

London



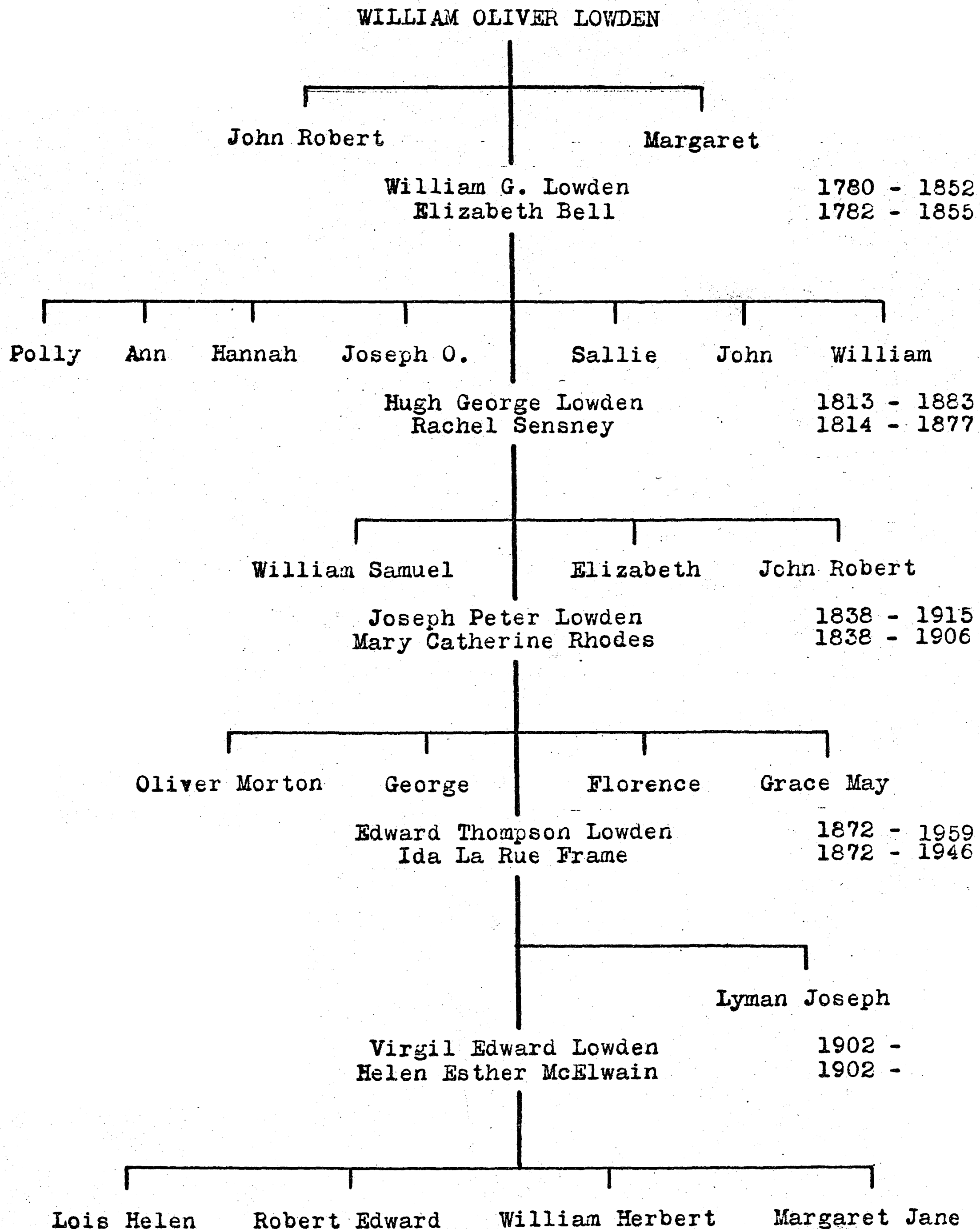
BEING A RECORD OF THE LOWDEN FAMILY  
SINCE COMING TO AMERICA  
IN 1786

Completed in 1950 by

Virgil Edward Lowden

From data collected, in great part, by

Ida Frame Lowden and Edward Thompson Lowden

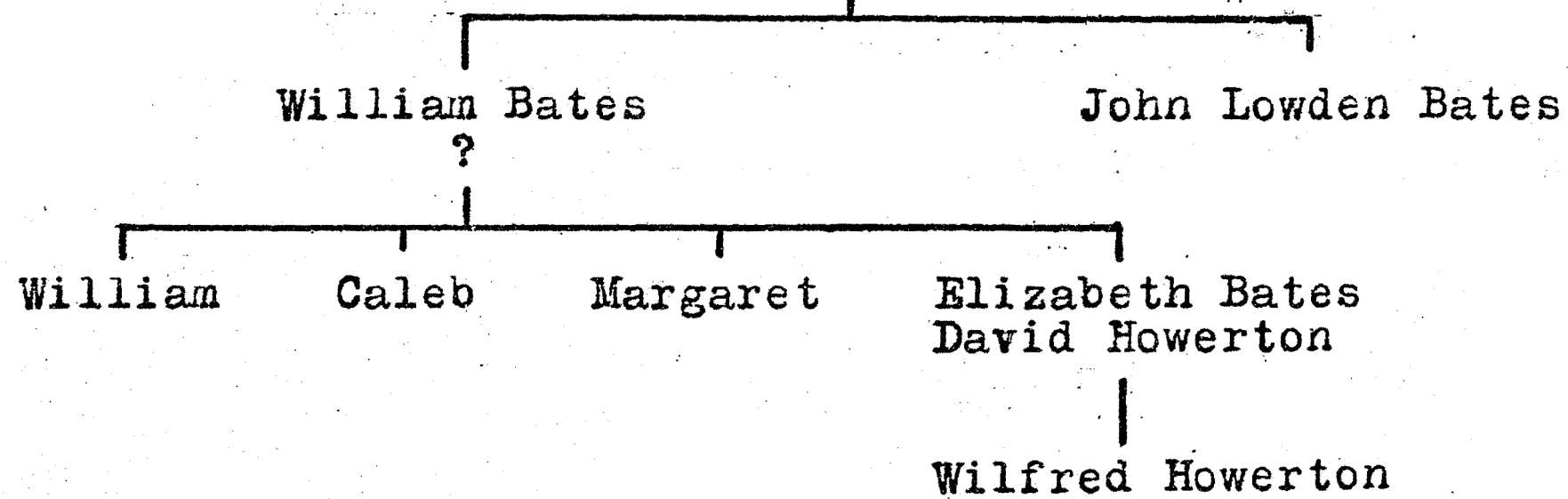


OTHER BRANCHES - SECOND GENERATION

JOHN ROBERT LOWDEN

No information

MARGARET LOWDEN  
Caleb Bates



# OTHER BRANCHES - THIRD GENERATION

POLLY LOWDEN  
Judge Hancock

1810 - 1882

Will      Dr. George      John      Elizabeth

ANN LOWDEN  
John Swarens

1812 - 1896

Robert      William      Hannah      David      George      Sallie      Dora

HANNAH LOWDEN  
James Bean

1815 - 1855

JOSEPH O. LOWDEN  
Julia Hisey

1817 - 1883

Betty      Abbie      John R.      Jim      Charles      Mayme      Ida  
John Walker      Ida Rothrock      Elva Groves      Chas. Briscoe  
Robert Mathews  
Julius      Robert      Abbie      Anna      Hobart      Maurice      Inez  
French

SALLIE LOWDEN  
Huff Westfall  
Jacob Friedly

1820 - 1896

JOHN LOWDEN

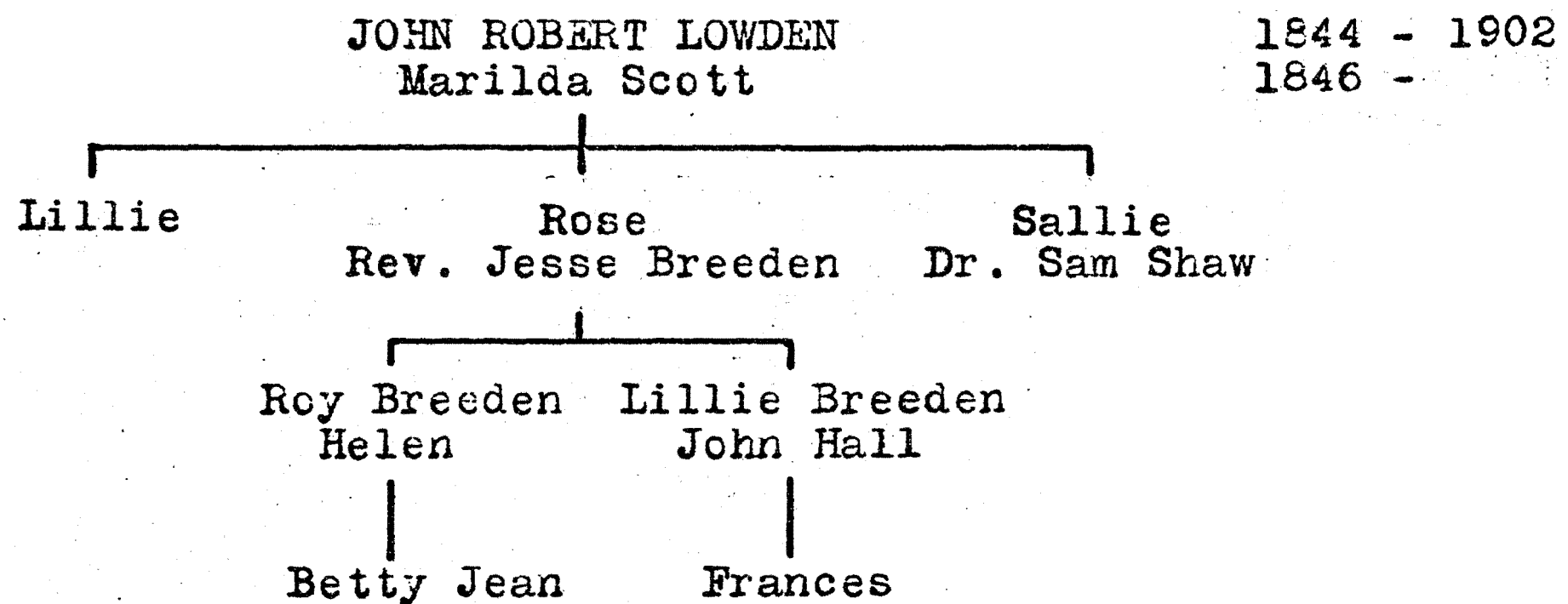
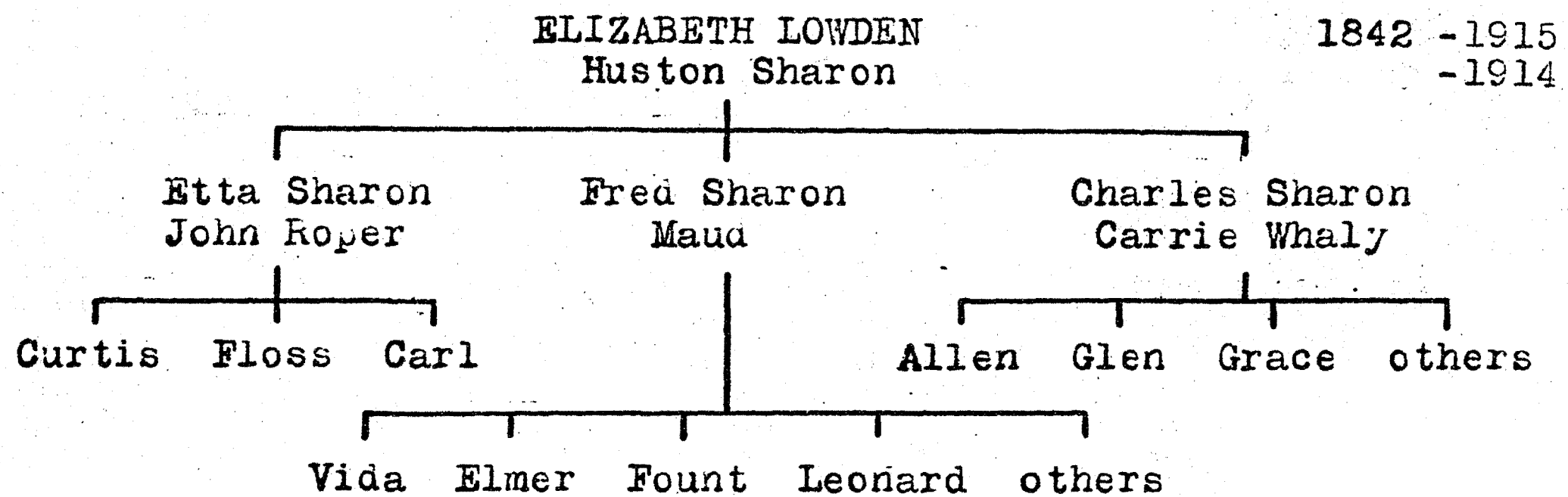
1822 - 1846

WILLIAM LOWDEN  
Mary Ann Pitman

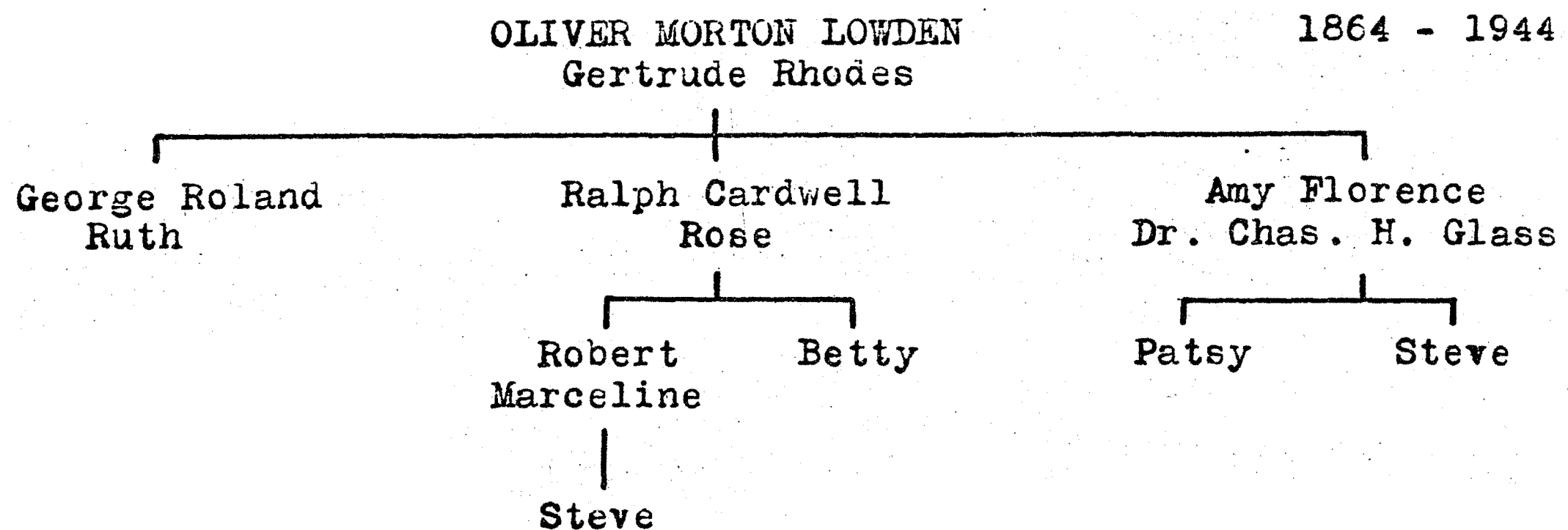
1824 - 1910

Robert      Jane      Jack  
Celestia Engelman      Abe Pitman      Josie Pinaire  
Dora      Nettie      Kate      Meda      Sam  
Bell

OTHER BRANCHES - FOURTH GENERATION



OTHER BRANCHES - FIFTH GENERATION



DePauw, Indiana  
April 28, 1914

(1786) About two years before my great grandfather emigrated from Antrim County, Ireland to America, an uncle of his by the name of Thomas Loudon, came to America landing at Philadelphia. A correspondence between Thomas Loudon and his nephew, William Oliver Loudon caused him to embark for America, landing at James Island, South Carolina. They never heard from each other since. My grandfather made an effort to locate some member of this lost tribe by writing to every Loudon he heard of, hoping to find some trace of this lost tribe without success.

After grandfather's death I took up the search with like results. Only that nearly every Loudon or Lowdon interviewed was of Irish descent.

In religious belief they were dissenters - a sect which had seceded from the Presbyterians.

My great grandfather, whose full name was William Oliver Loudon emigrated to America about 1788 from County Antrim, Ireland and settled on James Island, South Carolina.

His occupation was that of a weaver of linen. He had conceived the idea of bringing his looms to America and weaving cotton cloth. Just when he was nearly ready to start his machinery, the building caught fire and all he had on earth was destroyed.

About two years later he had accumulated enough to buy a gun, a horse and wagon and with this outfit he came to Kentucky, subsisting for the most part, on the way, on cornbread and wild meat.

He settled on a farm where LaGrange now stands in Oldham County where he died at the age of 92 years.

He believed it was wrong to hold slaves and persuaded his wife, (who was his second wife, Mrs. Beasley, (they had no children) to free several slaves she had inherited.

The next I mention will be my grandfather, William Loudon. He was six feet tall, weighed about 180 lbs and was very bald-headed.



Came to America with his father when eight years old. Grandfather has one sister and one brother. The brother was here a short time when he married at Elizabeth, Harrison County, Indiana, and when to Iowa and soon joined a colony for Oregon where his descendents are still living.

William was married in Kentucky to Elizabeth Bell and had four children before coming to Indiana. They were Polly, Ann, Hugh George and Joseph Oliver. Grandfather's sister Elizabeth married Caleb Bates whose descendents are numerous and scattered through the west, only a few remaining in Harrison, County.

They came to Indiana in 1818 and settled where Moberly now stands.

Soon after coming to Indiana Grandfather and mother united with the M. E. Church at Thompsons. By reason of having taught school in Kentucky the church authorities thought he possessed special qualifications for all sorts of church duties to which he gave much of his time and means. He was the Supt. of the first Sunday School in this part of the County.

It was grandfather who refused to buy a jug of whiskey for his log rolling. Because of this his neighbors refused to help him roll his logs. The next year his neighbors helped him without asking any questions. About that time he became a teetotaler and joined a temperance society known as the Washingtonians. In grandfather's new Indiana home were born four more children, Hanna, Sally, John Robert and William Samuel.

John Robert went to Iowa and while visiting some friends whom he knew in Indiana by the name of Wilkerson Grant, he took a congestive chill and died and was buried at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa nearby, on October 12, 1844. His age was 24 years.

He was also a school teacher.

Joseph P. Loudon

April 28, 1914.

Died of pneumonia in Spencer Township, Harrison County Indiana, Mr. William Lowdon, aged 79 years and 5 days.

Father Wm Lowdon was born Feb. 2<sup>d</sup> 1780 in the County of Antrim, Ireland. Emigrated to America with his father when about eight years of age; settled on James Island, South Carolina and subsequently removed to Kentucky and lived in Oldham County where the subject of this memoir was married to Elizabeth Bell.

In 1818 they moved to this county and settled on the farm on which he lived until his labors closed in death as stated above. Soon after being settled in the County, he attached himself to the M. E. Church which he for many years filled with much efficiency the office of class leader and steward.

His house was always the home and stopping place of the circuit preacher and the nucleus of a Methodist Society and near to his last home on earth stands a spacious chapel in which his children and children's children will worship God of their fathers for many years to come. When death called for him his house was in order, his business was all arranged so far that he could say he "owed no man anything". He spoke to the minister himself to preach his funeral. He died in great peace and in full assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

(The above, like the notes dated April 28, 1914 was originally in the hand writing of Joseph P. Loudon and was apparently of about the same date.)

## LATER FAMILY HISTORY

### 3rd generation

HUGH GEORGE LOWDEN was a cabinet maker. He made coffins of black walnut for the community and also made some furniture. He did carpentry work and also sold some produce from his farm, in New Albany. He got on well with folks. He was born, lived and died in Spencer township, Harrison County, Indiana.

JOSEPH O. LOWDEN made a moving speech regarding the founding of a new church in the community.

WILLIAM LOWDEN was known far and wide as one who avoided taking sides.

### 4th generation

JOSEPH P. LOWDEN volunteered for service with the cavalry during the Civil War and became a non-commissioned officer during the year he served. Most of the time he "rode" in Alabama and often took charge of the camp. After the war he returned to Spencer Township and became a pillar in the church and community. He attended several church "conferences". He also represented his District as a Republican in the Indiana Legislature during 1905-6. He canvassed the county for "dry" votes but did not run for office again. He supplied his neighbors with seed wheat for twenty years.

### 5th generation

EDWARD T. LOWDEN taught school in Harrison County and then attended Valparaiso College where he was graduated from the scientific course. He then taught school in Porter County and in Clinton, Indiana. He married Ida Frame who also taught school in Porter County, and then moved to Chicago where he was employed in the Post Office for 30 years, latterly as a supervising foreman. He retired in 1933 and lived in the Dunes at the southern end of Lake Michigan.

### 6th generation

VIRGIL E. LOWDEN was graduated from the Armour Institute of Technology with a Baccalaureate degree in Electrical Engineering in 1923. He was employed in the Engineering Department of Illinois Bell Telephone Company and was their first Television Engineer.

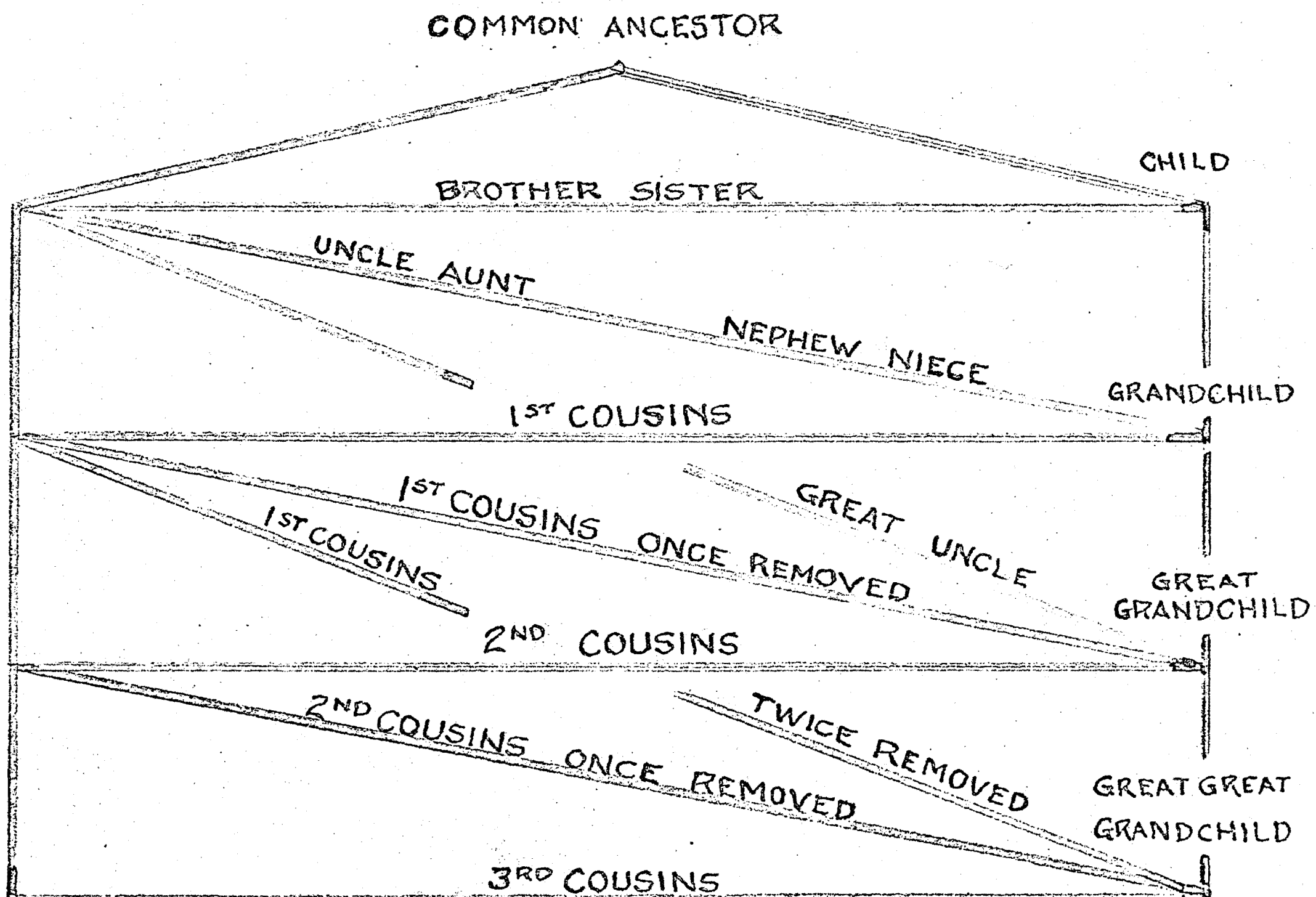
## SPELLING NOTE

My apologies to other branches of the family for using our spelling of the family name throughout this family tree. My brother and I started to use this spelling about 1914 to avoid errors when people read the name, and had the blessing of Grandfather Lowden, who told us that the name had formerly been spelled with a W. Father eventually adopted this spelling also.

The first two generations in America, William Oliver and William G. apparently spelled the name Lowdon; Joseph P. spelled his Loudon. Others used Loudon.

V. E. L.

A note by the illustrator of A LOWDEN SABBATH MORN by Robert Louis Stevenson, Scribners, 1898, says that the name was spelled LOTHIAN in Scotland. West-, Mid-, and East Lothian Counties are in the vicinity of Edinburgh.





# Scotch-Irish Wrote History

## Were Backbone, Strength of the Early American Era

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — This tiny country has made a large historical impact on the United States.

Its area is about the size of Connecticut, but at least 10 occupants of the White House have been of Scotch-Irish origin, with ancient roots firmly embedded in Northern Ireland's present six counties.

The chief executives were: Andrew Jackson, James Polk, James B. Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley and Woodrow Wilson.

In the history of the United States only three presidents were first generation Americans — Jackson, Buchanan and Arthur. In each case the father came from Ulster, or Northern Ireland.

The American Constitution stipulates that the President must be American-born. Andrew (Old Hickory) Jackson admitted that he just made it, being born shortly after the ship that brought his father and mother from Carrickfergus tied up in an American port.

Says a spokesman for the Ulster government: "The impact of the Scotch-Irish is without parallel in early America history.

### Scotch-Irish

Five Scotch-Irishmen signed the Declaration of Independence. The secretary of the Con-

tinental Congress that adopted the Constitution was an Ulsterman, Charles Thomson.

The Declaration of Independence was printed by John Dunlap, a native of Strabane, County Tyrone. Dunlap is also credited with founding one of the first daily newspapers in America, the Pennsylvania Packet. One of four members of George Washington's Cabinet, Henry Knox, was a Scotch-Irishman.

President McKinley said the Scotch-Irish were the servants and soldiers of the American Revolution, writing, "They were the first to proclaim for the freedom of the United States."

President Theodore Roosevelt described the Scotch-Irish as "the men who before any other declared for American independence."

When it came to soldiering, they were resolute fighters. American historian Prof. James Leyburn wrote: "They provided some of the best fighters in the American army. Indeed, there were those who held the Scotch-Irish responsible for the (Revolutionary) war itself."

Gen. Henry Knox, has been described, after Washington, as the most illustrious soldier of the revolution. He was a Scotch-Irishman. So was Gen. Ephraim Blaine, Washington's quartermaster, and Gen. Joseph Reed,

Washington's adjutant general. After serving as senior surgeon at Valley Forge, Ulsterman

James McHenry became Washington's secretary.

### Good Soldiers

In the Civil War, Gen. Robert E. Lee said the Scotch-Irish made superb soldiers because they had the courage and determination of the Scots with the dash and interpidity of the Irish.

Another Scotch-Irish military leader was Gen. Sam Houston, first president of the Republic of Texas, son of Maj. Samuel Houston, veteran of the Revolution. Then there was that frontier fighter and hero of the Alamo, Davy Crockett, also Scotch-Irish.

Edgar Allan Poe was of Scotch-Irish descent as was the songwriter, Stephen Foster, whose great-grandfather sailed to America from Londonderry about 1728.

Scotch-Irish publishers include Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune; Harold Ross, editor of the New Yorker, and Col. Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune.

In finance, billionaire, J. Paul Getty traces his ancestry back to Londonderry. Thomas Mellon came from Montjoy near Omagh. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. was a Scotch-Irishman. The Armours of Chicago and the founders of one of Chicago's biggest department stores, Carson Pirie & Scott, were of Ulster ancestry.

Who are the Scotch-Irish? Originally, they came from Scotland, a few from the high-



**HISTORIC**—Miss Susanna Wilson, who refers to Woodrow Wilson as her cousin, stands before farmhouse at Dergalt, Northern Ireland, where Wilson's grandfather lived.

lands but the vast majority from the lowlands, and they settled in the north of Ireland.

### Great Exodus

The first great exodus of the Scotch-Irish was in the early 1700s, followed by many more. In America they became the pioneers who opened up the Southwest and the West.

Theodore Roosevelt described them as:

"A grim, stern people, strong and simple, powerful for good and evil, swayed by gusts of stormy passion, the love of free-

dom rooted in their very hearts' core.

"They suffered terrible injuries at the hands of the red men, and on their foes they waged a terrible warfare in return. They were relentless, revengeful, suspicious, knowing neither truth nor pity; they were also upright, resolute and fearless, loyal to their friends and devoted to their country.

"In spite of their many failings, they were of all men the best fitted to conquer the wil-

derness and hold it against comers."





# Martin & Allardyce

MAIL ADDRESS  
POST OFFICE BOX 14126

*San Antonio, Texas*

Authentically recorded Coats  
of Arms of English, Irish,  
Scotch and Welsh origins.

FAMILY OF:

LOWDEN

ARMS: Argent, a torteau between three escutcheons sable.

CREST: A hand pulling a rose proper.

MOTTO: None recorded, as is the case with most of the older arms.

AUTHORITY: Burke's "General Armory", 1844 and 1878 editions.

TINCTURES: The shield is of silver.  
The torteau is a disc of red.  
The three escutcheons (small shields) are of black.  
The hand and rose of the crest are of proper or natural colorings.  
The wreath, under the crest, is of alternate twists of silver and black.  
The helmet is of steel color.  
The mantle is of black lined with silver.

NOTES: The original arms - in the 13th Century - was: Argent, three escutcheons sable. The original crest: A buglehorn. (See notes below).

This name was originally spelled Loudoun, the family taking it from their estate of Loudoun, in Scotland. This estate is now the Earldom of Loudoun and in possession of the Campbell family. The main line of the family was styled Loudoun of Loudoun, or Loudoun of that Ilk, which means "Loudoun of the place of that name". The last of the main line of the family was a female, heiress of the lands. She married Sir Reginald Crawford, and died in the 13th Century. The estate then passed to the Crawfords; later to the Campbells. The original arms and crest died with the main line, the family securing the later or present arms and crest. Louden, Loudon and Lowden are the modern spellings used by the family.

We hereby certify that the insignia hereinabove described is recorded in the published heraldic authority hereinabove cited.

MARTIN & ALLARDYCE

by: *Mary Martin Potter*

Mary Martin Potter  
Member of Firm

November 2nd, 1963.