



Thomas Wharton President

GENEALOGY

OF THE

Wharton Family

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

1664 to 1880.

BY

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PHILADELPHIA:

1880.

Ici, une vérité m'est apparue, c'est que le culte idolâtrique de la famille est faux et dangereux, mais que le respect et la solidarité dans la famille sont nécessaires.
Le peuple a ses ancêtres tout comme les rois.
Chaque famille a sa noblesse, sa gloire, ses titres: le travail, le courage, la vertu ou l'intelligence. Chaque homme doué de quelque distinction naturelle la doit à quelque homme qui l'a précédé, ou à quelque femme qui l'a engendré. Chaque descendant d'une ligne quelconque aurait donc des exemples à suivre s'il pouvait regarder derrière lui, dans son histoire de famille. Que chacun de vous cherche à tirer et à sauver de l'oubli les bonnes actions et les utiles travaux de ses aïeux, et qu'il agisse de manière que ses descendants lui rendent le même honneur. L'oubli est un monstre stupide qui a dévoré trop de générations.—HISTOIRE DE MA VIE, par George Sand, vol. i. pp. 87, 88, 90.

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P R E F A C E.

BEFORE presenting this volume to the notice of my family, it seems only just to myself to say that the task, which I undertook a few years since, was not to find the connecting link between the Philadelphia Whartons and those of Westmoreland, England; but simply to gather together a record of the descendants of Thomas Wharton and Rachel Thomas his wife, who came to this city about 1683. While engaged in this study, however, so much material has come into my hands that it has been pursued with deepening interest, and at greater length than was at first proposed, numerous biographical sketches having been added to, or interwoven with, the genealogy. Thus, although I have accomplished all that I set out to do, even more, I lay down my pen with a sense of incompleteness, and an earnest hope that some member of the family will take up the broken chain where I have left it with that infant Thomas, baptized in Orton Parish in 1664, and turning back among the centuries find the connecting link between his father, Richard Wharton, and the family of the same name which inhabited the region in and about that ancient Parish as early as the reign of Edward I. If what I have collected with regard to these eight generations of Whartons shall inspire any one else with a desire to set forth on a second voyage of discovery, on the other side of the sea and in remoter times, I shall know that this, my contribution to family history, has not been in vain.

For the satisfaction of those who, with me, will continue to hold that such a connection exists, until the reverse is demonstrated, I have collated, from various reliable sources, some facts relative to the Westmoreland Whartons, which will be found in a separate chapter.

The work seemed one that demanded prompt attention, while family records were yet in good preservation, and while there were still among us some whose memory reached back to the early part of this, and even to the closing years of the past century. Many of the names and dates of the first three generations, here given, were taken from an ancient folio, where they were inscribed by Joseph Wharton, Senior; these, with other genealogical data belonging to the same period, have all been verified by an examination of wills and administrations, which service has been kindly rendered me by Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn. For the date of baptism of Thomas Wharton, son of Richard, given on the first page of the genealogy, I am indebted to Mr. Henry Wharton, who visited Orton in the summer of 1878, and made a copy from the original register of the Parish.

It seems almost needless to state that the material employed in these pages is principally original, including the journals that cover the period of research, and the records of Friends Meetings and of Churches in and about Philadelphia. With regard to the data of later generations, my information has been drawn chiefly from members of families here represented.

For any mistakes that may occur in this volume, I beg the indulgence of my readers, and trust that I shall not be allowed to remain in ignorance of them.

My thanks I feel to be largely due to those who have assisted me in my researches, above all to my friends among the officers and members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in whose pleasant rooms I have gathered much of the material in these pages, and to whom I am even more indebted for generous encouragement and judicious counsel. I would also express my thanks to the Rev. Dr. Morton of St. James' Church, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan of Trinity Church, Oxford, Mr. George Scattergood, the Custodian of the Records of Arch Street Meeting, and all others who have placed records and books at my disposal.

ANNE H. WHARTON.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1879.

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THE WHARTON FAMILY.

BY ANNE H. WHARTON.

THOMAS WHARTON,² who emigrated to Pennsylvania at an early date, was the son of Richard Wharton,¹ of Kellorth, in the Parish of Orton (or Overton),* Westmorelandshire, England. His parents were members of the Church of England, and on the 16th of October, 1664, he was baptized in All Saints Church, Orton. At what period he adopted the tenets of the Friends I am unable to discover, but at the time of his marriage he was certainly in full membership with their Society. The marriage took place January 20, 1688-9, O. S., at the Bank Meeting House in Philadelphia, where he and Rachel Thomas, in the quaint phraseology of their marriage certificate, "having declared their Intentions of taking each other in marriage before several public meetings of the People of God, called Quakers," . . . "according to the good order used amongst them, whose Proceedings therein, after a deliberate Consideration thereof, were approved by the said Meetings: They appearing Clear of all others. Now these are to Certify all whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing of their said Intentions, this Second day of the Eleventh month, called January, in the Year One thousand Six Hundred, Eighty and Eight. They" . . . "appeared in a public Assembly of the aforesaid People and others mett together for that end and purpose . . . and (according to the Example of the holy men of God recorded in the Scriptures of Truth) in a Solemn manner, he the said Thomas taking the said Rachel by the hand, did openly declare as followeth—Friends, in the presence of God and before you his people do I take Rachel Thomas to be my wife and do promise to be a faithful and loving husband, until death separate us." After recording a similar declaration on the part of Rachel, the certificate

* See Clark's British Gazetteer, London, 1852.

proceeds—"And the said Thomas Wharton and Rachel Thomas, as a further Confirmation thereof, did then and there to these Presents set their hands,

THOMAS WHARTON.

RACHEL WHARTON."

Among the witnesses were Micah and James Thomas, Sen., also Samuel Richardson, William Salway, and William Southeby, about that time members of the Provincial Council, John White, then speaker of the Assembly, and William Bradford, the celebrated printer.

Rachel Thomas was born Sept. 1, 1664, in Monmouthshire, Wales. She survived her husband nearly thirty years, and died in Philadelphia, June 10, 1747.

Thomas Wharton was principally engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was unambitious of political distinction; he was, however, on October 6, 1713, elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, and gave an active attendance to his duties in that position until his death. He remained during his life an earnest member of the religious denomination to which, in his youth, he had attached himself. He died in Philada. July 31, 1718, leaving a considerable estate to be divided between his children.

Thomas and Rachel Wharton had eight children, all b. in Philada.

3. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 25, 1689; bu. July 24, 1690.

4. RICHARD, d. unm. Philada. Mar. 5, 1721.

5. MARY, d. unm. Philada. Jan. 10, 1763, aged 67.

6. JAMES.

7. THOMAS, m. Christ Church, Philada. Sept. 12, 1728, Mary Curry. In his will, proved 1730, he styles himself "Mariner," and bequeathes all his estate to his wife. She m. 2dly, in 1736, Richard Grafton.

8. RACHEL, d. unm.; bu. Aug. 7, 1735.

9. JOHN, m. Mary Dobbins.

10. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 4, 1707; m. 1st, Hannah Carpenter; and 2dly, Hannah Ogden.

9. JOHN WHARTON³ (Thomas,² Richard¹) m., Chester Co., Nov. 2, 1727, Mary, dau. of James Dobbins. She was b. 1696, and d. Philada. Jan. 10, 1763. After his marriage he resided for

many years in Chester Co., of which from 1730 to 1737 he was annually selected coroner. He had five children.

11. JAMES, bu. Philada. May 4, 1785, aged 53 years; m. 1st, Mary Hogg; and 2dly, Christiana Redd.
12. THOMAS, b. Chester Co., 1735; m. 1st, Susannah Lloyd; and 2dly, Elizabeth Fishbourne.
13. JOHN, d. Oct. 22, 1799, aged 67; m. Rebecca Chamless.
14. RACHEL, m. William Crispin.
15. MARY, m. — Baxter.

10. JOSEPH WHARTON³ (Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada. Aug. 4, 1707; m. 1st, Philada. March 5, 1729–30, Hannah, dau. of John Carpenter,* by his wife, Ann Hoskins. She was b. Philada. Nov. 23, 1711, and d. July 14, 1751. He m. 2dly, June 7, 1752, Hannah, wid. of John Ogden, and dau. of Robert Owen, by his wife, Susannah Hudson.† She was b. Phila. March 16, 1720–1, and d. Jan. 1791. He was a very successful merchant, but towards the close of his life retired from business, and lived at his country seat, Walnut Grove, which soon after his death was made famous as the scene of the Meschianza. He d. in Philada. and was bu. in Friends Ground, July 27, 1776. By his 1st wife he had eleven children, all b. in Philada.

16. THOMAS, b. Jan. 15, 1730–1; m. Rachel Medcalf.
17. SAMUEL, b. May 3, 1732; m. Sarah Lewis.
18. JOSEPH, b. March 21, 1733–4; m. Sarah Tallman.
19. RACHEL, b. June 7, 1736; bu. Jan. 6, 1736–7.
20. JOHN, b. Jan. 17, 1737–8; d. 1770.
21. WILLIAM, b. March 12, 1740; m. Oct. 15, 1767, Susannah, dau. of Jacob Medcalf by his wife Susannah Hudson, b. June 6, 1734. He d. s. p. Will proved, Philada. Jan. 21, 1805.
22. GEORGE, b. March 13, 1741–2; bu. March 17, 1741–2.
23. CHARLES, b. Jan. 11, 1743–4; m. 1st, Jemima Edwards; 2dly, Elizabeth Richardson; and 3dly, Hannah Redwood.
24. ISAAC, b. Sept. 15, 1745; m. Margaret Rawle.
25. CARPENTER, b. Aug. 30, 1747; m. Elizabeth Davis.
26. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 12, 1749–50; d. Sept. 8, 1754.

* Son of Samuel Carpenter, many years a member of the Provincial Council, and Treasurer of the Province, by his wife, Hannah, dau. of Abraham Hardiman.

† Daughter of William Hudson, sometime Mayor of Philada., by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Richardson. Richardson was a member of the Provincial Council, 1688–93.

By his 2d wife he had seven children.

27. MARY, b. April 3, 1755; m. William Sykes.
28. ROBERT, b. Jan. 12, 1757; m. Salome Chancellor.
29. BENJAMIN, b. April 29, 1759; d. April 9, 1764.
30. JAMES, b. Jan. 3, 1761; d. Jan. 9, 1761.
31. RACHEL, b. Aug. 27, 1762; m. William Lewis.
32. HUDSON, b. Feb. 21, 1765; d. Aug. 10, 1771.
33. FRANKLIN, b. July 23, 1767; m. Mary Clifton.

11. JAMES WHARTON⁴(John,³Thomas,²Richard¹)m. 1st, Mary, dau. of Peregrine Hogg, sometime of Philada. but finally of London, Mercer, by his wife Mary Fitzwater.* She was bu. Philada. April 13, 1772, aged about 35 years. He m. 2dly, Sept. 14, 1773, Christiana Redd, who d. before him. During the Revolution he was the proprietor of a rope-walk, and furnished a large portion of the cordage for the vessels of the State Navy. He was bu. in Friends Ground, Philada. May 4, 1785, aged 53 years. Of his seven children all but the last named were certainly by his first wife.

34. REYNOLD, m.
35. JAMES.
36. REBECCA, d. unm. Aug. 31, 1807, aged 46.
37. PEREGRINE, b. Feb. 14, 1765; m. Jane Brown.
38. GEORGE, m. Mary Doughty.
39. MORRIS.
40. DEBORAH CLAYPOOLE, m. Philada. May 7, 1795, Isaac H. Jackson.

12. THOMAS WHARTON,† Junr.⁴(John,³Thomas,²Richard¹), b. Chester County, 1735; m. 1st, Christ Church, Philada. Nov. 4, 1762, Susannah, dau. of Thomas Lloyd,‡ by his wife, Susannah Kearney.§ She d. Oct. 24, 1772, and he m. 2dly,

* Daughter of George Fitzwater, who, with his parents, Thomas and Mary Fitzwater, of Hamworth, Middlesex, Eng., was among the companions of Penn on his first visit to Penna. in 1683.

† A biographical sketch of Gov. Wharton will be published hereafter.

‡ Son of Thomas Lloyd, and grandson Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council, 1684 to 1688, and again 1690 to 1693.

§ Daughter of Philip Kearney, of Philada., by his wife Rebecca, daughter of Lionel Britton. In the "Hill Family," by J. J. Smith, Philada., 1854, she is said to have been Susannah *Owen*; but Susannah, wife of Thomas Lloyd and daughter of Philip Kearney, is a party to a deed from Rebecca Kearney, et al., to Edmund Kearney, and in the will of Joanna Kearney, who was also a party to the deed, Susannah Wharton is named as a niece of the testatrix.

Dec. 7, 1774, Elizabeth, dau. of William Fishbourne,* by his wife, Mary Tallman. She was b. Sept. 1752, and d. Philada. April 24, 1826. He d. at Lancaster, May 22, 1778. By his first wife he had five children.

41. LLOYD WHARTON, m. Mary Rogers and d. s. p.
42. KEARNEY, d. Jan. 4, 1848, aged 82; m. Maria Salter.
43. WILLIAM MOORE, d. Aug. 14, 1816, aged 49; m. 1st, Mary Waln; and 2dly, Deborah Shoemaker.
44. SARAH NORRIS, d. 1836, aged 64; m. 1st, Dr. Benjamin Tallman; and 2dly, Samuel Courtauld.
45. SUSANNAH, bu. Philada. Feb. 2, 1773.

By his 2d wife he had three children.

46. Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1775; d. unm. Philada. June, 1799.
47. THOMAS FISHBOURNE, b. Nov. 10, 1776; d. unm. Philada. Jan. 1865.
48. FISHBOURNE, b. Aug. 10, 1778; m. 1st, Susan Shoemaker; and 2dly, Mary Ann Shoemaker.

13. JOHN WHARTON⁴ (John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹) m. Philada. June 24, 1761, Rebecca Chamless. He was a shipbuilder in Philada., and during the Revolution, built for the Pennsylvania Navy two men-of-war, the Experiment and the Washington. He was a member of Continental Navy Board, 1778-1780. He d. Philada. Oct. 22, 1799, aged 67 years. His children were

49. CHAMLESS, b. 1769; d. April 20, 1775.
50. CHAMLESS, d. unm. Philada. Oct. 22, 1802, aged 22 years.

14. RACHEL WHARTON⁴ (John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹) m. Friends Meeting, Philada. Dec. 10, 1762, William Crispin, son of Silas Crispin, of Burlington, N. J. He was a commissary of the American Army. Collector of Excise. He d. Philada. April 24, 1797, aged 60 years. They had six children.

51. WILLIAM.
52. SARAH, m. William Levis.

* His father, William Fishbourne, a member of the Provincial Council, 1723 to 1731, was born in Talbot County, Md., where his parents, Ralph and Sarah (Lewis) Fishbourne, then resided. William Fishbourne, the elder, settled in Philada. before 1700, and in 1702 married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Carpenter—see note, page 326.

53. ESTHER.

54. RACHEL.

55. MARY.

56. THOMAS, bu. Sept. 23, 1781, aged 3 years.

16. THOMAS WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Phila. Jan. 15, 1730-1; m. Friends Meeting, Philada. Rachel, dau. of Jacob Medcalf, by his wife Hannah Hudson. She was b. Feb. 21, 1729-30. "He was a merchant of great wealth and influence, and of the sect of Quakers. In the enterprise of Galloway and Goddard to establish "The Chronicle," a leading newspaper, he was their partner; and the parties supposed that Franklin, on his return from England, would join them. Previous to the Revolution, Franklin and Mr. Wharton were correspondents. In 1774, Washington records that he "dined with Thomas Wharton." (*Sabine's Loyalists*.) Like many other Friends, he was at first actively opposed to the oppressive measures of the British Government, and a signer of the non-importation agreement in 1765; but when the colonies resorted to arms his sympathy was entirely withdrawn from their cause. His prominence among the Friends, the majority of whom had pursued a similar course in regard to the active prosecution of the Revolution, made him an object of suspicion to the authorities of the newly arisen commonwealth, and in Aug. 1777 he and several other Friends were arrested, who, on their refusing to sign a parole, were in the following month exiled to Virginia. In April, 1778, they were allowed to return to Philada. Mr. Wharton, however, was proscribed as an enemy to his country, and lost his estate under the Confiscation Act of Penna. He d. near Philada. in the winter of 1782.

Issue of THOMAS WHARTON and RACHEL MEDCALF.*

57. HANNAH, b. Sept. 3, 1753; m. James C. Fisher.
58. MARY, b. Jan. 22, 1755; m. Philada. May 17, 1780, Owen, son of Owen Jones, by his wife Susannah Evans, b. in Philada. March 15, 1744-45. By her he had one child; bu. in Friends Ground, Jan. 22, 1784. Mrs. Jones d. soon after, and he m. 2dly, Hannah Foulke, and d. s. p. His will was proved May 14, 1825.
59. RACHEL, b. Nov. 29, 1756; d. Nov. 8, 1759.
60. JOSEPH, bu. Aug. 1, 1766, aged 6 years.
61. JACOB, bu. Dec. 21, 1769, aged 9 years.
62. MARTHA, d. unm.; bu. April 7, 1788, aged 24 years.
63. FRANKLIN, bu. Aug. 1, 1766, aged 4 mo.
64. SUSANNAH, d. unm. June 5, 1786. The following obituary appeared in the "Pennsylvania Mercury," of June 9, 1786, which we give as a curious specimen of a certain style of composition.

"On Monday last, the 5th of June, the amiable, the blooming Miss Susannah Wharton, in the bud of life, resigned her breath. Amongst the many sacrifices that are hourly made at the altar of the grim monster, few possessed more real accomplishments than this lovely victim. Born under the smiles of nature—educated in the paths of prudence and virtue—she rose like the sun—illuminating with her knowledge, and cherrishing with her philanthropy.

"To a mild condescending disposition, she added those generous sentiments, which characterize the worthy part of her sex, and mark the Christian. In her pastime she was chearful, in her devotion she was serious. A perfect consistency was seen in her conduct.

"If the frailty of her companions was the topic of conversation, she spoke but to vindicate; when their virtues were admired she joined with a fervency that testified her liberality. In the common occurrences of life she was neither too much elevated, nor too much depressed; she turned with a smile from the casualities of human life to Nature's God, and into His hands she resigned herself with pleasure. No motives influenced her conduct, but the happiness of her fellow-creatures. The heart-rending sighs, the sorrowful looks of all who knew her, manifest their loss. The effusions of esteem in one of her acquaintance has given birth to this imperfect sketch of her character. It wants no aid of the pen to be beloved—she need only to have been known."

65. WILLIAM HUDSON, bu. Sept. 13, 1781, aged 10 years.

17. SAMUEL WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 3, 1732; m. Sarah, dau. of Stephen Lewis, by his wife, Rebecca,

* Thomas Wharton was a man of influence in Philadelphia as early as 1762; his name appears as one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at that time, which position he held until 1769, and again 1772-1779. He was also treasurer of that institution 1769-1772. Silas Dean, while in Philadelphia as delegate to the Congress of 1774, thus speaks of him: "This evening spent at Mr. Thomas Wharton's, who was extremely civil and complaisant, and insisted on our using his horses and carriage while in town. or rather his Convenience, which is the name of a Friend's or Quaker's Coach."—*Correspondence of Silas Dean.*

Hussey. Mr. Wharton was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765, a member of the City Councils of Philada., of the Committee of Safety of the Revolution, and of the Colonial and State Legislatures. He was a prominent member of the Ohio Company, whose plan of forming a settlement on the Ohio River was projected by Sir William Johnson, Governor Franklin, and others. In 1767, Dr. Franklin, then in England, mentions his correspondence with Mr. Wharton on this subject. Lord Hillsborough, in his "Report of the Lord's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations," in which he considered the "humble memorial of the Hon. Thomas Walpole, Benjamin Franklin, John Sargent, and Samuel Wharton, Esquires, in behalf of themselves and their associates," strenuously opposed the passing of the bill confirming the grant of land (known as Walpole's Grant), in reply to which Dr. Franklin put forth his powers to such purpose that the petition was finally granted, June 1, 1772. In consequence, however, of revolutionary troubles the project was not realized.

Mr. Wharton was a partner in the house of Messrs. Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, one of the most respectable commercial associations in the Colonies. At one time, the Indians destroyed upwards of £40,000* worth of their goods; as indemnification for which depredation, the chiefs made over to the firm all the lands which, at present, compose the State of Indiana.† "Mr. Wharton, being an accomplished gentleman and scholar, was deputed by his partners to pass over to England for the purpose of soliciting a confirmation of this grant, in which he so far succeeded that the day was appointed by the Minister for him to attend at Court, and kiss the King's hand on receiving the grant.‡ Unfortunately, however, in the interim, some of his correspondence with Franklin, in furtherance of the Revolution, was discovered, and instead of the consummation he expected, he was obliged to fly for his life, and was fortunate in reaching the shores of France in

* Penna. currency.

† See Appendix.

‡ The Penna. Gazette announced Mr. Wharton's appointment as Governor of the new province of Pittsylvania.



SAMUEL WHARTON.

safety, where he was joined by his old friend Dr. Franklin.”* In 1780, Samuel Wharton returned to Philada., and on Feb. 9, 1781, he took the oath of allegiance to the State of Penna. He was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1782 and 1783. In 1784, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the District of Southwark, he having, a short time before, retired to his country seat, in that suburb, where he anticipated ending his days in peace and quietness. His will was admitted to probate, March 26, 1800. His children were—

66† STEPHEN, d. Philada. March 24, 1755.

67. SAMUEL LEWIS, b. Philada. Feb. 14, 1759; m. Mrs. Rachel Musgrave.

68. HANNAH, d. Philada. April 6, 1764, aged 2 years.

69. REBECCA, m. June 7, 1798, Chamless Allen, and d. s. p. Soon after he m. 2dly, Rachel, widow of Samuel L. Wharton.

70. MARTHA, m. Samuel B. Shaw.

71. RICHARD, d. unm.

18. JOSEPH WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada., March 21, 1733-4; m. Philada., June 18, 1760, Sarah, dau. of Job and Sarah Tallman, b. Aug. 25, 1740, and d. before her husband. Before the Revolution, Mr. Wharton was an active and successful merchant; but losses during the war, and a series of reverses attending his mercantile ventures, after the establishment of peace, obliged him to retire from business.

The following is an obituary notice, which appeared in Poulson's "Advertiser," Dec. 30, 1816:—

Died, on the 25th instant, in the eighty-third year of his age, Joseph Wharton, Esq., long a respectable inhabitant of this city, and deeply and sincerely lamented by those who enjoyed the advantage of his friendship.

The protracted term of life, and the lingering illness through which this gentleman had passed, had neither impaired the original vigour of his mind, nor lessened the uncommon warmth of his affections. His understanding, naturally quick and powerful, was improved to an extent little common with the past generation. Few men, perhaps, possessed such an intimate acquaintance with the language and literature of Greece

* "Dairy Advertiser."

† 66a. Joseph living 1770.

and Rome, and still fewer have, like him, retained an undiminished attachment to them, at an advanced stage of existence, and while suffering under an accumulation of physical evils. In the early part of his life he had enjoyed the peculiar good fortune of an intercourse with many of the most celebrated literary men of Europe. In latter years disease and misfortune caused his retirement from the world, but lessened not his zeal for the welfare of society, his duties toward which he discharged with exemplary propriety. It only remains perhaps to add, that he was a sincere and devout believer in the great truths of our religion, and closed a well-spent life in the firm persuasion of a removal to a better state of being.

He had nine children, all b. in Philada.

72. JOSEPH TALLMAN, b. July 16, 1761; d. Dec. 17, 1762.

73. SARAH, b. Nov. 20, 1763; d. Aug. 27, 1764.

74. THOMAS PARR, b. Nov. 18, 1765. He d. unm., and in the "Daily Advertiser," Dec. 3, 1802, the event is thus noticed:—

"Died on Wednesday, the 1st instant, in the 37th year of his age, Thomas Parr Wharton. A vigorous and highly-cultivated understanding, united to a just and benevolent disposition, rendered the deceased peculiarly agreeable and dear to his friends and family. A series of misfortunes taught him the uncertainty of all human pursuits and attachments as the means of happiness, and a tedious and painful illness became, in the hands of a kind Providence, the means of conveying to him the knowledge of his Redeemer, in whose mercy alone he placed his hopes of acceptance beyond the grave; his last words were, 'I die in peace.'"

75. HANNAH, b. Nov. 4, 1767; m. William Chancellor.

76. NANCY, b. Aug. 2, 1770; m. James Cowles Fisher (his 1st wife was Hannah Wharton, No. 57) and d. s. p. Jan. 1852.

77. SARAH, b. April 23, 1772; m. Jonathan Robeson.

78. MARTHA, b. Feb. 18, 1774; d. unm. March, 1861.

79. RACHEL, b. Aug. 8, 1775; d. Jan. 29, 1784.

80. ELIZA, b. Sept. 18, 1781; d. unm. April 7, 1869.

23. CHARLES WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada. Jan. 11, 1743; m. 1st, March 12, 1772, at Christ Church, Jemima Edwards, who was bu. in Philada. Nov. 13, 1772, aged 21 years. He m. 2dly, at Friends Meeting (Oct. 22, 1778), Elizabeth Richardson, who d. May 23, 1782, aged 30 years. His third wife was Hannah, dau. of William Redwood, by his wife Hannah, dau. of Samuel Holmes. They were m. at Friends Meeting, Oct. 13, 1784. She was b. in Newport, R. I., Sept. 25, 1759; d. Philada. April 11, 1796.



Charles Wharton

Mr. Wharton was a most successful merchant, and extensively engaged in the importing business of the city. He took the oath of allegiance to the State of Penna. July 3, 1778; and d. in Philada. March 15, 1838. His children, all by his third wife and b. in Philada., were—

- 81. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 17, 1785; d. unm. June 27, 1803.
- 82. WILLIAM, d. infant, March 8, 1788.
- 83. SARAH REDWOOD, b. June 1, 1789; m. William Craig.
- 84. WILLIAM, b. June 27, 1790; m. Deborah Fisher.
- 85. CHARLES, b. Sept. 20, 1792; m. Anne M. Hollingsworth.
- 86. HANNAH REDWOOD, b. Nov. 15, 1794; m. Thomas G. Hollingsworth.

24. ISAAC WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada. Sept. 15, 1745; m. Friends Meeting, Philada. Nov. 14, 1786, Margaret, dau. of Francis Rawle, by his wife Rebecca Warner. He died, Philada. March 31, 1808. His children were—

- 87. FRANCIS RAWLE, b. Jan. 11, 1788; m. Juliana M. Gouverneur.
- 88. HANNAH MARGARET, b. July 17, 1789; d. unm. Philada. Oct. 14, 1875.
- 89. THOMAS ISAAC, b. May 17, 1791; m. Arabella Griffith.
- 90. JOSEPH, b. April 29, 1793; d. unm. 1822.
- 91. REBECCA SHOEMAKER, b. Sept. 1, 1795; m. Joseph R. Smith.

25. CARPENTER WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada. Aug. 30, 1747; m. Christ Church, April 13, 1771, Elizabeth Davis, who d. May, 1816. He d. April 6, 1780, leaving issue—

- 92. JOHN, m. Nancy Craig.
- 93. THOMAS CARPENTER, m. June 21, 1806, Ann, dau. of William Green, by his wife Mary, dau. of Ellis Lewis, and d. s. p. She d. 1857.

27. MARY WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 3, 1755; m. Friends Meeting, May 17, 1786, William Sykes, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Sykes.

- 94. JOSEPH, d. Philada. March 26, 1789.
- 95. ELIZABETH, d. Philada. Dec. 6, 1791.
- 96. WILLIAM, d. Philada. Sept. 1, 1791.
- 97. ROBERT WHARTON, b. July 26, 1796; m. 1st, Mrs. Frenaye, and 2dly, Lucy, dau. of Lemuel Lamb. He d. s. p.

28. ROBERT WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹) was born, Jan. 12, 1757, at his father's country seat in Southwark. Although his future career proved him to be possessed of abilities of a superior order, Robert Wharton early evinced a decided distaste for learning; consequently, at the age of fourteen, his studies were relinquished, and he was apprenticed to a hatter. During his mayoralty, he frequently alluded to this portion of his life, remarking that he greatly respected those who were masters of a trade, which sentiment being generally known, it became convenient for those, who desired to avoid the penalties of the law, to declare themselves hatters. Pleasant as this may have been, as a matter of conversation in later years, Mr. Wharton, after serving his time, left his trade to enter the counting-house of his half-brother, Charles.* While in this position, he gratified his taste for field sports, and became a member of the "Gloucester Fox Hunting Club," instituted in 1766, of which he was President when it disbanded in 1818. In 1790, Mr. Wharton became a member of the "Schuylkill Fishing Company, of the State in Schuylkill." In 1812, on the death of Samuel Morris, the venerable Governor of the Company, he was elected to fill the unexpired term, to which honorable position he was re-chosen for sixteen successive years, when, in consequence of the increasing infirmities of age, he tendered his resignation of office and membership.†

Mr. Wharton was a member of City Councils from 1792 to 1795. With him the power to rule and organize was a gift of nature, capable of constant improvement from contact with living men, and the moving world around him; hence it is not strange that Robert Wharton, after filling the position of Councilman for several years with dignity and honor, should have been advanced to one of greater responsibility, and that to the close of his life he should have held offices of high trust. His more prominent career began in 1796, when he

* Robert Wharton's name appears in the Philada. Directory of 1785 as flour merchant, Water, between Walnut and Spruce Streets.

† Memoir of the Schuylkill Fishing Company.



was appointed alderman for the city, under the mayoralty of Hilary Baker, Esq. During this year a formidable riot occurred, which threatened to interfere seriously with the commercial interests of Philadelphia, as sailors, in large numbers, took part in the *melée*, and held possession of the wharves on the Delaware. Robert Wharton was empowered by Mr. Baker to act in his stead, and in meeting and quelling this insurrection, he signally displayed the executive ability and great personal courage, which were his distinguishing characteristics.

Another incident, which took place during Mr. Wharton's term of office as alderman, speaks most eloquently of his disregard of danger in the discharge of his duty. In 1798, the yellow fever broke out in the Walnut Street Prison, where several hundred persons were confined. Mr. Smith, the jailer, resigned his position, as did several deputy jailers, upon which Mr. Wharton volunteered his services as jailer, taking up his residence in the prison and fulfilling all the duties of the office. While the fever raged within the prison walls, some of the more desperate of its inmates planned an insurrection, in order to escape from confinement and the much dreaded pestilence.* Being warned of the danger, Mr. Wharton, armed with a fowling-piece, and accompanied by several keepers provided with muskets, prepared to meet the insurgents. His company consisted of not more than seven or eight men, one of them being a colored prisoner, detailed for outside prison work, who entreated Mr. Wharton to permit him to bear arms in his service; after kneeling and taking the most solemn oath to defend the supporters of the law, this man was provided with a musket, and acquitted himself so bravely that he was subsequently pardoned. Passing through the first gate of the prison, Mr. Wharton turned the key of the gate which communicated with the cells in the west wing of the building, by which forethought he secured himself from trouble from that quarter; and entering the second gate, with

* "The mutiny occurred in the yard, some of the prisoners, taking advantage of the visit of the physician, escaped from their cells and called upon the convicts in the yard to assist them."—*History of the Yellow Fever, 1798.*

his handful of men stood ready to meet the convicts, who advanced armed with crow-bars, pickaxes, etc. The order was given to halt and surrender, and, being disregarded, Mr. Wharton gave the order to his own men to fire, which was immediately obeyed. Fire-arms, as usual when opposed to an undisciplined rabble, proved an all-sufficient argument, and the rioters finally yielded, two of their number having fallen mortally wounded. One of these men sent for Mr. Wharton, when dying, and said, "It is well for you that you conquered us, for if successful, we intended to plunder and burn the city." This prisoner had been wounded in two places, one ball being from Mr. Wharton's fowling-piece, the other from a musket; an autopsy proved that the ball which entered the vital part was a musket ball; this is Mr. Wharton's own account of the affair,* although he was wont to add that he should not have hesitated to kill the man, as he was discharging his duty, and had taken aim with that purpose in view. Upon the assembling of the grand jury of the "Court of Oyer and Terminer" in the next year, Robert Wharton, who was then Mayor of the city, addressed the foreman, by letter, and requested an investigation of the circumstances connected with the rebellion in the prison, in these words: "Permit me, Sir, through you to request that the grand jury will be pleased to investigate the transaction; for although the verdict of the Coroner's inquest was clear and satisfactory, as far as laid with them, yet it certainly is a matter of too much importance (as the lives of two fellow creatures were taken) to last without a minute enquiry being made by your highly respectable body." The grand jury made a special presentment to the Court in Feb. 1799. . . . After relating the circumstances they presented "Robert Wharton and all his associates, as doing an act which was of imperious necessity and their duty as officers, men, and citizens, were not only fully justified, but which we further present as highly meritorious and deserving the thanks of their fellow citizens."

* Communicated by his nephew, Mr. G. W. Wharton.

The Court received this document and ordered it to be put upon record.*

The City Councils met Oct. 16, 1798, when Robert Wharton was unanimously elected Mayor of Philadelphia, succeeding Hilary Baker, who died of yellow fever Sept. 25, 1798. Mr. Wharton held this honorable position during the following years: 1798-99; 1806-07; 1809-10; 1814-19; 1820-24. Of the success and popularity of Mayor Wharton's several terms of administration, it is needless to dwell, his frequent re-elections to office proving the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. Many incidents are related of him, of his suppressing insurrections, preventing escapes from prison, and of ferreting out plots and counter-plots against the established authorities, all indicative of constant vigilance, keen insight into character, great presence of mind, and a singular intrepidity of spirit; qualities, which gained for him the confidence and affection of the people, and which, added to a good share of common sense and a jealous care of all that nearly concerned the interests of the city which he governed, have caused Mr. Wharton to be acknowledged, by thinking men, then and since, as one of Philadelphia's best mayors.

The following, which appeared in one of our journals, Jan. 13, 1829, proves that the earnestness in vindicating the law, which distinguished Mr. Wharton as a young man, was not wanting in later years.

On the evening of the 9th inst., about 4 o'clock, whilst the fire was raging at the warehouse of Mr. Albrecht, directly opposite the dwelling of the subscriber, in Third Street below Spruce, the front door of his house was repeatedly and violently assaulted by a mob of from ten to fifteen persons, who insisted on entering to obtain, as they said, victuals and drink. At that time a number of citizens, firemen, and others, whose presence on the occasion was known to be for useful purposes, had been admitted into the subscriber's house to partake of refreshment. Though frequently cautioned to desist, the mob persisted, and so far succeeded in the first instance as to prevent the door being shut, notwithstanding the efforts of several gentlemen to close it. The undersigned was then compelled to resort to

* *Philada. Gazette*, March, 1799.

more efficient means of defence. He threw open his door, and armed with an instrument of defence, he advanced to meet these lawless intruders: he again admonished them to desist, and assured them he would, at all hazards, defend his house from their intrusion. They were for a moment checked, but one of them, more resolute than the rest, swore he would enter, and at the head of his associates advanced for the purpose; a severe blow received by him at the threshold of the door, stopped, however, their progress. The door was then closed and fastened. Shortly after they renewed the attack, and by violence, split and started one of the panels of the door. A gentleman in the entry heard them propose to set fire to my house, and they immediately introduced fire under the door, which was extinguished by the same individual. The undersigned deems it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens, as well as to himself, publicly to state these circumstances, and to offer a reward of Twenty Dollars for the discovery and conviction of all or any of the individuals concerned in the outrage.

ROBERT WHARTON.

In politics he was an ardent federalist. The following is an extract from a letter written to his brother, Colonel Franklin Wharton, in 1808.

“Our city as to traffic is almost a desert, wharves Crowded with empty Vessels, the noise and buz of Commerce not heard, whilst hundreds of labourers are ranging the streets without employ, or the means of getting bread for their distressed Families, this is the blessed fruit of Creeping within our Own Shell—not so in the days of Washington, when difficulties approached, our Country assumed a bold attitude, gave employ to our brave seamen, mechanics, and others, and convinced our opponents we were not to be Dragooned into their Views.”

Mr. Wharton was elected a member of the City Troop, June 19, 1798, and became its Captain Aug. 15, 1803, “without having served in any of the intermediate grades.” Subsequently, on the formation of a regiment of cavalry by the city and county of Philadelphia, he was elected its Colonel, and was then, June 14, 1810, placed upon the Honorary Roll of the Troop. In 1811, Colonel Wharton was elected Brigadier-General of the 1st Brigade Pennsylvania Militia. In 1814, when the troop went into active service, although fifty-seven years of age, he volunteered, and served in the field as a private

soldier, under his former lieutenant, Captain Ross. In October, of the same year, when a Committee of Councils of Philadelphia waited on him to inform him of his recent re-election as mayor of the city, they found him in camp, busily engaged, taking his turn as company cook. It was only upon their earnest solicitation that he was induced to accept his discharge and return to Philadelphia.*

Mr. Wharton was vice-president of the Washington Benevolent Society, his name being first on the list of original subscribers. He was m. Philada. Dec. 17, 1789, by Bishop White, to Salome dau. of William Chancellor, by his wife, Salome Wistar. He d. in Philada., March 7, 1834. He had two children, who d. before him.

98. JOSEPH, b. May 31, 1791; d. June 4, 1791.

99. ROBERT OWEN, m. Charlotte Musgrave, and d. s. p. She afterwards m. Tyler.

31. RACHEL WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 27, 1762; m. Dec. 13, 1781, William son of Robert Lewis, by his wife, Mary Pyle, and d. 1836. He d. Nov. 6, 1801, aged 53. They had seven children.

100. JOSEPH WHARTON, b. Jan. 27, 1783; d. Oct. 20, 1805.

101. ROBERT MORTON, b. Aug. 20, 1786; m. Martha R. Stocker.

102. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 15, 1788.

103. WHARTON, b. July 23, 1791; m. Frances Cuthbert, and d. s. p. Nov. 8, 1857.

104. FRANKLIN, b. June 12, 1794; d. June 26, 1794.

105. HANNAH OWEN, b. June 6, 1795; m. Richard Wistar.

106. ANNA MARIA.

33. FRANKLIN WHARTON⁴ (Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. July 23, 1767; m. at Christ Church, Philada. Oct. 1, 1800, Mary dau. of William Clifton. She d. in Washington, Aug. 31, 1813. He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, under the administration of James Madison.

Colonel Wharton died in New York, Sept. 1, 1818, and was buried in the churchyard of old Trinity. The following is

* "His 'First Troop City Cavalry.'"

the announcement of his death in the Washington "National Intelligencer."

"At New York, on the 1st instant; Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Wharton, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and for many years a resident of the headquarters of the corps in this city. His conduct through life was marked with every virtue that could dignify the man; and the sincere affection of his numerous relatives and friends bears ample testimony to the amiable and honorable qualities of his heart. He has left six sons to lament the loss of a father whose paternal care and kindness were most exemplary. Respected and beloved by those who knew him well, the society of Washington will long lament, in the decease of Colonel Wharton, the loss of one of its most benevolent and hospitable members."

He had eight children.

107. CLIFTON, b. Oct. 22, 1801; m. Oliveretta Ormsby.
108. GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. May 12, 1803; m. Emmeline D. Stout.
109. FRANKLIN, b. June 3, 1804; m. 1st, — Baylor; 2dly, — Walker; 3dly, Octavie Coycault.
110. WILLIAM LEWIS, b. Dec. 17, 1805; m. Ellen J. Brearley.
111. ELLEN CLIFTON, b. May 18, 1807; d. Jan. 7, 1808.
112. ANNA MARIA, b. 1808; d. Aug. 22, 1809.
113. ALFRED, b. June 1, 1810; m. Adelaide C. Passage.
114. HENRY WILLIAMS, b. Sept. 27, 1811; m. Ellen G. Nugent.

34. REYNOLD WHARTON⁵ (James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹). His name appears in Philada. Directory, 1785, as shipbuilder, Front St., Kensington. He had two sons, who are named in their grandfather's will.

115. JAMES.
116. JOSEPH.

37. PEREGRINE HOGG WHARTON⁵ (James,⁴ John³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Feb. 14, 1765; m. Jane, dau. of Benjamin Brown, b. May 17, 1776. He d. May 27, 1811. They had ten children.

117. ANTHONY MORRIS, b. June 19, 1794; d.
118. PEREGRINE, b. Dec. 2, 1795; d. Dec. 7, 1795.
119. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 13, 1796.
120. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, b. August 13, 1798.
121. HENRY, b. Sept. 4, 1800; d. March 5, 1804.
122. LEWIS, b. Oct. 24, 1802.
123. MARY ANN, b. Aug. 17, 1804; m. Samuel P. Griffiths.

- 124. CLEMENTINE, b. Oct. 26, 1806; d. May 1, 1810.
- 125. CHAMLESS, b. Dec. 16, 1808; d. Dec. 18, 1808.
- 126. JANE, b. Nov. 12, 1809; d. infant.

38. GEORGE WHARTON⁵ (James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Mary, dau. of James Doughty. She d. Oct. 31, 1832, aged 55 years, 9 mo. They had nine children.

- 127. JANE, m. 1st Daniel Morris; 2dly, Thomas Pickering.
- 128. CHARLES DOUGHTY, b. Feb. 27, 1798; m. Maria Donnel.
- 129. JOSEPH, m.
- 130. GEORGE, d. infant.
- 131. MARGARET DOUGHTY, m. David Stuart.
- 132. REBECCA LOUISA, d. unm.
- 133. GEORGE, m.
- 134. WILLIAM.
- 135. EDWIN, d. infant.

42. KEARNEY WHARTON⁵ (Thomas, Junr.,⁴ John³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Nov. 11, 1795, at Magnolia Grove, her father's house on the Delaware, Maria dau. of John Saltar, by his wife Elizabeth Gorden. She d. June 16, 1867, aged 92. Mr. Wharton was elected President of the Common Council of Philada. Oct. 16, 1798. In 1799, his name is affixed to an address from the Select and Common Councils, on the subject of supplying the city with wholesome water, and subsequently to "An Ordinance Providing for the raising of a Sum of Money on Loan," for the same purpose.* He d. Jan. 4, 1848, aged 82, and was bu. at Oxford Church. He had six children.

- 136. THOMAS LLOYD, b. 1799; m. Sarah A. Smith.
- 137. LLOYD, b. Feb. 25, 1801; m. Margaret A. Howell.
- 138. JOHN SALTAR, d. unm. Aug. 10, 1835, aged 36.
- 139. ELIZABETH SALTAR, b. 1803; m. Thomas Morris.
- 140. GEORGE SALTAR, d. unm. Aug. 7, 1844, aged 33.
- 141. JAMES SALTAR, b. 1817.

* "True American," Feb. 1799.

43. WILLIAM MOORE WHARTON⁵ (Thomas, Junr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 24, 1768; m. 1st, Mary Waln, and 2dly, Aug. 13, 1804, Deborah Shoemaker, who was b. Dec. 18, 1783; d. July, 1851. He d. Aug. 14, 1816. By his first wife he had four children.

142. MARY WALN.

143. REBECCA, b. Aug. 6, 1793.

144. SUSAN, m. Colin Campbell.

145. SARAH, b. 1797; bu. Feb. 25, 1800.

By his 2d wife he had eight children.

146. MARY MOORE, b. May 25, 1805; d. unm. July, 1868.

147. DEBORAH MUSGRAVE, b. April 29, 1806; d. unm. July, 1871.

148. WILLIAM MOORE, b. June 10, 1807; d. unm.

149. DANIEL CLARK, b. July 9, 1808; m. Anne W. Morgan.

150. JOHN HALOWELL, b. July 9, 1809; d. July 26, 1809.

151. SARAH NORRIS, b. Feb. 11, 1811; d. July 5, 1811.

152. KEARNEY, b. March 4, 1812; d. unm. Feb. 1, 1843.

153. ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, b. June 16, 1813; m. William J. McCluney.

44. SARAH NORRIS WHARTON⁵ (Thomas, Junr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. 1st, Benjamin Tallman, M.D., of Haddonfield, N. J., who d. s. p. She m. 2dly, Samuel son of Samuel Courtauld, of London, by his wife Louisa Perina Ogier.* He d. 1821, aged 69. She d. 1836, aged 64. They had three children.

154. LOUISA, b. Oct. 7, 1800; d. unm. Aug. 27, 1860.

155. AMELIA WHARTON, b. Aug. 10, 1803; m. June 26, 1843, Milton Smith.

156. SARAH LLOYD, b. Feb. 1806; m. July 28, 1830, Milton Smith.

48. FISHBOURNE WHARTON⁵ (Thomas, Junr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 10, 1778; m. 1st, May 10, 1804, Susan Shoemaker, who d. Nov. 3, 1821; and 2dly, Jan. 20, 1832,

* Samuel Courtauld, of London, b. Sept. 10, 1720, was descended from a French Protestant family; his great-grandfather, Peter Courtauld, styled in old French documents "Le Sieur Pierre Courtauld, marchand à St. Pierre," was living at St. Peter, Isle of Oléron, France, in 1689. From this designation, and from marriage portions granted to his children, we learn that he was a man of influence and wealth. His son Augustine was b. at St. Peter, and m. previous to 1686. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to England, and became the founder of the family there. He was bu. Sept. 26, 1706.—*The Taylor Family*, by Peter Alfred Taylor, M.P.

Mary Ann Shoemaker, sister of his first wife. She d. Nov. 4, 1858. He d. Dec. 3, 1846. By his first wife he had eight children.

- 157. THOMAS, b. May 4, 1805; d. unm. March 7, 1830.
- 158. GEORGE MIFFLIN, b. Dec. 26, 1806; m. Maria Markoe.
- 159. FISHBOURNE, b. Feb. 13, 1809; d. unm. Jan. 3, 1842.
- 160. HENRY, b. Dec. 24, 1810; d. young.
- 161. JOSEPH, b. March, 1812; d. unm. Aug. 30, 1838.
- 162. DEBORAH, b. Feb. 29, 1816; d. Dec. 28, 1816.
- 163. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 14, 1817; d. young.
- 164. EDWARD, b. Jan. 25, 1819; m. Jane G. Shippen.
- 165. ELIZABETH FISHBOURNE, b. Jan. 14, 1821.

By his 2d wife he had two children.

- 166. SUSAN, b. April 9, 1837.
- 167. PHILIP FISHBOURNE, b. April 30, 1841.

52. SARAH CRISPIN⁵ (Rachel,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. William Levis. They had two children.

- 168. EDMUND, m. Elizabeth Thomson.
- 169. WILLIAM, m. Elizabeth A. White.

57. HANNAH WHARTON⁵ (Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 3, 1753; m. Jan. 5, 1785, James Cowles son of William and Sarah Fisher. They had one son.

- 170. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. Oct. 1, 1786; m. Mary P. Fox.

67. SAMUEL LEWIS WHARTON⁵ (Samuel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. in Philada. Feb. 14, 1759; m. May 30, 1782, by Rev. William White, to Rachel, widow of Israel Musgrave, and dau. of James and Rachel McCulloch. He d. Oct. 27, 1788. They had three children.

- 171. SAMUEL, b. May 25, 1783; m. Dorcas Clark.
- 172. WILLIAM, d. May 6, 1786, aged 6 mo.
- 173. HANNAH CARPENTER, d. infant.

70. MARTHA WHARTON⁵ (Samuel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Samuel B. Shaw, whose will, dated Feb. 27, 1822, was offered for probate Dec. 1, 1835. She d. Nov. 3, 1821, aged 53. They had two children.

- 174. SARAH LEWIS.
- 175. SAMUEL WHARTON.

75. HANNAH WHARTON⁵ (Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Nov. 4, 1767; m. June 24, 1790, William son of William Chancellor, by his wife Salome Wistar. She d. April 13, 1847. They had six children.

176. WILLIAM, d. infant.

177. WILLIAM, b. 1792; d. unm. May 18, 1876.

178. CHILD, bu. March 7, 1794.

179. SARAH WHARTON, b. 1797; m. Edward Twells.

180. HENRY, b. 1804; m. Caroline Clapier.

181. WHARTON, d. unm. 1866.

77. SARAH WHARTON⁵ (Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 23, 1772; m. Jan. 22, 1795, by Bishop White, at her father's house, 81 South Third Street, to Jonathan Robeson. He was commissioned, by President Adams, Lieut.-Vol. Light Dragoons Provisional Army of the U. S., July 17, 1798.* In Feb. 1799, he was appointed one of twelve commissioners to receive subscriptions for shares in a loan for the purpose of supplying the city of Philadelphia with wholesome water.† He d. Sept. 5, 1799, aged 44. She d. Aug. 27, 1847. They had three children.

182. SARAH WHARTON, b. Nov. 26, 1795; m. Charles F. Logan.

183. JOSEPH, b. July 13, 1797; d. April 12, 1798.

184. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 14, 1799; d. unm. July 3, 1872.

83. SARAH REDWOOD WHARTON⁵ (Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 1, 1789; m. Nov. 19, 1808, William† son of William Craig, by his wife Mary Johns. She d. June 15, 1837. He d. July 14, 1869. Their children were—

185. MARY JOHNS, m. James Hall.

186. WHARTON, m. Sarah A. Kruger.

187. NANCY WHARTON, d. unm. Dec. 26, 1867.

188. JOSEPHINE, m. Samuel Rodman son of Charles Wain Morgan, by his wife Sarah Rodman.

84. WILLIAM WHARTON⁵ (Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 27, 1790; m. at old Pine Street Meeting, June

* "History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry."

† "Daily Advertiser."

‡ Mr. Craig m. 2dly, Beulah, dau. of William Rawle.

4, 1817, Deborah, b. Oct. 24, 1795, dau. of Samuel Rowland Fisher, by his wife Hannah Rodman. He d. Jan. 15, 1856.

- 189. HANNAH, b. March 6, 1818; m. Robert Haydock.
- 190. RODMAN, b. Jan. 26, 1820; m. Susan D. Parrish.
- 191. SARAH, b. Dec. 10, 1821; m. Abraham Barker.
- 192. CHARLES WILLIAM, b. Dec. 23, 1823; m. Mary Lovering.
- 193. JOSEPH, b. March 3, 1826; m. Anne Lovering.
- 194. MARY, b. Jan. 17, 1828; m. Joseph Thurston.
- 195. WILLIAM, b. May 19, 1830; m. Anna Walter.
- 196. SAMUEL FISHER, b. Aug. 11, 1832; d. Feb. 22, 1843.
- 197. ANNA, b. March 30, 1834; d. unm. Nov. 20, 1863.
- 198. ESTHER FISHER, b. Jan. 20, 1836; m. Benj. R. Smith.

85. CHARLES WHARTON⁵ (Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 20, 1792; m. June 15, 1815, Anne Maria dau. of Jehu Hollingsworth, by his wife Hannah Shallcross.* She was b. March 29, 1796; d. Jan. 24, 1865. He d. May 23, 1864. They had five children.

- 199. CHARLES, b. Feb. 26, 1816; m. Mary M. Boggs.
- 200. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 12, 1818; m. Charles Illius.
- 201. REDWOOD, b. June 15, 1821; d. July 19, 1821.
- 202. ANNE MARIA, b. July 28, 1824; m. April 2, 1844, Patrick Julius, son of John Lachaussee Bujac, by his wife Celeste Robin. He d. s. p. Jan. 3, 1854.
- 203. EDMUND, b. May 13, 1831; d. unm. Dec. 26, 1856.

86. HANNAH REDWOOD WHARTON⁵ (Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Nov. 15, 1794; m. Oct. 14, 1813, before Robert Wharton, to Thomas Gilfillan-Hollingsworth (brother of Mrs. Charles Wharton), b. April 16, 1791; d. Oct. 19, 1864. She d. June 11, 1854. Their children were—

- 204. CHARLES WHARTON, b. Oct. 27, 1814; d. Jan. 10, 1853.
- 205. HANNAH REDWOOD, b. Jan. 29, 1816; d. unm. Feb. 3, 1868.
- 206. ELIZABETH SHALLCROSS, m. Charles A. Lyman.
- 207. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. Dec. 14, 1827; m. Caroline Newbold.
- 208. FANNY REDWOOD, b. Aug. 8, 1833; m. Crawford Arnold.

87. FRANCIS RAWLE WHARTON⁵ (Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 11, 1788; m. April 5, 1826, Juliana Matilda dau. of Isaac Gouverneur, of New York. He d. Feb. 10, 1862. She d. March 7, 1870. They had seven children.

* Daughter of Joseph Shallcross, by his wife Orpah Gilpin.

209. ALIDA GOUVERNEUR, m. June 25, 1856, John T., son of Rev. James Montgomery, D.D., by his wife Eliza Dennis Teakle. He was b. April 3, 1817.
210. FRANCIS RAWLE, b. April, 1828.
211. ROBERTSON, b. Sept. 29, 1829; d. unm. March 31, 1863.
212. EDWARD, b. Dec. 9, 1830; d. unm. May 27, 1873.
213. GOUVERNEUR, b. May 23, 1832; d. unm. March 15, 1850.
214. MARGARET, b. Oct. 2, 1833; d. March 24, 1849.
215. ALFRED, b. Sept. 5, 1835; m. Susan Budd.

89. THOMAS ISAAC WHARTON⁵ (Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), "the second son of Isaac Wharton, was born at the family residence on Third Street, on May 17th, 1791. He graduated at an early age at the University of Pennsylvania, and shortly after graduating began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Mr. William Rawle, then a lawyer of large practice in Philadelphia, and previously district attorney under Washington's administration. In the war of 1812 Mr. Wharton served as a captain of infantry, and was engaged, with his company, in the duties at Camp Dupont. At the close of the war he began the practice of law in Philadelphia, and in the twenty-fifth year of his age married Arabella, second daughter of Mr. John Griffith, a merchant of Philadelphia, son of the attorney-general of New Jersey of the same name, and brother of Judge William Griffith, a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, and author of several law treatises. Mr. Wharton was a diligent and discriminating student, and at an early period of his life was distinguished for his literary taste and skill. He was one of the contributors to the *Portfolio*, under Mr. Dennie's management, and he became afterwards one of the editors of the *Analectic Magazine*. It was to law, however, that his studies were principally given; and in this department they bore ripe fruit. To him, in connection with his uncle, Mr. Rawle and Judge Joel Jones, the codification of the civil statutes of Pennsylvania was committed; and the code they reported, a document much in advance of the legislation of the day, is marked by the impress of their wisdom, learning, and skill. He was the author of the first editions of Wharton's *Digest*, and of the six volumes of Wharton's *Reports*. In addition to these works, several historical and

literary addresses are in print bearing his name; addresses marked by strong sense, clear thought, and a nervous and elegant style. Mr. Wharton's chief labors, however, were given to his profession, in which he acquired, chiefly as counsel on matters of title, a large and commanding practice. In politics he was attached to the Whig party during its existence, and was a personal and political friend of Mr. Clay. On the dissolution of the Whig party, his attachments and constitutional principles led him to unite with leading members of that party in union with the Democratic. He died on April 7th, 1856, leaving behind him the reputation not only of high legal abilities, but of spotless integrity and of undaunted courage in the performance of duty. Of purity and unselfishness in domestic relations no truer example could be found."—F. W.

Thomas Isaac Wharton m. Arabella Griffith, Sept. 11, 1817; her mother was Mary Coré. She d. Feb. 27, 1866. Their children were—

216. MARY GRIFFITH, b. Aug. 24, 1818; m. George D. Bland.

217. FRANCIS, b. March 7, 1820; m. 1st, Sydney Paul; and 2dly, Helen E. Ashhurst.

218. EMILY, b. Oct. 12, 1823; m. Charles Sinkler.

219. HENRY, b. June 2, 1827; m. Katharine J. Brinley.

91. REBECCA SHOEMAKER WHARTON⁵(Isaac,⁴Joseph,³Thomas,²Richard¹), b. Sept. 1, 1795; m. Nov. 12, 1817, Jacob Ridgway son of James Smith, by his wife Ann Ridgway, b. Oct. 10, 1791; d. Sept. 2, 1865. She d. July 16, 1846. They had five children.

220. MARGARET WHARTON, b. April 4, 1819; m. George H. White.

221. CAROLINE RIDGWAY, b. Oct. 24, 1820; m. Feb. 25, 1851, Samuel son of Joseph and Mary Pleasants, and d. s. p. Sept. 27, 1858.

222. ANNA RIDGWAY, b. April 30, 1822; m. William E. Evans.

223. EMILY SOPHIA, b. June 3, 1824; m. James C. Worrell.

224. JAMES CHARLES, b. Jan. 6, 1827; m. Nov. 7, 1869, Heloise dau. of Francis Martin Drexel, by his wife Catharine Hookey.

92. JOHN WHARTON⁵(Carpenter,⁴Joseph,³Thomas,²Richard¹) m. April 22, 1809, Nancy, dau. of William Craig, by his wife Mary Johns. She was b. July 6, 1781.

225. WILLIAM CRAIG, b. May 7, 1811; m. Nancy W. Spring.

226. MARY CRAIG, b. Aug. 24, 1814; m. James S. Wadsworth.

227. THOMAS CARPENTER, b. April, 1819; d. unm.

101. ROBERT MORTON LEWIS⁵ (Rachel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 20, 1786; m. Feb. 23, 1815, Martha Rutter dau. of John Clement Stocker and Mary Katharine,—b. March 11, 1789. He d. Feb. 18, 1855. Their children were—

228. CLEMENTS STOCKER, b. May 6, 1816; d. Aug. 26, 1816.

229. ROBERT WHARTON, b. June 22, 1817; d. July 12, 1817.

230. MARY STOCKER, b. Oct. 14, 1818; d. unm. 1858.

231. MARGARETTA STOCKER.

232. JULIA WHARTON, b. Aug. 2, 1823; m. Lawrence Lewis.

105. HANNAH OWEN LEWIS⁵ (Rachel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 6, 1795; m. Richard, son of Richard Wistar. She d. Jan. 30, 1857. They had six children.

233. SARAH, m. 1st, Joseph Hopkinson; and 2dly, James Gillilan.

234. RACHEL, d. inf.

235. RACHEL LEWIS, m. Alexander E. Harvey.

236. RICHARD.

237. WILLIAM LEWIS.

238. FRANCES, m. Lewis A. Scott.

107. CLIFTON WHARTON⁵ (Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 22, 1801; m. Aug. 21, 1838, Oliveretta, dau. of Oliver and Sarah Ormsby, of Pittsburg. They had five children.

239. CLIFTON ORMSBY, b. Aug. 19, 1839; m. Jane E. Page.

240. OLIVER FRANKLIN.

241. JOHN BURGWIN, d. young.

242. JOSEPHINE, m. Pressly N. Chaplin.

243. MARY ETTA, d. young.

108. GEORGE WASHINGTON WHARTON⁵ (Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 12, 1803; m. Dec. 3, 1829, Emmeline Davis dau. of Robert Stout, by his wife Elizabeth Evans. Their children are—

244. MARY CLIFTON, b. June 3, 1831; d. unm. May 5, 1858.

245. FRANKLIN, b. Feb. 11, 1833; d. April 7, 1846.

246. GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. June 27, 1835; m. Josephine O. Page.

247. ROBERT STOUT, b. Nov. 2, 1837.

248. ELIZABETH, b. April 13, 1840; d. unm. Aug. 10, 1872.

249. EMELENE BARCLAY, m. George O. McMullin.

250. CLIFTON LEWIS, b. June 8, 1848; m. Letitia Irwin.

109. FRANKLIN WHARTON⁵ (Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 3, 1804; m. 1st, — Baylor; 2dly, Walker; 3dly, Madam Octavie Coycault, née Duvergé. By his 1st wife he had one son.

251. EDWARD CLIFTON, b. Nov. 1827; m. twice.

By his 3d wife he had two sons.*

252. LOUIS DUVERGÉ, b. June, 1844; d. unm. Feb. 1876.

253. FRANKLIN NICHOLAS, b. 1847.

110. WILLIAM LEWIS WHARTON⁵ (Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 17, 1805; m. Nov. 9, 1829, Ellen Jones dau. of Col. David Brearley; and d. Oct. 4, 1846. He had four children.

254. CLIFTON TUCKER, b. July 31, 1834.

255. DAVID BREARLEY, b. Aug. 7, 1836.

256. AMANDA JONES, b. Oct. 16, 1840; m. Frederick H. Gibson.

257. WILLIAM LEWIS, b. April 10, 1842; m. Jane A. Cavanna.

113. ALFRED CLIFTON WHARTON⁵ (Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 1, 1810; changed his name to Alfred Wharton Clifton. He m. Dec. 22, 1829, at Princeton, Adelaide Charlotte dau. of John and Mary Passage, and d. March 30, 1854.

258. FRANKLIN WHARTON, b. Oct. 18, 1830; d. 1849.

259. ANNA HOWELL, b. June 16, 1832; d. May 18, 1835.

260. MARY, b. Dec. 11, 1833; m. Henry P. Ross.

261. ALFRED CLIFTON *Wharton*, d. unm. Aug. 24, 1865, aged 30.

262. CLIFTON WHARTON, b. Feb. 22, 1837.

263. FRANCES ANNA, m. June 8, 1874, Henry son of Henry Freedley, of Norristown, Pa., by his wife Eleanor H. Pawling.

264. ADELAIDE CHARLOTTE, b. Feb. 9, 1846; d. June 3, 1852.

265. ROSA, b. Feb. 29, 1848; d. June 3, 1852.

266. HENRIETTA, b. Aug. 23, 1851; d. unm. Aug. 1874.

114. HENRY WILLIAMS WHARTON⁵ (Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 27, 1811; m. Jan. 13, 1841, Ellen G. Nugent. Their children are—

267. HENRY C., b. Nov. 1842; d. unm. April, 1870.

268. GEORGE, d. 1859.

269. ELLEN CLIFTON, m. William Moore Wharton.

* Their eldest child, Octavie, d. infant.

123. MARY ANN WHARTON⁶ (Peregrine,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 17, 1804; m. Oct. 14, 1824, Samuel Powel Griffiths, son of Samuel Powel Griffiths, M.D., of Philadelphia, by his wife Mary Fishbourne. He was b. Dec. 8, 1802; d. Jan. 25, 1849. She d. Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1876.

270. MARY FISHBOURNE, b. Sept. 24, 1825.

271. SAMUEL POWEL, b. May 7, 1827; m. Eleanor Bird.

272. WHARTON, b. Nov. 21, 1828; m. Fanny L. Penington.

273. ELIZABETH BROWN, b. Aug. 24, 1830; m. June 19, 1873, Theodore Herbert, son of Henry Herbert by his wife Cornelia McMaster. He was M.D. University of Penna., 1865.

274. WILLIAM FISHBOURNE, b. April 18, 1832; m. Sarah F. Russell.

275. FRANKLIN PEALE, b. May 26, 1834; m. Josephine L. Penington.

127. JANE WHARTON⁶ (George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. 1st, Daniel Morris; 2dly, Thomas Pickering. By her first husband she had two children.

276. SARAH, d. young.

277. ROBERT, d. young.

128. CHARLES DOUGHTY WHARTON⁶ (George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Feb. 27, 1798; m. Oct. 19, 1821, Maria, dau. of Henry and Margaret Donnel, of Sunbury, Penna. She was b. Oct. 10, 1803; d. Feb. 29, 1872. He d. June 10, 1847.

278. MARY ELIZABETH, b. July 11, 1824; m. Daniel W. Shindle.

279. HENRY DONNEL, b. Nov. 28, 1826; m. May 4, 1869, Harriet S. Raymond, who d. s. p. June, 1876. He m. 2dly, Sept. 19, 1878, at First Moravian Church, Phila., Mary A. Kinsler, of Phila.

280. CHARLES DOUGHTY, b. May 5, 1829; m. Mary R. Irwin.

281. AMELIA DONNEL, b. April 15, 1839; m. Thomas D. Grant.

282. DURELLE JORDAN, b. Sept. 8, 1843; m. Isabella Thompson.

129. JOSEPH WHARTON⁶ (George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. in Trieste, Austria, and has one daughter.

283. MARY.

131. MARGARET DOUGHTY WHARTON⁶ (George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. May 2, 1837, David Stuart. He d. Sept. 8, 1878, aged 68 years.

284. DAVID, b. July 22, 1838; d. July 22, 1838.

285. DAVID WHARTON, b. Dec. 7, 1839.

286. MARY LOUISA, b. Feb. 26, 1842; d. Feb. 2, 1845.

287. EDWIN, b. Jan. 17, 1845; m. Katharine Dove.

133. GEORGE WHARTON⁶ (George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. and had two sons.

288. RICHARD.

289. GEORGE.

136. THOMAS LLOYD WHARTON⁶ (Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. 1799; m. June 30, 1840, by Rev. Dr. Morton, to Sarah Ann Smith, dau. of Richard Rodman Smith by his wife Ann Emlen Howell. He d. July 27, 1869. She was b. Oct. 11, 1800, and d. March 17, 1846.

290. LUCY, b. 1841; m. Joseph Drexel.

291. FRANCES, b. May 31, 1843; m. Guy V. Henry.

137. LLOYD WHARTON⁶ (Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Feb. 25, 1801; m. Dec. 23, 1830, Margaret Ann Howell, dau. of Samuel Howell by his wife Margaret Dawes. She was b. Feb. 26, 1803. By an Act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1843, Mr. Wharton added the name of Bickley to that of Wharton, and was subsequently known as Lloyd Wharton Bickley. He d. Sept. 27, 1855. She d. Sept. 2, 1856.

292. MARY, d. infant.

293. LLOYD WHARTON, b. July 11, 1835; m. Hannah Miller.

294. ROBERT WHARTON, b. Oct. 11, 1837; m. April 30, 1861, Agnes L. Singer. He was 2d Lieut. 3d. Pa. Vol. Artillery, Nov. 13, 1862.*

295. ABRAM WHARTON, b. Sept. 12, 1839; m. Laura V. Vail.

296. HOWELL WHARTON, b. March 19, 1842; m. Miriam D. Scott.

139. ELIZABETH SALTAR WHARTON⁶ (Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. 1803; m. Oct. 18, 1830, Thomas Morris, of Reading, Penna., son of Thomas Morris by his wife Margaret Evans. He d. June 17, 1872. She d. May 1, 1877.

297. WHARTON, b. 1832.

298. MARIA WHARTON, b. Dec. 28, 1836; m. John B. Brooke.

144. SUSAN WHARTON⁶ (Wm. Moore,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Colin Campbell, of South Carolina.

* "Hist. of the First Troop City Cavalry."

299. SUSAN, d. unm. Sept. 11, 1846.

149. DANIEL CLARK WHARTON⁶ (Wm. Moore,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. July 9, 1808 ; m. Feb. 1, 1843, Anne Waln Morgan, dau. of Thomas W. Morgan by his wife Hannah Griffiths. He d. May 11, 1876.

300. MARY MORGAN, b. Dec. 15, 1843.

301. ANNE ROTCH, b. May 27, 1845 ; m. Charles J. Churchman.

302. HELEN ROTCH, b. Sept. 2, 1847 ; m. George Emlen.

303. WILLIAM MOORE, b. Aug. 25, 1848 ; m. Ellen Clifton Wharton.

304. DANIEL CLARK, b. Sept. 28, 1851 ; d. Nov. 6, 1863.

153. ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER WHARTON⁶ (Wm. Moore,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 16, 1813 ; m. Philada. Nov. 8, 1841, Commander William J. McCluney, U. S. N.

305. DEBORAH WHARTON, b. Dec. 17, 1842 ; d. Aug. 3, 1848.

306. ARABELLA, b. Nov. 10, 1850 ; m. Stiles Huber.

156. SARAH LLOYD COURTAULD⁶ (Sarah, N.⁵, Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Feb. 15, 1806 ; m. July 28, 1830, Milton Smith, son of Samuel Smith by his wife Lydia Gilpin. He was b. Dec. 21, 1803 ; d. Nov. 27, 1851. She d. Oct. 7, 1841.

307. AMELIA, b. 1832.

308. DANIEL CLARK WHARTON, b. 1834 ; m. Virginia Troutman.

309. VIRGINIA GILPIN, b. 1836 ; m. George K. Bowen.

310. MILTON GILPIN, b. 1838 ; d. June 10, 1856.

311. EMMA NORRIS, b. 1840 ; d. unm. March 10, 1876.

158. GEORGE MIFFLIN WHARTON⁶ (Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 20, 1806 ; m. June 4, 1835, Maria Markoe, dau. of John Markoe by his wife Hitty Coxé. He d. Feb. 5, 1870.* She d. Feb. 12, 1873.

312. ELLEN M., b. July 15, 1837 ; m. 1st, Robert Morris ; 2dly, Geo. M. Dallas.

313. AGNES, b. May 31, 1839 ; m. Pemberton S. Hutchinson.

314. MARIA, b. Nov. 26, 1840 ; m. June 2, 1864, Thompson Lennig ; d. at Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 1865.

315. HITT M., b. 1842 ; m. 1st, Geo. Pepper ; 2dly, Ernest Zantzinger.

316. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 12, 1844 ; m. Thomas McKean.

317. WILLIAM FISHBOURNE, b. Oct. 23, 1846 ; m. Frances Fisher.

318. EDITH, b. Aug. 20, 1848 ; m. Dec. 27, 1871, George Boker, son of George H. Boker.

319. GEORGE, b. Aug. 29, 1850 ; m. Julia V. Duncan.

* For obituary notice of George M. Wharton, see Appendix.

164. EDWARD WHARTON⁶ (Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 25, 1819, A. B. University Penna. 1837; m. Oct. 1843, Jane Gray Shippen, eldest dau. of William Shippen, M.D., by his wife Mary Louisa Shore, b. Feb. 21, 1818. He d. Jan. 17, 1868.

320. MARY LOUISA, b. April 7, 1845; d. at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31, 1868.

168. EDMUND LEVIS⁶ (Sarah Crispin,⁵ Rachel,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Nov. 14, 1806; m. Dec. 13, 1827, Elizabeth Thomson, b. Nov. 11, 1806; d. April 6, 1849. He d. March 20, 1858.

321. HESTER CRISPIN, b. March 8, 1829; d. unm. Nov. 27, 1852.

322. SARAH, d. unm.

323. WILLIAM, b. March 8, 1834; m. Mary E. Ryan.

324. ELIZABETH, b. April 19, 1838.

325. EDMUND GOVETT, b. Nov. 26, 1841, d. unm. Oct. 1866.

169. WILLIAM LEVIS⁶ (Sarah Crispin,⁵ Rachel,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Oct. 24, 1839, Elizabeth Allen White, dau. of Brittain White, Jr., by his wife Elizabeth Gray, b. June 29, 1808. He d. April 6, 1869.

326. ELIZABETH GRAY, b. Dec. 5, 1840; m. Frank K. Hipple.

327. SALLIE, b. Feb. 6, 1843.

328. HENRY, b. Oct. 26, 1844.

329. SAMUEL WHITE, b. March 6, 1847.

330. MARY WHITE, b. July 23, 1850; m. George B. McCulloh.

170. WILLIAM WHARTON FISHER⁶ (Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 1, 1786; m. Nov. 20, 1813, Mary Pleasants Fox, dau. of Samuel Fox by his wife Mary Pleasants. Mr. Fisher was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1824 until his death, Jan. 6, 1838.

331. MARY PLEASANTS, b. Sept. 10, 1814; m. George W. Norris, M.D.

332. HANNAH WHARTON, m. Charles R. King, M.D.

333. JAMES COWLES, m. Mary Tesseire.

334. SAMUEL FOX, m. Emma Worrell.

335. SALLY FOX, m. George T. Lewis.

336. WILLIAM WHARTON, d. unm. March 4, 1856.

337. COLEMAN, m. Mary Wilson.

338. NANCY WHARTON, became, Oct. 1, 1872, the second wife of Charles R. King, M.D.

339. THOMAS WHARTON, d. unm. May 18, 1873.

171. SAMUEL WHARTON⁶ (Samuel L.,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 25, 1783; m., New York, Dec. 21, 1804, by Bishop Moore, to Dorcas, dau. of Nathaniel and Eunice Clark.

340. LEWIS McCULLOCH, b. March 3, 1806; m. Mary W. Allen.

341. NATHANIEL CLARK, b. Jan. 7, 1808; lost at sea Nov. 18, 1825.

342. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 2, 1810; d. Aug. 26, 1828.

179. SARAH WHARTON CHANCELLOR⁶ (Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. 1797; m. Feb. 8, 1816, Edward, son of Godfrey and Sarah Twells. She d. 1863.

343. WILLIAM CHANCELLOR, A. B., University of Penna., 1835.

344. EDWARD.

345. HANNAH, m. Joseph Tiers.

346. SARAH, m. Lewis F. Robertson.

347. ANN FRANCES.

348. ELIZABETH L., m. Gustavus English.

349. MARY.

180. HENRY CHANCELLOR⁶ (Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. 1804; m. April 21, 1831, Caroline Clapier, dau. of Louis Clapier by his wife Mary Louisa Heyl, b. Jan. 20, 1811.

350. MARY CLAPIER, b. April 26, 1832; m. Campbell Morfit.

351. WILLIAM, b. May 30, 1835.

352. LOUISE, b. Dec. 7, 1837; d. unm. April 9, 1873.

353. CAROLINE WHARTON, b. Oct. 6, 1840; m. George Wood.

354. HENRY, d. Aug. 6, 1863. The following is the notice of his death taken from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Aug. 10, 1863: "On the 6th instant, at the Seminary Hospital, Gettysburg, in the 21st year of his age, Lieut. Henry Chancellor, of Company B, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Penna. Volunteers."

182. SARAH WHARTON ROBESON⁶ (Sarah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Nov. 26, 1795; m. Nov. 15, 1815, Charles Franklin Logan, son of Charles Logan* by his wife Mary Pleasants. She d. April 6, 1877.

355. JAMES, b. Sept. 26, 1816; d. Dec. 19, 1866.

356. SALLY ROBESON, b. May 14, 1819; m. James S. Newbold.

357. CHARLES, b. Dec. 2, 1821; d. July 3, 1822.

* Charles Logan, son of William Logan, and grandson of James Logan, of Stenton.

185. MARY JOHNS CRAIG⁶ (Sarah R.,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. James Hall, son of Charles Hall by his wife Elizabeth Coleman.

358. WILLIAM COLEMAN.

359. CRAIG, d. infant Sept. 18, 1853.

186. WHARTON CRAIG⁶ (Sarah R.,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. 1843 Sarah Ann Kruger. He d. June 30, 1850.

360. MARGARETTA WHARTON, b. Sept. 6, 1844; m. Charles Barrington.

361. SARAH REDWOOD, b. 1846; d. unm. May, 1864.

189. HANNAH WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. March 6, 1818; m. Jan. 26, 1843, Robert Haydock, son of Samuel Haydock by his wife Sarah Corlies. He was b. Dec. 2, 1807.

362. SAMUEL, b. May 31, 1844; d. Dec. 6, 1870.

363. SARAH WHARTON, b. Jan. 22, 1846; m. Norwood P. Hallowell.

364. MARY BAKER, b. March 13, 1849; m. Grinnell Willis.

365. ROBERT ROGER, b. at Whitestone, June 6, 1856.

190. RODMAN WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 26, 1820; m. June 4, 1850, Susan Dillwyn Parrish, dau. of Joseph Parrish, M.D., by his wife Susannah Cox. She was b. July 29, 1827. He d. at River-
ton, July 20, 1854.

366. WILLIAM REDWOOD, d. infant..

367. SUSAN, b. May 23, 1852, at Riverton.

368. WILLIAM RODMAN, b. May 9, 1854.

191. SARAH WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 10, 1821; m. June 3, 1842, Abraham Barker, son of Jacob Barker by his wife Eliza Hazard. She d. Dec. 29, 1866.

369. JACOB, b. June 18, 1843, d. March 13, 1851.

370. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. July 27, 1844; d. Nov. 3, 1844.

371. WHARTON, b. May 1, 1846; m. Margaret C. Baker.

372. ABRAHAM, b. Sept. 29, 1849; d. June 6, 1851.

373. SIGOURNEY, b. May 15, 1852.

374. DEBORAH FISHER, b. Dec. 28, 1854; m. Edward Mellor.

375. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 4, 1858; d. Dec. 6, 1860.

376. ANNA FERRIS, b. Oct. 28, 1861.

192. CHARLES WILLIAM WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 3, 1823; m. May 3, 1849, Mary Lovering, dau. of Joseph S. Lovering by his wife Ann Corbit. She was b. May 27, 1829.

377. JOSEPH S. LOVERING, b. Aug. 5, 1850; m. Philada. Oct. 13, 1873, Charlotte M., dau. of Washington Brown by his wife Susan A. Stevenson.

378. HANNAH, b. July 25, 1856; m. June 24, 1879, at Oakhill, to Theophilus Baker Stork, son of Theophilus Stork, D. D., by his wife Emma Baker. He was A. B. University of Penna., 1873, LL. B. 1877.

193. JOSEPH WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. March 3, 1826; m. June 15, 1854, at Oakhill, to Anna Corbit Lovering, dau. of Joseph S. Lovering by his wife Ann Corbit. She was b. Dec. 19, 1830.

379. JOANNA, b. Dec. 16, 1858.

380. MARY LOVERING, b. Sept. 27, 1862.

381. ANNA, b. July 15, 1868.

194. MARY WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 17, 1828; m. April 30, 1849, Joseph D. Thurston, son of William R. Thurston by his wife Abigail Evernghim. She d. Oct. 27, 1856. He was b. Feb. 22, 1823; d. at Bellvue, June 5, 1861.

382. HETTY WHARTON, b. March 1, 1850, at Bayside; d. unm. Philada. Oct. 30, 1875.

383. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. April 25, 1852; m. Ellen Coppée,

384. ANNA WHARTON, b. April 23, 1854, at Bayside; d. Nov. 7, 1856.

195. WILLIAM WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 19, 1830; m. June 24, 1852, Anna Walter, dau. of Edwin Walter by his wife Hannah Ann Newlin.

385. DEBORAH FISHER, b. May 9, 1853; d. April 24, 1865.

386. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 10, 1855.

387. EDWIN, b. Oct. 2, 1857; d. Jan. 23, 1858.

388. MARY, b. Nov. 8, 1858.

389. WILLIAM, b. July 13, 1861.

198. ESTHER FISHER WHARTON⁶ (William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 20, 1836; m. June 8, 1859, at

Bellvue, Benjamin Raper Smith, son of Daniel B. Smith by his wife Esther Morton. He was b. March 31, 1825.*

390. ROBERT MORTON, b. Sept. 8, 1860; d. Oct. 16, 1864.

391. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. Aug. 29, 1861.

392. ANNA WHARTON, b. Jan. 25, 1864.

393. ESTHER MORTON, b. April 23, 1865.

394. DEBORAH FISHER, b. July 5, 1869; d. Aug. 25, 1877, Newport, R. I.

395. EDWARD WANTON, b. Jan. 18, 1875.

199. CHARLES WHARTON⁶ (Charles,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Feb. 26, 1816; m. Jan. 18, 1842, by Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, to Mary McLanahan Boggs, dau. of John Boggs, M.D., of Greencastle, Penna.,† by his wife Isabella Allison. She was b. Jan. 31, 1820.

396. CHARLES REDWOOD, b. Oct. 14, 1842; d. Greencastle, Dec. 8, 1842.

397. ISABELLA ALLISON, b. April 28, 1844; d. Philada. May 22, 1852.

398. ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH, b. Dec. 15, 1845.

399. JOHN BOGGS, b. March 16, 1848; d. unm. Philada. July 16, 1877.

400. MARY BOGGS, b. Dec. 26, 1849.

401. HARRY REDWOOD, b. Philada. May 23, 1852; A. B. University of Penna., 1873, M.D. 1876.

402. ELIZABETH JOHNSTON, b. Philada. Jan. 15, 1854; d. Bethlehem, Pa., May 16, 1872.

403. CHARLES, b. Oct. 29, 1855.

404. WILLIAM ALLISON, b. July 19, 1857; d. Clifton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1865.

405. EDITH, b. Philada, Dec. 30, 1858; d. Clifton, Pa., Jan. 21, 1865.

406. BROMLEY, b. June 20, 1864.

200. ELIZABETH SHALLCROSS WHARTON⁶ (Charles,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada. Feb. 12, 1818; m. Philada. June 7, 1838, by Rev. Mr. Balch, to Charles Illius.

407. BROMLEY WHARTON, b. Philada. June 29, 1839.

206. ELIZABETH SHALLCROSS HOLLINGSWORTH⁶ (Hannah, R.,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. March 29, 1843, Charles Augustus Lyman, son of Isaac Lyman by his wife Lucretia Pickering.

408. EMILY REDWOOD, b. Philada. May 20, 1845.

409. THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH, b. Philada. Dec. 12, 1846.

410. CHARLES, b. Philada. Dec. 27, 1852.

411. FANNY HOLLINGSWORTH, b. Philada. Jan. 11, 1855.

* See *The Burlington Smiths*, by R. M. Smith.

† Son of John Boggs and Elizabeth Johnston, his wife.

207. WILLIAM WHARTON HOLLINGSWORTH⁶ (Hannah R.,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 14, 1827; m. June 4, 1856, Caroline, dau. of Michael Newbold by his wife Hester Lowndes. He d. May 11, 1864.

412. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. Philada. June 26, 1857.

413. JOSEPHINE HORNER, b. Philada. April 28, 1860; m. Sept. 2, 1878, in Paris, by Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, to Hugh Edgar Reddelien, of Silesia, Prussia, son of Herman Reddelien.

208. FANNY REDWOOD HOLLINGSWORTH⁶ (Hannah R.,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 8, 1833; m. Feb. 2, 1865, Crawford Arnold, son of Ralph Arnold by his wife Eliza Padelford. He was b. April 21, 1829.

414. THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH, b. Philada. May 7, 1867; d. Aug. 15, 1868.

415. WHARTON, b. Philada. June 22, 1869; d. Philada. Dec. 12, 1877.

215. ALFRED WHARTON⁶ (Francis R.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 5, 1835; A.B. University of Pennsylvania, 1854; M.D., 1857; m. Susan, dau. of John B. Budd by his wife Anna Irwin.

416. MARGARET.

216. MARY GRIFFITH WHARTON⁶ (Thomas I.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 24, 1818; m. Aug. 12, 1852, George Davison-Bland, son of Thomas Davison-Bland, of Kippax Park, Yorkshire, by his wife Hon. Apollonia, dau. of Charles Philip, 16th Lord Stourton.*

417. GODFREY, b. July 26, 1853, at St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

418. EMILY AUGUSTA, b. Nov. 7, 1854; d. Philada. Sept. 2, 1855.

419. GEORGE, d. young.

420. WILLIAM WHARTON, d. young.

217. FRANCIS WHARTON⁶ (Thomas I.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada. March 7, 1820; was graduated from Yale, 1839; m. 1st, Nov. 4, 1852, Sidney Paul, dau. of Comegys Paul, of Philada., by his wife Sarah Rodman. She d. s. p. Sept. 1854, and he m. 2dly, Dec. 27, 1860, Helen Elizabeth Ashhurst, dau. of Lewis R. Ashhurst, of Philada., by his wife Mary Hazlehurst.

* Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1870, p. 1061.

421. MARY ASHHURST, b. Nov. 13, 1861.

422. ELLA, b. May 29, 1863.

218. EMILY WHARTON⁶ (Thomas I.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 12, 1823; m. Sept. 8, 1842, Charles Sinkler, of South Carolina, son of William Sinkler by his wife Elizabeth Allen Brown.

423. ELIZABETH ALLEN, b. July 7, 1843; m. Charles B. Coxe.

424. WHARTON, b. Aug. 7, 1845; m. Ella Brock.

425. ARABELLA, b. Nov. 24, 1847; d. June 12, 1848.

426. CHARLES ST. GEORGE, b. Oct. 20, 1853.

427. MARY WHARTON, b. May 25, 1857.

428. CAROLINE SIDNEY, b. April 23, 1860.

219. HENRY WHARTON⁶ (Thomas,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 2, 1827; A. B. University of Penna., in 1846; A. M. 1849; m. Oct. 21, 1858, Katharine Johnstone Brinley, dau. of Edward L. Brinley, of Newport, R. I., by his wife Fanny Brown.

429. THOMAS, b. Aug. 1, 1859.

430. FRANCES BRINLEY, b. Nov. 11, 1861.

431. MARY ELWYN, b. Jan. 1, 1864.

432. EMILY, b. Nov. 14, 1866.

433. HENRY, b. Dec. 1, 1867.

434. KATHARINE, b. June 7, 1870; d. Philada. Feb. 19, 1874.

220. MARGARET WHARTON SMITH⁶ (Rebecca S.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 4, 1819; m. Nov. 8, 1838, George Harrison White, son of Thomas H. White by his wife Maria Heath. He d. Nov. 18, 1867, in his 56th year.

435. ISAAC WHARTON, b. Sept. 8, 1839.

436. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. Feb. 26, 1842.

437. GEORGE HARRISON, b. March 4, 1845.

438. ALFRED HENRY, b. Feb. 11, 1847; d. Sept. 1847.

439. THOMAS HARRISON, b. May 21, 1849.

440. CHARLES EUGENE, b. July 31, 1851; d. April, 1872.

222. ANNA RIDGWAY SMITH⁶ (Rebecca S.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 30, 1822; m. April 30, 1845, William Elbert Evans, son of Cadwalader Evans by his wife Harriet V. Musser, of Lancaster, Pa. She d. March 31, 1858.

441. HARRIET VARENA, b. April 19, 1848; d. unm.

442. EMILY SOPHIA, b. Feb. 13, 1850.

443. HARRIET VARENA, b. Jan. 1855; d. June, 1855.

444. GLENDOWER, b. March 23, 1858.

223. EMILY SOPHIA SMITH⁶ (Rebecca S.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 3, 1824; m. April 30, 1850, James C. Worrell, who d. Oct. 22, 1864.

445. HENRY, b. June 2, 1851.

446. JOHN, b. Nov. 18, 1852.

447. REBECCA WHARTON, b. May 31, 1854; m. William H. Gaw.

448. EMILY, b. June 25, 1856; d. June 28, 1856.

449. ANNA, b. Oct. 1858.

225. WILLIAM CRAIG WHARTON⁶ (John,⁵ Carpenter,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 7, 1811; m. May 11, 1844, Nancy Willing Spring, dau. of Marshall Binney Spring, of Watertown, Mass., by his wife Eliza Willing. She was b. Oct. 13, 1820.

450. NANCY CRAIG, b. Philada. March 7, 1845.

451. WILLIAM FISHER, b. Jamaica Plains, Mass., June 28, 1847; m. Boston, October 31, 1877, Fanny, dau. of W. Dudley Pickman.

452. EDWARD ROBBINS, b. Brookline, Mass., April 3, 1850.

226. MARY CRAIG WHARTON⁶ (John,⁵ Carpenter,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 24, 1814; m. May 11, 1834, James Samuel Wadsworth, son of James Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., b. Oct. 30, 1807. She d. June 30, 1874.*

453. CHARLES FREDERICK, m. Jessie Borden.

454. CORNELIA, m. 1st, Montgomery Ritchie; and 2dly, John George Adair.

455. CRAIG WHARTON, m. Evelyn W. Peters.

456. NANCY CRAIG, m. M. Edward Rogers.

457. JAMES WOLCOTT, m. Louisa Travers, of New York.

458. ELIZABETH.

232. JULIA WHARTON LEWIS⁶ (Robert M. Lewis,⁵ Rachel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 2, 1823; m. Oct. 14, 1846, Lawrence, son of Lawrence Lewis† by his wife Anna Maria Stocker. She d. April 22, 1850.

* A sketch of Gen. Wadsworth will be found in Appendix.

† Lawrence Lewis m. 2dly, Oct. 5, 1853, Mary T. Wilcox, and had by her one dau., Julia Wharton Lewis, b. Dec. 14, 1857. Mary T. W. Lewis d. Dec. 19, 1859.

459. JULIA WHARTON, b. Nov. 27, 1848; d. April 21, 1850.

233. SARAH⁶ WISTAR⁶ (Hannah O. Lewis,⁵ Rachel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. 1st, Joseph Hopkinson, M.D., son of Judge Joseph Hopkinson by his wife Emily Mifflin, and 2dly, James Gillilan. By her first husband she had one son.

460. RICHARD.

235. RACHEL LEWIS WISTAR⁶ (Hannah O. Lewis,⁵ Rachel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Alexander Elmslie Harvey, son of Isaac Harvey by his wife Agnes Lowndes. He was A.B. University of Penna., 1843.

461. RICHARD WISTAR.

238. FRANCES WISTAR⁶ (Hannah O. Lewis,⁵ Rachel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Lewis Allaire Scott, son of John Morin Scott by his wife Mary Emlen. He was b. Aug. 10, 1819; A.B. University of Penna. 1838.

462. JOHN MORIN.

463. RICHARD WISTAR.

464. HANNAH LEWIS.

465. LEWIS ALLAIRE.

466. ALEXANDER HARVEY.

239. CLIFTON ORMSBY WHARTON⁶ (Clifton,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 19, 1839; m. Jan. 29, 1864, Jane Elizabeth Page, dau. of John Page by his wife Sidney Ormsby.

467. CLIFTON, b. Jan. 16, 1864.

468. ETTA ORMSBY, b. October 30, 1865.

469. SIDNEY PAGE, b. April 29, 1868.

470. JOHN HARDING PAGE, b. December 27, 1869.

471. ODEN HUGHART, b. January 26, 1872.

472. OLIVER FRANKLIN, b. December 23, 1873.

473. MARY ORMSBY, b. June, 1879.

242. JOSEPHINE WHARTON⁶ (Clifton,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. June 30, 1875, Pressly Neville Chaplin.

474. ETTA ORMSBY, b. 1876.

246. GEORGE WASHINGTON WHARTON⁶ (George W.,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 27, 1835; m. Nov. 13, 1873, Josephine Ormsby Page (sister of Mrs. Clifton O. Wharton).

475. ELIZABETH, b. Philada. August 19, 1877.

476. SARAH PAGE, b. Philada. September 16, 1879.

249. EMMELENE BARCLAY WHARTON⁶ (George W.,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 1, 1842; m. Sept. 7, 1865, George Ord McMullin, son of John S. McMullin by his wife Jane Kneass. He was Captain of 3d Cavalry U. S. A., served during the war of the Rebellion, and d. July 17, 1871.

477. GEORGE WHARTON, b. June 3, 1866.

250. CLIFTON LEWIS WHARTON⁶ (George W.,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 8, 1848; m. April 5, 1869, Letitia Irwin.

478. BESSIE HOPE, b. Jan. 14, 1870; d. May 23, 1871.

479. CLIFTON LEWIS, b. Nov. 10, 1872; d. May 22, 1874.

480. EMLEN BARCLAY, b. July 22, 1875.

481. FRANKLIN, b. April 5, 1877.

251. EDWARD CLIFTON WHARTON⁶ (Franklin,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Nov. 1827; m. 1st, Louisiana Goodman, who d. Oct. 1868. He m. 2dly, Mrs. Worley. By his first wife he had five children.

482. MARY CLIFTON, b. July, 1854.

483. EMILIA CECILE, b. October, 1855.

484. THEODORE D., b. October, 1858.

485. EDWARD BAYLOR, b. May, 1862.

486. GEORGE FRANKLIN, b. April, 1864.

256. AMANDA JONES WHARTON⁶ (William L.,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 16, 1840; m. Oct. 20, 1857, Frederick Hancock Gibson, M.D., son of Edwin and Hannah Gibson. He d. Feb. 5, 1873.

487. LEWIS EDWIN, b. November 20, 1858.

257. WILLIAM LEWIS WHARTON⁶ (William L.,⁵ Franklin,⁴

Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 10, 1842; m. July 27, 1869, Jennie A., dau. of William and Mary Cavanna.

488. LEWIS LEROY HALSEY, b. June 30, 1870.

489. MARY ELEANOR, b. November 15, 1875.

260. MARY CLIFTON⁶ (Alfred Wharton Clifton,⁵ Franklin,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 11, 1833; m. June 22, 1865, Hon. Henry Pawling Ross, Norristown, Penna., son of Thomas Ross (M. P. 1848-52) by his wife Elizabeth Pawling (sister of Mrs. Henry Freedley, Senr.). She d. Nov. 26, 1873, leaving one child.

490. ETHEL, b. October 29, 1866.

271. SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS⁷ (Mary A.,⁶ Peregrine,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 7, 1827; m. June 2, 1857, Eleanor, dau. of Henry and Eleanor Bird. He d. Sept. 3, 1865.

491. ELEANOR BIRD, b. March 1, 1858.

492. HENRY WHARTON, b. Jan. 1, 1861.

493. MARY FISHBOURNE, b. July 27, 1862.

494. HENRIETTA BIRD, b. July 28, 1864.

272. WHARTON GRIFFITTS⁷ (Mary A.,⁶ Peregrine,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Nov. 21, 1828; m. Jan. 26, 1860, Fanny Lewis Penington, dau. of Edward Penington by his wife Elizabeth A. Lewis. He d. at Hibernia, Florida, Feb. 13, 1878.

495. FANNY PENINGTON, b. June 24, 1861; d. June 22, 1863.

496. JOSEPH LEWIS, b. Oct. 10, 1862; d. July 30, 1864.

497. WHARTON, b. March 3, 1865; d. June 29, 1865.

498. ELIZABETH LEWIS, b. April 18, 1866.

499. MARY WHARTON, b. April 6, 1874; d. April 7, 1874.

274. WILLIAM FISHBOURNE GRIFFITTS⁷ (Mary A.,⁶ Peregrine,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 18, 1832; m. June 26, 1855, Sarah Freeman Russell, dau. of Joseph Shoemaker Russell by his wife Sarah Freeman.

500. SAMUEL POWEL, b. May 12, 1856.

501. ELIZA RUSSELL, b. June 26, 1858.

502. JOSEPH RUSSELL, b. Nov. 5, 1861.

503. WILLIAM FISHBOURNE, b. March 2, 1871.

275. FRANKLIN PEALE GRIFFITTS⁷ (Mary A.,⁶ Peregrine,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 26, 1834; m. Oct. 22, 1862, Josephine Lewis Penington (sister of Mrs. Wharton Griffiths.)

504. FRANCES MONTGOMERY, b. March 29, 1865.

505. DAVID STUART, b. Nov. 24, 1866.

278. MARY ELIZABETH WHARTON⁷ (Charles D.,⁶ George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. July 11, 1824; m. June 17, 1852, Daniel W. Shindle, M.D. She d. Jan. 11, 1863.

506. FLORINE M., b. Dec. 5, 1853.

507. SUSAN DONNEL, b. June 13, 1856.

508. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 7, 1859.

280. CHARLES DOUGHTY WHARTON⁷ (Charles D.,⁶ George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 5, 1829; m. Feb. 15, 1853, Mary R. Irwin, who d. April 18, 1863.

509. MAUD DONNEL, b. Dec. 21, 1853.

510. MARY ALICE, b. June 7, 1855.

511. MARTIN IRWIN, b. June 30, 1857.

512. ANN ISABELLA, b. Jan. 15, 1859.

513. KATE GREENOUGH, b. July 31, 1861.

281. AMELIA DONNEL WHARTON⁷ (Charles D.,⁶ George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 15, 1839; m. Jan. 17, 1860, Thomas Dyer Grant. She d. Jan. 15, 1874.

514. WILLIAM DYER, b. July 15, 1864.

515. MARY AMELIA, b. Dec. 21, 1868.

516. WALTER, b. Sept. 25, 1873; d. Feb. 1874.

282. DURELLE JORDAN WHARTON⁷ (Charles D.,⁶ George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 18, 1843; m. June 8, 1868, Isabella Thompson.

517. ANNIE JORDAN, b. April 6, 1870.

518. MARY LOUISA, b. April 16, 1872.

519. HENRY DONNEL, b. Jan. 1, 1874.

287. EDWIN STUART⁷ (Margaret⁶ George,⁵ James,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 17, 1845; m. Jan. 17, 1867, Katharine Dove, of Washington, D. C.

520. DAVID, b. August 29, 1871.

290. LUCY WHARTON⁷ (Thomas L.,⁶ Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. 1841; m. April 18, 1865, Joseph Wilhelm Drexel, son of Francis Martin Drexel by his wife Catharine Hookey.

521. CATHARINE, b. Feb. 15, 1866.

522. LUCY, b. April 6, 1867.

523. ELIZABETH, b. April 26, 1868.

291. FRANCES WHARTON⁷ (Thomas L.,⁶ Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 31, 1843; m. Feb. 23, 1864, Col. Guy V. Henry, son of Major William Seton Henry, British Army, by his wife Arietta Livingston, b. March 9, 1839. She d. at Ft. Russell, Wyoming Territory, Jan. 19, 1873.

524. Son, d. 1867.

525. SAIDIE, b. November 9, 1867.

526. Son, d. 1871.

527. THOMAS LLOYD, b. October 26, 1872.

293. LLOYD WHARTON BICKLEY⁷ (Lloyd,⁶ Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. June 11, 1835; m. Feb. 17, 1864, Hannah, dau. of Daniel Miller by his wife Anna Ridgway.

528. ANNA WHARTON, b. March 30, 1866.

529. LLOYD WHARTON, b. July, 1868; d. Sept. 1868.

530. MARGARET WHARTON, b. April 19, 1872.

295. ABRAM WHARTON BICKLEY⁷ (Lloyd,⁶ Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 12, 1839. His name was Lawrence, but when his father added Bickley to the family surname, he assumed the name of Abram Wharton Bickley. He m. May 15, 1861, Laura Virginia Vail, dau. of Hon. David W. Vail, of New Jersey, by his wife Eleanor Sullivan, and d. May 31, 1874.

531. LAWRENCE WHARTON, b. Philada. July 10, 1862.

296. HOWELL WHARTON BICKLEY⁷ (Lloyd,⁶ Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. March 19, 1842; m. Jan. 11, 1872, Miriam Douglass Scott, dau. of Thomas A. Scott.

532. MIRIAM DOUGLASS, b. Feb. 6, 1873; d. Aug. 1, 1873.

533. HELEN DOUGLASS, b. May 10, 1874.

534. WHARTON, b. Dec. 20, 1876; d. Philada. Dec. 29, 1877.

298. MARIA WHARTON⁷ ^{Morris} (Elizabeth Saltar,⁶ Kearney,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 28, 1836; m. Oct. 25, 1860, John B. Brooke, M.D., of Reading.

535. HELEN, b. Dec. 23, 1862.

536. HENRY SPAYD, b. Sept. 15, 1868; d. Sept. 17, 1868.

537. ARTHUR SPAYD, b. Aug. 21, 1876.

301. ANNE ROTCH WHARTON⁷ (Daniel C.,⁶ Wm. Moore,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 27, 1845; m. March 14, 1871, Charles John Churchman, son of Charles Wise Churchman by his wife Eliza Bridgeman. He was b. March 7, 1843.

538. MARY WHARTON, b. June 27, 1872.

539. AGNES, b. June 18, 1874.

540. CHARLES W., b. Nov. 14, 1875.

541. CLARK WHARTON, b. Philada. June 2, 1877.

302. HELEN ROTCH WHARTON⁷ (Daniel C.,⁶ Wm. Moore,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 2, 1847; m. April 22, 1874, George, son of George Emlen by his wife Ellen Markoe. He was b. Nov. 27, 1842.

542. ANNE WHARTON, b. Philada. Jan. 15, 1875; d. July 17, 1875.

543. ELLEN MARKOE, b. Philada. Jan. 21, 1877.

303. WILLIAM MOORE WHARTON⁷ (Daniel C.,⁶ Wm. Moore,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 25, 1848; A.B. University of Penna., 1868; m. Dec. 15, 1874, Ellen Clifton Wharton (No. 269).

544. WILLIAM MOORE, b. Philada. Oct. 25, 1875.

545. ROSA NELSON, b. Philada. Nov. 26, 1876.

546. HENRY WILLIAMS, b. March 18, 1878; d. April 17, 1878.

547. EDWARD CLIFTON, b. Jan. 17, 1879; d. Feb. 27, 1879.

306. ARABELLA McCLUNEY⁷ (Elizabeth S.,⁶ Wm. Moore,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Nov. 10, 1850; m., St. Peter's Church, Germantown, by Rev. Dr. T. C. Rumney, Feb. 7, 1877, Stiles Huber, son of James S. Huber by his wife Anna Clarissa Stiles.

548. WHARTON MCCLUNEY, b. November 9, 1877.

308. DANIEL CLARK WHARTON SMITH⁷ (Sarah L. Courtauld,⁶ Sarah N.,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. 1834; m. Feb. 7, 1861, Virginia Troutman, dau. of George M. Troutman by his wife Elizabeth Wiles.

549. ELIZABETH TROUTMAN, b. July 9, 1863.

550. WHARTON COURTAULD, b. Oct. 26, 1868.

309. VIRGINIA GILPIN SMITH⁷ (Sarah L. Courtauld,⁶ Sarah N.,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. 1836; m. Nov. 17, 1862, at Church of the Epiphany, by Richard Newton, D. D., to George Kirtley Bowen, son of William E. Bowen by his wife Elizabeth Kirtley. She d. Nov. 11, 1873.

551. LILLIE, b. Dec. 18, 1863.

552. GEORGE KIRTLY, b. March 24, 1865.

553. MILTON SMITH, b. April 21, 1866.

554. THOMAS WHARTON, b. Sept. 9, 1867.

555. CHARLES HASSELI, b. Sept. 9, 1869.

312. ELLEN MARKOE WHARTON⁷ (George M.,⁶ Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. July 15, 1837; m. 1st, Jan. 19, 1860, Robert Morris, son of Robert Morris by his wife Caroline Nixon. He d. Aug. 13, 1863, in Libby prison, having served as Major of the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, Penna. Volunteers. She m. 2dly, Oct. 22, 1867, George Mifflin Dallas, son of Trevanion Barlow Dallas by his wife Jane Wilkins. Her children by her 1st husband are—

556. CAROLINE NIXON, b. Oct. 13, 1860.

557. MARIA WHARTON, b. Aug. 24, 1862.

By her second marriage—

558. EDITH WHARTON, b. Sept. 6, 1863.

559. TREVANION BORDA, b. Jan. 23, 1870.

560. LOUISE, b. June, 1872; d. Jan. 1873.

561. GEORGE WHARTON, b. May 6, 1874.

313. AGNES WHARTON⁷ (George M.,⁶ Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 31, 1839; m. June 5, 1860, Pemberton Sidney Hutchinson, son of Israel Pember-

ton Hutchinson by his wife Margaretta Hare. He was b. Feb. 15, 1836.

562. SYDNEY PEMBERTON, b. April 27, 1861.

563. GEORGE WHARTON, b. July 16, 1865; d. June 22, 1866.

564. SYDNEY EMLEN, b. Sept. 17, 1866.

565. CINTRA, b. Jan. 15, 1869.

566. AGNES WHARTON, b. Feb. 24, 1870.

567. MARGARETTA WILLING, b. Dec. 13, 1875.

315. HITT MARKOE WHARTON⁷ (George M.,⁶ Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 17, 1842; m. 1st, March 29, 1865, George Pepper, M.D., son of William Pepper, M.D., by his wife Sarah Platt. He d. Sept. 14, 1872, in his 32d year. She m. 2dly, Oct. 17, 1876, Ernest Zantzing, LL.B. University of Penna., 1875, son of George Zantzing by his wife Catharine Helmuth. Her children are—

568. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 10, 1865; d. Dec. 11, 1865.

569. GEORGE WHARTON, b. March 16, 1867.

570. FRANCES, b. November 19, 1869.

316. ELIZABETH WHARTON⁷ (George M.,⁶ Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 12, 1844; m. Sept. 24, 1863, Thomas McKean, son of Henry Pratt McKean by his wife Phœbe Warren.

571. HENRY PRATT, b. January 12, 1866.

572. THOMAS, b. April 29, 1869.

573. MARIA WHARTON, b. April, 1870.

574. GEORGE WHARTON, b. July, 1872; d. 1875.

575. PHŒBE WARREN, b. July, 1874.

317. WILLIAM FISHBOURNE WHARTON⁷ (George,⁶ Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 23, 1846; A. B. University of Penna., 1865; m. Oct. 10, 1871, Frances Fisher, dau. of William Fisher by his wife Julia Palmer.

576. GEORGE MIFFLIN, b. Aug. 22, 1872.

577. RICHARD, b. Sept. 1875.

319. GEORGE WHARTON⁷ (George,⁶ Fishbourne,⁵ Thomas, Jr.,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 29, 1850; m. Oct. 23, 1873, Julia V. Duncan, dau. of William B. Duncan.

578. EDITH, b. Sept. 27, 1874.

323. WILLIAM LEVIS⁷ (Edmund Levis,⁶ Sarah Crispin,⁵ Rachel,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. March 8, 1834; m. Dec. 25, 1854, Mary E. Ryan, b. Aug. 15, 1835.

579. EDMUND FRANCIS, b. May 30, 1856; d. Nov. 11, 1876.

580. WILLIAM H., b. April 1, 1858; d. Jan. 13, 1874.

581. ROBERT THOMSON, b. Jan. 17, 1860; d. May 22, 1867.

582. WINFIELD SCOTT, b. Nov. 21, 1861; d. Aug. 16, 1863.

583. GRANT, b. March 3, 1868.

584. HORACE EGBERT, b. Sept. 20, 1876; d. March 6, 1877.

326. ELIZABETH GRAY LEVIS⁷ (William Levis,⁶ Sarah Crispin,⁵ Rachel,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 5, 1840; m. Jan. 16, 1868, Frank Knorr Hipple, son of Peter S. Hipple by his wife Anna Knorr. He was b. July 2, 1839.

585. WILLIAM LEVIS, b. October 19, 1868.

586. ELIZABETH WHITE, b. May 12, 1870; d. April 14, 1871.

587. GERTRUDE, b. Nov. 29, 1871; d. May 30, 1875.

588. HEYWARD DRAYTON, b. Jan. 14, 1876.

589. FRANK WHARTON, b. Aug. 16, 1877.

330. MARY WHITE LEVIS⁷ (William Levis,⁶ Sarah Crispin,⁵ Rachel,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. July 23, 1850; m. Dec. 11, 1877, by Rev. E. R. Beadle, D.D., to George B. McCulloh, son of William S. McCulloh by his wife Galatée Labordaire, of the West Indies.

590. JOSEPHINE HARMAR, b. May 6, 1879.

331. MARY PLEASANTS FISHER⁷ (William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 10, 1814; m. Feb. 7, 1838, George Washington Norris, M.D., University of Penna., 1830, son of Joseph Parker Norris. He was b. Nov. 6, 1808; d. March 4, 1875.

591. WILLIAM FISHER, b. Jan. 6, 1839; m. Rosa C. Buchman.

592. MARY FISHER, b. July 7, 1842; m. James Parsons.

332. HANNAH WHARTON FISHER⁷ (William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Dec. 12, 1839, Charles R. King, M.D., University of Penna., 1834. She d. Dec. 15, 1870.

593. MARY FISHER, m. Charles Lennig.

594. JOHN ALSOP, m. Lily Hamilton.

333. JAMES COWLES FISHER⁷ (Wm. W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. April 29, 1847, Mary Tesseire.

595. WILLIAM WHARTON, m. Alice Johnson.

596. ANTHONY TESSEIRE.

597. JAMES COWLES, d. unm. Nov. 16, 1871.

598. ÉLISE CAROLINE, m. David Reeves.

334. SAMUEL FOX FISHER⁷ (William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), admitted to Philada. Bar Oct. 14, 1841; m. Jan. 26, 1843, Emma Worrell.

599. JOHN WORRELL, b. May 20, 1845; m. Annie Schermerhorn.

600. WILLIAM WHARTON, bap. Jan. 16, 1851; m. Philada. Oct. 4, 1877, Elizabeth Elliott Evans, dau. of Whitton Evans by his wife Mary Elliott.

601. ADELAIDE WORRELL.

335. SALLY FOX FISHER⁷ (William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. May 18, 1843, George T. Lewis, son of Samuel N. and Rebecca Lewis.

602. SAMUEL NEAVE, m. July 12, 1876, Ida, dau. of Elisha Lewis, M.D.

603. WILLIAM FISHER, m. Oct. 16, 1877, Ellen M. Camac, dau. of William Camac, M.D., by his wife Ellen McIlvaine. She d. s. p. June 2, 1879, aged 24.

604. MARY FISHER, b. June 13, 1850; m. Henry C. Mayer.

605. SALLIE FISHER, m. George R. Justice.

606. NINA.

337. COLEMAN FISHER⁷ (Wm. W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Oct. 7, 1851, Mary Wilson; d. July 21, 1876.

607. SAMUEL WILSON, A. B. University of Penna., 1874.

608. COLEMAN SIDNEY.

609. BESSIE WILSON.

610. SALLY WEST.

340. LEWIS McCULLOCH WHARTON⁷ (Samuel,⁶ Samuel L.,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. March 3, 1806; m. Feb. 9, 1832, Mary W. Allen, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Allen. He d. Aledo, Illinois, Sept. 25, 1875.

611. EUPHEMIA CLARK, b. Jan. 24, 1833; d. Nov. 21, 1852.

612. SAMUEL ALLEN, b. Oct. 23, 1834; m. Anne M. Van Orden.

613. JACOB CLARK, b. Jan. 11, 1837; d. March 1, 1857.

614. SARAH, b. Sept. 3, 1839; m. Henry K. Brouse.

345. HANNAH CHANCELLOR TWELLS⁷ (Sarah W. Chancellor,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Dec. 15, 1842, Joseph Tiers.

615. SARAH TWELLS, b. Nov. 9, 1843; d. Nov. 1, 1867.

616. MARY, b. June 24, 1846.

617. WILLIAM TWELLS, b. Aug. 25, 1847; m. Inez R. F. Lewis.

618. C. HAROLD, b. Sept. 29, 1848.

619. ELLA, b. Oct. 8, 1851; m. Charles H. Reeves.

620. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 26, 1854.

621. WHARTON CHANCELLOR, b. Aug. 12, 1855; d. Philada. Feb. 9, 1874.

622. HANNAH MARIA, b. April 4, 1857; d. Philada. Jan. 13, 1871.

623. EDWARD TWELLS, b. Oct. 8, 1858; d. Oct. 13, 1869.

624. LOUIS, b. Nov. 26, 1859.

625. HENRY FELTUS, b. Sept. 1, 1861; d. Sept. 18, 1861.

626. ELIZABETH ENGLISH, b. Jan. 14, 1865.

346. SARAH TWELLS⁷ (Sarah W. Chancellor,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Philada. Dec. 19, 1855, Lewis Ford Robertson, son of William Robertson by his wife Pamela Mosely, b. Edgefield District, South Carolina, Jan. 3, 1825.

627. EDWARD TWELLS, b. Philada. Sept. 17, 1856.

628. WILLIAM, b. Germantown, Penna., Sept. 13, 1859.

629. LEWIS FORD, b. Anderson Court House, S. C., Feb. 3, 1863.

630. ELIZABETH ENGLISH, b. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 29, 1865.

348. ELIZABETH L. TWELLS⁷ (Sarah W. Chancellor,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m., 1855, Gustavus English; d. 1853, leaving one son.

631. CHANCELLOR CLEMENT.

350. MARY CLAPIER CHANCELLOR⁷ (Henry Chancellor,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. April 26, 1832; m. April 13, 1853, Campbell Morfit, of Baltimore, Md.; d. April 23, 1854.

632. MARY CHANCELLOR, b. April, 1854.

353. CAROLINE WHARTON CHANCELLOR⁷ (Henry Chancellor,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 6,

1840; m. Oct. 1862, George Randolph Wood, son of Charles S. Wood by his wife Juliana F. Randolph.

633. HENRY CHANCELLOR, b. Oct. 8, 1863.

634. MARY LOUISE, b. May 3, 1865.

635. JULIA RANDOLPH, b. May 8, 1867.

636. ELEANOR WHARTON, b. June 25, 1872.

356. SALLY ROBESON LOGAN⁷ (Sarah W. Robeson,⁶ Sarah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 14, 1819; m. Philada. Nov. 24, 1842, James Simpson Newbold, son of Michael Newbold by his wife Margaret Shoemaker.

637. JAMES LOGAN, b. Dec. 13, 1843; A. B. University of Penna., 1863.

638. SALLIE LOGAN, b. Dec. 9, 1845.

639. ANNE, b. Aug. 13, 1848.

640. ROBESON, b. Dec. 31, 1854; d. June 30, 1855.

641. WILLIAM DE LANCEY, b. Oct. 16, 1858.

360. MARGARETTA WHARTON CRAIG⁷ (Wharton Craig,⁶ Sarah R.,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 6, 1844; m. July 28, 1868, Charles Barrington.

642. WHARTON CRAIG, b. Aug. 2, 1869.

643. JOSEPHINE MORGAN, b. Nov. 25, 1871.

644. CHARLES, b. Dec. 18, 1872.

645. GEORGE MALIN, b. Nov. 23, 1874.

363. SARAH WHARTON HAYDOCK⁷ (Hannah,⁶ William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 22, 1846; m. New York, Jan. 27, 1868, Norwood Penrose Hallowell, son of Morris Hallowell by his wife Hannah Penrose.

646. ANNA NORWOOD, b. West Medford, Mass., March 20, 1871.

647. ROBERT HAYDOCK, b. West Medford, Mass., June 30, 1873.

648. NORWOOD PENROSE, b. West Medford, Mass., July 3, 1875.

649. JOHN WHITE, b. December 24, 1878.

364. MARY BAKER HAYDOCK⁷ (Hannah,⁶ William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. March 13, 1849; m., New York, Oct. 24, 1874, Grinnell Willis, of New York, son of Nathaniel Parke Willis by his wife Cornelia Grinnell.

650. HANNAH HAYDOCK, b. Dec. 31, 1875.

651. CORNELIA GRINNELL, b. Aug. 28, 1877.

652. JOSEPH GRINNELL, b. July 24, 1879.

371. WHARTON BARKER⁷ (Sarah,⁶ William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 1, 1846; A. B. University of Penna. 1866, A. M. 1869; m., Woodside, New Jersey, Oct. 16, 1867, Margaret Corlies Baker, dau. of Joseph Baker by his wife Rachel White. She was b. Oct. 16, 1848.

653. SAMUEL HAYDOCK, b. Feb. 20, 1872.

654. RODMAN, b. Nov. 23, 1873.

655. FOLGER, b. Nov. 8, 1876.

374. DEBORAH FISHER BARKER⁷ (Sarah,⁶ William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 28, 1854; m. Philada. April 14, 1875, Edward Mellor, son of Thomas Mellor by his wife Martha Bancroft.

656. ABRAHAM BARKER, b. Feb. 1, 1876.

657. ANNA BARKER, b. March 5, 1877.

658. EDWARD, b. Aug. 15, 1878.

383. WILLIAM WHARTON THURSTON⁷ (Mary,⁶ William,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Bayside, April 25, 1852; A. B. University of Penna. 1871, A. M. 1874; m. Bethlehem, Penna., Sept. 24, 1873, Ellen M. Coppée, dau. of Henry Coppée, LL.D., by his wife Julia De Witt.

659. EDWARD COPPÉE, b. Bethlehem, Oct. 28, 1874.

660. JOSEPH WHARTON, b. Bethlehem, Aug. 26, 1876.

661. WILLIAM WHARTON, b. Bethlehem, May 27, 1878.

409. THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH LYMAN⁷ (Elizabeth S. Hollingsworth,⁶ Hannah R.,⁵ Charles,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Dec. 12, 1846; A. B. University of Penna. 1867; m. March 2, 1875, Sarah Agnes Burns.

662. LILLIE, d. infant.

663. WALTER.

664. GEORGE REDWOOD.

423. ELIZABETH ALLEN SINKLER⁷ (Emily,⁶ Thomas I.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. July 7, 1843; m. June 14, 1870, Charles Brinton Coxe, of Philada., son of Charles Sidney Coxe by his wife Anna Maria Brinton. He was b. Feb. 4, 1843; d. Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 4, 1873, leaving one son.

665. ECKLEY BRINTON, b. May, 1872.

424. WHARTON SINKLER⁷ (Emily,⁶ Thomas I.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Aug. 7, 1845; M.D. University of Penna. 1868; m. Feb. 10, 1872, Ella Brock, dau. of John Penn Brock, of Philada., by his wife Julia Hall. She was b. Aug. 28, 1848.

666. JULIA URSULA, b. Nov. 5, 1872.

667. CHARLES, b. Feb. 6, 1874.

668. JOHN BROCK, b. Sept. 10, 1875.

669. FRANCIS WHARTON, b. July 14, 1877.

670. SEAMAN DEAS, b. May 18, 1879.

447. REBECCA WHARTON WORRELL⁷ (Emily Smith,⁶ Rebecca S.,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. May 31, 1854; m. April 26, 1877, William H. Gaw, son of Henry L. Gaw.

671. EMILY S., b. April 15, 1878.

453. CHARLES FREDERICK WADSWORTH⁷ (Mary,⁶ John,⁵ Carpenter,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Jessie Burden, of Troy, N. Y.

672. MARY WHARTON.

454. CORNELIA WADSWORTH⁷ (Mary,⁶ John,⁵ Carpenter,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. 1st, Montgomery Ritchie; 2dly, John George Adair. By her 1st marriage she had two children.

673. ARTHUR MONTGOMERY.

674. JAMES WADSWORTH.

455. CRAIG WHARTON WADSWORTH⁷ (Mary,⁶ John,⁵ Carpenter,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. March 31, 1869, Evelyn Willing Peters, dau. of Francis Peters by his wife Maria Miller. He d. leaving two sons.

675. JAMES.

676. CRAIG WHARTON, b. Dec. 1870.

456. NANCY CRAIG WADSWORTH⁷ (Mary,⁶ John,⁵ Carpenter,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Oct. 25, 1866, M. Edward Rogers, son of William Evans Rogers by his wife Harriette Phœbe Ruggles. He was b. Jan. 29, 1839, and was elected Captain of First Troop City Cavalry Nov. 6, 1869.

677. JAMES WADSWORTH.

678. HARRIET RUGGLES.

591. WILLIAM FISHER NORRIS⁸ (Mary P. Fisher,⁷ William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Jan. 6, 1839; A. B. University of Penna. 1857, M.D. 1861, subsequently Professor of (Clinical) Diseases of the Eye University of Penna. He m. Vienna, Austria, July 14, 1873, Rosa Clara Buchman.

679. GEORGE WILLIAM, b. Jan. 1, 1875.

592. MARY FISHER NORRIS⁸ (Mary P. Fisher,⁷ William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. July 7, 1842; m. Feb. 26, 1874, James Parsons.

680. LEWIS HINES, b. April 30, 1876.

593. MARY FISHER KING⁸ (Hannah W. Fisher,⁷ William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Oct. 15, 1868, Charles Lennig.

681. CHARLES KING.

682. FREDERICK.

683. RUFUS KING.

594. JOHN ALSOP KING⁸ (Hannah W. Fisher,⁷ William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), A. B. University of Penna. 1866; m. March 22, 1877, Lily, dau. of George Hamilton, M.D.

684. CHARLES RAE.

595. WILLIAM WHARTON FISHER⁸ (James C. Fisher,⁷ William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Oct. 9, 1873, Alice Johnson.

685. EDITH.

598. ÉLISE CAROLINE FISHER⁸ (James C. Fisher,⁷ William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Nov. 18, 1875, David Reeves, son of Samuel Reeves by his wife Margaret Handy.

686. MARY TESSEIRE, b. Sept. 1876.

604. MARY FISHER LEWIS⁸ (Sallie F. Fisher,⁷ William W. Fisher,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Philada, June 13, 1850; became, May 11, 1875, the second wife of Rev. Henry Christian Mayer, son of Henry C. Mayer and Mary Louisa McCulloh, his wife. He was b. Westfield, New York, March 31, 1844.*

687. GEORGE LEWIS, b. Aug. 7, 1876.

688. MAY ETHEL, b. Nov. 18, 1878.

605. SALLIE FISHER LEWIS⁸ (Sally F. Fisher,⁷ William W.⁶, Hannah,⁵ Thomas,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), m. Jan. 29, 1874, George R. Justice, son of George R. Justice by his wife Jane Handy.

689. GEORGE LEWIS, b. Jan. 9, 1875.

690. WILLIAM HANDY, b. April 13, 1876.

612. SAMUEL ALLEN WHARTON⁸ (Lewis McC.,⁷ Samuel,⁶ Samuel L.,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 23, 1834; m. June 12, 1860, Anne M. Van Orden, dau. of Jacob and Mary Van Orden. He d. Jan. 26, 1861. She d. July 1, 1870.

691. EFFIE M., b. August 14, 1861.

614. SARAH WHARTON⁸ (Lewis McC.,⁷ Samuel,⁶ Samuel L.,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Sept. 3, 1839; m. June 24, 1863, Bristol, Penna., by Rev. John H. Drumm, to Henry Kelsay Brouse, M.D.

692. SAMUEL ALLEN, b. Nov. 27, 1864.

693. MARY JOSEPHINE, b. Sept. 1, 1867.

694. BETHEA ALLEN, b. July 29, 1868.

695. ANNIE GERTRUDE, b. Feb. 14, 1870.

696. HENRY WILBUR, b. Oct. 9, 1877.

617. WILLIAM TWELLS TIERS⁸ (Hannah C. Twells,⁷ Sarah W. Chancellor,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. August 25, 1847; m. Dec. 8, 1870, Inez R. F. Lewis, dau. of Elisha Lewis, M.D., of Philada.

* *The Mayer Family*, by Brantz Mayer, 1878.

697. ETHEL LEWIS, b. July 21, 1872.

698. GERTRUDE LAURA, b. April, 1875.

619. ELLA TIERS⁸ (Hannah C. Twells,⁷ Sarah W. Chancellor,⁶ Hannah,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Joseph,³ Thomas,² Richard¹), b. Oct. 8, 1851; m. Philada. Oct. 29, 1874, Charles Henry Reeves, son of Henry Reeves.

699. ANNA TIERS, b. August 15, 1875.

700. ELLA, b. October 13, 1876.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY.

MARY WHARTON (15) was m. to Joseph Baxter Dec. 23, 1788.

LLOYD WHARTON (41) d. Bordentown, New Jersey, Feb. 10, 1799, aged 35 years.

MARTHA WHARTON (70) was married to Samuel B. Shaw previous to 1814, as appears from the will of Rebecca Wharton, widow of John Wharton (13), whose will was admitted to probate Nov. 8, 1814.

NANCY WHARTON (76) was m. to James Cowles Fisher Dec. 20, 1804.

JOHN WHARTON (92) was b. previous to Jan. 1774, as appears from the will of his grandfather, Joseph Wharton (10).

ROBERT WHARTON SYKES (97) was m. 1st, June 26, 1830.

ANNA MARIA LEWIS (106) d. Philada. April 21, 1879, in her 79th year.

FRANKLIN WHARTON (109) d. Oct. 17, 1847, and was bu. in the family graveyard of the Duvergé's, in Algiers.

HENRY WILLIAMS WHARTON (114) Colonel U. S. A., d. March 23, 1868.

MARGARET DOUGHTY WHARTON (131) d. in Philada. Nov. 14, 1879.

APPENDIX.

THOMAS WHARTON, JUNR.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF '76.

[REPRINTED FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.]

It seems strange that the history of Thomas Wharton, Junr., a man, whose life was so closely linked with that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose affairs he administered during the darkest period of the great struggle in which she and her sister Colonies were engaged, is not more widely and intimately known. One most obvious reason for this is to be found in the circumstance of his early death, which abruptly terminated a useful and honorable career; for considerable as were the services which he had already rendered his country, the potentialities of the future were even greater, and without doubt he, who had acquitted himself so creditably, would, had he lived to see the new government permanently established, have continued to hold positions of honor and trust in his native State. Furthermore, it has been said: "Full justice has never been done to the magnanimity and ability of Pennsylvania statesmen and warriors during the Revolutionary contest. The quiet and unpretending character of her population has caused the historian, in a measure, to overlook their merit in the council and in the field."¹ This is doubtless true; and true it certainly is, that, at this period, as in all such national epochs, some characters stood forth in strong relief, their very presence moved assemblies, their words resounded like clarion notes through the length and breadth of the land; while others, not less important, filled in and balanced the picture, among the latter was Thomas Wharton, whose public record has never been separately transcribed. It is only by reading the history of Pennsylvania, during those momentous years from 1774 to 1778, that

¹ Gordon's *History of Pennsylvania*.

we trace that of Governor Wharton. From the pages of her records and archives, full of important orders emanating from him at trying crises; or in glancing over the journals of the day, which abound in proclamations that even now stir us by their tone of deep and earnest patriotism, their ringing calls to arms and their eloquent appeals to the nobler impulses of mankind, we gain some insight into the character of the man, of which few written expressions are left us.

John Wharton, the father of Thomas, was a resident of Chester County, certainly, from the time of his marriage in 1727 until 1740, as his name appears in the assessment lists of the county during those years. In the marriage records of Chester meeting he is set down as "John Wharton, saddler, son of Thomas of Philadelphia," from which we learn that he, in common with others of his family, and many fellow-members of the Society of Friends, carried out the views of William Penn in this matter of the learning of trades; the Proprietary having left directions in his family memoirs that his children should be brought up in the practical knowledge of trades; "so that they should not only respect the useful occupations of persons who were dependent upon them, but have them to resort to in the vicissitudes of life." The exact location of the dwelling of John Wharton has not been determined, as many early deeds were unrecorded; those still extant tell us that he, in 1733, purchased a lot on Front Street and Chester Creek, in the old town of Chester (now in Delaware County), next his other property; and that, in 1736, he bought eight and a quarter acres of marsh and upland in Chester from James Sandelands.

Brief and scant is the chronicle left us of the early life of Thomas Wharton, Junr., so called to distinguish him from a cousin some five years his senior. Born about 1735, it is reasonable to conclude that his home for some years was his father's house in Chester; and, from the position occupied by him in after years, that he subsequently enjoyed better educational advantages than that borough then afforded. He certainly removed to Philadelphia previous to 1755, as he was then an apprentice to Reese Meredith, in confirmation of which

we have a receipt bearing that date signed "Thomas Wharton, Junior, for my Ma^s Reese Meredith." During the years that followed he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, having at one time a business connection with Anthony Stocker, of whom he speaks in a letter written from Lancaster, December, 1777, as "my late partner, Mr. Stocker," lamenting the death of this gentleman "in its consequences to the firm of Stocker & Wharton." In 1762 Mr. Wharton's business had increased to such an extent that he was known as one of the principal importers of the city, as is shown by Custom House Bonds of that date. That he, during the years in which he was free from public responsibilities, entered into the social life of the capital there can be little doubt, as he numbered among his friends men of influence and culture; in 1760 his name appears among the members of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, of which exclusive little Colony his brother James was then "sheriff."

Although his grandfather was a member of the Society of Friends, at the time of his marriage in 1688, and some years anterior to that event, Thomas Wharton, Junr., was descended from a family originally belonging to the Church of England; whether or not he ever *formally* gave back his allegiance to the faith of his fathers is not known. His marriage with Miss Lloyd was solemnized in Christ Church, Nov. 4, 1762; and through the whole of his public career he was known, if not as a member of that congregation, as in sympathy with its order of worship. The Lloyd family, with which Thomas Wharton allied himself, was descended from the ancient Welsh stock of Lloyds of Dolobran in Montgomeryshire. Susannah Lloyd was the daughter of Thomas Lloyd, and consequently the great-granddaughter of Thomas Lloyd, who, as President of the Council, acted as Deputy-Governor of the Province during the absence of William Penn.

On the passage of the Stamp Act, Thomas Wharton espoused the cause of the Colonies, taking a resolute stand on the side of the opposition with which the attempt to enforce it was met. His name was one of the first to be affixed to the Non-Importation Resolutions and Agreements of 1765, where it

appeared in company with that of Thomas Wharton, Senr., and other members of his family. During the years of comparative tranquillity succeeding this important step, he carried on his business in Philadelphia, daily increasing his reputation as a man of practical ability, and winning the confidence of a community that later placed its highest interests in his keeping. Finally, when moderate measures seemed no longer expedient or justifiable, when, in the spring of 1774, the news of the blocking up of the Boston harbor sounded through the land a sad requiem for the liberties of the Colonies, Wharton, with many leading spirits of the day, recognizing that the hour had arrived for vigorous and sustained opposition to British aggression, and acting consistently with former professions, openly ranked himself with the Revolutionary party, from which position no side issues or private interests ever caused him to swerve.

Great was the sympathy felt for the Bostonians, when news of this fresh act of tyranny reached Philadelphia, in consequence of which a meeting of some of her influential citizens was called hastily together, in the long room of the City Tavern, to confer upon measures for their relief. This meeting of the 20th of May has occupied so prominent a place in the history of the time, that it needs no more than passing mention, and justly does it hold its high rank, being of immense importance, as a first step, a primal act in the grand drama of the Revolution. On this occasion, letters from the Boston Committee were read, after which it was "Agreed, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with our sister Colonies." Among those chosen to form this Committee of Correspondence was Thomas Wharton, Junr., who was present when the letter to Boston was prepared ;¹ a letter, says Mr. Bancroft, which "for the coming year was to control the councils of America." One of the duties of the Committee was to call on the Governor to convene the As-

¹ In Force's *American Archives*, vol. i. iv. Series, p. 340, it is stated that Thomas Wharton, Junr., was absent from this meeting; we, however, learn from the MS. of Rev. William Smith, D.D., that he was present at the drawing up of the Boston letter.

sembly of Pennsylvania. This, as was anticipated, the Governor refused to do, saying that he did not consider that the exigencies of the case warranted such a measure. Meetings of the citizens in large numbers, however, continued to be held. On the 22d of June, Thomas Wharton, Junr., was again placed on a committee with Joseph Reed and John Nixon, whose duty it was to call upon the Speaker of the Assembly, and request him to summon its members to meet on the 1st of August to consult on public affairs.¹ The refusal of Governor Penn to convoke the Assembly gave the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia an opportunity for independent action, which they signalized by calling together a convention of representatives from the different counties of the Province, for the 15th of July, 1774. At this Provincial Convention of deputies Thomas Wharton, Junr., and Thomas Wharton, Senr., were present as representatives from the city and county of Philadelphia.² At some of the important meetings ensuing, the name of Thomas Wharton, Junr., is noticeable from its absence; the only explanation of this fact that suggests itself is the quaint Scriptural excuse given to a Judean host, in the parable spoken more than 1800 years ago: "I have married a wife: and therefore I cannot come;" his second marriage, with Miss Fishbourne, being entered into in December, 1774.

Like the first wife of Thomas Wharton, Elizabeth Fishbourne belonged to a family which numbered among its members men distinguished in the early history of the Colony; her grandfather was William Fishbourne, a member of the Provincial Council, while her great-grandfather was the well-known and much-honored Samuel Carpenter.

On the 30th of June, 1775, when the news of the battle of Bunker Hill was a fresh story to the community, the Assembly of Pennsylvania resolved that a Committee of Public Safety should be appointed. Thomas Wharton, Junr., was one of the twenty-five citizens who formed this Committee, whose duties were arduous and important. From the number

¹ Gordon's *Hist. Penna.* p. 490.

² Force's *Am. Archives*, vol. i. iv. Series, p. 555.

and variety of the sub-committees on which he was placed, we learn that he early became one of its most active and efficient members. The Committee of Safety, appointed by the Resolves of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, was re-appointed October, 1775, with the addition of several new members; and continued in active administration of the military affairs of the Province until the momentous summer of 1776, when the Convention of the Commonwealth, called together to frame a new Constitution for the Province of Pennsylvania, (in accordance with the Resolve of Congress of May 10th),¹ assumed entire political power. On the 24th of July, a Council of Safety was established, in which the Convention vested the executive authority of the government until the new Constitution should be put into operation. Thomas Wharton, Junr., who had given abundant proof of his zeal and ability when a member of the late Committee of Safety, was now chosen President of this newly formed Council. He was duly inaugurated the following month, with David Rittenhouse as Vice-President.

Although it is not our purpose to attempt a thorough discussion of what have been fitly named, "the tangled politics of those days;" or to fully consider the merits of the Constitution of '76 and the vigorous opposition which it encountered, it seems to fall within the province of the biographer of Thomas Wharton to touch briefly upon such public events as are intimately connected with his history, and finally led to his election to the office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth under the Constitution.

The political record of Pennsylvania at this period presents so curious a page, that it is difficult now to unravel its intricacies sufficiently to discover what were the vital points at issue. A new order of things was about to be in-

¹ "That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs hath been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."—*Journals of Congress*, 1776, vol. ii. p. 158.

augurated; old party lines had been obliterated, the Declaration of Independence having compelled many Tories to take refuge with the enemy, or, for present security, to seek shelter in silence. There also remained the Quakers, a large and opulent class, who, as the original settlers of the soil, had in the early days of the Province held high trusts in the community; men who loved liberty, who had left their native land to secure it, yet who disapproved of fighting for it. Unwilling to take oaths, or take up arms, they yet owned themselves content to render passive obedience to the authorities in power—a difficult element to deal with, as we shall see. Naturally, those Friends who conformed strictly to the tenets of the Society entirely withdrew from public life.

The citizens, therefore, who took an active part in the affairs of the day, entertained but one idea with regard to the prosecution of the war, although in State politics they were sadly divided. No sooner was the Constitution promulgated than it met with the most violent opposition; some of those who had been instrumental in calling together the Convention that framed it now taking a stand against it, because they disapproved of the manner in which the work had been performed. Others, and among them many leading public men, clung with affection to the old Provincial Charter, and could not think that the Resolution of Congress applied to Pennsylvania. Deeply impressed with the greatness of the issues pending and of the importance of doing nothing hastily or rashly, they paused, amid the rush and jar of rapidly succeeding events, to consider how much the new regime must of necessity encroach upon the old, and were only tolerant of such changes in the legislation of the Commonwealth as seemed absolutely essential to its existence and growth. These statesmen contended that, with some slight alterations, the old government could be made to answer the requirements of the hour, and with them sided the residue of the Tory element, and such members of the Society of Friends as took any part in politics.

Many and various were the arguments brought to bear against the Constitution, for instance, that in it, the “Christian

religion was not treated with proper respect;" that it unnecessarily deviated from all former government of the State, etc. Probably the most forcible plea of the opposition, was, that the Provincial Conference which called the Convention had *usurped* the power to use legislative authority, and that the Constitution itself had been put in force without being submitted to the consideration of the people. These facts could undoubtedly be substantiated, and it must be confessed that the only rights possessed by the Convention were those of revolution. The unpopularity of the Constitution was augmented by the resolution, that no plan for its amendment should be formally considered, until after the expiration of seven years, and then only on the agreement of a two-thirds majority, to be convened within two years after that date. Hence, there being no means of speedy redress, its indignant opponents gathered together in large numbers to rehearse their wrongs; while the newspapers of the day, with prophetic vision, and in language suited to the occasion, declared that they saw, in the near future, the oppression and tyranny of the Middle Ages rising, phoenix-like, from the ashes of their desecrated liberties, in brief, that the yoke of Great Britain was preferable to that of the legislators of Pennsylvania.

On the other hand, the Constitution was not without its warm advocates, and to these the authority under which it was formed appeared ample. They saw in it the means of giving the cause of the Colonies all the aid Pennsylvania could yield. It strengthened the hands of a class to whom participation in public affairs was new, and the honors of office sweet, and, as it increased the number of electors, it is not surprising that it called to its support all who were indebted to it for the right of suffrage.

The new frame of government vested the Legislative power in a House of Assembly, and the Executive power in a Council to be composed of twelve members, one from each county of the State and one from the city of Philadelphia. At a town meeting, held in the latter place, October 21st, it was urged that no Councillors should be chosen, and that the Assemblymen should be absolved from taking the oaths re-

quired of them; also, that the Constitution should be at once amended, and then submitted to the people. This course was so far successful that it prevented the new government from being put into effect until five months after it had been declared the law of the land. Councillors were not chosen in Philadelphia, city or county, and, of those elected elsewhere, the number sufficient to form a quorum do not appear to have been willing to serve. While this political conflict was running highest in and around Philadelphia, the invasion of New Jersey by the British, and rumored advance toward that city, caused great confusion in Pennsylvania. The Assembly, which had met on the 28th of November, separated on the 14th of the following month, not to re-unite until the 13th of January. To provide for the exigencies of this trying period, when even Washington almost despaired; when he wrote to his brother: "If every nerve is not strained to recruit the new army with all possible expedition, I think the game is pretty nearly up;"¹ Thomas Wharton, as President of the Council, issued numerous orders to hasten the advance of the militia; calling upon the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, who had been accused of lack of enthusiasm, to come forth without delay to the assistance of their "worthy General Washington and their invaded brethren in the Jerseys;" entreating them to suspend their ordinary occupations and engage solely in guarding their liberties, to consider that, and that only, the business of the hour. To the Commander-in-Chief he wrote, a few days later, "I assure you, Sir, this Council will not suffer anything to abate their exertions, but that they will use every hour which the enemy shall delay their approach, in preparing for the defence of this city and State in the best manner possible, and shall most cheerfully afford your Excellency every assistance in our power."

Mr. Wharton remained in Philadelphia during this time of suspense, exercising the authority vested in him, and must by his presence, as well as by his prompt and judicious measures, have contributed not a little to encourage the people, and to

¹ Force's *American Archives*, 5th Series, vol. iii. p. 1276.

inspire them with the confidence of which they were soon to give proof.

On the 27th of December, came Washington's letter to Congress, announcing his victory at Trenton, on the morning of the 26th, whereupon Thomas Wharton wrote at once to the President of Congress: "We are sending off reinforcements of Militia, in hopes that this very important blow may be followed up. The great advantage which will arise to our cause must be apparent. Our Militia were turning out by degrees, but this will give them a new stimulus; and we are in hopes our worthy General will not remain without proper succours . . . We have it also from good authority that many of the British light-horse are taken; the riders thinking their situation rather dangerous took to their heels and escaped."

Immediate danger to the capital being averted, Congress, which had adjourned to Baltimore, resumed its sessions in Philadelphia. The humiliating position in which Pennsylvania had been placed by this ill-timed dispute, which was only suspended by the threatening of danger from without, seems to have turned the tide of popular opinion in favor of the new government. When, in February, 1777, an election was held for the choice of Assemblymen in place of several who had declined to act, Thomas Wharton, Junr., was elected Councillor from Philadelphia, which city the November previous had decided, by two-thirds of her votes, that no such officer should be chosen. With Mr. Wharton added to their number, the Councillors who were willing to serve were enabled to organize the Supreme Executive Council, and thus complete the new government; this was done on the 4th of March; General Assembly and Council then uniting to elect Thomas Wharton, Junr., President of the latter body, with George Bryan as Vice-President. Although Thomas Wharton has been spoken of as an ardent Constitutionalist, we find nothing to justify such a statement beyond the circumstance of his having acceptably filled the position of first Constitutional Governor of Pennsylvania, and are disposed to rank him among the more moderate supporters of the new system.

Indeed, the fact of his being brought into the political arena at that time tends to confirm the idea that he was regarded as a conservative—a candidate, whom it was held men of conflicting views would unite to elect, trusting to his being less influenced by party prejudice than by his desire to serve the State.

His views on this subject seem fairly set forth in the following letter, addressed to Arthur St. Clair soon after the adoption of the Constitution: "True it is, there are many faults which I hope one day to see removed; but it is true that, if the Government should at this time be overset, it would be attended with the worst consequences, not only to this State, but to the whole continent in the opposition we are making to Great Britain. If a better frame of government should be adopted, such a one as would please a much greater majority than the present one, I should be very happy in seeing it brought about; and any gentleman that should be thought by the public qualified to take my seat, should have my hearty voice for it. My ardent ambition never led me to expect or ask for it; if I have any, it is to be thought, and to merit, the character of an honest man. I feel myself very inadequate to the station I am in; but some that were fit for it have either withdrawn themselves entirely, or are opposing the Government. However, as it is in the power of every man to act with integrity and uprightness, he that does that will at least have the approbation of his own conscience, and merit that of the public."¹

The earnest and manly spirit of this letter, read in the light of his previous and subsequent career, makes the character of Thomas Wharton stand out in some sort of relief against the confused background of the labyrinthine politics of the day, and is of value to us as it explains clearly his motives in accepting the position under the Constitution to which he was elected.

Those of the people in choosing him, at this time, are more

¹ From a MS. letter furnished by G. M. Wharton, Esq.; first published in Armor's *Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania*.

obvious; in addition to that already given, we find a stronger reason for this selection in the fact that hitherto he had proved himself entirely worthy of the confidence reposed in him. As President of the late Council of Safety, Mr. Wharton had filled with honor a position of trust, hence it is not strange that he should have been offered one of greater responsibility under the new government. It seemed, indeed, as if by mutual attraction, the best minds in the country were drawn together; and that with an insight born of the necessities of the hour men recognized each other's worth, and discerned in what field their talents would be best developed for the good of the common cause: Thomas Wharton's were pre-eminently administrative; from one important position in the State he was raised to another, until finally called upon, amid the bitter political disputes of 1777, to fill the most elevated she could offer him, as President of the newly-formed Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. This body, while discharging the duties of Council of Safety, embraced a much wider range of power; the latter was little more than a revolutionary committee, charged with the raising and equipping of troops; while upon the former devolved all important functions of the Commonwealth.

On the 5th of March, the new President was duly inaugurated, with the following imposing ceremonies:—

“Wednesday, at noon, ‘His Excellency, THOMAS WHARTON, Junr., Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same,’ was proclaimed at the Court House, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, who expressed the highest satisfaction on the occasion by unanimous shouts of acclamation.

The procession began at the State House, and was conducted in the following order, viz.:—

Constables with their staves,
Sub-Sheriffs,
High Sheriff and Coroner,
Sergeant-at-Arms,
The Hon. Speaker of the House—Clerk of the House on his right hand,
Members of the Assembly,
President and Vice-President,
Members of the Supreme Executive Council,
Gentlemen Members of the Council of Safety and Navy Board.

Proclamation being made by the High Sheriff commanding silence, on pain of imprisonment, the President and the Hon. Speaker of the House of Assembly came forward. The Clerk of the House then published the election of the President and Vice-President, as made and declared by the General Assembly and Supreme Executive Council, and proclaimed the President.

On the signal from the acclamations of the people, thirteen cannon were fired from the brass field-pieces taken from the Hessians at Trenton.

The procession then returned:—

Constables with their staves,
Sub-Sheriffs,
High Sheriff and Coroner,
His excellency the President and the Vice-President
Members of the Supreme Executive Council,
Sergeant-at-Arms,
The Hon. Speaker of the House—Clerk of the House on his left hand,
Members of the General Assembly,
Gentlemen Members of the Council of Safety, and the Navy Board.

And dined together at the city tavern, where an entertainment was provided by order of the House. The Members of Congress then in the city, and the General Officers of the Army of the United States of America being also present. [After dinner 17 toasts were drunk under the discharge of cannon.] The bells of the city were rang, and the whole was conducted with the utmost decency, and no accident happened of any kind.”¹

¹ *Penna. Gazette*, March 12, 1777.

Thus, from certain circumstances of position and traits of character, it became Thomas Wharton's appointed task to draw together the adverse elements in his native State; and nowhere do we read his eulogium more eloquently pronounced than by the voice of the people, who met the announcement of his election with shouts of joy. This unanimity of sentiment, at a time when the elevation to the Chief-Magistracy of one who supported the Constitution might have been met with disapprobation and opposition, speaks volumes for the popularity of the man, and was of great benefit to the country. In his union of the various parties in the community, in his imbuing them with a sense of the oneness of their interests; in his husbanding and developing the resources of the Commonwealth, and in placing her welfare, as part of the great national whole, before every other consideration, we read the story of a wise administrator and disinterested patriot.

An immense amount of business, civil, military and financial, was executed by the Council during the calm of this summer, which, like the breathless stillness that precedes a storm in nature, was the harbinger of the tempestuous and eventful fall and winter of '77 and '78.

CHAPTER II.

The 4th of July, 1777, was celebrated in Philadelphia with public demonstrations of joy; a few days later news reached the city of Sir William Howe having sailed from Sandy Hook, and various were the surmises as to his destination, which were turned into murmurs of alarm when it was ascertained that he had landed his army at the Head of Elk, less than a hundred miles from the capital.

In the midst of active military preparations, while the threatening of invasion hung like a cloud over the city, a perplexing matter of home discipline was laid before President Wharton and the Council: Congress, deeming the continuing at large of certain disaffected persons, in Pennsylvania and Delaware, inimical to the cause of the Colonies, ordered the arrest of such by the executive officers of those Provinces. On the 31st of August, David Rittenhouse, Colonel William Bradford and others waited upon the Council, in consequence of an invitation from that body, when a Resolve of Congress of the 28th instant was read to them, in confidence, and their assistance requested in making out a list of persons suspected of being dangerous to the State.¹ The list, then formed, contains the names of some forty highly respectable citizens, most of whom belonged to the Society of Friends, although among the number were those of two clergymen, and that of one Thomas Pike (dancing

¹ Nearly at the same time, as appears in the Minutes of Congress, Aug. 28, 1777, there had been transmitted to it a letter from Gen. Sullivan, enclosing a paper said to have been found among baggage taken at Staten Island. This paper professed to contain information from a yearly meeting of Friends, said to have been held at Spanktown, N. J., Aug. 19th.—*Exiles in Virginia*, p. 36.

master). Some of these gentlemen were paroled, giving a verbal promise not to leave their houses, write, or give any intelligence to the enemies of the Colonies; among the latter was no less patriotic personage than Samuel Shoemaker, who earnestly protested to his disapproval of the proceedings of certain leading Friends. Although, as appeared from the report presented to Council on the 3d of September, no papers of a dangerous character were found in the possession of the persons named, some twenty of them were put under arrest, and confined in the Free Mason's Lodge in this city. On the 5th of September, a remonstrance from the prisoners was laid before Council by President Wharton, upon which it was ordered that the said remonstrance be presented to Congress, and that the question of the release of the gentlemen in the Lodge, on their subscribing to the oath of allegiance to the State, be also referred to that body.¹

Without pausing to dwell on the smaller details of this affair; or to quote the numerous and pathetic remonstrances of the Friends, or the correspondence that passed between Congress and the Council,² whose pleasure it seemed to be to bandy the matter between them, for a time, without approaching any adjustment of the difficulty; it is sufficient to say that the prisoners refusing to comply with the terms proposed, the Supreme Executive Council, on the 9th of September, in view of the approach of the enemy, issued an order for their speedy removal to Staunton, Virginia. On the 14th of September, when the prisoners had advanced on their journey as far as Pottsgrove, Levi Hollingsworth and Benjamin Bryant overtook them with writs of *habeas corpus* for nine of their number, granted by Thomas McKean. Two days later, however, a bill passed the House of Assembly, which justified the President and Council in their proceedings against the prisoners. "It was," says one of their number, "to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and deprive us and others from a trial, and the rights and privileges secured by the law to

¹ Minutes of Supreme Executive Council.

² All of which are given at length in the "Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council," and in Thomas Gilpin's *Exiles in Virginia*.

freemen." Such, indeed, it seemed, when, empowered by this bill, President Wharton, disregarding the writs "allowed" by the Chief-Justice of the Commonwealth, issued a second order for the removal of the Friends, this time naming Winchester, Virginia, as the place of their exile. Thus, these twenty citizens, numbering among them such men as Edward Penington, the Fishers, Thomas Gilpin and Thomas Wharton (own cousin of the President), were banished from the Province which their ancestors had settled, a little less than a hundred years before, and which it had been their pleasure, and part of their religion, to hold as an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted from all nations.

This, in brief, is the outline of a transaction that must have caused excitement, dismay and indignation in the Quaker City, only exceeded by that produced by the entrance of the British a few days later. A transaction, which viewed with the impartiality that a hundred years lend to those who scan the pages of history (due allowance being made for the fact that in the hurry and confusion of the hour, the President and Council had little time to deliberate upon the matter), can scarcely be considered as other than an act of flagrant injustice. The banishment of these gentlemen from their homes, without allowing them time or opportunity to provide for the support of their families during the coming winter, without fully informing them of the "head and front of their offending;" because they refused to take certain oaths (it being against the tenets of their religion to take an oath), or to sign the prescribed parole; and who perhaps became *irritatingly conscientious* when the matter was pressed home to them, seems to us a violation of the rights of citizenship: a measure more worthy of John Adams and John Hancock of Massachusetts, by tradition antagonistic to Quakers, than of the Pennsylvanians then at the head of affairs. It is not strange that the former should have considered them dangerous and turbulent citizens; but it does seem remarkable that those who lived in daily intercourse with them should have permitted men of known reliability

and integrity of character to rest under charges which they could not themselves have believed.¹ This, too, when had milder measures been used toward them, from the outset, instead of the military rule which seemed in itself an insult to their profession, they would doubtless have yielded to the necessities of the case. Be it remembered, also, that citizens far more inimical to the interests of the Commonwealth were allowed to remain in their homes in peace and security, there to receive the red-coated warriors with greater demonstrations of joy than would have been consistent from "them that are clothed in drab," and to enjoy with them the comforts of the Capital during the winter of '77 and '78. Although it has been urged, in extenuation of the course pursued by him, that President Wharton acted *ex officio*, he has been severely censured, and not alone by Friends. That he himself instigated any of the stringent measures used toward the banished citizens has never been charged against him; yet his most partial biographer cannot excuse him for not throwing the weight of his influence on the side of the Friends, who were, as far as known, taking no means to aid the enemy. Aside from the arbitrary nature of the proceeding, what possible benefit to the Commonwealth could the President have expected to result from it? If an example were needed, certainly a more noted one could have been found than these peace-loving citizens, of whom even John Adams remarks, and with singular inconsistency in view of the part taken by him in the expulsion of the Quakers: "From these neither good is to be expected, nor evil to be apprehended. They are a kind of neutral tribe, or the race of the insipids." On the other hand, although these are days when no biographer is expected to be a Boswell, it is but just to say that President Wharton's conduct in this affair was in perfect conformity with his views and professions; none, who are familiar with his letters and proclamations, can remain ignorant of the fact that his patriotism was of so intense and

¹ Nine of these gentlemen had signed the Non-importation Agreement of 1765.—*Exiles in Virginia*, p. 46.

devoted a nature that he could brook no half-way measures in others; in his eyes those who did not dedicate themselves heart and soul to the cause of liberty deserved to be ranked with her declared enemies. It must also be taken into consideration, that the seeming lack of consistency in many of the Friends led to the gathering of the vials of wrath that were now poured upon their devoted heads; admitting as they did the injustice of Great Britain, they had, from the beginning, opposed hostile measures, and had repeatedly called upon their members to refrain from taking part in the same, crying out, "Peace, peace, when there was no peace." Furthermore, the Friends formed but a small portion of those who were apprehended during this fall and winter; the large number of disaffected persons in and around Philadelphia seeming to call for vigorous action on the part of the Council, in view of the approach of General Howe toward the capital. Thus, with the sound of the enemy's gun in their ears, expecting each morning that the sun rose upon the city that it would set upon a foe encamped within her gates, some excuse may be found for those at the head of affairs in Pennsylvania, if, like others in similar positions, in order to escape the labor of solving a perplexing question, they banished it far from sight and hearing.

On the 10th of September, 1777, a proclamation was issued over the signature of the President, which concluded with the following spirited period:—

"The Council therefore most humbly beseech and intreat all Persons whatsoever, to exert themselves without delay, to seize this present opportunity of crushing the foe, now in the bowels of our Country, by marching forth instantly under their respective officers, to the assistance of our great General, that he may be able to environ & demolish the only British army that remains formidable in America, or in the World. Animated with the hope that Heaven, as before it has done in all times of difficulty & danger, will again crown our righteous efforts with success, we look forward to the prospect of seeing our insulting foe cut off from all means of

escape, & by the goodness of the Almighty, the Lord of Hosts and God of Battles, wholly delivered into our hands.

"Attest, THO'S WHARTON, jun'r, Presd't."

"TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary."

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE."

On the 14th, public money and papers were removed to Easton; but it was not until the 23d, when the sad tidings of the surprise and massacre of the troops under Wayne, at Paoli, reached Philadelphia, accompanied by positive intelligence that Howe's army was *en route* for the city, that the Supreme Executive Council consented to leave it; the British entering three days later. Christopher Marshall makes the following record in his diary, Lancaster, Sept. 29, 1777: "Took leave of sundry of the Congress, who were setting off for Yorktown. . . . Many of the inhabitants of Philadelphia came to-day and yesterday to this place, as did our President or Governor, the Executive Council, and the Members of Assembly, who met here this day in the Court House." On establishing themselves at Lancaster, the Council instituted regular expresses to pass and repass from Council to camp once in two days, that co-operation between the government of the State and General Washington's army might be ensured. Constant communication with Congress was kept up, and earnest and continuous efforts made by the President to raise in the minds of the people an enthusiastic determination to expel the enemy from the State. In reply to a letter from Colonel Tench Tilghman, announcing the news of Burgoyne's defeat in the north, Thomas Wharton wrote the following:—

LANCASTER, Oct. 17, 1777.

"SIR: The Council express their sense of the obligation they are under to you for the intelligence contained in yours of the 15th, which has given the highest satisfaction to every friend

¹ Mr. C. H. A. Esling has communicated to me the fact that on this occasion, his great-grandmother, Mary Baker, rowed the Governor of Pennsylvania from her home, "The Chapels of Point No Point," on the Delaware near Bridesburg, across the river to the Jersey Shore.—A. H. W.

of liberty here. They have no expectation of regular correspondence with you, but they cannot forbear expressing a wish that you will give a line on such interesting events as deserve particular notice. These expresses are intended to gain the intelligence necessary to keep up the spirits of the people, and excite them, if it be possible, to some degree of vigor. Every possible means will be used for this purpose."¹

On the 20th of November, the Assembly and Council, at Lancaster, met, and re-elected Thomas Wharton President, with George Bryan Vice-President, for the ensuing year. At no period in her history was the position of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania surrounded with greater difficulties than during the winter of '77 and '78. Congress, having lost some of its most influential members, was filled with petty rivalries, and proved a far less efficient body than formerly. The enthusiasm that once inspired the army had, in large measure, faded away before the reverses of Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown, while Pennsylvania—resting under the near shadow of these defeats, with Sir William Howe and his officers comfortably lodged in her capital, offering gold to the producers of the surrounding country for what her Governor could only give paper—was called upon to raise troops, as if by magic, equip them, and send supplies to headquarters to meet the ever-recurring demands of a large and destitute army. Although loud and bitter were the complaints filed against the Commonwealth for her tardiness in answering the demands made upon her, we read of no personal attack made upon her Chief-Magistrate. Indeed, the blame heaped upon this State far exceeded her deserts, the fact being frequently overlooked that her resources had been already drained for the sustenance of the army during the past months, and that, after being the battle ground of the Republic during that time, she was not in a condition to be an unfailing source of supplies. The following extract from a letter, written by Wayne to Wharton, in December, proves to us that Pennsylvania was sometimes found to be acting the

¹ *Penna. Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iii.

part of a too liberal hostess: "Whilst other States are exerting every power (under a Resolve of Congress) to provide for their own troops only, you are following the generous course of providing for the whole. This, Sir, is being generous out of time!"¹

The cause of the Colonies was that for which he labored, and to which he dedicated his best energies; but dear to Thomas Wharton's heart as a Pennsylvanian, a matter of pride, or of deep humiliation and regret, was the conduct of the troops of this Commonwealth. December 12th, he writes to General Armstrong, referring to a recent engagement at Whitemarsh, when Howe moved out from Philadelphia with the threat that he would drive Washington beyond the Alleghanies: "The precipitate retreat of the enemy after so much Gasconading is a convincing proof that their army is not so formidable as they would wish us to believe, or they put great dependence in our want of bravery, and therefore, expected our army would retreat from hill to hill as soon as they approached; they have, however, been disappointed, and I trust we shall benefit by this last movement of theirs. The conduct of our militia gives me real pain, Council is informed from various hands that they have behaved very infamously. The loss of our worthy General Irwin,² I have been informed, was owing entirely to their base behavior."³

General Reed, who was on a visit to headquarters at this time, describes the same engagement in a letter to President Wharton (the place alluded to was Mr. Wharton's country seat, Twickenham, in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County):—

"We first saw them [the enemy] at Ottinger's, near your house, but in a moment they moved, crossing your meadows in considerable numbers, but scattered. General Potter, Cadwalader, and myself endeavored to draw up the troops in the woods back of your house in order to flank that wing."

¹ *Penna. Archives*, vol. vi. p. 142.

² General James Irvine of the Pennsylvania Militia.

³ *Penna. Archives*, vol. vi. p. 85.

Elias Boudinot, writing to Thomas Wharton, Dec. 9, 1777, says: "The enemy continued to advance, and posted their pickets about half a mile from our army, their main body lying back of your house. In this manner we lay watching their motions and they ours, when, on Monday, to our great surprise, they moved off by the Old York Road, and got into town about midnight, burning a house or two on their way. Yours is not among the number. I believe the damage done to you is very inconsiderable."¹

In a letter to Elias Boudinot, written December 13, 1777, Thomas Wharton says: "I hope our troops may not retire to winter quarters, and leave our country open to the ravages and insults of the enemy, possibly some opportunity may turn up in the course of the winter for our army, if they should be near the enemy, to attack them with a good prospect of success, which, if scattered, or at a great distance, cannot be put in execution."

Writing to Joseph Reed a few days later, he says: Our army withdrawing its protection from the inhabitants of Phila., and Bucks Counties fill'd the House of Assembly and Council with the utmost distress and anxiety for their safety, and induced them to remonstrate to congress against their retiring to such a distance from the enemy as to leave the inhabitants an easy prey to their wanton and savage treatment, I however hope the General Officers have altered their plan and that they have reconsidered the situation of our country and will afford that relief to those who they are bound to protect as they have an undoubted right to expect. . . . I hope with the blessing of providence we shall enjoy peace and tranquillity in the course of a few months, is it not disgraceful that a handful of men should possess the capital of one of the most wealthy States, and with all our exertions not have force sufficient to destroy every man in the twinkling of an eye, if we were so dispos'd?"²

Although such were his views on the subject of the army going into winter quarters, President Wharton's co-operation

¹ *Life and Correspondence of President Reed*, vol. i. pp. 351, 352.

² *Penna. Archives*, vol. vi. p. 120.

with the Commander-in-Chief, against whom formidable cabals were organized during this winter, seems to have been ever earnest and vigorous. In a letter written to General Washington, March 10, 1778, he says: "There is not any State on this continent which has been so oppressed with Continental business as this has been, from the beginning of the present controversy to this hour. Its exertions have been so zealous and unremitting that no time has been lost in inquiries after groundless charges of neglect made against it, which have been generally calculated to excuse indolent or improvident officers, or to disgrace the government established in it. The amazingly difficult task which your Excellency has to perform while you are embarrassed with perpetual applications and complaints of officers, who are not fully acquainted with their duty, must, too forcibly, convince you how near to an impossibility it is to conduct a very extensive business without the subordinate officers discharging, in some sort, their duty; and it is from the example of your Excellency alone that it is believed to be possible to conduct the affairs of a large army under the difficulties which you have had to contend with. Equal abilities or success in attempts of this kind are not to be expected in many instances. . . . There is at present an absolute dependence on the Council to supply the common rations of the soldiery now in this borough. An earnest desire to serve the general cause, and a zealous attachment to its interest, are the only motives which could possibly induce the Council to undertake such business in any extremity."¹

Indeed, the demands made upon Council during this campaign were not only extensive, but so unreasonable as to have led President Wharton to indulge in some mild sarcasm at the expense of the applicants. Writing to Washington, Jan. 1778, he says: "The officers, whose wants it is believed are very pressing, will be in some measure relieved; but it cannot be expected that powers of this extraordinary nature, can be exerted to procure any other goods than warmth and decency

¹ *Penna. Archives*, vol. vi. pp. 353, 354.

require. Lieutenant Peterson, of the eighth Pennsylvania battalion, applied to the Council for clothing for himself and several officers. At the foot hereof we transcribe, from his application, a specimen of their wants. The call upon the State was thought to be for covering for the naked part of the army; and as no idea that fine ruffled shirts, laced hats, or even fine ones of beaver, silken stockings, or fine scarlet cloth, came under this description, no provision has been made, nor can be expected.”¹

In view of the onerous and perplexing duties at this time devolving upon Thomas Wharton, and the promptness and faithfulness with which they were discharged, it is impossible to regard Marshall’s unamiable soliloquies without a smile: “An invitation made by the President at Major Wirtz’s, to which was invited scarcely any other but a parcel of Tories in this place, some of them inhabitants, and some who reside here from Philadelphia. Poor Dr. Phyle and some of his principals, were not counted worthy to taste of the dainties, and thereby they escaped being intoxicated and made drunk, and next day sick, etc.”² From which a certain amount of pique is obvious on the part of Mr. Marshall, at not having, himself, been counted worthy to partake of these same dainties and potations, from which he chose to consider that Dr. Phyle had made a happy escape. “Last Sixth day another Ball or Assembly in Lancaster, where, it’s said cards were played at a hundred dollars a game, President there, O poor Pennsylvania!”³

In accordance with a recommendation of Congress, setting apart Thursday, December 18th, to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving and praise, President Wharton called upon the good people of the Commonwealth to keep it as such, in remembrance of former mercies of God, and in the firm trust that He, who had blessed them thus far, would continue to aid them in the prosecution of a just and necessary war. Great and noble were those spirits, in council and

¹ Sparks’s *Correspondence of the Revolution*, vol. ii. p. 71.

² Christopher Marshall’s *Diary*, p. 140

³ *Idem*. p. 170.

in camp, which discerned causes for thankfulness and hope amid the thick clouds and darkness that hung over the patriot cause at the opening of the campaign of '78, when the torch of liberty burned so dimly that, seen no longer a blazing beacon on the hill-tops, it flickered like a feeble rushlight in her watch-tower, menaced by every passing breeze. Brave and true were the statesmen and soldiers, who labored cheerfully in this cheerless hour for the good of the Colonies; when continued disappointments and defeats had attended their councils and armies; when, with a depleted treasury, uncertain credit, and troops ill fed, and poorly provided to endure the rigors of winter, they strove to hold out against a powerful and opulent nation, possessing all the sinews of war. Well, indeed, might Pennsylvania, in the words of her warrior parson, prepare herself, by solemn prayer, to meet the Lord her God at the beginning of this winter, destined to be a winter of sorrows to her, and to the army which so sadly and wearily encamped upon the bleak hill-sides of Valley Forge. With what interest and admiration Thomas Wharton, at Lancaster, watched that army, in which seemed centred the hope of the future of America, we learn from his letters to Washington. If the soldiers suffered, as suffer they did, from cold, hunger and exposure, it was, as we have seen, from no neglect on his part; but because, under the existing state of affairs, it was impossible to furnish them with adequate supplies, there being elements in the population of Pennsylvania that seriously militated against such a general and enthusiastic uprising of the people as the exigencies of the case demanded.¹ Stretching between the camp and the invading army in Philadelphia was a rich and populous country, so largely inhabited by Tories, however, that the benefit was far greater to the enemy's troops than to those of Washington; while, as Reed says in writing to Wharton from Valley

¹ Joseph Nourse wrote from the War Office at York, Nov. 1777: I am to inform you, Sir, that the Board have undoubted information that part of several Townships in the vicinity of this place are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, and under the influence of —, and Mr. Rankin, who is now with the enemy.—*Penna. Archives*, vol. vi. p. 42.

Forge, in February: "The intercourse between the country and the town has produced all the consequences foreseen by many in the beginning of the winter. The supply of provisions to recruit and refresh our enemies, I count the least pernicious. The minds of the inhabitants are seduced, their principles tainted, and opposition enfeebled; a familiarity with the enemy lessens their abhorrence of them and their measures; even good Whigs begin to think peace, at some expense, desirable."

But the story of these months has been told us, and so fitly and beautifully told, that none need ever again essay a recital of the noble endurance and matchless courage of that ragged and starving army, and the heroism of its leaders, which have been immortalized by the eloquent, almost inspired words of the gifted orator, who, standing amid the historic shadows of the old encampment, sang her grand and solemn epic; giving back to the listening hills and the valleys that had known them, in tones of thrilling enthusiasm or tender sadness, the century-old story of the sufferings and triumphs of her heroes.¹

Of the patience with which the army at Valley Forge bore the hardships attending their situation during this severe winter, President Wharton says: it "is an honor which posterity will consider as more illustrious than could have been derived to them by victory obtained by any sudden and vigorous exertion."

On the 11th of May, news of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles reached Lancaster, and was received with public demonstrations of joy. A few days later, a shadow was cast over these rejoicings by the sudden death of the President. On the 13th Mr. Matlack writes to Mr. Peters: "His Excellency, the President, is much indisposed;" on the following day we notice the last record of his name as presiding over the sessions of the Council.²

George Bryan thus announced this sad event, in a letter written to General Washington, from Lancaster, on the 23d:

¹ *Valley Forge Oration* by Henry Armitt Brown.

² *Colonial Records*, vol. ix. p. 488.

"This morning early, his Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, died here very unexpectedly. The State suffers by the loss of the worthy president. But tho' Council sensibly feel the want of his presence in their deliberations, your Excellency may be assured of their most spirited exertions," etc.

To which General Washington replied from Headquarters at Valley Forge, May 28th: "I received your favor of the 23^d instant, and sincerely condole with the Council and state on the loss of so worthy a citizen and president."¹

On the 25th instant the funeral of President Wharton was solemnized with civil and military honors; his remains, which were interred in the Evangelical Trinity Church of Lancaster, being followed to the grave by a large escort. All due respect was paid, on this occasion, to his Excellency's character and station; the Council attending in a body, also the Honorable Speaker of the House of the General Assembly, in company with other persons of distinction in Lancaster at that time. Why the Lutheran Church was chosen as the final resting-place of Thomas Wharton, appears from the following entry made by Marshall in his diary: "May 24th. Preparations making, it's said, at [the] Court House for a grand interment of Pres. Wharton this afternoon at the Lutheran Church. It's said the vestry of that church gave an invitation and permission to be buried there, which the vestry of the Episcopal Church neglected, and the Friends were not applied unto for leave to be buried in their ground. . . . In the afternoon went to the burial of Pres. T. Wharton, attended with military honors to the Lutheran Church."

The following extract, from a memorial volume of this Lutheran Church of Lancaster, taken in connection with the statement in the minutes of the Executive Council, and elsewhere, proves conclusively that Thomas Wharton was interred literally "in the Evangelical Trinity Church," and that his remains occupy the grave in front of the old altar and pulpit:—

¹ *Penna. Archives*, vol. vi. pp. 546, 558.

"We had frequently heard that some person had been interred immediately in front of the old pulpit and altar, and that when the brick pavement of the aisle was removed, the grave was disclosed; but no one appeared to know who it was. When the repairs were commenced in the autumn of 1853, the removal of the floor again brought it to light; but nothing about the grave or in the church records afforded any clue to the name of the occupant.

"A few days ago the writer found a small memorandum by Dr. G. H. E. Muhlenberg, in which he sets forth 'Data for the granting of a lottery to the members of the Lutheran congregation at Lancaster;' the fifth being as follows: 'The congregation have been from the beginning good Americans; they have received President Wharton in their Church, and Gov. Mifflin on their burial ground without any gratuity. Does not one good turn deserve another?'"

We are surprised to learn that even British journals deemed the death of the Governor of Pennsylvania worthy of a passing notice, as an announcement appeared in the list of deaths of the *Gentleman's Magazine* of August, 1778.

Although to Thomas Wharton it was given to conduct his native State through the darkest year of her history, amid toil and discouragements of which we can now form no adequate conception, he was not permitted to behold the full dawn of victory and peace soon to break upon the cause for which he labored. To him Germantown and Brandywine were as "twice told tales;" but not for him were the brighter pages of Monmouth and of Yorktown.

SAMUEL WHARTON. (17.)

To represent the interests of the Ohio and Indiana Companies, Samuel Wharton went to England some time previous to June, 1769.¹

We learn from a letter written by the Rev. William Hanna, then in England, to Sir William Johnson, that, after Dr. Franklin had replied to the objections of Lord Hillsborough, and Mr. Walpole had made some pertinent observations on the subject in general, "Mr. Wharton spoake next for several Hours and replied distinctly to each particular Objection, and through the whole of the proceedings he so fully removed all Lord Hillsborough's Objections, and introduced his Proofs with so much Regularity and made his Observations on them with so much Propriety, Deliberation, and Presence of mind that fully convinced every Lord Present, and gave Satisfaction to the Gentlemen concerned; and I must say it gave me a particular Pleasure to Hear an American and a Countryman act his Part so well before such a Number of great Lords and such an August Board; and now I have the great pleasure to inform you that their Lordships have overruled Lord Hillsborough's Report, and have reported to his Majesty in favor of Mr. Wharton and his Associates. This is looked upon here as a most extraordinary matter, And what no American ever accomplished before. Indeed, no one from America had so much interest, and was so attended to by the great Lords as Mr. Wharton."²

¹ For the following correction of a statement made on p. 14, I am indebted to William M. Darlington, Esq. The lands, which were at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix (Nov. 3, 1768), made over to the firm of Baynton, Wharton, & Morgan, and others by the chiefs of the Six Nations, were not those which now comprise the State of Indiana, but included a large tract of land bordering on the Ohio River above the Little Kanawha, about one-fourth of the present State of West Virginia. To this grant, however, the traders then gave the name of Indiana.

² *Documentary Hist. of New York.*

"The announcement of the completion of the business was daily looked for both in England and America. An extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated March 3, 1773, to a friend in Virginia appears in the Pennsylvania Gazette of June 9th, stating that, 'I can inform you for certain that the new Province on the Ohio is confirmed to the Proprietors by the name of Pittsylvania in honor of Lord Chatham. Mr. Wharton, of Philadelphia, will be appointed Governor in a few days; all other appointments to be made by the King. The seat of government is to be fixed at the Fork of the Great Kanhawha and Ohio Rivers.'"

The failure of this transaction, which opened so auspiciously, must have been a great disappointment to Samuel Wharton. It necessitated an absence from home of about ten years, and was never, as far as known, settled to his advantage.¹

During his residence in Europe he wrote many letters of public interest to his friends in Philadelphia. His family letters also are most interesting, bearing, as they do, the impress of a liberal and cultured mind, and of a deeply affectionate nature. Some of these, addressed to his brother Isaac, abound in allusions to the absorbing political events of the day, although the subjects upon which the writer dwells most are the welfare of his family and the education of his sons. He is delighted that "Sammy" promises to be so good a scholar, and wishes that "Jos" would improve in his spelling and the choice of words to express his ideas, adding: "As He proposes to appear at the Bar, He ought diligently to read *Cato's Letters*, *Cicero's* and *Demosthenes' Orations*, &c., as They would impress Him with pure and elegant Language."

The following extract from a letter, written to Dr. Cadwalader Evans by Samuel Wharton, in September, 1770, gives us an interesting picture of the times, and of some of the prominent men of the day. . . . "Some have been of opinion, that the most scrupulous obedience to the Non-Importation Agreement, would have produced a favor-

¹ Samuel Wharton was in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1779, as appears in a letter from Mrs. Sarah Bache to Dr. Franklin.

able Effect on high personages on *this Side*. In this, I am persuaded, they were deceived, if I can judge from their constant and earnest Enquiries and the high Joy, which appeared in their Countenances and Declarations, as soon as they heard of the Conduct of New York. What the Event will now be, I dare not presume to give my Ideas fully on; But I should imagine, there will be no Relaxation on the part of the present Rulers, and if they continue, that they will use every method to excite a farther Disunion amongst us, and then exert their power *where* it will be most sensibly felt. * * * * *

"About six weeks ago, L^d Northington came to Town, and it is beyond a Doubt, that he was often in private with the K., and strongly recommended a change in A——n, and that the Reins should be given to the Temple Family and their Friends. He was also frequently with Lord Ch——m, Lord Camden, &c.; But they would hear of no Composition nor Coalition. They insisted on a total abdication of the present Set. Lord Chatham is certainly in better Health, than He has been for many years, and discovered wonderful abilities last winter in the House of Peers. His manner, Language, and Boldness, and Justness of Sentiment, surpass my strongest Ideas of Him, and command the most respectfull attention from every Lord in the House; and next to him, Lord Camden justly attracted their Admiration. The Duke of Grafton is a very pleasing, sensible and engaging Speaker and will in a few years make the first Figure in the House of Peers. He is now quite private; lives chiefly at Woburn Abbey, and is happy in his last marriage. He is fond of New Market; But yet is very industrious in acquiring Knowledge.

"Lord Mansfield is in a bad State of Health, and is not beloved by either Side (having weak Nerves, no Resolution and is always wavering) and it is thought will soon retire. Lord North is a manly, bold and nervous Speaker and an excellent Financier; is a Friend to America and if he continues in Office and is *firmly fixed*, will certainly do much good to both Countries. I find I am giving a loose [rein] to my Pen and therefore, must check its Career, and reserve a farther

Description of men and Characters until I have the Happiness of meeting you and tête-a-tête chatting over these Subjects. Our invaluable Friend Dr. Franklin, enjoys good Health, and the more I know of him, the more I am persuaded, there is not so truly great, good and independent a man in the Kingdom. He is actuated by no sinister motive, and all his propositions are for the certain Benefit of the King's subjects *everywhere*. What a happy Nation would this be, if only, one Minister, possessed of such unequalled Abilities and Integrity had the Direction of it? . . . "

LETTERS OF JOSEPH WHARTON, JUNR.

While in England Joseph Wharton acted as correspondent to the *Penna. Journal*, his letters appearing over the signature "Wigwam." The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Col. William Bradford, written from London, April 25, 1775:—

"The General [Gage] also wrote, that the Standard was hoisted by the People at Salem; and multitudes flocked to it, which would not be the case should the Royal Standard be erected. [Erased.] added, that He now believed America would carry their Point—that many of the Administration were of the same mind, and sincerely wished they had pursued more gentle measures with the Colonies. He said Lord North was evidently uneasy, and that Government dreaded the news by the April Pacquet, that they suppressed this intelligence from General Gage, because of the instant effect it would have on the Stocks. He acknowledged the Nation was ready for a Revolution, if any enterprising Genius would step forth, and which would certainly be the Case if Blood was once drawn in America. . . .

"My intelligencer wishes if this letter should be published, that [Erased.] name might be omitted, as the information was confidential. I am sorry to join in the Request; because [Erased.] has lately basely deserted America, and joined Government, but let *Us* be honorable.

"I shall only add, that my Country may be free if she will,

and that she may have the virtue to play the Man, is the aspiration of Sir, your most obed. hb. Serv't

“WIGWAM.”¹

“Wrote in haste, excuse the Language.”

Joseph Wharton not only expressed his political views thus freely to his American friends, but wrote some strong papers on the attitude of Great Britain toward the Colonies, which appeared in English journals and attracted much attention. For some time their authorship was not known; but being discovered, a friend came to him and said: “It is known that you are the author of those articles, and the King’s messengers are now after you. You must go to Dover immediately and escape to France.” He heeded the warning; but when he reached Dover so furious a storm was raging that he found that it would be impossible for a vessel to venture forth for some days. In this extremity he went to a hotel, and throwing himself on the mercy of the landlord revealed to him his secret. To his surprise, the man declared himself in favor of the cause of the Colonies, and assured the fugitive that he would protect him. “I will put you in a room,” he said, “to which no person else shall have access, and will bring you your meals myself.” He took him to his room, and locking the door left him; returning, after a time, he said, “You are a lucky man! The King’s messengers have been here in search of you; but I have put them off and they are gone.” The storm continued some time; at length the landlord reported that the wind was favorable, and a vessel about to set forth, adding, “You will have to run for it.” As the weather was extremely cold, he threw his own coat over Joseph Wharton’s shoulders. When he reached the wharf, the tide was so low that his only chance of getting on board the vessel was by jumping into the rigging, which he succeeded in doing. He thus escaped to France, and subsequently returned to his own country.²

¹ *Bradford Papers*, vol. ii. p. 186.

² For the details of this incident I am indebted to the good memory of my great-aunt, Mrs. Deborah F. Wharton.—A. H. W.

During his residence abroad, Joseph Wharton was much in the society of his distinguished countryman, Benjamin West. It is said that the suggestion that West's painting of "Christ Healing the Sick" should be given to the Pennsylvania Hospital was made by him. He certainly was deeply interested in this project, and actively corresponded with the artist on the subject of the removal of the picture to the Hospital. The following is an extract from a letter to Mr. West, written by Joseph Wharton within a few days of his death:—

" PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1816.

"DEAR SIR: From the rapid decline in my health during the last three weeks, and from the advice of my Physician, and my family, I did not expect ever to write to you again. But my friend, Mr. John Sergeant, at the request of Mr. Samuel Coates, having desired a letter of recommendation from me to you, I give it, &c.

"Mr. Coates has read to me two letters from himself respecting the House for the Picture one from Mr. Sully on the same occasion he recommended that the Picture, should be sent out early in the Spring in the Ship *Electra* and in which recommendation I sincerely unite with him, because every pursuit toward the completion of the House is advancing in the most rapid and best manner and because it would be a misfortune to deprive the inhabitants of America of the gratification, and the Hospital in particular of this long expected donation, from the emolument it will receive from it."

After Joseph Wharton's death, Benjamin West wrote the following letter to his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Robeson:—

" LONDON, No. 14 Newman Street, Oxford St.,
August 5, 1817.

"MY DEAR MADAM: Your letter to me bearing date on the 8th of May last I received, communicating to me the demise of your highly respected and honored Parent: this information became a second affliction to the feelings of one who had a great attachment to him—knowing as I did his great

attachment and his sincere friendship. The first information of his death I allude to, was communicated to me by Mr. Sargent then in London, by a correspondent of his in Philadelphia not many days after the demise took place of that much lamented and sincere friend; his last letter which I was honored with, was that by the hands of Mr. Sargent,¹ as his introduction to me. Which letter I shall ever hold with a most sacred regard, and with profound respect to his Memory.

“By the same conveyance which this letter goes to you, in Philadelphia by the ship *Electra*, Capt. Williams: I send the Picture of our Saviour receiving the Sick and Blind in the Temple to Heal them, for the Pennsylvania Hospital: what a real joy would this occurrence have afforded your venerable Father; it being a work in one of the branches of the Fine Arts in which he took so lively an interest; and for which I have in my Paper of Instructions to the President and Managers of the Hospital Registered his name—Nathaniel Falcknor’s² with my own, and that of Mrs. West, All mutual friends and Natives of Pennsylvania. These Names I always held in mind should be transmitted to subsequent ages with that Picture, for the lively interest they had for its being placed in the Pennsylvania Hospital. . . .

“With this letter I inclose a Medal, of one in copper your Father did me the honor to accept—and the present one is finished in a tasteful stile most fit for a Lady—and which I request you will honour me by giving it a place in your possession as a Token of that great respect for the Daughter of my friend Joseph Wharton, which this Medal will stand as a lasting Pledge amongst his Relatives, for my sincerity.

“And be assured My dear Madam, that I am most truly
your greatly obliged

“MRS. SARAH ROBESON.

BENJAMIN WEST.”

¹ John Sergeant, M.C., 1815 to 1823, from 1827 to 1829, and again 1837 to 1842.

² Captain Nathaniel Falconer, sometime Manager of the Penna. Hospital. His name appears with that of Joseph Wharton, Jr., in Mr. West’s letter to the Managers of the Hospital, written Aug. 1817.—A. H. W.

CHARLES WHARTON. (23.)

Although he had a birthright in Friends' Meeting, and was a regular attendant of the same, Charles Wharton must have early identified himself with the cause of the Colonies, as we find, in the Journals of Congress, Nov. 11, 1775, a petition from him praying to be appointed commissary to the battalions then being raised in Pennsylvania. He d. at his house, 136 South Second Street, and was bu. in Friends' Western Ground. His third wife, Hannah Redwood Wharton, was bu. in Friends' Ground, Fourth Street, where her brother, Samuel Holmes Redwood, had been buried.

ISAAC WHARTON. (24.)

Isaac Wharton was a member of Common Councils in 1791. His name appears as one of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital 1781-1784. He resided previous to 1796 in a fine double house, 112 North Front Street, which was subsequently purchased by Henry Pratt.

WALNUT GROVE.

Joseph Wharton, Senr., the owner of Walnut Grove, was known by his contemporaries as Duke Wharton, which sobriquet he received in consequence of the dignity and stateliness of his bearing. Silas Deane evidently refers to this country seat and its proprietor, in writing to his wife from Philadelphia, Sept. 1774: "We dined yesterday with Mr. Wharton, a plain, hospitable Quaker family, of great connections in this City and on this Continent, as well as in Europe; but I think has as much of the Serpent as the Dove in his composition. He treated us with the utmost politeness, and carried us in his coach after dinner to his country seat, and about ten miles south of this City, to view the country, which is fine and rich almost beyond comparison."

The following is an account of the destruction of the

Walnut Grove House, taken from the *Sunday Dispatch*, June 1, 1862:—

“THE OLD WHARTON HOUSE COMING DOWN.—One of the few surviving relics of Revolutionary days—and one about which some of the most romantic associations of the great struggle linger—is fast disappearing under the hands of the workmen, and in a few days will be no more. We allude to the old Wharton House in Fifth Street below Washington Avenue.¹ Many of the present generation know but little of this house beyond the fact that it was at one time a coach factory, and that more recently it was used as a school-house. But the ancient structure has a history far back of this. In colonial times it was the country seat of the Whartons, an old, wealthy, and aristocratic family of the city. Hither they repaired in the warm season from their city residence to spend their time luxuriously amid the shady groves and fragrant gardens of their Southwark seat.

“The Delaware flowed pleasantly along in front of the wide grounds belonging to the mansion, and the fortunate Whartons had a genuine earthly elysium. In May, 1778, when Sir William Howe was about to return to England, the officers of his army, which then held possession of Philadelphia, got up a splendid entertainment in his honor, and the scene of it lay at the Wharton House, that being esteemed the finest country-place in the neighborhood of the city, and the location being most advantageous.”²

The building that now (1879) occupies the site of the Walnut Grove House bears no resemblance to the original structure, and is only identified by its position, on Fifth Street below Washington Avenue, and by the inscription *Wharton School-house*.

¹ This property was sold, 1836, to G. Jeffries, coach-maker; later to J. M. Linnard, and finally to the Controllers of public schools. In tearing down the northern wall of the old house a “salmon” brick was found, on which was inscribed, as though done with a knife, *J. Wharton*.

² This *fête* was called *The Meschianza*, on account of the variety of entertainments provided; the name *Meschianza* signifying a medley.

THE REDWOODS.

Abraham Redwood, the progenitor of the Redwood family of Newport, R. I., was b. in Bristol, England, in 1665. In 1687, he went to the island of Antigua, where he m. Mehitable Langford, dau. of Jonas Langford. They had ten children. After the death of his wife, in 1715, Abraham Redwood removed to Salem, Mass., and m. 2dly, August 14, 1716, Mrs. Patience Collins, dau. of Joseph Howland, by whom he had five children. He d. January 17, 1728-9.

Abraham Redwood (2) was the son of Abraham Redwood and Mehitable Langford. In 1747 he placed at the disposal of a library company, which had been formed from a literary society inaugurated, in Newport, by Bishop Berkeley, the sum of £500 sterling for the purchase of standard books in London. At his instigation, we learn, that a suitable building was erected, and a charter of incorporation obtained the same year; upon which the Society assumed the name of *The Redwood Library Company*, of which Abraham Redwood was President until the time of his death, March 6, 1788.¹ The following is an extract from an obituary notice in the *Newport Herald*, March 13, 1788:—

“Last Saturday morning died the Hon. Abraham Redwood, in the 79th year of his age. He was blessed with an ample fortune and a liberal spirit, which prompted him to encourage useful learning, and relieve the distresses of mankind. He founded the Library in this town.” . . .

Abraham Redwood (2) m. Martha Coggeshall, of R. I., and left children whose descendants are (1879) living in Newport. William Redwood was the son of Abraham Redwood (1) and Patience Collins, his second wife. He was b. Dec. 21, 1726, and m. at Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island, 11th month 7th, 1754, Hannah Holmes, dau. of Samuel Holmes and Hannah Dickinson,² his wife. He m. 2dly, Jan.

¹ Catalogue of the Redwood Library and Athenæum.

² Hannah Dickinson was not the widow of Jonathan Dickinson who was shipwrecked on a voyage from Jamaica to Philadelphia, 1696 and '97, as

18, 1776, Sarah Saunders. Hannah Redwood, who m. Charles Wharton (23), was the daughter of William Redwood by his first wife, Hannah Holmes.

WILLIAM WHARTON. (84.)

William Wharton (b. 1790) was educated at the William Penn Classical School in Phila., but on account of the supposed delicacy of his constitution, he was not, after completing his course there, brought up to any regular business. When about 17 years old he suffered a severe compound fracture of the leg by an accident when riding; during a tedious convalescence the naturally serious bent of his mind was confirmed, and after recovery he attached himself fully and distinctly to the Society of Friends, of which his father, though not conforming strictly as to dress and other outward forms, was a member.

This close attachment to that Religious Society was confirmed by his marriage with Deborah Fisher, daughter of Samuel R. and Hannah Fisher, who were among its strictest and most exemplary members. Not long after the time of his marriage (6th mo. 4th, 1817), disturbances arose which culminated in a division of the Society, in 1827, into two nearly equal parts, and led to the so-called "disowning" by that portion who styled themselves "Orthodox," of a very large number of its most estimable members.

William Wharton took an active and mostly conciliatory part in the warm discussions of those troublous times, siding strongly with the branch which embraced more liberal and less trinitarian views. In this his wife fully sympathized with him, taking that full share in counsel and action which is an established right of woman in the Society of Friends; they both became prominent among the members of the liberal branch, he as Elder, as Clerk of the various meetings, and as a member of the Select Meeting,

has been frequently stated. She was the dau. of John Rodman, of Long Island, N. Y., and m. 1st Jonathan Dickinson, son of the shipwrecked Jonathan Dickinson; and 2dly, Samuel Holmes, of Rhode Island.

she not only in similar positions but also as a Recommended Minister.

During all the remaining years of his life he maintained a most influential and active position in the Society, taking a conspicuous part in the meetings for business, accompanying its ministers upon their religious visits to various parts of the country, and acting constantly with clear and firm judgment as well as with persuasive and forcible eloquence to mould, guide, and conciliate.

His dignified and upright character, his courtly demeanor and conversation, in which gravity and a pleasant open temper were alike apparent, his simple habits, abundant hospitality, and ready helpfulness combined to justify the profound esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

Having inherited a considerable fortune, which was supplemented by that of his wife, he engaged in no mercantile business or profession, but the careful training and education of his ten children, the fulfilment of various trusts to which he was chosen as Guardian or Trustee, the diligent attention to affairs of his religious Society, the care of his property, including some agricultural experiments, and the charge of divers public matters among which may be named twenty years' service as supervisor of public schools, combined to render his unobtrusive life a busy and useful one. William Wharton d. 1st mo. 15th, 1856, and was buried at Fairhill Cemetery.—J. W.

GEORGE MIFFLIN WHARTON. (158.)

The following is an obituary sketch of George M. Wharton taken from a Philadelphia paper:—

“It is with profound regret that we record the death, on the 5th instant, of George Mifflin Wharton, Esq., one of our ablest lawyers and most distinguished citizens. In the decease of this gentleman the Philadelphia Bar has lost one of its acknowledged leaders, and the community one of its best and most useful members.

Mr. Wharton has held a conspicuous position in the public

eye for many years, and his character was fully appreciated and held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens.

As a lawyer he stood deservedly in the front ranks of the profession. He brought to the examination of the most difficult questions a mind singularly clear and well-balanced, a judgment eminently sound and practical, and an abundant store of legal learning. In the contentions of the forum he displayed faculties of logical and persuasive argument of the highest order. The current of his discourse was always calm, clear and deep.

He adorned the profession not less by the high tone and spotless integrity of his character and the amenity of his deportment than by his talents and acquirements, and his loss will be deeply deplored by his professional brethren, who looked up to him as a model of excellence.

Mr. Wharton's labors were not confined to the arduous duties of his profession. He participated largely in matters affecting the public welfare, and took an active and leading part in the questions of the day. The cause of public education enlisted his earnest sympathy and support at an early period of his career. He took a deep interest in the public schools, and was for many years one of the most active and useful members of the Board of Directors, and for some time President of the Board of Control.¹ After the disruption of the old line Whigs, his judgment upon national issues induced him to attach himself to the Democratic party, to which he adhered through good report and evil report to the time of his death, as universally respected by his political opponents as he was honored and admired by his political friends. Acting from principle and firm in the maintenance of principle, he did not fail to secure the esteem of those who differed from him on public questions. He served his fellow-citizens for several years as a member of Select Council and President of that body, and held the post of District-Attorney of the United States for this district during a part of the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

¹ Geo. M. Wharton was graduated at the University of Penna. in 1823, and was elected one of the trustees of that institution in 1841.—A. H. W.

In private life Mr. Wharton was distinguished by sterling integrity and an amiability which endeared him to all who knew him. He was a man of eminent virtue, and, what is better still, a devout and unostentatious Christian. His judicious counsel will be missed in that branch of the Church to which he was devotedly attached, and in whose affairs, as a leading member, for many years of her diocesan convention he took an active interest. It is impossible, in this brief and hasty notice, to do justice to the character and services of Mr. Wharton. They require a larger space than we are able to give on this occasion, but we cannot let it pass without paying this faint and very imperfect tribute to his memory."

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

James S. Wadsworth, who m. Mary Craig Wharton (226), was the son of James Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., and was b. Oct. 30, 1807. "He studied law at Albany, in the office of Daniel Webster; was admitted to the bar in 1833, but never practised, employing himself in the management of his large patrimonial estates, and taking a deep interest in education. He took part in the free-soil movement of 1848; was a commissioner to the Peace Convention at Washington, Feb. 1861; and was one of the first to offer his services to the government when the civil war began; when communication between Philadelphia and Washington was obstructed, he chartered a vessel, freighted it with supplies at his own expense, and sailed with it to Annapolis, arriving opportunely for the necessities of the government. In June he was vol. aide on General McDowell's staff, and was commended for bravery and humanity in the battle of Bull Run; made Brig.-Gen. Aug. 9, 1861; in March, 1862, he was made military governor of D. C. In Dec. he was assigned a division under Gen. Burnside; and at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg commanded the 1st division 1st army corps under Gen. Reynolds; commanded the corps after his fall. He d. of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness."¹

¹ *Drake's Dic. of Am. Biography.*

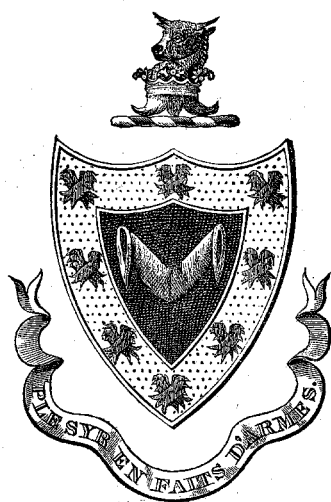
THE WHARTONS OF WESTMORELAND.

In the early history of Westmorelandshire, England, we read of the Whartons as a very ancient family, the original spelling of the name being given as *Wherton* and also *de Wherton*. One of the Whartons, about the time of Edward I., married a daughter of Philip Hastings, of Croglin, in Cumberland. "It is remarkable that the Hastings' arms were the same as those of Wharton; or rather it may seem that the Whartons took their arms at the same time; viz., in a field Sable, a manch Argent." This, with several augmentations, was the coat-of-arms borne in the last century by Philip, Duke of Wharton, which is still to be seen at Wharton Hall, with the legend: *Plesyr en faits d'armes*. It is the one here given, as that belonging to the older branch of the family, and because the arms of all the English Whartons seem to have been derived from it, the bordure being an augmentation granted by Edward VI. to Thomas, first Lord Wharton. The bull's head crest is of as early or even earlier date, while the ducal coronet belonged solely to the family of the Duke of Wharton.

Burke mentions several families of this name, as those of Dryburn, Skelton Castle, and Kirkby Thore, all of which are traced back to the Whartons of Wharton Hall.

A Thomas Wharton held the Manor of Wharton, of Thomas de Clifford, in the reign of Henry IV. "About this time also begins the pedigree of the Whartons of Kirkby Thore, with John Wharton, probably a younger branch of this family, and to this day [1777] they bear the arms of the Whartons, of Wharton, viz., Sable a manch Argent; with a crescent above the manch by way of distinction of the younger branch: The crest; on a wreath a bull's head erased."¹ The legend is: "*Generosus nascitur non fit*." In

¹ *History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, by Nicholson and Burn.



1648, a John Wharton succeeded to the estates of Kirkby Thore who left no male heir.¹

In an interesting little volume, entitled *The History and Traditions of Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland*, published in 1877, by the Rev. W. Nicholls, we read of the Whartons of Wharton Hall, who were lords of the manor of Ravenstonedale for one hundred and eighty-seven years. "The first of this family in whom we have any interest," says the writer, "was Sir Thomas Wharton, knight. He was warden of the west marches, and, in the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII. (A. D. 1543), he came to the assistance of Sir William Musgrave, in a celebrated battle which took place between the English and Scotch, known as the battle of Sollom or Solway Moss. As a result of this battle letters, copies of which are still extant, passed between Sir Thomas Wharton and King Henry VIII., who rewarded him for his distinguished and useful service on this occasion by making him a baron, and so raising him to the peerage." He died in 1568. In the sepulchral chapel belonging to Wharton Hall, in the old Church of Kirkby Steven, is a fine alabaster monument with the effigies of Thomas, first Lord Wharton, and his first and second wives. "On the table, which is six foot square, raised about three foot and a half from the ground, are three figures at full length. . . . About the table, on the edges, beginning at the west end, is the following legend:—

Thomas Whartonus jaceo hic, hic utraque conjux;
Elionora suum hinc, hinc habet Anna locum.
En tibi, terra, tuum, carnes ac ossa resume;
In coelos animas, tu, Deus alme, tuum."²

¹ This John Wharton sold his estate to his cousin, Humphrey Wharton, in order to raise marriage portions for his three daughters. Humphrey Wharton had one son, Anthony, who had a son William. This William Wharton died without male issue. Burke speaks of the Whartons of Skelton Castle as "descended from Anthony Wharton, younger son of Gilbert Wharton, of Kirby Thore, who d. in 1551, and now [1844] represented in the female line, by John Wharton, of Skelton Castle, Esq."

² *History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, by Nicholson and Burn, vol. i. p. 540.

After Thomas, second Lord Wharton, who d. in the 14th year of the reign of Elizabeth, came Philip, third Lord Wharton, who was succeeded by Philip, fourth Lord Wharton. He was active against the royalists, and colonel of a regiment of horse in the reign of Charles I., although "not assenting to that king's death and the abolition of the government." This old Roundhead, Philip, had a son Henry, evidently the Henry Wharton who was a favorite pupil of the great Newton, and whose early death was deplored by men of all parties as an irreparable loss to letters; as his memorial tablet states, and as Dean Stanley adds, "The youthful pride of Cambridge as Atterbury was of Oxford."¹

"It was this same Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, also, who bequeathed Bibles to the poor, which are to be found bearing his name in, I suppose, every house in the dale to-day." Mr. Nicholls gives us an extract from Lord Wharton's will, in which it is stated "That one thousand and fifty Bibles, with the singing Psalms bound up therewith, shall be yearly provided of the English translation," and "That an inscription be on the middle of the outside cover of each Bible," etc., "with these words, 'By the will of Philip Lord Wharton;'" and, added under the same, the year of our Lord in figures, in which each of the said books were given out." Several of these Bibles have come under the notice of some of the Whartons on this side of the sea, exciting their curiosity and interest.

Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, d. 1695-6. Thomas, fifth Lord Wharton, was active in bringing about the Revolution of 1688; and afterwards in opposing the Tory ministry in Queen Anne's time, for which services he was made Viscount Winchendon and Earl of Wharton, and finally Marquess of Wharton. In describing this able but unprincipled nobleman, Macaulay gives us one of his brilliant, comprehensive pen-pictures, in which occurs the following: "There was a single tie which he respected. The falsest of mankind in all relations but one, he was the truest of Whigs. The religious

¹ *Notes and Queries*, vol. i. of iv. Series, p. 48.

tenets of his family [Calvinistic] he had early renounced with contempt: but to the politics of his family he steadfastly adhered through all the temptations and dangers of half a century."

Worthy son of such a father was Philip, sixth Lord Wharton, and second marquess of that name, who was about seventeen years of age at the time of his father's death (1715). It was of this Philip Wharton that Pope wrote the well-known epigram, commencing—

"Wharton! the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise."

After being created Duke of Wharton (Jan. 20, 1718), in consequence of extraordinary services rendered the Whig faction, he became a Tory, a Jacobite; and finally, a rebel to king and country, accepted a commission in the Spanish army against Gibraltar. He d. in 1731, at the age of thirty-two, in a Bernardine Convent, in a small village in Spain. Although twice married, he left no descendants. Thus, with Philip, sixth Lord Wharton, closes the direct male line of the Lords of the Manor of Wharton. At his death the Wharton estates, which had been in the family since the time of Henry VIII., were confiscated to the crown, and were subsequently purchased by Robert Lowther, Esq. With Philip, Duke of Wharton, all his honors became extinct except the Barony of Wharton, of which, in 1870, Lieut.-Col. Charles-John Kemeys-Tynte, M.P., was claimant.¹

In 1843, the Rev. Robert Milner, then incumbent of Orton, writes, in answer to some queries addressed to him with reference to the Wharton family of that place: "The Whartons have been very numerous in this Parish, about that period [1663], and there are many of that name at present, but chiefly from two stocks or families who claim kindred to Lord Wharton."

¹ Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*.

THE MESCHIANZA.¹

Mars, conquest plumed, the Cyprian Queen disarms;
 And Victors, vanquished, yield to Beauty's charms.
 Here than the laurel, here the palm we yield,
 And all the trophies of the tilted field;
 Here Whites and Blacks, with blended homage, pay
 To each device the honours of the day.
 Hard were the task and impious to decide,
 Where all are fairest, which the fairer side.
 Enough for us if by such sports we strove
 To grace this feast of military love
 And, joining in the wish of every heart,
 Honour'd the friend and leader ere we part.

From the Gentleman's Magazine of 1778.

If we could by any means turn back for a moment to certain spring days, a hundred years ago, and enter one of the stately old Philadelphia mansions in the eastern portion of our city, then the court end of the town, what a gay scene would meet our eyes! Fair ladies gathered in the spacious rooms, in their quaint but becoming old-time dress, bending over brocades, laces and ribbons, busied in consulting over and improvising ravishing costumes, in which to grace the splendid *fête* to be given to General Sir William Howe, by the officers of the British army, previous to his departure for England. This army now held possession of Penn's "faire greene country towne," and had been busy during the past winter, in lieu of more warlike employment, in introducing among its inhabitants many of the amusements, follies and vices of Old World courts. The Quaker City had, at the pleasure of her conqueror, doffed her sober drab and appeared in festal array; for, like the Babylonian victors of old, they that wasted her required of her mirth. The best that the city afforded was at the disposal of the enemy, who seemed to have spent their days in feasting and merry-making, while Washington and his army endured all the hardships of the severe winter of 1777-8 upon the bleak hillsides of Valley Forge. Dancing assemblies, theatrical entertainments and various gayeties marked the advent of the British in Philadelphia, all of which formed a fitting prelude to the full blown glories of the Meschianza, which burst upon the admiring inhabitants on that May day a hundred years ago.

¹ From a sketch written for the *Philadelphia Times* of May 18, 1878.

In looking back upon these scenes, it must be remembered that most of our aristocratic citizens were descended from old English stock, and with an inherent loyalty to the monarchy under which they had prospered, were still content to avow themselves subjects of King George, or, as Graydon puts it, "stuck to their ease and Madeira," declaring themselves neutral, which rendered the lessons taught by these gay, pleasure-loving British officers easy ones, learned with few grimaces. Thus, although there were many sober Friends, who cast indignant side glances at the elaborate preparations in progress for this brilliant *fête*, and many hearts that beat in sympathy with the patriot cause and could ill brook the thought of such frivolity in the midst of the stern realities of war, there was yet a large class which entered with spirit into a festivity that was openly denounced by British journals of the day as ill-timed and absurd. Especially so, as it was given in honor of a commander whose errors had well-nigh cost them their cause, and who was severely censured for these months of inactivity and trifling which his officers now proceeded to commemorate.

André prepared some verses in Sir William's praise to be repeated during the pageant; but, with a modesty that has not always been attributed to him, he set them aside. The last stanza of this strain proves to us how readily this child of monarchy, poet though he was, had learned to cry, "The king is dead. Long live the king!" Howe being at this very time superseded by Clinton, André writes:—

On Hudson's banks the sure presage we read—
Of other triumphs to our arms decreed:
Nor fear but equal honors shall repay
Each hardy deed where Clinton leads the way.

André indulged in some bold flights of fancy in these verses, such as the following:—

Veterans appeared who never knew to yield
When Howe and glory led them to the field.

Which are in sharp contrast with the effusion of a Jersey-man of that time:—

Threat'ning to drive us from the hill,
Sir William marched to attack our men.
But finding that we all stood still
Sir William he—marched back again.

The day appointed for the Meschianza was the 18th of May. Cards of invitation were sent out and tickets of admission given. The latter are thus described by a Whig lady: "On

the top is the crest of the Howe arms, with *vive vale* (live and farewell). To the sun setting in the sea the other motto refers, and bears this translation, 'He shines as he sets, but shall rise again more luminous.' General Howe being recalled is the setting sun; while ploughing the ocean he is obscured, but shall, on his return, and giving an account of his heroic deeds, rise again with redoubled lustre. The wreath of laurel encompassing the whole, encircling the arms, completes, I think, the burlesque."

The names by which this *fête* is known, Meschianza and Mischianza, are derived from two Italian words—*mêscere*, to mix, and *mischiare*, to mingle. Thus the entertainment, so varied in its nature, has been named a mixture and a medley with equal propriety. We have adopted the spelling of the original invitations, one of which lies before us and reads thus:—

The Favour of your meeting the Subscribers to the Meschianza at Knight's Wharf, near Pool's Bridge, to-morrow, at half past three, is Desired.

[Signed]

HENRY CALDER.

Sunday, 17 May.

MISS CLIFTON.

Knight's wharf was at the edge of Green Street, in the Northern Liberties. Poole's bridge crossed Pegg's run at Front Street, and was named after one Poole, a Friend, whose mansion lay quite near.

It is curious to notice that this invitation to Miss Clifton is dated but one day in advance of the *fête*, which would lead us to fear that this lady was tempted to commit the sin of sewing at her ball dress on a Sunday, like that unfortunate damsel of Queen Elizabeth's time whom Mrs. Jarley holds up as a waxen warning to all Sabbath-breakers, had we not good reason to infer that a verbal invitation had been given long before.

The preparations for this magnificent entertainment, the erection of the numerous vast pavilions around the old Wharton mansion, and their decoration by André, Delancey, and all the other gallant officers who took part in the affair, were doubtless the talk of the town for weeks. Yards and yards of painting must have been executed by the indefatigable André; for the ceilings, sides, and decorations of the long pavilions, designed for the supper and ball-rooms, were to a great extent the work of his hands. Here he used unsparingly the pencil that had made its virgin essay on the features of lovely, unrequiting Honora Sneyd; lingering, with



WALNUT GROVE.

Residence of

Jos Wharton

Philadelphia.

true artistic fervor, over roses and bouquets of dropping flowers.

This house in Southwark, the property of Joseph Wharton, Senr.,¹ whose death occurred more than a year previous to the British occupation of the city, was counted a country seat of grandeur in its day, and from its size and situation (fronting the river) was chosen by these officers as an appropriate place in which to hold their revel. Surrounded by broad lawns and lofty trees, situated some distance west of the Delaware, at what is now Fifth Street near Washington Avenue, Walnut Grove was then considered quite a rural residence. It has long since disappeared, the encroaching streets of a busy city having rendered almost traditional the theatre of this gay and brilliant scene.² The fact that Walnut Grove was a country seat, and in all probability used by the Wharton family only during the summer months, may account for the British officers having entire possession of the premises in the spring of '78. Of the dignified owner of this property many amusing anecdotes are told. The following passage of compliments with Sir William Draper is related by Graydon: "Sir William, observing that he [Joseph Wharton] entered the room, and remained with his hat off, begged that, as it was contrary to the custom of his Society to do so, he would dispense with this unnecessary mark of respect. But the '*Duke*,' feeling his pride piqued at the supposition that he would uncover to Sir William Draper or any other man, promptly corrected the mistake into which Sir William's considerate politeness had betrayed him, by bluntly giving him to understand that his being uncovered was not intended as a compliment to him, but was for his own convenience and comfort, the day being warm."

It is said that there were not many ladies with the British officers in Philadelphia, most of them having left their wives in New York; so, there being few authorities to consult about the prevailing fashions at the court of the beautiful Austrian, or the less beautiful Queen Charlotte, our young ladies

¹ Joseph Wharton owned considerable property in this vicinity. We learn that he gave the ground [or part of it] for the market on Second Street; also that he bequeathed to the Society of Friends a lot of ground 100 ft. square, S. W. corner of Third and Federal Streets, for a meeting-house. There not being enough Friends living in the neighborhood to warrant the erection of a meeting-house, the heirs of Joseph Wharton released the lot; the Society to do with it as they chose. G. W. Wharton (108).

² After it passed out of the hands of the Wharton family, this house was used for various purposes, among others as an asylum for poor children. It is said that the school-house of which the corner stone was laid, July 21, 1862, was built in part from material taken from the old mansion.

were forced to rely upon their own ingenuity in the arrangement of their toilets. Those chosen to be knights' ladies were assisted by the taste and skill of André, whose water color design for the costume of the ladies of the Blended Rose is still preserved. Although we have many proofs that André took an active part in the preparations for the Meschianza, out of doors as well as among laces and silks in fair ladies' boudoirs, Mr. Sargent tells us that Burgoyne was the conductor of the elegant affair, which was on the plan of a *fête champêtre*, given by Lord Derby, June, 1774, on the occasion of Lord Stanley's marriage with the Duke of Hamilton's daughter. Only about fifty young Philadelphia ladies were present at the Meschianza; but if we are to credit history and the gossip of the day, the destruction wrought by their charms upon the hearts of the British officers must have been equal to that usually expected from twice their number, for all authorities unite in telling us that the ladies of this city were justly celebrated for their beauty, of a certain grand and noble type. Watson says that most of the American gentlemen who took part in the Meschianza were "aged non-combatants," the young men of the city being Whigs, and generally, be it said to their credit, with Washington's army at Valley Forge.

In a little, old commonplace-book, found in a house in Southwark, and now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, among extracts from various authors—some in English, some in Latin, proving the unknown writer to have been a person of taste and culture—is a description of the Meschianza, written by an eye-witness. With the exception of the well-known account of the *fête* given by Major André in a letter to a friend in England, this is the most detailed recital that we have encountered. Opening the yellowed pages we read:—

"Agreeable to an invitation of the managers of the Meschianza, Dr. M., Mr. F., and myself went up about four o'clock in the afternoon, in Mr. F.'s coach, to Knight's wharf, where we found most of the company in the boats. Some of these were on the water in the galley with Lord Howe, among them Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Worrell, Mrs. Cox, Miss Chew, Miss Auchmuty,¹ Miss Redman, Miss Franks, etc., General Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Rawdon, etc.; and General Knyphausen and his attendants were in another galley.

Thus this gay and brilliant fleet proceeded down the blue river with flying colors, while the band played stirring English airs, amid the soft breezes and under the perfect skies

¹ Not an English girl, as Westcott says; but dau. of Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D.D., of Trinity Church, N. Y. She was b. Aug. 30, 1750 O. S.

of an old-time May day, until they arrived opposite the scene of the festivity, where everything was in readiness for joust and revelry. Salutes were fired by the "Roebuck" as soon as General Howe stepped on shore, which were echoed by the "Vigilant" and several smaller vessels up and down the river.

"The fleet at the wharves," says our journalist, "consisting of about three hundred sail, adorned with colors, and together with the procession, exhibited a very grand and pleasing appearance." Very grand it must have been to see those knights, ladies and officers, in their rich costumes, leaving behind them the gay scene on the river, and walking between two files of grenadiers up the avenue toward the house! The bravest display of the kind that the New World could afford, for Philadelphia then excelled all the colonial cities in size, culture and importance; and here, beside the flower of the English army, were met the most beautiful Whig and Tory ladies of the city.

Passing up this avenue the company entered a lawn, four hundred yards on every side, where all was prepared for the exhibition of a tournament according to the laws of ancient chivalry. Here were two pavilions, with rows of benches rising one above the other; on the front row of each were placed seven of the principal young ladies of the county, arrayed in "white Poland dresses of Mantua with long sleeves, a gauze turban spangled, and sashes round the waist. Seven of them wore pink sashes with silver spangles, and the others white with gold spangles." All wore in their turbans favors destined for their respective knights. Those who wore pink and white were called the Ladies of the Blended Rose, and were: Miss Auchmuty, Miss Peggy Chew, Miss Craig, Miss Nancy Redman, Miss Nancy White, Miss Bond, and Miss M. Shippen. Lord Cathcart, who led the Knights of the Blended Rose in Miss Auchmuty's honor, appeared on a superb charger. Two young black slaves, with sashes of blue and white silk, wearing large silver clasps round their necks and arms, their breasts and shoulders bare, held his stirrups. On his right hand walked Captain Hazard, and on his left Captain Brownlow, his two esquires, the one bearing his lance, the other his shield. His device was Cupid riding on a Lion; the motto, "Surmounted by Love."

The Ladies of the Burning Mountain, whose dress was white and gold, and whose chief was Captain Watson, superbly mounted and arrayed in a magnificent suit of black and orange silk, were: Miss Franks, in whose honor Captain

Watson appeared, with the motto "Love and Glory," Miss S. Shippen, Miss P. Shippen, Miss B. Bond, Miss B. Redman, Miss S. Chew, and Miss W. Smith.

As soon as the ladies were seated, the crowd on the left gave way and the Knights of the Blended Rose appeared mounted on white steeds elegantly caparisoned and covered with white satin, ornamented with pink roses. "These knights," says our journalist, "were dressed in white and pink satin, with hats of pink silk, the brims of which were covered with white feathers. Each knight had his squire on foot, dressed also in white and pink, with the addition of a cloak of white silk. Every squire carried a spear and shield, each of which had a different device and motto."

These knights, having all ridden around the lists and saluted the ladies, sent their herald, with two trumpeters, to the Dulcineas, with this message: "The Knights of the Blended Rose, by me, their herald, proclaim and assert that the ladies of the Blended Rose excel in wit, beauty and every other accomplishment all other ladies in the world, and if any knight or knights shall be so hardy as to deny this, they are determined to support their assertion by deeds of arms, agreeable to the laws of ancient chivalry."

The trumpets then sounded and the herald returned to the knights who rode by, saluted the Dulcineas, and took their places on the left hand, about one hundred yards distant.

The crowd opening on the other side, a herald in orange and black, with a picture of a burning mountain on his back, rode forward to assure the fair ones of the Burning Mountain that their claims to wit, beauty, and all other charms, par excellence, should be vindicated by the knights whose colors they wore, "against the false and vainglorious assertions of the Knights of the Blended Rose."

The field marshal, Major Gwyne, now gave the signal, upon which a glove was thrown down by the chief of the White Knights, which was picked up by the esquire of the chief of the Black Knights; the trumpet sounded and the fight was on, all under the fire of many bright eyes from the pavilions where the Queens of Beauty were seated.

Lances were shivered, pistols were fired, and, finally, in the midst of an engagement with broadswords, Major Gwyne rode in between the combatants, declaring that the ladies were abundantly satisfied with the proofs of valor and devotion displayed by their respective knights. These fell back and joining their companies passed on, the White Knights to the left, the Black to the right, saluting their ladies when they reached the pavilions, after which they passed through

he triumphal arch, in honor of Lord Howe, and ranged themselves on either side. "This arch was elegantly painted with naval ornaments. At the top was a figure representing Neptune, with his trident and a ship. In the interior were the attributes of that god. On each side of the arch was placed a sailor, with his sword drawn." Lord Howe, being in admiral in the service, these emblems were most appropriate.

The knights' ladies passed under the arch after the knights, who then dismounted and joined them, all proceeding together along a broad avenue, brilliantly decorated, to another arch of the same size and elegance as the first, this in honor of Sir William Howe. "Upon passing this second arch," our journalist tells us, "we entered a beautiful flower garden and up a gravel court, ascended a flight of steps which conducted us into the house, at the door of which we were received by the managers of the Meschianza, namely, Sir John Wrottesley, Sir Henry Calder, Colonel O'Hara, and Colonel Montresor." André mentions the same, except that he substitutes Major Gardiner for Sir Henry Calder.

Two folding-doors were now opened, and the company ushered into a large hall, brilliantly lighted, where tea, coffee, and cakes were served, and where the knights on bended knee received the favors due them from their respective ladies. From thence they entered the ball-room, whose walls were pale blue and rose-pink, with panels on which were "dropping festoons of flowers," "when the company was come up," says our authority, quaintly, "the Dulcineas danced first with the knights and then with the squires, and after them the rest of the company danced."

At half-past 10 o'clock the windows were thrown open to enable the guests to enjoy the magnificent fireworks on the lawn, when the triumphal arch near the house appeared brilliantly illuminated, Fame blowing from her trumpet these words: "*Tes Lauriers sont Immortels*"—meaning Sir William's.

About this time Captain Allen McLane, with a company of infantry and Clow's dragoons, was endeavoring to win for himself immortal laurels by firing the abattis on the north of the city, which connected the line of the British redoubts. When the flames reddened the sky the ladies, doubtless, clapped their hands with delight, wondering at the beauty of the illumination, which illusion was encouraged by the officers; and later, when the roll-call was sounded along the line and the guns of the redoubts fired, the guests were assured that this was all a part of the celebration, and the

dancing continued. Although McLane did not succeed in breaking up the party, as he had hoped, he gave the British officers a fright, and must have considerably marred their enjoyment of the evening. The dragoons, sent in pursuit of the incendiaries, did not succeed in overtaking them, as they found a refuge among the hills of the Wissahickon.

"After the fireworks the company returned, some to dancing, and others to a faro bank, which was opened by three German officers in one of the parlors. The company continued dancing and playing until twelve o'clock, when we were called to supper, and two folding-doors at the end of the Hall being thrown open, we entered a Room two hundred feet long by forty wide. The floor was covered with painted canvas and the roof and sides adorned with paintings and ornamented with fifty large mirrors. From the roof hung twelve lustres, with twenty spermaceti candles in each. In this Room were two tables, reaching from one end to the other. On the two tables were fifty large elegant pyramids, with jellies, syllabub, cakes, and sweetmeats." Besides this there were various substantials, soup being mentioned as the only viand served hot.

Major André, after describing the decorations of this supper-room, says that: "There were four hundred and thirty covers; twelve hundred dishes; and twenty-four black slaves in Oriental dresses, with silver collars and bracelets, ranged in two lines, and bending to the ground as the General and Admiral approached the saloon; all these, forming together the most brilliant assemblage of gay objects, and appearing at once as we entered by an easy ascent, exhibited a *coup d'œil* beyond description magnificent."

Toward the end of supper, the herald of the Blended Rose, in his habit of ceremony, attended by his trumpeters, entered the saloon, and proclaimed the King's health, the Queen's, and that of the Royal family. After the toast to the King all the company rose and sang "God Save the King," which must have been a very trying moment to the Whig ladies present, who, through all the enjoyment of the day, were doubtless considerably pricked in their consciences.

Then followed more loyal toasts to the army and navy, their commanders, and finally to the ladies and their knights, after which the dancing recommenced and was continued until four o'clock.¹ We are pained to read that some of the gentlemen, among them one of the same party as our quaint journalist, were so ungallant as to remain at table, declaring

¹ The ladies' toast, a most appropriate one, was: "the founder of the feast."

their intention of devoting the night to Bacchus—alas for Venus! The guests did not disperse until dawn began to redden the eastern sky, and some tarried until the sun was up.

Here I cannot forbear transcribing some verses written by a lady, Miss Hannah Griffiths, residing in Philadelphia at that time, in which, though an ardent loyalist, she, as a member of the Society of Friends, expressed her indignation against the whole affair. The poem is in answer to the question, "What is it?"

A shameful scene of dissipation,
The death of sense and reputation;
A deep degeneracy of nature,
A frolic "for the lash of satire."
A feast of grandeur fit for kings,
Formed of the following empty things:
Ribbons and gew-gaws, tints and tinsel,
To glow beneath the historic pencil;
(For what though reason now stands neuter,
How will it sparkle—page the future?)
Heroes that will not bear inspection,
And glasses to reflect reflection;
Triumphant arches raised in blunders,
And true Don Quixotes made of wonders.
Laurels, instead of weeping willows,
To crown the bacchanalian fellows;
The sound of victory complete,
Loudly re-echoed from defeat;
The fair of vanity profound,
A madman's dance—a lover's round.

So ended this afternoon and evening of brilliant and gorgeous pageantry; resembling more nearly a chapter from one of those richly colored Eastern fairy tales that delighted our childhood than a story of colonial days; followed quickly by Sir William and Lord Howe's return to England and Clinton's evacuation of Philadelphia.

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- Page 11, line 6, *for* "Salter" *read* "Saltar."
- " " " 18, *for* "June 24," *read* "June 25."
- " 17, " 21, *for* "Joseph," *read* "Jacob."
- " 25, " 19, *for* "Gorden," *read* "Gordon."
- " 31, " 17, *for* "Coré," *read* "Corré."
- " 42, " 5 from bottom, *for* "Sidney," *read* "Sydney."
- " 44, " 24, *for* "Borden," *read* "Burden."
- " 47, " 8, *for* "(M. P.)," *read* "(M. C.)."
- " 50, " 4, *for* "Maria Wharton," *read* "Maria Wharton Morris."
- " 51, " 9 from bottom, *for* "Maria," *read* "Marion."
- " " last line, *for* "Sidney," *read* "Sydney."

