

Emily Sartain

Philadelphia, March 27th 1887.

ANNALS

of the

Sartain Tribe

1557 to 1886.

Sartain

Printed, not Published.

75

Philadelphia, October 24th, 1886,

134b North Broad Street,

To my Grandchildren:

You know that there exists a natural desire in most persons, especially in those far advanced in years, as I am now, to learn all they can concerning their ancestry, and preserve what they learn; hence I, influenced by that motive, have occupied myself in arranging the few following pages with what knowledge I have been able to collect concerning the Sartain tribe to which you belong. Perhaps the subject may interest you sufficiently to induce you to preserve this record, as I hope you will, for if you care little about it now, those who come after you may care a good deal. With this expectation I have prepared it.

I remember, when I was quite young, during my father's life-time—and who died when I was but eight and a half years old—that mention was occasionally made of the family tradition, that our forefathers were broadcloth weavers who fled from France to escape the persecutions instituted against those who were convicted of reading the Bible. For a long time I enter-

tained the belief that this emigration of the family occurred subsequent to, and in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. in the year 1685. But I now possess certain knowledge that it took place, at the least, a hundred and thirty years before that event, and more than forty years prior even to the promulgation of that famous Edict of religious toleration by Henry IV. in the year 1598. You will see by the subjoined authentic records, that the Sartains must have been among those who composed the first exodus from France when the persecutions began, after, and consequent on, the invention of the art of printing.

The lists of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of the Sartains preserved in the old vestry records of the Parish Church of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, England, show that they were residents of that town in 1557, and how long before that date, I have at present no means of ascertaining precisely.

What caused them to leave France for England the following narrative will explain. After the invention of the art of printing, among the earliest productions of the press were Bibles, but from no other higher motive than prospective pecuniary gain. Gutenberg and Schaeffer not possessing sufficient means to carry on their printing business, confided their secret to John Faust, a wealthy goldsmith of Mentz, who joined them

in their venture and supplied the necessary funds. These Bibles (in the Latin vulgate) were at first sold as, and at the price of manuscripts. The first edition being exhausted, Faust went to Paris, carrying with him a second edition, which he began selling at the usual high rate, but getting impatient to disencumber himself of the balance of the edition, he sold them at such low prices compared with those charged at first, that it caused surprise and suspicion. Different copies were compared, and found to be so exactly alike, that it was concluded they could only have been so written by aid from the Evil One, so Faust was arrested on the charge of being in league with the devil, and hence originated the phrase, "The devil and Doctor Faustus." He obtained his liberty only by revealing the secret of the manner of printing them.

The earliest Bibles could be read only by the learned, because they were in the Latin vulgate. One of these reached the library of the convent of Erfurt, where Luther, at the age of twenty-one, found it, while he was there in training to be a monk. But translations of parts of the Scriptures into the language of the people soon began to appear, and finally these were superseded by a complete French version of the entire Bible, printed at Antwerp, and issued in successive portions between the years 1512 and 1530. This translation was the work of Jaques le Fevre, or Faber, of

Estaples, in Picardy, and it was eagerly sought and read by the people, causing a reaction against the superstition and impiety which then generally prevailed.

The church authorities became alarmed; the Inquisition was armed with new powers, and an order was issued from Rome prohibiting printing. The Sorbonne at Paris was appealed to, and it obtained from the king (Francis the First) an ordinance for the suppression of printing, which was promulgated on the 26th day of February, 1535. Bibles and Testaments were now seized wherever found, and burned. Printers convicted of printing Bibles were burned, and next followed the burning at the stake of those who were only guilty of selling or reading them. In Paris alone, during the six months ending in June, 1534, there were twenty-one persons burned alive, one of them a woman. A forcible expression was given of the situation, and views of the Church, by the Vicar of Croydon, England, in a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, London, in which he declared "We must root out printing or printing will root out us." But we have seen that "*the art preservative of all arts*" could not be rooted out.

The place with which we, the Sartains, have the nearest interest, is the town of Meaux, situated about fifty miles northeast from Paris, and near the then Flemish frontier. It was full of working people, wool

carders, fullers, cloth weavers and other artisans, and among these the reform sentiments took early and deep root. This was probably helped by the proximity of the Flemish towns, whose people were engaged in similar occupations, and who were earnest in their convictions of the value of the new religious awakening. The new Bishop of Meaux (Guillaume Briconet, Count of Montbrun), on taking charge of his diocese, had been shocked at the licentiousness of his clergy and their utter neglect of their ministerial duties. He was at the same time profoundly impressed by the manifest improvement in the manners and morals of the people called Gospellers. Accordingly he began the gratuitous distribution of printed Testaments among the poorer people, and this was followed by still further improvement. But the Bishop was heavily fined by his superiors for what he had done, and from that time he shrank out of sight. Persecution was diligently applied to crush out the new heresy, and no matter what the learning or rank of the suspected heretic, he had to satisfy the tribunal before which he was summoned, or die at the stake. No wonder that those who could, fled for refuge to England.

Arrived there, they were welcomed and protected by the authorities, partly because they were generally skilled artisans; for the English kings had long been anxious to introduce manufactures into the country.

Down to that time nearly the whole land had been used for grazing only, and wool, the great staple, was exported to Flanders and France, to be again re-imported in the form of woven fabrics. Thus was manufacturing industry transplanted to England through the impolitic bigotry of the Church and aristocracy of France and Spain.

It may be also taken into account, perhaps, that another influence operated in favor of these emigrants at this particular time. Henry VIII., who was then king, had separated the Church of his kingdom from that of Rome, had denied the authority of the Pope, and was then engaged in the suppression of all the monastic establishments throughout the land. The same favorable reception was continued to the refugees during the succeeding reign of Edward VI.

At first the broadcloth weavers settled in the west of England—largely at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire,—and among these earlier groups there can be no doubt were the Sartain family, whose record begins there in 1557, the earlier records having disappeared. From that time to the present, west of England cloth has always been held in the highest estimation.

The people continued to leave their native home until the French king, Henry IV., promulgated his famous Edict, in 1598, known as the "Edict of Nantes," which established religious toleration. It would have

been easy to foretell the outcome of such liberality; he was assassinated by a fanatic of the Church. But peace reigned only until Louis XIV. revoked that Edict in 1685, and again loosed the hands of persecution. It is estimated that in consequence of this revocation five hundred thousand of the people termed Huguenots left the country, and settled in England, Ireland and the American colonies, and that the whole loss to France, from first to last, through this intolerance, was about a million of the most valuable of her population, the industrial class.

When Philip II. of Spain heard of the wholesale slaughter of Huguenots on the evening of St. Bartholomew, in Paris, in 1573, he is said to have laughed for the only time in his life. By his order the notorious Duke of Alva was perpetrating atrocities throughout Flanders, similar to those the Church was executing in France, and with like effect.

As Galileo said—after his torture and imprisonment by the Church for having taught the truth of one of God's laws—"But the earth *does* move, for all that!" So, too, the world of independent thought and conviction advances. The idea is spreading widely and rapidly that infidelity to the Church is fidelity to God. Happily the Church has been deprived of its favorite old-time implements of rack, torture and flaming faggot, through the growth of intelligence, but it will ever

continue unsafe to trust *any*—so-called—religious body of people with dominant political power, because they invariably use it to persecute those who differ from them in opinion. The murders of Christians by Christians for opinion's sake exceed in number and barbarity those of Christians by Pagans from the same motive.

An alarm now prevails in churches of *all* denominations (or rather, with the unprogressive fossilized individuals in those churches) at the rapid enlargement and progress of scientific knowledge. The cry, "We must root out printing," is changed to, "We must root out science, or science will root out us." But it needs no gift of prophetic vision to foresee the inevitable outcome of such an antagonism. Modern enlightened development substitutes facts for fables, and a grand and worthy conception of the Divine Creator of the vast universe is taking the place of that imagined by a narrow, cruel, benighted and barbarous people of a past age. They created a personal god after their own image,—capricious and vindictive. But "the time cometh and now is," when the immortal human soul, emancipated from the obscurity of a narrow superstition, will emerge into the broad light of truth and reason, and ascend through nature up to nature's God. The moral sentiments and generous impulses of the human soul, and a veneration for the sublime creation of the

Supreme Architect of the universe, is a spontaneity naturally evolved in the mind of man. It is a development entirely independent of any of the numerous theologies of the past or present, or of those that may yet supersede the present. TO LOVE AND PRACTICE THE GOOD AND ABHOR THE BAD, IS THE ONE ONLY TRUE RELIGION—THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Hartain". The signature is written in black ink and features a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.



Baptisms.

List of Baptisms of the Sartain Tribe,

From the Parish Records of Trowbridge, Wilts, England.

ATTEST:

GEORGE L. CHEVERILL,
PARISH CLERK.

PREVIOUS RECORDS LOST.

1557.	AUG. 19.	ALICE SERTAYNE,	DAUGHTER OF MARKE.
1579.	SEPT. 20.	HENRY SERTAYNE,	SON OF MARKE AND GRACE.
1596.	DEC. 2.	THOMAS SERTEN,	S. OF JOHN.
1603.	JUNE 27.	JOANE SERTEN,	D. OF WILLIAM AND AGNES.
1606.	NOV. 1.	KATHERINE SERTAYNE,	D. OF WILLIAM AND AGNES.
1609.	NOV. 8.	WILLIAM SERTAINE,	S. OF WILLIAM.
1610.	AUG. 10.	AGNES CERTAINE,	D. OF WILLIAM.
1611.	MARCH 5.	RICHARD CERTAINE,	S. OF WILLIAM.
1612.	MARCH 13.	MARGARET CERTAYNE,	D. OF WILLIAM AND AGNES.
1619.	AUG. 29.	ANNA CERTEN,	D. OF EDWARD AND DORA.
1621.	FEB. 17.	ELIZABETH SARTAINE,	D. OF EDWARD AND DORA.
1621.	JUNE 3.	ALICE SERTAINE,	D. OF WILLIAM AND JOAN.
1623.	FEB. 7.	ROBERT SARTAINE,	S. OF WILLIAM AND JOAN.
1626.	MAY 7.	RICHARD CERTEN,	S. OF RICHARD AND DENNIS.
1627.	AUG. 19.	JOANE CERTEN,	D. OF WILLIAM AND JOANE.
1636.	FEB. 19.	AN SARTAINE,	D. OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET.
1640.	MAY 14.	ROBERT SARTAINE,	S. OF WILLIAM AND AN.
1642.	DEC. 26.	HENRY SARTAINE,	S. OF WILLIAM AND AN.

BAPTISMS—Continued.

1661.	DEC.	12.	ANN SARTAIN,	D. OF JOHN AND ANN.	
1663.	FEB.	7.	MARTHA SARTAIN,	D. OF JOHN AND ANN.	
1665.	FEB.	13.	WILLIAM SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARY.	
1666.	JAN.	17.	JOHN AND RICHARD,	SS. OF JOHN AND ANN.	
1666.	MAY	12.	WILLIAM SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARY.	
1667.	MARCH	16.	AN SARTAIN,	D. OF ANTHONY AND JANE.	
1668.	DEC.	28.	MARY SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARY.	
1669.	MAY	15.	RICHARD SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARY.	
1669.	JULY	3.	EDITH SARTAIN,	D. OF JOHN AND ANN.	
1670.	FEB.	25.	ROBERT SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARY.	
1671.	JULY	2.	ANNE SARTAIN,	D. OF HENRY AND ANNE.	
1673.	DEC.	23.	ANNE SARTAN,	D. OF HENRY AND ANNE.	
1673.	DEC.	30.	ANN SARTAN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.	
1674.	AUG.	25.	IONE SARTAIN,	D. OF ANTHONY AND MARY.	
1675.	MAY	24.	RICHARD SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARY.	
1675.	SEPT.	6.	JANE SARTAIN,	D. OF ANTHONY AND JANE.	
1676.	FEB.	18.	MARY SARTAIN,	D. OF JOHN AND ANNE.	
1676.	OCT.	19.	HENRY SARTAIN,	S. OF HENRY AND ANNE.	
1676.	DEC.	10.	JOSEPH SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARY.	
1677.	SEPT.	29.	ELIZABETH SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARY,	BORN.
1677.	NOV.	15.	WILLIAM SARTAIN,	S. OF ANTONIE AND MARIA.	
1678.	MAY	26.	MARIA SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.	
1678.	AUG.	22.	JONATHAN SARTAIN,	S. OF RICHARD AND ELIZABETH.	
1678.	NOV.	19.	EDWARD SARTAIN,	S. OF HENRY AND ANN.	
1679.	MARCH	5.	ELIZABETH SARTAIN,	D. OF JOHN AND MARGARET.	
1679.	OCT.	4.	ANN SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.	
1679.	DEC.	30.	ANTONIE SARTAIN,	S. OF ANTONIE AND MARIA.	
1681.	JAN.	15.	EDEATH SARTAIN,	D. OF HENRY AND ANNE.	
1681.	NOV.	6.	HENRY SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.	
1682.	FEB.	20.	ROBERT SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.	
1682.	APRIL	4.	MARIA SARTAIN,	D. OF JAMES AND ANN.	
1684.	JAN.	1.	MARGERY SARTAIN,	D. OF HENRY AND ANNE.	
1684.	JULY	20.	JOHN SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.	

BAPTISMS—Continued.

1684.	AUG. 10.	JOHN SARTAIN,	S. OF RICHARD.
1685.	JUNE 21.:	MILICENT SARTAIN,	S. OF JOHN AND ANNE.
1686.	NOV. 21.	KATHARINE SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.
1687.	DEC. 17.	THOMAS SARTAIN,	S. OF HENRY AND ANNE.
1688.	FEB. 18.	MARIA SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.
1689.	DEC. 20.	JANE SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.
1690.	MAY 19.	JOHN SARTAIN,	S. OF HENRY AND ANNE.
1690.	NOV. 1.	ANNE SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.
1691.	JUNE 14.	ELIZABETH SARTAIN,	D. OF WILLIAM AND JANE.
1692.	JUNE 16.	HENRY SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.
1696.	OCT. 20.	KATHARINE SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARIA.
1701.	DEC. 14.	ELIZABETH SARTAIN,	D. OF EDWARD AND MARY, BORN.
1702.	JAN. 14.	ROBERT SARTAIN,	S. OF JOHN AND SIBILLA.
1703.	OCT. 27.	ANNE SARTAIN,	D. OF EDWARD (A WEAVER) AND MARY.
1704.	AUG. 28.	WILLIAM SARTAIN,	S. OF MARTHA (WIDDO).
1705.	NOV. 4.	MARY SARTAIN,	D. OF EDWARD (A WEAVER) AND MARY.
1711.	DEC. 14.	ELIZABETH SARTON,	D. OF EDWARD AND MARY.
1713.	MARCH 5.	ELIZABETH SARTON,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARY.
1715.	FEB. 24.	ANNE SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARY.
1717.	JAN. 28.	ELIZA SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND MARY.
1718.	FEB. 10.	ALICE SARTAN,	D. OF WILLIAM AND SARAH.
1722.	JULY 12.	MARY SERTIN,	D. OF JOSEPH AND MARGARET.
1726.	MARCH 27.	JAMES SERTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND MARY.
1727.	APRIL 2.	{ WILLIAM AND CATHARINE SERTAIN. }	S. & D. OF WILLIAM AND SARAH.
1732.	DEC. 15.	MARY SARTAIN,	D. OF HENRY AND SARAH.
1733.	SEPT. 9.	JANE SARTAIN,	D. OF JOHN AND MARY.
1734.	SEPT. 3.	HENRY SARTAIN,	S. OF HENRY AND SARAH.
1735.	JAN. 2.	THOMAS SARTAIN,	S. OF JOHN AND MARY.
1735.	FEB. 17.	HENRY SARTAIN,	S. OF HENRY AND SARAH.
1735.	DEC. 29.	WILLIAM SARTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND ANN.
1736.	DEC. 24.	MARY SARTAIN,	(ADULT).
1737.	MARCH 3.	EDWARD SARTAIN,	S. OF HENRY AND SARAH.

BAPTISMS—Continued.

1737.	OCT. 15.	KATHARINE SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND ANN.
1739.	JAN. 20.	KATHARINE SARTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND ANN.
1740.	AUG. 24.	ANN SARTAIN,	D. OF HENRY AND SARAH.
1743.	MARCH 28.	JOSEPH SERTAIN,	S. OF ROBERT AND SARAH.
1751.	JUNE 2.	ANN SERTAIN,	D. OF ROBERT AND ANN.
1752.	APRIL 12.	BETTY SERTAIN,	D. OF THOMAS AND ANN.
1753.	APRIL 15.	JANE SERTAIN,	D. OF JAMES AND ELIZABETH.
1755.	MARCH 23.	ANN SERTAIN,	D. OF THOMAS AND ANN.
1755.	JUNE 29	MARTHA SERTAIN,	D. OF WILLIAM AND SARAH.
1756.	OCT. 15.	ANN SERTAIN,	D. OF THOMAS AND ANN.
1757.	SEPT. 25.	WILLIAM SERTAIN,	S. OF WILLIAM AND SARAH.
1759.	MAY 13.	JAMES AND BETTY SARTAIN,	S. & D. OF WM. AND REBECCA.
1759.	OCT. 12.	GRACE SERTAIN,	D. OF THOMAS AND ANN.
1766.	MAY 23.	JAMES SERTAIN,	S. OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET.
1769.	AUG. 6.	ANN SARTIN,	D. OF JOSEPH AND SARAH.
1772.	APRIL 19.	JAMES SARTIN,	S. OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET.
1786.	JAN. 8.	ANN SERTAIN,	D. OF JONATHAN AND PATIENCE.
1786.	AUG. 6.	ANN SERTAIN,	D. OF JOHN AND ANN.
1787.	JUNE 16.	THOMAS SARTIN,	S. OF JONATHAN AND PATIENCE.
1789.	AUG. 9.	{ ANN, ELIZABETH AND } MARY SARTIN, }	CHILDREN OF RICHARD AND BETTY.
1791.	MARCH 13.	ANN SARTIN,	D. OF JOHN AND SARAH.
1802.	JULY 4.	JOHN SARTIN,	S. OF JOHN AND SUSANNAH.
1803.	JAN. 2.	ANN SARTIN,	D. OF JAMES AND MARY.
1806.	NOV. 23.	SAMUEL SARTIN,	S. OF REBECCA.
1817.	APRIL 23.	WILLIAM SARTIN,	S. OF SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH.
1828.	MAY 25.	{ JOHN, AGED 7 YEARS, THOMAS, 5 YEARS & 6 MOS. MARY, 3 YEARS & 6 MOS. SARAH, AGED 2 MONTHS, }	CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH SARTIN.
1830.	NOV. 7.	GEORGE SARTIN,	S. OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH.
1833.	MAY 26.	JOB SARTAIN,	S. OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH.
1859.	JUNE 19.	MARY MARIA SARTIN,	D. OF JAMES AND MARTHA.

END OF TROWBRIDGE REGISTRY OF BAPTISMS.

The foregoing comprises one hundred and fifteen entries of baptisms from the year 1557 down, but the registry is obviously incomplete, for neither my father, John, who was born in 1771, nor my grandfather Robert, who died in 1807, are on the list, both born in Trowbridge. If baptized at all, it may have been in an Anabaptist chapel in which the family were members, and who did not believe in infant baptism. My uncle Robert is also absent from the list of Trowbridge baptisms.

My grandfather Robert is recorded as having married my grandmother, Ann Pavey, April 23d, 1770. My father, John, left Trowbridge to reside in London, and there married my mother, Ann Burgess (of Nottingham), October 25, 1802, and in that city I was born, October 24th, 1808. He died in London, April 4, 1817, and was buried in the grounds of St. James, Hampstead Road. In the same grounds (opposite letter K, middle division) were also buried my first sister, Mary (who died of croup), my second sister, Mary (who was burned to death, by her clothing taking fire), aged eight years and four months, and my mother, who died in 1826, aged fifty-two.

Carriages.

Extracts from the Records of the Parish of Trowbridge, Wilts, England.

Marriages.

PREVIOUS RECORDS LOST.

ATTEST: GEORGE L. CHEVERILL,
PARISH CLERK.

SPELLING COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL.

1578.	OCT. 16.	MARKE SERTAYNE	TO GRACE PARSON.
1594.	JUNE 8.	THOMAS SERTAYNE	TO ELIZABETH PINSHINE.
1595.	APRIL 28.	ALICE SERTAYNE	TO THOMAS HORLOCKE.
1598.	OCT. 10.	KATHARINE SERTAYNE	TO JOHN ABREL.
1602.	AUG. 2.	WILLIAM SERTEN	TO AGNES PINSHINE.
1623.	JULY 22.	JANE SARTAIN	TO JOHN STALLARD.
1630.	NOV. 8.	WILLIAM SARTON	TO AGNES SARTON.
1631.	JAN. 16.	KATHERINE SARTON	TO WILLIAM WALTON.
REGISTER MISSING HERE FOR SOME YEARS.			
1670.	DEC. 26.	HENRY SARTAIN	TO ANN OFFER.
1675.	NOV. 25.	JOHN SARTAIN	TO MARGARET C.
1682.	MAY 8.	ANN SARTAIN	TO JOHN MAISHMAN.
1688.	SEPT. 23.	ELIZABETH SARTAIN	TO WILLIAM HANDCOCK.
1695.	FEB. 24.	RICHARD SARTAIN	TO ELIZABETH HORLOCK.
1699.	JUNE 27.	JOHN SARTAIN	TO SIBOL WEALE, A WIDOW.
1700.	NOV. 25.	EDWARD SARTAIN	TO MARY PIRKIT, A WIDOW.
1703.	MAY 13.	WILLIAM SARTAIN	TO MARTHA LIGHTY (A BONNIT MAKER).
1704.	APRIL 16.	ROBERT SARTAIN (A DAIRYMAN)	TO ALICE HANCOCK.
1704.	JUNE 4.	GRACE SARTAIN	TO THOMAS BERRIM (A SHEARMAN).

MARRIAGES—Continued.

1707.	OCT.	5.	MARGERY SARTAIN	TO ALEXANDER RICH.
1719.	APRIL	3.	JOSEPH SARTIN	TO MARGARET WITTING.
1731.	JULY	4.	JOHN SARTIN	TO MARY HOLMES.
1731.	JULY	25.	ROBERT SARTAIN	TO GRACE EDWARDS.
1733.	DEC.	24.	ANN SARTAIN	TO JOHN MARLER.
1738.	APRIL	4.	MARY SARTAIN	TO CHARLES GRAY.
1741.	AUG.	16.	JOSEPH SERTAIN	TO ELIZABETH GRAYTON.
1742.	JAN.	17.	JOHN SERTAIN	TO AMEY CHIVERS.
1744.	JULY	15.	THOMAS SERTAIN	TO ANN WITCOMB.
1748.	MAY	30.	ROBERT SERTAIN	TO ANN WIE.
1754.	NOV.	19.	WILLIAM SERTAIN	TO SARAH HARFILL.
1754.	DEC.	8.	ROBERT SERTAIN	TO MARY LONGDEN.
1756.	OCT.	20.	GEORGE SERTAIN	TO MARTHA HARDING.
1763.	OCT.	12.	MARTHA SERTAIN (WIDOW)	TO ROGER SHAUL.
1764.	AUG.	6.	JAMES SERTAIN	TO MARY WHATLEY.
1764.	OCT.	13.	MARY SARTIN (WIDOW)	TO JAMES SALISBURY.
1764.	NOV.	12.	JOSEPH SARTIN	TO SARAH WAITE.
1764.	DEC.	2.	WILLIAM SERTAIN	TO MARGARET STEVENS.
1768.	OCT.	16.	BETTY SERTAIN	TO JAMES HOOPER, OF BRAD-
1768.			SARTAIN, OF TROWBRIDGE,	FORD, WILTS. BY LICENCE, TO P
1769.	AUG.	28.	ANN SARTAIN	TO JOHN MORGAN.
1770.	APRIL	23.	ROBERT SARTAIN	TO ANN PAVEY. (MY GRAND-
1770.	MAY	20.	JAMES SARTAIN	SARAH BEAVEN. PARENTS).
1770.	NOV.	6.	WILLIAM SARTIN	TO CHARITY BENDAL.
1773.	APRIL	20.	SARAH SARTIN (OF NORTH	TO JAMES LONG.
1774.	JULY	17.	PHEBE SARTIN	BRADLEY)
1774.	JULY	7.	RICHARD SARTIN	TO RICHARD HAIRBOTTLE.
1776.	JULY	7.	RICHARD SARTIN	TO ELIZABETH WHATLEY.
1776.	OCT.	13.	ANN SARTIN	TO ISRAEL TAYLOR.
1777.	NOV.	26.	MARGARET SARTIN (WIDOW)	TO EDWARD WASHFIELD.
1780.	JUNE	25.	JAMES SARTIN (WIDOWER)	TO ANN PARSONS.
1782.	JULY	7.	JOHATHAN SARTIN	TO PATIENCE PINCHEN.
1782.	OCT.	7.	SARAH SARTIN	TO WILLIAM REYNOLS.

MARRIAGES—Continued.

1798.	SEPT.	4.	ELIZABETH SARTIN (WIDOW)	TO THOMAS RANDALL.
1801.	JAN.	1.	JOHN SARTIN	TO SUSANNAH MESSITER.
1802.	AUG.	16.	ELINOR SARTIN	TO JOSEPH HURD.
1802.	OCT.	13.	ROBERT SARTIN	TO RUTH RAINS.
1803.	APRIL	10.	GRACE SARTIN	TO JOSEPH RICHMAN.
1809.	SEPT.	17.	MARY SARTIN	TO JOHN BANCROFT.
1814.	SEPT.	19.	HANNAH SARTIN	TO JOHN GILLET.
1818.	SEPT.	14.	ABIGAIL SARTIN	TO WILLIAM NUNN.
1823.	JULY	17.	MARY SARTAIN	TO JOSEPH BANKS.
1825.	FEB.	28.	SARAH SARTIN	TO JOHN DAVIS.
1835.	AUG.	5.	MARY SARTAIN	TO WILLIAM BRAY.
1843.	AUG.	1.	MARY SARTAIN, DAUGHTER OF JOHN S.	TO JOHN HEAL.
1848.	NOV.	16.	MIRIAM SARTAIN	TO HENRY PURNELL.
1853.	JUNE	28.	JOB SARTAIN, SON OF JOHN S.	TO ANN HUNT.
1859.	JUNE	13.	ROSENA SARTAIN, D. OF JAMES,	TO JOSEPH SILCOCKS.
1860.	JULY	1.	JOHN SARTAIN, S. OF JOHN S.	TO MARY ANN ROSE.
1870.	DEC.	25.	HARRIET SARTAIN, DAUGHTER OF JAMES,	TO SAMUEL TAYLOR.
1871.	DEC.	25.	ARTHUR SARTAIN, SON OF JAMES S.	TO ELIZABETH BROWN.
1877.	NOV.	25.	EMMA SARTAIN, D. OF JAMES S.	TO JOSEPH HAYWARD.

ADDITIONAL SARTAIN RECORDS SUBSEQUENT TO THOSE OF TROWBRIDGE,
BELONGING IN LONDON, ENGLAND, AND PHILADELPHIA, PA., UNITED STATES.

JOHN SARTAIN, OF TROWBRIDGE (MY FATHER), AT THE AGE OF 31, MARRIED ANN BURGESS,
OF NOTTINGHAM (MY MOTHER), AGED 28, OCTOBER 25TH, 1802, AT THE CHURCH
OF ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON.

THEY HAD FOUR CHILDREN, ALL BORN IN LONDON, AS FOLLOWS:

1. ANN SARTAIN, BORN AUGUST 22, 1803. DIED IN PHILADELPHIA, MAY 29, 1881.
2. MARY SARTAIN, B. MARCH 12, 1806. DIED IN LONDON, OF CROUP, FEBRUARY, 1809.
3. JOHN SARTAIN, B. OCTOBER 24, 1808. [STILL LIVING, 1886.]
4. MARY SARTAIN, B. AUG. 15, 1812. BURNT TO DEATH, HER CLOTHES CATCHING FIRE,
DECEMBER 15, 1820.

MY SISTER, ANN, WAS MARRIED JUNE 12, 1832, IN LONDON, AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
HANOVER SQUARE, TO JAMES THOMAS PRATT, WHO DIED (IN LONDON), NOVEMBER
30, 1837, AGED 28.

THEY HAD TWO DAUGHTERS, WHO BOTH DIED YOUNG.

ANN SARTAIN PRATT, BORN (IN PHILADELPHIA) AUGUST 17, 1833. DIED (IN LONDON)
OCTOBER 3, 1847.

MARTHA ELIZA PRATT, BORN (IN LONDON) JUNE 7, 1836. DIED (IN LONDON) JULY 7,
1839.

THEIR MOTHER, ANN SARTAIN PRATT, DIED IN PHILADELPHIA, MAY 29, 1881.

MYSELF, JOHN SARTAIN (NO. 3), WAS MARRIED JANUARY 11, 1830, TO SUSANNAH LONG-
MATE SWAINE, ALSO OF LONDON, AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S LE STRAND,
LONDON. WE HAD EIGHT CHILDREN, ALL BORN IN PHILADELPHIA, FIVE OF WHOM
WERE BOYS, AND TWO OF THEM, A BOY AND A GIRL, DIED YOUNG. THEY WERE
AS FOLLOWS:

SAMUEL SARTAIN,	BORN OCTOBER 8, 1830.	MARRIED, DECEMBER 11, 1854.
HENRY SARTAIN,	BORN JULY 24, 1833.	MARRIED, OCTOBER 26, 1867.
EMMA SARTAIN,	BORN OCTOBER 4, 1836.	DIED, MARCH 4, 1837.
HELEN MARY SARTAIN,	BORN JUNE 13, 1838.	MARRIED, JUNE 13, 1859.
EMILY SARTAIN,	BORN MARCH 17, 1841.	
WILLIAM SARTAIN,	BORN NOVEMBER 21, 1843.	
CHARLES SARTAIN,	BORN AUGUST 11, 1846.	
EDWARD SARTAIN,	BORN MAY 21, 1849.	DIED, OCTOBER 13, 1851.

SAMUEL SARTAIN, MY ELDEST SON, WAS MARRIED AT THE AGE OF 24, TO HARRIET A.
JUDD, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT (SAME AGE), DECEMBER 11, 1854, AT THE
RESIDENCE OF THE BRIDE'S UNCLE, WATERBURY, CONN. THEY HAD THREE CHIL-
DREN, ONE OF WHOM DIED IN INFANCY.

EDWIN JUDD SARTAIN,	BORN JUNE 7, 1860.	DIED, AUGUST 27, 1860.
PAUL JUDD SARTAIN,	BORN NOVEMBER 26, 1861.	
AMY SARTAIN,	BORN JANUARY 16, 1864.	

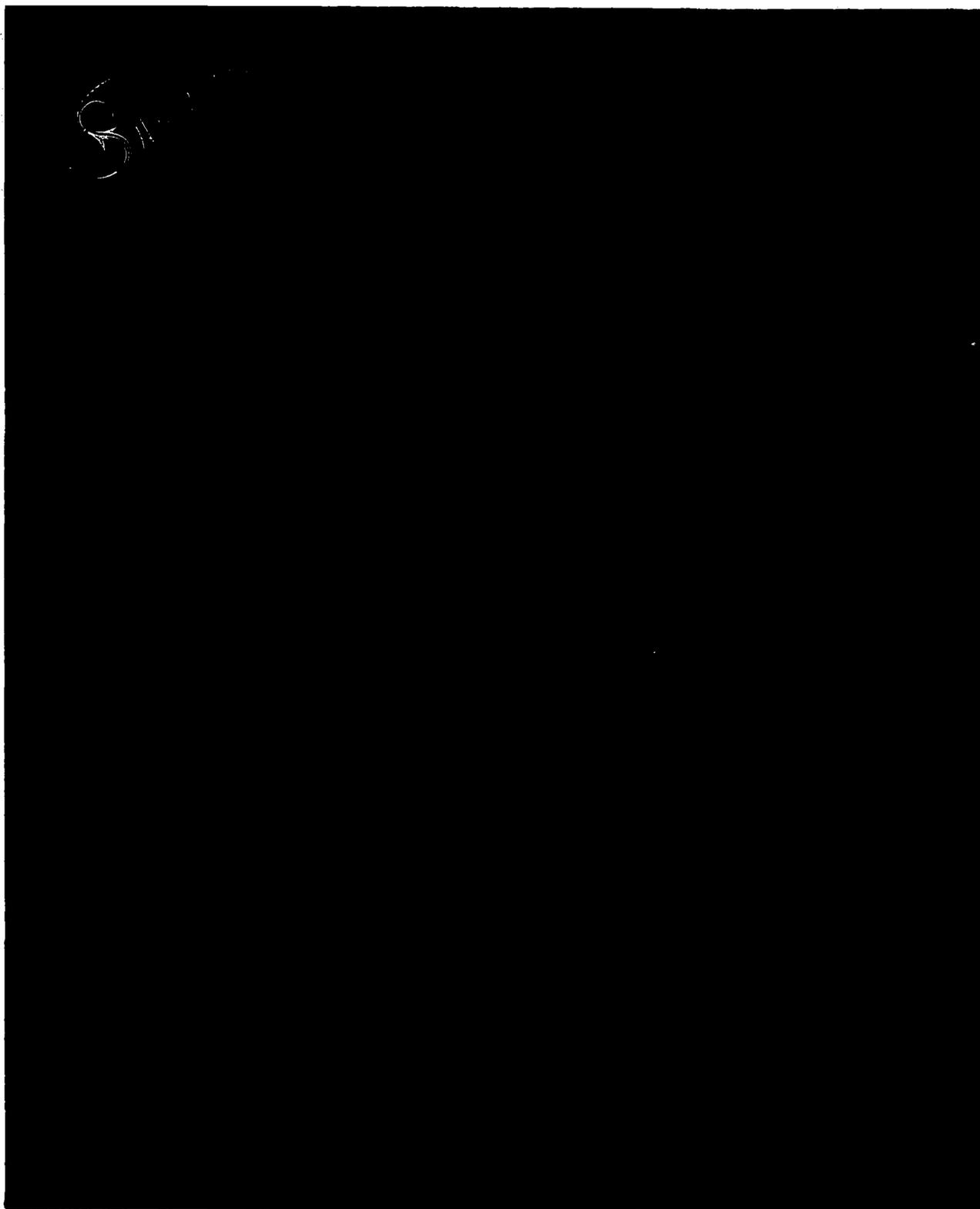
HENRY SARTAIN, MY SECOND SON, WAS MARRIED AT THE AGE OF 34, TO ANN MARIA TOBY, OF SELHURST, SURREY, ENGLAND, AGED 26, OCTOBER 26, 1867, AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BROMPTON, LONDON, ENGLAND. THEY HAD FIVE CHILDREN, BORN IN PHILADELPHIA, AS FOLLOWS:

PERDITA SARTAIN,	STILLBORN, JANUARY 27, 1869.	
HELEN MAY SARTAIN,	BORN DECEMBER 27, 1869.	
EDWARD SARTAIN,	BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1872.	DIED, JAN. 6, 1873, OF DIPHTHERIA.
HARRIET SARTAIN,	BORN DECEMBER 26, 1873.	
JOHN SWAINE SARTAIN,	BORN SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.	

HELEN MARY SARTAIN, THE FOURTH IN ORDER OF MY CHILDREN, WAS MARRIED TO HARRY BENNER SCHOFIELD, ON THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HER BIRTHDAY, JUNE 13, 1859, AT THE RESIDENCE OF HER PARENTS, SCHOFIELD BEING AGED 28. THEY HAD FIVE CHILDREN, AS FOLLOWS:

FRANK SCHOFIELD,	BORN JUNE 9, 1860.	
EMILY SARTAIN SCHOFIELD,	BORN MARCH 19, 1863.	DIED, AUGUST 6, 1863.
PERCY SARTAIN SCHOFIELD,	BORN MARCH 14, 1866.	
LOUIS SARTAIN SCHOFIELD,	BORN AUGUST 4, 1868.	
IRWIN SARTAIN SCHOFIELD,	BORN APRIL 30, 1877.	

EMILY, WILLIAM AND CHARLES REMAIN UNMARRIED, 1886.



Extracts from the Records of the Parish of Trowbridge, Wilts, England.

Burials.

ATTEST:

GEORGE L. CHEVERILL,
PARISH CLERK.

PREVIOUS RECORDS LOST.

1579.	SEPT. 26.	CHRISTIAN SERTAYNE (YE WIFE OF MARKE).
1579.	SEPT. 22.	HENRY SERTAYNE (YE SON OF MARKE).
1596.	SEPT. 9.	THOMAS SARTAIN (YE SONNE OF JOHN).
1611.	JUNE 7.	WILLIAM SARTAIN.
1614.	JULY 19.	JANE SARTAIN (WIFE OF WILLIAM).
1621.	AUG. 18.	AGNES SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF J. SARTAIN).
1623.	DEC. 29.	JOHN SARTAIN.
1629.	OCT. 14.	MARIA SARTAIN.
1639.	APRIL 8.	WILLIAM SARTAIN (HOLDER OF STUDLEY).
1640.	MAY 19.	DANIEL SARTAIN (SON OF THOMAS).

REGISTERS MISSING FROM 1642 TO 1645.

1647.	JULY 2.	AN SARTAIN (WIFE OF HENRY S., OF STAFFERTON).
1648.	JUNE 15.	AN SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF HENRY S., ELDER OF STUDLEY).
1648.	FEB. 22.	HENRY SARTAIN (OF STUDLEY FORD).
1649.	APRIL 8.	AN SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF HENRY).
1654.	NOV. 11.	WIDOW SARTAIN.
1662.	AUG. 27.	KATHARINE SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF JOHN).
1667.	MAY 30.	AN SARTAIN (WIFE OF WILLIAM).
1667.	NOV. 24.	AN SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF JOHN).
1671.	JULY 17.	ANN SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF HENRY).
1676.	FEB. 18.	MARIA SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF JOHN).
1676.	MAY 4.	ROBERT SARTAIN (SON OF ROBERT).

BURIALS—Continued.

1679.	MAY 6.	ANN SARTAIN.
1680.	OCT. 10.	ANTHONI SARTAIN.
1681.	JULY 4.	ANN SARTAIN.
1682.	MARCH 28.	JOHN SARTAIN.
1684.	MARCH 1.	ANTHONIE SARTAIN.
1684.	SEPT. 6.	RICHARD SARTAIN.
1685.	APRIL 26.	NATHANIL SARTAIN.
1686.	DEC. 23.	ANN SARTAIN.
1687.	DEC. 19.	WILLIAM SARTAIN, ELDER.
1688.	JUNE 14.	JOAN SARTAIN.
1692.	APRIL 21.	EDEATH SARTAIN.
1692.	MAY 31.	JOHN SARTAIN.
1697.	NOV. 28.	ANTONIE SARTAIN.
1702.	SEPT. 16.	JOHN SARTAIN (HIS FATHER, A WEAVER AT STUDLEY).
1703.	JULY 23.	HENRY SARTAIN (A WEAVER).
1704.	JULY 23.	WILLIAM SARTAIN.
1704.	SEPT. 4.	MARTHA SARTAIN (WIDDO).
1710.	OCT. 27.	ANNE SARTAIN (WIDDO).
1711.	NOV. 9.	JONATHAN SARTIN.
1712.	MAY 18.	ANN SARTAIN.
1712.	MAY 27.	MARY SARTON.
1712.	SEPT. 7.	EDWARD SARTIN.
1713.	MARCH 25.	ANN SARTIN.
1714.	JUNE 15.	WIDDOW SARTIN.
1715.	FEB. 19.	MARY SARTAN.
1716.	APRIL 30.	RICHARD SARTIN.
1718.	NOV. 13.	MARY SARTEN.
1719.	DEC. 8.	JOHN SARTON (OLD MAN).
1720.	SEPT. 11.	MARY SARTEN (SINGLE).
1722.	SEPT. 17.	MARY SERTAIN (A CHILD).
1723.	OCT. 13.	AVIFE SERTAIN (A OLD WOMAN).
1726.	JAN. 12.	ELIZABETH SERTAIN.
1729.	MAY 6.	SARAH SERTAIN (A CHILD).

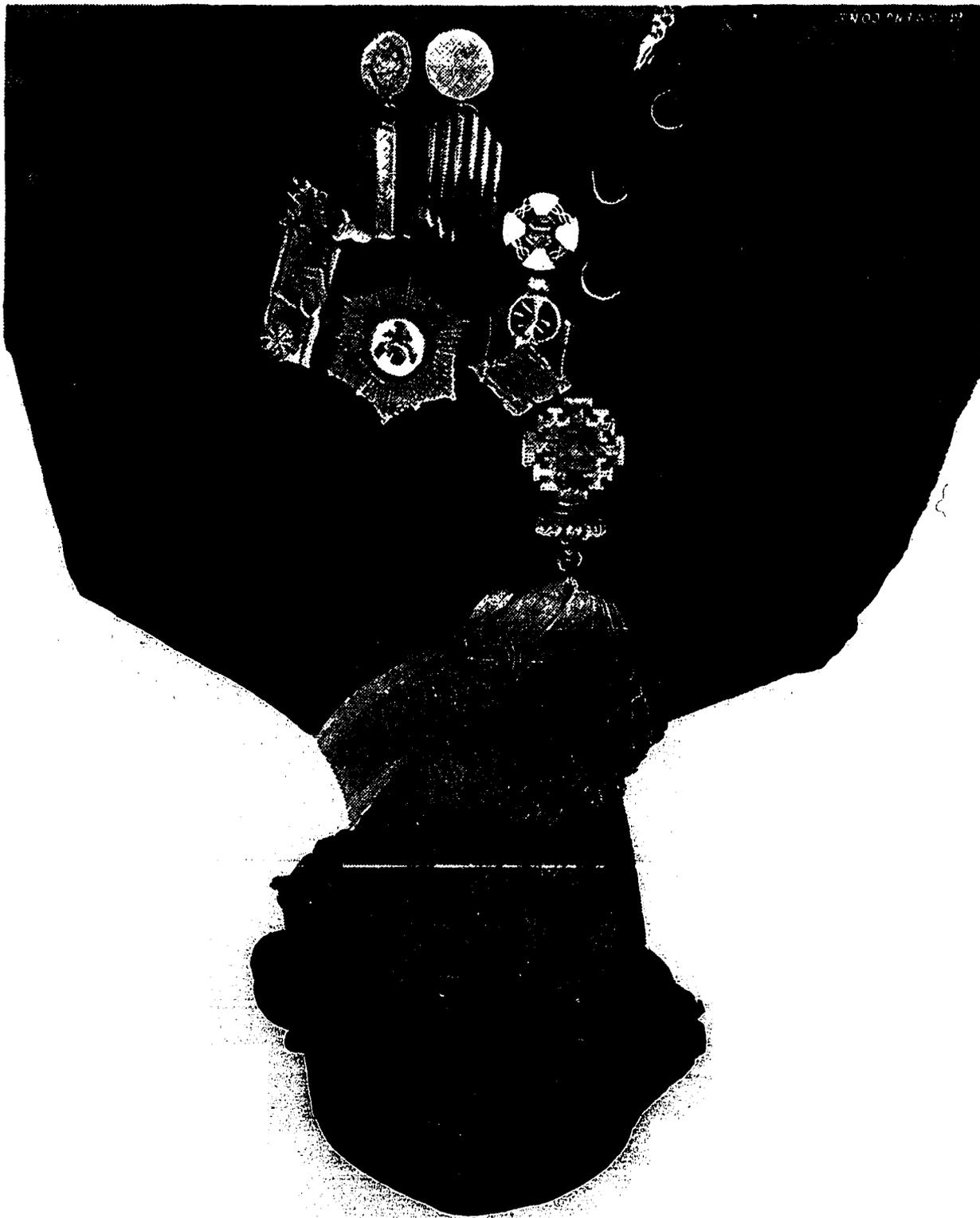
BURIALS—Continued.

1730.	FEB. 25.	HONNOUR SERTAINE.
1732.	FEB. 11.	WILLIAM SARTAIN.
1734.	NOV. 4.	MARY SARTAIN (WIFE OF ROBERT).
1735.	MARCH 21.	ELIZABETH SARTAIN (WIFE OF EDWARD).
1735.	OCT. 12.	HENRY SARTAIN (SON OF HENRY).
1737.	OCT. 30.	KATHARINE SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF ROBERT).
1739.	OCT. 21.	JANE SARTAIN.
1740.	APRIL 13.	EDWARD SARTAINE (SON OF HENRY).
1740.	JULY 22.	BETTY SARTAIN.
1740.	AUG. 8.	BETTY SARTAIN (DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM).
1740.	OCT. 24.	ELIZABETH SERTAINE.
1741.	APRIL 17.	JANE SERTAINE (DAUGHTER OF JOHN).
1741.	DEC. 13.	ANN SERTAIN.
1741.	DEC. 16.	CATHARINE SERTAINE (DAUGHTER OF ROBERT).
1742.	MAY 28.	SARAH SERTAIN.
1744.	APRIL 1.	JOSEPH SERTAIN (SON OF ROBERT AND SARAH).
1745.	AUG. 4.	SARAH SERTAIN.
1747.	DEC.	MARY SERTAIN (DAUGHTER OF JOHN).
1767.	JULY 7.	JOHN SARTIN.
1768.	JAN. 19.	HENRY SARTIN.
1769.	AUG. 6.	SARAH SARTIN (DAUGHTER OF JAMES).
1772.	SEPT. 13.	ANN SARTIN (DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM).
1774.	FEB. 8.	WILLIAM SARTIN.
1774.	JUNE 12.	ISAAC SARTIN.
1774.	SEPT. 25.	WILLIAM SARTIN'S CHILD.
1776.	JAN. 7.	ROBERT SARTIN.
1776.	MAY 9.	ROBERT SARTIN'S WIDOW.
1778.	JUNE 14.	ROBERT SARTIN'S CHILD.
1781.	AUG. 17.	AMEY SARTIN.
1782.	DEC. 23.	JANE SARTIN'S CHILD.
1787.	JAN. 28.	RICHARD SARTIN.
1787.	DEC. 14.	ELIZABETH SARTIN'S CHILD.
1788.	OCT. 26.	ROBERT SARTIN'S CHILD.

BURIALS—Continued.

1789.	JAN. 21.	JONATHAN SARTIN'S CHILD.
1792.	MARCH 19.	JOHN SARTIN.
1793.	MARCH 3.	SARAH SARTIN'S CHILD.
1807.	FEB. 26.	ROBERT SARTIN (MY GRANDFATHER).
1807.	APRIL 21.	SAMUEL, SON OF REBECCA SARTAIN.
1810.	AUG. 12.	ANN SARTIN, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT AND ANN (MY AUNT).
1818.	DEC. 13.	JONATHAN SARTAIN, AGED 60 YEARS.
1821.	DEC. 13.	MARY SARTAIN, AGED 36 YRS. (MY AUNT, D. OF ROBT. & ANN).
1822.	AUG. 1.	ANN SARTAIN, AGED 73 (MY GRANDMOTHER, WIDOW OF ROBT.).
1831.	OCT. 26.	SARAH SARTAIN, AGED 76 (WIDOW OF JOHN S.).
1831.	FEB. 8.	GEORGE SARTAIN, AGED 3 YEARS.
1835.	APRIL 13.	THOMAS SARTAIN, AGED 12 YEARS.
1837.	JAN. 9.	PATIENCE SARTAIN, AGED 76 YEARS.
1843.	MARCH 30.	RUTH SARTAIN, AGED 6 YEARS.
1843.	MARCH 30.	THOMAS SARTAIN, AGED 2 YEARS.
1845.	DEC. 8.	THOMAS SARTAIN, AGED 2 YEARS.
1850.	JAN. 15.	FRANCIS SARTAIN, AGED 2 YEARS.

THE TROWBRIDGE CHURCHYARD CLOSED FROM BURIALS, 1855



Since this is a *family* record, it may not be deemed inappropriate to conclude it with a notice of the member who compiled it, so easy of accomplishment now, by simply collecting a few of the numerous published matters that have appeared from time to time, and which must speedily disappear in the natural order of things. The larger part of the following is from the weekly periodical entitled "Progress," published by John W. Forney.

"The branch of engraving on steel known as mezzotinto was first introduced and practiced as a regular profession in America in the year 1830, by John Sartain, of Philadelphia. Occasionally, however, works in this style had been produced before that time, but only in an experimental sort of way, by amateurs, without being followed up in any instance.

"This artist was born in London, October 24, 1808, and was educated to be an engraver in what is called the line manner, in which style he produced eighteen of the plates in Ottley's folio work entitled *The Early Florentine School*, published in 1826, presenting examples of the best masters of that school successively, from Cimabue, in 1260, and Giotto, his pupil, down to Luca Signorelli in 1500. Besides these, he finished the plates begun in Italy for the same work in 1792 by Tommaso Piroli. In 1828 Mr. Sartain commenced the practice of mezzotinto, and thereafter seldom resumed

in its purity the art he had first learned, but mingled both styles, with the addition of stippling, in all his plates.

“When but ten years old he left school, in which he had learned little, and at twelve began a career of active industry, first as a pyrotechnist, with Signor Mortram, an Italian, who was also assistant scene painter to Telbin Grieve, at Charles Kemble’s Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London. In many of the stage performances the aid of fireworks was necessary to the effects, and young Sartain was frequently trusted to carry out his part, without being overlooked, such was his steadiness of character at that early age. There, in the large painting room of that grand theatre, his picture-loving tastes were gratified by viewing the progress of the art creations of the master genius of the place. Much of the glistening surfaces of the ‘Castle of Polished Steel’ (produced in 1821) was from the tinsel and Dutch metal that he stuck on to the artists’ touches of glue. This Italian whom he served was also pyrotechnist to the then fashionable Vauxhall Gardens, and on the occasion of the coronation of George IV. a large portion of the display of fireworks in Hyde Park, in 1821, was his. In all these performances the boy was relied on for timely attention to duties the same as a man, except where man’s strength was needed.

"On arriving at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the art of engraving, and such was his progress in a single year, that William Y. Ottley, the eminent art critic and learned antiquary, confided to him the execution of the plates for his work in folio of *The Early Florentine School*. The three engravings after Benozzo Gozzoli, in that work, were done when he had not entered his fifteenth year. At this time his eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge made ample amends for the deficiency of his early education.

"Besides engraving, he has engaged professionally in painting in oils, in water-colors and in miniature on ivory. In water-colors he had the instruction of the eminent artist, John Varley; in oils, Joshua Shaw; in miniature and figure painting in water-colors, Henry Richter, and figure painting in oils, Manuel J. Defranca. For some time he made vignette designs for the embellishments on bank notes, for Draper, Underwood & Co., and also made designs on wood for that branch of engraving.

"In 1843 he became sole proprietor and editor of *Campbell's Foreign Semi-Monthly Magazine*, in which he was the first in America to print 'The Song of the Shirt,' 'The Bridge of Sighs,' 'The Drop of Gin,' and other pieces of a kindred nature, which afterwards became so widely popular. Agassiz's article entitled 'A Period in the History of Our Planet,' he printed

as early as October, 1843, when the name of that eminent scientist was hardly known, if at all, on this side of the Atlantic. During the same year he had an interest in the *Eclectic Museum*, along with E. Littell and the Rev. John H. Agnew, which work was afterwards continued by Mr. Agnew alone, as the *Eclectic*, and Mr. Sartain simply engraved the plates that embellished the monthly numbers. In the fall of 1848 he purchased a one-half interest in the *Union Magazine* (also a New York publication), and it became known throughout the country as *Sartain's Magazine*; during the latter part of its career Sartain was also its editor. It was finally merged into another monthly of the sister city. Besides the literary labors inseparable from these engagements, he was frequently called on to exercise his pen on various subjects, more particularly those having relation to art.

“His industry has been untiring, and his capacity for continued labor a surprise to those who possessed opportunities of knowing his habits. Many years ago he had, no doubt, already executed with his own unassisted hand more plates than any one in the profession ever did in a long life-time. Many still remember the time when the Annuals were in fashion, that there was hardly a volume of the kind published on this side of the Atlantic that had not all its plates from his prolific burin. *Graham's Magazine*, during the

first and best years of its existence, had a plate every month by him; so, too, the *Eclectic* and his own *Semi-Monthly*, one every two weeks; all this in addition to his other engraving and literary work. His rapidity under pressure may be judged from the manner in which the portrait plate of Espartero was produced, in a sudden emergency, for the November number of the *Semi-Monthly*, 1843. Beginning on the uniform black mezzotint ground at past midnight, the plate was finished and lettered by daybreak when the printers came to work. Again, the portrait of Sir Robert Peel, in the October number of the *Eclectic*, 1850, was begun at a little before 2 P. M. from the same state as the preceding, and at five the same afternoon a finished proof was mailed to New York. All the plates referred to, so far, were for books; we will now turn to more important works.

“His large framing prints, too, are quite numerous, several of them as much as three feet in length; but to attempt only a mere catalogue would occupy much space. Prominent among them are: ‘Christ Rejected,’ after West; ‘The Iron-worker and King Solomon,’ after Schussele; ‘Civil War in Missouri,’ after Bingham; ‘Homestead of Henry Clay,’ after Hamilton; ‘John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots,’ after Leutze; ‘Men of Progress, American Inventors,’ after Schussele; ‘The County Election in Missouri,’ after Bingham;

'Zeisberger Preaching to the Indians at Gosgoshunk,' Schussele; 'The Battle of Gettysburg,' after Rothermel (this last a work of enormous labor), and many others.

"Much of his time and attention has been given to numerous associations in which he held membership. As a controller of the Artists' Fund Society from 1835 on, he was always an active member of exhibition and other committees, and filled successively all the offices in its gift from President down. For twenty-three years as Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts he was its most active laborer, first under the presidency of Henry D. Gilpin, then under that of Caleb Cope, and lastly under that of James L. Claghorn. During his travels in Europe, undertaken for his own pleasure and study, he saw personally the honorary members of the Institution, and delivered to them their diplomas; this in Spain, Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, England and Scotland, and availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded of making better known and appreciated the oldest academy of the fine arts in the United States. In many other prominent institutions of Philadelphia he has been a manager or director, and is now Vice President of the School of Design for Women, having twice positively declined the presidency of it, which was tendered him. Many years ago he was elected an

honorary member of an art society in Amsterdam, entitled the 'Arti et Amicitiae.' In addition to many medals received from different quarters, the King of Italy conferred on him the title of 'Cavaliere,' with a decoration, and the appointment of 'Officer of the Equestrian Order of the Crown of Italy.'

"Without entering particularly into his multitudinous occupations, it ought not to be omitted that his architectural knowledge and taste have been frequently called in aid of important projects. Among them, the plans for the arrangement of the galleries and rooms of both floors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts are from his drawings, prepared at the request of the Building Committee of the Directors. He designed the lofty granite monument to Washington and Lafayette at Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, and superintended its construction; modelled the two colossal medallion heads from which the bronze likenesses were cast, and is the author of the two admired inscriptions cast in bronze and placed on opposite sides of the pedestal. Other monuments of importance in the same cemetery are from his designs, as is also the steeple on the building at the entrance to the grounds on Broad street.

"After the organization had been completed for holding the great International Exhibition in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration

of Independence, Mr. Sartain was selected to fill the important and responsible position of Chief of the Bureau of Art. The manner in which the arduous duties were discharged was deemed worthy of the highest praise, while the economy in its management made it infinitely less costly than any other department of the Exhibition. The title and decoration from the Italian sovereign was marked evidence of appreciation in that quarter.

"While in the midst of a crushing weight of numerous engagements, Mr. Sartain projected *The American Gallery of Art*, and produced the first quarto of what was intended to be a continuous series of annual volumes. But the pecuniary loss on the first issue was so serious as to prevent its further prosecution. The plan was comprehensive: each volume was to contain engravings from characteristic examples of American painters of eminence, each subject selected by the artist himself, and in no case was there to appear a second picture by any artist. From numerous commendatory reviews of the published volume, we quote one from the pen of an eminent author, Dr. William Elder.

"The work before us, the first volume it ought to be called, is in quarto, very elegantly bound, 110 pages of letter press, and eleven engravings, all executed with the editor's own unsurpassed skill. Mr. Sartain,

to the genius and industry of eminent art, adds its richest enthusiasm and most generous spirit; and the heart of the man liberalizes the work of the artist. In his personal character the public has the best assurance of the worthiest work which his high and broad range of talent qualifies him to achieve.'

"Surprise has often been expressed that such incessant labor could be persevered in through so long a series of years without a breaking down of health. But on the contrary, his energy remains undiminished, he is still diligent in business, fervent in spirit, and pursues his profession with all the old enthusiasm. His eyesight, too, continues unimpaired, notwithstanding the extent to which it has been taxed, added to advanced age. But the fact is, the family is of the old Huguenot stock, which history shows is of the toughest fibre, remarkable for its endurance and determination. The Sartains fled from France along with the earliest emigrants, caused by the persecutions practiced against those who had dared to read the printed Bible. They settled at Trowbridge, in the West of England, about half a century before Henry IV. promulgated his famous Edict of Nantes in 1598, establishing religious toleration, and there the father of the subject of this notice was born, in 1771.

"In the midst of all these occupations in the course of a long industrious life, he has not neglected oppor-

tunities, as they presented themselves, of forming collections of pictures, prints, and other art materials of value in his profession, as well as a considerable accumulation of autograph letters from distinguished men. The first named were dispersed under a reverse of fortune in 1852. Among the last is a noteworthy epistle from Bayard Taylor, dated at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, when he was in his seventeenth year, asking Mr. Sartain to receive him as an apprentice. Thus we see how near the future representative of the nation at the German Court came to earning distinction in a path so widely different from that on which his reputation now rests.

“Much has appeared in print from time to time concerning the personal character of the subject of this notice, and he has been so prominently before the public in various capacities during more than half a century that there has been abundant opportunity for arriving at a reasonably fair judgment. It will suffice to quote but one of these, by no means the most laudatory, printed in the *Phrenological Journal*, of New York, in the number for September, 1870. Mr. Fowler, the eminent phrenologist, thus wrote after an examination, but before knowing who was his subject:

““This gentleman has a very excellent organization for health and long life, and also for mental activity,

physical vigor, and endurance. There is such a balance between the temperaments as to produce harmonious action, with smoothness, energy and vigor. The result is an easy-working, effective organization.

“We seldom meet with one who is more active, more earnest, or efficient. He has enthusiasm tempered by coolness. He has an indomitable will, engages in enterprises with a determination to succeed, and his ambition and strength increase with the multiplicity of difficulties. He dwells with patience and persistency upon whatever he undertakes, and whatever he undertakes is done thoroughly and well.

“His social affections are prominent elements of his character. He is gallant to women, fond of children, and very fraternal and cordial in intercourse with friends. He is frank and candid, inclined to speak and act as he feels. Enjoys making money, but uses it with liberality. Is upright in spirit, just in judgment, hopeful and ardent in reference to the future. Is respectful and sympathetic, and kind to those who are in need.

“He has ample constructiveness, and with large ideality and form, shows taste in everything aesthetic. His immense perceptive organs give him great powers of observation. Is orderly and systematic in all he does, and attends to detail to the last degree. With his excellent reasoning powers he is able to plan, in-

vent and comprehend remote conditions and relations, and judges well of human character. Reads men like a book, and is well calculated to exert a commanding influence among men.'”

THE FOLLOWING IS CUT FROM THE “PHILADELPHIA PRESS” OF FEBRUARY 22, 1886,
REPRINTED FROM THE “NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER”:

A NOTED PHILADELPHIAN.

GOSSIP ABOUT A MAN WHO SEEMS TO BE GETTING YOUNGER EVERY DAY OF HIS LIFE.

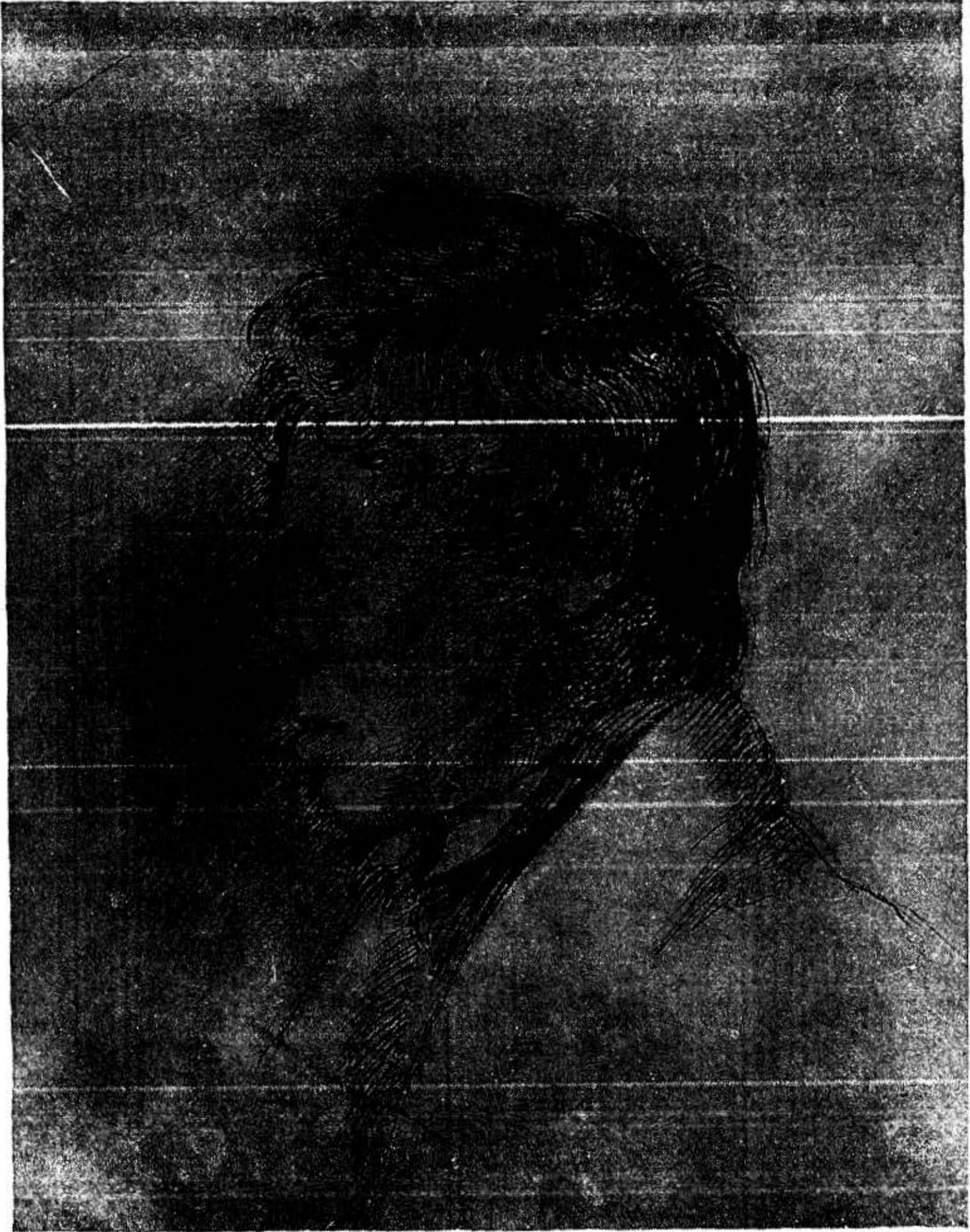
John Sartain, the engraver, is one of the noted characters of Philadelphia, which he has made his home for more than half a century. He is said to have been the first mezzotint engraver of any repute, and to have produced more works than any living member of his profession. Although English by birth, he is as thoroughly American in character, spirit and feeling as if his ancestors had been born here for generations. He has, from his early youth, had the deepest interest in art; has travelled much abroad, and received various foreign orders of merit. Nearly forty years ago he was, to his cost, the publisher and proprietor of *Sartain's Magazine*, which was begun here as the *Union Magazine*, and afterward removed to Philadelphia. Despite his seventy-eight years, he is as brimming with energy, ambition and plans as when he first immigrated to the United States. He is spoken of by his friends as enjoying

perpetual youth, and not one of them ever thinks of him as old.

Not long since, having heard of the encaustic portrait of Cleopatra (believed by many to have been taken from life), in a nobleman's villa near Sorrento, he at once set off for Italy to see it. He was greatly impressed with it, and has written of it enthusiastically. It is often asserted that he is the youngest artist, in feeling and expectation, in all Philadelphia. He has new schemes every day, and to carry half of them out he would need to live at least three hundred years. William Sartain, the well-known New York artist, is his son, who frequently regrets that he is so much older than his father.

Mr. Sartain is prominent in the Order of Free Masons, and has received thirty-six degrees in its mysteries; is a Past Master of his Lodge, and Past High Priest of his Chapter. Has been for many years annually re-elected Grand Treasurer of twenty-nine degrees of the Ancient Accepted Rite, and is a Rosicrucian.

As he was chief of the Art Department of the great Centennial Exhibition in 1876, so he has been selected as the fittest man to occupy the corresponding position in the American Exhibition to be held in London in 1887.



From life, by Geo. Richmond, R. A. July, 1828.



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The End.

OVERLEAF.



