leave to my youngest daughter, Elizabeth Ricketts, a negro woman and her child, also all my wearing apparel,

shoe buckles, and side buckles, and so much plate as shall be equal to what I have given to her sister, Mary Van Cortland; and my half of the dwelling house and lot where we now live, also the lot next adjoining which I bought of Cornelius Vandewater; I leave to my two nephews, Abraham and William Walton of Ducks Creek £25. To my kinsmen, Jacob and William Walton, of New York, Merchants, each a mourning ring and a suit of mourning. I leave to George Homes, when he shall have learned a trade, £5. . . . I leave to my God son William Walton, Merchant, to my God son Jacob Walton, son of Jacob Walton and to my God daughter, Ann Way, daughter of Mr. Taylor each a silver bowl of £6. . value. I leave to my Grandson and God son, Philip Van Cortlandt, son of Stephen Van Cortlandt, the same. All the rest of my estate I leave to the children of my daughters, Violetta Hicks, Mary Van Cortlandt and Elizabeth. If my son, William Ricketts, should die without issue and the Plantation in the West Indies be in flourishing condition, then I give my personal estate to my daughters. I make my brother William Walton, and his son William, the guardians of my daughter, Elizabeth. I make my sons-in-law, Edward Hicks and Stephen Van Cortlandt, Executors.

“Witnesses—Elizabeth Briggs, Elizabeth Huddlestone,
Abraham Lodge.

“Codicil Nov. 20, 1742. The interest on $\frac{1}{3}$ of my estate is to be paid to my daughters during life.

“Witnesses—Richard Charlton, Elizabeth Briggs, Abraham Lodge.”

William Ricketts, 2nd, a collateral, mentioned in the wills of his father and mother (see above), lived at Elizabethtown, N. J. He is spoken of sometimes as Major Ricketts and sometimes as Colonel Ricketts. Like his father he belonged to the Church of England and his name appears among the managers of lotteries.

Elizabethtown Lottery . . . “To raise a sum of money for building a Parsonage House. The lottery to be under the care and management of . . . Wm. Ricketts.”

Lottery . . . "For raising £337:10:0 Proclamation for completing the church (Trinity Episcopal, Broad Street and upper end of Military Common, Newark).

"Managers: Col. Peter Schuyler, Col. Wm. Ricketts . . etc."

Hist. Soc. of N. J. Collections, Vol. IV, p. 64 and footnote.

Gov. Lewis Morris to Sir Chas. Wager as first Lord of the Admiralty, October 10, 1739. " . . . The Governours also when they went by water have wore the Union flag at the head of their barges and the captains of the King's ships have threatened to take it from them if in sight of their ships or fire it down in case of resistance if in reach of their cannon . . ." *

"New York, June 11th (1750)

"Last week as Major Ricketts, together with his wife, children, nurse, etc., was going home to Elizabethtown, in his Pleasure Boat, the Man of War (H.M.S. Greyhound), fired at him in the intention to bring him too; he having a small Burd-gee flag hoisted, the second shot struck the nurse in the head so that she expired in a few hours after. The Coroner's Inquest has brought in their Verdict wil-

* "This jealousy of the naval commanders of assumption by civilians of any of the badges of the service, resulted not long after very unfortunately for a member of the family of Colonel William Ricketts of Elizabethtown. On Thursday, June 7th, 1750, that gentleman with his wife and family accompanied by some friends, on his way from New York to Elizabethtown, unfortunately left a 'burgee' flying at the masthead of his boat, which drew a shot from H.M.S. Greyhound; then lying in the North River, but not supposing it was intended for the boat, no attention was paid to it. Another was therefore fired and, being aimed at the boat, the ball passed through the mainsail, and killed a young woman, nurse to one of the children, which was in her arms at the time. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder but the Captain (Roddam) was exonerated from blame, as he was not on board. Great excitement ensued and the Governor thought proper to ensconce himself behind the extract from his instructions which he made public, showing that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the circumstance occurred 'on the high seas.' How the affair terminated is not known."

RICKETTS

Thomas Ricards = Elizabeth Rugely
*Killed at siege of
 Lichfield, 1643*

William Ricards (Ricketts) = Mary Goodwin
*whose grand-
 father, Sir
 Francis Goodwin
 m. Lady Elizabeth
 Grey, daughter of
 Arthur, 14th Lord
 Grey de Wilton
 1532. See Accom-
 panying chart.*

William = Mary Walton
(d. 1742)

1 2 3 4
 William Violetta = Edward Hicks Mary = Stephen Van Cortland Elizabeth = Philip Van Horne

ful murder.” (“The New York Evening Post,” June 11, 1750. See also p. 647. Account of the incident, “The Boston Post Boy,” June 18th, 1750.)

It was not alone questions of taxation and representation that brought on the revolution. The arrogance of British officials and members of both branches of the service, as shown by the above incident, aroused a smouldering fire of resentment throughout the colonies which was ready to break out whenever the torch was applied.

APPENDIX 4-B, PHILIPSE

“The ancient Dutch family of Philipse is presumed to have been originally of Bohemian extraction . . . the honorable Verderych Felypsen emigrated from Holland to America with General Stuveysant in 1658 . . . he married Margaret Dacres and had a son Verderych Felypsen, his heir.” (New England Historical and Genealogical Register; Vol. X, p. 25.)

Verderych Felypsen (or Philipse) 2nd married (first) Margaret Hardenbrook who died in 1662 and (second) Catherine, widow of John Derval, Esq., and daughter of Oloff Stephen Van Cortlandt.

The issue by the first marriage of Verderych Felypsen were Philip, Adolphus, Eva, Annetje. Philip married Maria Sparkes, daughter of the Governor of Barbadoes. Adolphus died unmarried. Eva married Jacobus Van Cortlandt. Annetje married Philip French, (*see French Appendix*).

On the evacuation of New York by the Dutch in 1664, Governor Andros formed a Council from among the “most prominent inhabitants.” Among them were Frederick Philipse and Stephen Van Cortlandt both of whom “were to be for many years prominent figures in every important happening in New York.” (Mrs. Van Rensselaer’s “History of New York.”)

WILL OF FREDERICK PHILIPSE

N. Y. Hist. Soc., Abstracts of Wills. Vol. I, p. 368-374. Liber 7., p. 109. Dated October 26th, 1700. Proved before Lord Cornbury, December 9, 1702.

“In the Name of God. Amen.

“I, Frederick Flipse of ye city of New York, being in health of body and of sound mind and of perfect memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament. I order my body to be interred at my burial place at ye

upper Mill, with such charges and in such decent manner, as to my executors shall deem most convenient. I give to Frederick Flipse, my grandson, born in Barbadoes, ye only son of Philip, my eldest son, lately deceased, ye following houses and tenements, in ye city of New York, to wit, . . .” (a long list of lands, houses, negroes, etc., both in and outside of New York), “and all those lands, houses, and hereditaments in the County of Westchester” (the “Manor of Phillipsburgh”).

“I give to my son Adolphus Flipse . . .” (a long list of houses, lands, negroes, etc.). “I give to my daughter, *ANATJE*, wife of PHILIP FRENCH, the house and ground in New York where they at present live, also the old warehouse and ground thereto belonging, lying in the New Street, and all my estate of land in the County of Berghen, in East New Jersey, to wit a house lot in the village of Bergen, a large garden, a Plantation of 15 acres with 8 morgen or 16 acres of meadow, with the right in the undivided woodland of two farms, and the Plantations. And all my lands in the County of Ulster, to wit, a piece of land at Mombachus, containing 290 acres. A piece of land of Roundout Creek, mortgaged to me by John Ward, counting 700 acres. I also leave to her, after my wife’s decease, that lot of ground and appurtenances, in New York extending from ye Broadway to ye New Street, lying between the ground lot of Robert White, and the ground of William the clockluyer. Also one quarter of all ships, goods, etc. to her during her life and then to her seceond son, and for lack of such to her son, Philip French . . .”

“I make my son Adolphus, my son-in-law, Jacobus Van Cortlandt, executors.

(Signed) —“FREDERICK FLIPSE.

“Witnesses: Isaac de Forest, Olof Van Cortlandt, Philip Van Cortlandt, William Nicholl.

“Proved before Lord Cornbury, December 9, 1702.”

NOTE: “Frederick Flipse (or Phillipse, as his descendants spelled the name), was the wealthiest man in New York in his time. The large tract of land in Westchester County was known as the

Manor of Phillipsburgh. The burial ground at the Upper Mills, where his remains still rest, is at Tarrytown, and the church he built still remains.

“Adolphus Filpse died without issue in 1749, and all his lands went to his nephew, Frederick Phillipse, . . . In the pictures of the old Stadt House, the house of Jacobus Van Cortlandt (and Eva Flipse, his wife) at the west corner of Coenties slip and Pearl Street, is distinctly seen. The house and lot left to ANETJE, wife of PHILIP FRENCH, is on the south side of Pearl Street, and next east of the famous Faunces Tavern. The lot on Broadway and running through to New Street, which was left to his wife for life, and then to ANETJE, wife of PHILIP FRENCH, is a little north of Beaver Street. The lots and warehouses on New Street and Broad Street are about halfway between Beaver Street and Exchange Place.”

PHILLIPSE

Verderych Felypsen = Margaret Dacres

*Came from Holland
in 1658*

Verderych Felypsen or Philipse = (1) Margaret Hardenbrook
(2) Catherine, widow of
John Derval, daughter of
Oloff Stephen Van Cortlandt.

1	2	3	4
Philip = Maria Sparks <i>Daughter of Governor of Barbadoes</i>	Adolphus <i>d. Un- married</i>	Eva = Jacobus Van Cortlandt	Anatje = Philip French <i>b. 1667 d. 1707</i>

1	2	3	4
Philip	Anne	Margaret	Elizabeth = Cornelius Van Horne <i>b. 1700 m. 1718</i>

APPENDIX 4-C, FRENCH

The first member of this family of whom we have any record is Philip French, the immigrant. He refers in his will to "all my lands in Sussex (Suffolk) County, England, and to the poor of the parish of 'Kellshell,' England, Lbs. 5" (N. Y. Historical Soc., Abstracts of Wills, Vol. IV, p. 442, Liber 7 p. 395). Kellshell is evidently a misspelling of Kelsale.

The Rev. F. J. B. Hart, Rector of Kelsale, Saxmundham, England, writes that the registers from 1598 to 1670 are missing. "With the departure of William French to Saxmundham circa 1708-9, the family ceases to appear in the records. The Philip French you mention was probably a son of Philip French, Senr., Esquire, buried in 1702 and was baptized prior to 1669 during the period covered by the missing registers." The earliest date in the copy of registers made by Mr. Hart is the baptism, 16th June, 1556, of Edward French (Carlton Registers). The earliest marriage of a male French is July 30, 1569 when "Robard Ffrench took to Wyffe Aells Wylton Doroter of Thomas Wylton," (and in 1567 one Thomas Ffrench, Churchwarden, was buried "ye VI daye of February. In ye Rayne of Quene Elizabeth ye X yere." (Kinsale Registers.)

It is noticeable that in the registers the name of Philip appears only in two entries, each referring to the Ffrench who, is most likely, by reason of the dates, to be the father of our Philip French.

Philip French married Annetje, daughter of Verde-rych Fleypsen (or Philipse) and his first wife Margaret Hardenbrook.

In the census of New York City about the year 1703 are the following entries:

DOCK WARD.

Masters of Families.

Philip French—1 male (16 to 60) 1 female, male child
2 female children, 3 male negroes,

2 female negroes, 1 male negro child.
1 female negro child.

William Walton (married August, 1698, Mary Sanford)
Abraham Sanford

Widow Vanhorne (probably the widow of Cornelius Jan-
sen Hoorne, *see Van Hoorne Appendix*)

Jacobus Vancourtlandt

John Vanhorne

Stephen d'Lancy

Garret Vanhorne

In 1690 John Tudor, an English attorney, tried to obtain the freedom of a young man named Philip French who had been arrested for threatening to tear down proclamations. The result of the effort was an order by Leisler that French be more strictly guarded. He was released later and was one of the signers of a protest addressed to the Crown alleging all manner of lawless and arbitrary acts on the part of the government set up at Manhattan by Leisler, his son-in-law Milborne, and a group of his supporters. (See Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century.")

Philip French lived in a house given to him by his father-in-law Frederick Phillipse; it stood on the south side of Pearl Street, New York, and next on the east to "Faunces Tavern."

In a letter to Mr. Philip French, dated April 29, 1676, the writer after referring to mercantile affairs, continues, "Sir, this year has been very fatal to the N.E. Mr. Jn. Winthrop, Jr. of Connecticut died on ye 5th day; on ye 21, valient Captain Wadsworth and Brockelbank with about 50 valiant soldiers were slain by ye Indians. On 25th, Mr. Simon Willard died of a fever at Charlestown, and our good friend and partner Mr. Peter Lidget, died of a fever at Boston. And who shall be the next the Good Lord alone knoweth, and even Himself prepare us all yt. we may meet for a good eternity, and not waste too much of our time in these lower, trifling vanities."

FRENCH

Probably Philip French = - - - ?

b. prior to 1669
d. 1702

*He was of Kelsale,
Saxmundham, England*

Philip French = Annetje Felypsen (Or Philipse)

b. 1667 in England
d. 1707

1	2	3	4	
Philip	Anne	Margaret	Elizabeth = Cornelius Van Horne	

b. 1700
m. 1718

1	2
Philip = Elizabeth Ricketts	John

One John Le Montes, who died towards the end of the 17th century names "My attorney, Mr. Philip French."

On the 20th of May, 1697, letters of administration "est. John Butler, Merchant, late of colony of Connecticut" are granted to Philip French as principal creditor. We find him named as one of the pallbearers of Governor Morris, 26th May, 1747.

Philip French was born in England in 1667. His will was dated May 20, 1706, and proved June 3, 1707.

(N. Y. Hist. Soc., Vol. I, p. 442; Abstracts of Wills, Liber 7; p. 395.)

"In the name of God. Amen.

"I, Philip French, of New York, Merchant, being in perfect health, I leave to my wife one-third of rents and income of estate, and one-third of personal property. I leave my son Philip French, all my lands in Suffolk County, in England. I leave to my three daughters, *Elizabeth*, Anne and Margaret, all my lands and estate in East New Jersey, which I lately purchased from Thomas Coddington. I leave to my wife £1,000 and all plate, rings, jewels, etc. I leave to the poor of the parish of Kellshell (Kelsale) in England, £5." Mentions children of "my brother John French. I make my wife Ann, Lewis Morris, and my brother-in-law, Adolph Phillips executors.

"Dated May 20, 1706. Witnesses, Jacobus Van Cortlandt. "Proved June 3, 1707. Philip Schuyler, Edward Brown."

Elizabeth French, named in the above will, was born February 14, 1700, and was therefore only seven years old when her father died. On July 13, 1718, she married *Cornelius Van Horne* (see *Van Horne Appendix*); they named their first son Philip, evidently after her father, and it was then that the name of Philip was introduced into the Van Horne, and subsequently into the Lansdale families.

APPENDIX 4-D, WALTON

William Walton, father-in-law of William Ricketts, is described as of New York City, born in Norfolk County, England in 1667, and died in New York City, May 23, 1749. In *New York Marriages, N. Y. General and Biographical Records*, we find this record "30 August 1698—Walton, Wm. and Mary Sanford."

He was extensively engaged in trade with the Spanish Colonies, building his own vessels on the East River. He built the mansion on Hanover Square known as the "Walton House."

In the New York census about 1703 (see documentary History of New York) under Masters of Families in the Dock Ward are the names Philip French, William Walton, Abraham Sanford.

N. J. Arch., Vol. XIX, p. 368. An advertisement in the "N. Y. Gazette or Weekly Post Boy," June 31, 1754, "All sorts of planks and boards for sale . . . N.B. The Boards are on a lot of ground belonging to the estate of the late Major Van Horne, next to the new building of the said William Walton, Esq. from which they may be taken by water without the help of a cart."

William Walton's son, also William, built the famous house on Pearl Street, called the Walton Mansion which for many years was a show place in New York, and was, at one time, occupied by the "Bank of New York."

WALTON

William Walton = Mary Sanford

b in England 1667

d. 1749

m. 1698

Mary = William Ricketts

William

b.

d. 1742

m.

APPENDIX 5, MOYLAN

Stephen Moylan was born at Cork, Ireland, about the year 1737. He was the grandson of John Moylan, born at Cork in 1650, whose son John, married and had three daughters and two sons, Jasper and John; after his wife's death he married again, a Miss Greatrakes of Rathkeak, County Limerick, by whom he had two sons, Francis, afterwards Bishop of Cork and Stephen.

John Moylan sent his sons to the continent to be educated, the Civil laws of Ireland at that time denying a university education to Roman Catholics. He appears to have been engaged in trade with Spain, and tradition says that his sons were educated at Cadiz.

Some years before the outbreak of the Revolution, Stephen Moylan emigrated to America, attracted, no doubt, by the growing unrest in the colonies and the possibility of being able to draw his sword against England. In this he was not disappointed, for in July, 1775, we find him presenting a letter of introduction from his friend, John Dickinson, to General Washington, on the strength of which he was appointed Commissary-General of Musters, "one of the offices which the Congress was pleased to leave at my disposal," says Washington in replying to Dickinson. From that time until the close of the war Moylan was continuously in active service; his military record is as follows:

Commissary-General of Musters; Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to General Washington, Quartermaster-General; Colonel of Fourth Pennsylvania Light Dragoons; Brigadier General by Brevet; the last named commission is dated at Princeton, 4th November, 1783. Moylan was active in the Battle of Princeton; a still extant letter to Robert Morris tells of his wild exuberant delight at the happy outcome of the engagement.

For the first few years of his life in America, Moylan appears to have resided in or near Philadelphia where he

made many friends; in 1770 he joined the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, and his name frequently appears among the lists of guests at various social functions. He engaged in trade with the West Indies and is named as owner or part owner of several vessels plying between Philadelphia and West Indian ports. In 1771, a society was formed among Irish Roman Catholics in America; it was given the name of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Stephen Moylan was elected its first President. The Society still exists under a slightly different title. A history of this Society is responsible for a tradition long current among his descendants that Stephen Moylan's mother, his father's second wife, had been the "Countess of Limerick." Failing to find any support for this statement, a great-grandson, William Moylan Lansdale, in the course of a correspondence with a lawyer of Cork asked for data and received the following quaint explanation: "The lady," quoth he, "coming from a distinguished family in another county, was usually alluded to at Cork as 'The Countess of Limerick.'" As a matter of fact, the title had lapsed at the period in question, and was not revived till some time later. Colonel Moylan's military duties required his presence for long periods in "The Jerseys" and it was there that he became a frequent guest at the house of Colonel Philip Van Horne near Bound Brook. This family had removed from their house in New York during the British occupation, and were living at their country residence, called "Phil's Hill." Colonel Van Horne was well beyond the military age at the outbreak of the Revolution and his sons were on the family estates in the West Indies, moreover he held his title from the British, having been commissioned Colonel of the Regiment of Foot Militia in 1771. These circumstances coupled with their friendly relations with the officers of the invading army caused the family to be regarded by General Washington with a none too friendly eye; it is therefore not surprising to find in Washington's reply to Moylan's letter, in which after reporting on military matters he tells of his engagement to Miss Van Horne, no allusion to the engagement



PHIL'S HILL
NEAR BOUND BROOK, N. J.
BUILT BY CORNELIUS VAN HORNE

of which he must thoroughly have disapproved. This letter was dated 23rd July, 1778. On the 11th of September, the marriage took place. The Van Horne's were a protestant family and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Abraham Beach, rector of (church of England), Christ Church at New Brunswick; no objection being raised by the then far more tolerant members of the Church of Rome. Of a number of children born of this marriage, three only survived their infancy.

According to the pre-nuptial arrangement the sons were to be brought up in the faith of their father and the daughters in that of their mother. Of the three named above, one, a son, died in early youth, and was buried at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 4th Street, Philadelphia. The daughters were respectively Maria, (m. Samuel Fox), and Eliza Catherine who married her first cousin William Moylan Lansdale. General Moylan's wife died 5th March, 1795.

General Moylan occupied No. 76 Walnut Street, Philadelphia (see letter in possession of Eugene Gallatin, Esq., dated January 15, 1795, also Philadelphia Directory for 1794 and a deposition of the Hon. Horace Binney, taken in 1860, wherein he states that Stephen Moylan was living in 1806 on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. The house is still (1938), standing. Here he lived for a number of years subsequent to the death of his wife; performing his duties as Commissioner of Loans (see his Commission dated 9th December, 1793, signed from the Treasury Department by Alexander Hamilton, now in the possession of Philip Moylan Lansdale), exercising hospitality, and looking after the upbringing and education of his two little motherless daughters. Among others, General Washington was a frequent visitor when his affairs called him to Philadelphia. General Moylan's younger daughter, Eliza Catherine, told her grandchildren that she had a very vivid recollection of one occasion when General Washington had lifted her from the floor and held her on his knee. She and her sister had been among the children who scat-

tered flowers before the victorious Commander-in-chief when he entered Philadelphia at the head of his troops.

At the (proxy) funeral of General Washington held in Philadelphia, General Moylan acted as pall-bearer. On his return he handed the gloves and a voluminous "weeper" made of fine white India mull, to his housekeeper. A few days later he directed her to put these articles in a safe place as "one day they will have an historical value," whereupon, according to his daughter, Eliza, who recounted the anecdote to her grandchildren, the woman threw her hands in the air in dismay—"Oh, General," she exclaimed, "I cut the weeper up into a dress for little Miss Maria!" Possibly it would not have survived in any case, but would have shared the fate of a portrait of General Moylan which, together with his uniform, and sword, silk stockings, shoes and shoe buckles was destroyed in the fire which completely demolished Peale's Museum during the holding of a Loan Exhibition. Probably the gloves disappeared in the same holocaust, as nothing is known of them. General Moylan honorably carried out the terms of the "prenuptial agreement" whereby, the sons of the marriage were to be educated in the faith of their father and the daughters in that of their mother. There were, as we have seen no sons to carry on the Roman Catholic tradition of the Moylan family, but, nevertheless, another of his daughter Eliza's memories is of her father seeing to it that their (English) nurse took the two little girls, every Sunday morning to Christ Church for service while he himself heard them recite the Church of England catechism on Sunday afternoons.

That General Washington's calls were repaid, with interest, we gather from the following notes in the George Washington Diaries, April, 1785:

GEORGE WASHINGTON DIARIES, 1748-1799

"Wednesday, 27th, 1785. Rid to Muddy Hole. Upon my return found General and Mrs. Moylan here.

NOTE: Brigadier-General Stephen Moylan of Pennsylvania. He had been aide to Washington in the Revolution; Muster-master General, Colonel of Fourth Continental Dragoons, and a Brevet Brigadier at the close of the War. He died in 1811.

"Friday, 29th. Leaving General Moylan and Lady, and Mr. Pine, at Mt. Vernon, I set off for the appointed meeting of the Dismal Swamp Company at Richmond.

"Friday, 6th May. Breakfasted at Dumfries, and dined at home; where I found Mrs. Moylan (General Moylan having gone on some business towards Fredericksburgh) . . .

"Tuesday, 10th. General Moylan returned before dinner . . .

"Monday, 16th. General Moylan, Mrs. Moylan, Doctor Stuart, wife and sister, went away after breakfast . . .

"New York, Sunday, 2nd May, 1790. Went to Trinity Church in the forenoon, writing letters on private business in the afternoon—among other letters one by my order to General Moylan to know if he would accept the consulate at Lisbon, as it was not proposed to give salaries therewith."

One of Eliza Moylan's childish memories is distressing; she told her grandchildren that in the attic of the Fourth and Walnut Street house, there were some life-size portraits in oil, of whom she did not know, but it was a delightful game for herself and her sister, having cut the eyes out to stand behind them and roll their own eyes about in the empty sockets! She had not much outgrown these childish gambols when her big cousin, William Lansdale, of Maryland, carried her off as his bride, after their marriage by Bishop White at Christ Church.

Stephen Moylan was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; his name appears in the list of original mem-

bers when the society was founded in the "cantonment on Hudson's River in the year 1783." He signed as Colonel of 4th Light Dragoons; in 1800 he was vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Branch of the Society. It is a rule of the society that descent is strictly by primogeniture therefore by failure of heirs male, the membership descended through Stephen Moylan's elder daughter, Maria, who married Samuel Fox; and is now held by one of her Fox descendants.

Had Eliza Catherine been the elder daughter, both the Lansdale and Moylan memberships would be represented in the person of Philip Moylan Lansdale.

About a year before his death General Moylan moved from the Fourth Street house to one on the south side of Spruce above 6th (now numbered 618), and there he died, 13th April, 1811. We could wish that there were something in the records to indicate that he was not alone during the last months of his life—that a daughter or a son-in-law came to be with him. A letter written by a friend, at this period, speaks of the General as looking very old and frail, but, so far as is known, this gallant soldier had to face the last enemy alone. He died intestate and was buried at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Fourth Street the day following his death. The site of his grave as well as that of his son who was buried there, is not known.

His possessions were probably sold, at all events not so much as a book or a spoon is possessed by any one of his descendants. However, a sword presented to General Moylan by General Washington is now owned by Albert Eugene Gallatin, Esq., of New York, who bought it at a sale. His heirs were not even at pains to remove a barrel of letters, many of them of great historic value. These letters eventually found their way into the hands of the heirs of a lawyer and friend of General Moylan by whom they were offered at public auction; they fetched high prices, a few being bought by descendants and thus restored to the family.

Stephen Moylan had two brothers and four sisters

of the half blood and one brother of the full blood; the last was born in the parish of St. Finbar, Cork, on the Feast of the Stigmata of St. Francis, 17th September, 1735, and for that reason given the name of Francis. He took a doctor's degree at the University of Toulouse, was ordained priest in March, 1761, and appointed to a parish in Paris by Monseigneur de Beaumont, Archbishop of Paris. It was while he was at Toulouse that he formed what was to be a life-long friendship with Henry Essex Edgeworth, afterwards confessor to Louis XVI, and who faithfully attended the king during his last hours in the Temple and accompanied him to the scaffold.

After a fairly brief sojourn at Paris, Francis Moylan returned to Ireland; at Cork he took an active interest in the schools for poor Roman Catholic children which a devout woman, Miss Nano Nagle, had established and which she desired to place under the charge of a religious community. This was manifestly impossible, all such communities being prescribed in Ireland by the Penal Code; nevertheless, having won the sympathy of Dr. Moylan and of his uncle, Father Doran, of the Society of Jesus, she determined to attempt the hazardous business of introducing a Ursuline Community into the country. Plans were accordingly laid, but they depended wholly for success upon the courage and ability of the Abbé Moylan. Delays occurred; the death of a half-brother followed shortly by that of his widow, and the complete prostration of his father, made his presence at Cork obligatory. However, in the spring of the year 1771 he went to Paris and made his wishes known at the Ursuline Convent in the rue St. Jacques. Here three postulants agreed to accompany him but, when it developed that not one of the nuns could be induced to go, they, perforce withdrew.

Undiscouraged, the Abbé next applied to a convent in Dieppe, and here a "venerable and holy" Ursuline Sister of Irish birth agreed to accompany him, and, moreover, induced four others from Rouen to join the party. They embarked at Havre and, marvellous to relate, the

intrepid priest "safely smuggled his contraband freight" into the cove of Cork on Ascension Day, 9th May, 1771. The new community was established at Blackrock, near Cork; one of Abbé Moylan's half-sisters being among the first to join it. She lived within the convent walls for 72 years, for many years she was Mother Superior, finally dying "full of years and virtue" in 1842, in the 90th year of her age.

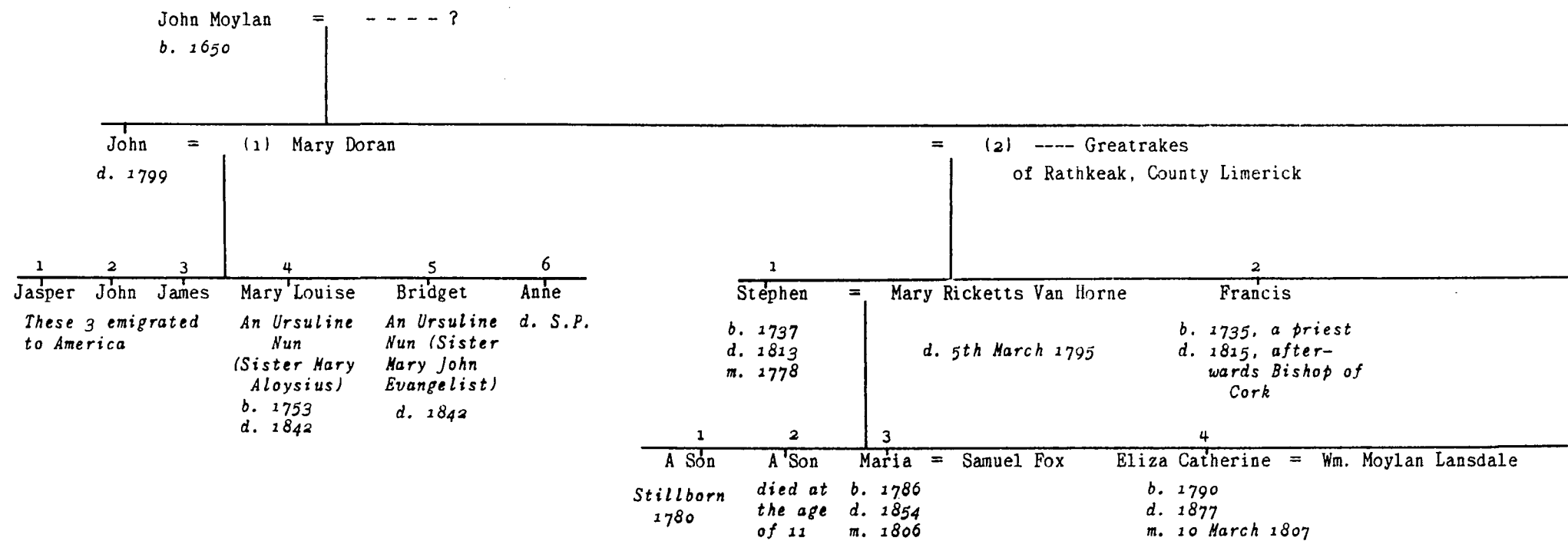
In 1775, Dr. Moylan was consecrated Bishop of Kerry and in 1787 he was transferred to the See of Cork. The circumstances were unusual; his predecessor, Bishop Butler, had unexpectedly fallen heir to the Peerage of Dunboyne. He thereupon "memorialized" Angelo Bressi Pope Pius VI, for a dispensation allowing him to marry in order to perpetuate the title; this being refused he left the church and married, but, alas for human plans, the union was barren, and on his deathbed he repented and was received back into the arms of Mother Church by the Reverend Father Gahan (1800).

Bishop Moylan was so greatly beloved that even to-day he is spoken of as "The Good Bishop Moylan." It was through his efforts that the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Cork was built and there he was buried. His influence over his people was very great; the incidents of the French Revolution had given him a deeply rooted horror of war, and it was due to him that the inhabitants of Cork refused to support the efforts of the French fleet to effect a landing when it appeared off the southern coast of Ireland in 1796.

The wily Lord Castlereagh, realizing what a power Bishop Moylan wielded in the community, induced him, when the question of the union with England was being fought out, to agree to the union, assuring him that it was the intention of the English Government in that event to make provision for the decent support of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland.

If such an idea had a lodging anywhere but in the tortuous brain of Castlereagh, certainly it was never carried into effect.

MOYLAN



Through the efforts of Bishop Moylan three convents were founded in Ireland. At Blackrock is preserved a relic of the Holy Cross whose history can be traced to the twelfth century when it was given to Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, who built for its reception the church and monastery of the Holy Cross in Tipperary. There the relic remained till 1535; its subsequent history was duly chronicled until the year 1801 when it was bequeathed to Bishop Moylan who thereupon presented it to the Ursuline Convent at Blackrock. Bishop Moylan died at Cork, 10th February, 1815. One of his half-sisters, Anne, kept house for him and was his residuary legatee; two others of his half-sisters entered religion, as Ursuline nuns, one of them, Sister Mary Aloysius, became Mother Superior. A letter from her is in possession of a great-great granddaughter of General Moylan, Mrs. Thornton Oakley, of Woodstock, Villanova, Pennsylvania; it was addressed to her niece, Mrs. Fox (Maria Moylan), and was written in April, 1816. She had been baptized Mary and the niece to whom she was writing had doubtless been named for her (Mary and Maria were frequently interchangeable). She says that she is enclosing "a bit of the silver locks of our beloved Bishop's hair." He had died fourteen months before, and continues, "I am a total stranger to your dear sister Lansdale, but, when opportunity offers, assure her of our affection. I refer you, my dear niece, to your cousin Walsh, for any news of this native city of your dear father and his family. No one family ever exhibited a more just and more complete picture of transitory greatness. It was some years ago reckoned one of the most numerous in the city or country. Remarkably free from Constitutional complaints. At present not one remnant in it, save your two cloistered aunts."

PART II

LUCE NARRATIVE

PART II

LUCE NARRATIVE

According to tradition the Luces were French Huguenots who left France for the Channel Islands and from thence came to America.

The first of the name on our records is Henry Luce and the earliest mention we have of him is November 13, 1666, when he was a juror in Scituate, Martha's Vineyard. In 1668, he purchased lands in Rehoboth, and before 1671 he had acquired a lot on the west side of Old Mill River, about 40 rods north of Scothman's Bridge Road.

He married Remember, daughter of Lawrence and Judith (Dennis) Litchfield (*see Litchfield Appendix*), of Scituate. He joined the "Dutch Rebellion," (*see Bank's History of Martha's Vineyard, Vol. II, p. 154*). He was Juror in 1677-1681, Selectman in 1687.

He died before March, 1689, leaving ten sons, all of whom married and seven of whom had large families, the result being that by 1807 there were forty-one distinct families of the name.

Henry Luce also owned land at Greatneck and at Kipigan; he bought 60 acres at Christiantown, bordering on Great James Pond.

Experience Luce, son of Henry Luce and Remember Litchfield, was born February 7, 1673, and died January 9, 1747; his wife was Elizabeth Manter (born March 29, 1674), the daughter of John Manter and Martha Lambert. John Manter was a freeman of Cape Cod in 1657; on July first of that year he married Martha, daughter of Bernard Lambert. Martha was born at Barnstable, September 19, 1640; she died at Tisbury, October 3, 1724.

Zephaniah Luce, son of Experience Luce and Elizabeth Manter, was born February 19, 1695; he married Hope Norton who died January 9, 1777. Zephaniah died

January 2, 1779. Their son Hezekiah Luce was born July 8, 1723. He moved from Conway, Massachusetts, to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1791, and died there May 14, 1809. He married Thankful Look who died June 15, 1835.

Cornelius Luce, son of Hezekiah Luce and Thankful Look, was born August 2, 1761, and married Olive Foster (*see Foster Appendix*), who was born February 15, 1761, at Tisbury and died May, 1796, at Ashfield.

Cornelius Luce appears to have left Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, early in the nineteenth century. "At that time party spirit ran high and in consequence of a political pamphlet which Dr. Luce wrote, he was obliged to leave Tisbury and went to Ashfield, where on the 14th of September 1809, he signed a deed of transfer of land to his son Vinal Luce. In the deed he calls himself Cornelius Luce . . . physician; one of the witnesses is Lewis Foster" (see note of Margaret Bleeker Harwood, daughter of Vinal Luce, dated Marion, Mass., 1885, and written on the back of the deed).

Cornelius Luce had sixteen children, all but two of them by his second wife, Sophia Smead. He died March 7, 1813.

By his first wife Cornelius had two sons, Alonzo, who died unmarried, and Vinal, born at Tisbury in October, 1782, who married Charlotte Bleeker, April 15, 1815. (*See Bleeker Appendix.*)

In the deed of transfer of two tracts or parcels of land from Cornelius Luce to his son Vinal, September, 1809, Vinal is described as being of the city and county of Albany, State of New York.

Vinal Luce, like his father Cornelius, was a physician, but he disliked the practice of medicine and before 1840 he removed with his family to Washington where he held an office under the government up to the time of his death in 1856. He lived on the southwest corner of 14th and 8th Streets. The house is still standing.

The children of Vinal Luce and Charlotte Bleeker Luce were John Bleeker, William, Margaret Bleeker,



VINAL LUCE

Olivia, Stephen Bleeker and Jane Eliza; they were all born in the state of New York. A younger child, Catherine, was born and died at Washington and Margaret Bleeker Luce Harwood has left a memorandum reciting the circumstances of her death. The Luce family were Congregationalists, but on his marriage with Charlotte Bleeker, whose family were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, Vinal joined that communion. On their removal to Washington they attended the Presbyterian Church as resembling most closely the Dutch Reformed. Little Catherine was stricken with pneumonia and her Mother was greatly distressed by the fact that she had not been baptized. The Presbyterian minister was sent for in haste, but declined to come on the ground that they were not members of the Presbyterian Church. The clergyman greatly regretted this later, but the effect on the parents was so painful that they were confirmed in the Episcopal Church and became members of St. John's congregation.

John Bleeker Luce studied law in the office of Harmonus Bleeker in Albany. He then went west and became interested in the Indians and was appointed as agent for the Kaw Tribe. While acting in this capacity he became involved in a quarrel with a prosperous landowner who wanted to get rid of the too uncompromising and honest agent. In order to accomplish this he appeared, pistol in hand, and shot twice at John Luce who, while defending himself with a knife, killed his assailant. He was put in jail but the kindly jailer, who was very much attached to him, gave him every opportunity to escape. When the case came up for trial, he was acquitted, evidently on the plea of self defense. This incident took place at Kansas City, Missouri. John Luce was given a post in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and later his interest was engaged in the claim of the Choctaw Indians against the government. This suit dragged on for many years; the claim was finally admitted when the Choctaw Nation obtained their rights, but John Bleeker Luce did not long outlive this triumph, dying at Washington on March 12, 1887.

William Luce, possibly named after his father's half-brother William, was born in Albany. He became a civil engineer. His was an alert, eager mind, interested in every form of experiment. He and his brother-in-law, Alan Harwood, U.S.N., engaged in many interesting pursuits; they were both very fond of sketching, flying attracted them, and they pursued with ardor the nascent art of photography. A number of photographs taken by them still exist, brown in tint, but not faded and possessing great charm.

When the Civil War broke out William volunteered and served in the Engineer Corps, U.S.A. He was taken prisoner and wrote a letter, which still exists, from the Confederate prison in Salisbury. This letter contains interesting data on the material conditions and morale existing in the Confederacy. While the prisoners' food was very poor, he writes that it was the same as the officers had themselves. He was greatly disturbed because he was given the status of an officer although he was not a graduate of West Point, but had volunteered from civil life. He was engaged to be married to Elizabeth Harwood and the letter was probably addressed to her. Her father, remembering that among their experiments they had dabbled with invisible ink, thought that the innocent looking scraps of paper with messages written in pencil, might yield something of greater interest. He accordingly prepared a bath. Richard Watson Gilder, a youth at the time (very much enamoured of Sallie, the youngest Harwood girl), vividly recalled the intense excitement of the little group, who, hanging over each other's shoulders, watched the clear chirography emerge from the pencil marks.

William Luce was exchanged and restored to active duty and on June 26, 1863, was killed by a sharpshooter while making a reconnaissance near New Orleans (Battle of the Hudson).

In his will he divided his estate among his three sisters and Elizabeth Franklin Harwood; she, however, re-



CHARLOTTE BLEECKER
WIFE OF
VINAL LUCE

signed her share in favor of his sisters and her step-mother.

Margaret Bleeker Luce married Captain Alan A. Harwood, U.S.N., a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. He was a widower with four children (Henry, Franklin, Elizabeth and Sarah). A number of years before Captain (then Admiral) Harwood retired, they bought a cottage at Marion, Mass., where they lived for the remainder of their lives.

Olivia Luce married Philip Lansdale (*see Lansdale Narrative*.) She was born February 9, 1819, she was married September 18, 1841, and died August 1, 1892.

Stephen Bleeker Luce very early showed a decided inclination for the sea. When he was fourteen he asked his father to try to obtain an appointment for him to enter the navy, whereupon his father said he would take him to President Van Buren and he could ask for it himself. The President made some inquiries as to why he wanted to go into the navy, and in a few days the appointment was received. This was the beginning of a long and very brilliant career.

Stephen Luce married Eliza Henley, daughter of Commodore John Dandridge Henley, U.S.N., a nephew of Martha Washington.

Admiral Stephen Bleeker Luce died at Newport, Rhode Island, July 28, 1917. His widow died December 24, 1921, also at Newport.

The youngest daughter of Vinal and Charlotte Luce, except for the baby who died, was Jane Eliza, who died unmarried at "White Oak," Mt. Airy, March 27, 1907.

APPENDIX 1, LITCHFIELD

Lawrence Litchfield, the immigrant, is believed to have been born in England before 1620, perhaps in Kent County. He was in this country in 1640; in that year he joined the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Barnstable." (See Litchfield Genealogy, compiled by Wilford J. Litchfield, M.S., of Southbridge, Mass.)

Lawrence Litchfield left Barnstable in 1643. He had married in 1640, Judith, daughter of William Dennis (d. 1656), of Scituate. Judith died in 1685.

In 1646 Lawrence Litchfield is found in Scituate; he was sent to Boston "to study the art of war" that he might command an offshoot of the Barnstable trainband. (See Robert's History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.) While at Barnstable he lived at the "Great Pond."

In "American Ancestry," published by Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1898, Vol. XI, p. 235, Lawrence Litchfield is called the "Puritan of Barnstable and Scituate." He was a member of Boston Artillery Company, and in 1640, fought in the Indian wars. He served in Lieutenant Thomas Dymoke's Company. He died at Scituate in 1650 (or 57).

On July 5, 1668, the names of Henry Luce and Experience Litchfield appear in a deed as part-owners of some land at Rehoboth, originally bought from Alexander, brother of King Philip, the latter confirming the sale, Alexander having died.

Remember Litchfield, daughter of the above Lawrence and Judith Litchfield, married Henry Luce.

On October 27, 1674 "Josias Leichfield" is ordered by the court without any further delay to "make pay to his two sisters, Remember Luce and Dependance Leichfield, to each of them the full one third part of the estate of his brother Experience Leichfield."

APPENDIX 2, FOSTER

The Rev. Thomas Foster lived at the tower in the parish of St. Matthew and the parish of St. Mary in Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. He married Abigail, daughter of Matthew Wimes. His will was proved December 5, 1638. His son "Sergeant" Thomas Foster was born in England circa 1600 and died April 20, 1682 at Billerica. He came to America with his brother in the ship "Hercules."

Thomas Foster married Elizabeth about 1638. He became an Anabaptist and was frequently summoned to appear before the Middlesex County Court to answer to the charge of heresy and of absenting himself from public worship on the Lord's Day. He was of Weymouth Braintree and Billerica. At a meeting at Boston, 1639, there was granted "to Thomas Foster, the gunner at the Castle, a great lot at the Mount," i. e., Mount Wollaston, Braintree.

Thomas Foster's son was "Deacon" John Foster who was born October 7, 1642, at Weymouth, Mass. He was elected Deacon April 6, 1700, and ordained July 20, 1701. On September 25, 1702, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Chillingsworth of Marshfield.

Joseph Foster, fifth son of the above, was born in 1674. On September 8, 1696, he married Rachel, daughter of Wm. Bassett and Rachel Williamson of Taunton who was born October 25, 1679. Joseph Foster died December 12, 1744.

Joseph Foster, the second son of Joseph Foster and Rachel Bassett was born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1698, and lived at Tisbury and Barnstable. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Milton and Sarah Mantor, and he died in 1785.

Joseph Foster and Elizabeth Milton's third son was William, born at Tisbury, November 17, 1733; he lived at Tisbury and Ashfield. He married Deborah (born at

Rochester, September 4, 1744, died at Ashfield, March 14, 1830), daughter of Samuel Lewis and Deborah White (*see White Appendix*). They were married January 3, 1760, and William died at Ashfield, March 14, 1830. Their daughter Olive (born February 15, 1761), married Cornelius Luce. Olive died at Ashfield, May 1796. It is from her that the name Olivia was derived, her son Vinal Luce, disliking the name of Olive, called his daughter Olivia.

FOSTER

Rev. Thomas Foster d. 1638	=	Abigail daughter of Matthew Wimes of Ipswich, England
Thomas b. in England circa 1600 d. 1682 m. circa 1638	=	Elizabeth ----? William d. 1694
John b. 1642 d. 1702 m. circa 1663	=	Mary, daughter of Thomas & Joanna Chillingsworth
Joseph b. 1674 d. 1744 m. 1696	=	Rachel, daughter of Wm. Bassett & Rachel Willison b. 1679 d. 1744 b. 1656 d. m. 1675
Joseph b. 1698 d. 1785	=	Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Milton & Sarah Manter b. 1701-2 d. 1792
William b. 1733 d. 1801 m. 1760	=	Deborah, daughter of Samuel Lewis and Deborah White b. 1744 d. 1830
Olive b. 1761 d. 1796	=	Cornelius Luce b. 1761 d. 1813

APPENDIX 2-A, WHITE

William White, son of Bishop John White of England, was one of a company of Puritans who emigrated from England to Holland in 1607; they settled first in Amsterdam, and two years later moved to Leyden. Here on July 1, 1612, William White was married by the Rev. John Robinson to Susanna, or Anne, Fuller, who with her brother Samuel Fuller of London, were members of the Company of Puritans. The record of the marriage of William White is as follows:

“Wm. White’s Marriage. (Translation)

“Entered on XXVII January 1612.

“William White, woolcomber, unmarried man from England, accompanied by William Japson and Samuel Fuller, his acquaintances, with Anne or Susanna Fuller, single woman, also from England, accompanied by Rosamund Japson and Sarah Priest, her acquaintances.”

“They were married before Jasper Van Bauchem and William Cornelson Tybault, Sheriffs, this 11th February 1612.” (See article and reproductions in Vol. VII, p. 93, of *Mayflower Descendent Mag.*)

Resolved, son of William White and Susanna Fuller, was so called from having been born at Leyden about 1614 at the time when the Company of Puritans “resolved” to migrate to America.

On July 22, 1620, a group of the Puritans including William White and his family sailed on the *Speedwell* from Delft-Haven and landed at Southampton, England. Due to the unseaworthy condition of the *Speedwell*, they were transferred to the *Mayflower*, and on the sixth of September 1620, they sailed for the New World. William White took with him a copy of the “Breeches Bible” printed in London, 1586-1588, the blank pages of which appear to have been used as a log and contain many notes of the voyage including the “Mayflower Compact.”

Peregrine, second son of Susanna and William White, was born on the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod Harbor, December 19, 1620, at six o'clock in the morning. His name was derived from their peregrinations, Peregrine meaning a stranger in a strange land. He was the first white child born in the colony.

William White and four others of the Company drew upon the lid of Elder Brewster's chest in the cabin of the *Mayflower* what is known as the "Mayflower Compact;" forty-one signatures were attached.

By early spring, one-half of the one hundred souls who had landed had died; among these was Elizabeth, wife of the first Governor, Edward Winslow, and William White also having died, Edward Winslow married Susanna, his widow; this was the first marriage in the colony.

Resolved and Peregrine White were brought up in the household of Governor Winslow. Resolved married Judith (b. 1619), daughter of Wm. Vassal of Scituate, April 8, 1640. She appears to have been a woman of great strength of character and it is related that she was so indignant at the threatened persecution of the Quakers, that she arose in court and "sternly rebuked the complainer for his un-Christianlike talk and behaviour." It was due to her influence that her husband's half-brother, Governor Josiah Winslow, refused to sign the circular sent by the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Judith died in 1670, and on August 5, 1674, Resolved married (2) Abigail, widow of Wm. Lord, of Salem. Resolved White owned lands in Scituate in 1638, half a mile south of the harbor. In 1640, he had a grant by order of the Colony Court of 100 acres of upland marsh on Belle House Neck "adjoining Mr. Vassall's farm on the southeast and other lands adjoining, by Deed of Gift from Mr. Vassall in 1646." In 1662, he sold his house to Isaac Buck and removed to Marshfield. He seems to have had two houses, one near Buck's corner, the other at Belle House Neck. At Marshfield he settled near his brother Peregrine, on the South River. He was one of the original

WHITE

"Bishop" John White = - - - ?

(1) William	=	Susanna Fuller	=	(2) Gov. Edward Winslow
m. at Leyden		1612		1620-1
d. 1621				

Resolved	=	(1) Judith Vassal	=	(2) Abigail,
b. at		of Scituate, Mass.		Widow of Wm. Lord of
Leyden				Salem
1614		b. 1619		
m. 1640		d. 1690		
d. 1690-4?				

Samuel	=	- Rebecca - - - ?
--------	---	-------------------

John	=	Martha - - - ?
d. 1748		

Deborah	=	Samuel Lewis
---------	---	--------------

Deborah	=	William Foster
b. 1744		b. 1733
d. 1830		d. 1801
		m. 1760

Olive	=	Cornelius Luce
b. 1761		b. 1761
d. 1796		d. 1813

twenty-six purchasers of the first precinct in Middleboro from the Indian Chief Wampatuck, in March, 1662.

Resolved died about 1680; he made two depositions which are on file at the office of the Clerk of Courts.

Resolved White to Wm. Wills. Deed.

“On March 17, 1662, Resolved White of Scituate . . . in America, plantor sold to Wm. Wills of Scituate aforesaid, plantor” . . . (full description of the property . . .), “which lands were part of the lands of Mr. William Vassalls called Bell house lands; and were given to Mr. Resolved White as appears by a Deed of Gift, having Date 2r Oct. 1646.” He grants to William Wills . . . “libertie of Ingresse egresse and regres(se) of passages from the house and lands . . . formerly given . . . by my father-in-law Mr. Wm. Vassall unto me the said Resolved unto the dwelling house that was Wm. Vassall’s called Belhouse”

Samuel, third son of Resolved White, and Judith Vassall, was born on March 13, 1646, at Scituate. He married Rebecca . . . He and his wife acknowledge a deed in 1677 at Rochester, Mass. Rebecca was born about March 13, 1646, and she died June 25, 1711, at Rochester in her 65th year.

John, son of Samuel and Rebecca White, was born in 1669 at Rochester, married Martha . . . His will made at Rochester, Mass., is in the Probate Records of Plymouth County; it is dated June 29, 1748, and was proved November 9th of the same year; in it he mentions his wife Martha and his daughter Deborah. Deborah White married on April 12, 1789, at Rochester, Mass., Samuel Lewis. Their daughter, Deborah Lewis, baptized August 28, 1743, and died March 14, 1830; married January 3, 1760, William Foster. (*See Foster Appendix*). Their daughter, Olive Foster, married Cornelius Luce. (*See Luce Narrative*).

APPENDIX 3, BLEECKER

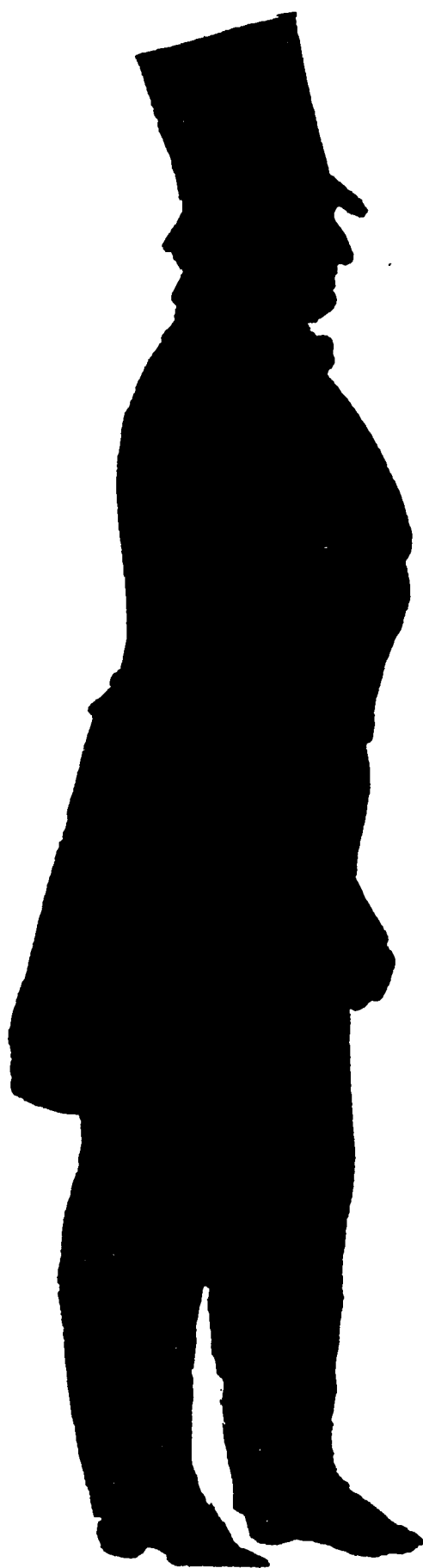
Jan Janse Bleecker, the only one of the name who emigrated to this country, was born at Meppel, Province of Overijssel, in Holland, July 9, 1642. He arrived in Nieuw Amsterdam in 1658, and at Beverwyck (Albany), the same year. He married Margaret, daughter of Rutger Jacobson Van Schoenderwert and Tryntyen (Catherine), Janse of Breestede (married June 4, 1646, at New York), on January 9, 1667, "at Albany in America."

June 2, 1656, Rutger Jacobson laid the first stone of the church at Beverwyck (Albany).

Jan Janse Bleecker was the first Treasurer of the city of Albany; he was also one of the first Aldermen mentioned in the charter of Albany, granted by Governor Dongan in 1686. In 1696 he was the Recorder of Albany; Member of the General Assembly of the Province in 1697-9 and in 1700, Mayor. He was Captain in the French and Indian War of 1689. His name appears among the list of invited guests and pall-bearers at the funeral of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer in 1674.

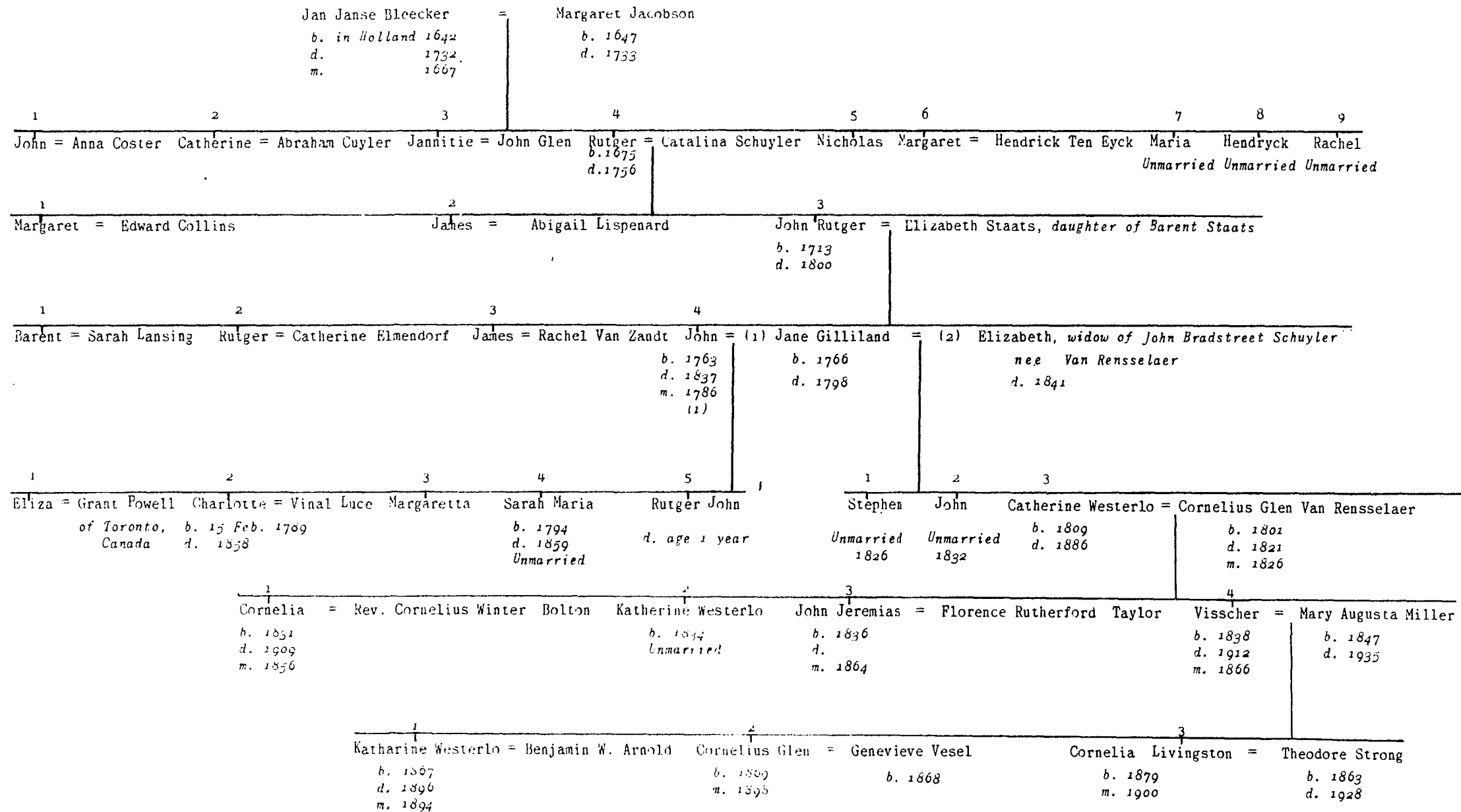
Rutger, the fourth child of Jan Janse and Margaret Bleecker was born May 13, 1675, at 2 p. m.

He was for many years Recorder of Albany, and Mayor in the years 1726-7-8. He lived and died (August 4, 1756), in Pearl Street, Albany. He married Catalina Schuyler, daughter of David Schuyler and widow of Jan Abeel, May 28, 1712. (*See Schuyler Appendix.*) His name appears among the seven commissioners who signed a letter telling of the "continual encroachments of the French, both in the past, and others now threatened," the Commissioners hope "that more notice will be taken of what we now mention, than of what we informed about the erection of the French Fort at Crown Point which is made as strong as any in Europe." Names of Ph. Livingston, Myndert Schuyler, Rutger Bleecker, appear among the signers. A facsimile of Rutger's signature to an ac-



JOHN BLEECKER OF ALBANY

BLEECKER



count rendered by the deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Albany, 1712, is found in Munsell's Collections of the History of Albany, and in the same book are found many other references to him.

James, a son of Rutger Bleecker and Catalina Schuyler, married Abigail Lispenard, and their son Anthone, removed to New York and founded the Bleecker family in that city.

John Rutger, son of Rutger Bleecker and Catalina Schuyler, was born 1713 O. S. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, New York. He was a surveyor and took up large tracts of land on the Mohawk. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Barent Staats. (*See Staats Appendix.*) John Rutger Bleecker died in 1800.

John, son of the above and Elizabeth Staats, was born October 24, 1763, and died at Albany in 1837. He married first Jane Gilliland. (*See Gilliland Appendix.*) They had four children; Eliza, who married Grant Powell of Toronto, Canada; Margaret and Sarah, who died unmarried, and Charlotte, born at Stillwater, New York, February 9, 1786, and who died in Washington, D. C., December 5, 1858. She married Vinal Luce of Ashfield, Mass., April 15, 1815.

John Bleecker married second Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, widow of John Bradstreet Schuyler. They had three children; Stephen and John, who both died unmarried, and Catherine, who married her cousin Cornelius G. Van Rensselaer of Vley House, Greenbush.

John Bradstreet Schuyler died at Saratoga on August 19, 1795; he was brought to Albany and on the following day interred "in the vault of his brother-in-law, the Hon. S. Van Rensselaer."

APPENDIX 3-A, SCHUYLER

There appear to have been two early settlers of the name, Philip and David Pieterse Schuyler. It was customary among the Dutch immigrants to prefix the son's name to the father's Christian name—thus they were sons of Peter Schuyler, of Holland.

They came to Beverwyck (Albany), before 1650. Owing to contradictory statements by the annalists, there has been some confusion as to which of these two is our ancestor, a confusion increased by inter-marriages among their descendants. This point is made clear in the accompanying notes.

Philip, a merchant and trader, was "Vice-Director" at Fort Orange in 1656. On November 1, 1667, he was commissioned captain of a regiment of foot, and two years later he was made captain of a company at Schenectady. He was especially noteworthy for his efforts to establish friendly relations with the Indians, building a house where visiting Indians could be entertained on his farm, the Flatts. After his death the Indians gave a tract of two thousand acres to his daughter, in memory of his many kindnesses to their people.

Philip married December 12, 1650, Margarita Van Schlichtenhorst, only daughter of Brant Arent Van Schlichtenhorst, resident director of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck. They had ten children. Philip died May 9, 1683. Margarita outlived him for twenty-eight years, dying December 12, 1711.

Among the ten children of Philip Schuyler and Margarita Van Schlichtenhorst was Peter, who married Maria, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt. He was the first Mayor of Albany. Three of the members of the first Common Council who served under him were Jan Jans Bleecker, David Schuyler, and Joachim Staats.

Peter conducted a party of Mohawk chiefs to the

Court of Queen Ann in 1710. His daughter, Maria, married Abraham Staats. (*See Staats Appendix.*)

Peter's brother Johannes was Mayor of Albany 1703-6. Johannes married Elizabeth Staats, widow of John Wendell, and their daughter "The American Lady," married her cousin, Philip Schuyler.

Brant, or Arent, another son of Philip and Margarita Van Schlichtenhorst married Cornelia Van Cortlandt, and their son, Philip, married Ann Elizabeth Staats August 28, 1713; their daughter, Ann Elizabeth married John R. Bleecker, March 29, 1769.

Philip Schuyler's daughter Gertrung married first Rev. Nicolas Van Rensselaer and second Robert Livingston.

David Schuyler, the other immigrant of the name, who came to Albany with his brother Philip, married Catalynthe, whose surname we do not know. He died at Albany in April, 1691, leaving a widow and eight children, four of whom were minors when he made his will in May, 1688. In this instrument he refers to Peter as his eldest son and directs that when the minors come of age or marry, they are to receive £30 each and to share equally with the others. To his wife Catalynthe, he leaves "all the great house where I now dwell, situate in this city, on the east side of the street next the North gate, for 99 years or during her natural life."

Abraham, son of the above held military rank. In a letter from Robert Livingston to Governor Sloughter, dated 2nd July, 1691, he says:

"Just now Lieut. Abraham Schuyler comes from the Mayor, says all is ready, canoes making and nothing but the Indians that they stay for, all the men well and cheery." This was probably an incident in the French and Indian War.

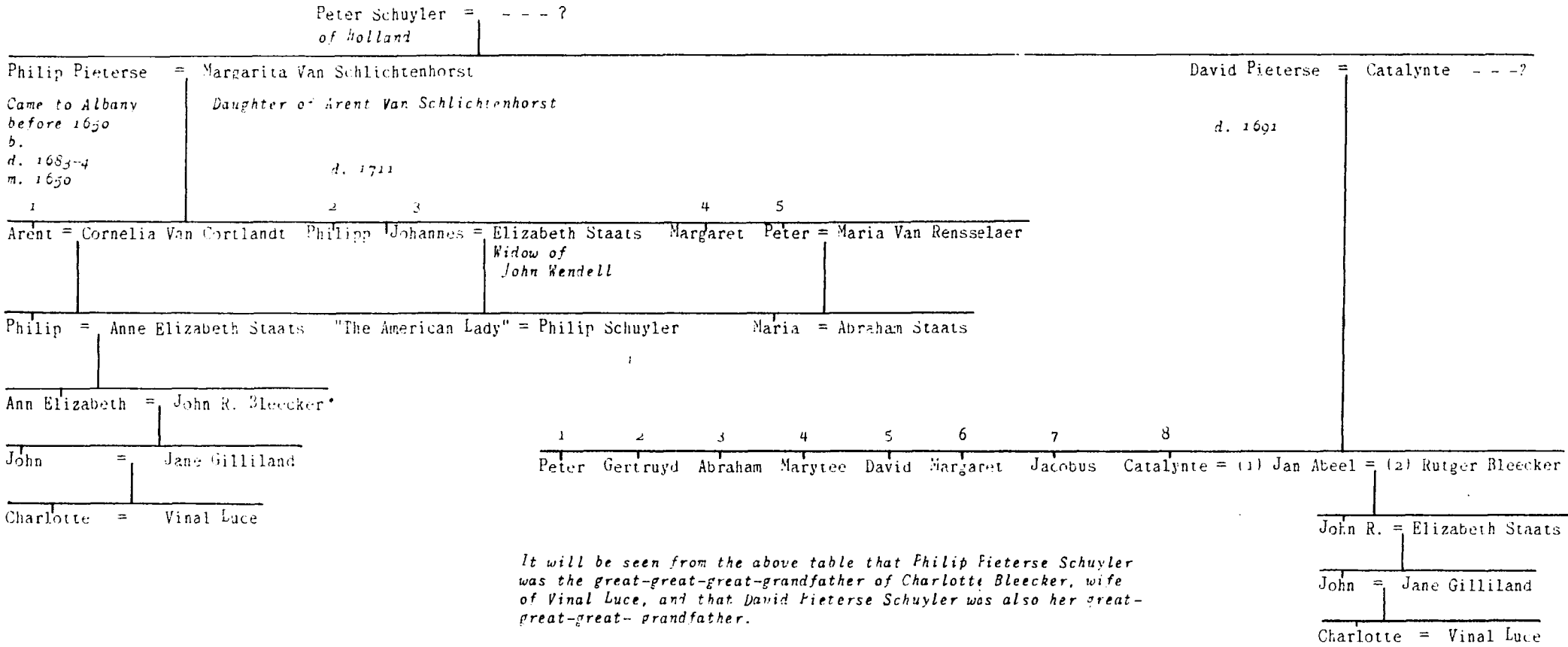
Catalynthe, the youngest child mentioned in David Schuyler's will though a minor in 1688, appears to have grown up, married one Jan Abeel, become a widow, and remarried March 26, 1712, to Rutger Bleecker.

It appears from the above notes that the Luces des-

ced from both of the Schuyler immigrants; from Peter, through his son Brant, who, by his wife Cornelia Van Cortlandt, was the father of Philip who married Ann Elizabeth Staats and their daughter married John R. Bleecker.

Philip's brother David was the father of Catalynthe, widow of Jan Abeel who married (second), Rutger Bleecker.

SCHUYLER



There is a discrepancy between the Bleecker and Schuyler annals. John Rutger Bleecker is stated in the former to have married Elizabeth Staats (no doubt correct). The Schuyler descent says that he married Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Philip Schuyler and Anne Elizabeth Staats.

APPENDIX 3-B, STAATS

The Dutch name of Staats appears frequently in the annals of Albany. The immigrant was one Abram Staats; in Munsell's Collections he is mentioned as follows:

"Major Abram Staats, a surgeon who came to Rensselaerwyck in 1642 with Dominie Magapolensis; he became one of the Council, and was president of the board in 1644; for many years he was skipper of the sloop *Claverack*, plying on the North River between New York and Albany; he married Catrina, daughter of Joachim Wessels."

Abraham Staats died in October, 1694; in his will, proved on the twenty-third of that month, he leaves his estate to his wife, Tryntie (Catherine), Joachims, during her life and then to his children, Sarah, Isaac, Joachim, Samuel, Elizabeth and Abraham Staats, Jr.

An entry in the "Genealogical and Biographical Record" gives the following outline of his career: "Abraham Staats, surgeon; Member of Council, 1643-1644; presiding officer of the Council, 1644-1648; trader; skipper, Magistrate 1657-1662-1666; Captain of Military, 1669; Justice of Peace, 1689-1690; Major of Militia.

In Munsell's "Settlers of Rensselaerwyck" it is stated that "Captain Abram Staats obtained a patent of a lot where the central market now stands, for a Lutheran Church and parsonage on the 25th October, 1653, which, he sold to the officers of the Lutheran Congregation, March 28th, 1680. The original deed in good ancient Dutch was made by Robert Livingston."

Major Abraham Staats, Governor of Albany, is named as being present at a General Court Assizes held in the City of New York, October 6-13, 1675.

Joachim, second son of Abraham Staats and Catrina Wessels, married Antje, daughter of Barent Reyndertse; his commission in the first Battalion of the Albany regi-

ment of Militia, is dated August 10, 1748. He was a member of the first Common Council when Peter Schuyler was Mayor. Joachim Staats died intestate in April, 1712. On the eighteenth of that month letters of administration were granted to his eldest son Barent Staats. The name of Barent Staats' wife does not appear in the records. His daughter Elizabeth, married John Rutger Bleecker. (*See Bleecker Appendix*). They lived on Pearl Street, Albany, where he died in 1800.

There are two tablespoons among the family silver that belonged to Elizabeth Staats, marked E. S.

STAATS

"Major" Abram Staats (Abraham)
came to Rensselaerwyck in 1642
d. 1694

= Catrina Wessels,
daughter of
Joachim Wessels

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sarah	Isaac	Joachim	= Antje	Samuel	Elizabeth	Abraham	Catherine

d. 1712
daughter
of Barent
Reyndartse

Barent = - - - ?

Elizabeth = John Rutger Bleecker

John = Jane Gilliland

Charlotte = Vinal Luce

GILLILAND

Jane = (1) - - - Gilliland
 (2) - - - Watson

William Gilliland = Elizabeth Fagan

of Armagh, Ireland
b. circa 1735
d. 1796

Daughter of a
Major in the
British Army

1	2	3	4	5
William	Elizabeth = Daniel Ross	Charlotte = Stephen Cuyler	Hester	Jane = John Bleecker

b. 1766
d. 1798

b. 1763
d. 1837

1	2	3	4
Eliza = Grant Powell <i>of Toronto,</i> <i>Canada</i>	Margaret <i>Unmarried</i>	Sarah <i>Unmarried</i>	Charlotte = Vinal Luce

APPENDIX 3-C, GILLILAND

William Gilliland, the first of this family of whom there is any record, was a native of Caddy, near the town of Armach, Ireland. His father died when he was a boy and his mother took for a second husband a man named Watson. William came to America with a party of "land surveyors" (engineers), some time prior to 1759. At New York he met Elizabeth, daughter of Major Fagan of the British army then stationed on the island of Jamaica. Major Fagan being ordered to another post to which he did not wish to take his daughter, she was sent under the care of Gilbert Livingston to New York and placed in a boarding school. While there she met William Gilliland, and, according to tradition, eloped with him from the school. On May 10, 1765, William Gilliland with his wife and his mother, Jane Watson, his children and several other persons removed from New York City to the northern part of the state and settled on Lake Champlain. William became a large landowner and an influential and useful man. He died February 2, 1796. He was survived by two grandsons, William and Henry P. Gilliland, a daughter Elizabeth who married Daniel Ross, a daughter Charlotte, who married Stephen Cuyler, and a daughter, Jane, who married John Bleecker (*see Bleecker Appendix.*) It was probably from the daughter Charlotte that this name preserved through two ensuing generations was derived.

The town of Willsboro was named for William Gilliland and Elizabethtown for his wife. (See deed of gift by Jane Watson to her daughter-in-law and her grandchildren among the family papers.)

Portraits of William Gilliland and his wife Elizabeth Fagan are owned by Maria H. Lansdale.

THE FOLLOWING CHARTS
ARE REPRODUCED
IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY APPEAR
IN THE PRECEDING VOLUME.

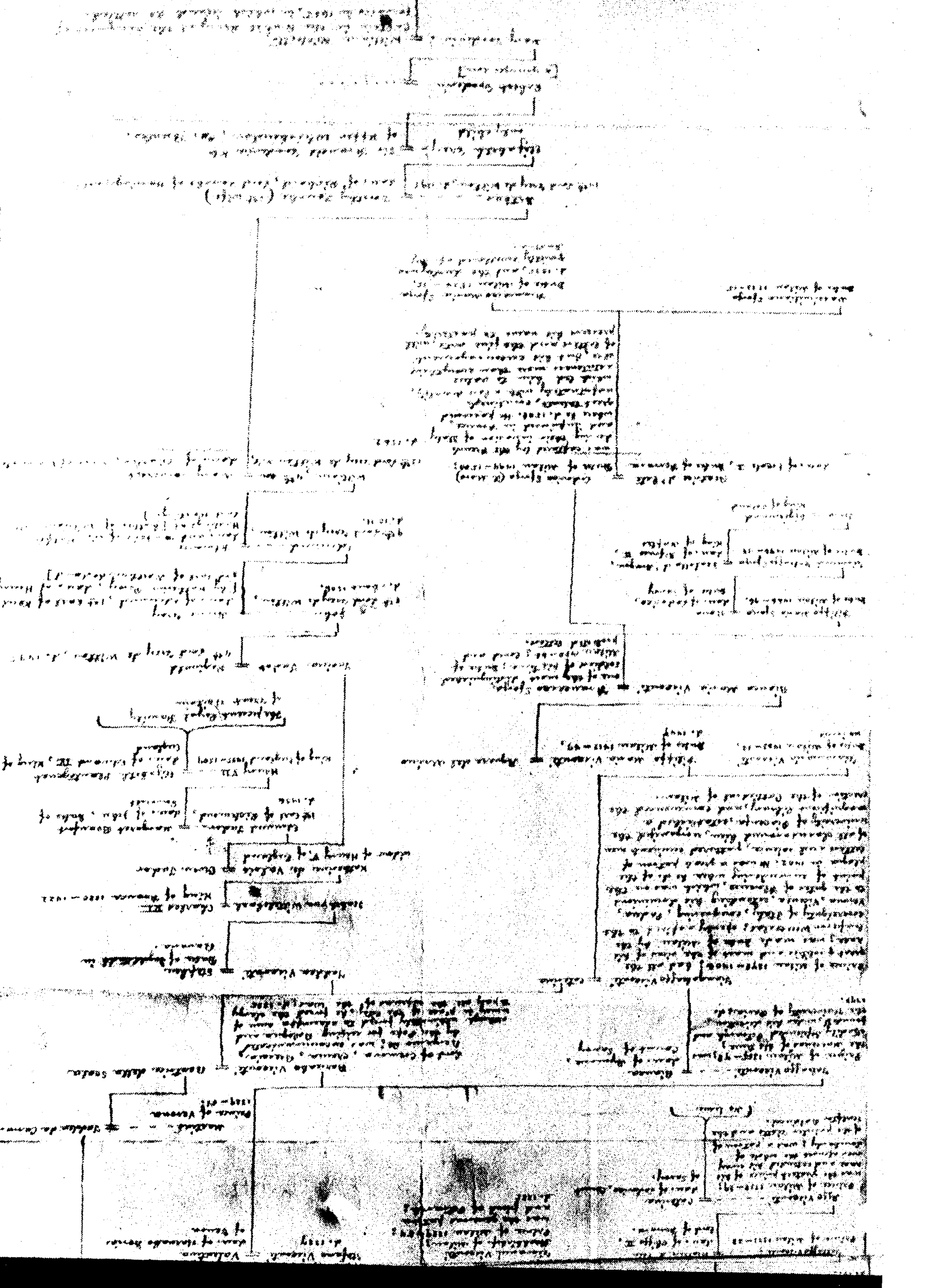
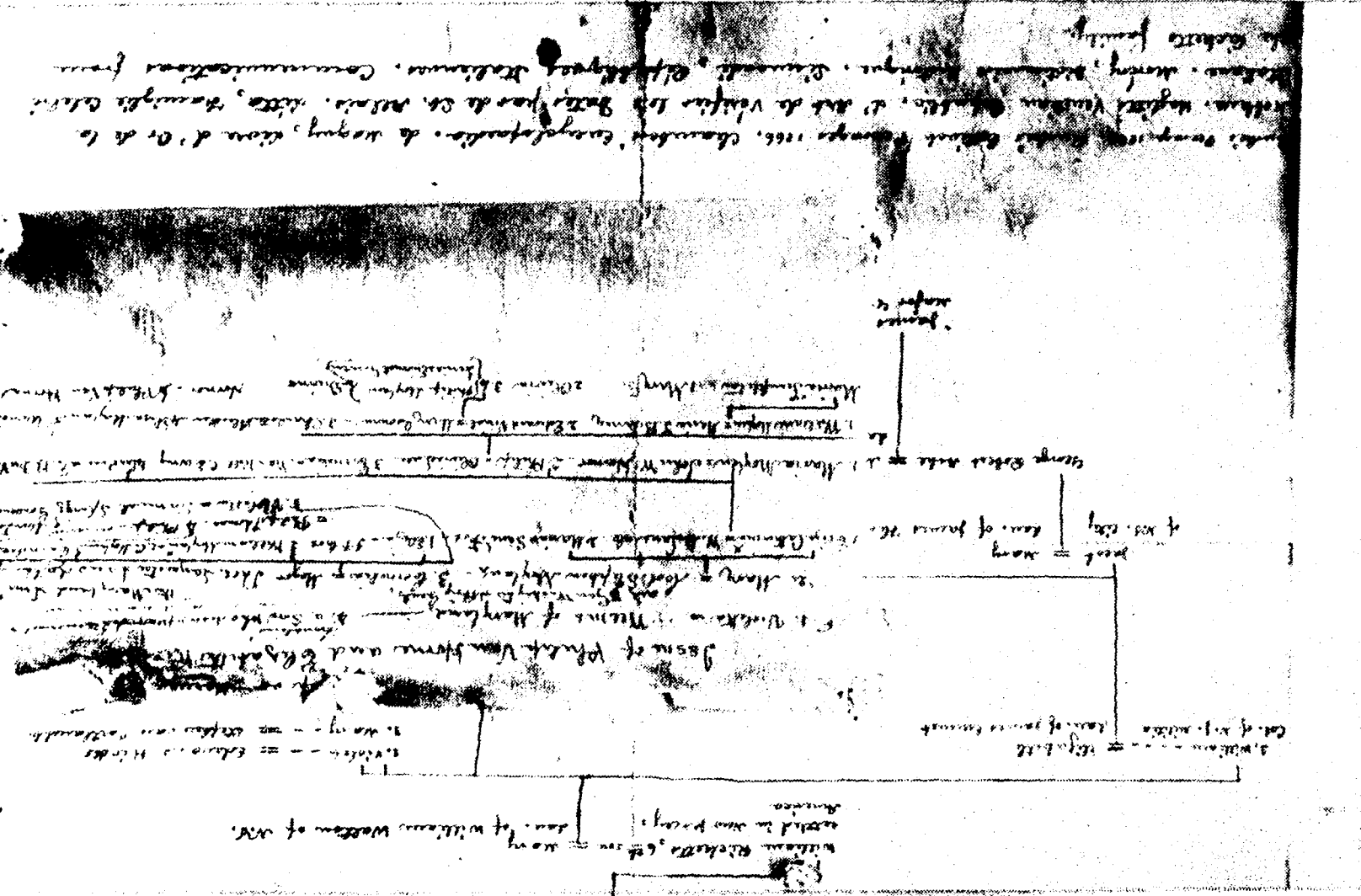
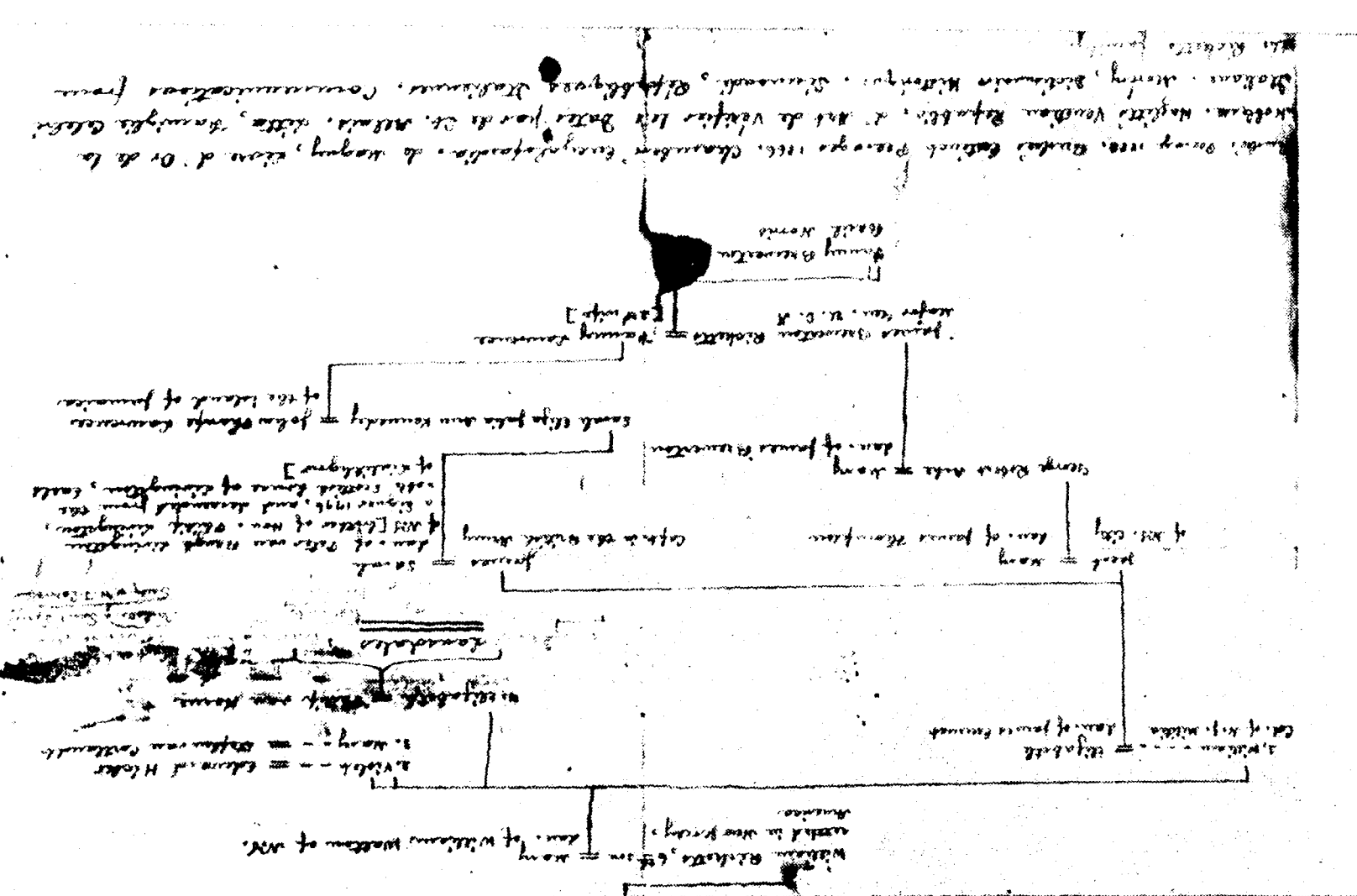
LANSDALE

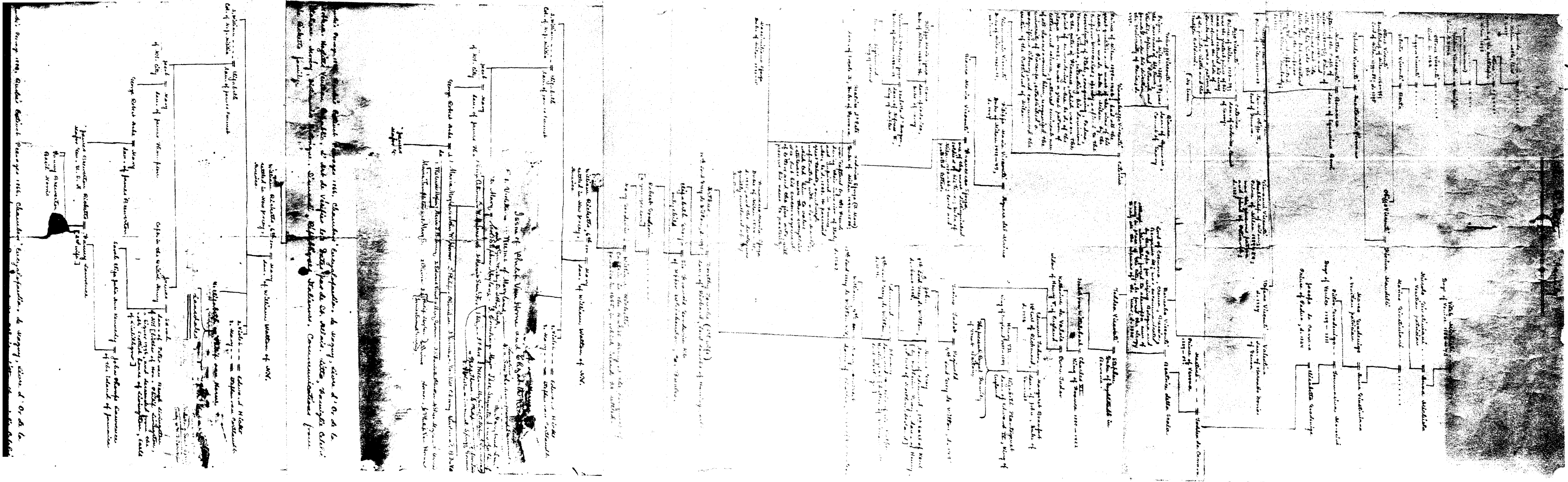
John Lansdale d. 1736		Elizabeth Hilton Daughter of ---- Hilton and Elizabeth Gathorne, dau. of Edward Gathorne								
1 Isaac =	2 Margaret (Lancaster?)	3 John	4 Elizabeth							
1 Isaac = Bap. 3rd June 1719 d. 1733 Nov.	2 Eleanor Crabb d. 1790	3 John Bap. 1721 d. 1783	4 Richard Bap. 14th May 1724 d. 1781	5 Thomas Lancaster = Martha Taneyhill Bap. 14th Aug. 1727 d. 1788						
1 Thomas Lancaster =	2 Cornelia Van Horne b. 10 Nov. 1748 d. 18 Jan. 1805 m. 12 Feb. 1782	3 Jeremiah D.S.F. 1786	4 John D.S.F.	5 Richard d. Circa 1778 S.F.	6 Isaac = Eleanor Whitaker	7 William = Mary Reeder d. 1777 at 12 yrs.	8 Dennis d. 1803	9 Margaret = Thomas Boyd Unmarried	10 Priscilla Unmarried	11 Henrietta Maria d. 1797 Unmarried
1 William Moylan =	2 Eliza Catherine Moylan b. 1790 d. 1877 m. 1807	3 Cornelia = Philip J. Thomas b. 1784 d. m. 8 Nov. 1804	4 Violetta = Samuel Sprigg b. Feb. 1787 m. 1 Jan. 1811	5 Eliza = John Florentius Cox b. March 1789 d. Feb. 1846 m. 28 Mar. 1809	6 Philip d. Unmarried					
1 Thomas L. b. 28 Nov. 1807 d. 28 Oct. 1808	2 Stephen M. b. 17 Aug. 1810 d. 16 Nov. 1810	3 Maria M. = John West Hornor b. 29 Feb. 1812 d. 16 Oct. 1835	4 Moylan William b. 25 April 1815 d. 17 Feb. 1816	5 Philip = Olivia Luce b. 30 Apr. 1817 d. 21 Aug. 1894 m. 16 Sept. 1841	6 Cornelia = Maskell Cochran Ewing b. 9 Feb. 1819 d. 1 Aug. 1892	7 Eliza Fitzhugh b. 30 Jan. 1820 d. 31 Jan. 1906 m. 26 Feb. 1840	8 Carolina Donaldson = Edmund Bryce Duval b. 31 Dec. 1822 d. 6 Sept. 1826	9 Violetta b. 6 July 1825 d. 1885 m. 28 Oct. 1846	10 b. 10 March d. 2 June	
1 Eliza Lansdale b. 26 Oct. 1836	2 Jane West b. 15 July 1839	3 Ellen b. 1 Apr. 1841	4 Rosalie Nevins b. 25 Feb. 1846	5 Rebecca Coates b. 16 Jan. 1848 b. 12 Nov. 1849 d. 1908 m. 1874	6 John West = Mary Sibley Bartlett b. 19 Feb. 1852	7 Cornelia Lansdale				
1 William Moylan = (1) Maria Templeton Binney b. 1842 d. 1926 m. 1874		2 Edward Vinal = Mary Gowen d. 1876 (2) Elizabeth Cox Binney d. 1937		3 Charlotte Bleecker = Henry Sergeant Lowber b. 1848 m. 1884 d. 1928	4 Eliza Moylan b. 1851 d. 1928	5 Philip Van Horne = Ethel Shipley Smith b. 1858 d. 1899 m. 1898	6 Maria Hornor b. 1860			
1 Eliza Lansdale b. 2 Dec. 1840		2 James Hunter = Hannah Whelan b. 27 Feb. 1842		3 Louisa Balford = Albert Gallatin b. 8 Aug. 1843	4 Cornelia Lansdale b. 7 Nov. 1845	5 Maskell = Alice Buchanan b. 9 Sept. 1847				
1 Lansdale McCauslan b. 25 Aug. 1847	2 Catherine Moylan = Daniel Kent b. 2 Dec. 1848	3 Augusta Caroline b. 6 Sept. 1850	4 Gabriel = (1) Elizabeth Whelan (Miller) (2) Katherine Giese b. 15 July 1852	5 Philip Lansdale b. 20 June 1854	6 Edmund Bryce = Agnes S. Jay b. 12 Feb. 1856 d. 1921 m. 1889	7 Gabriella = Marion Duckett b. 1858	8 Maria Hornor = Philip Dickey b. 1860 d. 1930	9 Cornelia Lansdale = Arthur Cleborne b. 1865	10 William Moylan = (1) Martha L. Agard (2) Ethel M. Havens (Mathers) b. 1865	11 Mary Fr b. 1865

LANSDALE

John Lansdale d. 1736		= Elizabeth Hilton Daughter of ---- Hilton and Elizabeth Gatherne, dau. of Edward Gatherne	
1 Isaac	2 Margaret (Lancaster?)	3 John	4 Elizabeth
1 Isaac	2 Eleanor Crabb	3 John	4 Richard
Bap. 3rd June 1719 H. 1733 Nov.	d. 1790	Bap. 1721 d. 1783	Bap. 14th May 1724 d. 1781
1 Thomas Lancaster	2 Cornelia Van Horne	3 Jeremiah	4 John
b. 10 Nov. 1748 d. 18 Jan. 1805 m. 12 Feb. 1782	d. 1853	D.S.F. 1786	D.S.F. d. Circa 1778 S.F.
1 William Moylan	2 Eliza Catherine Moylan	3 Cornelia	4 Philip J. Thomas
b. 1 Dec. 1782 d. 16 Feb. 1831 m. 10 Mar. 1807	b. 1790 d. 1877 m. 1807	b. 1784 d. m. 8 Nov. 1804	b. Feb. 1787 m. 1 Jan. 1811
1 Thomas L.	2 Stephen M.	3 Maria M.	4 John West Hornor
b. 28 Nov. 1807 d. 28 Oct. 1808	b. 17 Aug. 1810 d. 16 Nov. 1810	b. 29 Feb. 1812 m. 16 Oct. 1835	Moylan William b. 25 April 1815 d. 17 Feb. 1816
1 Eliza Lansdale	2 Jane West	3 Ellen	4 Rosalie Nevins
b. 26 Oct. 1836	b. 15 July 1839	b. 1 Apr. 1841	b. 25 Feb. 1846
1 William Moylan	2 Edward Vinal	3 Charlotte Bleecker	4 Henry Sergeant Lowber
b. 1842 d. 1926 m. 1874	(1) Maria Templeton Binney d. 1876 (2) Elizabeth Cox Binney d. 1937	b. 1844 d. 1927 m. 1872	b. 1848 m. 1884 d. 1926
1 Eliza Lansdale	2 James Hunter	3 Louisa Balford	4 Albert Gallatin
b. 2 Dec. 1840	b. 27 Feb. 1842	b. 8 Aug. 1843	b. 7 Nov. 1845
1 Lansdale McCauslan	2 Catherine Moylan	3 Daniel Kent	4 Augusta Caroline
b. 25 Aug. 1847	b. 2 Dec. 1848	b. 6 Sept. 1850	Gabriel = (1) Elizabeth Whelan (Miller) (2) Katherine Giese b. 15 July 1852
1 Philip Lansdale	2 Edmund Bryce	3 Agnes S. Jay	4 Gab'illa
b. 20 June 1854	b. 12 Feb. 1856 d. 1921 m. 1880	b. 1858	b. 1860 d. 1930
1 Maria Hornor	2 Philip Dickey	3 Cornelia Lansdale	4 Arthur Cleborne
b. 1860	b. 1863	(1) Martha L. Agard (2) Ethel M. Havens (Mathers)	b. 1867

Issue of Philip Van Horn and Elizabeth (Richards) Van Horn
Philip Van Horn = 1780-1850
Elizabeth (Richards) Van Horn = 1780-1850
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Elizabeth (Richards) Van Horn = 1780-1850





d. 1685

b.
d. 1687 or 89

b. 1674

b.
d. 1777

b. 1733
d. 1825

b. 1761
d. 1796

b. 1789
d. 1858

od

1	2	3
John Dandridge Henley = Louisa Minot Davis	Caroline = (1) Howard Walter (2) Montgomery Meigs Macomb	Charlotte Bleecker = Boutella Noyes
b. 1855	b. 1857	b. 1859
d. 1921	d. 1933	
m. 1886		

