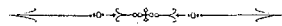
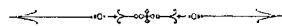


HISTORICO
GENEALOGICAL SKETCH
OF
COL. THOMAS LOWREY,
AND
ESTHER FLEMING,
HIS WIFE.



BY HENRY RACE, M. D.



FLEMINGTON, N. J.,
H. E. DEATS.
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Historico—Genealogical Sketch of
COL. THOMAS LOWREY, AND ESTHER FLEMING, HIS WIFE.

BY HENRY RACE, M. D.

Thomas Lowrey was born in Ireland, September 3d, 1737. He, with his mother, a widow, and her brother, Thomas Patterson, who was the father of Gov. William Patterson, came to America when he was ten years old. Whether any other child or children of his mother immigrated with her, is not, at this time, ascertainable. There is a tradition, among his descendants, that Thomas had a brother in Kentucky, with whom he corresponded. There was a Seth Lowrey in Amwell in 1738; a Matthew Lowrey, a Chosen Freeholder, in 1759, and a William Lowrey, a Vestryman in St. Thomas' Church of Alexandria, in 1765, who may have been relatives; but we have no means of verifying the assumption.

Thomas was brought up under the supervision of his kind-hearted Uncle Patterson and educated by him. Reliable data relative to his early life are extremely scanty. It is presumable, from his success in after life, that he had a thorough course of business training in the store or counting-room of some prominent merchant or capable financier of the period; and his remarkable success also implies that he must have added to natural shrewdness, excellent executive abilities, unfaltering energy, boldness in enterprise and unremitting vigilance.

The first real estate owned by Mr. Lowrey of which we have any knowledge, was 650 square feet, purchased in 1750, of his father-in-law, Samuel Fleming. On this lot he built a store-house in which he kept a store, the first one in Flemington, which was then only a hamlet called Fleming's. The business must have been profitable; for there was no other store, at that time, in this section, so far as we have ascertained, except at Pittstown. This house, as I understand it, stood some yards to the north of the late residence of Mr. John H. Capner, deceased.

In 1761 he purchased 56½ acres of the Executors of Henry M. Mullin, from whom Mullin Hill took its name.

June 12, 1762, Lowrey, at that time a shop keeper, as indicated in the record, associated himself with Christopher Marshall, apothecary, James Eddy, merchant, William Morris, Jr., merchant, the latter three of Philadelphia, and Gherstom Lee, carpenter, of Amwell, and purchased of Henry Grave and Adam Dietz, Executors of David Eveland, late of Amwell, 147 acres, in and around where Flemington is now situated. Eveland had purchased this tract of John, Thomas and Richard Penn, May 18, 1737,—it being part of the 5,000 acre tract surveyed to William Penn, their father, by virtue of a warrant from the Council of Proprietors, May 1, 1711. (*Burlington Records, Book A, p. 132.*) This company surveyed and laid out that part of their purchase which adjoined the Trenton road, now Main street, in lots, and sold a number of them; also, part of the remainder, comprising lots back of these, and about 70 acres besides. On the 2d of June, 1767, Lowrey, Marshall, Lee and Eddy, —Morris having died,—agreed to divide the remaining unsold lots into five equal parts, and to release each other of the several allotments. Lowrey and Eddy gave one-half acre for a Baptist Church lot. Eddy died, and his son and daughter, Daniel and Mary, sold their share, April 1, 1792, to Thomas

Lowrey; and he sold one-half of the same, March 2, 1793, to Joseph Atkinson. Atkinson and Lowrey sold the Eddy lots to Thomas Williams.

He, Lowrey, built a house, with storeroom adjoining, on the site now occupied by Peter I. Nevius, Esq. Soon after his marriage this house was burned. A colored boy belonging to him got offended at a young man, an employee, and built a fire under his bed. He explained that "he didn't want to burn the house, but the young man." The upper part of the store was stocked with grain which had been purchased, which was also burned. After the fire got under way, the housekeeper, an old lady, kept calling out, excitedly, to the people: "Do try and save the most valuable things!" while she herself was trying to save an empty barrel with both heads out.

The house was soon replaced by another, a part of which is said to be standing yet, but remodelled by Mr. Nevius.

March 30, 1772, "Thomas Lowrey, of Amwell," and Thomas Skelton, "of the same place," a son-in-law of Lowrey's, entered into an agreement to carry on a store "where Thomas Lowrey's store now is,"—Lowrey to have two-thirds of the profits and Skelton one-third; Lowrey to bear two-thirds of the losses in conducting the business, and Skelton one-third. Lowrey was to make the purchases and sales in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and all charges and expenses to be borne by each of the parties in the same proportion, and the partnership to run for three years.

In 1775 Thomas Lowrey was a member, from Hunterdon County, of the Provincial Congress, and in 1791 and '92 was a member of the legislative Assembly from this county. June 18, 1776, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel David Chambers' Third Regiment of Militia of the State Troops, belonging to the Brigade of Maj. Gen. Dickinson, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was never in active service.

We have official documents which show that he was United States Marshall for the District of New Jersey from 1791 to 1803. The date of his appointment, or of the close of his service, is not ascertained. It seems probable he was the first incumbent of that office in the State, for he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of President Washington, who had, sometimes, been a guest at his house in Flemington during the Revolution. On the 6th of May, 1791, he commissioned Joseph Sherrerd, Deputy Marshall for the District.

In 1791 he was elected a Chosen Freeholder in Alexandria township.

In 1775 Lowrey put up a grain and produce store, a long, one-and-a-half story frame building, near where his first store was built, contiguous to the site of Mr. Capner's residence. It was a notable mart for grain for a large section of country. That branch of the business was connected with a mill on the South Branch, a mile or two distant.* He was appointed a Deputy Commissary, and his army supplies were stored in this building, also a large number of muskets. When the British occupied Trenton a detachment of cavalry, under command of a Cornet Geary,† was sent on a foraging expedition to Flemington to take Lowrey prisoner and capture the supplies in his custody. They came by way of Ringoes and reached Flemington in the morning. Lowrey learned of their approach in time to get out of their way, and soon after they arrived he appeared on the neighboring slope of Mullin Hill, on horseback, equipped in regimentals and manoeuvring as if in a reconnoiter in advance of a military force. The British officer saw him and inquired of an Irishman, who was employed at the store, what that meant?

* Atkinson's Mill, known later as Quick's, and now as Rockefeller's Lower Mill.

† The rank of Cornet in the British service was identical with Ensign, the Standard Bearer in a Cavalry Company.



Thomas Lowrey.

Patrick, with more Irish tact than conscientious scruple, promptly replied that there was a large force of American soldiers back of the hill. The officer said, "In that case we had better get away." After a short consultation they put the King's seal on the store and hastily rode off. After they passed Ringoes on their way to Flemington, Capt. John Schenck promptly collected a small force armed with muskets, and followed in pursuit. About one and a half miles above Larison's Corner, where was a piece of woods, they saw the cavalry hastily returning. They quickly concealed themselves behind trees, and, as the horsemen filed through the trail, fired upon them. Cornet Geary ordered his men to halt and face the enemy, when he almost instantly received a fatal shot. The cowardly men fled in a panic of alarm, apprehensive of greater disasters, leaving their dead commander where he fell. He was buried in the woods near the same place and the grave concealed. There was a tradition, somewhat current, that a detachment of British soldiers came back at night and exhumed and took away his body. To determine the accuracy or incorrectness of this story, the Hunterdon County Historical Society appointed a committee to open and examine the grave. This was done last summer. The remains were found to have been undisturbed. A few relics which had belonged to the officer's personal equipment were obtained and deposited in the Society's cabinet. This Cornet Geary, it was stated, belonged to an aristocratic family in England and was a person of some distinction. Mrs. Lowrey, who saw him at Flemington, described him as a man of fine physique and gentlemanly bearing.

On the 20th of May, 1776, John Stevens and Elizabeth his wife, and James Parker and Gertrude, conveyed to Thomas Lowrey a tract of 968 acres, partly in Alexandria and partly in Kingwood, in and around where Frenchtown is situated. In the description of this tract, a lot, in what is now Frenchtown, previously granted to Thomas Richie, is excepted. This lot was purchased, later, by William Lowrey, son of Thomas, and Dec. 1, 1794, conveyed by William to his father. The same year, 1794, "Thomas Lowrie and Esther, of Alexandria, merchant," sold this entire tract to Nicolas Louis Fontaine De Fresnaye, of Philadelphia, for £7,664.

Aug. 17, 1785, Thomas Lowrey and Esther, of Philadelphia,—he kept a store in Philadelphia,—conveyed to Henry De Chapeze, for £1,000, "all that tract near Flemington whereon the said Lowrey lately lived," containing 353½ acres, situated between Arthur Gray's and the farm of Henry Grave (Groff), now occupied by Wm. Probasco. I have not seen the record of Lowrey's purchase of this tract. It probably is to be found at the old Record Office at Burlington. Mr. Probasco's farm was purchased by Henry Grave of Joseph Kirkbride in 1733, and was a part of his 2,500 acre tract, which was bounded on the northeast by the South Branch of the Raritan. It seems probable Lowrey's 353 acre farm, or part of it, had belonged to Kirkbride's tract.

The precise date of Lowrey's removal to Philadelphia I have not been able to determine. There is a record that in 1777, April 14, his daughter Esther died at Flemington; and Oct. 19, 1782, another daughter, Susannah, died at the same place. The removal of the family to that city must have been between 1782 and '85.

Nov. 16, 1795, Gilbert Rodman and Sarah, of Warwick township, Bucks Co., Pa., and William Rodman and Esther, of Bensalem township, same county, conveyed to Thomas Lowrey 961 acres, situated in Kingwood and Amwell, for £2,884. This tract, known at that period as the Rodman tract, adjoined lands of George Opdyke, Noah Stout and others, and is the two-sevenths of one of the ninetieth parts of a propriety* conveyed,

* A "Propriety" implied the one-hundredth of West Jersey. The trustees, Penn. Lawrie, Lucas and Billings, were allowed ten per cent. commission on the sales: hence the "one-ninetieths."

June 1, 1677, by William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicolas Lucas and Edward Billings to Richard Mew.

In 1798 Col. Lowrey bought the Burnt Mills property, including 333 acres, in and around where is now the village of Milford, and built a frame grist-mill by the river, finishing it the following year. Later, he built a saw-mill by the river. The hamlet was called Burnt Mills from the burning of an old mill in 1769 which stood in the creek and belonged to Col. John Reid, of New York. It was for a few years called Lowreytown, and about 1803 or '4 it began to be called Milford. Lowrey had a store in the place, which was conducted in partnership with Joseph Sherrerd, who was a relative of Mrs. Lowrey. Col. Lowrey, in 1796-7, built, for a residence for himself, the edifice known as the Gibson House, now used as a hotel. His wife not liking the situation, he then built the house now occupied by Mr. Edward Thomas. His descendants have a tradition that he imported a carpet for their parlor in this house, the first one seen in that section. It covered enough of the floor to leave at its margin a vacant space of a foot or more from the wall on all sides. This space was left bare and waxed and polished, and occupied by large, straight, high-backed, mahogany chairs, which are still treasured as venerable heir-looms by some of their posterity.

In 1800 Col. Lowrey sold several lots in Trenton to A. D. Woodruff for \$2,000, and 52 acres in Alexandria to Dr. William McGill for \$1,600. He was a stockholder in the Bank of North America.

His long and busy life was closed Nov. 10, 1806. He died suddenly at his home in Milford, aged 72 years and 7 months, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood, formerly called the Old Stone. A horizontal memorial stone, with appropriate inscription, marks his grave.

Mrs. Esther Lowrey, wife of Colonel Thomas Lowrey, was born April 15, 1739, and was the second daughter of Samuel Fleming and Esther Mounier, his wife. Samuel Fleming was born April 2, 1707, and died, at Flemington, Feb. 10, 1790. Esther Mounier, his wife, was born, January 6, 1714, and died, July 6, 1797. They had ten children: (1.) Elizabeth Fleming, born April 10, 1737; married — Sherrerd; (2.) Esther Fleming, born April 15, 1739; married Thomas Lowrey; died October 13, 1814; (3.) William Fleming, born December 29, 1741; (4.) Alexander Fleming, born March 21, 1743; (5.) Agnes Fleming, born March 22, 1745; married Timothy Wood; (6.) Mary Fleming, born September 25, 1749; married George Alexander; (7.) Isabella Fleming, born April 4, 1752; married John Servoss (Servis?); (8.) Samuel Fleming, born July 27, 1754; (9.) John Fleming, born December 11, 1756; (10.) Charles Fleming, born December 24, 1759.

Esther Mounier belonged to a family of French Huguenots which had left their native land to escape from Papal persecution. The Flemings came to this country from Ireland. The date of their immigration we have not been able to ascertain; but the statement, which has received some credence, that they brought the boy Thomas Lowrey with them is shown to be incorrect by the officially recorded fact that Samuel Fleming was licensed by the Court to keep a hotel, or public inn, in Amwell in 1746, one year previous to Lowrey's advent in this country. June 11, 1756, Samuel Fleming bought 105 acres of land in Amwell, on which he built a house, probably on, or near the place of a log house in which his tavern had previously been kept. This house has weathered the storms



Esther Lowrey.

of 136 years and is still standing, the second one on the north side of Academy street in Flemington.

Esther Fleming was brought up by a pious and intelligent mother, whose example, instruction and influence had a beautiful and lasting impression on the mind and character of her daughter. Mrs. Lowrey was a person of amiability and refinement; she was courteous and lady-like in deportment; and in her family, an affectionate wife and mother. The people whom she called around her at her home, and those with whom she associated at Trenton and other places, were among the best class of the period.

She often related to her children and grand-children reminiscences of her pioneer life at the place where Flemington now is. She remembered having often seen wolves prowling around their house at night, and sometimes passing in packs of several together, and everything they could destroy had to be housed at night. This story is corroborated by the record of the Board of Justices and Freeholders, which shows that in 1737 this county paid £88, s.15 in premiums for the destruction of 72 grown wolves, 16 panthers and 19 young wolves. This was only nine years before the date of her father, Samuel Fleming's license to keep a public inn. How long he had lived there previous to this time cannot be ascertained.

She told them that there was an Indian village near the foot of Mullin Hill; and that one morning they found the wigwams all deserted, the occupants having left in a body. This Indian village was up the ravine on the west side of the hill, near the junction of the Croton and Cherryville roads. This sudden exodus of the Indians was, probably, soon after the great Council at the Forks of the Delaware, in 1758.

Like her husband, Mrs. Lowrey was ardently patriotic and in full sympathy with the Revolutionary struggle for freedom. She well understood the wrongs, oppression and persecution her ancestors had suffered, and fervently desired that every vestige of British tyranny, arrogance and usurpation should be forever obliterated from the land of her adoption.

In 1780 when the American army was suffering from a great scarcity of supplies Mrs. Lowrey was chosen as one of a committee of ten ladies, including Mrs. Hanna, wife of Rev. John Hanna, and Mrs. Chas. Coxe, of this vicinity, to co-operate with committees in the other counties, to solicit voluntary contributions for the relief of the soldiers. In twelve days \$15,408 were collected by these ladies.

In April 1789, Mrs. Lowrey was one of the matrons in charge of the ceremonies at Trenton on the memorable occasion of Gen. Washington's reception and passage under the triumphal arch at that place. That was an interesting ceremony. As Gen. Washington approached there was a large company of ladies on each side of the way, and 13 lovely young girls dressed in white with wreaths of bud and bloom on their heads and baskets of flowers in their hands, sweetly sang an ode composed for the occasion:

Welcome, mighty chief, once more;
 Welcome to this grateful shore.
 Now no mercenary foe
 Aims again the fatal blow,—
 Aims at thee the fatal blow.
 Virgins fair and matrons grave,
 Whom thy conquering arm did save,
 Build for thee triumphal bowers;
 Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers;
 Strew your hero's way with flowers!

At the last line, they scattered their floral treasures in his pathway. Mrs. Lowrey's daughter, Mary, was one of these thirteen young girls.

Mrs. Lowrey survived her husband for several years, and died at Milford, Oct. 13, 1814, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Thomas Lowrey and Esther had eleven children: (1) Elizabeth; (2) William; (3) Esther; (4) Susanna; (5) Samuel; (6) Grace; (7) Fanny; (8) Sally; (9) Thomas; (10) Mary, and (11) Esther; (the other Esther having died.)

(1) Elizabeth Lowrey, born July 8, 1757; married Jan. 1772, Thomas Skelton; died at sea April 8, 1788. Children: Nancy, born at Flemington and died when five months old; Charlotte Esther, born June 25, 1776, died July 24, 1782; Thomas Lowrey, born at New York, Nov. 29, 1780; John, born at Flemington, Oct. 21, 1782.

Thomas Skelton was an Englishman. On account of his tory proclivities he went to New York when the British army was in occupancy. His property at Flemington was confiscated and sold, and bought up by his father-in-law. He returned to England and wrote to his wife to join him there. She took her two little boys, the youngest being still an infant, and made the voyage as directed. On arriving in England she found awaiting her, a letter from her husband informing her he had gone to Scotland and desiring her to return to her parents. She was friendless, among strangers, and in delicate health. She started on her homeward voyage and died a few days before the vessel arrived, and was buried at sea. Her mother took charge of her children. Three years later a letter came from Skelton requesting that his children should be sent to him in England. Their grandfather placed them in charge of a Mr. Combs and sent them, as requested. John, the younger, died early. Thomas L., the elder, became a Colonel in the British army. He married a wealthy English lady and came to America to look up his mother's family. He visited several of his relations, and expressed a desire to remain and live in this country; but his wife was too strongly attached to her friends and native land to give them up. He spent some time at his cousin's, Dr. Thomas L. Woodruff's, in Trenton; and after his return to England, corresponded with him for several years. But a time came when Dr. Woodruff received no response to his letters, and it was believed his correspondent was dead. He was a gentleman of education and good social culture.

(2) William Lowrey was born at Flemington, February 11, 1759. He was educated at Trenton, N. J. He married, January 14, 1780, Martha Howe. He was a man of prominence; courteous, gentlemanly, kind-hearted and affable. In 1780 he was elected Sheriff of Hunterdon county, which office he filled till '91. He died suddenly at the house of Joshua Anderson, at Centre Bridge, March 13, 1802, and was buried in the cemetery adjoining the "Old Stone" Presbyterian Church of Kingwood.

Martha Howe, his wife, born December 14, 1760, was a daughter of Micajah Howe, a jeweler, of Trenton, and Abigail Clayton, his wife. The latter was a daughter of Abigail Bevin, who was a daughter of Col. Borden, from whom Bordentown was named. (Two of Col. Borden's sisters were the wives, one of Chief Justice Thomas McKean, a Governor of Pennsylvania and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the other of Hon. Francis Hopkinson, who represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress in 1776, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Judge of the Admiralty in Pennsylvania, and a Judge of the District Court of the United States.) Mrs. Lowrey was a very beautiful lady, liberally educated, and notable for social culture and refinement. She died August 29, 1835, and was buried by the side of her husband's grave at the "Old Stone" Church.

William and Martha (Howe) Lowrey had three children: (1) Mary Howe Lowrey, born, December 5, 1783; married Thomas Alexander, March 2, 1805; died at Lambertville, N. J., January 5, 1858. Thomas Alexander, a son of George and Mary (Fleming) Alexander, was born at Flemington, December 12, 1775. He married, March 2, 1805, Mary H. Lowrey. For many years he kept the old County Hotel at Flemington. He died at Lambertville, February 10, 1839. They had seven children: George Alexander; Mary Martha Alexander, married John H. Anderson; Abigail Alexander, married Adams Chapin Davis; William Lowrey Alexander, married Elizabeth Berril of Philadelphia; Esther Lowrey Alexander, married Jacob Smith of Erwinna, Pa.; Sally Alexander; Elizabeth Stansburg Alexander.

John H. Anderson, son of Joshua Anderson, was born in Lambertville, N. J., January 22, 1801. He was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, a successful merchant, a sincere, earnest, upright man. He married Mary Martha Alexander. Died December 6, 1877. They had five children: John Alexander Anderson, for many years Assistant Superintendent of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, married Cornelia Coryell of Lambertville; Edward Johnson Anderson, for some twenty years Comptroller of the N. J. State Treasury, married 1st Louisa Lewis, 2nd Isabel Lewis; Mary Lowrey Anderson, married Dr. James Riely of Suckasunny, N. J.; William Lowrey Anderson, married Maria Louisa Cecelia Higgins; Catharine Anderson, married Elbert Köchersperger of Philadelphia.

Adams Chapin Davis was born in Wardsboro, Windham Co., Vermont. He was elected to the office of Justice in Hunterdon Co. in 1837 and 1842; was Surrogate 1840 to '45; and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1842. He was also Clerk of the Legislative Assembly and Brigadier General of the Hunterdon Brigade of Militia. He married, March 10, 1831, Abigail Alexander (born at Milford, N. J., 1809); died at Lambertville, June 2, 1861. They had eight children: Alexander Chapin Davis, married Ellen Agnes Trent, of Trenton; George Davis; Lucinda Read Davis, married Nelson E. Lyon; Mary Lowrey Davis; William Henry Davis, married Louisa D. Brown, daughter of Rev. David Brown, of Lambertville. He has been, for many years, a Warden of St. Andrew's P. E. Church at Lambertville; Emily Augusta Davis; Samuel Adams Davis; Mary Elizabeth Davis.

Nelson Erastus Lyon, born, —, in Watumpka, Coosa Co., Alabama, a merchant in Ludlowville, New York; for many years a Justice of the Peace, married —, Lucinda Read Davis. They have had three children: Frances Rebecca Lyon, born at Lambertville, N. J.; Elizabeth Davis Lyon, deceased; Lucie Emilie Lyon, born in Ludlowville, N. Y.

(2) Thomas Howe Lowrey, born, January 4, 1785; died, February 14, 1790.

(3) Abigail Lowrey was born June 16, 1787; married November 2, 1807, to Wilson Housel; died, at Milford, N. J., April 20, 1858.

Wilson Housel, merchant, at Milford, and Abigail, his wife, had eight children: Anne Housel, married — Ramsey; Mary Housel, married — Ilenberg; Jacob Housel; Amelia Housel, married Dr. T. T. Mann; Cornelia Housel, married Noah Hunt; Robert Housel, married Emma Hemmingway; Susan Housel, married Dr. Thomas Field; George Housel, married Fannie Voorhis.

(3) Esther Lowrey, born Oct. 14, 1760; died at Flemington April 14, 1777. An aged resident of Flemington, a Mr. Case, says there was a tradition current in his parents' family that this young lady was betrothed in marriage to an officer in the American army; she became sick and died and was buried in the dress and jewelry which had been prepared for her wedding.

(4) Susanna Lowrey, born May 12, 1762; married to John Peter Schenck, Oct. 7, 1779; died at Flemington, Oct. 19, 1782, when on a visit to her parents. They had one daughter, Maria, born Aug. 10, 1780; died at Ewing, near Trenton, Sept. 1, 1877, aged 97 years and 22 days.

John P. Schenck's parents lived near Somerville, N. J. His ancestors came from Holland about the same time the Frelinghuysens came, 1720. Gen. Frelinghuysen's first wife was Gertrude Schenck, a sister of John P. Schenck's father; and John, Theodore, Frederic, Maria and Catherine Frelinghuysen were his cousins. He died at Somerville in 1809.

(5) Samuel Lowrey, born Mar. 4, 1764; died at Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1791.

(6) Grace Lowrey, born Feb. 28, 1766; married to Aaron D. Woodruff, of Trenton, Sept. 14, 1786; died at Trenton, June 23, 1815.

Aaron Dickinson Woodruff was born at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 12, 1762. He was a nephew of Sir Patrick De Cou. He graduated at Princeton, and was the valedictorian of his class, in 1779; was admitted to the bar in 1784, and acquired a very respectable standing among eminent competitors. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Hunterdon county; and in 1793 he received the appointment of Attorney General of New Jersey. This office he held, except for a short period in 1811, to the end of his life. He died June 24, 1817, at the house of his brother-in-law, Robert C. Thomson, of Changewater, N. J. He and Grace Lowrey, his wife, had five children: (1) Thomas Lowrey Woodruff; (2) Elias De Cou Woodruff; (3) Susan Schenck Woodruff; (4) Esther Mary Woodruff; (5) Aaron Ogden Woodruff.

Thomas Lowrey Woodruff was born April 11, 1790; married April 6, 1814, Ann Eliza Carle, daughter of Israel Carle, who was Captain of a Troop of Light Horse in the Revolution. Died at Carleton, near Trenton, at an advanced age. They had six children: (1) Israel Carle Woodruff, born at Trenton, Aug. 22, 1815. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1836, and was brevetted Brigadier General and Colonel of a Corps of Engineers in the United States Army. He died at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Dec. 10, 1878. (2) Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, born, Jan. 6, 1819; died March 27, 1891. He lived and died at Trenton. (3) Anna Woodruff, born, Jan., 1823; died in childhood. (4) Thomas E. Woodruff, born, Sept., 1825; died, —. (5) Lydia Carle Woodruff, born, Jan. 21, 1829, in Trenton. (6) George Woodruff, born at Carleton Place, Ewing township, Mercer Co., N. J., 1836; died, July, 1863.

Elias De Cou Woodruff was born Sept. 15, 1787; married Abigail Ellis Whitall, (daughter of Sarah and Samuel Whitall,) Dec. 24, 1816; died, at Trenton, Sept. 14, 1824. They had four children: (1) Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, born at Woodbury, N. J., May 3, 1818; settled as a physician for some years at Haddonfield, Camden Co., N. J.; died, —, in Philadelphia. (2) Sarah Whitall Woodruff, born, June 12, 1820; married Isaac Jones. (3) Elizabeth Matilda Woodruff, born, April 2, 1822; married Richard C. Dall. (4) Anna Maria Woodruff, born, Feb. 19, 1824; married Rev. William Richards.

Susan Schenck Woodruff was born Aug. 15, 1793; married, Nov. 7, 1826, George W. Thomson, (son of Robert C. Thomson,) of Changewater, Warren Co., N. J.; died at Ewing, near Trenton, Sept. 1, 1877, aged 97 years and 22 days. They had three children: (1) Maria Woodruff Thomson, born at Changewater, May 15, 1828. (2) Elias Dickinson Thomson, born at Changewater, July 15, 1833. (3) George Washington Thomson, born at Changewater, July 8, 1835.

Esther Mary Woodruff was born Nov. 25, 1803; married Sept. 11, 1826, Rev. John Smith, of Wethersfield, Conn., (for a short time Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of

Trenton, N. J.) They have had seven children: (1) Susan Woodruff Smith, born at Trenton, Oct. 5, 1827. (2) James Dickinson Smith, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, Nov. 24, 1829; ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange. (3) Charles Stuart Smith, born at Exeter, March 2, 1832; President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. (4) Esther Mary Smith, born at Exeter, —; died, —. (5) Esther Mary Smith, born at Exeter, —; married William Smith. (6) Walter Mitchel Smith, born at Exeter, N. H., Feb. 13, 1837. (7) Maria Lowr y Smith, born at Wilton, Conn., Jan. 20, 1844.

Aaron Ogden Woodruff was born May 25, 1801. He left home and went to sea.

(7) Fanny Lowrey, born July 14, 1768; married to Michael Roberts, Nov. 20, 1786; died in Philadelphia where they resided, —; Children: Joseph L., born in New York, —; Matilda; Thomas Hughes, born in Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1791; Mary, born Aug. 11, 1793; Esther L.; Frederic Johnson; Margarette Johnson; Thomas Lowrey.

Michael Roberts came from Wales. He kept a store, at one time, in New York, and later, in Philadelphia. He was at one time wealthy but became reduced in circumstances. He died leaving a widow and children, several of whom were not grown up.

(8) Sally Lowrey, born Aug. 17, 1770; married to Joseph Mort, Jan. 22, 1792; died, —, in Philadelphia, her residence. Children: William Lowrey Mort, married Elizabeth Rush, a niece of Dr. Rush, (children: Joseph Rush; Sarah Elizabeth Rush.) Esther Lowrey Mort married Joseph Seal, a merchant of Philadelphia. (Children: Emma Seal, Mary Seal; Esther Seal; Amanda Seal; Howard Seal; Joseph Seal.) Grace Lowrey Mort, married Herman Orne, Esq., of Philadelphia. (Children: Sarah Orne; Herman Orne; — Orne.) Joseph Mort married Ann Eliza Kisey, Philadelphia. Frances Mort, married William Orne. (Children: Eliza Orne; Frances Orne.)

Joseph Mort, the husband of Sally Lowrey, came from England. He, with three of his countrymen, engaged in some manufacturing industry.

(9) Thomas Lowrey, born Oct. 10, 1772; died March 11, 1803.

(10) Mary Lowrey was born July 30, 1775; married to George Henry April 10, 1790; died at Trenton, N. J., Jan. 23, 1804. She met with a tragic death at her home from an accident by burning. Her injuries were so severe that she died in a few hours, at the early age of 29 years.

George Henry was the son of Samuel Henry and Mary Ogilbee, his wife. He, Samuel, immigrated from the north of Ireland about 1770. He owned considerable property in Trenton, including the site of the First Presbyterian Church, the Normal School buildings, the old Iron Works on the Delaware, the "Rising Sun" Hotel and a grist mill. Their son, George, was born on the voyage to this country. He was not brought up to any particular business, his paternal inheritance yielding sufficient revenue for his ample support. He was in the War of 1812 and returned to Trenton in 1817. He and Mary Lowrey, his wife, had four children: (1) Samuel Henry, born in Philadelphia Jan. 26, 1796; married Rachel Roberts, of Winchester, Va. (They had six children: James Roberts Henry, Elizabeth Roberts Henry, Alexander Simonton Henry, Sarah Henry, Margaret Henry, and George Henry, married Sarah Roberts.) He was many years a bank clerk in Philadelphia, and pensioned in his old age for faithful services. (2) Thomas Lowrey Henry, born Feb. 5, 1798; married Phebe Probasco, of Somerville, N. J. (They had five children: (1) George Sherman Henry, married, first, Jane Fleming; second, Abigail Booth; (2) Samuel Henry, born in Somerville, March 7, 1828; died Jan. 1, 1841; (3) William Alexander Henry, born in Somerville, March 28, 1835; died Jan. 1, 1841; (4) Eliza Jane Henry, born in Somerville, May 18, 1839; married Herman Golden; died Oct. 9, 1877; (5) Thomas Allison Henry, born in Somerville, Jan.

26, 1841; married Emma Jane Patterson, (children: Phebe Adaline Henry, born Feb. 18, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1881, at New Bern, N. C.; David Patterson Henry, born May 25, 1863.) (3) Esther Lowrey Henry, born Dec. 3, 1789. (4) George Henry, born Dec. 5, 1802; married Sarah Probasco. They had six children: (1) William Henry; (2) George Henry; (3) Esther Lowrey Henry; (4) Thomas Henry; (5) John Henry, killed in the Army of the Potomac; (6) Charles Henry, wounded at Alexandria, Va., in the War of the Rebellion.

(11) Esther Lowrey, born June 22, 1777; married to Dr. William McGill, Nov. 1, 1794; died March, 1821. Children: Thomas Lowrey, born July 20, 1795; Joseph Rue, born April 1, 1797; William Henry, born May 8, 1803; Esther Mary, born Aug. 21, 1805; Aaron Woodruff, born Sept. 25, 1807; Samuel, born March 14, 1812; Matilda, born, —; married, —; first to — Shull; (one child, Annie Shull.) Married, second, Isaac Herbert; (one child, Martha Herbert.) Resided and died in Philadelphia.

Dr. McGill lived one mile below Milford, on the road to Frenchtown, in the house, still standing, which, later, was the residence of Furman Field. He was a popular physician, a large, portly person, and of dignified and gentlemanly deportment. He was buried beside the group of Lowrey graves at the "Old Stone" Church in Kingwood.