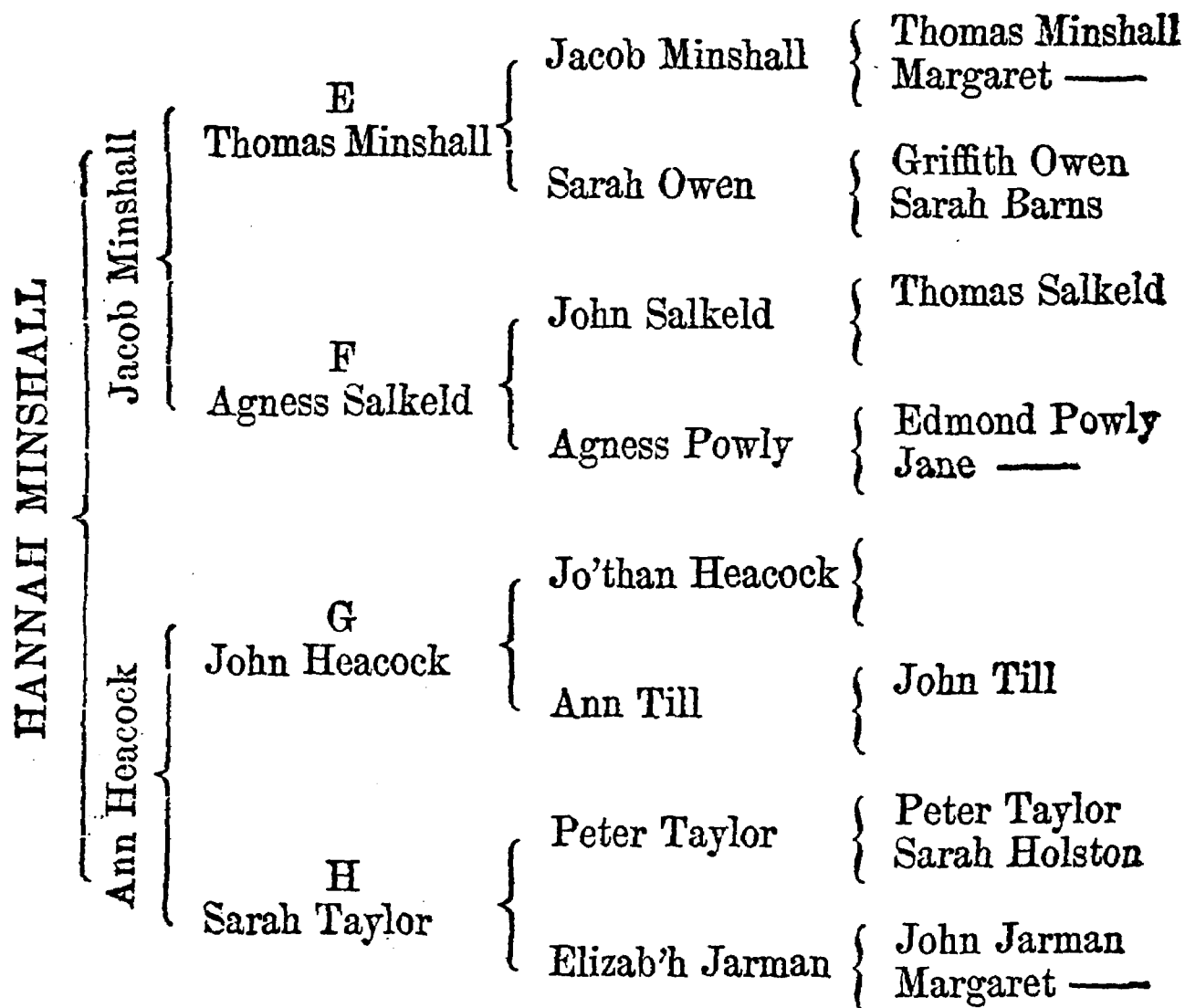


# The ANCESTRY of HANNAH MINSHALL.



Children of Enos and Hannah Painter, Minshall, James, Sarah, Hannah, Sidney, Jacob, Ann.



# OUR ANCESTORS.

“EVERY man has his brief portion of life and of time which cannot be recalled, but it belongs to virtue to extend his good name by deeds”

“Life’s heroism does not need  
A spacious, or a lofty stage,  
Life’s greatest deeds are not all writ  
Upon the flaming golden page.”



“We all within our graves shall sleep  
A hundred years to come,  
No being then for us will weep  
A hundred years to come.  
But other men our lands will till,  
And others then our streets will fill,  
While other birds will sing as gay,  
As bright the sunshine as to day,  
A hundred years to come.”



WE have, for some time past, been examining into the history of the families from which we are descended, and although the result of our inquiries from various sources have been very limited, still we have been able to trace all our ancestors back to those, who emigrated from Europe. Imagining that their descendants would be interested in it, we have sketched a short outline of them, not only for present examination, but to be preserved for future reference by successors. Could we have found such accounts that had been formerly kept, it would greatly have relieved us in our investigations.

However indifferent, persons may sometimes appear, still there is a desire to know the source from which they had sprung. All are not provided with the requisite sources and time to make the investigation, but when the history is made out, they can prize it, and it is to be hoped that these few pages will be carefully preserved. Something has already been accomplished in collecting the history of a few of these families, but we feel interested that some one in every family from which we are descended shall make its history a speciality, and have it printed for general use and preservation. To encourage this, was our motive in part.

Attention is more and more directed to genealogical matters, which seems to indicate that a better class of records will be preserved in the future, without leaving so many blanks, while the press will be used more generally as a means of preservation. Families will hand them down to their successors as something not to be parted with.

If each branch of the family would prepare a short account of their predecessors, to be added to by after generations, a very complete history would result. Intelligent people are inquisitive to know how they are descended, and it becomes particularly interesting when it is from different races. Pride may not always favor this, but withholding it does not add any thing to their moral worth. Every race has something for which it may be famous, and the blending of them has produced results that attract

the attention of the scientific. What is true of races may be to some extent, true of families, and have an ethnological value.

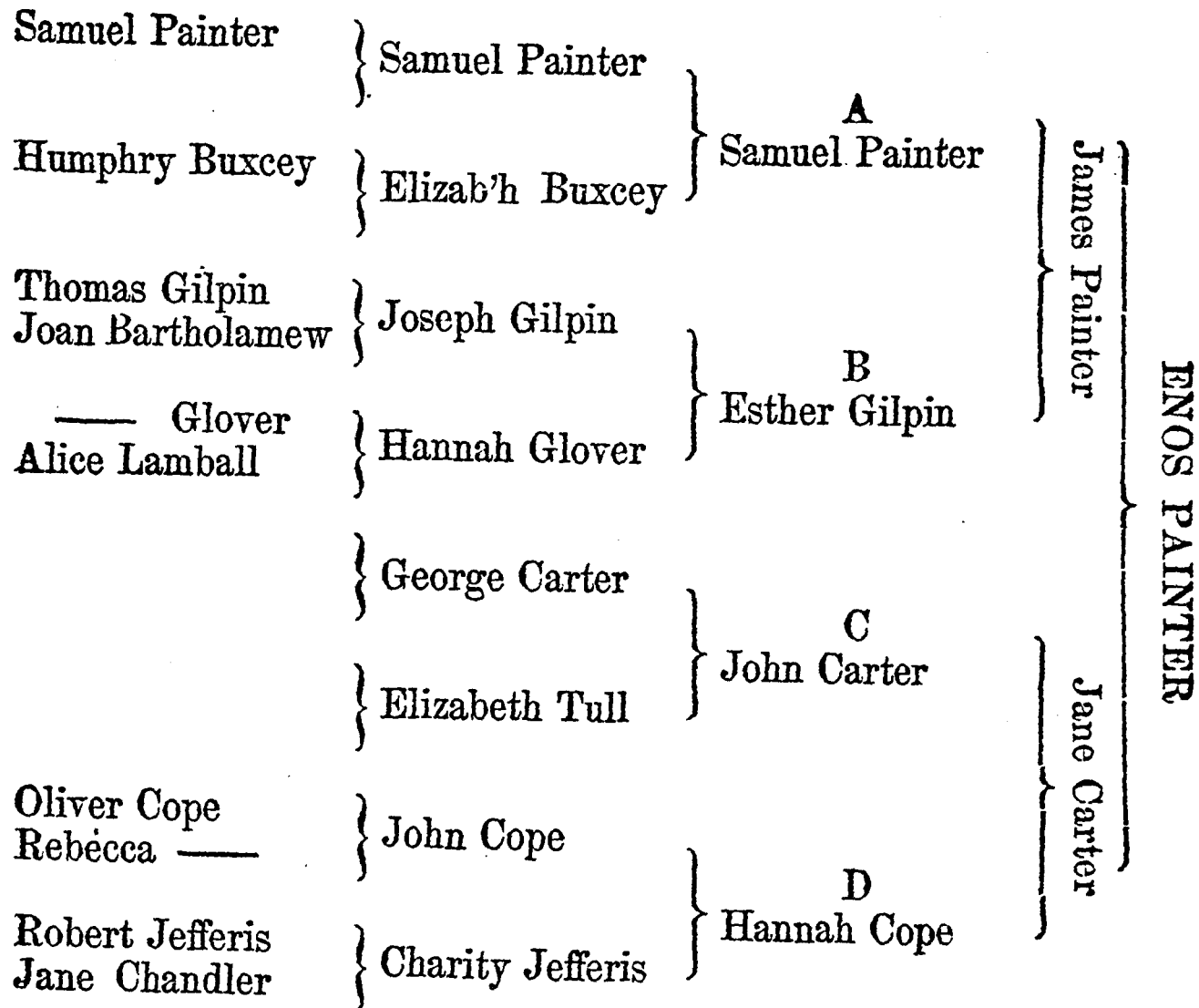
Not only an enumeration of the family is desirable, but a short and familiar history of each individual might be preserved, for it would be curious to know how much our peculiarities are inherited from our progenitors. The child may have more the characteristic of some remote ancestor than he has of his immediate parent, and had we a sufficiency of facts we might draw some useful conclusions.

Lima Delaware Co. Pa.

September 1869.



# The ANCESTRY of ENOS PAINTER.



ENOS PAINTER

Enos Painter was married to Hannah Minshall 8th of 5th mo. 1800.



## OUR ANCESTORS.

### A

#### SAMUEL PAINTER Sen.

It is not known when Samuel Painter (Paviour) emigrated to Pennsylvania, but he purchased a lot of ground on 2d Street Philadelphia, as early as 8th of 6th mo. 1705, on which he erected a brick dwelling, which he sold sixth of March 1709; at this time it appears he lived in Birmingham, possibly with his son. In 1711 he bought, of John Buckingham, 100 acres of land in Birmingham Chester Co. adjoining lands of Samuel Painter Jun. We have not been successful in discovering the place from which he emigrated, but tradition says from England near the borders of Wales, nor have we been able to discover that he had a wife at the time he emigrated. There were early in the colony families by the name of Painter, but we do not know that Samuel claimed any relationship with them.

#### SAMUEL PAINTER Jun.

We suppose he emigrated with his father from England and settled as a tailor in Philadelphia. In 1707 he bought of John Piggott 100 acres of land in Birmingham Chester County, 111 acres of John Brunsden, 107 acres of Jonathan Thatcher, and 214 acres of land, part of the 250 acres that formerly belonged to Oliver Cope, all in the same neighborhood. In 1716 he married, according to Friend's ceremony at Concord meeting, Elizabeth Buxcey, daughter of Humphry Buxcey of the Parish of Husk in Burkhshire, England.\* She was a sister to Mary, wife of John Passmore, who had settled on the west side of Brandywine near Chad's ford, and who were the progenitors of all the Passmore family in Pennsylvania.

The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Painter were, Mary, Samuel, John, Ann, Thomas, and Lydia. Some of the descendants of John still continue to possess a part of the lands belonging to his father in Birmingham. In 1720,

Samuel also bought of William Hudson 566 acres of land on the East side of Brandywine creek in East Bradford.

Although Samuel was an agriculturist still he continued the business of tailoring, his father was called an agriculturist after he removed to Birmingham.

### SAMUEL PAINTER

Son of Samuel Painter of Birmingham, was born in 1719 and in 1741 he married Esther, the youngest child of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, who settled on lands adjoining those of his father. They settled in East Bradford on land purchased by his father from William Hudson and which required to be cleared of the forest before cultivation. In this he was assisted by servants, whose services he bought for a term of years to pay their passage from Europe. The children of Samuel & Esther Painter were, James, George, Lydia, Joseph, Thomas, Hannah, and Samuel. He died 24th of 3d mo. 1801, age 82 years, surviving his wife 6 y.

### JAMES PAINTER

Son of Samuel and Esther Painter was born 13th of the 12th mo. 1742 and learned to be a weaver, as parents at that time deemed it advisable that children should have some trade or business in addition to agriculture. In 1771 he married Jane, daughter of John and Hannah Carter of East Bradford, and settled on a part of his father's land which he cultivated, at the same time carrying on the weaving business. As he resided near where the Brandywine battle was fought in 1777, he experienced some of the inconveniences of living near a battle field. Their children were, Elizabeth, Enos, Hannah, John, and Phebe. James Painter died the 10th of 6th mo. 1822, age 81 years.

### ENOS PAINTER

Son of James and Jane Painter, was born 1st of 12th mo. 1773, and learned the business of hatting which he followed for a few years. In 1800 he married Hannah the daughter of Jacob and Ann Minshall of Middletown Delaware Co. Pa. They settled on the farm of his fatherinlaw engaged in husbandry, and to which he added more landed possessions. Their children were, Minshall, James; Sarah,

Hannah, Sidney, Jacob, and Ann. Enos Painter died with an attack of apoplexy 20th of 5th mo. 1857, age 83 years.

## B

### JOSEPH GILPIN

Son of Thomas and Joan Gilpin of Dorchester in the County of Oxford England, was born in 1664. He married Hannah Glover the 23 of the 12th mo. (Feb.) 1691. They with two of their children born in England, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1695. Among the companions of their voyage were the ancestors of the Coatses and Morrisises of Philadelphia. They settled in Birmingham Chester (now Delaware) County, and being Quakers, they became attached to Concord Monthly Meeting by producing their certificate of membership from Friends in England, dated the 16th of the 12th mo. 1695.

Their first habitation was a cave in the earth by the side of a large rock on land now belonging to John D. Gilpin, the exact spot being still marked and preserved with respect. The remainder of their children were born in this cave, and in which they continued to reside till after 1718. Their children were, Hannah, Samuel, Rachel, Ruth, Lydia, Thomas, Ann, Joseph, Sarah, George, Isaac, Moses, Alice, Mary, and Esther: all were married, and all but two raised families to succeed them. Their descendants are now very widely scattered though a few still remain near the old homestead. It is to be hoped that some member of the clan may collect a geneological account of the family,

Joseph Gilpin was an agriculturist and had considerable landed possessions, he died in 1741 age 77 years, leaving 15 children and 45 grand children. Thomas Gilpin a descendant, made a geneological map of the Gilpin family in England in 1845, tracing it as far back as Richard De Guylpyn in 1206, who in the reign of King John received the manor of Kentmere for his achievements. Joseph Gilpin the emigrant was of the 16th generation from Richard De Guylpyn.

Thomas Gilpin, the father of Joseph, was an officer in the English army, and after the battle of Worcester, 3d of

Sep. 1651, joined the society of Friends. In 1661 he was detained seven weeks in the marshal's custody at Oxford for refusing to take the oath of allegiance; on May 29th 1670 a meeting was held at his house for which the Justice fined him 20 £, and on the 26th of June of the same year, another meeting was held at his house for which the Justice authorized the officers to break open locks and bolts and they took away his household goods, not leaving him a bed or a pot in which to boil his food, he having a family of 5 small children,—some time after this he gathered his corn off of about three acres of land which the officers took away with two pigs. In 1672, by the King's letters patent, many persons were discharged from grievous imprisonment, some having been confined for a long time. From Oxford jail 15 persons were liberated, among whom was Thomas Gilpin.

Ann the sister of Thomas Gilpin married Thomas West of the family of Lord Delaware, three of their sons, William, Thomas, and John, emigrated to Pennsylvania. Benjamin West, the celebrated Painter, was the son of John; he became President of the Royal Academy of England.

#### HANNAH GILPIN (Glover)

Was the daughter of ~~Wm~~ and Alice Glover of Fishingwell in the parish of Kingsclere in the county of Southton (Southampton) England. She married Joseph Gilpin and became the mother of 15 children. She died in 1757, surviving her husband 16 years, and leaving still alive 12 children and 62 grand children. In 1763 there were living ten children, 64 grand children, and 70 g. children.

William Lamboll was a brother to Alice Glover and was probably never in America, but by his agent John Brunsden took up 625 acres of land in Birmingham, of this he gave to his sister Alice 100 acres during her lifetime and then to go to her daughter Hannah Gilpin.

#### ESTHER PAINTER (Gilpin)

Was the youngest child of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin and was born on the 9th of the 1st mo. 1718. She was a small and delicate person, and married Samuel Painter in

1741 and settled with him in East Bradford, after living together 54 years, she died the 10th of 1st mo. 1798, age 77 years. She was buried at Birmingham.

## C

### GEORGE CARTER

Came from Bucklebury in the county of Bucks, England. When he emigrated is unknown, but we find in 1714 that he purchased 102 acres of land of John Wilson, lying on the East branch of Brandywine, he bought of James Whitacre in 1716, 260 acres lying in the forks of Brandywine. It is stated his residence at this time was in Bradford, and he called his last purchase his upper farm, having settled on his first purchase. In 1722 he bought 2 acres of land and three eighths of a water corn mill, of George and Esther Willis, which he willed to his son John.

George married Elizabeth Tull, but whether before or after his arrival in this country we cannot state, the impression is, they came from the same neighborhood. A bowl is still retained in the family which George presented to his wife before marriage. Their children were, George, Thomas, John, Rachel, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary. George Carter made his will dated 24th of 12th mo. 1726, proved March 27th, 1727.

### ELIZABETH CARTER (Tull)

After the death of George Carter, Elizabeth his widow married James Jefferis, and by the will of her late husband she inherited the homestead where she continued to reside after her second marriage, ; — their children were Amor, James, and Abigail. Elizabeth had a brother who lived with her, and she again became a widow in 1745.

### JOHN CARTER

Son of George and Elizabeth Carter, was born 26th of 11th mo. 1723 and married Hannah, daughter of John and Charity Cope, 10th of the 2nd mo. 1746, and settled on a farm in the lower part of East Bradford. He was by trade a saddler, which business he carried on while farming.

Their children were, Jane, Samuel, James, Hannah, John, and Enos. John Carter died the 15th of the 6th mo. 1770 age 47 years.

James Jefferis, in his will of 1745, left to his step-son John Carter his share of 200 acres of land in W. Bradford said to be near the great valley. He also received from his father two acres of land and three eights of a water corn mill.

#### JANE PAINTER (Carter)

Daughter of John and Hannah Carter, was born in East Bradford Chester County on the 30th of the 10th month 1747, and was married to James Painter the 9th of the 5th month 1771 and settled in the same neighborhood in which she was born. As they belonged to the society of Friends she became a very active member. She died the 10th of the 11th month 1822, in the 75 year of her age, surviving her husband 5 months.

### D

#### OLIVER COPE

Came from Abury in the county of Wilts (Wiltshire) England to Pennsylvania, he was by trade a tailor; it is not known that he belonged to the society of Friends, but many of his descendants did. When he came to America has not been correctly ascertained, but William Penn in May 1682, sent a list of names of persons who had purchased lands, to his surveyors, and among them was the name of Oliver Cope for 500 acres of land, by an indenture dated 8th of Sept. 1681, it appears that Oliver had purchased 250 acres in the township of Birmingham, other of his lands appear to have been located by warrant on Naamans Creek, and this is probably where he resided. Oliver Cope made his will which was proved at Philadelphia the 10th of June 1697. His children were, Elizabeth, Ruth, William, and John. His wife Rebecca was left executrix.

#### JOHN COPE

The youngest child of Oliver Cope was born it is thought



in 1691. In 1712 he bought of John Willis 200 acres of land in Bradford Chester County, his residence then was given, "late of Newcastle, but now of Concord Township". The name of his first wife is not known, but the name of his second wife was Charity Evans (widow), they were married in 1721 and settled on the land he purchased in Bradford. Their children were, Hannah, Samuel, Mary, John, Nathan, Caleb, Joshua, and Joseph, and it is stated that their ages averaged over eighty years. After the decease of Charity, John was married to Elizabeth Fisher in 1748, she was a widow but they had no children. John's will was proved in 1773, indicating nearly the time of his death, making him about 82 years of age.

#### HANNAH CARTER (Cope)

Daughter of John and Charity Cope was born in 1724, and at 22 years of age married John Carter in 1746 and settled on his farm in East Bradford. She died in 1817 at the advanced age of 93 years, having survived her husband 47 years. It will be seen that her brothers and sister were of great longevity.

#### ROBERT JEFFERIS

The first notice we have of Robert Jefferis is as an attested witness at a court held at Chester, 7th mo. 1685. He purchased March the 8th 1691 60 acres of land of James Brown, in Chichester, laying on the most Easterly branch of Naamans Creek; in 1700 he conveyed this land to Humphry Johnson, and in 1701 he purchased of William Vestall of Birmingham 180 acres of land on the East side of Brandywine Creek. Tradition points to the residence of Charles Carter on the road leading from Wister's Bridge to West Chester as the site of Robert's dwelling. In 1712 he purchased a tract of 256 acres on the East Branch of the creek above where he resided, he also purchased in 1721, 189 acres in the same neighborhood, altogether more than 600 acres; he also took up 300 acres in Lancaster County. It is believed he was a Baptist, so that the usual facility of tracing families by meeting records of Friends could not be resorted to. His first wife was Jane, the daughter of George and Jane Chandler, this

marriage it is thought occurred as early as 1693. George Chandler, the father of Jane Jefferis, died before 1688 on his passage to Pennsylvania, leaving six or more children of whom a son George resided in Chichester near Robert Jefferis. The children of Robert and Jane Jefferis were, James, William, Robert, Benjamin, Patience, Charity, George, Jane, Anna, Mary, Thomas, John, and Richard; the last not of age when his will was dated in 1738, it was proved in 1739. His second wife was named Anne whom he married in or before 1731, and who survived him.

#### CHARITY COPE

Was a widowed daughter of Robert and Jane Jefferis; concerning the family of her first husband (Evans) we are not informed. She was married to John Cope on the 30th of the 9th mo. (then called November) 1721, at the house of her father, by Friend's ceremony. It is probable all the Cope family in Chester Co. are descended from her.

### E

#### THOMAS MINSHALL

Came with his wife Margaret from the parish of Stoak, in the County Palatine of Chester (Cheshire) England, to Pennsylvania, in the 5th mo- 1682. On their passage their infant daughter Rebecca died. They settled in the upper part of N. Providence in Chester County. A meeting for worship was established at his house by Chester monthly meeting, he being a Quaker, but he afterwards gave a part of his farm in Nether Providence for a meeting house on which site meetings have been regularly held by the society ever since.

Thomas appears to have received a grant from William Penn for 625 acres of land in Pennsylvania, as early as March 22d 1682, which was of the 40th 1000 acres granted, and he was afterwards noticed as residing in Nether Providence, in township 27. Afterwards he received from the Proprietor a patent deed for two tracts of land, one lying in the upper part of N. Providence containing 380 acres, the other tract was situated in the upper part of the

township of Middletown, containing 372 acres, he also bought of Henry Hollingsworth, 127 acres adjoining this latter tract; these were the principal part of his lands.

Thomas, we have reason to believe, was the son of John and Margaret Minshall of Cheshire, England; his brothers and sisters were, Samuel, John, Elinor, Mary, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. His sister Elinor married Robert Vernon, who emigrated to Pennsylvania and procured land adjoining to Thomas in N. Providence. John Minshall's will was dated in 1684, near the time of his death.

The children of Thomas and Margaret Minshall were, Rebecca who died at sea, Jacob, Rebecca, Moses, Aaron, and Isaac, born in Pennsylvania. Margaret died the 27th of the 3d mo. 1727, age 74 years. The time of the death of Thomas is unknown but he survived his wife some years.

#### JACOB MINSHALL

Son of Thomas and Margaret Minshall, was born in N. Providence, the 1st of the 4th m. 1685; he married Sarah Owen, daughter of Griffith Owen of Philadelphia in 1706, and settled on 500 acres of land in Middletown, deeded to him by his father. Their children were, Thomas, Sarah, Margaret, John, Moses, and Ann. Jacob Minshall died the 15th of the 5th mo. 1734, age 49 years.

#### SARAH MINSHALL (Owen)

Daughter of Griffith and Sarah Owen of Philadelphia, made her will in 1748, and among other things disposed of, gave to her daughter Sarah, wife of Griffith Minshall of Wilmington, a silver tumbler which she had received from her grandfather Barns in England, and as there are not now any descendants of hers living, this little memento is lost to the family. Sarah Minshall died 28th of the 12th mo. 1756, age not exactly known, perhaps 76 years, surviving her husband 22 years.

#### THOMAS MINSHALL

Son of Jacob and Sarah Minshall, was born the 3d of 1st mo. 1708; in 1738 he married Agness Salkeld, daughter of John and Agness Salkeld of Chester, and settled on a farm in Middletown, adjoining that of his father. He was

by trade a wheelwright, which business he carried on in conjunction with farming. The children of Thomas and Agness Minshall were, Jacob, Margaret, Hannah, Phebe, Agness, John, Ann, Owen, Mary, and Grace. Thomas died in 1783, age 75 years.

#### JACOB MINSHALL

Son of Thomas and Agness Minshall, was born the 15th of the 12th mo. 1738-9. He married Ann Heacock in 1777 and settled at the homestead occupied by his father, possessing the lands attached thereto; besides the business of farming, he carried on wheelwrighting as his father had before him. They had one child, Hannah. During the revolutionary war, Jacob was called upon for military service which from religious scruples he could not render, (being a Quaker) this caused him considerable loss of goods, but not personal restraint. He died the 15th of the 12th mo. 1817, age 79 years.

#### HANNAH PAINTER (Minshall)

Daughter of Jacob and Ann Minshall of Middletown in Delaware County, Pa. was born the 28th of the 1st mo. 1782. She married Enos Painter on the 8th of the 5th mo. 1800, but continued to reside with her parents until their death, and inherited their possessions after them. She had a fatal attack of apoplexy while quietly seated in a monthly meeting held at Providence, and died the 5th of the 5th mo. 1838, and was buried in Friend's graveyard at Middletown. Her age, 56 years.

#### GRIFFITH OWEN

With his wife Sarah, and children, Robert, Sarah, and Elinor, and servants took passage for Pennsylvania in the ship Vine of Liverpool, and arrived at Philadelphia the 17th of the 7th mo. 1684; they came from Prescott, in Lancashire, England. He at first settled on the Welsh tract in Merion, and produced to the monthly meeting of Friends, his certificate of membership from the monthly meeting of Hartshaw, in the S. W. of Lancashire, dated, 23d of 3d mo. 1684. In 1689 he removed into the city of Philadelphia,— was a physician and very successful in his

practice,— he held important offices in the government under William Penn and being also a preacher in the society, he was frequently from home on that account.

The children of Griffith and Sarah Owen were; Robert, Sarah, and Elinor born in England; Catharine, Rebecca, Jane, John, and perhaps Edward born in Pennsylvania. He died the 19th of the 6th mo. 1717, surviving his first wife 14 years. The monthly meeting of Philadelphia said of him in 1709, "he is a man of innocent life and blameless conversation, a minister of Jesus Christ well esteemed among us."

#### SARAH OWEN (Barns)

We suppose was the daughter of William Barns of Hartshaw in Lancashire, her mother died in 1702. She married Griffith Owen, evidently of Welsh descent, and for a time settled in Lancashire, but in 1684, she with her husband and children came to Pennsylvania and ultimately settled in Philadelphia. She died the 22d of the 10th mo. 1702. After her death Griffith married Sarah, a widowed daughter of John Songhurst, in 1704, who survived him.

### F

#### JOHN SALKELD

Son of Thomas Salkeld of Coldbeck, in the county of Cumberland England, was born in 1672, — he was a Quaker preacher, and in 1700 paid a religious visit to America. In 1704 he married Agness Powly, and on the 9th of the 7th mo. 1705 they took passage from London to Philadelphia and settled at Chester on the Delaware, and engaged in the business of farming and malting. In 1707 he purchased 200 acres of land of John Bristow, in 1714 he bought 400 acres of land in Westtown, and in 1728 he bought 350 acres of land in Fallowfield, besides other tracts. He made various excursions in the ministry, and was of a very jovial turn, many anecdotes are told concerning him. He died the 20th of the 9th mo. 1739, age, 67 years.

His nephew, Joseph Parker from Coldbeck in Cumberland England, also came to Pennsylvania in 1715, and was

desirous of settleing near his uncle, he accordingly selected Chester, and was for a number of years employed in several public offices in Chester County.

#### AGNESS SALKELD (Powly)

Was the daughter of Edmond and Jane Powly of Whinfield, county of Westmoreland, England. In 1704 she married John Salkeld and emigrated with him to America. Their children were; Joseph, Mary, John, Thomas, Agness, Edmond, William, David, Samuel, Jane, and Jonathan. By his will dated the 25th of the 12th mo. (Feb.) 1733-4 her husband appears to have reposed considerable confidence in her ability to manage the business devolving upon her. Agness died the 12th of the 11th mo. 1748-9 age 70 years, and surviving her husband 9 years.

#### AGNESS MINSHALL (Salkeld)

Daughter of John and Agness Salkeld was born at Chester the 25th of the 10th mo. 1714; she married Thomas Minshall in 1738 and settled with him on his farm in Middletown. Her home at this time was very much surrounded with the original forest, which made it appear lonely compared with the neighborhood of Chester, she assumed her new station in life with tripidation, but was of a lively jovial turn of mind, which continued with her to old age. She had an endearing attachment for her son Jacob who had always lived with her in the same house, and felt the utmost uneasiness of his stay when from home. Without any disease but that incident to old age, she survived until the 14th of the 1st mo. 1813, when she expired, 98 years of age, and surviveing her husband 30 years.

### G

#### JONATHAN HEACOCK

With Ann his wife, came from Staffordshire, England, to Pennsylvania in 1711, and ultimately settled on a farm in Marple, Chester County. Although a manufacturer of woollen goods, he also engaged in the business of farming, for it appears to have been essential that each one should devote a portion of time to clearing away the forest and

cultivating the earth for a subsistence; they were like most others, who came Quakers expelled from their homes by the persecutions that there awaited them. Their children were; Mary, John, Jonathan, William, Ann, and Joseph.

#### ANN HEACOCK (Till)

The wife of Jonathan Heacock, was the daughter of John Till of Whitegrove Staffordshire. In 1666, John Till with other Quakers was committed to prison for absence from the National worship, and remained there until 1672, a period of 6 years.

#### JOHN HEACOCK

Son of Jonathan and Ann Heacock of Marple, was born the 23d of the 9th mo. 1713. In 1739 he married Sarah Taylor, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Taylor, and settled on his farm in Middletown. He was a cabinet maker which business he carried on successfully with farming. Their children were, Jonathan, Nathan, John, Ann, and Hannah. In the latter part of his life he lived with his son John, who resided on his farm near Middletown Meeting house. He died the 13th of the 11th mo. 1794, aged 80 years, surviving his wife many years.

#### ANN MINSHALL (Heacock)

Daughter of John and Sarah Heacock of Middletown was born the 24th of the 6th mo. 1742. She married Jacob Minshall in 1777 and settled with him on his paternal estate in Middletown, where they lived for 40 years, having one child Hannah. Ann Minshall was of a strong constitution and much devoted to her household affairs; she had a severe attack of quinsy and died the 4th of the 2d mo. 1821, age 79 years. Surviving her husband 3 years.

### H

#### PETER TAYLOR

With his brother William, both of Sutton in the County Palatine of Chester in England, bought of William Penn of Worminghurst, England, on the 3d of March 1681, 1250 acres of land in Pennsylvania, after which they emigrated

thither. About 700 acres of this purchase was located in Providence, where Media the county seat of Delaware Co. now stands. This was divided into two parts of which Peter got 400 acres; the remaining 625 acres, date of warrant 10th of 10th mo. 1701, was located in Caln township. The brothers also had a lot in Philadelphia of 33 feet in width on High Street, between Second and Third Street, also 20 acres of liberty land.

In 1685, Peter Taylor married Sarah, the daughter of John Holston of Edgmont, and settled on his lands in Providence; their children were, Peter, John, Sarah, William, and Samuel. In the latter part of his life, he and his wife removed to Caln, his will was dated 1720, showing nearly the time of his death; his wife survived him. By his will he left his sons John and Samuel the property in Caln, and to Peter and William, land in Providence.

#### PETER TAYLOR

Son of Peter and Sarah Taylor of Providence, was born the 20th of the 3d mo. 1686, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret Jarman, in 1712, and settled in Providence on his father's land. Their children, Mordecai, Martha, Sarah, Peter, Margaret, Joseph, Elizabeth, John. Peter's will was proved March 25th 1740, showing nearly the time of his death.

#### JOHN HOLSTON

And his wife Elizabeth came to Pennsylvania as early as 1683, with their children, John, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Martha, Sarah, and one other. He took up 200 acres of land in Providence, and also 250 acres in Edgmont, patented in 1684; he settled on the latter tract, a part of which remained in the family until recently. John died the 12th of the 3d mo. 1699, Elizabeth died 8th of the 3d mo. 1702.

In 1683, John Holston Jr married Ann Gibbs of Philadelphia, and in 1685 Elizabeth married James Swafer, Sarah married Peter Taylor, Rebecca married William Gregory, and Martha married David Ogden. Elizabeth and Rebecca settled on lands adjoining those of their father, and Sarah and Martha not remote. We believe Elizabeth and Rebecca ultimately settled in Caln.



### JOHN JARMAN

With his wife Margaret came from Llanidles in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and settled in Radnor, Chester County, in 1684. Their children were; John born in 1684, Margaret born 1687, Elizabeth born 1690, and Sarah born in 1695. John was a Quaker preacher and belonged to Radnor meeting, he died the 14th of the 12th mo. 1697. Richard Orm prepared a testimony concerning him, which was ordered to be recorded by Radnor monthly meeting in 1701, but it cannot now be found.

John Jarman Jr was a mathematician, and supplied the astronomical calculations for Almanacs; he died in Radnor in 1769, aged 85 years. The name is sometimes written Jerman.

### ELIZABETH TAYLOR (Jarman)

Daughter of John and Margaret Jarman of Radnor, was born the 16th of the 9th mo. 1690, and in 1712 married Peter Taylor of Providence. She survived her husband.

In giving an account of the ancestry of Enos and Hannah Painter, it might have been much extended, but instead, a few general remarks were thought sufficient. When principles are strongly contended for we may expect to see marked results, but in the case of the original Quakers, it was not effected without considerable sacrifice. "Gold is tried in the fire and acceptable men in the furnace of adversity."

With one or two exceptions about which there is a little uncertainty, all the progenitors of Enos and Hannah Painter, that came to America, were Quakers, and they were among the early settlers of Penn's colony. Since then, all of their ancestors have been of that sect, and from the strictness with which the society watched over its members, we may conclude that nothing very reproachful can be alleged against them. Most of the family names of their forefathers are among those given in Besse's suffering of the Quakers; what connection there was between them we are not in all cases, able to say, but as they came from

those parts where the sufferers resided, we may suppose the emigrants were kindred with, when not descended from those whose faith had been tried.

The Quakers took their rise in England about the middle of the 17th century; they called themselves Seekers or Friends, but say their enemies, about 1650, first called them, in derision, Quakers. The Protestants in establishing a national church to which they seemed to desire uniformity, endeavored to prevent any further progress in the reformation which their forefathers had begun, but which the Quakers endeavored to carry out as protestant reformers, and against an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in some degree, resembling that of Rome. They said, "they would serve God and the creation in their generation," and their sense of one anothers innocence and integrity bound them together. It enabled them cheerfully to undergo, not only the loss of their goods, but imprisonment, banishment, and even death; and for nearly 40 years they were enabled to withstand the torrent of opposition. When they could not conform to the laws of the land, they were prepared to suffer, and not to seek revenge. They wished, above all things, to be left in the exercise of their religion, if they did not abuse this liberty to the disturbance of the public peace, and Cromwell, to this extent, pleaded for them. But laws made against the Roman Catholics, were executed against the Quakers also.

In 1684 it was represented to King James II, that more than fourteen hundred persons, both men and women, were prisoners in England and Wales, and that several hundred had died by reason of their long confinement. The prisons were much crowded, that of Newgate, London had at times as many as 20 in one room for the past two years, while many were taken out of a malignant fever and died. The greatest number of Quakers imprisoned in any one county, was Yorkshire.

After being so contumeliously treated at home, they were induced to look for new quarters where their situation would be more tolerable. They went to the West Indies, the Catholic colony of Maryland, the colony of Massachusetts Bay, but they did not find the sought for relief. In the latter place, they were not allowed to remain, but

were imprisoned and even hung for presuming to enter the colony after being warned off. But the punishment of death had no other effect on the Quakers than to prove their devotion to their principles. Very characteristically of the sect, they continued their visits to Massachusetts under a strong sense of duty, and in the full appreciation of the doom that awaited them, they took along with them linen to make their winding sheets, but which the authorities did not permit to be used on their bodies after execution. Such persistence may seem like rashness, but it had the effect of inducing Charles II to issue his mandamas to the Governors of the colony, forcing a more liberal policy upon them. The Orators on forefathers day, in recounting the virtues of their Pilgrim Fathers, no doubt feel embarrassed with this feature, and more particularly as the Puritans too had to leave their country on account of the exercise of their religion.

Hence the celebrated Penn conceived the practicability of establishing a liberal colony, which he did so successfully. He had a claim against the British Government, and in lieu thereof he obtained a grant from Charles II, in March 1681, for the territory that now bears the name of Pennsylvania. He appointed Col. Markham his first deputy Governor, and wrote by him to the inhabitants, as a few Sweede and others had previously settled there, that they should be governed by laws of their own making. Philadelphia was laid out and emigrants from England, principally Quakers, began to arrive; settlements were made, and they soon became a very flourishing colony.

The Quakers in Pennsylvania were limited in their power to legislate, not only was their charter from the Crown, but their acts of assembly had to be submitted to the home government for approval, and many of the laws of England were in force in the colony. In their religious organization it was different, and it was here that we see their liberality and its effect. When a person was brought forward to be tried by law for witchcraft, those in authority evaded, as far as possible, such an issue; they felt perhaps as Ellwood did when he said,

“To think, a silly witch had power to fetch  
A pious prophet from his peaceful rest.”

That the government was in advance of the times was admitted, we could hardly expect it otherwise; the very idea of equal rights was a fundamental principle in Quakerism, it was inculcated by the teachings of George Fox, and what is very unusual in the founder of a new sect, he never assumed a prerogative that he did not concede to the humblest member. He imposed no rules or conditions on his associates, but left all things that pertained to the society to be acted on by the society in their meetings, where all the members, both men and women, were equally allowed an expression of sentiment.

It is true, in emigrating to America, they did not get altogether from under British control, but the prominent idea with the mother country was to have the colonies productive, so they chose to tolerate some things to gain advantages in trade. It may be a query, how far the progressive spirit of a nation may be checked by losing its active element? How much the mother country lost by expelling so many of her more inquiring and energetic citizens merely on account of religion, and retaining the more docile and submissive? And what was gained in the end to America by the procedure?

There is a difference of races, and in a less degree, there is a difference between families, and between classes of individuals. Though descended from the same stock, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Puritans of New England, and the aristocratic adventurers of Virginia had each their separate peculiarities which time and admixture have not yet wholly obliterated. Where there is an unmixed descent from a Quaker ancestry, whether members or not, there seems to be a tendency to adhere to simple forms of faith, and it may be interesting to know how much of this disposition is inherited, and how much is due to their education and their traditions. They are mostly tolerant towards all other religions, from a belief, that a man's honest convictions are not with him a matter of choice, but are necessitated by his own experience and his own thinking, and for which he is in nowise accountable to his fellow man. All men are not endowed alike, they therefore cannot think alike, nor is it necessary they should.

The Quakers, in their rise, drew out from among the masses around them, minds of certain kindred proclivities. By some they were classed as infidels, while others have regarded them as under the influence of what may be called mesmerism, clairvoyance, or whatever other name such impressions may have, but they always claimed to be Christians. They excluded singing, music, and dancing from their education and worship, and this self-infliction seems to exclude the merry side of nature. They hold it imperative they should meet frequently together in quietude and silence, except when some one felt himself suitably moved to address the audience, and this feeling they attributed to the Divine Spirit, which they called "the light within." Trusting to the guidance of immediate revelation as the inspiration to rectitude and duty, they were in consequence a staid and serious people, of great resolution and firmness in whatever they undertook, after consulting together.

They think it improper that the magistrate should interfere in religious matters, and are opposed to the observance of days and times, and outward show of rejoicing and mourning. Those who are admitted into the society are not required to subscribe to articles of faith, and they scruple to acknowledge the authority of priests or hired ministry in the solemnization of marriages. The naming of children is without ceremony, and burials are conducted in a simple manner. In their frequent meetings they have no one to preside, nor has any one a right to claim pre-eminence over the rest. They believe that each humble seeker after truth had the capacity to decide for himself, that there was a divinity within him and around him, which, if properly consulted, would be his unerring guide, without the instruction or intercession of an erudite clergy, or the bewildering dogmas of school-taught theology.

They bore a testimony against war, but some in later times think that too much forbearance incites aggression. They refrain from oaths as unchristian, and aim at promoting the happiness of all by means of universal benevolence. The Quakers, who came to America, were enabled to form one of the most tolerant forms of government, and carry it out successfully, but in this respect it must be confessed, that Roger Williams in establishing the colony of

Rhode Island, may have been, in this respect, more tolerant than Penn. It would appear that governments should be made and altered to suit the genius of the people, and not made up of abstract ideas or antiquated forms.

It was fortunate perhaps, the revolutionary congress met in Philadelphia when a new government was to be founded, and no suitable model presented. It has been observed, that the partiality of the people comprising the capitols where legislation is effected have an influence on the legislators, and more particularly in those subjects where the public mind has not been fully made up. So we find they entirely threw out the subject of religion from the national constitution, scarcely mentioning it. With many, religion is an absorbing subject, and few view it exactly alike; whatever else they may suffer, they desire the free exercise of their devotion, and with those, so enwrapped, it is dangerous for government to meddle. The Quakers, in their petitions to the king and parliament, insinuated the same in a modest way, but it had not the desired effect.

In presenting this to the lineal descendants of the families, it was thought so little was known of the early history of the Quakers with which most of their ancestors were connected, that a short account would be acceptable. Such courage as was manifested, few could now think of exercising, and yet, if a like occasion was to occur, perhaps some would be resolute enough to endure the privations. Descended from such ancestors, it would be strange if their resolutions should become so weak, that they would not resist tyranny in any shape it might present itself. The boastful are not always the most to be relied upon, but the silent and thoughtful, when oppressed by wrongs, may achieve something worthy of their predecessors. It would have been desirable to have gone still farther back in the history of the families, but the accounts were not forthcoming and may never have been written. With what is known we must rest satisfied.