

THE THOMAS FAMILY
AS DESCENDED FROM
DAVID AND ANNA NOBLE THOMAS

BY WILLIAM THOMAS LYLE

Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

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INTRODUCTION.

The following pages are devoted to the family of David Thomas and Anna Noble, his third wife, as far as the fifth generation, the more recent generations being omitted. His first wife Sarah Prichet died shortly after their marriage. His second wife Sarah Hood was the mother of five children whose names are herein mentioned.

The system of notation used was devised by the author. Each member of the family in the first four generations is given a number. The numbers in each generation begin with one. The exponent indicates the generation. Following the dash is another number with its exponent, which shows the parentage. To illustrate, (3^4-1^3) means that the individual is number three of the fourth generation and that his or her parent is number one of the third generation.

Acknowledgement for assistance is made to Mrs. Sarah H. Tyson of King-of-Prussia, Pa., to Miss Emma Walter of Philadelphia and to Mrs. Anna L. Tilney of Germantown. The Thomas Family were Friends and from the Friends' records at Philadelphia the author has obtained much information. A large number of biographical and genealogical works bearing on the history of the family have been consulted at the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the preparation of the work.

WILLIAM THOMAS LYLE.

7 mo. 25, 1907.

DAVID THOMAS (1st).

The date of his birth is not known. Family tradition tells us that he came over with William Penn on the latter's second voyage to this country which took place in 1699, but no authoritative record has yet been found to make this a certainty.

The Darby Township Book states that David Thomas settled in Darby (Pa.) in 1714.

In the Darby Monthly Meeting Records the following facts in regard to marriages, births and deaths appear.

"8 mo. 7, 1713." (This date is a little prior to that given above.) "David Thomas and Sarah Prichet both belonging to this meeting appeared for the first time."

"9 mo. 4, 1713. David Thomas and Sarah Prichet—Second declaration and liberty given to proceed."

"10 mo. 2, 1713. Friends report marriage accomplished."

Sarah Thomas, wife of David, died 4th mo. 17, 1714.

In regard to David Thomas' second marriage, the following entries are made.

"10 mo. 5, 1716. David Thomas and Sarah Hood both belonging to this meeting declared their desire to marry, for the first time."

"11 mo. 2, 1716. David Thomas and Sarah Hood made their second declaration and liberty was given to proceed."

"12 mo. 6, 1716. Friends report marriage accomplished."

The births of their children are given in the Records as follows:—

“Parents, David and Sarah Hood Thomas.

Joshua 9 mo. 26, 1717

Caleb 2 mo. 21, 1720

David 12 mo. 22, 1721-2

Sarah 6 mo. 6, 1724

Barbara 4 mo. 12, 1726”

Sarah Thomas, wife of David, died 1 mo. 23, 1726-7.

And under date of 9 mo. 3, 1731, these same records contain an entry in regard to the third marriage.

“David Thomas given a certificate to proceed in marriage with Anna Noble of Abington Mo. Mtg.”

And the Abington (Pa.) Monthly Meeting Records contain the following entry under date, 9 mo. 28, 1731.

“Whereas David Thomas and Anna Noble have Declared their Intentions of Marriage with Each other before two Mo. Meetings Enquirey being made by Persons Appointed and found Clear from all others on ye Acct. of Marriage are left to accomplish ye Same Orderly.”

There is no record to show that this marriage was accomplished, although other records indirectly prove it conclusively.

David and Anna removed to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, 4 mo. 4, 1740. They both died prior to 1760.

The Darby Monthly Meeting Records contain the following records of births.

“Parents, David and Anna Thomas.

David 11 mo. 14, 1732-3

Anna 2 mo. 30, 1736

Mary 9 mo. 12, 1738”

These children were born at Darby before the removal.

The following entries appear in the Darby Township Book.

“David Thomas and Richard Parker Supervisors for the year 1715 and continued for the year 1716.”

“Samuel Bradshaw and David Thomas returned constables for the year 1717.”

“David Thomas and Thomas Broom Returned Constables for the year 1718.”

“David Thomas and William Garrett overseers of the poor for the year 1719.”

“Richard Parker and David Thomas Viewers of fences for the year 1723.”

On 10 mo. 6, 1738, David Thomas was appointed an overseer of Darby Monthly Meeting.

In the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of Darby appears in 1731, “Cash paid to David Thomas for Iron-work for the Stocks—£0-2-8.” From this it would seem that he was a blacksmith, a conclusion verified in his will.

Jonathan Roberts (9³) wrote, “My maternal grandfather (David Thomas) was a native of Wales. He came in from thence with an elder brother and a number of cousins in the second degree, all young men. This gave my mother a large circle of relatives of distant degree, but with whom her family never cultivated much intimacy. With regard to her father’s brother William and his descendants, I know but little. His eldest son of the same name I have seen. My grandmother was Anna Noble and was her husband’s third wife.” In speaking of David Thomas’ children, Caleb and Sarah, he continues, “A son Caleb and a daughter Sarah I have seen. Uncle Caleb, an unoffensive man (though he had been a privateersman), never married and lived and died with his half brother, David. Aunt Sarah when I saw her bore the name of Leslie,”(or Lastly). “I conclude my grandfather David Thomas was a quiet man

of humble and unpretending modesty. I know little about him and certainly nothing that does not merit the reverence of his descendants. I derive much of what I most value in the constitution of my mind from my Grandmother."

Of Caleb there appears the following minute in the Darby Mo. Mtg. Records under date of 4 mo. 3, 1747. "The overseers having spoke to Caleb Thomas about his going a privateering he appeared refractory and refused to come to this meeting to make satisfaction." A minute dated 6 mo. 5, 1747 states that Caleb Thomas was disowned.

Of Anna Noble's ancestry we have considerable information.

William Noble, her grandfather, was one of the first to receive the religious doctrines held by George Fox. His name appears in the list of those "convicted in order to banishment," during the mayoralty of John Knight of Bristol. Besse records him also as fined sixty pounds and his wife Frances, thirty pounds, for absence from the national worship. He was married in 1664. His wife Frances died 6 mo. 1684. William died 12 mo. 1695, at his home at Bristol, England. In his will dated 4 mo. 6, 1693, he leaves to his eldest son Abel ten pounds, stating, "to which son I have already given a competent portion." The remainder of his property, which consisted largely of real estate, was left in trust for the use of his sons and daughters.

William and Frances Noble had six children.

1. Abel, b. 4 mo. 1665; m. Mary Garrett, 2 mo. 6, 1691-2.
2. Enock, b. 11 mo. 1666; d. 10 mo. 19, 1707.
3. Zebora, b. 12 mo. 1669.
4. Bersheba, b. 4 mo. 1672.
5. Elithaba, b. 12 mo. 1676.
6. Gideon, b. 6 mo. 1679.

Abel Noble came to Philadelphia in 1684. He became

the owner of a large tract of land in Warminster Township, Bucks Co., Pa. This tract which contained 1005 acres lay on both sides of the York Road; that on the upper side running up the county line; that on the lower side extending down to within half a mile of Johnsville. The family burying-ground is below the York Road and near the county line on the farm owned in 1876 by Justice Mitchell. Besides this tract in Warminster, he had a lot thirty feet wide on the north side of Chestnut St., Philadelphia, between Second and Third Sts., surveyed to him 1 mo. 24, 1688. Abel Noble was married in Friends' Meeting House, Darby, 2 mo. 6, 1691-2 to Mary Garrett, daughter of William and Ann Garrett. Able Noble was one of the earliest adherents of George Keith, and his name is among the forty-eight who signed the reasons for the Keithian separation. He afterward joined the Seventh Day Baptists among whom he was long an honored preacher. By him the rest of the Keithites were gained over to the observance of the Seventh Day, and by him were the first converts baptised in Ridley Creek. Abel Noble's name is found in a list of signers of "A protest against a proposed Bill for the Assessing and Leavying One Penny per Pound out of the supposed value of every Man's Estate either Real or Personal and Two Shillings per head for those not otherwise Rated on the ground that there is no present necessity for so great a sum of money.—To the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province of Pennsylvania and Counties Annexed In Assembly conven'd at Philadelphia the 10th of the 3rd Moneth 1692." Watson in his "Annals" says, "In the year 1736, Mr. Abel Noble preached on Monday from the Court House steps to a large congregation standing on Market St. on the Subject of Keeping the Sabbath."

Abel and Mary Noble had five children, as follows, of

whom Job was a zealous Seventh Day Baptist, while the others with their mother remained Friends.

1. Job, died 1775. He resided upon a part of the "Noble Tract" and was a man of many eccentricities. He always reserved uncut a certain portion of every field of grain for the birds, and had the Ten Commandments cut upon the stone gate posts of the lane leading to his house. Married.

2. William.

3. Abel, died 4 mo. 10, 1701.

4. Joseph, married Mary Smith 2 mo. 16, 1719.

5. Anna, married David Thomas.

For a full account of the descendants of Joseph Noble, see "The Burlington Smiths" by R. Morris Smith.

Of the ancestry of Mary Garrett who married Abel Noble we have the following information.

John Garrett and Mary, his wife, her grandparents, had the following children. The quotation is from a Bible dated 1634.

"John garat borne the 10 day Januari 1631 and baptised forteanth.

(first name torn) garat was born the 30 day of Aprill 1640 baptised the third of May.

Mari garat baptised the fifteenth of May 1642.

William garat borne 21 of August and baptised the third of September 1643.

Catren garratt baptised May 26 in the yeare of our Lord God 1646.

Thomas Garratt the sonne of John Garratt and Mary his wife was baptised in May the 17, 1649."

William Garrett the son of John and Mary Garrett married Ann Kerke (Kirk) 2 mo. 19, 1668, probably at Friends Meeting in England. In 1684 William Garrett with his wife and children came to Pennsylvania from "the

parish of Darby Leicestershire, England." He, with Samuel Levis, John Smith and Robert Cliffe, brought with them a joint certificate from their Monthly Meeting in England, which certificate they presented to a meeting of Friends held at "the Governor's House" in Philadelphia, the 4th of the 9th mo. 1684. Before leaving England, William Garrett jointly with Samuel Levis, had purchased 1000 acres of land. Early in 1685, William located his share, 224 acres, in Darby, now Upper Darby, Delaware Co., Pa., at which place he and his family resided. William and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. William Garrett was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for Chester Co. in 1707. In his old age he removed to Philadelphia, to which place the following certificate was sent.

"To friends at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Greeting. Whereas our friend William Garrett a member of our monthly meeting having Lived amongst us Thirty and seven years and is now in his old age removed to Philadelphia within the verge of your meeting we was willing to give this short account Concerning him and this may Certifie that he is a man that has Lived in Love and Unity amongst us and beene Servissable amongst friends heard and is Cleard from any Cumber in this world desiring his preservation to the end and his satisfaction in his removal we remaine your friends in the Truth—from our Monthly Meeting at Darby the 4th day of 5th mo. 1722.

David Thomas	John Blunston	Samuell Sellers
Josiah Hibard	Michael Blunston	Josiah fearn
Rich'd Parker	Thomas Worth	Job Harvey"
Samuel Garratt	Samuel Bradshaw	

Ann Garrett died in Philadelphia 2d mo. 1731.

William Garrett died about 1724. They had nine children as follows.

1. Ann, b. at Hosse, England, 12 mo. 4, 1668; "buried" 9 mo. 10, 1672.
2. Mary, b. at Hosse, 9 mo. 1670; d. 11 mo. 16, 1703; m. Abel Noble 2 mo. 6, 1691-2.
3. Samuel, b. at Harby, England, 5 mo. 7, 1672; d. 1 mo. 4, 1743-4; m. Jane Pennell who d. 6 mo. 27, 1736 in her 59th year.
4. "Hannay," b. at Harby, 4 mo. 23, 1674; m. 1st, George Emlen 4 mo. 5, 1694; m. 2d, William Tidmarsh, 1716.
5. "Sary," b. 4 mo. 23, 1676; m. Randal Croxton, 2 mo. 8, 1702.
6. "Alse," b. 4 mo. 24, 1678; m. Joseph Pennell, 2 mo. 8, 1702.
7. William, b. 2 mo. 4, 1679; d. 1 mo. 5, 1726-7; m. Mary Smith in 1709.
8. Thomas, b. 2 mo. 1681; d. 12 mo. 1716-7; m. Rebecca Vernon.
9. John, b. 1 mo. 22, 1685-6; d. 8 mo. 21, 1713; unm.

The will of David Thomas is still preserved in the Court House in Philadelphia.

I David Thomas of the Township of Providence in the County of Philadelphia & Province of Pensylvania, Smith; being at present in a reasonable State of Health and of a Sound and well-disposing mind and memory Blessed be the Lord for the Same: but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life and the Certainty that all men once must Dye, do think while health and strength is afforded to make my last will and Testament which I do as followeth vizt: Imprimis it is my will and I do order that all my just debts and funeral Expenses shall be in the first place duly paid and discharged by my Executors hereinafter named. Item. I give to my son Caleb Thomas all my shop tools belonging to the Smith's Trade, as also the sum of 40£ lawful money of Pensylvania to be paid him in three equal payments the first whereof to be paid at the end of one Year after my Decease and the Second at the End of the next Year and the third at the End of the next year Succeeding the aforesaid Second payment. Item I give to my daughter Sarah one bed and

furniture thereunto belonging as also one Chest 2 pewter dishes 6 pewter plates and the sum of 5£ money as affores'd to be paid to her at the end of Two years after my Decease. Item I give to my daughter Anna one high case of Drawers one oval Table one bed & furniture thereunto belonging 2 pewter dishes 6 pewter plates 1 Iron pot 2 Smoothing Irons 6 chairs and 1 milchs cow as also the sum of 40£ money as afores'd to be paid to her in the following manner viz. the sum of 20£ when she shall arrive at the age of 21 years or her day of marriage which of them first happens & the Remaining 20£ in 2 equal payments the first of them at the End of one Year after the aforesaid payment of 20£ and the last at the end of 1 year after that. Item I give my daughter Mary one feather bed and furniture thereunto belonging with the case of drawers which was her mothers as also one Iron pott 2 pewter dishes 6 pewter plates 2 smoothing irons 6 chairs 1 milchs cow and the sum of 40£ money as aforesaid to be paid her in the same manner according to her age and circumstances as the above sum of 40£ is to be paid to my daughter Anna. Item I give to my son Joshua all that Tract or piece of Land (left or intended to be left to my late wife Anna Thomas by her father Abel Noble Deceased) situated in Warminster in the County of Bucks with all the appurtenances and improvements. To hold the Said Premises unto him my Said son Joshua his heirs and assigns forever to be by him or them Peaceably possess'd from the time that my said son Joshua arrive at the age of 21 years hereby Binding my said son Joshua to pay or cause to be paid unto my son Abel the sum of 70£ lawful money as aforesaid to be paid him in the following manner viz. the sum of 20£ when he arrives at the age of 21 years and the sum of 20£ more when he arrives at the age of 22 and the sum of 30£ when he arrives at the age of 23 years. Item I give to my son Joshua the further sum of 15£ and to my son Abel the further sum of 25£ good and lawful money as afores'd to be paid them as each shall arrive at the age of 24 years, as it is also my will that my said sons have their bringing up out of my estate until the age of 16 or 17 years old and have learning at the Discretion of my Executors and then be put apprentices to such Trades as they shall Chuse without any Charge against them for such bringing up and learning. Item I give and Devise unto my son David Thomas all that Tract or parcel of land on which I now dwell situate in Providence afforesaid (adjoining Land of Abraham Harmer James Harmer and of the Proprietaries as also the River Schuylkill) with all and Singular the improvements and appurtenances thereunto in any wise belonging and all and Singular my real and Personal Estate not herein otherwise Dispos'd of 'To hold to him my son David his heirs and assigns forever Provided my said son pay or Cause to be paid out of the

Same all my just Debts and funeral Expenses and all Legacies and sums of money hereby given for the payment of which there is no other Provision herein made And my will further is that if Either of my two sons Joshua or Abel happen to Dye in the time of their minority the Survivor of them shall enjoy the premises hereby given to Joshua without any Encumbrance to him his heirs & assigns forever and then my son David be exempted from paying the above sums of 15 & 25 pounds given to Joshua and Abel and if they both do dye in their minority their parts or portions to be equally divided amongst my surviving Children and if any of my other children do dye in their minority in such case his hers or their part or parts Shall be Equally Divided amongst my Surviving Children and further I do hereby nominate my beloved Son David Thomas and my Daughter Anna Thomas whom I appoint my True and Lawful Executors of this my last will and Testament And I do hereby utterly Disallow and Revoke & Disannul all and Every other former wills Testaments Legacies & Executors by me in any Ways before this time named willed and bequeathed Rattifying this & no other to be my Last will and Testament In Witness whereof I David Thomas the Testator have hereunto put my hand and seal this Seventh Day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and fifty-five. Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared by the said David Thomas the Testator as his last will and Testament in the presence of us the Subscribers.

his
Patrick x Gorden Israel Jacobs James Harmer
mark

1757 January 12 Executed and Probated Invenry returned 12 February following.

David Thomas and Anna Noble had five children; David (1st), Anna (2nd), and Mary (3rd), born in Darby as already mentioned; and Joshua (4th), and Abel (5th), born after the removal to Gwynedd.

DAVID THOMAS (1st-1st).

B. 11 mo. 14, 1732-3; m. Mary Richardson. The date of their marriage is unknown. The Friends' Records say that they were "married by a priest," (that is, by a paid minister). David Thomas and Jonathan Roberts, husband of Anna Thomas (2nd), owned a mill on the Neshaminy. In

company with John Roberts, Thomas May and Jonathan Roberts, he erected a forge at the head of the Elk in Maryland, but partnership was dissolved before beginning operation. During the early movements of the Revolution he was a Lieut. Colonel in a rifle regiment commanded by Timothy Matlack, but did not see active service.

His nephew, Jonathan Roberts, wrote, "He was certainly possessed of various and rare endowments. I once told him that I felt myself to resemble him in the leadings of my mind. He seemed pleased with my candour. I felt a true reverence for him but I did not feel that I could come up to his standard of character in some of its best traits. His habits of thought were bold, independent and consistent. His wife appeared to hold him in affectionate regard. They lived a pattern of conjugal harmony."

Mary Richardson was a member of a distinguished family whose pedigree will now be given. She was the daughter of Edward Richardson and Ann Jones. Edward owned a tract of 248 acres in Olethgo at the mouth of Perkiomen Creek, Pa. He was very muscular and there are several stories of his physical prowess. It is said that he could hold a 56-pound weight at arm's length and write his name with chalk upon the wall. He died about November, 1751.

Edward Richardson was the son of Joseph Richardson and Elizabeth Bevan who were married in 1696. Joseph lived at Olethgo. He was the son of Samuel and Ellinor Richardson. Elizabeth received 200 £ from her father, John Bevan, at the time of her marriage in accordance with the terms of an agreement between John Bevan and Samuel Richardson on record in Philadelphia, May 10, 1697.

Samuel Richardson was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, a judge of the county court, and member of the Assembly. He came from the island of

Jamaica and for many years after his arrival in Pennsylvania lived upon a farm of five hundred acres near Germantown. Ellinor Richardson died on the 19th of April, 1703. He married again and lived near the intersection of Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. Samuel Richardson was a Friend. He had four children; Joseph, married Elizabeth Bevan; Mary, the eldest, married William Hudson, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, mayor of the city in 1725, and a relative of Henry Hudson, the navigator; Ann, married Edward Lane of Providence Township, and after his death Edmund Cartledge of Conestoga, Lancaster County; and Elizabeth, married Abraham Bickley, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia. Samuel Richardson was one of the leading spirits in the public affairs of early Pennsylvania history, and concerning his career there is considerable literature obtainable, a reference to which will presently be given. Among his descendants are many of the most prominent families of eastern Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Bevan, wife of Joseph Richardson, was the daughter of John Bevan and Barbara Aubrey. Barbara Aubrey was a member of the Church of England but followed her husband into the Society of Friends. John Bevan was the owner of an estate in Glamorgan, Wales, two and a half miles long and a mile wide which had been handed down to him from remote antiquity. In 1683 he and his family removed to Pennsylvania and settled on a tract of land located in Merion and Haverford Townships. He was a prominent Friend, and travelled much as a minister, visiting Wales in 1704 accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter Barbara. He never returned to America and died at Trevereig in 1726. He had four children who married in Pennsylvania; Jane to John Wood of Darby in 1687; Evan to Eleanor Wood of Darby in 1693; Elizabeth to Joseph Richardson; and one other.

The Bevan pedigree is as follows. —

John Bevan, s. of Evan ap John of Trevereig and Jane Evan. Jane Evan, dau. of Richard ap Evan of Collonna and Catherine Bassett. Catherine Bassett, dau. of Thomas Bassett of Miscin and Mary, widow of Edward Tuberville. Mary, dau. of David ap Evan of Neath and Catherine Vaughan. Catherine Vaughan, dau. of Sir William Vaughan and Catherine the dau. of Jenkin Havard of Tredomer. Sir William Vaughan, s. of Watkin Vaughan and Joan, dau. of Evan ap Gwilim Ychan. Watkin Vaughan, s. of Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., and Eleanor de Somerset. Eleanor de Somerset, dau. of Henry Somerset, 2d Earl of Worcester and Elizabeth Browne. Elizabeth Browne, dau. of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard Bearer of England, and Lady Lucy. Lady Lucy, dau. of John Neville, Marquis of Montacute, K. G., and Isabel, dau. of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe. John Neville, s. of Sir Richard Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and Lady Alice. Lady Alice, dau. of Sir Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and Lady Eleanor. Lady Eleanor, dau. of Sir Thomas de Holland, 2d Earl of Kent, and Alice Fitzalan. Alice Fitzalan, dau. of Richard Fitzalan and Eleanor. Here the pedigree branches. Richard Fitzalan will be considered first. He was the s. of Edmund Fitzalan and Alice Warren. Alice Warren, dau. of Joan de Warren, dau. of Robert de Vere, s. of Hugh de Vere, s. of Robert de Vere, one of the Sureties for the observance of the Magna Charta of 1215 A. D. To return to Eleanor, wife of Richard Fitzalan. She was the dau. of Henry Plantagenet and Maud Chaworth. Maud Chaworth was the dau. of Isabel Chaworth, the dau. of William de Beauchamp and Maud Fitzjohn. Here the pedigree divides. William de Beauchamp, s. of Isabel de Beauchamp, dau. of Alice de Maudnit, dau. of Margery de Newburg, dau. of Maud and Henry de Bohun, another Surety for the observance of the Magna Charta. To return to Maud Fitzjohn, wife of William de Beauchamp. She was the dau. of John Fitzjohn, s. of Isabel Fitzpiers, dau. of Ralph Bigod, s. of Hugh Bigod, s. of Roger Bigod. Hugh and Roger Bigod were both Sureties for the observance of the Magna Charta.

The line of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard Bearer of England, can easily be traced back to royalty. He was the s. of Sir Thomas Browne and Eleanor, dau. of Sir Thomas Fitzalan, Kt., s. of John Fitzalan de Arundel, s. of John Fitzalan, Lord Maltravers, s. of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Eleanor, dau. of Henry, Earl of Leicester, s. of Edmund, Earl of Leicester and Blanche, dau. of Robert, Count of Artois, s. of Louis VIII., King of France, s. of Philip II., King of France, s. of Louis VII., King of France, s. of Louis VI., King of France, s. of Philip I., King of France, s. of Henry I., King of France, s. of Robert the Pious, King of France, s. of Hugh Capet,

King of France, s. of Hugh, Duke of France, and Hedwige, dau. of Henry, Emperor of Germany, s. of Otto of Saxony and Hedwige, dau. of Arnoul, King of Germany, s. of Carloman, King of Bavaria, s. of Louis I., King of Bavaria, s. of Louis I., Emperor of France, s. of the Emperor Charlemagne.

The ancestry of Barbara Aubrey, wife of John Bevan, is as follows.

Barbara Aubrey, dau. of William Aubrey of Pencoed, County Glamorgan, Wales, and Elizabeth Thomas. William Aubrey, s. of William Aubrey and Jane Mathew. Jane Mathew, dau. of Humphrey Mathew and Mary Lewis. Humphrey Mathew, s. of Miles Mathew and Catherine Mathew. Catherine Mathew, dau. of Sir George Mathew, s. of Sir William Mathew, knighted on Bosworth Field 1485. Miles Mathew, s. of William Mathew and Alice Raglan. William Mathew, s. of Robert Mathew and Alice Thomas. Robert Mathew, s. of William Mathew and Margaret Gamage. William Mathew, s. of Robert Mathew, s. of Sir Mathew of Llandaff, son of Sir Evan of Oriel College, Oxford, of Brynwith, s. of Griffith Gethyn, knighted in Ireland, s. of Madoc, s. of Meuric, s. of Caradoc, s. of Jevan, s. of Meuric, s. of Jevan, Knight of the Sepulchre, s. of Sytsilt, s. of Gwilim, s. of Aydan and Anne Russell, dau. of Sir John Russell. Aydan was the s. of Gwaethfoed, probably Gwaethfoed-Fawr, Lord of Ystrad-Towy and Gwynvae, County Caermarthen, whose wife was Morvydd, dau. of Ynir, Lord of Gwent.

Mary Lewis, wife of Humphrey Mathew, dau. of Thomas Lewis of Van in Bedwas, d. Nov. 1593 and Margaret Gamage. Thomas Lewis, s. of Edward Lewis and Ann Morgan. Edward Lewis, s. of Lewis ap Richard Gwyn, s. of Richard Gwyn, s. of Llewelyn Anwyl, s. of Rees Vwya, s. of Llewelyn Ychan, s. of Llewelyn, s. of Madoc, s. of Howel-Velyn, s. of Griffith ap Rhys, s. of Rhys ap Griffith and Eleanor. Rhys ap Griffith was descended from Gwaethfoed-Fawr, Lord of Ystrad-Towy and Glynvae, County Caermarthen. Eleanor was the dau. of Rhys, s. of Griffith, s. of Rhys, s. of Twdwr, Prince of South Wales, slain 992, s. of Einon, s. of Owen, Prince of South Wales, s. of Howel Dhu, Prince of South Wales, s. of Cadelh, Prince of South Wales, s. of Rodri Mawr, King of all Wales, slain at Anglesea 876, s. of Mervin Trych, King of Wales by wife, Eshlt, dau. of Conan, King of Wales, s. of Rodri, King of Wales, s. of Edwal, First King of all Wales, 690, s. of Cadwallader, King of Britain, who went to Rome in 680.

The line of Alice Raglan can be traced back through the Vaughans to Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock, 14th in descent from Caradoc Vraichvras; to Morgan Mwn-Mawr, Lord of Glamorgan who died in

984 aged 100; to Ednowen Bendew, Prince of North Wales; to Twdwr, Prince of South Wales from Rodri Mawr and Cadwallader, slain 992; and to Gwaethfoed-Fawr, Lord of Ystrad-Towy and Glynvae.

The line of Alice Thomas, wife of Robert Mathew, can be traced back nineteen generations.

The line of Margaret Gamage, wife of Thomas Lewis, can readily be traced back to Gwrgan, Lord of Glamorgan who died in 1070; to Twdwr, Prince of South Wales from Rodri Mawr and Cadwallader; and to Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock.

The line of Ann Morgan, wife of Edward Lewis, is traced back to Gwaethfoed-Fawr, Lord of Ystrad-Towy and Glynvae and to Twdwr, Prince of South Wales.

Elizabeth Thomas, wife of William Aubrey, dau. of Thomas Thomas of Llanbradach and Rhydlavar, and Dorothy Carew. Thomas Thomas, son of William Thomas and Joan Lewis. William Thomas, s. of John Thomas of Llanbradach, and Mary Morgan. John Thomas' line can be traced back to Gwaethfoed-Fawr; to Ynir, King of Gwent; to Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock; and to Gwrgan, Lord of Glamorgan, died 1070. Mary Morgan, wife of John Thomas, dau. of Edmund Morgan, s. of Thomas Morgan, s. of Sir John Morgan, Knight of Sepulchre, 1448, s. of Jevan Morgan, s. of Llewelyn ap Morgan, s. of Morgan of Tredegar and St. Clear, died before 1384. Mary Morgan's parents were Edmund Morgan and Elizabeth Stradling. Elizabeth Stradling, natural daughter of Sir Edward Stradling and Felice Gwyn. Felice Gwyn was descended from Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock. Sir Edward Stradling, s. of Thomas Stradling, s. of Sir Harry Stradling of St. Donat's, knighted at Jerusalem by Edward IV. Sir Harry Stradling, s. of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's, Knight of the Sepulchre, and Jane Beaufort. Sir Edward Stradling, s. of Sir William Stradling of St. Donat's, Knight of the Sepulchre, s. of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's, Knight of the Sepulchre, Vice Comes of Glamorgan, 1367, s. of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's, M. P. for Somerset, 1342, s. of Sir Peter Stradling.

Jane Beaufort, wife of Sir Edward Stradling, dau. of Henry Beaufort, Cardinal Beaufort, who died Apr. 11, 1447, s. of John of Gaunt, 1339-1399, s. of Edward III. of England, s. of Edward II. whose wife Isabella was the dau. of Philip the Fair, King of France, b. 1268, d. 1314. Edward II., s. of Edward I., s. of Henry III., s. of King John, s. of Henry II., s. of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, dau. of Henry I. of England and Matilda of Scotland, dau. of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, b. 1024, d. 1093. Henry I., s. of William the Conqueror, b. 1027, d. 1097. These royal lines may be readily traced to

Alfred the Great and to Charlemagne, and into most of the royal families of Europe.

The principal authorities for the Bevan and Aubrey pedigrees and for the Richardson data are as follows. The works named may prove of interest to persons desiring further information, of which information there is a plentiful supply.

BEVAN ANCESTRY.	AUBREY ANCESTRY.	RICHARDSON BIOGRAPHIES.
"Descent from the Sureties for the Magna Charta of A. D. 1215." (wall chart), by Charles Marshall of Philadelphia.	"The Pennypacker Pedigree," by S. W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania.	"Historical and Biographical Sketches," by Pennypacker.
"Merion in the Welsh Tract," by T. A. Glenn.	"The Descent of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, from the Ancient Counts of Holland," by S. W. Pennypacker.	
Smith's "History of Delaware Co., Pa."	"Genealogies of the Older Families of the Lordships of Morgan and Glamorgan," by George T. Clark of London.	
"The Descent of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, from the Ancient Counts of Holland," by S. W. Pennypacker.		
"Genealogies of the Older Families of the Lordships of Morgan and Glamorgan," by George T. Clark.		
"Americans of Royal Descent," by Charles H. Browning, 1905.		
"The Magna Charta Barons and their Descendants," by Charles H. Browning, 1898.		

David Thomas and Mary Richardson had five ch. as follows:—Sarah (1³); Abel (2³); Edward (3³); David (4³); and Anna (5³).

ANNA THOMAS (2²-1¹).

B. 2 mo. 30, 1736; d. 2 mo. 1, 1803; m. in Upper Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa., 7 mo. 3, 1760, Jonathan Roberts, b. 1731; d. about 1812, s. of Matthew, s. of John who emigrated to America from Pennychlawd, Denbighshire, North Wales, about 1682, and settled in Lower Merion Twp., Pa. He m. Elizabeth Owen and had three children of whom Matthew was the youngest. Matthew inherited his father's farm which has since been known as the "Swamp Vrass Farm" in Upper Merion Twp., Pa., and worked the farm in connection with his trade as a blacksmith.

Matthew m. Sarah Walter. They had five ch. of whom Jonathan was the eldest. It was a remark of Jonathan's brother-in-law, David Thomas, that he grew up in a neighborhood where he could meet no one to compete with him for mental superiority.

Jonathan Roberts was chosen a Member of the Colonial Assembly in 1771 and was returned four successive years. Being a Friend, he was obliged at the outbreak of the Revolution to withdraw from active public life, but in political conviction remained a non-militant Whig. After the close of the war he was influential in the organization of Montgomery Co. and of the location of its county seat at Norris town. As a representative from Montgomery Co., he voted for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, though not in entire accord with all of its clauses. In 1790 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and took a decided stand against the Federalists. At the close of the session in 1791, he withdrew from public life and lived in retirement for the remainder of his life.

Of his mother, Anna Thomas, Jonathan Roberts, Junior, wrote:—"Her mind was active and discriminating, and

owed more to exercise than early cultivation. Her perceptions were quick and clear and her taste and appetite for knowledge very strong. She possessed uncommon firmness and nerve when their exercise were needed. Her sympathies and affections were ardent, though well regulated and tempered with tenderness. Early impressions and subsequent interruptions of health had strongly impressed her mind with the religious tenets of Friends; but her piety, though sober, was not tinged with gloominess. She had a high relish for the stoic philosophy, and with true catholicism held that it taught much in the spirit of truth. Even at a late age she relished the sturdy morals of Seneca. She cherished exalted notions of the value of good faith and integrity of character."

For further information concerning Jonathan Roberts, see, "Biographies—Men of Montgomery County," by M. Auge.

Jonathan Roberts and Anna Thomas had seven ch. as follows:—Sarah (6³), Mary (7³), Matthew (8³), Jonathan (9³), Ebenezer (10³), Anna (11³) and John (12³).

MARY THOMAS (3²-1¹).

B. 9 mo. 12, 1738; d.—; m. 3 mo. 3, 1773, John Lewis, s. of John Lewis and Catherine Roberts, dau. of Abel and Mary Roberts who were m. at Haverford Mtg. in 1725.

John Lewis, husband of Catherine Roberts, was the s. of Henry Lewis who m. Mary, dau. of Robert and Mary Hayes Taylor at a Friends Mtg. held in the house of Bartholomew Cappode in Springfield, Delaware Co., Pa., in 1692.

Henry Lewis was the s. of Henry Lewis who m. at a Friends Mtg. in Llandwig, Wales, in 1670, Margaret Prauteraim, and in 1682 emigrated to Pennsylvania with

his wife and three children and his father, Evan Lewis. They came from Narberth, Pembrokeshire, South Wales. Henry Lewis, the elder, was a personal friend of William Penn and a co-worker with him.

John Lewis and Mary Thomas had one ch., Abel (13³).

JOSHUA THOMAS (4²-1¹).

Date of birth not known; d. 10 mo. 3, 1820; m., 1st, 5 mo. 7, 1772, Leah Evans, dau. of Evan and Rachel Evans, who d. 4 mo. 4, 1783; m. 2d, Sarah Lewis who d. 10 mo. 31, 1818. From 1818 until the time of his death, Joshua Thomas lived with his niece Naomi Thomas Rhoads of Haddington.

The following certificate is from the records of Haverford Monthly Meeting.

“From our Monthly Meeting held at Gwynedd y^e 27th of y^e 1st mo. 1761. To Haverford Monthly Meeting. Dear Friends. Whereas Joshua Thomas who is put an apprentice to Frd belonging to your Meeting hath Requested Our Certificate In Order to be Joined thereto Now these may Certify on his behalf that he hath a Birthright Among us..... and as a hopeful youth we Recommend him to your Christian Care with Desires for his Growth and Preservation in the Truth in the Fellowship whereof we Salute you and Remain Frds. Signed in and at our S^d Meeting by Tho^s Evans Clk.”

Joshua and Leah had one ch., Anna (14³).

ABEL THOMAS (5²-1¹).

Date of birth not known; d. 1797. He received a certificate from Gwynedd Mo. Mtg. 11 mo. 30, 1773 “to proceed in marriage with a member of that meeting;” and

in accordance therewith, on 12 mo. 29, 1773, at the Valley Meeting House, Tredyffrin, Chester Co., Pa., he married Zillah Walker, b. 8 mo. 7, 1753; d. 1793. In 1774 Abel and Zillah removed from Gwynedd to Radnor. In 1778, £26.12s. 6d. were taken from Abel Thomas as "substitute money."

The following information in regard to the ancestry of Zillah Walker, is mostly obtained from, "Lewis Walker of Chester Valley and His Descendants," by Priscilla Walker Streets, Philadelphia, 1896.

Joseph Walker, father of Zillah, b. at "Rehobeth," Tredyffrin Twp., Chester Co., Pa., 5 mo. 25, 1731; d. 11 mo. 1, 1818; m. 1752, Sarah Thomas, dau. of Thomas Thomas and Sarah Jarman, b. 3 mo. 25, 1734; d. 3 mo. 12, 1792. Thomas Thomas, eldest son of William Thomas and Elizabeth Philips.

William and Elizabeth were married 4 mo. 25, 1694 at the house of David Price in Radnor. Elizabeth Philips is believed to be a sister of Margaret Philips, grandmother of Gen. Anthony Wayne. Elizabeth and Margaret are believed to have been the daughters of Philip Rhydderch. It was the custom among the Welsh for children to take their father's first name as their surname. Margaret Philips married Richard Iddings. They had two children: 1, Priscilla, b.—; d. 8 mo. 28, 1758; m. Humphrey Wayne: 2, Elizabeth, b. 1709; d. 5 mo., 1793; m. Isaac Wayne, Esq. Elizabeth and Isaac Wayne had six children, four of whom died young. Their son Anthony Wayne, b. January 1, 1745; d. December 14, 1796 was the celebrated "General Anthony Wayne" of American history.

William Thomas and Elizabeth Philips who were Quakers joined the Keithites at the time of the schism, and subsequently William joined the Seventh Day Baptists.

Sarah Jarman, wife of Thomas Thomas, b. 2 mo. 14,

1695, dau. of John and Margaret Jarman. John Jarman suffered religious persecution in Wales and is spoken of by Besse in his "Sufferings of the Quakers." John Jarman, Jr., son of the preceding, was a mathematician of considerable note and began the publication of an Ephemeris in the year 1722.

During Washington's encampment at Valley Forge, Gen. Wayne took up his quarters at the home of Joseph Walker which was not far from the encampment.

Isaac Walker, father of Joseph, b. 1 mo. 7, 1705; d. 2 mo. 23, 1755; m. 9 mo. 11, 1730, Sarah, dau. of Edward and Elizabeth Jerman of Philadelphia, in Tredyffrin Twp., Pa.

Lewis Walker, father of Isaac, emigrated from Wales in 1686 and went to Radnor, Pa., where he purchased three hundred acres of land. He m. 2 mo. 22, 1693, Mary Morris at Haverford Mtg. Ho. They removed to Tredyffrin Twp. about 1705. Lewis Walker named his new home "Rehobeth."

Abel Thomas and Zillah Walker had five ch:—Mary (15³), Sarah (16³), Anna (17³), Naomi (18³) and Priscilla (19³).

SARAH THOMAS (1³-1²).

B. 11 mo. 3, 1769; d. 3 mo. 10, 1829; m. Joseph Longstreth, 9 mo. 9, 1797, at Providence Mtg., Montgomery Co., Pa. She was a woman of firm religious principles and unaffected piety.

Joseph Longstreth, b. 5 mo. 31, 1765; d. 4 mo. 23, 1840. He was the s. of Daniel Longstreth, b. in Warminster Twp., 2 mo. 28, 1732; d. 11 mo. 19, 1803; and Grace Michener, b. 3 mo. 22, 1729; d. 4 mo. 16, 1775. They were m. at Abington Mtg., Pa., 5 mo. 22, 1753, and lived at the old Longstreth Homestead. Daniel was a member of the Penna. Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

Daniel Longstreth was the s. of Bartholomew Longstreth, b. 8 mo. 24, 1679; d. Aug. 8, 1749; and Ann Dawson, b. in 1705; who were m. at Horsham, Pa., 11 mo. 29, 1727. Daniel was a member of the Society of Friends and a man of means.

Ann Dawson was the dau. of John and Dorothy Dawson who are said to have come over from London in 1710. John Dawson was a hatter by trade. He kept a tavern at Hatboro called the "Crooked Billet," and carried on his hatting business at the same time. At one time he lived in the first brick house in Philadelphia. John and Ann were members of the Society of Friends. Their children were John, Ann, Daniel, Sarah, Isaac, Benjamin and James.

Bartholomew Longstreth came over from Longstreth Dale, Deanery of Craven, Yorkshire, England, in 1698. He was a man of considerable prominence. In 1700, when about twenty-one years of age, he joined in a petition to the King of England that William Penn might not be deprived of his government of the province. His name is number 259 on this petition. Bartholomew was a slaveholder, as were many other members of the Society of Friends at that early day. Many of his descendants, however, have been conspicuous Abolitionists.

Joseph Longstreth and Sarah Thomas had six children: Edward Thomas (1^d), Daniel (2^d), Anna Thomas (3^d), Susannah (4^d), Mary Thomas (5^d) and Martha Michener (6^d).

ABEL THOMAS (2³-1³).

B. 11 mo. 30, 1771; d. —; m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph and Hannah Paul. Abel and Sarah lived at Providence, Pa. Their children as given by the records of Gwynedd Mo. Mtg. are as follows:—Hannah (7^d), Mary (8^d), Hannah (9^d), Sally Ann (10^d) and Tacy (11^d).

EDWARD THOMAS (3³-1²).

B. 6 mo. 21, 1774; d. 2 mo. 1795; unmarried.

DAVID THOMAS (4³-1²).

B. 6 mo. 5, 1776; d. 11 mo. 5, 1859; m. 5 mo. 18, 1798, Hannah, b. 12 mo. 25, 1775; d. 11 mo. 3, 1833, dau. of Isaac Jacobs and Hannah Trimble. Isaac Jacobs was the brother of Hannah who m. David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and also brother of Elizabeth who m. Col. Caleb Parry, a prominent officer in the American Revolution. Isaac Jacobs was the son of John Jacobs and Mary Hayes. John Jacobs was the son of "John Jacobs of Perkiomen." (See, "Jacobs Family as Descended from 'John Jacobs of Perkiomen,'" by Richard Wistar Davids, Philadelphia, 1894.)

The following memoir was written by John J. Thomas.

MEMOIR OF DAVID THOMAS.

[A peculiar interest attaches itself to the leading minds among the early settlers of the country, who entered as new ground the regions that had for so many centuries remained an unbroken wilderness, and which was first opened by them to the influences of civilization, and which will doubtless teem with enterprise, intelligence, and educated mind for long centuries to come. Within much less time than the compass of a single century, the forests have been broken and swept away, large cities have sprung up, innumerable and richly cultivated fields have spread over a vast domain, and through the agency of canals, railroads and other general improvements, this young country has assumed a commercial and social position on a full level with the long existing communities of Europe. Among the men who took an early and active part in these improvements, and whose influence was largely felt in promoting the general benefit of the people was the subject of this memoir.]

David Thomas was born on the banks of the Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, on the 5th of June, 1776, or one month before the Declaration of Independence, and he was consequently a subject of George

III. for that brief period. His early years were passed during the storms and commotions of that struggle for life and existence, the war of the American Revolution. His father, although a member of the Society of Friends, took so great an interest in the conflict and possessed so much influence, that a commission as colonel of a rifle company was held by him, but he was never called into action in the field. David Thomas secured an English education and was so thorough a student in mathematics that at one time he nearly destroyed his health by the intenseness of his studies. After his marriage he removed in 1801 to the region of country in Lycoming county, then known as the Elklands, and also by the name of Beech Woods, where he purchased several hundred acres. (This place is just south of what is now, 1907, called Shunk, Sullivan County, Pa., and between there and Lincoln Falls.) He remained there about four years, during which time he gave special attention to the study of natural history and botany. He corresponded with the elder Prof. Barton of Philadelphia, one of the first botanists of that day, who named a new genus of plants after him, the *Thomasia*, but this name did not stand, as it had been previously applied to another plant, after a Swiss botanist of that name. The wild and magnificent scenery of that region naturally inspired a poetical imagination, and he wrote a descriptive poem entitled, "The Wilderness," which, however, was never published, but remains in manuscript, and as a brief specimen I copy the following descriptive account, addressed to a friend:

"Nor linger long,
While Allegany rises from afar,
Blue in the dim horizon. There behold
The land of fountains and perpetual rills,
Whose waters down a hundred rivers roll
To visit distant climes. And now they dash
The sun-deserted coast of Labrador,
Or sweep the deck on Hatteras' stormy cape,
Or meet in southern gulf the mighty tide
That hurries round the Atlantic. There thine eye
Shall range a region vast, which claimed its form
In the first period of the reign of Time.
Hills beyond hills in dim succession rise
And stretch along to meet the orient sun.
Midst these, from fancy's airy station, see
Where Burnet's lofty mountain bounds the view
And overlooks the wild."

He also wrote while there a short poem entitled, "The Wounded Duck," which was widely published at the time. It referred to an incident which occurred on the waters of the beautiful Elk Lake, in front of his dwelling.

He has often remarked on the suddenness with which thunder-

storms arose and swept over these mountains, and on one occasion when a mile from home at work on the mountain side, he saw indications of a gathering tempest, and knowing the rapid progress of such storms, left immediately on a run for home. His quickness of foot in those young days has been compared to that of a deer, and on his way he had just passed under a large hemlock and was twenty yards from it when it was shivered to fragments by lightning. Some other unusual electric occurrences which he witnessed at different times, were of so interesting a character that it may not be out of place to narrate them briefly.

During his early residence in this county the lightning struck a large bass-wood on his farm and split it into portions about the size of fence rails, and he completed the work by cutting them of the usual length for building the fence. Some of his neighbors regarded him with much suspicion for what seemed to them almost sacrilege in employing an agent from the clouds to prepare his fencing material. On another occasion, during a long horseback journey, he was overtaken by a dark and rainy night. Suddenly two flames or brushes of light sprung up from his horse's ears, an appearance which has sometimes terrified the ignorant, but which he knew at once to be the result of a negatively electric cloud overhead; the fluid escaping from the earth to the cloud above through the horse's ears, in the manner well known to electricians in the form of a brush of light. Again, after his removal to Union Springs, another curious occurrence took place. An electric discharge, as loud as the report of a musket, passed upward through the side of his house, boring a hole in the sill board, and throwing the mud on the window panes and against the cornice above. These marks remained for some years. While residing near Aurora, as he sat one stormy evening in his study, an intensely loud clap of thunder, followed instantaneously the flash of lightning which appeared to envelop the stove and pipe, in the room where he sat, in flame. The next morning the silver point of the contiguous lightning rod was found melted into a round ball; and the joist under the stove was covered with splinters, and many more had fallen on the cellar bottom. The rod had not brought down the whole discharge, and part had passed into the stovepipe and down through the two stories of the building, producing the result already described.

To return to the narrative. After remaining nearly four years at the Elk Lands he found that however excellent the country and beautiful the scenery, he was too far from all markets, and widely removed from the various facilities of civilization; and leaving his farm he removed to Levanna, in this county, and soon after purchased and settled on a farm in that neighborhood where he long

resided. This farm was a portion of the four hundred acres of wheat, sown as the first crop after clearing by Judge John Richardson, and his residence was known to his many correspondents as Great Field.

Although he had not received a medical education he had given much attention to medical reading, and possessed much knowledge, judgment and skill. When the formidable disease known as the "cold plague" prevailed in 1812, he was called upon by his neighbors, in the absence of a physician, and had a large number of patients under his immediate charge. Every one of these recovered, although the disease was fatal in many cases elsewhere. When, in 1815, he made a journey mostly on horseback to the Wabash river, at Vincennes, Terra-Haute, and Fort Harrison the exposure of the journey brought on symptoms of rapidly approaching disease. He gave the following account at the time: "Paroxysms of that distressing sensation which physicians have denominated *anxiety* (the stomach being the seat of the disease) had daily increased; and my traveling companion, (Jonathan Swan of Aurora,) had marked the change with silent apprehension. On descending into the first flats of the Wabash river it returned with violence, and I entreated my companions to prepare an emetic without delay, but the proposal was rejected, for the air was replete with putrid vapor, the sky overcast and the ground wet with the late rain. In this comfortless extremity, without the means of preparation, I applied dry pearlash to my tongue till the skin was abraded, taking it rather in agony than in hope. The relief was sudden; the *fomes* of the fever were neutralized, and my recovery seemed like enchantment. Repeated doses of this alkali in a few days completed the cure, and I have since witnessed its efficacy in others. Its action is chiefly chemical." This substance, the sub-carbonate of potash, has now given way to others in domestic use, and it is no longer to be had in shops.

Again, when he was appointed exploring and chief engineer of the Erie canal between Rochester and Buffalo, with ten or twelve assistants, the country being new and much of it unsettled so that the company had to carry and lodge in tents through the first summer, he directed that none of the men should drink water that had not been first boiled. The few who broke this order, were in every case prostrated with sickness; those who strictly observed it all escaped.

These few facts are mentioned to show the sound judgment and intelligence which he possessed on whatever subject was presented to him.

His journey to the west, already alluded to, led to the publication of a journal of his travels, which was chiefly occupied with

notices of the natural history, topography, geology, antiquities, manufactures, agriculture and commerce of the western country. It was printed by David Rumsey of Auburn, and was issued in 1819. The merits of this book may be inferred from the fact that Governor Clinton (who had occasionally corresponded with David Thomas,) subscribed for twelve copies; and he subsequently remarked to one of the canal commissioners, then in the early history of the Erie canal, "The man who wrote that book will make an excellent canal engineer." He was accordingly appointed early the following year, as already remarked, chief of the company of exploring engineers for the line between Rochester and Buffalo, and was occupied through the season of 1820 in laying out the line between these two points. This appointment was not of his own seeking; he had not asked for it nor expected it. It was a very unusual circumstance that one who had had no experience as such, nor in any subordinate position, should be at once placed at the head in so responsible a charge. He had, however, previously had great experience as a land surveyor in various parts of the country, in which his services were widely and continually sought. He had entire charge of this line, as chief engineer, till its completion.

As a proof of the wisdom of Gov. Clinton in selecting him, and of the skill which he possessed, it may be stated that he had two separate lines of levels run under his immediate inspection by two separate companies of assistants, from Rochester to Lockport, a distance of sixty miles. As this distance was a continuous level, it was of the utmost importance that it should be correctly run in order that the water in the channel might stand at a uniform height throughout, as well to satisfy the canal commissioners and the public as to guard against any possible error. When the two lines of level were completed, a comparison was made at the end of the sixty miles, and they were found to vary a little less than two-thirds of an inch from each other. Such an achievement in engineering skill, it is believed, had never been equalled at that time. He subsequently laid out and had charge as chief engineer of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, and of the Welland canal in Canada during the first year of its construction.

Soon afterwards the Canal Board of Pennsylvania applied to Gov. Clinton to select the best engineer he could name to take charge of the public works of that state. He at once recommended David Thomas, and the Board invited him to that position with the privilege of naming his own salary. But on account of the lingering illness of a member of his family, he said that nothing could induce him to leave home, and he declined further service of the kind.

It was during his position as chief engineer on the western portion of the Erie canal, that the high appointment which he held and the great confidence reposed in him, awakened jealousy in certain persons who imagined that he had obstructed their paths and who consequently met him with bitterness. This treatment led to his intention of resigning. The following extract from a letter of Gov. Clinton (now in my possession), dated February 23d, 1822, will show in what esteem his abilities were held:

“David Thomas called on me to signify his intention of resigning the post of engineer. This I resisted, on the ground of his great usefulness and high reputation, and he promised to take the subject into full consideration, and to write to you. Mr. Wright says the services of Mr. Thomas are all important. Considering the weight which is due to this opinion, I trust you will not hesitate upon Mr. T.’s continuance. It appears that Mr.—, a sub-engineer, treated Mr. Thomas with great rudeness, recently in Albany; and that his unaffected meekness shrinks from collision with such a rough and rude temper. I have written to Mr. Thomas that he must not resign. The report has excited great alarm among the friends of the canal.”

A controversy arose on the place for the western terminus of the canal. A strong influence was brought to bear in favor of ending it at Black-Rock, and making a large and expensive harbor at that point. This course was strongly opposed by David Thomas, who favored Buffalo as the place for the true harbor, and a long and heated controversy followed. De Witt Clinton and one other commissioner firmly maintained the ground assumed by David Thomas, but the majority went for Black-Rock. It was, however, decided, to continue the channel, as a branch, to Buffalo. To any one who has seen the present condition of the two places, no comment is required. The business all went to Buffalo. It was during this controversy that Gov. Clinton said in private to Mr. Thomas, “I am willing to risk my reputation on the correctness of all your predictions on this subject.” At the conclusion of one of the several documents which he published in this controversy, Mr. T. said, “I now submit the question to the elements, and if Buffalo harbor becomes a failure, I shall then, but not till then, confess my error.”

One of his friends wrote, “I have heard Gov. Clinton say that Thomas only lacked impudence to pass for a much greater man than a certain Professor he then named. But with his habitual modesty and polite deference to the opinions of others, no man was more firm and decided when he knew he was right; and to this trait in his character, the great city of Buffalo is somewhat indebted for its present commercial position.

"Integrity and faithfulness in those who hold important public trusts was not too common even in those days; these virtues have not increased any in frequency up to the present time. During all the years in which he was employed as engineer by the state he maintained incorruptible and unflinching integrity, and he never permitted its financial interests, so far as they were under his control, to suffer by a single cent. Some of his associates thought him too particular, but he answered with emphasis, 'I intend to be as scrupulously accurate in all my money transactions with the state, as with a near neighbor or friend.'"

His interest in the study of geology and botany continued unabated, and he employed every opportunity to impart a taste for these sciences to the many young men who were in his employ at different times as assistants. Among these some have since become widely known for their eminent scientific acquirements. While thus employed in the field he commenced his rare collection of native and hardy exotic plants. Many of these, as they stood in the garden, had an interesting history connected with their collection. He has sometimes shown his friends a rare specimen which he secured from the woods near the middle of a moonlight night, while the stage in which he was traveling was changing its horses, and which he had previously marked at another time when it was in bloom. His eminent scientific knowledge subsequently led to his election as an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, of which De Witt Clinton was president, and as a corresponding member of the Horticultural Society of London, and of the Linnaean Society of Paris. At the earnest request of Gov. Clinton a correspondence was opened and continued with his son, George W. Clinton, on scientific subjects, until, after the death of the Governor, the young botanist was compelled to seek other studies.

During the last thirty years of his life he devoted a portion of his attention to the culture of an extensive collection of fruits, and to the study of pomology.

The culture of flowers was especially attractive to him. His contributions on these subjects to the periodical press were highly valued, and largely contributed to the rapidly increasing taste throughout the country. He was a constant correspondent of the original *Genesee Farmer*, published by Luther Tucker at Rochester in 1830, and for many subsequent years. The publication of this paper opened a new era in periodical agricultural literature, as it had a wide circulation among practical farmers, and was especially adapted to their wants. The publisher depended largely on the assistance afforded by Mr. Thomas in this enterprise, which was given gratuitously, with the hope of benefitting its many readers,

and of promoting the advancement of scientific knowledge and of improved cultivation.

David Thomas was a member of the Society of Friends. In the early settlement of the county large numbers fixed their residence in the region a few miles east of Aurora. For some years they held their meetings in a house built of logs, where many assembled. Among the transient attenders, which Mr. Thomas mentioned as having seen there was Judge Cooper (the father of Fenimore Cooper, the author), who had been educated in connection with this Society. A large and commodious building soon took the place of the log structure. Among the prominent men at that time connected with this Society were Jethro Wood and Jonathan Swan. In 1828 the widely known separation took place, and the two resulting bodies were known as the Orthodox and Hicksites,—the former holding what are known as evangelical views, while the latter were mostly Unitarians, although announcing no prescribed belief. David Thomas was among the former, and of the prominent members who were associated with him were Joseph Tallcott, Allen Mosher, Humphry Howland, Slocum Howland and Richard Tallcot.

Phebe Field (the mother-in-law of Humphry Howland), well known for her charitable and religious labors, was also a member of the orthodox Society, as well as Sarah S. Merritt, who died last year at the age of 97, and of whom an interesting incident, in her advanced years, is worth mentioning. On account of her declining strength she was in the habit of taking wine regularly as a stimulant, supposing it necessary; at the age of 94 she discontinued its use as a matter of principle, whatever might be the result. Her health and strength immediately improved.

A more particular account of the character and labors of Joseph Tallcot is worthy of notice in this connection. He was descended from Gov. Tallcott of Connecticut, who died in 1741. He became early interested in the cause of education and his self-sacrificing interest in this cause was shown by an occurrence soon after his marriage, which his wife related to the writer of this memoir. He then resided in Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he had observed the deficient condition of the common schools. He became associated with others for establishing a boarding school for advanced instruction, and although his means were moderate, he made the liberal subscription of One Hundred Pounds for this purpose. And about the same time on the occasion of a visit to their relatives, he pursued so rigid a system of economy in order to meet this liberality, as to use a harness for his horses with traces made of hemp ropes. He subsequently became deeply interested in the cause of temperance from having witnessed the destructive effects of the general use of

alcoholic drinks. He wrote an address on the subject which he took to the Presbyterian Synod, held at Geneva in 1816. It was examined by the committee of overtures, approved, and he was invited to read it before the Synod. Resolutions adopted by that body show the appreciation in which it was held, declaring that from that time they would abandon the use of ardent spirits, except for medical purposes; that they would speak against its common use from the pulpit; that they would seek for and give preference to laborers who would comply with their views, and use all the influence they had to prevail with others to follow their example. These documents being copied into papers were extensively circulated and read, and doubtless contributed to the advancement of this great cause, then in its infancy. Soon after this occurrence, Joseph Tallcot, with the assistance of David Thomas, was engaged in the publication of religious tracts, and he continued their publication for a great number of years, (under the name of the Friendly Visitant), which were subsequently collected and bound in two small volumes. He was much interested in the improvement of our district schools, many of which he visited through the country. He died in 1853.

David Thomas was an uncompromising opponent of American slavery, and frequently wrote brief articles on the subject. He was well aware of the dangerous character and utter incompatibility of this system to our free institutions, and during the last years of his life, a few years before the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he often asserted that a terrible retribution was coming upon the country, but he did not think he should live to see it.

It is impossible to depict the true character of such a man in his social intercourse, but a few incidents will throw some light on his kind and unpretending manners in his family. During the years in which he frequently contributed to the agricultural press, it was his practice when he had written any important article to read it to his children, and to invite their free criticism which was accordingly given and received as between companions and equals. Many years ago he had adopted political views not fully in accordance with those held by his sons, and although all of them were young, and a part of them not of age, yet out of respect to their opinions he abstained from voting and subsequently adopted their sentiments.

The latter years of the life of David Thomas were spent in the village of Union Springs, to which place he removed a large portion of his extensive collection of rare plants.

His entire withdrawal from business enabled him to devote much of his time to his favorite pursuit, the culture of flowers. There is no doubt that the interest and delight which the occupation afforded him, and the open air exercise which was connected with

planting seeds, bulbs and shrubs contributed materially to the preservation of his health and to the lengthening of his days. His was emphatically a serene old age. His last illness continued but a few days. He died on the 5th of November, 1859, aged 83 years. Dr. Kennicott of Illinois, President of the North-American Fruit-Growers Association (an organization which was afterward merged in the American Pomological Society) gave the following testimony in an address after his decease :

"I would fain speak of David Thomas, our first President, and father of Horticulture in the West. His life had been as blameless as a child's, and his usefulness commensurate with his lengthened years, and the powers of a god-like mind, simplicity, beauty, truthfulness and grandeur. His history is written in the hearts of the lovers of science and on the long line of New-York's first great work of internal improvement."

One who knew him intimately wrote of him, "His various reading and large experience in life rendered him an admirable companion for the refined and cultivated, while his kindly disposition, playful and genial nature and simple habits, endeared him to all. His life was unsullied and his death marked by that positive serenity and composure well befitting the character of a Christian gentleman."

The above memoir was read before the Cayuga Horticultural Society in 1878.

An account of the celebrated Black Rock controversy in which David Thomas was one of the leading participants is to be found in Volume LII. of the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, beginning at page 199.

David Thomas and Hannah Jacobs had eight ch. as follows: William J. (12^d), Mary (13^d), Isaac J. (14^d), Abel (15^d), Edward (16^d), Anna (17^d), John J. (18^d) and Joseph (19^d).

David Thomas m. 2d, 9 mo. 21, 1843, Ednah (Dean) Smith, widow of Dr. Smith of Lockport, N. Y. They had no children.

ANNA THOMAS (5³-1²).

B. 4 mo. 2, 1779; d.—; m. 1 mo. 14, 1814, Moses Robinson who d. 12 mo. 29, 1855, aged about 82 years.

He was a surveyor and a noted penman and one of the first farmers to plant hedges in this country.

Moses Robinson was the son of Thomas Robinson and Sarah Coates who were married 5 mo. 22, 1771. They lived at Phoenixville, Pa. Thomas and Sarah had seven children: 1, Rachel, b. 1773; m. William Davis: 2, Moses, b. 1774; m. Anna Thomas: 3, William, b. 1776: 4, Thomas, b. 1779; moved to Illinois: 5, Priscilla, b. 1783; m. Joseph Walker: 6, Sarah, b. 1787; d. 1872: 7, Rebekah, b. 1793; d. 1822.

Sarah Coates, wife of Thomas Robinson, b. 1748, dau. of Moses Coates and Priscilla Hutchinson. Moses Coates was the son of Moses and Susanna Coates who came from Carlow Mo. Mtg., Ireland, to Haverford, Pa., and later, about 1751, settled at Phoenixville. Moses and Susanna had six ch. 1, Samuel, m. Elizabeth Mendenhall and had Aaron, Moses and Isaac. Isaac, m. Hannah Stalker. Their children lived in 1896 at Coatesville, Pa., which town was named after their grandfather who settled there. 2, Moses, m. Priscilla Hutchinson. 3, Benjamin, m. Ann, dau. of Bartholomew Longstreth and Ann Dawson. 4, Jonathan, m. Jane Longstreth, sister of Ann. 5, Aaron. 6, Elizabeth, m. John Mendenhall.

Thomas Robinson, father of Moses, was the son of William Robinson and Rachel Parks. William died in 1755. He and his wife had seven ch.: 1, William, b. 1728: 2, Elizabeth, b. 1730; m.——Rossiter: 3, Rebekah, b. 1732; m. Thomas (?) Valentine: 4, Mary, b. 1736; d. 1813; m.——Bane: 5, Thomas, b. 3 mo. 9, 1739; d. 8 mo. 27, 1822; m. Sarah Coates: 6, Nicholas, b. 1741: 7, Rachel, b. 1743.

Moses Robinson and Anna Thomas had one ch., Mary Anna (20⁴).

SARAH ROBERTS (6³-2³).

B. 1763; d. 4 mo. 2, 1805; m. Reese Moore.

She was a woman of rare mind and extensive reading, for the period in which she lived. Her ambition for the improvement of her brothers was an invaluable incentive to them, they being duly sensible that they owed much to her, the advantages of the schools being so few and opportunities of association limited.

They had three ch.: Roberts (21⁴), Mordecai (22⁴) and Anna Maria (23⁴).

MARY ROBERTS (7³-2³).

B. 1764; d. about 1830; unkm.

She was a woman of inestimable worth and of a deeply religious nature. She early devoted herself to the domestic interests of the family, relieving her mother of all care. She afterwards entered into the interests of her brothers, and took charge of her sister Sarah's orphan children.

MATTHEW ROBERTS, (8³-2³).

B. 6 mo. 10, 1769; d. 5 mo. 10, 1846; unkm.

His entire life was spent on the farm of his great grandfather, John Roberts, who took it up from William Penn. He was a man of strong personality and active mind who formed his opinions with a great deal of care and deliberation. He had a fine sense of individual responsibility to the community in which he lived and with this in view conducted his actions accordingly. He was much sought after as an adviser in private as well as public affairs. The great trust displayed by his surrounding neighbors was accepted with the keenest sense of responsibility.

JONATHAN ROBERTS (9³-2³).

B. 8 mo. 16, 1771; d. 7 mo. 21, 1854; m. Eliza Hite Bushby, b. 3 mo. 10, 1790; d. 6 mo. 23, 1865.

She was a woman of great intelligence. She entered fully into the sentiments of her illustrious husband and enjoyed his reputation as a debater upon the great questions at issue in our political history.

A prominent trait of her character was her sympathy for the sick and suffering, for whom she was ever ready to lend a helping hand. She was actively engaged in the relief work for the soldiers during the Civil War. She visited the hospitals at Sharpsburg and rendered aid to the Southern wounded as well as to those of the North.

Her sympathy with the slaves induced her to free a family of seven at a great personal sacrifice; but she was eventually rewarded in knowing that they experienced an enjoyment of freedom. This was long before the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

Her moments of leisure were devoted to the cultivation of plants. She introduced a number of varieties into her neighborhood and surrounded herself with their tasteful display. This passion continued till the close of her life.

The following account of Jonathan Roberts is extracted from Auge's "Men of Montgomery County."

At the tender age of five years he was placed at school, his teacher being Lawrence Bathurst, a nephew of Allen Lord Bathurst, one of the English nobility. He continued under Mr. Bathurst's care until ten years of age. Mr. Bathurst had been the teacher of his father in the school situated on the grounds of the old family homestead. At the age of ten, Jonathan had developed a literary taste quite unusual in one so young.

He and his brother Matthew relished Elwood's Davideis. He had some perception of David's prowess and his love of Jonathan; but none of these in his estimation compared with the friendship of Jonathan, the heir of Israel's crown, for his rival, the shepherd boy

of Bethlehem. He had great veneration for the Grecian sages, while those of Rome did not claim the same regard.

In 1785, at the age of fourteen, he entered the school of Edward Ferris at the Gulph. He had four miles to walk to and from school daily. He attained distinction as a pupil, but remained the humble farmer's boy.

He never incurred the displeasure of his teacher except in one instance. He was told to memorize Addison's Soliloquy of Cato. This he refused to do, and in speaking of the incident said, "I felt too great a repugnance, to declaim what had been said by a man, who, as it then appeared to me, had criminally killed himself."

When seventeen, his father desired him to have a trade, and selected that of a wheelwright. At the expiration of his apprenticeship at the age of twenty-one, he returned home, resuming his labors on the farm.

In 1795 he joined a Literary Society which consisted of twenty-five young men who afterward attained distinction. It continued for one year, and before this society he read twenty-two essays. They disbanded and formed a Library Company which was called "The Great Valley Library Company." In this enterprise Matthew and Jonathan took a leading part.

He was ever alive to the interests of his country and in 1799 was elected to the State Legislature which then convened at Lancaster, and was one of its youngest members.

In 1807 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1811 to the National House of Representatives. He took a firm stand with the administration of President Madison and gave his earnest support to the measures brought forward by the able men connected with it.

He made a very able speech pending the consideration of a declaration of war. It is published at length in "James Winnerd's Weekly Register" which may be consulted at the Norristown Library. This speech closed with the words, "I repose safely on the maxim, 'Never to despair of the Republic.'"

In taking this course, he came into conflict with the peace tenet of the Society of Friends, and was compelled to forego his connection with that body.

His official and personal intercourse with Mr. Madison led him to form an exalted opinion of the ability and patriotism of that distinguished statesman. Not only in Congress did he support the administration, but as a correspondent of several public journals, he sustained it with marked ability and force. His letters for a time were printed in the "Aurora," the State Republican organ for Pennsylvania published in Philadelphia by John Binns. One series of letters were addressed to John Randolph of Roanoke. These letters

drew public attention and were regarded as highly creditable to their author. As a controversial writer few men were his superiors, especially in the discussion of current political topics.

Early in May 1812, the President informed Congress that Great Britain would not abandon her aggressions. The time had arrived when resistance or Colonial vassalage were the only alternatives. The Senate resolved to adjourn for thirty-eight days to learn the public opinion, and sent this resolution to the House. This artful stroke of policy was negatived by the House. A conference was asked for by the Senate and granted. Jonathan Roberts was one of a committee of five from the House and there was a committee of the same number from the Senate. He was most prominent in the spirited discussions, standing alone against any adjournment on the final vote being taken. A report of disagreement followed. After this report by the Committee of Conference, the Senate again sent to the House the resolution to adjourn for the same period. Instant action was called for when Jonathan Roberts moved to suspend the daily pay of members during the adjournment. This was a measure the friends of adjournment were not prepared to meet and a short debate followed. While this was pending Mr. Blacklege of North Carolina moved to postpone the resolution and amendment indefinitely. The crisis had then been reached and soon the House was in deliberation on the question of *war*.

After an animated debate which seemed to be consuming time, Jonathan Roberts got the floor and moved the previous question. Mr. Clay, in the Chair, declared the main question to be on the *war bill*; thus enabling the House to reach a vote with unexpected celerity. It was carried by a large majority, June 18th, 1821.

Secretary Gallatin had been called upon for a war project of revenue. Every specification he gave pinched somewhere. Congress could not be kept together to digest so intricate a matter as the Secretary proposed. The responsibility of adjourning without levying taxes for war rested on the House. With Dr. Bibb of Georgia, Jonathan Roberts called upon Mr. Gallatin, submitting to him the question of imposing internal taxes before Congress arose. Mr. Gallatin gave his ideas on the matter which Dr. Bibb wished him to embody in a report to the House. He declined to do so and Jonathan Roberts took the ground that it was for the House to transact its business independent of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Members were reluctant to move to postpone action upon pending bills. Satisfied of the wisdom and necessity of that course, Jonathan Roberts promptly made the motion and the bills were postponed.

The elections were depending and Congressional districts were arranged under a new census. Montgomery and Chester Counties

were formed into one district and Jonathan was nominated by the Republicans for re-election. In the canvass which followed, the opposition in Chester Co. cited Jonathan's motion to postpone action upon the tax bills and denounced the war measures and his whole course in Congress. He was however re-elected by a handsome majority.

Upon his return to Washington, he was regarded as Mr. Gallatin's representative on the floor of the House. His relations with President Madison also were hardly less confidential and friendly. Mr. Roberts took an active and prominent part in enacting the measures to which the government resorted in the war which followed. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of which Langdon Cheves was chairman.

In 1813 he married Eliza Hite Bushby who was born in Alexandria and was living in Washington at the time. He brought his bride to his Pennsylvania home in Montgomery County.

On the 28th of February, 1814, he was elected to the U. S. Senate. This was a handsome vindication of his course in the House.

His disapprobation of the actions of Andrew Jackson was pronounced. The taking of Florida contrary to International Law and the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister were without color of law. Mr. Robert's colleague, Mr. Leacock from Pennsylvania, moved to investigate Jackson's procedure in these matters. Mr. Roberts, although not a member of the committee, but as the colleague of Mr. Leacock the chairman, was in constant consultation with him and co-operated in making the inquiry. A series of enormous wrongs were uncovered; but President Monroe and his cabinet did everything to shield Jackson.

Messrs. Roberts and Leacock had been largely instrumental in making Mr. Monroe President, but on this account their relations became reserved and not cordial.

At the session of Congress in the winter of 1819-20 commenced the spirited debate upon the Missouri Compromise which lasted three weeks. Mr. Roberts' speech, one of many which he delivered while in Congress, displays, as nothing else could, the habit of his thoughts and the style of his oratory. Able as were the other speeches in the debate upon the Missouri question, there were none which surpassed this brief but comprehensive oration in the force of its logic or the foresight which it displays. This was the last of the great measures on which Mr. Roberts was called to act, as the close of the session terminated his useful and most honorable public labors in Congress. His term in the U. S. Senate expired in 1823. He was then urged to return to the State Legislature, which he did, his object being to favor the nomination of Mr. Crawford of Georgia

and oppose Jackson for whom he had strong objection, being governed entirely by patriotic and impersonal motives. The entire sentiment was for Jackson so that Mr. Roberts stood alone in espousing the cause of Mr. Crawford. Toward the close of his legislative work, he urged the internal improvement scheme which was the fountain from which sprang the prosperity of the Keystone State. The system was not adopted as Mr. Roberts desired, the Senate having refused to incorporate the essential provision for a sinking fund to eventually liquidate the outlay.

It was the sentiment of the people to have Mr. Roberts accept another term in the Legislature, but he felt the time had arrived when he should retire to private life.

One feature of the Improvement Enactment was for a Canal Board to serve without pay, as an expedient to get rid of drones. This plan was partially successful. Gov. Shultz sent a commission to Mr. Roberts requesting that he accept the position. Not wishing to let it fall into incompetent hands, he accepted the office and continued for three years.

Jackson found the Republican Canal Board objectionable, and this body was legislated out of office, its members refusing to resign the discharge of their duties. No longer trusting to Gov. Shultz to make other appointments, a new Jackson board was legislated in. From this time on, Mr. Roberts actively opposed Jackson, warmly defending Adams who was made the target for the bitter assaults of Jackson's friends who succeeded in electing him to the Presidency in 1828.

Mr. Roberts felt and knew he was engaged in an unpopular cause, the public controversy of which was most distasteful to him; but he fearlessly breasted the storm and looked forward to the time when it was to spend its force.

Mr. Roberts was also an earnest supporter of the policy of protection to American industries, in the laying of imposts on imported goods and merchandise. The revision of tariff laws became necessary. A society was formed in Philadelphia to promote the growth of the useful arts, and in 1827 a National Convention was held at Harrisburg. Mr. Roberts took a prominent part in that assemblage. He favored home manufactures so strongly that he never knowingly wore a garment of foreign made fabrics. On the occasion of his marriage he ordered his wedding suit to be made of home-spun cloth; but his bride elect, being desirous of his making a finer appearance suggested to the tailor to use a foreign cloth.

In 1830 and '31 a free trade convention met in Philadelphia, and a few months later the friends of home industry held a national convention in New York. Mr. Roberts was one of five or six hun-

dred delegates to that body, and against strong opposition of the Jackson element he was placed on the committee of business. In discharging the duties of that committee, he performed most valuable services.

Mr. Roberts again retired from the political arena for a time, until the misgovernment of Jackson and Van Buren brought on a crisis in 1839, that called him again into the political field, when he was sent to the National Whig Convention to nominate a presidential candidate to succeed Van Buren. He energetically supported the claims of Henry Clay to the nomination. The choice however fell to Gen. Harrison who received the able support of Mr. Roberts. In choosing the candidate for Vice President, it fell to the lot of Mr. Roberts to nominate John Tyler of Virginia, a duty whose discharge subsequently caused him the deepest regret.

Harrison did not live to inaugurate the policy which was expected from his election, and the executive duties fell upon Tyler. There were many men seeking public appointments and that of Collectorship of Philadelphia was in great demand. President Tyler, to avoid offence, appointed Mr. Roberts to that office, much to the latter's surprise. Mr. Roberts, recovering from an illness, hesitated in accepting the responsibilities that would devolve upon him, but the President and others urged him to accept and he finally did so. From a thousand applicants he made the new appointments and the Custom House force was organized.

It was not known that President Tyler expected to become his own successor, until on the assembling of Congress, his purpose became manifest. This brought him into antagonism with the two houses of Congress on measures they deemed important. Mr. Clay, who was an active opponent of the President's financial views, became an object of his hatred and jealousy as a rival candidate for the presidency. President Tyler knew Mr. Roberts' partiality for Clay and he became distrustful and determined to fill the offices under Mr. Roberts with his own clamorous partisans, especially those who would oppose his rival. Mr. Roberts' sympathies were entirely with the Whig party which was in open and avowed antagonism to the President. Mr. Roberts thought of resigning his office owing to his lack of approbation of the course of the President; but he was urged by the Whigs not to do so, in order that the purposes of the President should be forced upon public attention. Finding that Mr. Roberts did not tender his resignation, and incited by intriguing parasites, President Tyler was guilty of the monstrous official impropriety of signing a requisition upon Mr. Roberts to dismiss without cause thirty of his subordinate officers for whom he was held pecuniarily and officially responsible and to appoint thirty other

persons who were named, about whom Mr. Roberts knew nothing. Mr. Roberts lost no time in personally expostulating with the President, but failing to have any influence with him, peremptorily refused to comply or resign. It was Mr. Roberts' duty to hold the office until a successor could be lawfully appointed and whose receipt would discharge him from its responsibilities. While the Senate was in session, no one could assume the office until confirmed by that body, and no one the President could have appointed would have been confirmed. Congress did not adjourn until August. The adjournment left the way open for the President's action and he appointed as Mr. Roberts' successor Thomas S. Smith who cheerfully assented to all that the administration required of him. His appointment was rejected by the Senate and Calvin Blythe was appointed in his place. In refusing to bend at the behests of the President, Mr. Roberts was controlled by influences solely of a public nature, and did not forfeit the respect and confidence of President Tyler, who through his intimate friend, Mr. Calett, in the hour when he was about to restore Mr. Blythe, assured Mr. Roberts that he thought as highly of him as he ever did. Mr. Roberts left the Custom House with the affectionate regard of all who had been officially associated with him, and with the good will and respect of all who had had business transactions with him.

From that time Mr. Roberts held no public position, but continued to have a lively interest in all that was transpiring of a public character. He had reached the age of seventy-one with unimpaired mental powers and vigorous physical strength. The last twelve years of his life were spent in rural occupations upon his extensive farm, and in the enjoyment of books, his keen relish for the acquisition of knowledge seeming to increase with age.

He was an ardent friend and advocate of general education and paid much attention to that work at home and elsewhere. Several very able lectures of Mr. Roberts' on the subject of education are still in existence in manuscript, which were written and delivered at an advanced age.

He has left in his memoirs, which he addressed to his children, a treasury of information which is not attainable elsewhere, but which, owing to its personal nature, is not well suited for public reading.

Mr. Roberts passed away on the 21st day of July, 1854, in perfect peace, "confident of a spiritual life beyond the grave, neither limited as to time, nor restricted as to its possibilities."

Jonathan Roberts and Eliza Hite Bushby had ch. as follows: 1, Matthew Thomas (24⁴); 2, Mary Catherine (25⁴);

3, William B. (26⁴); 4, Anna Maria (27⁴); 5, Jonathan M. (28⁴); 6, John B. (29⁴); 7, Sarah H. (30⁴); 8, Matthew (31⁴); and 9, Edward (32⁴).

EBENEZER ROBERTS (10³-2²).

B. 1773; d. aged 12 years.

ANNA ROBERTS (11³-2²).

B. 1774; d. 1799; unm.

During her decline she devoted the weary hours to writing on various subjects, and left traces of marked poetic genius. One of her poems she dedicated to her brother Jonathan.

JOHN ROBERTS (12³-2²).

B. 1776; d. 3 mo. 6, 1846; m. 1806 Sarah Bartholomew, b. 1772; d. 9 mo. 26, 1847.

He was a surveyor and lived on a large farm in East Whiteland, Chester Co., Pa. He was a genial companion, possessing the faculty of entertaining younger minds with the store of knowledge acquired in extensive reading.

Ch.: 1, Hannah Bartholomew (33⁴); 2, Mary Anna (34⁴); 3, Jonathan (35⁴).

ABEL LEWIS (13³-3²).

ANNA THOMAS (14³-4²).

B.—; d. 1819. unm.

MARY THOMAS (15³-5²).

B.—; d. aged 18 years.

When a little girl, Gov. Mifflin once saw her spinning at an old wheel which broke the thread very often. He had

a new one made and sent it as a present "to the most patient little girl I have ever seen." He also gave her six heavy silver tablespoons and twelve teaspoons marked with her initials. Three of the tablespoons are now (1906) in the possession of grand and great-grandnieces.

SARAH THOMAS (16³-5²).

B.—; d. 1797; m. James Rowland, s. of John and Ann Rowland, 11 mo. 19, 1794 at the Meeting House in Tredyffrin. They had two ch.: 1, Joseph W. (36⁴); 2, Joseph W. (37⁴).

ANNA THOMAS (17³-5²).

B. 1779; d. 1825; m. 1 mo. 1, 1800, Isaiah Jeanes, b. 9 mo. 12, 1769; d. 8 mo. 7, 1850; s. of Jacob Jeans and Leah Harmer. Leah was b. 1746 and d. 7 mo. 18, 1833.

Jacob Jeans was born 8 mo. 28, 1735, and died 2 mo. 2, 1812. He was the son of William Jeans and Esther Brewer. William Jeans died 4 mo. 15, 1747 and Esther, his wife, died 1 mo. 22, 1737.

Isaiah and Anna had seven ch.: 1, Jacob (38⁴); 2, Joshua T. (39⁴); 3, Mary (40⁴); 4, Joseph (41⁴); 5, Samuel (42⁴); 6, Isaiah (43⁴); 7, Anna T. (44⁴).

NAOMI THOMAS (18³-5²).

B. 10 mo. 22, 1783; d. 8 mo. 9, 1842; m. Joseph Rhoads 1 mo. 16, 1806 at Friends Meeting House, Radnor, Pa. Joseph was the son of Adam Rhoads and Sarah Jeanes. He received 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres and dwelling at the Proceedings in Partition of his fathers estate 3d mo. 25, 1802, his father having died intestate. On this farm which was near Haddington he resided with his mother and sisters. Joseph Rhoads and his family removed to Philadelphia about 1810, and he and his brother, Daniel J., engaged in the lumber

business, their office being "on the south side of High St. (now Market) near the Permanent Bridge." Joseph Rhoads owned a sloop which brought sand up the Schuylkill River and was the first boat to make regular trips on that river. Joseph and Naomi lived in the house that in 1890 was numbered 1709 Market St., and in 1820 they removed to a new residence which they had built on the west side of "Schuylkill Fifth St.," now 18th St. In 1824 he sold out his interest in the lumber business to his cousin Amos Jeanes who had been a partner for some time in place of Daniel J. Rhoads, and he and his family returned to the old home near Haddington. He died there 8th mo. 28, 1852. He and his wife are buried in the Friends' burying ground at Darby which was given to the Society by John Blunston, his great-great-grandfather. Joseph Rhoads was prominent in the movement which brought about the "Separation," giving his support to Elias Hicks. He was President of the Delaware County Anti-Slavery Society and active in the Temperance movement, being the first farmer of that neighborhood to abolish "whiskey" in the harvest field.

Adam Rhoads was the son of Samuel Rhoads and Margaret Thomas. Samuel Rhoads, son of Adam Rhoads and Katherine Blunston. Adam Rhoads, son of John and Elizabeth Rhoads. John Rhoads came from County Derby, England, about 1687. He was probably accompanied by his sons Jacob and Joseph and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth. His sons Adam and John had come over previously and their mother Elizabeth died before their father's departure.

Joseph and Naomi had nine ch.: 1, Joshua (45⁴); 2, Edward (46⁴); 3, James (47⁴); 4, Mary Ann (48⁴); 5, Sarah W. (49⁴); 6, Zillah (50⁴); 7, John (51⁴); 8, Daniel (52⁴); 9, Naomi (53⁴).

PRISCILLA THOMAS (19³-5²).

B. —; d. 1797, aged about 9 years.

EDWARD THOMAS LONGSTRETH (1⁴-1³).

B. 8 mo. 30, 1798; d. 1 mo. 22, 1802.

DANIEL LONGSTRETH (2⁴-1³).

B. 11 mo. 25, 1800; d. at Warminster, Bucks Co., Pa., 3 mo. 30, 1846; m. 1st, in Green St. Meeting, Philadelphia, 1 mo. 4, 1827, Elizabeth Lancaster, b. in Philadelphia in 1803; d. 9 mo. 19, 1829.

Daniel Longstreth m. 2d, in Green St. Meeting, 10 mo. 25, 1832, Hannah Townsend, b. 11 mo. 6, 1801; d. 8 mo. 6, 1865.

Daniel Longstreth resided in the old homestead at Warminster which he inherited from his father. He and his uncle, David Thomas, were intimate friends. He wrote for the Bucks Co. papers an account of John Fitch to show that he was the real inventor of the steamboat. He was a scientist and genealogist and from 1829 to 1836 clerk of the Horsham Monthly Meeting. In 1840 he began a boarding school for boys at Warminster and conducted it for some years in connection with his farm. He later practised dentistry. He was also a surveyor and attended to the settlement of estates, and was engaged in a variety of public affairs.

Daniel Longstreth and Elizabeth Lancaster had two ch.: 1, John Lancaster, b. 11 mo. 10, 1827; m. 1st, 10 mo. 25, 1870 Rachel O. Longstreth, dau. of Thomas B. Longstreth; m. 2d, Emily T. Evans; 2, Elizabeth Lancaster, b. 9 mo. 14, 1829; d. 4 mo. 23, 1848; unm.

Daniel Longstreth and Hannah Townsend had seven ch.: 1, Joseph T., b. 8 mo. 7, 1833; d. 7 mo. 12, 1834; 2,

Sarah, b. 9 mo. 4, 1834; m. 5 mo. 29, 1856, Charles Robert Hollingsworth who was descended from Valentine Hollingsworth, prominent in the public affairs of early Pennsylvania history; 3, Moses Robinson, b. 2 mo. 8, 1836; d. 4 mo. 2, 1838; 4, Samuel Townsend, b. 8 mo. 2, 1837; m. 6 mo. 10, 1869 Jane Lukens Jones, dau. of William and Elizabeth Lukens Jones; 5, Edward, b. 6 mo. 22, 1839; d. 2 mo. 23, 1905; m. 6 mo. 7, 1865 Anna P. Wise, dau. of Charles and Lydia Pusey Wise; 6, Anna R., b. 4 mo. 2, 1841; m. in 1876 Robert Tilney who served in the 12th N. Y. Regiment during the Civil War; 7, David T., b. 10 mo. 26, 1844; d. 7 mo. 9, 1845.

(For further Longstreth history, see "Dawson Genealogy.")

ANNA THOMAS LONGSTRETH (3⁴-1³).

B. 10 mo. 8, 1802; d. — ; m., 1st, at Horsham Meeting, 10 mo. 13, 1825, John Thomson, b. 1795; d. 3 mo. 25, 1826; s. of John Thomson, b. 1762; d. 1846.

Anna T. Longstreth m., 2d, 1 mo. 7, 1836, at Horsham, Charles Jarrett Raab of Abington, s. of John W. and Sarah Raab.

Anna T. Longstreth and John Thomson had one ch.: John Longstreth Thomson, b. 6 mo. 7, 1826; m. 4 mo. 10, 1856 Martha Kenderdine.

Anna T. Longstreth and Charles Jarrett Raab had four ch.: 1, Joseph Longstreth, b. 4 mo. 18, 1838; m. 5 mo. 21, 1861, Elizabeth Boorom; 2, Susan L., b. — ; m. Russell Hollenback; 3, Mary Anna, d. 9 mo. 1, 1840, aged 5 mos.; 4, another Mary Anna.

SUSANNAH LONGSTRETH (4⁴-1³).

B. 11 mo. 28, 1804; d. 2 mo. 7, 1835; m. at Horsham Meeting, 3 mo. 9, 1826, Ellis Cleaver, farmer, b. 4 mo.

15, 1801; d. 2 mo. 7, 1835; son of Ellis and Elizabeth Cleaver of Gwynedd, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Ellis and Susannah had two ch.: 1, Joseph L., b. 5 mo. 25, 1827; d. 1 mo. 22, 1833; 2, Ellwood, b. 2 mo. 7, 1830; m. 10 mo. 9, 1851, Martha Ann Lukens, b. 2 mo. 27, 1830, dau. of Jonathan and Elizabeth Lukens.

MARY THOMAS LONGSTRETH (5⁴-1³).

B. 12 mo. 20, 1807; d. —; m. at Abington, 10 mo. 13, 1831, Demas C. Worrell, b. in Frankford, 11 mo. 9, 1803; d. in Philadelphia, 5 mo. 29, 1870; s. of Demas and Alice Worrell.

Demas and Mary had five ch.: 1, Joseph, b. 6 mo. 24, 1833; m., 1st, in Philadelphia, 8 mo. 4, 1855, Ellen T. Brian, who d. 12 mo. 11, 1863; m., 2d, 1865, Elizabeth A. Carson who d. 1866; m., 3d, 1868, Rachel McClosky; 2, Sarah Longstreth, b. 10 mo. 15, 1835; m. in Burlington, N. J., 11 mo. 16, 1863, Jacob K. Dubell; 3, Demas Comly, b. 1 mo. 31, 1839; unm.; 4, Martha L., b. 5 mo. 27, 1842; d. 12 mo. 17, 1872; m. 6 mo. 1866, Abram Carson, Jr.; 5, Daniel, b. 4 mo. 29, 1845; d. 6 mo. 24, 1869; unm.

MARTHA MICHENER LONGSTRETH (6⁴-1³).

B. 2 mo. 28, 1811; d. 1 mo. 5, 1862; unm.

She was a woman of culture and of good business qualifications. She was interested in the progressive movements of the day and was an Abolitionist. She died in Philadelphia and is buried at Fair Hill.

HANNAH THOMAS (7⁴-2³).

B. 7 mo. 12, 1801; d. 11 mo. 19, 1802.

MARY R. THOMAS (8⁴-2³).

B. 9 mo. 28, 1803; d. 5 mo. 1, 1891 at Marion, Ohio; unm.

HANNAH P. THOMAS (9⁴-2³).

B. 8 mo. 26, 1805; d. 3 mo. 5, 1883 at Three Rivers, Mich.; m. Dr. Robert Kincaid, 6 mo. 21, 1842, at Lima, O. Ch.: 1, Gulielma, b. 4 mo. 4, 1843; d. 1 mo. 19, 1873 at Tecumseh, Mich., unm.; 2, William Barclay, b. 7 mo. 5, 1845; d. 2 mo. 28, 1878 at Three Rivers, Mich., unm.; 3, Annie E., b. 7 mo. —, 1847; still living (1904) at Three Rivers, Mich.; unm.

SARAH ANN THOMAS (10⁴-2³).

B. 12 mo. 11, 1807; d. 3 mo. —, 1863 at Marion, O.; m. John Kassen in Philadelphia, 4 mo. —, 1858; s. p.

TACY THOMAS (11⁴-2³).

B. 11 mo. 25, 1809; d. 11 mo. 5, 1882 at Marion, O.; m. 1st, James A. Anderson; m. 2d, at Lima, O., 1 mo. 10, 1839, Charles Baker, b. 12 mo. 8, 1804; d. 10 mo. 22, 1896.

Charles and Tacy had four ch.: 1, Maryanna, b. 2 mo. 29, 1840; m. 6 mo. 5, 1860 Elisha Gilman Allen; 2, Sarah Elizabeth, b. 8 mo. 11, 1842; d. 2 mo. 13, 1848; 3, Charles Eber, b. 3 mo. 15, 1845 at Lima, O.; m. 11 mo. 10, 1869 Sudie H. Stevenson; 4, Elwood Thomas, b. 7 mo. 12, 1853 at Marion; m. Sallie Wilson at Evensville, Ind., 4 mo. 7, 1880.

WILLIAM J. THOMAS (12⁴-4³).

B. 9 mo. 13, 1799; d. 3 mo. 30, 1818; unm.; buried at the old original burying-ground at the South Street Meeting House, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

MARY THOMAS (13⁴-4³).

B. 12 mo. 25, 1800; d. 3 mo. 11, 1889; m. George Spencer, s. of John Spencer and Lydia Foulke, 10 mo. 21, 1839.

For a complete history of the Spencer Family, see a "Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Samuel Spencer," by Howard M. Jenkins, 1904.

John Spencer was the son of Jacob Spencer and Hannah Jarrett. Jacob was the son of Samuel Spencer and Mary Dawes. Samuel was the son of Samuel Spencer, the emigrant, and Elizabeth Whitton, his wife.

Lydia Foulke was the dau. of William and Hannah Foulke of Gwynedd. William Foulke was the son of Thomas who was the son of Edward Foulke, one of the Welsh immigrants who settled at Gwynedd in 1698. The genealogical record of Edward Foulke is well attested. He was descended from Rhirid Flaidd of Penllyn, a Welsh chieftain of the latter half of the 12th century, who is often alluded to in Welsh chronicles and traditions of that period. Welsh genealogists also trace the ancestry of Edward Foulke through a female line to Charlemagne.

John Spencer and Lydia Foulke were married at Gwynedd in 1783 and lived in the new western "end" of the old family homestead of his father in Moreland, Pa.

In 1814 George Spencer came into possession of the old homestead where he lived the remainder of his life and died in 1876 aged 89 years.

George and Mary had no children.

ISAAC J. THOMAS (14⁴-4³).

B. 5 mo. 1, 1802; d. 9 mo. 11, 1824; unm.; probably buried at Lockport, N. Y. He assisted his father in constructing the Erie Canal and wrote the following lines:

Raise the deep valley, lay the mountain low,
 Bid Erie's waters through the country flow;
 Not as a deluge devastates the plains,
 But two close banks the gentle stream contains.

ABEL THOMAS (15⁴-4³).

B. 5 mo. 15, 1804; d. 1 mo. 20, 1846; m. 2 mo. 19, 1835, at Skaneateles, N. Y., Patience Thorne, dau. of Obadiah and Charity Haight Thorne, b. 12 mo. 24, 1807; d. 1 mo. 11, 1846. Abel was buried at the burying-ground at Brick Meeting House, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Abel and Patience had three ch.: 1, Hannah, b. 3 mo. 4, 1837; m. Franklin Gerothman Allen 3 mo. 30, 1859, s. of John Allen and Chloe R. Allen; 2, Edward, b. 4 mo. 27, 1838; d. 9 mo. 2, 1890; m. Helen Louise Bristol, 9 mo., 1867; 3, Elizabeth, b. 11 mo. 1, 1840; d. 2 mo. 28, 1841.

EDWARD THOMAS (16⁴-4³).

B. 2 mo. 21, 1806; d. 5 mo. 20, 1832; unm.; buried at Barber's Corners burying-ground, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He was an optician and mathematician of rare ability.

ANNA THOMAS (17⁴-4³).

B. 11 mo. 22, 1807; d. 9 mo. 16, 1865; unm.; buried at Union Springs, N. Y.

JOHN JACOBS THOMAS (18⁴-4³).

B. 1 mo. 8, 1810; d. 2 mo. 22, 1895; m. 8 mo. 23, 1838, Mary Slocum Howland, b. 10 mo. 27, 1815; d. 7 mo. 24, 1900; dau. of Humphry Howland and Sarah T. Field, dau. of Jesse Field and Phebe Hawxhurst. Jesse Field was the son of Stephen and Jerusha Field; and Phebe Hawxhurst, a prominent minister in the Society of Friends, was the daughter of Seaman and Dinah Hawxhurst.

Humphry was the son of Benjamin Howland and Mary Slocum of Dartmouth, Mass. Mary was the daughter of Benjamin Slocum and Phebe Wing, dau. of John and Mary Wing. Benjamin was the son of Benjamin Slocum and Meribah Earle, dau. of Ralph Earle. Benjamin and Meribah lived at Dartmouth. Benjamin was the son of Eliezer Slocum and Elephel Fitzgerald. Eliezer was the son of Giles and Joan Slocum. Giles was the son of Anthony Slocum and — Harvey. Most of the Slocums lived at Dartmouth. [See "The Slocums of America," by Charles Elihu Slocum, Syracuse, N. Y., 1882.]

Benjamin Howland was the son of Benjamin Howland and Mary Chase of Dartmouth, Mass.

Benjamin was the son of Nicholas Howland and Hannah Woodman of Dartmouth.

Nicholas was the son of Zoeth and Abigail Howland.

Zoeth was the son of Henry Howland and Mary Newland. [See "Genealogy of the Howland Family of America," by Franklyn Howland, New Bedford, Mass., 1885.]

[The following account of the life of John J. Thomas is taken from a memoir by the author, read before the Cayuga County (N. Y.) Historical Society, March 23, 1904.]

In a little log cabin 6200 feet west of Poplar Ridge, on the road to Aurora, N. Y., the subject of this memoir was born on the eighth day of January, 1810. His boyhood days were passed in the midst of trees and flowers, with the beautiful Cayuga Lake as a background, and thus it was quite natural that he should develop a taste for painting and botany. His herbarium, begun when he was seventeen years of age, is an accurate and valuable work of nine volumes. His skill as an artist not only afforded him a pleasant avocation but also enabled him in the future to illustrate his books and newspaper articles with cuts from his own drawings.

On August 23, 1838, he married Mary Slocum Howland at the North Street Brick Meeting House, Cayuga County, New York. Mary S. Howland was the daughter of Humphry and Sarah (Field) Howland. Humphry Howland was a prominent citizen of early New York history. In 1810 he built for his bride a mansion over-

looking Cayuga Lake about two miles back from the eastern shore, on the road from Aurora to Sherwood. His home and grounds were on the plan of an English country estate. Stately avenues of Lombardy poplars led up to the house near which was a deer park, and stretching away from the rear, the finest and most fertile land in the county. In front of the house there were eleven acres of ground, and at the entrance was the gateman's lodge, where lived the gateman and his family. Humphry named his home "Poplar Grove."

Mary (Howland) Thomas became a minister of the Orthodox Friends in 1855. She was an ardent advocate of total abstinence, an anti-slavery worker, and a life-long supporter of home and foreign missions.

John J. Thomas removed to Palmyra in 1836, and started a small nursery, spending a portion of his time as bookkeeper in a bank. He next started a nursery at Macedon, with which he was connected until 1856, when he removed to Union Springs. As a practical nurseryman he was particularly successful, and during the busy hours of the day he made valuable observations which were written up at night in the form of newspaper articles. Each tree which he sold was allowed to bear fruit first, in order to be sure that it was true to name. After removing to Union Springs, he conducted a nursery there for ten years more, making thirty years in all. His success as a nurseryman was largely responsible for his success as a newspaper writer and author.

Luther Tucker in 1831 founded the Genesee Farmer, and in this enterprise he was assisted by John J. Thomas whose name appears on the title page of Vol. VIII. for 1838 as Assistant Editor. The original Genesee Farmer was a weekly paper published at Rochester, N. Y., and comprises nine volumes from 1831 to 1839 inclusive. The Monthly Genesee Farmer was made up of selections from this paper and was gotten out by the same publisher.

In 1840, Willis Gaylord and Luther Tucker assumed control as Editors of the Cultivator, a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. The paper was published at Albany. The original Cultivator first appeared in 1834, and was published by the New York State Agricultural Society. Jesse Buel, J. P. Beckman and J. D. Wasson comprised the Committee of Publication. In March, 1835, Jesse Buel assumed control as Conductor of the paper for the New York State Horticultural Society. Judge Buel died October 6, 1839, and the paper was continued by his son until the end of the year. In January, 1840, the first number of the Cultivator made its appearance with Jesse Buel and Company as Proprietors. This firm consisted of Luther Tucker and Jesse Buel, the younger.

They continued their proprietorship until September 1841, and in October, John J. Thomas became connected with this paper as a regular contributor.

At the time of the discontinuance of the *Genesee Farmer* and Luther Tucker's decision to remove to Albany and carry on *The Cultivator*, a need was felt for an agricultural paper in Rochester. The result of this need was the establishment of the *New Genesee Farmer*, a monthly paper, the first number of which appeared in January 1840. The Proprietors were M. B. Bateham and E. F. Marshall, and the Editors were "John J. Thomas and M. B. Bateham, assisted by David Thomas and others." In December, John J. Thomas withdrew, and in January 1842, the first number of Vol. III. appeared, with Bateham and Colman as Proprietors, and Henry Colman as Editor.

On Nov. 4, 1852, the *Country Gentleman* first made its appearance. Luther Tucker was the publisher and Luther Tucker and J. J. Thomas were the editors, with Joseph Warren as assistant editor. The first regular number came out January 6, 1853. The *Country Gentleman* was an illustrated weekly. The *Cultivator* was still continued and was issued monthly. It was made up of articles taken from the *Country Gentleman*. In Vol. V., John J. Thomas' name appears as "Associate Editor," and in that capacity he continued until he was compelled by reason of ill health and increasing feebleness to retire in August, 1894. In January, 1866, The *Country Gentleman* and *The Cultivator*, of which he was also associate editor, were consolidated in *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, the first number of which appeared January 4, 1866. The paper has continually increased in usefulness, this mainly due to the business ability of the Tuckers and to the valuable articles of John J. Thomas which he has copiously illustrated by his own hand.

The *Annual Register of Rural Affairs* made its first appearance in 1855 and its last in 1881. There are thus twenty-seven numbers. The contents are chiefly from the pen and pencil of John J. Thomas. These *Annual Registers* were grouped together triennially and were published in neatly bound volumes called *Rural Affairs*. The first volume of *Rural Affairs* appeared in 1858. There are nine volumes altogether, and they comprise upwards of three thousand pages and more than thirty-nine hundred engravings. He was also the author of *Farm Implements and Machinery*, a book of three hundred pages and about as many illustrations, and of the *American Fruit Culturist*, which made its appearance sixty years ago and is still in active demand. This remarkable work has passed through twenty-one editions. The last edition is a book of eight hundred and fifty pages illustrated by eight hundred accurate figures.

In the field of invention there are many tools and devices that are the product of his active brain; among which may be mentioned the Thomas smoothing harrow, in which the teeth are inclined backwards so as to crush the clods; pruning shears; and a method of jarring and collecting curculios from plum trees.

As a public benefactor John J. Thomas stood high. His monumental works are the Oakwood Seminary and the Cayuga Lake Railroad. Shortly after the close of the war the enterprising citizens of Cayuga County saw the advantage and need of a railroad along the lake shore. On April 25th, 1867, a large and enthusiastic railroad mass meeting was held at Independence Hall, Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York. Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora was made Chairman and C. H. Adams of Union Springs, Henry C. Hutchinson of Cayuga and Talmadge Delafield of Aurora were appointed secretaries. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Selkreg of Ithaca, Mr. Bogart of Aurora, Mr. Ogden of Genoa, Mr. Van Liew of Aurelius, Mr. Hutchinson of Cayuga and Mr. Coleman of Farmer. On a motion of John J. Thomas, it was resolved that an executive committee of twelve or more be appointed to initiate proceedings for organization and for rapid action towards building the road. The chair was empowered to appoint a committee and it was organized as follows: The name of the chairman of the meeting was subsequently added by unanimous vote.

Union Springs—John J. Thomas, Robert B. Howland, Albert Beardsley, Chas. H. Adams, Henry Yawger.

Aurelius—Cyrus H. Davis, E. S. Van Liew.

Ledyard—Henry Wells, E. B. Morgan.

Genoa—Samuel Adams, David Ogden, Mark King.

Lansing—James A. Burr, John Moe.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution as the platform:

“Resolved, That the proper, natural and most advantageous route for the great coal transit from the mines to the Central Railroad, the city of Auburn, and all the country along the line of said road, is by the shore of Cayuga Lake where grades would be practically level, and by which Ithaca is reached directly; and that every consideration of efficiency and economy declares in favor of this line.”

At the close of the railroad meeting, the executive committee organized by electing John J. Thomas, Chairman, and Charles H. Adams, Secretary. A subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Van Liew and Beardsley was appointed to inquire into the progress made by different roads now under contemplation running south from Auburn, and to report at once.

At a meeting held at Independence Hall, Union Springs, June 18, 1867, in response to the call of the executive committee, H. C. Hutchinson was made Chairman and Charles H. Adams, Secretary. The report of George Geddes of Syracuse, the engineer retained to make examination, was then read by the secretary. In it, Mr. Geddes says, "I passed over the whole length of the line, accompanied by our Chairman, John J. Thomas, Esq. and Henry C. Hutchinson, Civil Engineer, and made a very thorough investigation into all the principal topographical features of the country; including examination into the character of the soil and rocks that it would be necessary to move in grading for a railroad; and also taking full soundings of the water along the shore of the lake in all places where it was supposed that the line might be finally located along the water's edge." His preliminary estimate for a road from Ithaca to Cayuga was close to \$700,000. J. J. Thomas then read the report of the executive committee, a masterly document written by himself. C. L. Grant of Ithaca made a full statement of the visit of the directors of the Ithaca and Waverly Railroad to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. A motion of J. J. Thomas to organize a railroad company was seconded by Henry Wells, and the articles of association were read by the secretary. After some debate, the blanks in the articles of association were filled, and the articles were adopted by the meeting. Twenty-five gentlemen then stepped forward and signed the articles and subscribed the necessary \$1,000 per mile. Thirteen directors were then elected for one year, who agreed to meet at Union Springs, June 22, 1867.

At a meeting of the directors on the appointed date, held at the First National Bank building, Union Springs, New York, the following officers were elected for one year: President, Henry Wells; Vice President, John J. Thomas; Secretary, Charles H. Adams; Treasurer, Talmadge Delafield; Executive Committee, Robert B. Howland, Albert Beardsley and H. J. Grant.

In August, 1870, an informal meeting of prominent business men was held at the Clinton House, Ithaca, N. Y., at which the following gentlemen were present: C. L. Grant, Joseph Esty, Sen., Geo. McChain, L. L. Treman, Leonard Treman, H. J. Grant, John Rumsey, H. E. Hibbard and others. "Mr. John J. Thomas of Union Springs," says the Ithaca Daily Journal, "and Mr. I. C. Colton of Massachusetts were present, having come up on the noon boat on purpose to meet the citizens of Ithaca. Mr. Thomas is an active, energetic man interested in the Cayuga Lake Road and Mr. Colton is a railroad builder of extensive experience and sagacity. The object of the meeting was to exchange propositions between those who want the road and Mr. Colton, who can build it."

On April 5, 1871, a joint meeting was held at Ithaca between the Directors of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company and the Directors of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, together with friends of both parties. The meeting was organized by appointing J. J. Thomas, Chairman, and Messrs. Hibbard and Lyon, Secretaries. Addresses were made by C. L. Grant, Wm. Esty, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Wm. Halsey and H. J. Grant. The Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company through C. L. Grant proffered to the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company the use of their rolling stock as soon as the road should be completed. The meeting lasted until nearly midnight. The following morning the Directors of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company met in the Clinton House parlor at Ithaca and manifested a determination to take immediate steps to build the road by adopting a set of resolutions.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, held in Aurora, June 13, 1872, directors were elected; and at a subsequent meeting of the New Board of Directors, the following officers were elected: President, Henry Morgan; Vice President, John J. Thomas; Treasurer, Talmadge Delafield; and Secretary, Chas. H. Adams.

On August 11, 1872, the road was put under contract to Colton, Smith and Mills, and ground was broken September 5, 1872. On November 24, 1872, trains began running regularly between Cayuga and Aurora; and on the 31st of January, 1873, the first train ran from Aurora to Ithaca.

The Friends' Academy of Union Springs (Oakwood Seminary as it has more frequently been called), was commenced in 1858. John J. Thomas was the prime mover in its establishment. The following quotation is from a circular written by him: "The subscriptions for its purchase were begun in 1857 and were obtained in most of the Quarterly Meetings of the New York Yearly Meeting. It was expected that the school would be controlled by the Yearly Meeting through a committee of managers. The property was purchased and was deeded to J. J. Thomas and William H. Chase, to be held by them in trust, for the Yearly Meeting. It was the desire of most of the donors that the school should be incorporated, and no objection was made by any. A petition to the Regents was accordingly signed and forwarded." The school was incorporated in 1860 by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. From 1858 to 1880 John J. Thomas was President and Managing Trustee of the school, and during this period the institution thrived greatly. He took personal charge of the curriculum and delivered many valuable lectures on the natural sciences. His wife, Mary H. Thomas, helped him in his work by conducting a Bible class. The first super-

intendents were Ezra and Jane Willets. Another superintendent of high standing was Henry K. Pinkham. Elijah Cook, a man of ability was principal and professor of mathematics and physics for many years. Joseph Thomas, LL. D., of Philadelphia, brother of the President, was lecturer on ancient and modern literature. Among the teachers may be mentioned the names of W. J. Beal; Caroline A. Comstock, founder of the Granger Place School, Canandaigua; Rufus M. Jones, Editor of the American Friend; Thomas J. Battey and Thomas H. Burgess.

The President met the students on a friendly basis; took them driving in his large carriage to the "Big Gully" to study botany; and invited them to his garden to see the flowers and partake of the fruits.

He was the recipient of the honorary degree of A. M. in 1877 from Haverford College, and this without his being a graduate of any college (his school education having been finished at the age of nine). He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, January, 1850, and afterwards an Honorary Member; an Honorary Member of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society, February 15, 1865; a Member of the Worcester Horticultural Society; and a Contributing Member of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, January 15, 1866. He was the first President of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York (afterward the Western New York Horticultural Society); was a warm friend of Marshall P. Wilder, and with him was a promoter of the American Pomological Society.

His conversational powers were exceptional. A drive with him or a journey on the cars was a never-failing source of instruction and entertainment. He was versed in all the natural sciences and, like his father, David Thomas, the great explorer and civil engineer, he was a keen observer of whatever might be going on. I have seen him point out in the winter time when the snow lay on the ground, the dark reflection of Seneca Lake on the clouds, Seneca Lake being on the other side of Cayuga Lake and directly invisible. On top of his house in Union Springs a large platform surrounded by a railing was built, and from there he delighted to show his friends the broad expanse of the beautiful Cayuga, in the early morning of azure blue and often dotted with rolling white caps, and in the evening tinged with gold and with scarlet, as the sun set in glory behind the hills on the opposite shore. It was from there that he explained to his family and friends the heavenly constellations and showed us the moons of Jupiter through a telescope made by his brother Edward when a young man living at his father's home.

Like President Lincoln, whom he greatly admired, his fund of stories and anecdotes was well nigh inexhaustible.

His home was built about half a mile east of Cayuga Lake on a farm of sixty acres. One of the hills on this farm, called Prospect Hill, commanded a view of Cayuga Lake for twelve miles, and from it could be seen Frontenac Island, the gem of the New York lakes, nestled in the blue waters. The sunsets from this hill were gorgeous. In his house were geological and botanical collections classified and of easy access; curiosities brought from all parts of the world; oil paintings of high character, mostly painted by himself, which hung in various parts of the house; scientific instruments of many kinds in his library; and historical and literary works beyond description.

His intimate friends were few. He left his home but seldom, and then for only short periods and was always glad to return. Among his intimate friends may be mentioned Luther Tucker, William Wood, Marshall P. Wilder, Chas. H. Jones, Elias Thorne, John Stanton Gould, George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry of the firm of Ellwanger and Barry, James Wood, Elijah Cook, Luther H. Tucker and Gilbert Tucker.

His death occurred February 22, 1895. From the Union Springs Advertiser is copied the following. It will indicate the estimation in which he was held by his neighbors.

"The loss of this honored citizen will be deeply felt by his bereaved family, by the church, and by the community at large. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and his versatile talents were employed in the interests of humanity. Whether speaking by voice, by pen, by pencil or brush, his speech was always chaste, dignified and weighty.

"He took a lively interest in everything that promised to improve in any respect the condition of his fellows. He was an unflinching foe to every phase of the liquor traffic and was ever ready to denounce any plan that seemed in the least to favor the continuance of this great evil.

"He was an unusually interesting conversationalist, but had no time, as he once remarked, to spend conversing about the faults and failings of others. He was a man of deep religious experience, and his last days, although days of great suffering, were characterized in a marked degree by the gentleness of Christ. Though dead, he yet speaketh."

From the pen of my mother, I copy the following: "He was one of the pillars of the meeting and belonged to the representative

meeting of New York Yearly Meeting and was an elder for long, long years. He held the principles of his faith in due proportion, placing great things first, and was firmly grounded in the doctrines of the Deity and the Atonement of Christ, future rewards and punishments and the inspiration of the Bible. His Christian character was strongly marked with humility and steadfastness. In his work at Oakwood Seminary, then incorporated under the name of Friends' Academy, the name he preferred, he sedulously maintained Christian influences, was teacher of a Bible class, encouraged a knowledge of the Christian Evidences and gave a large place in the curriculum to moral and religious text-books, shutting out infidel writers on any subject. As long as permitted, he was a most faithful counselor and father to students of that institution, whom he loved as if they were his own children. No time, expense, or effort was too much if it was for their benefit. It is needless to say that he never received a penny of remuneration. He led many into paths of rectitude, and the school never declined seriously until after his connection with it had closed. He was always ready to contribute for the spread of the Gospel and had a practical pity for the poor. His sympathies were deep and strong, his feelings over-powering in witnessing the sufferings of those he loved, but he shrank from letting others see what he felt. He loved the sublime, he revered 'the High and Lofty One who inhabiteth eternity,' he lived on an elevated level, and much of the mean, debased and vile around him never reached his ears."

The Country Gentleman of February 28, 1895, says: "Our lamented associate was born January 8, 1810, on the shore of the beautiful lake, Cayuga, near which he died,—the son of David Thomas, naturalist, explorer, surveyor and discoverer of the advantages of the site of the present city of Buffalo for the terminus of the Erie Canal, the point known as Black Rock having been previously selected by the commissioners, who were with difficulty persuaded to try, as a doubtful experiment, constructing a branch channel to Buffalo. Of his constant contributions to this paper for nearly sixty years, we need not speak; but even were they all forgotten, or not attributed to his pen (being written for the most part editorially) his three works in book form, the 'American Fruit Culturist,' 'Farm Implements and Machinery' and the nine volumes of 'Rural Affairs' would long keep his memory bright as an author. Each of the three is on an original plan, and the last two are quite unique, there being nothing with which they can be compared in the whole range of agricultural literature, and nothing that could quite fill their place, while the American Fruit Culturist is indisputably and decidedly superior to any other work of its kind

ever written, and is still (and seems likely long to remain) in active demand, fifty years after its first appearance. A new edition, to be published in May, is in preparation at this present moment."

The life of Mary S. Howland was devoted to Christian benevolence and was characterized by a measure of moral courage and a saintliness such as this world seldom sees.

John J. Thomas and Mary S. Howland had seven ch.: 1, Catherine, b. 6 mo. 27, 1839; d. 9 mo. 4, 1841; 2, Louisa, b. 4 mo. 27, 1841; m. 6 mo. 22, 1872, Rev. Albert Franklin Lyle, a Presbyterian clergyman, s. of Joshua Bircham Lyle and Ann Elizabeth Simpson. Joshua B. was the s. of John Lyle, a Revolutionary soldier in the British Army, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Abigail Bircham. John was the son of David Lyle of the county of Caithness, Scotland. Ann Elizabeth was the daughter of William Simpson, a Revolutionary soldier in the American Army, 1st New Hampshire Regiment, and Betsey Hanson. 3, Henry, b. 5 mo. 6, 1843; d. 4 mo. 6, 1849; 4, William H., b. 8 mo. 11, 1847; d. 1 mo. 16, 1851; 5, Caroline, b. 9 mo. 26, 1850; 6, Emily, b. 11 mo. 21, 1853; 7, Elizabeth H., b. 11 mo. 29, 1856. Catherine, Henry and William are buried at the Farmington Meeting House burying-ground which is but a short distance from their home at Macedon, N. Y. Caroline, Emily and Elizabeth reside at Union Springs; and Louisa at Newark, N. J.

Albert F. Lyle and Louisa Thomas had five ch.: 1, George Henry, b. 5 mo. 1, 1873; d. 5 mo. 17, 1875; 2, William Thomas, b. 1 mo. 10, 1875; m. 7 mo. 17, 1897, Mertie A. Dakin of Aurora, N. Y., b. 11 mo. 5, 1876; and had Thomas Howland, b. 10 mo. 5, 1902; 3, Herbert Cecil, b. 9 mo. 25, 1877; m. 12 mo. 7, 1899, Winona F. Cort of Newark, N. J., b. 8 mo. 21, 1876; and had 1, Walter Cort, b. 6 mo. 24, 1901; d. 7 mo. 1, 1901; 2, Robert Simpson, b. 5 mo. 22, 1907; 4, Henry Albert, b. 5 mo. 21, 1880; m. 10 mo. 14, 1903, Edith Z. Gifford of Aurora, N. Y., b. 8 mo. 16, 1876, and had George Albert, b. 9 mo. 28, 1905; 5, Rose Marian, b. 9 mo. 3, 1886.

JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D., LL. D. (19⁴4³).

B. 9 mo. 22, 1811, at Ledyard, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; d. 12 mo. 24, 1891, at Philadelphia; unm. A distinguished scholar whose literary productions are of national reputation.

The following article appeared shortly after his death in the Philadelphia Ledger.

DR. JOSEPH THOMAS.

The funeral of Joseph Thomas, M. D., LL. D., the scholar and linguist who died on Thursday afternoon took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 231 N. 12th St. The services were conducted after the manner of the Religious Society of Friends.

Impressive discourses were preached by Samuel Morris of Germantown and Joseph Elkinton. The former spoke of the long and useful life of Dr. Thomas, of his integrity of character and of his humble Christian faith. Dr. Thomas' old friend, Mr. Thomas Eaton, and his brother came from Long Branch to attend the funeral. The interment took place in Friends' Southwestern Burial Ground.

Dr. Thomas' literary work comprised the joint authorship with Thomas Baldwin in 1845 of Baldwin's Pronouncing Gazetteer and the authorship of the system of pronunciation of geographical names contained therein. In 1848 and 9 he contributed a paper on muscular action and the mechanism of locomotion to a work on "Special, General and Microscopic Anatomy," edited by Dr. S. G. Morton. In 1851-2 appeared his "First Book of Etymology," followed by an edition of "Oswald's Etymological Dictionary." He contributed geographical vocabularies to Webster's octavo Dictionary in 1847; to the University edition in 1856; to the unabridged quarto edition of 1864, and also enriched the latter with a pronouncing vocabulary of modern biographical names. In 1852 he visited Egypt and Palestine, and in 1853 published his "Travels" in those countries. In 1854, in connection with T. Baldwin, he prepared "A New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States," and in 1855 "A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary, of the World," in a royal octavo of 2200 pages, containing a notice of the pronunciation of the names of nearly 100,000 places, of which an enlarged edition was issued in 1866, and another is now in process of preparation. This work popularly known as "Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World," has been very highly commended, and for accuracy and completeness is without an equal in the English language. Dr.

Thomas was author of the very valuable preface and introduction to this work, in which the principles which should guide to a correct pronunciation of foreign names are ably set forth.

In 1857 Dr. Thomas visited India, where he passed more than a year in the study of the Oriental tongues. He also spent several months in Egypt, where he made himself acquainted with the rudiments of the Arabic.

In 1864 his "Comprehensive Medical Dictionary" appeared, in which the same regard for accuracy in pronunciation is exhibited that characterizes his geographical dictionaries, while his medical judgment has also been made available. This work has been pronounced by Dr. Krauth "a masterpiece of practical skill and accurate condensation of what is most needful for the student of medicine and the general reader to know." In 1870-71 was published his "Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," two volumes, royal octavo, 2343 pages, which, from the judicious brevity of the articles, the comprehensiveness of its selections and nice exactness in orthography and pronunciation, has already taken a very high place among our books of reference.

Dr. Thomas brought to the aid of the biographer the resources of profound learning, critical acumen, untiring patience, and earnest conscientiousness, all of which admirable qualities are exhibited in the series of works with which he has adorned our literature. In the language of Prof. Dana, of Yale College, "he has done his country great service by his various labors."

MARY ANNA ROBINSON (20⁴-5³).

B. —; d. —, aged 11 mos.

ROBERTS MOORE (21⁴-6³).

B. 8 mo. 18, 1798; d. 9 mo. 27, 1874; m. 2 mo. 15, 1838, Mary Bisbing, d. 5 mo. 11, 1875.

He was a successful farmer and managed his uncle's farm for many years. He afterwards secured one for himself and was a lover of home where he was generally found in the pursuits most congenial to his taste.

Ch.: 1, Sarah, b. 6 mo. 28, 1841; d. 11 mo. 22, 1845; 2, Mary Anna, b. 5 mo. 16, 1848; 3, Mordecai R., b. 5 mo. 16, 1848; d. 8 mo. 21, 1848.

MORDECAI R. MOORE (22⁴-6³).

B. 12 mo. 26, 1800; d. 1 mo. 11, 1866; m. Mary Thomas, d. 2 mo. 27, 1899.

He was an able business man and imparted to his surroundings a life and energy that made him a most useful citizen. He settled in Norristown and became one of the factors in its developement. He was engaged in the lumber business and afterwards erected the rolling mill with Mr. Hooven of that place.

They had one ch.: Hannah Thomas, b. 3 mo. 9, 1839; d. 7 mo. 4, 1840.

ANNA MARIA MOORE (23⁴-6³).

B. 12 mo. 21, 1802; d. 8 mo. 22, 1853; m. Dr. John C. Merrilat and had two ch.: 1, William C., b. 11 mo. 9, 1839; m. 2d, 9 mo. 5, 1901 Mary H. Foreman; 2, Roberts Moore, b. 5 mo. 5, 1841; d. 12 mo. 5, 1845.

MATTHEW THOMAS ROBERTS (24⁴-9³).

B. 1814; d. 1817.

MARY CATHERINE ROBERTS (25⁴-9³).

B. 1815; d. 1817.

WILLIAM BUSHBY ROBERTS (26⁴-9³).

B. 1 mo. 24, 1818; d. 1885; m. 1842, Susan H. Holstein, youngest dau. of Col. George W. Holstein of Upper Merion, Pa., and sister of Major William H. Holstein who were descendants of Matts Holstein, born in Philadelphia of Swedish parents in the early history of the province.

The grandmother of Susan H. Holstein was Elizabeth Wayne, sister of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne.

William B. Roberts had a home education and was fostered under parental care in all the duties that pertain to a good and useful citizenship. He was active in promoting the interests of education and was always ready with time and means to advance the political interests of good and true representation in state and national councils.

He was elected to the State Legislature in 1879 and served two terms.

The children of William B. Roberts and Susan H. Holstein were: 1, Eliza A., b. 8 mo. 28, 1842; m. 1 mo. 22, 1866 David R. Connard of Plymouth, Pa.; 2, Sarah L., b. 2 mo. 23, 1844; m. 3 mo. 21, 1866 William Wills, Jr., of Plymouth, b. 12 mo. 8, 1839; d. 1 mo. 5, 1888; 3, Matthew H., b. 12 mo. 21, 1846; m. 12 mo. 14, 1872, Clara V. Connard; 4, William H., b. 7 mo. 3, 1848; d. 12 mo. 20, 1876; m. Laura S. Massey of Chester Co., b. 8 mo. 26, 1851; 5, Jonathan J., b. 6 mo. 1, 1852; m. 5 mo. 17, 1882 Louisa L. Beidler, b. 6 mo. 25, 1857; 6, George H., b. 7 mo. 12, 1855; m. Mrs. Jennie Bowman; 7, Edward F., twin of George H.; 8, John B., b. 9 mo. 27, 1857; d. 1 mo. 22, 1907.

ANNA MARIA ROBERTS (27⁴-9³).

B. 1819; d. 1820.

JONATHAN MANNING ROBERTS (28⁴-9³).

B. 12 mo. 7, 1821; d. 2 mo. 28, 1888 at Burlington, N. J.; m. 2 mo. 12, 1855, Mary Howard Abbott, of Norristown, Pa., b. 7 mo. 23, 1839; d. 6 mo. 22, 1891.

He entered business in the lumber trade and later on read law with D. H. Mulvaney of Norristown and was admitted to practice.

His first case was a criminal one (that of horse stealing)

and was successfully argued. A short time afterward the man committed a crime of the same nature as that for which he was previously tried and acquitted. Jonathan visited him in prison and the man confessed that he had been guilty in the first case. He then saw that he could not conscientiously subject himself to similar deception and thereupon abandoned the profession and entered the clay business at South Amboy, N. J.

He was a person of considerable literary ability.

Ch.: 1, Susan A., b. 2 mo. 7, 1856; 2, Rebecca H., b. 7 mo. 4, 1857; 3, Eliza B., b. 9 mo. 11, 1858; d. 3 mo. 4, 1859; 4, Mary M., b. 3 mo. 21, 1860; m. 6 mo. 2, 1886, Hobart D. Hewit; 5, Virginia L., b. 9 mo. 1, 1864; 6, Anna T., b. 9 mo. 1, 1864, twin of Virginia L.; 7, Sarah T., b. 11 mo. 4, 1865.

JOHN BEVERLY ROBERTS (29⁴-9³).

B. 3 mo. 14, 1823; d. 12 mo. 17, 1902; m. 10 mo. 11, 1860, Virginia M. Lewis of Burlington, N. J.

He connected himself with Stephen Colwell at Conshohocken, Pa., to learn the manufacture of iron, and remained to be a successful manager for the firm for several years. He afterwards entered the lumber business at Burlington, N. J., and later joined the Roberts Brothers at South Amboy who were miners and shippers of clay.

Ch.: 1, Louisa V., b. 1 mo. 28, 1867; d. 8 mo. 4, 1867; 2, Jonathan Manning, b. 12 mo. 16, 1871.

SARAH H. ROBERTS (30⁴-9³).

B. 4 mo. 19, 1825; m. Samuel Tyson of Delaware, b. 3 mo. 20, 1813; d. 3 mo. 23, 1899; a native of Chester Co., Pa. He m. twice. His first wife was Mary Fitzwater of Abington, Pa. There were two children by his

first marriage, Samuel and Sarah. He bought a part of the Roberts estate near King-of-Prussia, Pa., and called it "Alderbrook." He was a man of scientific tastes, devoting himself to Mineralogy and Botany. He was an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, contributing specimens to distant institutions of learning, for which he received many complimentary letters. He was greatly interested in educating younger minds in this direction. His valuable collection of minerals was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1899, the shock of the loss of his home causing his death.

Sarah H. is a woman of great intellectual power, rare conversational ability and stately presence.

Ch.: 1, Jonathan Roberts, b. 4 mo. 2, 1860; m. Anna B. Hughes, 4 mo. 25, 1900; 2, Edward Matthew, b. 11 mo. 2, 1862; 3, Eliza Hite, b. 5 mo. 21, 1865; 4, Mary M., twin of Eliza H., d. 7 mo. 15, 1865.

MATTHEW ROBERTS (31⁴-9³).

B. 1827; d. aged 23; unkm.

He went to California in 1850 full of energy and patriotic feeling, hoping to be able to lend his aid to keep the soil free from the taint of slavery.

He was drowned in the American River while trying to swim across at time of flood to save his neighbor's horses.

EDWARD F. ROBERTS (32⁴-9³).

B. 2 mo. 12, 1829; d. 3 mo. 6, 1904; unkm.

From the Norristown Herald is copied the following :

On March 6th, [1904], at Los Angeles, Cal., Capt. Edward Fitzgerald Roberts departed this life after a short illness.

He was the youngest son of the Honorable Jonathan and Eliza H. Roberts, of Upper Merion, born Feb. 12, 1829.

He received his education at Treemount Seminary, Norristown.

Pa., under the care of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, whose instruction he greatly valued, not only for scholarly attainment, but for the high sense of honor, and for the humanitarian principles that he awakened in the minds of his pupils.

He remained upon the farm until 1859, when he became a resident of New Jersey and joined his brother in the mining of clay in Middlesex County.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he formed a company of men which was mustered into service at Trenton and placed in the First Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers.

He was lieutenant of Company C, and later captain of Company H, actively serving until the close of the war.

Being fond of adventure, he went to California and took pleasure in exploring the wild mountainous districts.

He was three years in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where he encountered many dangers.

He returned to New Jersey and was active in political affairs.

He spent some years in North Carolina, coming home in 1899. In 1900 he returned to California, locating near San Diego, and was passing through Los Angeles when he was attacked with grip, which caused his death.

Having a genial personality, he made many warm friends who were attentive during his illness.

The interment was in Evergreen Cemetery at Los Angeles, with the veterans of the Civil War.

One sister survives him, Mrs. Samuel Tyson, near King-of-Prussia, Pa.

HANNAH BARTHOLOMEW ROBERTS (33⁴-12³).

B. 10 mo. 16, 1808; d. 11 mo. 27, 1876.

She was a woman of great excellence and a benefactor to the community in which she lived.

MARY ANNA ROBERTS (34⁴-12³).

B. 7 mo. 14, 1810; d. 7 mo. 7, 1813.

JONATHAN ROBERTS (35⁴-12³).

B. 9 mo. 18, 1812; d. 9 mo. 7, 1898.

He was a man of sound integrity and of great influence in the surrounding country. He was deeply interested in Public Schools and his counsel was sought in financial matters.

JOSEPH W. ROWLAND (36⁴-16³).

B. —; d. 8 mo., 1797, while a child.

JOSEPH W. ROWLAND (37⁴-16³).

B. 9 mo.—, 1797; d. 1837; m. Harriet Anderson, dau. of Samuel Anderson. They had one son who died while a child.

JACOB JEANES (38⁴-17³).

B. 10 mo. 14, 1800; d. 12 mo. 18, 1877; m. Eliza Brown. They had one child who died in infancy.

JOSHUA T. JEANES (39⁴-17³).

B. —; d. 1 mo. 3, 1880; unnm.

MARY JEANES (40⁴-17³).

B. 2 mo. 8, 1804; d. 10 mo. 19, 1889; unnm.

JOSEPH JEANES (41⁴-17³).

B. 1807; d. 11 mo. 18, 1894; unnm.

SAMUEL JEANES (42⁴-17³).

B. 1809; d. 11 mo. 16, 1894; unnm.

ISAIAH JEANES (43⁴-17³).

B. —; d. young.

ANNA THOMAS JEANES (44⁴-17³).

B. about 1823; still living (1907); unnm.

The following clipping is taken from the Philadelphia Public Ledger of April 24, 1907.

One million dollars has just been given by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Philadelphian, to help educate the negroes of the South.

Announcement was made yesterday that Miss Jeanes had, by deed of gift, created an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 in perpetuity, the income from which is to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of rural schools in the South for negroes. It is said to be by far the largest single gift for public elementary school purposes ever donated by any philanthropist in this country.

It is set forth in the deed that the endowment shall be known as, "The Fund for Rudimentary Schools for Southern Negroes, the income whereof shall be devoted to the sole purpose of assisting, in the Southern United States, community, country and rural schools for the great class of negroes to whom the small rural and community schools are alone available."

Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Hollis Burke Frissell, of Hampton Institute, are appointed trustees of the fund, while the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, of this city, is appointed the fiscal agent of the trustees to care for the fund and collect the income thereon and to pay over the latter to the trustees from time to time as directed.

Miss Jeanes provides also for the investment of the fund as follows: In United States Government bonds or the bonds of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland and Missouri and of any city in those States having a population of 500,000 or more.

To Mr. Washington and Dr. Frissell is left the work of selecting a board of trustees to help in the administration of the fund, but if either of these foundation trustees dies or declines to serve, or if for any reason such board is not established within six months then the trustees of Hampton and of Tuskegee are requested and empowered to select and create from members of their own boards a special board of trustees to administer the fund in the manner directed in the deed of gift.

Mr. Washington, who has been in Philadelphia for several days to confer with Miss Jeanes, said last night that the income from the fund must be applied to elementary school purposes, and that in no

case could it be diverted to benefit Tuskegee or Hampton or any other large educational institution in the South.

"It is impossible," he said, "to express in proper terms the gratitude of the negro people, as well as of the whole country, to Miss Jeanes for her great generosity. This money will, of course, help to educate only a small proportion of the negro children in the South, but it will, however, help much, and we hope it will result in inducing other people to give money for the same purpose."

Mr. Washington said that the benefits of the fund would not be restricted to any particular state, but he thought that the schools aided would become object lessons that would influence the character of education throughout each county in which they stand.

In a joint statement on the subject, Mr. Washington and Doctor Frissell said: "While we cannot speak definitely, we feel quite sure that it will be the aim of the trustees of the fund to work in hearty sympathy and close co-operation with the county and state officials in assisting schools, and that it will be the policy of the board to use the interest on the fund in a way to stimulate self-help, not to replace local schools, but to supplement the money being appropriated by Southern States toward the education of the negro. Those states we feel sure will be encouraged to do more for the negro children because of this gift."

To that statement, Mr. Washington added that the fund was now available, and that he was to meet Doctor Frissell in New York to-day to go over the matter of selecting the members of the board of trustees, which the deed of gift directed them to appoint. That board, he said, would consist of from eight to fourteen members. As at present invested the annual income from the fund would amount, he said, to about \$40,000.

She has also contributed very liberally to several other philanthropic causes.

JOSHUA RHOADS (45⁴-18³).

B. 9 mo. 14, 1806; d. 2 mo. 1, 1876; m. 3 mo. 14, 1833, at Friends' Meeting House, Pennsbury, Bucks Co., Pa., Rosanna Ivins, dau. of Barclay and Mary Ivins.

Joshua Rhoads practised medicine in Fallsington, Bucks Co., and afterwards in Philadelphia. He was deeply interested in the education of the Blind and for a time was Principal of the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia.

In 1850 he removed with his family to Jacksonville, Illinois, where for twenty-four years he was Principal of the State Institution for the Blind. His death took place at Jacksonville.

Joshua and Rosanna had eight ch.: 1, Jane Elizabeth, b. 2 mo. 19, 1834; d. 1 mo. 14, 1836; 2, Anna J., b. 9 mo. 19, 1837; d. 7 mo. 22, 1838; 3, Julius F., b. 7 mo. 10, 1839; d. 2 mo. 1, 1840; 4, Mary I., b. 3 mo. 27, 1841; 5, Alice S., b. 6 mo. 17, 1844; d. 3 mo. 9, 1898; unm.; 6, Naomi, b. 6 mo. 20, 1848; d. 3 mo. 21, 1888; m. 10 mo. 26, 1882, John A. Bellatti; 7, Martha C., b. 2 mo. 25, 1852; d. 10 mo. 17, 1862; 8, T. Walter, b. 11 mo. 15, 1855; d. 1 mo. 5, 1858.

EDWARD RHOADS (46⁴-18³).

B. 8 mo. 20, 1808; d. 8 mo. 27, 1810.

JAMES RHOADS (47⁴-18³).

B. 4 mo. 1, 1811; d. 5 mo. 13, 1886; m. 9 mo. 17, 1840, at her father's residence, "Sellers Hall," Delaware Co., Pa., Alice Sellers, b. 5 mo. 1, 1818; d. 1 mo. 19, 1842; dau. of George and Ann E. Sellers. Alice Sellers was cousin of William Sellers, of Philadelphia, pioneer iron and steel merchant.

For thirty-two years James Rhoads was a teacher in the Boys' High School, Philadelphia. At the sale of his father's estate, 3 mo. 15, 1853, he purchased the old home where he lived with his sisters Mary Ann Rhoads and Zillah Rhoads until the death of Mary Ann. He then went to live with his only child Joseph R. who was b. 8 mo. 6, 1841; m. 11 mo. 22, 1866, Amanda Seal, dau. of Joseph and Esther L. Seal.

MARY ANN RHOADS (48⁴-18³).

B. 3 mo. 22, 1813; d. 1 mo. 19, 1873; unnm.

SARAH WALKER RHOADS (49⁴-18³).

B. 2 mo. 16, 1815; d. 4 mo. 26, 1891; m. 9 mo. 26, 1839 at Friends' Meeting House, Haverford, William P. Walter, b. 8 mo. 1, 1810; d. 8 mo. 28, 1872; s. of Thomas and Sarah Kimber Walter of Montgomery Co., Pa.

William P. Walter was engaged in the hardware business on Market St., Philadelphia, for forty-one years and is now succeeded by his sons.

William and Sarah had seven ch.: 1, Emma, b. 6 mo. 20, 1840; 2, Thomas, b. 7 mo. 19, 1843; 3, Naomi, b. 1 mo. 10, 1846; 4, Warner, b. 6 mo. 20, 1848; 5, William Penn, b. 9 mo. 10, 1850; d. 4 mo. 26, 1854; 6, Mary Jeanes, b. 6 mo. 28, 1853; m. 10 mo. 19, 1876, George F. White, b. 11 mo. 13, 1847 at "Ury," Burlington Co., N. J.; 7, Sarah R., b. 3 mo. 11, 1856; d. 3 mo. 24, 1865.

ZILLAH RHOADS (50⁴-18³).

B. 3 mo. 4, 1817; d. 4 mo. 20, 1896, at Wilmington, Del., unnm.

JOHN RHOADS (51⁴-18³).

B. 10 mo. 3, 1819; d. 8 mo. 1821.

DANIEL RHOADS (52⁴-18³).

B. 9 mo. 25, 1821; d. 3 mo. 11, 1893; m. 4 mo. 25, 1861 at her mother's residence, Columbia, Pa., Maria Dick Smith, b. 11 mo. 23, 1838, dau. of Edward and Rebecca Sinnickson Smith, formerly of Salem, N. J.

Daniel and his wife settled at Bellefonte, Pa., and there

he passed away. His widow and two children still (1905) reside there.

Daniel and Maria had five ch.: 1, Samuel J., b. 3 mo. 30, 1862; d. 10 mo. 6, 1862; 2, Edward Keasbey Smith, b. 7 mo. 16, 1867; 3, Joseph James, b. 8 mo. 23, 1868; m. 10 mo. 10, 1895, Margaret Montgomery Petrikin of Huntington, Pa.; 4, Francis Sinnickson, b. 8 mo. 19, 1871; d. 1 mo. 28, 1903 at Seattle, Wash.; unm.; 5, Rebecca Naomi, b. 11 mo. 30, 1872.

NAOMI RHOADS (53⁴-18³).

B. 8 mo. 6, 1824; m. 2 mo. 23, 1848, Thomas Walter, b. 2 mo. 1, 1802; d. 6 mo. 25, 1878; s. of Enos and Elizabeth Walter of Wilmington, Del. Ch.: 1, Joseph R., b. 9 mo. 27, 1849; d. 3 mo. 30, 1890; unm.; 2, Mary R., b. 2 mo. 19, 1857; m. Charles W. Cooper, 12 mo. 19, 1883.

THE INDEXES

[Numbers in the Indexes refer to Pages.]

For the benefit of genealogists and local historians who use this book, two indexes have been prepared, viz:

1. *A Biographical Index.*
2. *A Geographical Index.*

The addition of the Geographical Index is believed to be a new departure in works of this nature.

In the Biographical Index, the names of married women appear twice. For example, Naomi Thomas married Joseph Rhoads. Her name appears in the "T" column thus,

Thomas, Naomi [Rhoads],

and in the "R" column thus,

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