

HISTORY
Of The
Eyre and Ashmead Families

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of the
Eyre and Ashmead Families
Who Settled in
CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA.

Compiled by
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THE EYRE FAMILY.

First Generation of the American Branch.

Robert Eyre, born in England First month (January) 30th, (O. S). 1648, the same day on which King Charles was executed.

In the history of Bucks County, Penna., is given the origin of the name of Eyre as follows: "In Thorpe's catalogue of the deeds of Battle Abby is found the legendary account of the name of Ayres (as it was originally spelled.)

The first of this family was named (Truelove) who was one of the followers of William, the Conqueror.

At the battle of Hastings 960 A. D., Duke William (afterwards King William the Second) was thrown from his horse and his helmet driven into his face, observing which Truelove pulled the helmet off and rehorsed the rider. The grateful Duke thus thanked his deliverer, "Thou shalt hereafter instead of Truelove be called Aire, because thou hast given me the air I breathe."

After the battle the Duke, inquiring for him, found him sorely wounded. He directed that his preserver should be given the utmost care and, upon his recovery, gave him land in Derby in reward for his services and the 'leg and thigh in armor' cut off his crest is an honorable badge still worn by all the Eyres in England. The land in England is still in the name of Eyre.

Robert Eyre was the first of his name in America. He had served his apprenticeship with William Rogers, a mer-

Preston Eyre, born January 9, 1792—died June 12, 1792. Jesse Beckerton Eyre, born June 13, 1793—died February 16, 1864; he married Lydia Ann Sharpless in 1818; they had children, one being Lewis Henry Eyre, born September 19, 1819 and died December 14, 1889. Other children not known.

Jonas Preston Eyre, born October 25, 1794—died March 6, 1869. He married Rebecca Wilson February 2, 1818. She was born March 8, 1792 and died April 13, 1854. They had children as follows: Jonas Preston Eyre, Jr., who married Keziah A. Cloud and their children were: Elizabeth B. Eyre; Margaret W. Eyre; Rebecca A. Eyre; Henry C. Eyre, Preston Eyre, Caroline Eyre, Mary Eyre, Susan Eyre, David Eyre, Jr. Belle E. Eyre and Sallie Eyre.

Susan Eyre, born Dec. 16, 1822 and died Jan. 3, 1899. She married George Wilson who was born in 1818 and died Feb. 6, 1892. The children of this marriage were: Levinia B. Wilson, Rebecca E. Wilson who married W. J. Simon, U. S. N.; both dead. Their children are Mary E. Simon married to Robert Gilfillan and Bertha W. Simon married to William Cummins.

Preston E. Wilson first married Elizabeth G. Gray, who died, and afterwards he married Sue H. Jones who was Sue Hannum, a daughter of Robert E. Hannum, of Chester.

Mary E. Wilson, born June 15, 1848 and died July 14 1879.

William E. Wilson, married Rebecca C. Eyre, the daughter of William P. Eyre.

Henry Edwards Wilson, born Jan. 6, 1863, married Alice Burin.

Sallie B. Wilson.

The children of William E. Wilson and Rebecca, his wife, were: Paul Wilson, born Nov. 8, 1882, died Dec. 2, 1882;

William Wilson, Jr., born May 19, 1888, died June 21, 1888; Mary E. Wilson, born March 6, 1891, died March 16, 1891; Stanley E. Wilson, born April 24, 1894.

Joshua Eyre, born April 16, 1828 and died Dec. 27, 1878. He married Anna R. Eyre who was born August 21, 1836 and died Feb. 18, 1894, the children by this marriage were: Elizabeth Davis Eyre, born Sept. 15, 1856, married Charles Sisson; their children are, Charles Peck Sisson, born in 1890; Russell Eyre Sisson born in 1891; Hope Sisson born in 1893; Ruth Sisson born in 1894; Alice Sisson born in 1895 and died in 1896. William Eyre Sisson born Feb. 2, 1898.

Henry Russell Eyre, born Dec. 23, 1858, died May 26, 1890, Miriam Eyre, born Feb. 17, 1861 and married Charles Massey Steward. The following children by this marriage are: Florence Eyre Steward, born in 1886; Anna Steward, born in 1887, died in 1888; Frederick Steward born in 1888; Dorothea Steward, born in 1892, died in 1893. Florence Eyre born Feb. 4, 1862; William Preston Eyre born July 6, 1867; Anna Eyre, born Dec. 9, 1869, died Sept 21, 1870; Mary Brooks Eyre, born Jan. 7, 1876.

Margaret Wilson Eyre, born Nov. 4, 1820 and died Aug. 2, 1898. She married William Hannum who was born in 1818 and died Aug. 9, 1898. The children by this marriage were: Rebecca E. Hannum, born April 30, 1849, married Joseph H. Horner in 1870 and her children are William Stockton Horner, born in 1871 and died in 1872, Margaret Eyre Horner, born in 1873 and died in 1875; Samuel Stockton Horner born in 1877; Joshua Eyre Horner, born in 1878 and died in 1883; and Louise Wright Horner, born in 1885.

Ellwood Hannum, born December 26, 1850, and married Hannah B. Paschall in 1879. He died January 9, 1890.

The children by this marriage were : Anna P. Hannum, born in 1880 ; William E. Hannum, born in 1883 ; Margaret W. Hannum, born January 13, 1883, and died September 5, 1883 ; Lydia Hannum, born 1852, and Mary Eyre Hannum, born in 1854.

Joshua E. Hannum born 1856, and married in 1887 to Mary Dell Hill. Their children were : Rebecca Eyre Hannum, born 1888 ; Lewis Hill Hannum, born 1890, and died 1891 ; Edith Worrall Hannum, born 1893 ; and Hannah Hill Hannum, born 1898.

William Hannum, born 1858, and died 1858.

Howard Hannum, born 1860, and married Margaret Bishop in 1889. Their children were : Joshua Eyre Hannum, born 1890 ; and Henry Bishop Hannum, born 1895.

Elizabeth Dutton Hannum, born 1862.

Ann Ely Eyre, born January 18, 1826, and died October 5, 1900. She married another William Hannum.

David W. Eyre, born December 21, 1832, and died April 24, 1897. He married Mary Phipps Swayne in 1854 ; she was born in 1832. The children by this marriage were :

Joshua Eyre, born in 1855 and died in 1856.

Abbie Ann Eyre, born in 1856.

Ella Eyre, born in 1859 and married Wilmer Worthington MacElree in 1884. The children of this marriage are : Mary Eyre MacElree, born in 1884 ; Wilmer Hickman MacElree, born in 1886, died same year ; James Paul MacElree, born in 1887 ; Margaret MacElree, born in 1894 ; and Helen MacElree, born in 1895 ; of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Lawrence Eyre, born in 1861, married Mary E.

Smith in 1889 ; their child being Wallace Delamater Eyre, born in 1890 ; all of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Levis Pennock Eyre, born in 1869, married Eleanor Bartholomew in 1898 ; their child being Arthur Chalfant Eyre, born in 1901.

Frank Eyre, born in 1870, married Linda Campbell Durborow in 1893 ; their children being Abbie Floy Eyre, born in 1895 ; David Wilson Eyre, born in 1897 ; Paul Buchanan Eyre, born in 1899 ; and Ann Martin Eyre, born in 1901 ; now of Dayton, Ohio.

The second marriage of Jonas Eyre, Sr., was to Susanna Pusey on Nov. 11, 1801, she having been born on October 17, 1776 and died October 27, 1841. The children by this marriage were :

Joshua Pusey Eyre, born July 14, 1803, and died April 1, 1872. He never married.

Lewis Eyre, born January 9, 1805, and died July 5, 1806.

William Pusey Eyre, born April 25, 1807, and died March 6, 1863. His first wife was Anna Louisa Terrill, a daughter of Dr. Job Terrill of Chester. She was born August 23, 1812 and died January 29, 1839, the marriage being in 1835. The children by this marriage were :

J. Terrill Eyre, born in 1837, and died in 1838 ; and Joshua Pusey Eyre, Jr., who was born January 19, 1836, and died September 25, 1889. He married in 1862 Martha S. Pennell, the daughter of Edmund Pennell of Chester. Their children were :

William Eyre, 3rd, born in 1863, and died in 1864.

Sallie P. Eyre, born July 19, 1872, married Col. William G. Price on June 1, 1893; their children being Joshua. P. Eyre Price, born in 1894; Terrill Eyre Price, born in 1895; William Aldrich Price, born in 1897; Martha Price, born in 1899; Elizabeth Price, born in 1902; and Sarah Eyre Price, born in 1907.

William Pusey Eyre's second marriage was to Rebecca P. Churchman, who was born in 1818 and died March 30, 1866. The children by this marriage were:

Caleb C. Eyre, born in 1849, and married Constance I. Stacey, the daughter of Davis Bevan Stacey, in 1873; their children being: Alfred S. Eyre, born in 1874; Edith B. Eyre, born in 1876; and Lawrence C. Eyre, born in 1881.

William P. Eyre, born in 1853 and died in 1891.

Henry E. Eyre, born in 1855.

Rebecca C. Eyre, born in 1857, married William Wilson in 1881, her children being given hereinbefore.

Alfred Eyre, born in 1847, and died in 1850.

Joshua P. Eyre and his brother William P., as young men, opened a dry goods and grocery store at Third and Edgmont streets, Chester, and were conducting that business in 1830, together with the carrying of freight to and from Philadelphia in the sailing sloop, "Jonas Preston," which was built on Chester creek above the Borough of Chester, in what was known as Ship Creek woods, and this sloop for years was in command of Captain Humphrey Gibson. The packet business was afterwards increased by the addition of another sloop called the Johnson, which created great rivalry between the two vessels as to which was the faster sailer. They had their freight store-house on the wharf near their store. Besides

this they had a coal and lumber yard business; the lumber and coal being delivered in canal boats. Both brothers were stockholders in the old Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, which had its origin in Chester, with William Martin as its President; and Joshua and William were on the Board of Directors, so continuing after that Insurance Company removed to Philadelphia and became the 'Delaware Mutual Insurance Company', extending the business to Marine as well as Fire Insurance, and so continued their connection with it until the date of their deaths. Both men were very popular and highly esteemed. Joshua never married. He was an intimate friend of Edward Darlington, who married his cousin, Ann Preston Eyre. Joshua was also the agent of the aforesaid Insurance Company up to 1852 when he resigned and handed the agency over to George Eyre Darlington, the son of Edward Darlington.

Joshua P. and William P. Eyre were owners of the old Jonas Eyre farm at Chester, on the west side of Chester creek and north of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, bordering the Creek to Upland. This farm had a large tract of woodland, good substantial farm buildings and an excellent orchard; it passed after Joshua's death to his nephew, Joshua P. Eyre, Jr. This farm furnished, from quarries on it, stone for building and other purposes, and in the 1840's one of the abandoned quarries supplied a pond of water called "the quarry hole," used by the school boys as a place for catching sun fish, as well as a bathing pond for beginners in the art of swimming, the more expert swimmers using Chester creek, at the old rocks, on the Samuel Edwards property, above the Railroad bridge; which was a famous swimming place, and for diving and jumping from the rocks into the Creek.

The lumber yard of the Eyre Brothers on Edgmont street, backed to the ground connected with the residence of Edward Darlington, on James or Third street, and afforded

fine cat-hunting grounds to Mr. Darlington's sons, with the aid of terriers of the rat and bull species belonging to Major Samuel Price, who had the hotel property near by. In later years the two Eyre brothers purchased a large brick house and grounds on the west side of Edgmont street, running from the old Kitts & Kerlin foundry property, above Fifth street, on the North, to Fourth street on the South, and back to Chester creek. Here the brothers remained up to the time of their deaths.

Joshua P. and William P. Eyre, after the death of William's first wife, had with them as their housekeeper, their Aunt Lydia Pusey, whose sister Susanna Eyre, was then dead, and she had charge of the house on Edgmont avenue up to the time of William's second marriage; Aunt Lydia having previously lived with her sister Susanna Eyre on James street East of the Darlington house to the time of Susanna's death.

The Eyre house on Edgmont street was built and first occupied by Archibald Dick, a prominent lawyer of his time, and whom his intimates called Archy. After his death it was occupied by John Kerlin and his family, until they removed to his farm in Bethel township.

Dr. Terrill, the father of William P. Eyre's first wife, Anna Louisa, lived at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and had a stable of good horses kept for use in his professional practice, with a colored man named George Nicholson, to look after them. He also possessed a very talkative parrot, and a dog called Nep. In warm weather the parrot was hung out in its cage and, imitating the Doctor, would call "George! George! come here you black rascal." Would also whistle and call "Nep! Nep! Nep!" dropping out pieces of bread and cracker to the collecting dogs of the street, then yell "Get out! Get out, you d—n brutes!"—making a scattering and scampering of the animals in hot haste.

Dr. Terrill was considered a skilled practitioner and was an expert with the lancet; for bleeding was looked on in those days as a necessary treatment to relieve people from an excess of blood in the spring of the year, as well as in other indispositions. Strong doses of medicine were also popular, such as, castor oil, epsom salts, blue mass, magnesia, senna-tea and such drugs, for general treatment; as well as sulphur and molasses and cream of tartar to thin the blood in the spring of the year.

Among the Doctor's patients was the family of Commodore David Porter, U. S. Navy, who lived at their house, "Green Bank," near the Delaware River. The Commodore had several children:—William D. Porter, David D. Porter, who was the late Rear Admiral Porter, U. S. Navy; Evelina Porter, who married Capt. Harris Heap, U. S. N.; Hamilton Porter, Theodoric Porter, Henry Porter, and Imogene Porter. The third and fourth sons were killed in the Mexican War, and Henry, or Harry, or Bud, as he was called, was badly shattered in the Walker Expedition in Nicaragua. Mrs. Porter was a bright, smart woman up to an old age. Calling on her in Chester, in her later years, with Henry B. Edwards, on a business matter, he complimented her on her healthy appearance and condition; she replying—"Oh! yes, Harry, I am all right in every way, but my old legs are rickety; if I could only bore holes and inject some lubricating oil around the old knee caps, so I could walk better, I wouldn't be so bad."

Emmeline L. Terrill, another daughter of the Doctor's, married John O. Deshong.

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Preston Eyre, the second son of Isaac Eyre and Ann Preston, his wife, was born in Feb. 1774. He married Arabella

Ashmead of Phila. on Sept. 8, 1803. The history of this family is given as a separate article in this work.

Mary Eyre, the daughter of Isaac Eyre and Ann Preston his wife was born March 9, 1776, and died Feb. 3, 1870. She married Edward Engle, who died May 15, 1806. The children by this marriage were : Mary Ann Engle, born Feb. 13, 1801 died July 30, 1872. She married Samuel Edwards, a leading lawyer in Chester, and their children were : Mary Edwards, who married Lieut. Edward F. Beale, U. S. N.; her children were Mary Beale, who married Geo. Bahkmeteff a member of the Russian Embassy at Washington :—Emily Beale who married John R. McClain and their child is Edward Beale McClain who married Evelyn Walsh 1908; Truxtun Beale, who married Harriet Blaine, a daughter of James G. Blaine, and their son is Walker Blaine Beale. Truxton afterwards married in California.

Henry B. Edwards, born in 1825, and died April 13, 1892, in his sixty-seventh year.

Abby L. Engle, who married John Kerlin, born in 1803.

The children by this marriage were :

Charles Kerlin, who first married Susan Johnson ; his second wife being Laura Lindsay: Dead. No children.

Frederick E. Kerlin, born January 30, 1835, died in California at San Pedro, being killed in an explosion of a Passenger Steamer April 27, 1863.

Frederick Engle, U. S. N., who died February 12, 1868. He married Mary M. Onderdunk ; their children were : Frederick Engle, Jr., George Engle, Mary Engle, who married John H. Rowland ; Emily Engle, Charles M. Engle and Edward Engle.

Isaac E. Engle, who died October 15, 1844, married Sarah A. Crosby, daughter of Pierce Crosby, of Chester, and their children were :

Lucy Engle, born July 26, 1844 ; married Norris Hannum, their children were : Annie H. Hannum, born 1865 and died 1870 ; Edgar E. Hannum, born 1866, and died 1875 ; John H. Hannum, born 1870, died 1901 ; Harry R. Hannum who married Maud M. Allen ; their child being Norris H. Hannum, Jr.

Isaac Edgar Engle—dead—married Helen A. Fox, and their children are : Charles H. Engle, Clarence H. Engle, Helen C. Engle, who married J. McAuliff, and have a child, Helen ; and Morris H. Engle.

Mary Eyre, the daughter of Isaac and Ann Preston Eyre, who married Edward Engle, of Chester, Pennsylvania, (he dying leaving her embarrassed with encumbered property and a family of four children to raise and care for) being a woman of strong character and great energy, she took charge of the National Hotel, in Chester, at the corner of Third (then James) and Edgmont Streets, which was the stopping point for the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Stage Line, for the changing of horses and the feeding of passengers, and she made a great success of the business, her dining room furnishing being celebrated. By this business she was enabled to well educate her children and clear off the indebtedness on the real estate her husband had left her. She afterward made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Edwards, and died at a ripe old age, retaining to the last a vigorous will power and a well-balanced mind.

Her children were an honor to her, for by her exertion she gave them the best education that time afforded, and placed her sons in honorable positions ; Frederick going into the Navy and becoming a Commodore before his death ; and

Isaac into the Merchant Service, trading to the East Indies as the captain of ships sailing from New York. He made many voyages successfully, around the Cape of Good Hope ; but in the competition which existed in the tea trade and the great rivalry between sea captains to be the first to land their cargoes in the ports of New York and Boston, on his last voyage home he so exposed himself to inclement weather that it brought on his death before the ship made port.

His son, Isaac Edgar Engle, as a boy of about nineteen, went into service as a drummer in the Civil War, and in one of the engagements on the Peninsula with the army of the Potomac he was so badly shattered by rebel bullets, that he was left for dead on the battle field. Finally being discovered with life still in him, he was taken to a hospital and suffered the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. After the War he received a position in the pension office at Washington where he served until the time of his death.

Samuel Edwards, the husband of her daughter, Mary Ann, was a well-trained lawyer, and for many years was the leader of the Delaware County Bar, and engaged in all the trials of important cases.

Both the daughters of Mary Eyre Engle possessed the energy and practical sense and push of their mother, and had full use for the exerting of these excellent ingredients of character during their lives, in the redeeming of the properties left them, from the encumbrances thereon ; Mrs. Edwards performing her part by good management and determined courage ; and Mrs. Kerlin by employing herself in business endeavors by which she educated her two growing sons.— Mrs. Edwards children having received their educations before their father's death.

Henry B. Edwards, the son of Samuel Edwards and Mary Ann Edwards, studied law with his father and was

admitted to the bar. He served under his brother-in-law Edward F. Beale, in the government employ in laying out wagon roads to California about 1850.

He was a captain with the three months men at the breaking out of the Civil War. Afterwards he returned to Chester where he lived until the time of his death ; he being of a generous and liberal disposition, was highly popular in the community in which he lived and had warm friends among the statesmen of the country.

Mary Edwards Beale, the wife of Edward F. Beale, was a most beautiful young woman, and much sought after by the young Navy Officers (friends of her cousin, Samuel Edwards of the service,) who visited Chester at that day and took part in the entertainments for which Chester was then noted ; balls, picnics and harvest home dances after the harvest season.

Edward F. Beale who married Mary Edwards, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Edwards, was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy and during the war with Mexico was with his ship off Vera Cruz, a Mexican Port ; he was detached and sent across country and over the mountains, to carry dispatches to General Scott, whose army occupied the city of Mexico, and with a Mexican guide made the journey on horseback ; being attacked by robbers in the mountains, he made his escape by dashing down the mountain trail at break neck speed, the call being so close, with the fusilade of bullets after them, that his guide became demented and was of no further use. Sometime after the return of his ship to Newport News Lieutenant Beale resigned from the Navy and entered the government employ in the laying out of a wagon road across the plains, mountains and deserts to California, in the early mining days ; taking with him on one of his expe-

peditions the government camels to test their usefulness for transportation purposes in this country. The trial was not a success for the camels. Mr. Beale made a passage over the Mohaje Desert and landed in California arable lands near Fort Tejon, in San Joaquin County, with his horses and stock badly used up. Here he rested on what is now known as the Tejon Ranch, of some thousands acres, which he purchased sometime after. The title of this ranch is still in his family. Mr. Beale never had any trouble with the Indians on his expeditions as he treated them humanely, and they aided rather than retarded him in the several expeditions which he made across the plains and mountains. He had several villages of California Indians on his Tejon Ranch. He afterwards lived in California with his family and became Surveyor General of the State, which gave him the title of General Beale. Later he removed to Washington and under General Grant's administration was Minister to Austria.

Mary Beale, the daughter, married George Bakhmeteff in Vienna, Austria, while her father was minister there. Her husband was a member of the Russian Legation at Washington, where she first met him, and after their marriage they were stationed in countries of Europe Asia and Greece, as well as in Bulgaria, Japan and China. She is a bright woman, speaking fluently the French, Russian, Italian Spanish and other languages, and helping largely to make her husband popular in the countries where he is stationed.

Mary Beale Bakhmeteff in her younger days was impulsive like her father, and with the determined, but generous Eyre characteristics of her great-grandmother Engle, and of her grandmother Edwards, connected with a strong family pride; she being also naturally social and charitable, all making for her warm friendships wherever she goes and this with her good deeds, winning the love and respect of all classes of people. In Greece, where her husband was Secretary of the Russian Legation for eleven years, its beautiful Queen was her great friend.

From Athens Mr. Bakhmeteff was appointed Diplomatic Agent to Bulgaria, a most important position for Russia, as Bulgaria, after the Russo-Turkish War, was under the protection of Russia. This is the region where the Brigands captured and carried off Miss Stone, the Missionary woman.

While he occupied that position, Madame Bakhmeteff endeared herself to the country and the people, by her charitable and progressive acts, and became renowned throughout Europe. She took the relief sent by the Czar to the Macedonians, being accompanied by a Company of Troops for protection, and at the head of the Red Cross she founded stations on the borders of Macedonia, distributing food, clothing, medicine, etc., to the afflicted people. For this she was given the little Iron Cross by the priests of the Monastery of Rilo, which was never bestowed before on a woman. Madame Bakhmeteff's trip in mid-winter down the mountain, which was a sheet of ice, after she had been forbidden to descend, was most hazardous, and showed the spirit which actuated her father's deeds in Mexico and in the crossing of the Plains, Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevadas, and the American Deserts. She formed the Red Cross Society in Bulgaria. Russian Red Cross nurses were sent to Madame Bakhmeteff by the Czarine to instruct the Bulgarians; who have now a fine corps of nurses of their own. She introduced trained nurses into the hospital of Sofia, and made many modern improvements. She endowed a ward for the blind, and for the treatment of the eyes. She founded a day nursery for children, where about sixty were left while their mothers worked in the fields, the occupation of the Bulgarian women of the lower classes. The exercises of the children were accompanied by the tune of Yankee Doodle, which she had taught them to sing.

Many Orders were bestowed upon her by the different Sovereigns. She had a Diamond Cross of merit from the Czar, Decorations from the Sultan of Turkey, the Patriarch

of Jerusalem, the King of Greece, and many others. Among these Decorations she values most highly the Honorary Membership bestowed upon her by the Delaware County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was done after her work for the Macedonians. In Bulgaria she had her palatial residence, her elegant and costly gold and silver service, and her handsome carriages and spirited horses, and she drove over the wilds of the country without fear, as she did when her cousin, Mrs. Rush Shippen Huidekoper, visited her in 1904. Her husband was sent to Japan in 1908, and here she was also popular, and entered into the pastimes and entertainments of the country like a native, and would have run her horses in their races, but the custom of the country could not permit to a woman this privilege. Her husband was afterwards transferred to China. She has always retained a warm love of and remembrance of her relatives and friends in the United States and for her old home in Chester.

Her sister Emily's home is in Washington, D. C., where her husband's wealth and political position makes them prominent and much sought after in social circles, and her handsome establishment gives full opportunity for lavish entertainments.

Mrs. McLean is more like her mother in her younger days, in stature and disposition, and she is more reserved than her sister Mary. She cultivated her voice for ballad singing, and sang her line of songs with charming effect. Her husband is a prominent politician and newspaper man, being owner of a leading Cincinnati Democratic paper, "The Cincinnati Enquirer" and the Washington Post, and has a strong influence in the conventions of his party in his native State of Ohio. Much of their time is spent abroad, Paris being their favorite city, for the attractions offered.

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Isaac Eyre, the son of William Eyre and Mary (David) Eyre, married for his second wife Abigail Dix, who was born

in 1759 and died May 23, 1847, and by this marriage he had children as follows:

William Eyre, Jr., born 1787 and died May 29, 1859; married Susan Maddock, Sept. 16, 1811. She died 1830.

James Eyre, Sarah Eyre, Jane Eyre, Elizabeth Eyre, (None of these women ever married) and Abigail Eyre, born April 23, 1802, and died Oct. 23, 1877, married Job Rulon.

James Eyre married Margaret Hays, daughter of Stacy Hays, and their children were Anna, Eliza, Henry, Isaac, Matilda, Margaret and Abigail. Their residence was in Burlington, New Jersey, and all are now dead, some married, but as far as known did not leave children now living.

The children of William Eyre, Jr., and Susan Maddock, his wife were:

Jesse M. Eyre, married Sallie B. Churchman and their son was Henry C. Eyre, who married Mary Howes, and their children were: Helen Eyre, married Elmer Robinson, and George B. Eyre; died in 1899.

John Randolph Eyre, married Isabella Maddock. He died March 12, 1889. Their children were: Isabella M. Eyre, Susanna Eyre, married Jefferson Kettler, and died June 20, 1892, leaving children as follows: Isabella E. Kettler, married Joseph N. Marshall, William E. Kettler, Emma F. Eyre, married George Wright. She died in 1882 and he died in 1893. Their children were: Annie E. Wright, Bertha J. Wright, Lydia Wright, Tacey A. Wright, Isabella Wright, who died in 1896, and Clifford Wright.

John Randolph Eyre, Jr., married Grace Rushton. He died 1885, their child being Lydia Stewart Eyre.

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Ellen Eyre, born Sept. 23, 1813, married David Trainer. She died March, 1872 and he died 1890. Their children were: Sarah Trainer and Susan E. Trainer.

Annie E. Trainer, married Thomas M. Kerr—both dead—and had children as follows: David Trainer Kerr, born 1871; J. Newlin Trainer Kerr, born 1873; Frank R. Kerr, born 1874; Edward E. Kerr, born 1875, and J. Renwick Kerr, born 1878.

The first wife of Thomas M. Kerr was Jane McLaughlin, of Marcus Hook. She died leaving one child, William Kerr.

J. Newlin Trainer, born Sept. 4, 1844, married, first Eliza-Thompson Okie, in 1866. She died in 1867. His second marriage was to Hannah B. Booth, daughter of William Booth, of Chester, on Feb. 24, 1870—she was born in 1845. Their children were as follows: David Trainer, born 1871, married Mary Antoinette Watson, in 1893, and had children, Hannah Booth Trainer, born in 1896, and David Trainer, Jr., born in 1898; Bessie Trainer, born 1873, and died 1876; William Booth Trainer, born 1874; John Newlin Trainer, born 1877; and Samuel Bancroft Trainer, born 1881.

William E. Trainer, born 1846, married Eliza A. Irving, in 1871, and their children are: Anna Irving Trainer, born 1874; David Irving Trainer, born 1878; William E. Trainer, Jr., born 1880; Frank Smith Trainer, born 1882; Morris Newlin Trainer, born 1889; and C. B. Houston Trainer, born 1893.

Catharine N. Trainer, born Sept. 5, 1848, married Mahlon D. Marshall, and their children were: Joseph Newlin Marshall, born 1877, and Jesse Marshall, born 1880.

Edward E. Trainer, born Sept. 27, 1850, first married Lena Woodward, in 1873. Their children are: Edward E. Trainer, Jr., born 1875; Lavinia W. Trainer, born 1876; T. Woodward Trainer, born 1878, married Mary G. Wetherill, in 1901; Archie B. Trainer, born 1879; and Malcolm E. Trainer, born 1882.

The second marriage of Edward E. Trainer, Sr., was to

Hannah Rogers in 1890, and their child is Rogers E. Trainer, born, 1891.

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Isaac Eyre, born July 5, 1819, and died April 19, 1899. Unmarried.

Arabella Eyre, born Sept. 23, 1821, and died about 1842. Unmarried.

Sarah Eyre, born 1823, married James Shanklin; she died in 1902.

Ann Eyre and Susanna Eyre, twins; born May 28, 1827. Ann died July 7, 1888, and Susanna died June 17, 1889. Both unmarried.

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The children of Job Rulon and Abigail Eyre, his wife were: Isaac Engle Rulon, born 1828, and lost at sea.

Hannah Rulon, born 1830.

Ann Rulon, born Jan. 11, 1832; married March 21, 1854, to William C. Gray, who was born 1831 and died in 1897.

Nathaniel Rulon, born 1834; married Cornelia Oat; he is dead.

Arabella Rulon, born 1837.

The children of William C. Gray and Ann Rulon were:

Mary B. Gray, born March 5, 1855, married Robert Wetherill, February 27, 1879, who was born in 1847, and their children are as follows:

Mary G. Wetherill, born Jan. 19, 1880, and married Dec. 11, 1901, to T. Woodward Trainer, as has been stated; Anna

R. Wetherill, born Dec. 9, 1881; Phebe D. Wetherill, born Oct. 23, 1883; Louise I. Wetherill, born July 20, 1885; Mildred R. Wetherill, born Jan. 6, 1890; Kathleen E. Wetherill, born Oct. 26, 1892; Robert Wetherill, born July 4, 1895.

Rulon Gray, born March 29, 1857.

William Gray, born June 11, 1861.

Howard Gray, born May 8, 1866.

Anne Rulon Gray, born Sept. 29, 1869.

John B. Gray, born Feb. 1, 1874.

* * * *

William Eyre, Jr., who married Susan Maddock, had a large farm and a comfortable and attractive dwelling in Lower Chichester Township, the Philadelphia and Wilmington Post Road running through his property. Although Uncle William, as his near relatives called him, was rather an austere man in his older age and was a widower, yet he was kind hearted and his house a source of delight to young and old, for visiting and for a good country romp; the youngsters being sure of a good stuffing from the larder, at the hands of Ann and Suseann, as his twin daughters were known. His son Isaac never married, and lived with his father until the father's death. Isaac afterward carried on the farming until the property was sold by the family in the march of improvements along the river front. He was called Squire Eyre by his intimates and was good natured and social.

David Trainer was a man of amiable disposition, much respected and esteemed. He was a manufacturer of cotton goods, having his factory at Trainer, in Delaware County, where he successfully carried on the business to the time of his death, amassing a comfortable fortune. He built a hand-

some dwelling on an eminence near his factory and adorned the well-kept grounds with attractive trees and shrubbery; his stable building was a neat structure for that day.

Col. Wm. C. Gray, who married Ann Rulon, served as a clerk in the store of Jesse M. Eyre at the corner of Third and Edgmont sts., Chester, where Ann Rulon was also clerking, and it was while they were both employed there, they were married. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he volunteered and was Captain of a Company largely mustered from Chester, and which was attached to a Philadelphia Regiment under Colonel Peter Ellmaker, which became a part of the old Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac; serving with that Army throughout the War, taking part in in all its desperate engagements under McClellan, McDowell, Porter, Mead and Grant and returned home a full Colonel. He was a brave and good soldier, beloved and respected by the men under him. After the War he entered into a real estate business, and was also appointed a Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue, for his Congressional District, holding this office until political influence was brought on President Grant, by the Republican Member of Congress from this District, to displace him; but so well were his services as a soldier and as a Deputy Collector appreciated, that the Collector allowed him to name his successor and the Politicians failed to get the appointment. Genl. Charles I. Leiper was named and took his place. Col. Gray was a leader in several independent political moves in this County, and successfully assisted in landing his favorite for the chief Judgeship of the Courts, on the bench, and in retaining him there by re-elections for a long term of years.

THE ASHMEAD FAMILY.

The Ashmeads are traceable back nearly three centuries, or until the birth, in 1620, at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, of John Ashmead, the earliest known ancestor of the Ashmeads of Pennsylvania. He died in England, prior to 1682, in which year, his widow, Mary Ashmead, with three children, two sons-in-law, one daughter-in-law, and several friends, neighbors of hers in Cheltenham, England, arrived in Penn's new province, either shortly before or shortly after the advent of the Founder himself. Mary Ashmead died six years later, as we learn from the following entry in the records of Abington Monthly Meeting, "Mary Ashmead, widow, deceased, ye 22d of ye 10 mo. 1688. Buryied at Cheltenham."

John and Mary Ashmead were the parents of at least three children who reached maturity, namely, John, Hester, and Ann. The elder of the two daughters, Hester Ashmead, sometimes designated as Esther—came to Pennsylvania as the wife of Toby Leech, who became a man of some note among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. The son of Toby Leech, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, was baptized there, at the parish church, January 1, 1652. Locating near the Ashmeads, he became, as a writer has said, "one of the largest landed proprietors in the province." Upon his home plantation he erected a corn and fulling mill—the first in that part of Pennsylvania—and also built a tannery. The first house built by him was destroyed by fire in 1700 or 1701, he erected upon the site the structure still standing, which is one of the oldest buildings in the State. At the time of his death, which occurred November 13, 1726, he disposed, by will, of 2700 acres of land. He was chosen a member of

the Assembly in 1713, and was re-elected in 1714, 1715, 1717 and again in 1719.

Hester Leech, nee Ashmead, died August 11, 1726, three months prior to the decease of her husband. Their joint gravestone, at old Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia, is still extant, one of the oldest of similar memorials within the confines of Pennsylvania.

The children of Toby and Hester Leech were eight in number; the names of six of them, as follows: Toby, Esther, John, Thomas, Isaac and Jacob. The sons were all prominent in their respective spheres of usefulness. Thomas Leech was speaker of the Assembly in 1758 and 1759. Isaac Leech was a justice of the local courts. Jacob Leech was a captain in the French and Indian wars. The sister, Esther Leech, married Bartholomew Penrose, and their granddaughter, Mary Penrose, became the wife of Major General Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution. One of Mrs. Wayne's brothers was the progenitor of United States Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

John Ashmead, the only son of the widow Ashmead, was born at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, October 14, 1648. He was 34 years of age, with a wife and two children, when he emigrated to America in 1682. By virtue of a warrant from the proprietary, he acquired title, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Toby Leech, and two other countrymen of his from Gloucestershire, Richard Wall and Everard Bolton, to 1000 acres of land in what was then Philadelphia county, but which was a part of that section out of which Montgomery county was formed, in 1784. The name of Cheltenham, that of their home in England, was given to the territory in question—the Cheltenham township of the present day, on the borders of the city of Philadelphia.

John Ashmead, Son and Heir of John Ashmead
Purchaser with Toby Leech of 250 Acres, Produc-

ing a Return of Survey from the office dated 10th, 5mo., '84, for the said 250 Acres Survey'd 30th 9 mo., 1682, by Vertue of the Propr's War't dated 10th 9 mo., '82, but has nothing More to Shew for it, his Papers having been likewise burnt, Requests a Resurvey in order to a Patent.

John Ashmead was married, October 14, 1677, on the twenty-ninth Anniversary of his birth, before leaving England, to Mary Currier, daughter of William Currier. He survived his arrival in the new world only six years, his death having taken place December 21, 1688, due to an accident; and his mother's death, indicated above, a day later, is supposed to have been occasioned by the shock resulting from the fatality to the son.

Mary Ashmead, nee Currier, survived her husband, and married, secondly, February 6, 1689-90, Edward White, and died in 1718, aged 73 years.

John and Mary (nee Currier) Ashmead had issue as follows: John, William, Mary and Nicholas, of whom the elder two were born in England, the others in Pennsylvania.

A legend was prevailing in the family up into the 1830's, of a grand and beautiful Lady Ashmead, of Irish descent, who attended the Court of British Royalty in handsome gowns with long trains supported by pages, to enable her to walk and move about with it.

John Ashmead, the eldest of the four children, and the ancestor of all the Ashmeads of Pennsylvania, was born July 21, 1679, in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. When the lad was 9 years of age his father had died, as previously indicated. The young man, being the eldest son, inherited the tract of land patented by the father.

In 1711, Ashmead purchased about 500 acres of land in Germantown, on what is now Germantown Avenue, or Main street, at the corner of the road now and for many years known as School Lane. Here he erected for himself a resi-

dence, built of stone, which remained in the ownership of the family many years, and was, until well along in the nineteenth century, one of the landmarks of Germantown.

By many antiquarians and students of local history it was long known as the "Zinzendorf homestead," by reason of the fact that, in March, 1742, Nicholas Lewis, Count Zinzendorf, the celebrated German nobleman, occupied it during his visit to America, while supervising the affairs of the Moravian sect, of which he may be said to have been the founder. At least two synods of that church were held in this house. At that held April 17, 1742, provision was made for a school, which was opened there May 14, following, with the count's daughter, the pretty and accomplished Countess Benigna, as one of the instructors. A month later the school was removed to Bethlehem, and thus came into existence the celebrated Moravian Seminary, one of the most famous educational institutions in America.

On the site of the Ashmead property, on Germantown Avenue, now stands the structure of the Germantown Saving Fund.

John Ashmead married, October 12, 1703, at Darby meeting, Sarah Sellers, daughter of Samuel and Ann (nee Gibbons) Sellers, of what is now Upper Darby township, Delaware County, Pa. Her father was one of the party of Derbyshire Quakers, who, settled at Darby in 1682 or 1683. She was born in Darby township May 13, 1685. The following entries, relative to the preliminaries to this marriage, appear on the "Book of Records Belonging to the Women's Meeting at Darby, Transcribed in the Year MDCCXXIX, 1729".

At a meeting at Darby the 1st day of the 7th month 1703, John Ashmead of Cheltenham in Philadelphia County and Sarah Sellers of this meeting declared their intentions of Marriage. Sarah Marshall and Hannah Blunsten ordered to make enquiry concerning the clearness of Sarah Sellers and make return to the next Monthly Meeting.

At a Monthly meeting at Darby the 6th day of the 8th month 1703—John Ashmead and Sarah Sellers, declared their intention of Marriage the second time, enquiry being made, things appeared clear on Both parties, so that they may proceed according to Truth and Good Order.

Shortly after their marriage, Ashmead and his wife left the strict Quaker faith, becoming followers of George Keith, the celebrated dissenter from the Society of Friends; and, like many others of the Keithians, eventually joined the Baptists. The records of the old Pennepack Baptist Church contain the following entry:

"John Ashmet and Sarah his wife were baptised by Evan Morgan, at Pennepack 3d, 3d, 1707."

John Ashmead died in Germantown, October 7, 1742. His widow, nee Sarah Sellers, survived him forty years, her death having occurred April 3, 1782.

Their children were five in number, as follows: John, Anna (also called Hannah), Samuel, Sarah and Mary. Anna Ashmead, who was born February 9, 1707-08, became the wife, September 1, 1723, of George Bringham. The second daughter, Sarah Ashmead, born July 7, 1712, married, first, October 2, 1733, Samuel Marshall, and secondly, John Corden. Mary Ashmead, the youngest of the three daughters, born September 12, 1719, married a Loudon, of New Castle, on the Delaware.

The two sons of John and Sarah (nee Sellers) Ashmead also married and left issue, and their descendants have been numerous, and are to-day scattered throughout the United States, and even in certain portions of Europe. In both the new and old worlds there have been among them men of eminence, who have left their impress upon the happenings of their respective times and climes.

John Ashmead, the elder of the two sons, was born at

Cheltenham, Pa., May 12, 1706. Removing from Germantown when a child, with his father, he there resided until his death, which occurred July 30, 1750, in the prime of life, lot with the revolutionary party. Most of the leading being only 44 years of age. His home had been in the old mansion, on Main street, built by his father. He married, August 23, 1743, Ann Rush, daughter of James and Rachel (nee Peart) Rush, and great-grand-daughter of John Rush, captain of a troop of horse in Cromwell's army, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1683, and founded a celebrated family. Mrs Ashmead's eldest brother, John Rush, was the father of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the renowned surgeon, signer of the Declaration of Independence, etc.

Mrs. Ashmead, who was born October 25, 1716, survived her husband, and married, secondly, October 13, 1751, Samuel Potts, by whom she was the mother of James Potts, who, during the earlier period of the Revolution, served as major of the Pennsylvania Musket Battalion. Mrs. Potts, nee Rush, died July 15, 1760.

By her first husband, John Ashmead, she had issue as follows: William, John, Rachel and Bryan.

The second of the two sons of John and Sarah (nee Sellers) Ashmead, namely, Samuel Ashmead, born at Cheltenham, Pa., March 4, 1710, was the first member of the Ashmead family of Pennsylvania to attain special distinction in official life. He was first appointed, May 20, 1752, a justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Philadelphia, and June 6 of the same year was appointed a justice of the Orphans Court. He received several reappointments thereafter, and, August 14, 1765, was commissioned presiding justice of the Orphans' Court; also becoming in 1773, presiding justice of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, and of the Orphans' Court as well. On his 64th birthday anniversary, March 4, 1774, he was recommissioned to the same positions. His judicial tenure was uninterrupted for nearly a quarter of a century.

With the advent of the Revolution, Judge Ashmead was one of the few officials in office who, unhesitatingly, cast his lot with the revolutionary party. Most of the leading incumbents remained loyal to the crown. Others pursued a policy of inactivity and negation. But not so with Samuel Ashmead. Too old to bear arms, he nevertheless threw the weight of his influence vigorously into the struggle for independence; and was conspicuous in his advocacy of armed resistance to the usurpations of the British government.

He was a member of the Provincial Convention which assembled January 23, 1775, and adjourned January 28, when the first organized move was made to rally Pennsylvanians to the support of the popular movement. In the following November he was elected a member of the Committee of Correspondence for the county of Philadelphia, and took an active part in the work of that important body of patriots.

During the final years of the Revolution, 1782 and 1783 he served as a member of the General Assembly; also in 1789 and 1790—the last under the constitution of 1776. Having been, November 6, 1787, elected a delegate thereto, he attended the Pennsylvania State Convention which, December 12, 1787, ratified the constitution of the United States.

He was otherwise, throughout his life, prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia county, and particularly of Germantown, where he resided. He was, in 1764, one of the organizers of the First Fire Engine Association of Germantown. He was also, at the time of his death, a trustee of Germantown Academy, and, as such, was a member of the committee of five appointed, November 2, 1793, to wait on President Washington and offer the use of the academy for the sessions of Congress during the prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic of that year.

Samuel Ashmead married, August 17, 1730, Esther Morgan, widow of David Morgan. He and his wife are re-

corded as among the charter members of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, May 20, 1752.

Mrs. Ashmead died April 24, 1776. Judge Ashmead survived her eighteen years, his death having occurred March 19, 1794, aged 84 years.

The children of Samuel Ashmead, by his wife Esther, were as follows: Samuel, Elizabeth, Joseph, Sarah, Isaac, Jacob and Mary. All three of the daughters died young, as did also the third son, Isaac. The eldest son, Samuel Ashmead, born June 5, 1731, married, October 9, 1754, Ruth Robinson. He was a private in the Third Pennsylvania Continental Line during the Revolution. The second son of Judge Samuel Ashmead, namely, Joseph Ashmead, born May 9, 1735, married at Christ Church, February 13, 1758, Lydia White-man.

Of three representatives of the line of the original settler William and John Ashmead, the eldest two sons of John and Ann Ashmead, and their cousin, Jacob Ashmead, the youngest son of Samuel and Esther Ashmead.

William Ashmead, the first of the three, was born in Germantown, April 24, 1736, and there he spent his entire life, at the old homestead, on Main street. He was a worker in metals and wood, and, possessing an inventive propensity, produced many articles of value to himself and his neighbors. The late Townsend Ward, one of our most intelligent local historians, thus refers to this tendency of his:

The William Ashmead spoken of was an ingenious man, and made for himself a plough with a wrought iron mould, instead of the customary board. This great improvement was much admired by Gen. La Fayette, who purchased four of the ploughs for his estate, La Grange. The improvement was soon adopted by another person, who made the mould board of cast iron.

William Ashmead's name appears as a member, in 1780

of one of the companies of Associators, as the militia were called during the Revolution.

William Ashmead married Elizabeth Robbins, who was born April 12, 1737, and died August 12, 1776. The husband survived her nearly forty years, his death taking place December 5, 1815.

Eight children were born to this couple, to wit: Mary, Ann, John, William, Thomas, James, Sarah and Elizabeth.

William Ashmead's brother, John Ashmead, the younger of the two adult sons of John and Ann (nee Rush) Ashmead born September 29, 1738, and the ancestor of Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre had an interesting career.

At the age of 20, in 1758, he began a seafaring life, as supercargo of a scow (a peculiar three-masted vessel, then much used by shipping merchants), owned by Benjamin Mifflin. Between that period and the beginning of hostilities with England, his career was one uninterrupted series of remarkable happenings: storms, shipwrecks, privateering battles at sea with the French, captures by the latter, and imprisonments in the disease-laden islands of the West Indies.

Early in his career on the high seas, he had reached the command of his ship, of which, also, he was part owner; his cruises extending to all parts of the civilized world; he is said to have made 100 voyages.

He was at Barbadoes when the battle of Lexington was fought. When a speedy ship arrived with the first news of that engagement, Captain Ashmead cleared immediately for Philadelphia, reaching the capes "almost too late," he wrote, "but fortunately got into our bay and in a fog, passing ye men-of-war without being seen."

Volunteering his services in behalf of his country, Ashmead was given supervision of the construction of the brig, Eagle, which was finally completed, but could not get into

active service, owing to the British, at that time, being in control of the situation in the lower Delaware. When the enemy, after the American defeat at Brandywine, in September, 1777, took possession of Philadelphia, the *Eagle* was sent up the river to Bordentown, where, during the following winter, she was burnt to the water's edge by a detachment of British troops.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia, in June, 1778, the *Eagle* was rebuilt, and Ashmead assumed command. Thereafter, until the close of the Revolution, as captain of the *Eagle*, and other vessels, engaged in privateering, or in service more directly under the supervision of Congress, Ashmead was constantly employed, in the midst of hazards uncountable, in the furtherance of the American cause.

His first trip in the *Eagle* was to St. Eustatius, where he procured for the Continental forces 600 casks of powder, which, with 2500 stand of arms, he succeeded in delivering in Philadelphia, not, however, without a running fight with a British privateer, which was placed hors du combat by a shot from a stern gun on the *Eagle*, trained by Capt. Ashmead himself. The latter's vessel, likewise, showed the effects of the enemy's accurate aim, her sails being torn, her rigging cut, and her foremast and bowsprit splintered.

In a second voyage to the West Indies, for powder, while the *Eagle* lay in the harbor at Saba, near St. Eustatius, under the protection of Dutch guns; she was attacked and captured by British vessels, though not until the Dutch Governor opened fire upon them, in his effort to maintain the neutrality of the island. Ashmead was ashore at the time, in the fort, where he participated in the attack on the vessels of the enemy, the ammunition used by the Dutch having been supplied by him. The American commander received a wound from a flying piece of stone, which had been broken off by a cannon shot fired from one of the English ships.

Captain Ashmead escaped in a canoe to St. Eustatius,

where he took ship for Philadelphia, arriving at Cape Henlopen February 22, 1780, whence he drove to Philadelphia.

After serving as captain of the *Molly* and other vessels—in command of which his experiences were always of a sensational character—he was commissioned, January 7, 1782, master of the *Anne*, of 120 tons burden, armed with ten guns and carrying a crew of thirty men. His adventures on this craft, embracing numerous encounters with the enemy's ships, and terminating in shipwreck, with the subsequent capture and imprisonment of the American commander and certain of his crew, furnish material for a narrative quite as thrilling as any of the fictional tales of James Fenimore Cooper or W. Clark Russell.

After the war Ashmead continued his life upon the seas as commander of various merchant ships, trading largely with the East Indies.

In an interesting work, "Travels in America 100 Years Ago," published in 1893, but written a century previously, the writer, Thomas Twining, who sailed from Calcutta for America, December 9, 1795, in Ashmead's ship, the *India*, describes the vessel's commander as a Quaker—which he was not, though his ancestors had been—"a tall, thin, upright man of about 60 or perhaps 65, in whose respectable and pleasing appearance the usual mildness and simplicity of his sect, with a deep tinge of characteristic peculiarity, were visible. His thin silvery locks curled round the collar of his old-fashioned single-breasted coat with a row of large plain buttons down the front like a schoolboy's."

He made his last voyage in the *India* in 1800. During the closing years of his life he filled the post of master warden of the port of Philadelphia.

Captain Ashmead married, January 28, 1761, Mary Mifflin, daughter, of Benjamin Mifflin, and the cousin of Thomas Mifflin, major general in the Revolutionary army, and Presi-

dent and three times Governor of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ashmead died May 18, 1814. Four years later, June 6, 1818, her husband, aged 80 years, followed her to the grave. In the Franklin Gazette, of Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1818, appears an interesting obituary of the old sea captain, to which is subjoined the following epitaph, written by himself:

In life's hard bustle o'er the troubled seas,
Through many a storm, and many a prosperous breeze,
Through summer's heat and winter's chilling blast,
From torrid to the frigid zone I've past.
Through sickly climes where each contagious breath,
Spreads desolation by untimely death;
One hundred voyages, through unnumbered toils,
I've sailed at least five hundred thousand miles;
Been taken, sunk, and oftentimes cast away,
Yet weathered all, in this close port to lay,
Where a dead calm my wearied bark doth find,
Oblig'd to anchor for the want of wind.
Here undisturbed, at rest I shall remain,
'Till the last trump calls up all hands again;
And what new perils I shall then go through,
No human reason ever yet could shew;
But the same pow'r that leads through earth and sea,
Will doubtless lead me through eternity.

The children of Captain John and Mary (nee Mifflin) Ashmead were as follows: John, Benjamin, Hannah, Ann, William, Joseph Mifflin, Mary, Thomas and Eliza.

Of the same generation with William and Captain John Ashmead was their cousin, Jacob Ashmead, son of Judge Samuel and Esther Ashmead, who was born in Germantown, May 30, 1742. In the very earliest stages of the Revolution Ashmead offered his services in defense of the colonies, and when Congress, October 12, 1775, ordered the formation of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, he enlisted as a private. A

few days later, however, October 27, he was commissioned first lieutenant.

The command was ordered to join Arnold's expedition against Canada, and, February 14, 1776, five companies of the battalion, one of them Ashmead's, were reported as having passed through Albany, "very ill provided," being poorly armed and almost destitute of clothing. After joining Arnold, and participating in his repulse, they fell back to Deschambault, and then to Three Rivers, where was fought the desperate engagement of June 9, 1776, in which quite a number of Ashmead's fellow-soldiers were killed, wounded and captured.

Returning south later in the summer, Ashmead was commissioned captain of his company—the third—to date from September 6, 1776. The following month—October 25, 1776—with the First Pennsylvania Battalion as a nucleus, the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line was mustered in. Under date of January 10, 1777, their former commander, Colonel de Haas, reporting the officers of the First Battalion—Ashmead among them—who were "willing to serve in the new establishment," said:

This is to certify, that during the time I had the honor to command the above gentlemen, they behaved themselves like gentlemen and as became good soldiers.

On August 10, 1777, Adjutant Bayer reported Captain Ashmead as "absent and wounded." The Second Pennsylvania suffered heavily in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, which followed not long afterward.

One of the most notable engagements participated in by Captain Ashmead during the war was the celebrated assault on Stony Point, July 16, 1779, by "Mad Anthony" Wayne, when the American forces obtained such a notable and so unexpected a victory.

Ashmead continued in the service until August 1, 1780,

when his resignation, which had been offered May 16, 1780, was accepted and an honorable discharge was given to him.

Jacob Ashmead married, April 12, 1770, Mary Naglee, daughter of Jacob Naglee. He survived until July 10, 1814, when his death occurred, at his residence in Germantown. They had issue, as follows: Samuel, John, Ann, Mary, Amelia Elizabeth, William, Jacob Naglee and Isaac.

First, an incidental reference to Mary, or Polly Ashmead, the "Little Rebel," daughter of William and Elizabeth (nee Robbins) Ashmead, born September 8, 1760. She was a girl of 17 when the British were in possession of Philadelphia. It is related of her that she was a favorite among certain of the officers stationed in Germantown, especially of a gay young subaltern. We have this account of a visit of his to the young woman:

One chilly afternoon he stood before the open fire-place, in which the blazing logs sent forth a comforting glow, warming his back as is the habit with men. A flying spark found lodgment on his coat-tail, on which, in the military fashion of the day, the flaps were turned back. The girl noticed the incident, but, save the merry sparkle of her eyes and an effort to suppress a laugh, she gave no warning of the mishap to the youthful officer. Soon, however, the warmth, together with the odor of burning cloth, made the Englishman aware of what had happened. After by vigorous slapping he had extinguished the fire in his apparel, he looked at Polly, who sat almost convulsed with laughter at his plight. Good-naturedly he shook his finger at the girl, then gently upbraided her for not informing him of his danger. He finally demanded, "What more can be expected of a little rebel?" Until the day of her death—she never married—"Polly" Ashmead was ever afterward known as "the Little Rebel."

Of the brothers of Mary Ashmead, the "Little Rebel," John married Hannah Riter, while James married Eve Miller

Fry. Both left issue. Of the children of John Ashmead Albert Ashmead was captain of the Germantown Troop of Horse. Another son, John W. Ashmead, was a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, 1821-23. Still another son, Theodore Ashmead, was a physician, having graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1821. One of their sisters, Eliza Ashmead, became the wife of Philip R. Freas, the founder, in 1830, of the Germantown Telegraph, for a long time one of the leading weekly journals of the United States.

Of their cousins, children of James and Eve Miller (nee Fry) Ashmead, the most noted was William Ashmead, who, graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1826, became celebrated as a practitioner of medicine. A young brother, James Ashmead, was a member of the Philadelphia bar, having been admitted in 1831. A sister, Elizabeth Fry Ashmead, became the wife of Rev. Charles W. Schaeffer, a prominent Lutheran clergyman, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Mount Airy, professor at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, etc.

* * * *

Of the line of Captain John Ashmead, who married Mary Mifflin, their eldest son, John Ashmead, was born in 1762, married, in 1782, Arabella King Ryves, and died February 26, 1808. Their children were: John, Arabella, Thomas and Henrietta Mifflin Ashmead.

The two sons, John and Thomas Ashmead, were engaged in business together as commission merchants, at 163 Cedar street, Philadelphia, the firm name being John & Thomas Ashmead. They married half sisters, John marrying Anna Lehman, and the younger brother, Catherine Lehman, daughters of Dr. George Lehman.

Captain John and Mary (nee Mifflin) Ashmead had two daughters who married, Mary and Eliza. The former became the wife of Joseph Clay, of a Colonial family. Mr. Clay was one of Philadelphia's most prominent citizens, and served as a representative in Congress for three terms. Both of their sons, Joseph Ashmead Clay, and John Randolph Clay, were distinguished lawyers. The latter was also noted in diplomacy, having been United States secretary of legation at St. Petersburg and Vienna, and, later, minister to Peru. The Clays of to-day are well known in the professional and social life of the Quaker City.

Of Captain John and Mary (nee Mifflin) Ashmead, we have their second son, William Ashmead, born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1776, married, April 23, 1793, Margaret McKinley, and died December 5, 1815. Of their two sons, the elder, the Rev. William Ashmead, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, entered the Presbyterian ministry with brilliant prospects, but his career was suddenly terminated by death, December 3, 1829. Tablets to his memory were erected in the First Presbyterian Church, of Lancaster, Pa., and the Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., of both of which he had been pastor.

His only brother, John Wayne Ashmead, born in Philadelphia, May 16, 1806, was a celebrated lawyer in Philadelphia during the first half of the last century, having held the offices of deputy attorney general of the commonwealth, United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, etc. Removing to New York city in 1856, he practiced his profession there with success for some years. His death occurred April 7, 1868. His son, Henry Graham Ashmead, of Chester, is one of the most widely known of the representatives of his family.

Eliza Ashmead, the other daughter of Captain John and Mary (nee Mifflin) Ashmead, became the wife of George Duncan Croskey. This line is to-day represented by Knowles

Croskey, a well-known engineer, 3804 Locust street; Dr. John Welsh Croskey, a leading physician, 3325 Powelton avenue; Mrs. Charles Poultney Perot, 1523 Spruce street.

There remains for consideration only the sons of Jacob Ashmead, of the Revolution, who married Mary Naglee. The elder of the two, Samuel Ashmead, born January 29, 1771, lived for years in Montgomery county, where he served as first lieutenant of the Fourth Troop of Horse, First Brigade, Second Division of Militia. Later he resided in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the manufacturing business at 57 Walnut street. He married, October 9, 1794, Tacy Bringhurst, of an old Germantown family.

She inherited from her father, Samuel Bringhurst, a half interest in the Bringhurst homestead, 5140 Germantown avenue, including the famous barn, which Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated artist, had previously utilized as a studio, and where he painted the world-famous portrait of Washington, who sat there for that purpose. Samuel Ashmead died March 3, 1856.

The issue of this union was as follows: Samuel, William, John, Charles, Edward, Joseph Keen, James H. and Susan Keen. The eldest of the eight children, Samuel Ashmead, was an accepted authority in mineralogy, and was an expert in the preparation of algae. Some of his collections were presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was a member; others to Dickinson College. He was also a musician of note. Two of his sons, Samuel Bringhurst Ashmead and John Page Ashmead, were graduates of Dickinson College. The first named was, like his father, of a scientific turn of mind, his specialty being ornithology. His surviving children are: Miss Mary Bringhurst Ashmead, 925 Broadway, New York, and Frank M. Ashmead, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The youngest of the children of Jacob Ashmead, of the Revolution, was Isaac Ashmead, born December 22, 1790.

He learned the printing trade with the Bradfords, and established and conducted one of the largest establishments in Pennsylvania. He was one of the first to employ power presses in Philadelphia, and introduced the use of the composition roller. He was one of the founders of the American Sunday School Union, and printed its first publications. He also aided in establishing the American Presbyterian and Presbyterian Quarterly. His death occurred March 1, 1870.

Isaac Ashmead married, February 28, 1828, Belina Farren, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (nee Dunham) Farren. Their three sons, Henry Buckley, Duffield and Isaac, of whom only the second named survives, were all at different times engaged, like their father, in the printing and publishing business. All of them, also, were active in religious and philanthropic work. Duffield Ashmead is now treasurer of the long-established house of Simons Bro. & Co., silversmiths. His son, Duffield Ashmead, is a well-known architect, at 618 Chestnut street.

John Ashmead, the son of Captain John Ashmead, married Anne Lehman, a sister to the wife of his brother, Thomas Ashmead, and their children were: Clara Dalzell, who resided in Germantown in 1903 in her 91st year; Anna Brooking residing in England in 1903 in her 85th year; Maria Ash who died in Philadelphia in her 84th year; Lehman Preston Ashmead 80 years old in 1903; Thomas Ashmead; John Ashmead; Sophia Bartlett who died in England in her 81st year; and Mary Rosiman, a widow, residing in Brooklyn, New York 1903, in her 70th year.

Of Lehman Preston Ashmead who was born in Philadelphia in 1822 and died in that city in 1905. He was appointed by President Tyler a midshipman in the U. S. Navy in October of 1841 and served on the 74 gun ship "North Carolina," then joined the Frigate "Congress," on which the late Admiral David D. Porter was junior Lieutenant, on her first three years cruise to the Mediterranean and Brazil stations; subsequently

he was attached to the U. S. steamer Princeton and the Frigate Cumberland; his official record while in the service being of the highest grade. He married the daughter of James H. Howland of New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1846, and some time after he resigned from the Navy and lived for fifteen years in New Bedford, engaged in whaling and developing enterprises. In 1862, he had returned to Philadelphia and was active in organizing a regiment for the Civil War, and volunteered as a private in the Gray Reserves for the battle at Antietam. He was active in Municipal reform. He was survived by one son and three sisters, Mrs. Brooking and Mrs. Dalzell, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Rosiman of Brooklyn, New York. In a characteristic letter to his cousin, George E. Darlington, of July 28, 1903, he gives some interesting family history as follows:

"So your uncle George Eyre is still living in Illinois, and 10 years older than myself; I reached my 80th birthday on 14th November last. My old Navy comrade and shipmate, Ned Beale (Edward F. Beale) resigned from the service at the Norfolk Navy Yard and followed the overland route, cut through the wilderness by Fremont in 1849-50. I have a picture of Uncle Preston and Aunt Arabella Ashmead Eyre; my mother used to say she was the handsomest girl of the family. Dear! Dear Me! in lonely dreamy home it is solacing in some degree to pick up light reading such as Ike Marvell's Reveries of a Bachelor, and drop into restful fancy. So very few of the past are still jogging along in life's journey. It seems as if we had lived in a previous world and the present are all strangers. The older I get the more comforting is the blessed belief and faith there's life beyond more joyous than the present. I lost my wife 46 years ago, and she was a blessed woman in every respect, and died so young in her 32nd year, Sept. 1859, at Germantown and left two children, and I have continued a widower ever since, faithful to her love and memory. Pray pardon this little gush of affectionate remem-

brance from an old man ; I passed my 80th birthday on the 14th Movember last at my sister's house (Dolly, as I always call her) in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is the widow of the late Dr. John G. Rosiman ; no children living. She is in her 70th year. One of my brother's, Thomas, died in his 84th year. Sister Marion, Mrs. Ash, died in her 84th year ; sister Sophia died in her 81st year, and yet three sisters living : Clara, widow, resides in Germantown in her 91st year ; Mrs. Dalzell and sister Anna, Mrs. Roope Brooking in England in her 85th year, so you see longevity seems prominent in our family, and in roughing through a varied experience around the world, I little dreamed I should live to pass the four score mile post and be the oldest male direct descendant living of the original old pioneer, John Ashmead, who came over from Cheltenham, England, six months before Wm. Penn, and settled at Germantown, Pa., in 1682. I have always considered we came from sturdy old Saxon stock, both the Ashmead and Lehman line, and as my good old mother used so often to teach (she died in her 90th year) 'Honor and fame from no condition rise, act well your part therein your honor lies ! : Also the lines from an old New England author, John I. Saxe I think is his name. 'In tracing out family genealogy threads, it is very rare you don't unexpectedly come across a bit of wax at the other end.' My sister Maria's gallant son, Lt. Col. Joseph Penrose Ash, was killed in the Wilderness in the Civil War, in 1864 and if now living would be on the army records by date of ranking, Genl. of the Army. On his father's side he was directly descended from the original Colonial Quaker Ash family of Chester County. You had personal acquaintance with his sister, my niece, the late Miss Annie L. Ash, who knew your sister Bell Darlington. Your proposed trip across the Ocean per steamer sailing August 8th, I trust will be a delightful journey, and hope you will find it convenient to meet my sister's son in London, Mr. Burdett Coutts, M. P. and his good wife the Baroness, at their London home. My sister Sophia always expressed the warmest recollections of old Uncle Pres-

ton and Aunt Arabella (Eyre) also the Darlingtons. The Baroness is quite aged—in her 91st year—just about the age of Sophia, but I understand the Baroness still moves around ; my sister died in her 81st year. You have learned no doubt that Sophia's eldest son (two years older than his brother) Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, unfortunately died from the effect of surgical operation just before he was to have resumed his seat in the late Parliament, but such is fate, sadly so. Both the sons of my talented sister, Sophia, have had marvelous careers for young American boys in a foreign land, but in their individuality, inherited plainly the excellent training of their ambitious devoted mother's work. My sister Anna—Mr. and Mrs. Roope Brooking—I trust by all means you may arrange to meet while in England. Their home is So. Devonshire, opposite old Dartmouth. Anna has loving recollections of her girl days at old Chester ; she will be most delighted. Regarding your mention as to information of Joseph Clay, who married Mary Ashmead, their descendants are Randolph Clay and others. I will at leisure look over my traps and send you what I find. I enclose some clippings which may interest you. Should be gratified to meet you before you sail."

In a previous letter he says : "In fact my early boyhood was a good deal in old Chester and the Porter boys well known to me ; David Porter, the late Admiral, and I were shipmates during my first cruise in the Frigate Congress 3 years, over half century ago. Bell Darlington I fondly remember as a beautiful young cousin in early days. Ashmead Eyre, George Eyre and Ed. Eyre (sons of Uncle Preston) were my boy mates ; are either of them living, or have passed beyond ? The epitaph written by Capt. John Ashmead, for himself, was copied from the original clipping pasted in the geneological history of the Rush family, written in by Dr. Rush himself in 1818. Dr. Benjamin Rush was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and in the geneology he traces the relationship between the Ashmead family and the Rush family.

[Article published in a Philadelphia Paper November 22, 1902.]

Of the children of John and Anna (nee Lehman) Ashmead, the eldest, Thomas Eckart Ashmead, was a member of the firm of Lewis & Co., extensive importers of English goods. His next younger brother, William Lehman Ashmead, was the first general superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Their eldest sister, Bella Maria Ashmead, became the wife of Caleb Lowndes Ash, who was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1847. He was one of the "forty-niners" who went to the Pacific coast, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, in 1849. Their only son, Joseph Penrose Ash, had a brilliant career during the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in the First City Troop of Philadelphia, but was commissioned later second lieutenant, United States Army, and reached the brevet of lieutenant colonel for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Spottsylvania. He was killed in action, May 8, 1864, near Todd's Tavern, Va.

Maria Ash, the wife of Caleb Lowndes Ash, had two children, Joseph Penrose Ash and Annie Ash, the latter a smart, bright girl, well beloved in the society in which she moved and who died in early womanhood, after a devoted life in the care of her mother. Joseph Penrose Ash, the son who distinguished himself as a soldier in our Civil War, sprang to arms in the spring of 1861, being then still in his boyhood.

Ash was only in his twentieth year when he was among the first to go to Washington after the call to arms that followed the fall of Sumpter. He enrolled himself in the battalion of three hundred which Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, commanded in defense of the national capital. Clay himself, a man of tremendous power of nerve, more than once afterward referred to the Philadelphia volunteer in terms of glowing admiration of his courage in making a reconnoissance. One day Ash, who had been endeavoring to obtain a commission in the regular service, finally was persuaded to call on Simon Cameron personally, at the War Department and

introduce himself. He explained his errand and told who his father was. "Well," said Cameron, "if you are the son of my old friend, Caleb Lowndes Ash, of Philadelphia, there is not a drop of cowardly blood in your veins," and had him commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry. His skill as a horseman not less than his soldier-ship soon gave him prominence among his comrades.

General George B. McClellan is authority for the statement that the first desperate hand-to-hand combat between cavalry officers was fought between Ash and a Confederate in the battle at Warrington, Va. A ball from a heavy navy revolver struck the Philadelphian in the breast near one of his arm pits. It was a severe wound, but charging up a hill he succeeded in capturing his opponent after a bloody fight. The prostrated young victor was sent up to Philadelphia to recover from his wound. When he was restored to health his family tried to dissuade him from going back to the army. But his martial spirit was eager for the scenes of battle. He said he knew that Grant, who had now taken command of the armies in Virginia, would conquer the Confederates, that the methods which the Western general would employ would involve an enormous sacrifice of life, but that he for one was willing to hazard his chances of again coming home alive. He spent all the ready money he could command in the purchase of a fine black charger, and in the winter of 1864, having been promoted as captain, he was once more with his comrades of the Fifth Cavalry, now on the banks of the Rapidan.

It was at this time that the present General Wesley Merritt has related having looked on "Joe" Ash, as his Philadelphia friends and army co-mates called him, perform what Merritt says was "the bravest deed on the part of an individual I ever witnessed." The General was in command of a division of cavalry in front of Culpepper Court House, and had received instructions to reconnoitre the left of the enemy's lines on the Rapidan. It had been impossible to dis-

cover the strength of the Confederates on the other side of the stream in their well intrenched position. It was a winter morning after a stormy night that the cavalry in three brigades, each with a battery of light or horse artillery, advanced to the river and faced the long line of Confederate breast-works on the opposite shore, not more than thirty yards across. Half the day was spent in lively picket skirmishing with small arms, accompanied by artillery, in trying to force the Southerners to uncover their position. The efforts were all in vain; there was nothing to do but to ford the Rapidan and drive them out of their works, and orders were given to prepare the whole division for an advance.

Captain Ash, with a small squadron of his troopers, was chosen to lead the way across the river. To him was assigned the perilous duty of discovering the hidden movements of the enemy and their number, while the main command of Merritt was to cover the captain's retreat when he had secured the desired information. He and his troopers were sure to meet a heavy fire at close range, with an almost certain prospect of a heavy loss of life. Ash did not hesitate. He boldly rode across the stream and soon had a sight of the interior of the Confederate breast-works. The Union soldiers watched him with intense interest, some praying for him and his men. The enemy began to fire; a withering volley followed, and Ash bade his men to seek cover for themselves. Then quickly bending forward on his horse's neck, he started on a gallop, following the river's course along the whole line of the Confederate works. Volley after volley was fired at him; it seemed impossible that he could escape, and General Merritt and the rest of the Union soldiers could only look on from the other side of the Rapidan, expecting at every moment to see both horse and rider go down in the midst of the awful storm of lead. On they went without a pause and still unhurt. The grand dash had been an inspiration of the moment in the brain of the young captain when he saw that the

enemy were in force and that for his men either to go on or to retreat in the line of direct fire would mean to many of them certain death. On he went alone at full speed till suddenly he obtained the coveted view of the Confederate lines. As a signal of triumph he raised his hat and waved it over his head.

Then to the amazement of Merritt and his men, the enemy stopped firing. The intrepid horseman had astonished the Confederates. Mounting their breast-work, as thick as they could stand, they actually threw up *their* hats and cheered him to the echo. It was now the gallant Union captain's turn. He reined up his horse, faced them, raised his hat and saluted them gracefully several times, doubtless as coolly as if he had been riding with the City Troop amidst the homage of a Philadelphia holiday. Then he rode leisurely over the Union lines amidst the cheers of his comrades, which the men in gray across the Rapidan echoed and re-echoed. The Confederate position had been revealed without the loss of a man. "I may scarcely add," writes General Merritt nobly in his account of the marvelous occurrence, "that as we united with the Confederates in cheering the bold rider, our hearts went out to the generous foe who so well appreciated a gallant act and so chivalrously acknowledged it. We were then impressed—and who has not been?—with the fact that whether wearing the gray or the blue the true American soldier is a worthy descendant of the men who made glorious the history of chivalry."

Three months later was fought the terrific battle of Spottsylvania. Captain Ash fell in the awful slaughter. He was not yet twenty-four years of age. After the battle his body was recovered and buried between two apple trees near the spot where he fell. Before the end of the year it was disinterred and sent under orders from General Grant with a special detail to Philadelphia, where, with military honors, it was carried from the old mansion on Fourth street to the grave in which it now lies at the church of St. James the Less. No

young hero of the war was more deeply mourned. That magnificent spirit of war, George A. Custer, who did not know the meaning of fear, was then first lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry. Years afterward, and not long before he perished in the great Modoc massacre, he was met by some Philadelphians who were traveling on the plains. The name of the intrepid Captain Ash was mentioned. The general modestly told them, as well he might, that he himself had some name for being one of the most dashing fighting officers in the cavalry; "but," said he, "Joe Ash would outstrip me every time with the most reckless courage in a charge."

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One of the daughters of John and Anna (nee Lehman) Ashmead, namely, Sophia T. Ashmead, became the wife of Ellis Bartlett, who held a professorship at Amherst College.

There were two children resulting from this union, who were distinguished descendants of the founder of the Ashmead family in America. The elder of the two, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1849, accompanied his widowed mother and younger brother to England, when 12 years of age. Graduating from Oxford University in 1872, he entered public life, became a member of Parliament, filled the post of Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the Salisbury cabinet, and received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Queen Victoria. He died January 18, 1902. His brother, now known as William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett Burdett Coutts, born in 1851, likewise graduated from Oxford University, and has been many years a member of Parliament, representing Westminster. He married, February 11, 1881, the most celebrated woman in England, next to Queen Victoria—whose personal friend she was—namely, Angela Georgina, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, England's famous woman philanthropist, who, following her death, De-

cember 30, 1906, was given the distinguished honor of interment in Westminster Abbey.

The father of these men was an American who exemplified in his piety, his scholar-like tastes and his habits the earnestness of the Puritans of the Old Colony, and especially of that energetic strain long historic in New England—the Bartletts. He was Ellis Bartlett, whose parents at New Bedford were filled with the old Puritan ideals and who had trained him for a career in the Congregational ministry.

Ellis Bartlett went to Amherst College, and it was while he was a theological student that he came to Philadelphia to attend a convention that was held in the Presbyterian church on Arch street, above Tenth, long noted for its pulpiteers, like Skinner and Wadsworth. Among the youthful women in the church was Sophia Ashmead, a daughter of John Ashmead; her mother was a member of the old Lehman family, and her mother's brother was William E. Lehman, who once served a term in Congress for the district which was afterward represented by Samuel J. Randall. Bartlett was introduced to the fair young girl, whose fine sincerity of manner, cultivated mind and Christian sympathies made her one of the most attractive figures in the church to a man with his ideals. The sturdy New Englander fell in love with her and she with him, for in their mental and moral qualities there was much that they held in common. They were married, and from this union sprang the two boys who, as Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett and William Bartlett Burdett Coutts, during the past twenty years have been conspicuous among the leaders of the conservative party in England.

Mrs. Bartlett in 1861, after her husband's death, went to England with her two boys, and the commotions and uncertainties of the Civil War in America, determined her remaining in Great Britain to educate her sons. She died suddenly at Tunbridge Wells, March 15, 1896, in her 80th year. Ellis, the elder of the lads, was then twelve years old; his brother

a year or two younger, and both were uncommonly precocious. At school in England, they out-distanced all other pupils that were with them. It was said that they absorbed learning with such ease that they were looked upon as "little Yankee wonders." In the course of time they went to Oxford. Their mother shared their studies, exercised over them the functions of a tutor, and enjoyed also the privilege of coaching them in their examinations for collegiate honors. The proudest day of her life, it is said, was when she saw Ellis at Christ Church College receive the unusual distinction of winning double honors as Senior Wrangler.

The capacity of the brothers as debaters, and especially that of Ellis, was not less marked than their capacity as students. His physical presence and his power in athletic sports also made him a favorite as he reached manhood among the many Englishmen whose test of a man's merit is based on the measure of his strength and his animal courage quite as much as on his intellectual endowments.

After the downfall at Sedan, Louis Napoleon fled to England and took refuge with his Empress at Chiselhurst. One day when young Bartlett was passing a summer vacation in the vicinity of Torquay, the Emperor made a visit to the coast, strolled out upon a ledge of rocks, and rested there in silent meditation. Abstracted in his thought, he dropped from his hands a gold-headed cane which he had long prized highly as a souvenir. It was in vain that the fishermen in the neighborhood dived into the sea in searching for the relic. But when a report of the Emperor's loss came to the ears of Ellis, he volunteered to make an attempt to recover it. Stripping himself of his clothing he plunged down into the water; a second time he essayed the task and still was unrewarded, and then declaring that the missing stick must be there and must be found, he made a third venture. He stayed under so long that it was thought by the bystanders on the shore that he had been stunned or could not come up again, but pres-

ently they saw him rising to the surface and blowing furiously for breath, and with him the cane. He found it wedged in the rocks at the bottom, and when he returned it, the Emperor was so pleased with the exploit that he not only wrote him a grateful letter, but presented him with a miniature of himself set in pearls as a memento of the occasion. It was thus that the American formed the acquaintance of the exiled imperial family, and so won his way into their admiration that Eugenie and her son, who was afterward killed in Zululand, admitted him into their circle of closest friends. It was in a similarly fortuitous way that the famous marital alliance of William Ashmead Bartlett with the Baroness Burdett Coutts had its origin. The Baroness, his senior by twenty years, was present at some public exercises in which the brothers took part, and in which Ellis gave a spirited recitation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." "Who are those American boys?" asked she as she expressed her delight. They were presented to her, and in after years her marriage to the younger became the talk of two continents.

The late Sir Ellis became one of the ultra Conservatives in English politics and as devoted a follower of Lord Beaconsfield as he was a bitter foe of Gladstone. In the House of Commons he was one of the most formidably equipped of the "Jingo" members, and even Gladstone found him an adversary whom he could not easily cope with in debate. Sir Ellis was only fifty-two when he died.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts was the youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett Bart, the champion of popular rights in Great Britain, and the granddaughter of the wealthy banker, Thomas Coutts, whose fortune she received through his widow, and Miss Coutts was then at the head of one of the great financial houses of the world. Miss Burdett Coutts, by her character and position, directed aid and influence from many powerful sources to assist the masses in their struggle to-

ward a better and happier life, and at her well-known house in Stratton Street, London, she received sovereigns, princes, ambassadors, statesmen and world famed commanders, and she was ever silently working for the good of others and on great schemes for the benefit of the masses. In 1847, she endowed the Bishoprics of Cape Town, South Africa, and of Adelaide, South Australia, she built Churches, Guilds and Schools and in her addresses to pupils of training colleges, she called on teachers to inculcate ideas of social and religious obligation, and her efforts were largely directed for a course of instruction in English schools to include such subjects as sewing and cooking and her advocacy was convincing both to the people and the school authorities. She established in London an Art Students Home for Ladies, which became self-supporting; she was also one of the earliest champions of evening schools for the poor. Hundreds of boys were educated at her expense on training ships, taken from the crowded and destitute districts, and the boys were fitted out for the Royal Navy or the Merchant Service, and in other ways qualified for lives of usefulness. She was made one of two trustees by the will of a gentleman, to found and endow a school to provide education of "the humblest and simplest kind" for the very poor, with large latitude in the trustees as to the method, and in 1876, a free school was established in Westminster. The schools established were known as the Townsend Schools and from 1876 till 1891, some twelve hundred children were yearly educated in these schools. She also founded in the University of Oxford, The Burdett Coutts Geological Scholarship, which is one of the highest honors to be gained in that University. She was a trustee of the "National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," dealing annually with nearly ten thousand cases of wilful neglect of, or cruelty to, children. The Baroness succeeded the Earl of Shaftesbury as President of the Destitute Children's Dinner Society, which work has been conducted quietly and successfully for more than forty years; some three hundred thousand dinners

are given each season. She was fond of horses and a practiced rider in her earlier days, and the constant companion of her father, Sir Francis Burdett, one of the most accomplished horsemen of his time. She kept pets of every kind, a parrot at her Stratton street house and dogs, llamas, a white donkey and a herd of cows at her Holly Lodge country estate. From about 1860 she practically supported the East End Weavers' Aid Association, established for the relief of the hand loom weavers, and her works of charity were so numerous and varied and are largely set forth in a little volume presented by Mary Adelaide, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Teck to the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893. The Baroness visited Nova Scotia Gardens in the east end of London with Charles Dickens, a place where every evil of the neighborhood existed in an exaggerated form and a place where fever and every other disease were never absent; a place chiefly inhabited by starving weavers, thieves, courtesans, prize fighters and dog stealers, and here she erected four blocks of modern dwellings for the poor, and upon which the Peabody buildings and many other model lodging houses were afterward designed, and by May, 1862, Columbia Square was in existence, and in 1864, the Columbia market was begun to supply cheap and wholesome food and was completed at a large expenditure by Miss Burdett Coutts. In 1862, she became interested in the destitute condition of the people of Ireland through an appeal from a Catholic priest and she sent a commissioner to investigate and upon his report which she submitted to Sir Robert Peel, who promised special attention to the matter, and suggested to Miss Burdett Coutts, the establishment on Clear Island and Sherkin of a store for meal and fuel, and blankets for the sick and aged. In 1863, she sent at her own expense, parties of emigrants to Canada. In 1880, the heavy rainfalls made a failure of the potato crops and saturated the boglands in Ireland depriving the people of their fuel—the Baroness laid a scheme before the First Lord of the Admiralty, she offering

the sum of 250,000 pounds to be applied to the purchase of seed for destitute tenantry, repayment to be obtained after the harvest, and then to be applied in relieving the poor people from the debts by which they were oppressed; this scheme was suggested to her by Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett who made a tour of several of the counties and prepared a careful report on the condition of the people. Mr. Bartlett appears to have been acting with Miss Coutts in her good work and was her secretary. In 1879, she assisted the Irish people on the coasts in purchasing boats and outfits for the catching of fish for market by the placing of the sum of ten thousand pounds at the disposal of the parish priest, the Rev. Father C. Davis, who made loans to men of good character without security and no interest; in this she was assisted by Mr. Bartlett, and in five years after, in Baltimore, the fishing plant was valued at fifty thousand pounds. She was known there, years before she had any legal right to the title, as "Lady Coutts," and occasionally as "Your Lordship, Lady Coutts" and in 1884, she was generally alluded to as the "Queen of Baltimore," and with her assistance in 1887, the Baltimore Industrial Fishery School was erected, and ready to receive its pupils, designed to accomodate four hundred boys to teach them the theory of navigation, where they were taught to manage boats, the art of sail making, net and rope making, carpentering, coopering and boat building, and of curing fish when caught; the Baroness Coutts performing the opening ceremony of the school in 1887. She was active in the care of the soldiers in Crimean, Zululand and Russo-Turkish Wars, and in the Sudan expedition, also in the South African Zulu War. In 1877, in the Russo-Turkish War, the Turkish Compassionate Fund was formed, the list being headed by the Baroness with one thousand pounds, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett was appointed special commissioner of the fund and sailed for Constantinople with stores of medicine, food and clothing and took charge of operations; and he organized an immense system at Constantinople, of relief for the famishing refugees; also at Adrian-

ople. The cost of the operation was forty-three thousand pounds. In recognition of her humane efforts on behalf of his people, the Sultan sent to the Baroness the First Class and Star of the Order of the Medjidiyeh, a decoration conferred on no other woman except Queen Victoria, and this was followed by the Grand Cross and Cordon of the Order of Mercy, (the Shafakat). Her private benevolence was unbounded. To hospitals, orphanages and asylums of every kind the Baroness was a generous subscriber; to church restorations she made liberal donations; and in America she made a contribution in aid of the sufferers by the Charleston disaster, which was received by cable during the morning on which the catastrophe was reported.

In 1871, amid universal approval, the Queen conferred on Miss Burdett Coutts, the signal honor of a peerage, under the title of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, the first instance of a woman having been raised to the peerage in recognition of her own life and deeds, independently of any other consideration.

In acceding to the request of the Board of Managers by presenting the record of the Baroness Burdett Coutts' philanthropic work to the Chicago Exhibition, the Duchess of Teck says in her letter from London, of April 8, 1893:—

"It is only just I would say to all women, that one who has enriched the reputation of her sex by her life, character and deeds, should find a place in that department of your Exhibition, so wisely devoted to the true public sphere of women's philanthropy. I have known intimately the Baroness all my life, have valued her friendship, and have often participated in some of her work, as did also my late father, the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Harrowby (the Baroness's cousin,) and others of their time, watched with interest the earlier stages of a career which has been so fruitful of benefit to her fellow beings, and often assisted in her undertakings. Great as have been the intrinsic

benefits that the Baroness has conferred on others, the most signal of all has been the power of example, an incalculable quantity which no record of events can measure."

The Baroness died December 30, 1906, and on January 5, 1907, her remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, the funeral ceremony being attended by representatives of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra; while Mr. Carter represented the American Embassy.

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Of the children of John and Arabella King (nee Ryves) Ashmead, the elder of the two daughters, Arabella Ashmead, married Preston Eyre; while the younger, Henrietta Mifflin Ashmead, became the wife of Thomas Clyde.

The line of the descendants of Preston Eyre and Arabella Ashmead Eyre, his wife will be hereafter fully given as a distinct feature of this history.

Henrietta Mifflin Ashmead and Thomas Clyde were married on October 16, 1813; he died June 22, 1856, and his wife, Henrietta, died September 29, 1874. The issue of this marriage was as follows:

Samuel Ashmead Clyde, who died in infancy; John Edward Clyde, and Arabella Ashmead Clyde.

John Edward Clyde married Emma Bertha —— in October 1859, and their issue was as follows:

Thomas Edward Clyde who married Jane Hinkson, and their children are Mildred and Edward Clyde.

Louis Ashmead Clyde, married Mary Sanville and have one child, Lillian Clyde.

Lillian Clyde married Henry Roch.

William Gray Clyde married Margaret Johnson and their children are William Clyde, Jr. and Emma Clyde.

Arabella Dyer Clyde married Samuel Clayton.

Samuel Dyer Clyde married Louise Mitchell and their children are Virginia and Alice Clyde.

Henry Edward Clyde.

Gertrude Clyde married George Stewart and their children are Katherine and John Edward Clyde Stewart.

Arabella Ashmead Clyde, the daughter of Henrietta Ashmead and Thomas Clyde, married John G. Dyer, February 16, 1836. She died April 15, 1871, and he died October 26, 1881; their children are as follows:

1. Henrietta Clyde Dyer married Samuel H. Seeds.

2. Samuel Ashmead Dyer married for his first wife, Caroline Vaughn by whom he had three children, two daughters and a son, as follows:

Helen Vaughn Dyer married John R. Baker and had two children, John R. Baker and Godfrey V. Baker. She afterwards married W. Wharton Fisher.

John G. Dyer.

Anne Dyer married to James Quigley.

Caroline V. Dyer, his wife, died December 6, 1874.

By the second marriage of Samuel A. Dyer to Ann Baker he had two children, Samuel Ashmead Dyer, Jr., and Richard Wetherill Dyer.

Samuel Ashmead Dyer died November 25, 1894.

3. Joshua Eyre Dyer died February 16, 1885.

4. John Edward Dyer married Levinia Ashmead, a daughter of John W. Ashmead, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia and New York. He died February 22, 1880. They had two children, William Ashmead Dyer and Henry Graham Dyer, who is married and has five children.

5. Arabella Clyde Dyer, who was the first wife of Samuel H. Seeds, died without children, May 11, 1873.

6. Josephine G. Dyer married Henry Slape and had one child, Albert H. Slape. She died on December 22, 1877.

7. Mary Carpenter Dyer married Dr. Samuel Starr and has four children as follows:

Arabella Dyer Starr.

Clarence Thompson, who married Mary Fisher Morris and has two children.

Frank Clyde Starr.

Charles Hyatt Starr.

8. Kezia West Dyer married Charles C. Hyatt and had five children as follows:

Theodora Elliott Hyatt married Dr. Milo Burt and has two children.

Mabel Lee Hyatt.

Frank Kelso Hyatt.

Charles Morris Hyatt.

Leslie Starr Hyatt.

9. Lizzie Ashmead Dyer married Frank G. Sweeney and had one child, John H. Sweeney. She died March 4, 1881.

Samuel Ashmead Dyer served in the War of the Rebellion as a Captain in a Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, and in General McClellan's Army. He was in the battle of Antietam, Maryland, and afterwards in the army in its Virginia Campaign. Upon the expiration of that service he became the colonel of a Pennsylvania Colored Regiment and served with it in the same war. At the end of his service in the army, he conducted the business of the old Washington Hotel in the centre of Chester, which business had been conducted

in former years both by his grandfather, Thomas Clyde and by his father, John G. Dyer. Following this he engaged in a mercantile business in Chester and amassed a comfortable fortune. He was an active influential citizen in the affairs of his city, as well as in those of his political party. He was one of the promoters and large stock holders, as well as first President of the Chester and Media Trolley Railway. He also established a banking business on Third street, Chester, known as "Dyers Bank," of which he was President and his brother-in-law, Samuel H. Seeds, was Cashier; and which was afterwards merged into the present "Chester National Bank."

Thomas Ashmead and Catherine Lehman, his wife, daughter of Dr. George and Catherine Lehman, were married by the Rev. Dr. Schmidt of Philadelphia on September 10, 1808, and their children were as follows:

George L. Ashmead, born July 2, 1809, and married Rachel Brent.

Thomas P. Ashmead, born July 8, 1811, and died June 6, 1835.

William Eckhart Ashmead, born July 26, 1813, married Eliza Stotesbury and died April 12, 1850.

Charles J. Ashmead, born March 19, 1817, married Elizabeth Whitecar. Dead.

Henrietta Ashmead, born May 13, 1821, married March 14, 1845 to Rev. H. J. Van Dyke. Died July 2, 1896.

Albert Sydney Ashmead born May 16, 1824, married April 29, 1847, by Rev. Albert Barnes to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Graham; issue eleven children, nine sons and two daughters.

Isaac J. Ashmead, born October 28, 1825 and died August 1, 1826.

Horace E. Ashmead, born November 3, 1826.

Catharine Ann Ashmead, born October 24, 1829, married September 4, 1855 by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke to Ferdinand B. Heiskell; issue eight children, three of whom survive.

Arabella Eyre Ashmead, born June 4, 1831, married September 4, 1855, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke to William O. Massie of Virginia, died August 17, 1857.

Eliza Stotesbury Ashmead, born October 13, 1832. Died June 25, 1833.

Franklin Louis Ashmead, born August 19, 1834, married February 1868, to Virginia M. Foering. Dead. Issue three boys, two still living.

* * * *

The children and later descendants of Thomas and Catherine (nee Lehman) Ashmead have been equally distinguished with their cousins, above mentioned. The eldest son, George Lehman Ashmead, was a noted Philadelphia lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1850 he was elected solicitor for the district of West Philadelphia, and in 1856, was first assistant to William A. Porter, city solicitor of Philadelphia. One of his brothers, Charles Jowet Ashmead, was a well-known conveyancer and real estate broker for many years.

Their eldest sister, Henrietta Ashmead, became the wife of the Rev. Henry Jackson Van Dyke, and among their children are two men now of the highest distinction in the literary world, Henry Van Dyke, professor of English literature at Princeton University, and Paul Van Dyke, professor of modern European history at the same institution, whose brilliant careers as theologians, litterateurs and educators are familiar to present-day Americans.

Another of the children of Thomas and Catherine (nee Lehman) Ashmead, to wit: Albert Sydney Ashmead, was a gallant officer in the Civil War, in the volunteer and regular

armies. A son of Albert Sydney Ashmead, Dr. Albert Sydney Ashmead, now of New York, is one of the most celebrated of living American physicians and scientists. As the result of years spent in Japan, where he was called by the Emperor, he made a special study of leprosy, and is now the leading authority in America on that disease. One of his brothers, the late William Harris Ashmead, a well-known entomologist, whose reputation in relation to that science was world wide, was at the time of his death, in November, 1908, one of the officials of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. Another brother, Percy Herbert Ashmead, is a celebrated civil engineer, who has been engaged for years in railroad construction in America, China, etc., and is now employed, at a salary of \$25,000 per annum, with a London syndicate which is building a railroad from Brazil to Chile, through and over the mountains of South America.

Of Preston Eyre and Arabella Ashmead, his wife and their descendants.

Preston Eyre was a merchant in Chester, and when the Delaware County Bank was organized, August 27, 1814, he was elected its first cashier, the business of the institution being conducted on the first floor of the Eyre house, the remainder of the building being reserved as the residence of the cashier, while the bank building at Market Square, under construction, was being completed. Preston Eyre was one of the County Commissioners of Delaware County, from 1811 to 1815 inclusive, and was one of the organizers of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, then located in the borough of Chester, which afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and is now known as the Delaware Insurance Company. In 1835, Mr. Eyre resigned as cashier of the Delaware County Bank and removed with his family to his farm in McDonough County, Illinois, although at that time he was sixty-one years of age. He subsequently went with his wife to Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived in the family of his son-in-law, Caleb H. Booth, and died in that city April 18, 1859, in his eighty-sixth year, and was buried there. The Delaware County (Pa.) Republican, in mentioning Mr. Eyre's death, said: "Mr. Eyre was a worthy example of sobriety, temperate and regular habits of life. He enjoyed in a remarkable degree, up to the time of his death, the possession of his faculties. He was somewhat dull of hearing, but had a liveliness of step and an erect frame that indicated much less advanced age." Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre died at the residence

of her son-in-law, Hon. Edward Darlington, Media, Pa., November 16, 1865, in her eightieth year.

Arabella Ashmead Eyre, when a young girl, went to Chester visiting friends and there first made the acquaintance of her future husband. She was a very beautiful and attractive young woman, and retained her beauty to the time of her death. Her disposition was amiable and obliging, affectionate and kind, and was never known to be in a bad or ill humor; a devout christian and member of the Protestant Episcopal Church all her days, notwithstanding her husband and his people were Hicksite Quakers, and she used the plain language of thee and thou in addressing him and his Quaker relatives and friends. To the last of her married life she and her husband were like lovers and never a cross or hasty word was heard from her. During her last illness that confined her to her room for months, she never uttered a complaint or gave exhibition of impatience during her suffering, and until the very last she was cheerful and resigned, retaining her mental powers and lovely consideration for others around her. Married at a very young age, barely sixteen, she became an excellent housekeeper, neat and tidy, acquiring the art of furnishing her table with the best and choicest food; she knew well how to give hearty welcome to friends and guests. She was buried in Chester Rural Cemetery in a lot belonging to the family of Edward Darlington. Her husband, Preston Eyre, was buried in the lot of his son-in-law, Caleb H. Booth, at Dubuque, Iowa, where he died.

The children of Preston and Arabella Ashmead Eyre, were:

Ann Preston Eyre.

John Ashmead Eyre, born in Chester 1806, was a merchant of that town and died July 20, 1849, at Quincy, Illinois.

Lewis Eyre, born 1809, died in Burlington, N. J. in 1829.

George Washington Eyre.

Henrietta Ashmead Eyre.

Preston Eyre, Jr., born in 1818, died in Dubuque, Iowa, in his young manhood.

Mary Eyre, born 1820, died in childhood.

William Graham Eyre, born in Chester, Pa., 1822, died the same year.

Edward Engle Eyre.

* * * *

Ann Preston Eyre, daughter of Preston and Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre, was born at Chester, Pa., July 4, 1804. She was married April 26, 1827, to Edward Darlington, son of Jesse and Amy (Sharpless) Darlington. Edward Darlington was born in Chester County, Pa., September 17, 1795. When seventeen, he taught school in Bucks County, reading law in the evenings, and at every opportune occasion, under Samuel Edwards, Esq., until he was admitted to the bar of Delaware County Pa., April 9, 1821. Three years later in April, 1824 Hon. Frederick Smith, then Attorney General of Pennsylvania, appointed Edward Darlington, Deputy Attorney General for the County of Delaware, and in that capacity he represented the Commonwealth at the October Oyer and Terminer of that year, in the noted case in which James Wellington was indicted, convicted and hung for the murder of William Bon-sall. Mr. Darlington continued to act as Deputy Attorney General until April, 1830. In 1832 he was nominated as the Whig Candidate for Congress and was elected, serving as such in the twenty-third Congress. In 1834 he was elected to the same office, as an Anti-Mason, serving in the twenty-fourth Congress; and in 1835 he was re-elected on the Whig ticket, serving in the twenty-fifth Congress of the United States. At the August Oyer and Terminer for 1840, Mr. Darlington,

with Townsend Haines, Esq., defended Thomas Cropper, tried and convicted of the murder of Martin Hollis. In 1851 he was elected District Attorney of Delaware County serving until 1854.

He served in Congress with such leading statesmen as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Henry A. Wise of Virginia, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Buchanan and Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, and other noted men of that day.

He moved from Chester to Media in 1851, having opened an office in the Court House in the new County seat the previous fall, and took up his residence in a new brick building on the east of the Court House Square, erected by Dr. George Smith, where he resided until 1860, when he and his family removed to the "Orchard property" on the Providence Road, Media, and took up their residence in the new house, which had been erected by his son-in-law, Joseph R. Morris, but never occupied by him by reason of death, and which property was purchased by George E. Darlington, after the death of Mr. Morris, and the family, consisting of Edward and George E. Darlington and Arabella D. Morris and her two children lived there. Edward Darlington and his son, George, continued their residence at this place up to the time of the death of Edward; the daughter being then dead and one of the nieces married. The property was afterwards occupied by George E. Darlington and his wife until they removed to their house on Front street, Media, opposite and South of Court House Square, where he erected his law offices. The family therefore, grew up with the new County seat of Media; it having been incorporated in 1849, and in 1851 was but a sparsely settled borough, with a few street improvements. Edward Darlington was counsel and adviser of the Board of County Commissioners for many years, and besides being leading lawyer, he was an active man in politics, and in the improvement enterprises of the county, throughout most of his long life.

Jesse Darlington and Amy (Sharpless) Darlington.

Jesse Darlington and Amy (Sharpless) Darlington, his wife, the father and mother of Edward Darlington, were married in 1787, Jesse being the son of Thomas and Hannah Darlington of East Bradford Township, Chester County, Pa. The father of Amy (Sharpless) Darlington was Benjamin Sharpless, who married Martha Mendenhall, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Mendenhall, of Concord Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, about 1746; they had twelve children, Joshua; Isaac; Rebecca; Martha; Ann; Aaron; Amy; Enoch; Hannah; Esther; Sarah and Samuel Sharpless. Benjamin Sharpless died in 1812, in his seventy-seventh year, and his wife died in her eighty-ninth year.

Jesse Darlington and Amy (Sharpless) Darlington, his wife, had ten children:

Martha, who married Eli D. Pierce.

Rhoda, who married Isaac Hewes.

Mark; Samuel and Edward (twins); Benjamin; Joshua; Thomas; Jared and Amy Darlington; the latter married Samuel Palmer.

* * * *

Anna Preston (Eyre) Darlington.

Anna Preston Eyre was named for the mother of her father, who was Ann Preston, and who was of a family, members of which, became very noted in the city of Philadelphia. She was a descendant of William Preston and Jane Preston, his wife, of Bradley in the Parish of Huthersfield, England

and who arrived in Pennsylvania, in 1718, bringing a certificate from Brighthouse Monthly Meeting of Friends, held 11-17-1717 in Harwood-well, near Halifax, in the County of York.

A relative of Ann Preston, Amos Preston, a grandson of William Preston and Jane, his wife, born July 15, 1786, was married April 10, 1811, to Margaret Smith, a daughter of Joseph and Elinor Smith, of Lawrence Grove, Chester County, Pa., and had nine children, one being Ann Preston, born December 1, 1813. The records of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania give this account of Ann Preston: She spent the first thirty-six years of her life at home, her early education not being liberal, a short time being spent at a boarding school in West Chester. Later in life she mastered the Latin language and became early interested in the leading philanthropic questions of her time, and thought and wrote carefully of them. Prior to 1833 she had become a member of the Clarkson Anti-slavery society which held its meetings monthly at different points in Chester and Lancaster Counties. In 1838, she attended the meeting held in Philadelphia for the dedication of Pennsylvania Hall, erected for the purpose of free discussion. Her poem entitled, "The burning of Pennsylvania Hall, by a Mob," was selected from several hundred for publication in the "History of Pennsylvania Hall." She was known to the descendants of Preston Eyre, as Aunt Preston.

Ann Preston (Eyre) Darlington, although only receiving the usual education accorded to young ladies of her day, possessed good strong sense and reasoning powers, and her letters to her husband in Congress show she was interested and posted in the political news of her time, and appreciated the position and part taken by the leading statesmen of the country, in its affairs, and was able to fairly criticise their doings. As an example the following is taken from some of her letters: In one dated March 3, 1834, she writes: "How did

thee find things in Washington, I hope no advantage has been taken in the absence of the members. Is there any cheering news on the Bank question?" Letter of April 23, 1834: "Anxious as I am to see thee, if there is any danger of the Jackson men taking the least advantage in the absence of members I would bear the disappointment rather than they should gain the day. There is great rejoicing over the New York election. John Bancroft's two daughters took tea with us; they say their father is very much interested about America, and astonished at the course she is taking. His relatives in England laugh at him for being so opposed to Jackson; they say Jackson is the very man they wanted to be President, and if they can only get America into their clutches again, she will have a harder struggle to get free. I do not know that I wish the old man much harm, but if he could only be turned out of office I should rejoice. We have all concluded here that Webster is one of the most powerful speakers you have, but not before Clay. They call Mr. Preston, in Philadelphia, the red-headed Nullifier and say he came there to preach to the people. Please send home the Telegraph and Sun as thee has done, I like to read them."

Mrs. Darlington was of a social, kind and lovable disposition; beloved by all who knew her, both rich and poor, as she was ever ready to lend a helping hand in sickness, need or sorrow; being a good christian woman, domestic in her habits, and a most excellent and fond wife and mother. It was her unselfish devotion to the sick that in the end, was her undoing, in the nursing of a young female relative, whom she attended night and day in a case of malignant fever, and this exposure brought on a bronchial trouble which in the end caused Mrs. Darlington's death in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

Ann Preston (Eyre) Darlington, died at Chester, Pa., December 30, 1843. Edward Darlington died at Media, Pa., November 21, 1884, in his ninetieth year; both are buried in the Chester Rural Cemetery.

Children of Edward and Ann P. Darlington:

William Graham Darlington, born March 9, 1828. Lives at Sciota, Illinois. Married twice, the first wife being Lucy Miller.

Arabella Ashmead Darlington, born August 17, 1829. Died April 9, 1893.

George Eyre Darlington, born August 20, 1832.

* * * *

George Washington Eyre, son of Preston and Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre, was born at Chester, Pa., September 20, 1811. Died March 22, 1907, at Macomb, Illinois. When a boy, he and Maurice W. Deshong shipped for a voyage to China, and afterwards was a sea-faring man in all his earlier years, serving under Capt. Isaac Engle, part of this time.

George W. Eyre led the life of a seaman for fifteen years, from cabin boy to first mate; five times circumnavigating the globe in a sailing vessel, visiting ports in Europe, Africa, China and Japan, doubling both Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope several times. In 1836, he left his ship in New Orleans and abandoned the sea and made the passage up the Mississippi River by steam boat to Clinton, where he visited his brother, Ashmead Eyre, and from there he passed on to his father's farm near Macomb, Ill. where he farmed and ran a saw-mill, and married. In 1848, when the gold excitement of California reached his section of the country, he and his younger brother, Edward E. Eyre, with two of their neighbors started across the plains and mountains with an ox team and prairie schooner, and he spent two years in gold mining and in the sailing of a packet ship along the Pacific coast. He returned to Illinois in the early fifties, by way of the isthmus and the Mississippi, and took up his farming operations again until he went into the city of Macomb to pass the remainder of his old

days. His first wife died and he again married; the second wife died and he married the third time when he was seventy-two years of age; the last wife survived him. The children of George W. Eyre:

James Eyre, living in Missouri; was a soldier in the rebellion war and was disabled in eye sight by the bursting of a shell.

Lewis Eyre died in early manhood.

John Ashmead Eyre, Jr., also served in the union army died in 1863, in the service.

Edward Eyre, died in early manhood,

* * * *

John Ashmead Eyre.

John Ashmead Eyre started his business life as a merchant in the old Borough of Chester, selling both dry goods and groceries, as country stores of that day did, but he was not successful in this business and removed to the west, as the country on either side of the Mississippi was then known, locating first at Clinton, afterwards at St. Louis and finally at Quincy, Ill., where he died about 1850, being then of middle age, and at the house of Albert Pearson, who was formerly a resident of Darby, Pa., and who with his wife and family lived at Quincy for many years, his daughter Mary, a lovely young lady having married Lieut. DeCraft of the U. S. Navy.

* * * *

Preston Eyre, Jr.

Preston Eyre, Jr., became a machinist and removed from Chester to Dubuque, Iowa, in his early manhood, where his brother-in-law, Caleb H. Booth and his family were then located. Preston died at Dubuque soon after reaching there.

Henrietta Ashmead Eyre, daughter of Preston and Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre, was born at Chester, Pa., in 1816. She was married at Springfield, Ill., in 1838 to Caleb Hoskins Booth, son of Joseph and Martha (Hoskins) Booth, of Upper Chester, Delaware County, Pa. Caleb H. Booth was born at the old Booth Homestead at what is now Boothwyn, Del. Co., December 26, 1815. He read law in the office of Hon. Samuel Edwards, of Chester, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County May 3, 1836. Henrietta Ashmead Eyre and Caleb H. Booth were engaged and the immigration of Preston Eyre with his wife and daughter Henrietta from Chester to Illinois had no little influence in determining Caleb H. Booth, in making his start in life in the far West, for at that time Illinois was on the extreme confines of Western development. Fortune placed him in Dubuque, July 3, 1836, the day before the Act of Congress transferring the territory, now Iowa, from the jurisdiction of Michigan to that of Wisconsin, went into effect. Quick to decide and prompt to act, Caleb H. Booth, appreciated the promising future of the then sparse settlement at Dubuque. He immediately abandoned his profession and sought other avenues to fortune. Possessing some capital he entered into the milling business, the firm being Noden, Booth & Co., which a few years later changed to Booth & Rodgers. It was then Mr. Booth erected the first engine in Dubuque, an incident that has become part of the local history of that place, and he has the additional prominence of being elected in 1841, the first mayor of the city. The same year he served as a member of the first legislature of the territory of Iowa. President Polk appointed Mr. Booth, early in February, 1849, surveyor general of the district embracing Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, a position he retained under President Taylor and for part of the term of Fillmore. In 1848 he established the firm of Booth, Carter & Co., in lead mining, and in the "boom days" of 1851, he was the senior partner of the banking house of Booth, Barney & Co. He was one of the organizers of the Dubuque and Sioux City

Railroad Co., and was its treasurer. He was also one of the organizers of the Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad Co., holding the triple offices of secretary, treasurer and general freight agent of the corporation. At the same time he was secretary and treasurer of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Co., and manager of the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad Co. He was a successful inventor as well; Booth's Dredging Pump for removing sand bars and the like from rivers and streams proved to be a very profitable machine, and was successfully used by him in removing sand from the Mississippi River near Dubuque. Caleb H. Booth was elected in 1871 to the legislature of that State on the Republican ticket. He was a prominent Mason and held many of the most exalted positions in that fraternity. The land which he purchased in the early days of Dubuque grew to be of great value, making him a comparatively wealthy man. Caleb H. Booth died in that city June 18, 1898, in his eighty-third year. Henrietta Ashmead (Eyre) Booth died at Dubuque, February 3, 1896. Children:

Samuel Edwards Booth, born May 7, 1839, died November 29, 1878.

Anna Booth, now the widow of Oliver Parsons, and a resident of Chicago, Illinois.

Samuel Edwards Booth, son of Caleb H. and Henrietta Ashmead (Eyre) Booth, married Ella Hughlett of Dubuque, Iowa. Children:

Ella Booth.

Henrietta Booth.

Anna Booth, daughter of Caleb H. and Henrietta Ashmead (Eyre) Booth, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, about 1844. She married Oliver Parsons of Dubuque. Child: Hudson Parsons, died 1878, in infancy.

Edward Engle Eyre.

Edward Engle Eyre, son of Preston and Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre was born at Chester, Pa., 1823, and died in San Francisco, California, Jan. 15, 1899. When a young man, he drove from Chester to Macomb, Illinois, to prepare the home for his father and mother, and in 1847, he drove with his brother, George, across the plains, as stated above, from Illinois, to California, where he lived until the date of his death. He married Mary Perry, a Missourian, who had emigrated to California in the early mining days and who died in 1901.

Edward E. Eyre, upon his arrival in California in 1849, started into mining, but with disastrous results, as the floods to which that State was subject, washed away his possessions at the mines and at Sacramento. He afterwards removed to San Francisco and purchased a seat in the Board of Stock Brokers of which he continued a member for many years and until 1875, when he retired from active business, having amassed a comfortable fortune even for California of those days. The Loyal Legion of which organization he was an honored member, said of him: 'In Memoriam,' "He was a man of most genial disposition, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him socially and in business;" and as was written of him in one of the newspapers of San Francisco—"Colonel Eyre's life is chiefly useful to us, not because his great energy and brains created and added wealth to the community in which he lived, but in proving that it could all be attained without the least departure from the sterling virtues of our fathers. Through his useful life he had stood like a break-water against the modern tide of deteriorating tendencies."

When the first batallion of cavalry was organized in Cal-

ifornia in the war of the rebellion, he was commissioned Major, to date August 2, 1861, and soon after was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the batallion of five companies, November 1, 1861. In the summer of 1862, the California column was organized under command of General James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, to move from the Pacific to the Rio Grande and to drive out the rebel troops who had their pickets on the Gila River and had possession of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Colonel Eyre, with his batallion led the advance of Carleton's column from Los Angeles to the Rio Grande and beyond. In the report of the general commanding, as published by the war department, appears the following: "The march of the column from California, in the summer months across the Great Desert, in the driest season that has been known for thirty years, is a military achievement creditable to the soldiers of the American Army. That success was gained only by the high physical and moral energies of that peculiar class of officers and men who composed the column from California."

Colonel Eyre, with his cavalry batallion in the advance had many fights with Indians and rebels. He reached the Rio Grande July 4, 1862, crossed the river, and marched on Forts Fillmore and Bliss, Texas, capturing them and hoisting the flag over both. In General Carleton's report of September 20, 1862, to General Wright, commanding the department of the Pacific, appears the following: "The energy, enterprise and resources of Col. Eyre, as exhibited in his rapid march to the Rio Grande, his crossing of that river and his unlooked for presence, directly on the heels of the retreating rebels, cannot be too highly appreciated. He exhibited some of the finest qualities of a soldier, and had he not been fettered by orders from higher authority than himself, he would, without doubt, have achieved advantages over the enemy creditable to himself and the column from California. But for his timely arrival on the Rio Grande, Las Cruces and Mesilla would have

both been laid in ashes by the enemy. Hampered as he was by orders, he nevertheless managed to hoist the stars and stripes upon Fort Thomas, Fort Fillmore, Mesilla and Fort Bliss in Texas." In September, 1862, Colonel Eyre was ordered by General Carleton to proceed to San Francisco with dispatches for Col. George Wright, commanding the department, and General Carleton reported as follows: "Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, first California volunteer cavalry, deserves a regiment. The zeal he has manifested in the discharge of his duties, and the alacrity and cheerfulness he has always shown when called upon for any hazardous enterprise, distinguished him as one eminently fitted for the profession of arms. I trust that Lieut. Col. Eyre will be commissioned a full Colonel." The Loyal Legion say in their Memoriam: "No commanding officer of the column deserved or received more credit than Col. Eyre from his superior officers." Before his arrival in San Francisco, he ascertained that less deserving officers, through political influence, would be promoted over him, and he resigned from the service, November 15, 1862.

Mrs. Mary Eyre, the wife of Edward E. Eyre, was a polished, amiable, well-bred southern lady, kind and charitable in her disposition, with never an uncharitable thought or word against any. A strict and devout member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a devoted wife as well as a kind, loving and excellent mother to her children; and in her household affairs a model worthy to be followed; a member of society to whose good qualities all the community in which she lived, bore testimony. Children of Edward E. and Mary Eyre:

Arabella Eyre, married George Monroe Pinckard. Their children are: Monroe Eyre and George Edward Ashmead Eyre.

Margaret Lee Eyre, married Richard Donald Girvin. Their children are: Richard Girvin and Lee Eyre Girvin.

Edward L. Eyre, married Florence Atherton. Their

children are : Edward Engle Eyre and Dean Atherton Eyre.

Perry Preston Eyre, married Elena Macondray. Their child is Mary Elena Eyre.

Mary Virginia Eyre.

Robert Morrison Eyre.

Arabella Ashmead Darlington, daughter of Hon. Edward and Ann Preston (Eyre) Darlington was born at Chester, Pa., August 17, 1829. She was married to Joseph R. Morris, son of William and Martha (Frazer) Morris, June 14, 1854. Martha (Frazer) Morris was daughter of General Persifor Frazer of the Revolutionary war, under Washington. Joseph R. Morris was born at Bethel, March 26, 1825. He read law and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County, Pa., August 28, 1848. He rose rapidly in his profession, was quickly recognized as an advocate of more than ordinary ability, and a lawyer well grounded in the principles of law. On Sunday, December 4, 1859, Mr. Morris was visiting a neighbor in Media, when he dropped to the floor, dead, without previous sickness. Arabella Ashmead (Darlington) Morris died April 9, 1883.

Arabella Darlington Morris, like her mother and her grandmother Eyre, was a handsome girl, brilliant in her accomplishments from as liberal an education as her day afforded; while not highly educated in music, she, like her mother, had a sweet, sympathetic voice in singing, and she rendered her ballad songs or sacred music in an enchanting, appealing and attractive manner which was irresistible. She, like her father, Edward Darlington, was of a nervous, sensitive temperament, and the sudden death of her husband was a shock from which

she never recovered. Her attractive character made her most popular with all her associates, young, middle-aged and old, and like her mother, she drew around her the closest friendships.

Children of Arabella Ashmead (Darlington) and Joseph R. Morris :

Ann Preston Morris, born May 18, 1855, and married Dr. Rush Shippen Huidekoper.

Martha Frazer Morris, born February 12, 1857, and married Capt. W. Sanders Scott, U. S. A.

George Eyre Darlington, son of Edward and Ann Preston (Eyre) Darlington, was born at Chester, Pa., August 20, 1832. He read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County, Pa., June 16, 1856. He was elected District Attorney in 1869, and served one term, as was then the unwritten custom of the office. Mr. Darlington's practice has in the main been confined to civil litigations. He was appointed, January, 1899, Referee in Bankruptcy for Delaware County by Hon. Judge Wm. Butler, of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, which position he still holds. On June 16, 1906, the bar of Delaware County tendered George E. Darlington a testimonial banquet at the club house of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to practice; which was attended by the President Judge and the practicing members, and a handsome silver loving cup, appropriately inscribed, was presented to him.

He married April 16, 1884, Ella Carpenter, daughter of Francis and Mary B. Carpenter, of Philadelphia. He was chairman of the Republican organization that aided in the election of the Hon. Thomas Butler to Congress in 1896, who is still serving, in 1909. He was agent for the old Delaware Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia from 1858

to after its re-organization as the Delaware Insurance Company, and up to 1900. Was also collecting Attorney in Delaware County for R. G. Dunn & Co. collection agency of New York and Philadelphia from 1860, and is still so connected in 1909. Was twice a member of the Media Borough Council and the President of that body for several years. Was chairman of the Republican party of Delaware County and conducted several of its Republican campaigns, and was chairman of the Executive Committee in 1873, in the campaign that elected the Hon. Thomas J. Clayton as President Judge of the several courts of the county, in which position the judge served for twenty-five years. He was also the first secretary of the Old Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, from 1857 to 1873, and a member of the club at the time of its becoming a chartered organization in 1881, and served on its Board of Directors as chairman from 1887 to 1902, when he was elected as Vice President and afterwards as President, in 1907; he having been an active fox hunter for over thirty years. In 1860 he purchased his Orchard property of eleven acres on the Providence Road in Media, and lived there with his father, sister and her two children, until after the death of both his sister and father, and one of his nieces had married; sometime after his marriage, he removed to a purchased home on Front street, opposite the Court House Square. He took an active part in the formation of the Delaware County Bar Association in May, 1872, his father, Edward Darlington, being its first President up to 1879, and was followed by John B. Hinkson, Esq. and by John M. Broomall, as President; George E. Darlington being its president from June, 1901. He was elected District Attorney in 1869 and served three years, and prosecuted many important criminal cases of all grades, under Judge William Butler. He joined the Masonic order in the old Chester Lodge, in 1864 and was admitted into the Excelsior Mark Lodge in December, 1865; was one of the charter members of the L. H. Scott Lodge of Chester, constituted in 1865, and served as its Master; and was admitted to Colum-

bia Royal Arch Chapter in 1872.

In the fall of 1857 he travelled to Dubuque, Iowa, by rail in company with Genl. Caleb H. Booth and his wife, before the days of the Pullman sleepers and dinning cars, when rest at night had to be obtained, in the then long journey, in a seat of the ordinary day coaches, and food to be carried by passengers, or meals taken at stations, as trains stopped for that purpose, and it took almost as long to go to Dubuque, as it does now to go to the Pacific coast. From Dubuque he went by rail to Macomb, Illinois, and to his grandfather's old farm nearby, where he spent part of the winter hunting wild turkey and deer and shooting prairie chickens, all of which were plentiful and could be tracked in the snow from close around the house, as large tracts of timber land, as well as prairie land, surrounded it, and in which the howl of the wolf could be heard. While there he made traveling excursions to several county towns for the purpose of looking up the title to lands for a Philadelphia family, and traveled across country on horseback, or in buggy, (as the light four-wheel wagons were called); it being a hard cold winter, with the thermometer at times down to thirty degrees below zero. Some of the trips were severe on the bleak prairie lands, over which swept the north winds and snow storms. On the return to Dubuque the railroad was blocked with snow and the travel tedious and nights spent in sleep on the cushioned seats stretched across between the backs, for a bed; part of the first night being passed at the station at Mendota, lying across a table, all the chairs and seats being occupied, while the passengers waited for a train to take them north. The journey, when resumed was made in slow progress through snow cuts, banked higher far than the tops of the cars. In those days the railroad ended at Galena, Illinois, and the Mississippi River was crossed to Dubuque, by ferry-steamboat. Dubuque, then, was but a small lead mining city, and business conducted in true western style; closing at three o'clock in the afternoon, the

remainder of the day being devoted to pleasure seeking; the floors of the court room and of public halls being covered deep with saw-dust that could be shoveled out and replenished as it was a great tobacco chewing period.

At Dubuque, in those days, business was in a booming condition and pleasure was the order of the day without consideration for cost. Preston Eyre and his wife Arabella, were living with Caleb Booth, both hale and hearty. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War between the North and South Mr. Darlington was practicing law at Media, and in 1862, joined a Chester Company for State defense, under Capt. William Thatcher; after the Antietam battle he visited the battle field, with John G. Dyer, to look up the Pennsylvania Reserves, in which Capt. Samuel A. Dyer was serving. There they witnessed a grand review of the troops, on the field, by President Lincoln and General McClellan and saw them ride along the lines of soldiers and heard the hearty cheering of the men; a previous grand review of the entire great army of the Potomac was witnessed by him at Fairfax Seminary in Virginia, before it moved into Maryland. In 1863, upon the invasion of the North by Lee's Confederate Army, he joined Company G., of the Grey Reserve Regiment, at Philadelphia, and went as a private to Harrisburg for the defence of the State. From there, with the brigade, composed of the Grey and Blue Reserve Regiments, and a State Volunteer Regiment, they marched to Carlisle, and were present at the shelling of the town by Fitz Hugh Lee's Confederate troops, and the burning of the U. S. barracks, by them, during the night of July 1st. From there the march was continued toward Gettysburg, reaching a point in the Cumberland Mountains within four miles of the battle field, on the night before the last day's fight, and the march took the route of the line of retreat of Lee's army, to Hagerstown; the State troops having joined, at Wrightsville, the Army of the Potomac under General Meade. During this march he passed through the promotions of Corporal and Ser-

geant, to that of Orderly or First Sergeant, and was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, at the end of his service. In the fall of 1873, he went to California by rail, which was then a journey of seven days, meals being taken at stations along the route. Stopped off at Salt Lake to visit the Mormon city, then under control of U. S. troops, and called on Bishop Hunter, an old Mormon elder, some eighty years of age, and a former resident and County Commissioner of Delaware County, Penna., the Bishop sending congressional delegate Cannon with Mr. Darlington, to visit Brigham Young, the Mormon "Prophet," whose apartments at the "Bee Hive House," (where his numerous wives lived) being over-run by sight-seers, much to the annoyance of Brigham. The old tabernacle was also visited and the Great Salt Lake. Arriving in California he made his stay in San Francisco at the house of his uncle Edward E. Eyre, whom he had not seen since early childhood. Later he went to the ranch of Genl. E. F. Beale, in San Joaquin Valley, called the "Tejon Ranch," and remained there for some months, among the Sierra Mountains and foot hills, along which the ranch extended for some fifty miles, and on which were fed some 50,000 head of sheep, also was located several Indian villages. He traveled over the State from the Calaveras Big Trees to Los Angeles, in the southern part; visiting the Yosemite Valley on horseback over the mountain trail, as the only way of getting in at that time; also the Mariposa Big Trees, where Chinamen were still washing out gold from the streams; also the Passo Robles, Hot Springs, a great resort for rheumatic people, for cure by the waters and mud baths. Here in the valley were found petrified Mexican oysters of huge size and stone weight, which had been left inland some forty miles from the ocean, by the upheaval of the coast range of mountains in some volcanic eruption. Los Angeles was then more Mexican than American in its structures and character of its people, as was a large part of southern California.

Many of their old Adobe buildings, churches and insti-

tutions were in existence and use throughout southern and middle California; as well as some of their bad elements of population in the shape of bandits, foot-pads and stage robbers. One large band of the latter, under the leadership of a Mexican called 'Vasques' was working terror among stage travelers and inhabitants of small settlements in the mountain districts. He was captured in 1874, not far from Los Angeles, taken to San Francisco in irons, tried, convicted and hung, for the murderous shooting of men, done in his depredations, through a long criminal career. His photograph, taken after his capture, was largely sold in that city.

In the spring of the year, the plains, foot hills and lower mountains were covered with beautiful wild flowers of varied kinds and colors, making a gorgeous blending, as it was viewed from a distance, like a richly patterned carpet, and the crimson tulip on the foot hills and ravines were like flames of fire, as the sun shone on them, while in the mountains as the snow line receded could be found a waxy snow plant of brilliant red color, mixed with its snowy white. The wild regions of the State were filled with game and wild animals, geese and ducks, mountain and valley quail, (the former large and with an imposing top-knot,) and doves and wild pigeons, jack-rabbits, and large and small cotton-tail-rabbits, squirrels of different varieties, and deer in abundance; while the California lion, the lynx or wild cat, badgers and coyotes could be readily seen and grisly bear, black and cinnamon bears were found, the former more frequently than was pleasant, as they did not hesitate at times to putting themselves in the way of a stage coach, being so ferocious that the native hunters would not take hunting dogs with them into the mountains for fear of this bear following the dog back to his master. There were also vultures, condors and eagles that were sometimes destructive to small lambs, by carrying them off, and ravens and crows; rattlesnakes were plentiful in the summer months, and gophers a pest to the

rancher by undermining the ground, requiring a premium to be placed on the destruction of them. A marmot resembling strongly a large gray squirrel lived in the hills and stored large quantities of grain and grass seed in their burrows in the ground; while a species of rat built its nest up in the bushes like a large bird would build in a tree—this gave rise to a saying that California was not governed by the laws of nature—inasmuch as rats built nests in the trees, squirrels in the ground and water ran up hill, and to exemplify the latter an open water trough on the Beale ranch was shown, which had the appearance of being laid on a rising grade from the bottom of a line of fencing and extending on until it reached the top of the fence; but the flow was natural nevertheless. Lake Tulare was some thirty miles away and flocks of geese came over to feed on the young barley, making fine sport in shooting them as they sailed into the field; a few years before they were reported to have been so plentiful that they were killed with clubs to prevent the destruction of the grain crops. The Beale ranch stretched from the Tehachapi Pass into the Tejon Pass, along the Sierra Nevadas, some fifty miles, with a width of some two miles, taking in the foot hills and the mountain streams, the water of which disappeared in the earth in an underground passage, after leaving the foot hills, during the summer and fall months. On this ranch near where the Sierras and coast ranges run together, there is a sandy upheaval some 2000 feet high above the sea level; on top of this eminence were found masses of conglomerated sea shells, such as can be found on the ocean shores at this day, and this upheaval is located some thirty miles from the Pacific; some of these specimens he collected and brought home with him.

At the old Mexican Missions were still to be found remnants of their fruit raising, such as small oranges, lemons and grapes. Southern California in 1873, was producing, by American enterprise, excellent oranges, lemons, grapes, grape fruit, cherries, nectarines, apricots, pears, peaches, strawberries, rasp-

berries, olives, peanuts, pecan nuts, English walnuts and other fruits and nuts; as also huge vegetables of every variety, and large crops of wheat and barley, the soil and climate making such productions a great success, as they were free not only from winter frosts and freezing, but also from destructive moths, flies and worms, and the only dread in agriculture was a blighting hot north wind that was destructive. Summer crops of any kind required irrigation, as the dry season continued from April to November or December, without rain, and with a continuous cloudless sky, so that the ground not irrigated, became parched, and the country bare of vegetation, the natural grasses seeding themselves in the earth awaiting the next winter rains for sprouting. The winter and rainy season, so called, is made up of delightfully cool weather with showers of rain like our April showers, starting like magic, the grasses, grain and vegetation into growing, and soon producing good pasture on the plains, and pushing forward the crops for the next spring and summer harvest. At least it was so in 1874.

In 1903 Mr. Darlington went to Europe with his wife sailing from New York, on an Atlantic transport passenger and freight steamer, which carried large numbers of cattle and horses, landing in the Thames River below London, and traveled over England, Scotland, France and Switzerland, returning after a three months trip, on the steamship Minnehaha, a ship 600 feet in length, of the same line, making a more northern passage through a rough sea from start to finish.

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Ann Preston Morris, daughter of Joseph R. and Arabella Ashmead (Darlington) Morris was born at Media, Pa., May 18, 1855. She was married March 15, 1877, to Dr. Rush Shippen Huidekoper, son of Edgar Huidekoper and Frances (Shippen) Huidekoper of Meadville, Penna., his mother being the eldest daughter of Judge Shippen of Philadelphia.

He studied medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1877, serving as physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and also of the Children's and University Hospitals, and as assistant to Drs. J. Hayes Agnew and Charles C. Hunter of the University and Pennsylvania Hospitals. On advice of Drs. Joseph Leidy and H. Hays Agnew, he went to Alford, France, to study the veterinary system of medicine practiced at that institution and after graduating he studied the system of the veterinary schools of Germany and Austria, and was Commissioner General to the Agricultural Exposition, Hamburg, Germany.

On his return he was placed at the head and made Dean of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and assisted largely in the construction of the buildings erected for that department; he was also professor of Veterinary Anatomy, Internal Pathology, Contagious Diseases and Sanitary Police, and was Coroner's Physician of Philadelphia.

The position of Dean he held to 1890, when he removed to the city of New York where he continued his veterinary practice and filling important positions as well as editing a medical journal up to the breaking out of the Spanish American war. In 1888 he was acting assistant Quarter Master General at Johnstown, following the great flood disaster and served there with distinction. Between 1874-1893 he was Major and Aide de Camp U. S. V., Colonel and Brigade Surgeon U. S. V., and Surgeon in Chief National Guards of Pennsylvania. In New York he was a member of the faculty and professor of Sanitary Medicine and Veterinary Jurisprudence, American Veterinary college, also Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the New York college of Veterinary Surgery. On May 12, 1905, he was appointed by President McKinley Chief Surgeon, rank Lieutenant Colonel, first Army Corps, U. S. V., at the outbreak of the Spanish American War and he served on the staff of General Brooks in Porto Rico as Surgeon-in-chief.

Dr. Huidekoper published several works, "The Age of Domestic Animals," a complete treatise on the dentition of the horse, ox, sheep, hog and dog, also "the cat," a guide to the classification and varieties, and a short treatise upon their care, diseases and treatment, "Contraction of the Horses Foot," "Identification of Animals," also compiled the Veterinary Blue Book, and in 1884 and for several years following, was editor of the Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives.

He was born at Meadville, Pa., May 5, 1854, and died in Philadelphia, December 17, 1901.

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Martha Frazer Morris, daughter of Joseph R. and Arabella Ashmead (Darlington) Morris, was born at Media, Pa., February 12, 1857. She was married October—, 1886, to William Sanders Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Matilda Dallas (Sanders) Scott of Pittsburg. William Sanders Scott was appointed, June 22, 1881, a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. June 14, 1882, he was transferred to the Military Academy at West Point where he graduated in the class of 1885. He studied civil engineering and served with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for several years. He was appointed Captain and assistant Quarter-master in the United States Army July 6, 1898, and was two years with General Wood in Cuba, and was afterwards stationed in Wyoming for some three years directing the erection of an army post; he then had two years service as Captain of the Port at Manila, Philippine Islands, from which he recently returned, and is now stationed at San Francisco, California, as assistant Captain of the Port.

CHILDREN:

James Hutchinson Scott, born August 8, 1887.

Edward Darlington Scott, born August 9, 1889—died in infancy.

Ann Preston Scott, born January 25, 1891.

Arabella Morris Scott, born December 17, 1893.

• John Sanders Scott, born April 29, 1895.

Martha Morris Scott, born February 10, 1899.

