

A decorative border surrounds the central text. At the top center is an eagle with spread wings. Below it, a row of state seals includes Maryland, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The left side features seals for Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Delaware. The right side features seals for North Carolina and South Carolina. The bottom center has a small seal of the National Americana Society.

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Colonial Families of America

Issued under the
Editorial Supervision of
Ruth Lawrence

President Emeritus of the
Daughters of the Cincinnati
Member Colonial Dames of the State of New York
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United States Navy
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The Huguenot Society

A decorative flourish consisting of a stylized scroll or ribbon.

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Lukens



AN LUCKEN, the founder of this family in America, whose surname has become modified to its present form of Lukens, was one of the thirteen original settlers who established the colony of Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was a native of Crefeld, Germany, a town of the lower Rhine provinces distant but a short space from the border of Holland. From this town, or its immediate vicinity, came also the other twelve original colonists of Germantown. Jan Lucken's ancestors, inhabitants of Crefeld for many generations, were persons of worth and substance; they were of the free burgher class and respected and influential citizens in the community. On March 10, 1682, certain merchants of Amsterdam, nearly all residents of Crefeld or thereabouts, consummated a purchase from the proprietor of Pennsylvania, William Penn. To these merchants, Jacob Telner, Jan Streypers and Dirck Sipman, were conveyed five thousand acres of land each; and their holdings, together with one thousand acres each, deeded by Penn on June 11, 1683, to Govert Remke, Lenert Arets, and Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber, also of Crefeld, comprised, upon their lands being duly laid out in Pennsylvania, the site of Germantown; and they thereupon constituted its original six owners. On July 24, of the same year (1683), the vessel *Concord* set sail from England, bearing the colonists, Jan Lucken, Lenert Arets, Abraham op den Graeff, Dirck op den Graeff, Herman op den Graeff, Willem Streypers, Thones Kunders, Reynier Teisen, Jan Seimens, Peter Kuerlis, Johannes Bleikers, and Abraham Tunes, whose names were to go down through the annals of time as the historic "first citizens" of Germantown. Traveling from Crefeld to Rotterdam, thence they proceeded to London, where passage was procured on board ship through James Claypoole, Quaker merchant of London. The *Concord* arrived in the Delaware River on October 6, 1683.

Jan Lucken, having received his allotment of land in the new settlement, immediately became active in all matters pertaining to its government, its increase in wealth and its firm establishment. He held office for many years; in 1691, he was constable; in 1694, bur-

gess; in 1695, sheriff; and in 1702 and 1704, bailiff. A number of his descendants have been adherents of the Society of Friends. Although at the time of his arrival in the new world, Jan Lucken was not of that faith, being, like many of Germantown's first families, of the Mennonites; later he and his family joined the Society, as did also many of his fellow townsmen. They had for several years after their arrival a separate meeting at Germantown under the jurisdiction of Cheltenham Monthly Meeting. The new colony grew apace and its honored citizen, Jan Lucken, prospered with it. In 1709 he became the proprietor of five hundred acres of land in Towamencin Township, Philadelphia County.

Died, in Germantown, January 24, 1744, having made his will on October 9, 1741.

Married, about 1683, Mary, whose surname is believed to have been Tyson, tradition crediting her with being a sister of Reynier Tyson (Teisen), like her husband, an original settler of Germantown. She died in 1742.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Lucken, born September 28, 1684.
2. Elsie Lucken, born July 10, 1686; married, August 29, 1706, John Conrad (Cunard), son of Thones Kunders.
3. William Lucken (who spelled his name *Lukens*, as appears by the family records); of whom below.
4. Sarah Lucken, born September 19, 1689.
5. John Lucken, born November 27, 1691; married, February 25, 1711, Margaret Custard.
6. Mary Lucken, born January 18, 1693; married, in 1712, John Jarrett.
7. Peter Lucken, born March 30, 1696; married, December 29, 1713, Gaius Evans.
8. Hannah Lucken, born July 25, 1698; married, in 1716, Samuel Daniel Pastorius, son of Francis Daniel Pastorius.
9. Mathias Lucken, born October 13, 1700; married Ann Johnson.
10. Abraham Lucken, born September 16, 1703; he was a member of the Society of Friends, and after his first marriage, went, with his wife, to reside in Towamencin Township on the five hundred acres of land acquired by his father in 1709, of which three hundred acres were devised to Abraham by his father in his will. On April 30, 1728, Abington Monthly Meeting (of which Abraham was a birthright member) granted a certificate of removal to Abraham and his wife to membership in Gwynedd Monthly Meeting. Married, first, in 1727, Mary Maurle, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Maurle, of Bristol Township, Philadelphia County; she died about 1770. Married, second, in 1773, Elizabeth Walker. Issue (by first wife), all of whom adopted the spelling of *Lukens*: i. Margaret Lukens, born April 12, 1728, ii. John Lukens, born December 17, 1729; died in 1814. He was a surveyor; married, about 1753, Rachel Robinson, daughter of James and Elizabeth Robinson of Franconia Township. iii. Matthias Lukens, born November 18, 1731; married, in 1769, Mary Gray. iv. William Lukens, born April 23, 1733. v. Abraham Lukens, born February 21, 1734. vi. David Lukens, born April 27, 1737. vii. Joseph Lukens, born July 14, 1739. viii. Mary Lukens, born May 22, 1741. ix. Job Lukens, born September 25, 1743. Issue (by second wife): x. Jonathan Lukens. xi. Enos Lukens.
11. Joseph Lucken, born November 3, 1705; married, in 1728, Susanna Maule.

II

WILLIAM LUKENS, son of Jan Lucken and Mary (Tyson) Lucken, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1687-88. He resided in Upper Dublin Township, and in 1718 was an overseer of Horsham Meeting. He predeceased his father by about five years. His will bore date June 15, 1739, and was proved February 26, 1740.

Died in 1739.

Married, in December, 1710, Elizabeth Tyson, daughter of Reynier and Mary Tyson; she was born October 7, 1690, and was buried February 18, 1765.

Issue:

William Lukens, of whom below.

John Lukens; married, first, in 1734, Deborah Fitzwater; married, second, Dorothy Griggs.
Mary Lukens; married Joseph Coombs.

Sarah Lukens; married, in 1744, John Luckens or Lukens, her first cousin, son of Peter Lucken and Gainor (Evans) Lucken. John Luckens or Lukens was surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. His father, Peter Lucken, was a son of the founder of the family, Jan Lucken. A son of John and Sarah (Lukens) Luckens was Jesse Luckens, a soldier in the Revolution and a member of Colonel William Thompson's battalion of riflemen which went to Boston in 1775; returning in the winter of that year, he joined in the expedition of the Wyoming Valley and was there killed in battle, December 25, 1775.

Reynier Lukens, of Moreland; married Jane Parry.

Mathew Lukens.

Jacob Lukens.

Elizabeth Lukens; married Thomas Potts, member of the Continental Congress. Issue among others: Elizabeth Potts, born in 1760; married Robert Barnhill, of Philadelphia.

Margaret Barnhill, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Potts) Barnhill, born in 1799; married Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt, son of Cornelius Van Schaack and Margaret (Barnhill) Roosevelt, married Martha Bullock; and their son was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.

Joseph Lukens, born May 9, 1735; died in Upper Dublin, July 2, 1823.

III

WILLIAM LUKENS, son of William Lukens and Elizabeth (Tyson) Lukens, was known as William Lukens, Junior. He resided in Horsham Township on a plantation of one hundred acres inherited from his father. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but having, in contravention of a law of that Society, wedded a first cousin of his deceased wife, was disowned, being however, subsequently, in 1757, reinstated.

Died in mo. 8, 1803, aged ninety years.

Married, first, in January, 1740-41, Martha Pennington, daughter of Thomas and Martha Pennington. She died in July, 1750.

Married, second, Elizabeth Pennington, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Michener) Pennington, daughter of John and Sarah Michener.

Issue by first wife:

1. William Lukens, born October 1, 1742.
2. Elizabeth Lukens, twin, born August 23, 1746; died young.
3. Rachel Lukens, twin, born August 23, 1746; died young.
4. Elizabeth Lukens, born April 21, 1748.

Issue by second wife:

5. Jonathan Lukens, born March 16, 1752; married Mary Conrad.
6. *David Lukens*, of whom below.
7. Jacob Lukens, born March 6, 1756.
8. Thomas Lukens, born February 20, 1758; married Mary Jane Parry.
9. Daniel Lukens, born in 1760; married, April 20, 1792, Mary Shoemaker, a distinguished member and minister of the Society of Friends. She died October 26, 1839. He died in East Fallowfield, Chester County, January 9, 1842.

IV

DAVID LUKENS, son of William Lukens and Elizabeth (Pennington) Lukens, was born in Horsham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, 10 mo. 7, 1753. He espoused the cause of the colonies in the Revolutionary struggle and was a member of Captain David Marple's associated regiment of Philadelphia County militia in 1780.

Died, at Horsham, in 10 mo. 3, 1831, aged seventy-eight years.

Married, at Abington Meeting, December 20, 1776, *Sarah Lloyd*.

[LLOYD—

Thomas Lloyd, of Merion, who settled first in Haverford; is believed to have come to the new world with his brother. Married, in 1698, Elizabeth, daughter of William ap Edward. Their son,

Thomas Lloyd, was born June 8, 1699, and died in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, December 29, 1781. Married, first, at Middletown Meeting, Bucks County, in May, 1724, Mary Harker, daughter of Adam and Grace Harker; she was born October 6, 1700; married, second, at Birmingham Meeting House, Chester County, March 6, 1762, Mary (Peirce) Brinton, daughter of George Peirce and widow of Joseph Brinton. By his first wife he was the father of

Samuel Lloyd, was born October 8, 1729, in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County. Buried at Horsham Meeting, February 9, 1779; married, June 12, 1753, Sarah Walton, daughter of Job and Agnes (Walmsley) Walton. She died July 8, 1804. Their daughter,

Sarah Lloyd, was born in 1755; died February 20, 1834; married, at Abington Meeting, December 20, 1776, *David Lukens*.]

Issue of David Lukens and Sarah (Lloyd) Lukens:

1. Elizabeth Lukens, born 9 mo. 22, 1777; died 7 mo. 6, 1817.
2. Samuel Lloyd Lukens, born 4 mo. 1, 1779; died 11 mo. 3, 1853.
3. Edith Lukens, born 4 mo. 30, 1781; died 6 mo. 21, 1851.
4. David Lukens, born 3 mo. 23, 1783; died 8 mo. 7, 1783.
5. Jesse Lukens, born 7 mo. 1, 1784; died June 2, 1822; married Eleanor Lewis, daughter of Amos and Rachel (Hubbs) Lewis. She was born June 21, 1785, and died September 24, 1876.
6. *Dr. Charles Lukens*, of whom below.
7. Jonathan Lukens, born 5 mo. 10, 1788.
8. Sarah Lukens, born 3 mo. 15, 1791; died 12 mo. 12, 1868.
9. David Lukens, born 3 mo. 10, 1793; died 2 mo. 14, 1869.
10. Solomon Lukens, born 6 mo. 15, 1795. In the old family Bible now in possession of the family the following inscription appears on the flyleaf: "The property of Solomon Lukens. It belonged to my father David Lukens; after his decease, which was 10 mo. 3rd, 1831, his books were divided between his Children or rather sold, on the morning of the Second day's sale, before the public sale commenced. Price \$3—60/100."
11. Martha Lukens, born 12 mo. 9, 1796; died 7 mo. 9, 1857.

V

DOCTOR CHARLES LUKENS, son of David Lukens and Sarah (Lloyd) Lukens, was born August 1, 1786. In 1816 he assumed control of the Brandywine Iron Works, the infant progenitor of the present day giant descendant, Lukens Steel Company. The Brandywine Works had been established since the year 1793, when Isaac Pennock, a member of an old and respected Pennsylvania family, in opposition to the judgment of his parents, had constructed a primitive plant at Rokeby, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The "Federal Slitting Mill," which he built there was a pioneer operation. The enterprise, despite the difficulties involved, proving thoroughly successful, Mr. Pennock, in 1810, acquired another mill at Coatesville. This mill has been variously designated as the Brandywine Mill, Brandywine Iron Works, and the Brandywine Rolling Mill.

In April, 1813, Dr. Lukens, shortly after his marriage to Rebecca Webb Pennock, entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Isaac Pennock, the firm being known as Pennock and Lukens, but about the end of 1816, or the beginning of 1817, he assumed the conduct of the works entirely on his own account, having leased the Brandywine Mill from his father-in-law, Isaac Pennock, and thereafter conducted the business in his own name until the time of his death. Somewhere about 1820 he decided, after the successful experi-

ments of George Stephenson, Robert Fulton, and others, that steam boilers were going to be used in considerable quantity and that the charcoal iron which he had been accustomed to handling was admirably adapted to the service required of boiler plates. Consequently, he remodeled the mill, putting in suitable turnaces and rolls and began the first manufacture of boiler plate iron in America.

Dr. Lukens was very much interested in the welfare of his employees, and having been educated to the practice of medicine visited them when they were sick, prescribing for their physical ailments, and would frequently then kneel down by the bedside and offer up a fervent prayer on behalf of the sick one. He had been scarcely able to establish thoroughly the manufacture of boiler plate iron when in 1825 he was taken sick and died after a short illness. His workmen, to whom he was much endeared, took turns in waiting upon him, and the two who sat by his bedside the night that he died, earnest Methodists, declared that they heard strains of celestial music about his dying bed.

Died 6 mo., 1825.

Married *Rebecca Webb Pennock*

[PENNOCK*—

The name Pennock was originally written Pennock, Pinnock, Penneck and Pinoke. It appeared in the Doomsday Book as Pignoscire, which translated meant the scire or share of some Saxon proprietor named Pigno. The earliest home of the Pennock family seems to have been either Cornwall or Gloucestershire. In Cornwall is located the Parish of St. Pinnock, while in Gloucestershire was located the Chapelry or District of Pinnock, which formerly was called Pinnockshire. The ancestor and founder of the family in America was

Christopher Pennock, who may have come from Treskane, county Cornwall, as a branch of the family was living there when he flourished; he served as an officer in the Army of William of Orange, but because of his liberal sentiments, left his home and went to Holland; returned to England and took part in the religious wars under William and Mary; according to family tradition it appears, that after his marriage, Christopher Pennock, with his wife and her parents, lived in Cornwall, but about 1676 went to Ireland and lived at Killhouse near Clonmel, where his father-in-law, George Collett, held the lease of the castle, came to America in 1685 and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but still subject to the service of King William, he was ordered to return in 1688 to England to assist in the great struggle pending between James II and King William. During this struggle he fought at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. "Tradition relates that the advance, overcome with fatigue, had fallen asleep, when a wren picking up crumbs awakened Pennock, who sprang to arms and aroused his soldiers in time to repel the enemy. This happened at or about the time of the Battle of the Boyne. This is supposed to be the origin of the wrens' heads in the coat-of-arms of the Pennock family. Christopher Pennock, after the Battle of the Boyne, returned to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; his sword, used in many battles, was handed down to his descendants for several generations, but since 1844 there

* Data on the Pennock line furnished by members of the family.

has been no trace of it; finally he died in Philadelphia in 1701. married Mary Collett, daughter of George Collett, of Clonmel, Tipperary County, Ireland. Christopher Pennock and Mary (Collett) Pennock had two sons and a daughter. The younger son was

Joseph Pennock, born at Killhouse, Clonmel, Ireland, "11th Mo. 18th, 1677"; before attaining the age of twenty he had crossed the Atlantic Ocean no less than four times; after the death of his father, he made a visit to America to examine the country for himself; on his return voyage he was taken by the French privateers, carried into St. Maloes, and detained there as a prisoner for a year, suffering many hardships. Family tradition recorded the event as follows: "The imprisonment was long and severe, increased by an altercation between the sailors in which the English gave the French a good drubbing." He returned to the New World a second time, and settled in Philadelphia in 1702, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1705 he was a resident of Springfield Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; just before his marriage, he made a conveyance of a tract of land to Samuel Levis, his intended father-in-law; in the deed he describes himself as "Joseph Penrock, late of the County Tipperary, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and now of Springfield, of Chester, in Pennsylvania"; the price paid was "four-score and seventeen pounds, two shillings"; the land, five hundred and fifteen acres, was on the south side of the Brandywine Creek, and a deed shows that it came to Joseph Pennock through his grandfather, George Collett; removed in 1741 to West Marlborough, Chester County, where in 1738 he built a large house, called "Primitive Hall"; he represented the County of Chester for twelve years in the Provincial Assembly, and also served as justice in 1733, 1741, 1745, and 1749; elected commissioner of peace in 1738.

"At first his Marlborough home was in the midst of a wilderness, the constant resort of Indians; his doors were never fastened at night, and often when the family came down in the morning they would find the kitchen floor covered with Indians sleeping around the fire. Such kindness was appreciated by the roving tribes, who returned it by bringing back a stray horse or cow that had lost itself in the wilderness"; died in 1771; married May 3, 1705, Mary Levis, born November 9, 1685, and died in 1748, daughter of Samuel Levis, of Springfield, Chester County, Pennsylvania; she was a member of the Society of Friends. One of their twelve children was

Joseph Pennock, born September 15, 1715; he was also a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1773 and 1774, and a signer of the "Non-Importation Act" of October 25, 1765, by which the merchants of Philadelphia bound themselves not to use British goods until the Stamp Act was repealed; his signature appears on the original document which is framed and hung up in the Museum of Independence Hall, Philadelphia; died in November, 1800; married, first in 1743, Sarah Taylor; married, second, in 1777, Phoebe Kirk. By his first wife he was the father of

Isaac Pennock, who in 1793 built the Federal Slitting Mill, at a place now called Rokeby, on Buck Run, about four miles south of Coatesville; he removed in 1810 to the banks of the Brandywine, at Coatesville, where he purchased a sawmill property, which he converted into the Brandywine Rolling Mill, the first rolling mill in the United States to make boiler plates; in the original mill on Buck Run he made his plates from single blooms which were heated in an open charcoal fire, then rolled out into plates, and afterward slit into rods for general blacksmithing uses, and from this process came the name of the works, the Federal Slitting Mill; in 1816, Mr. Pennock's son-in-law, Dr. Charles Lukens, came into

possession of the plant and conducted the business until his death. Among the children of Isaac Pennock was a daughter.

Rebecca Webb (Pennock) Lukens, born in Pennsylvania, January 6, 1794. She was a most remarkable woman, and possessed in large measure the initiative and executive ability and clear prevision which had characterized her father, Isaac Pennock, and had enabled him to perceive the opportunity in the iron field successfully avail himself of it, and patiently surmount the difficulties in his path. When, on the death of her husband, which occurred within a month of the death of her father, Mrs. Lukens was left alone to watch and ward the enterprise, the task confronting her was no easy one. Mrs. Lukens was most desirous of complying with her husband's dying request that she continue the business, but her mother was very much opposed to her taking up the manufacture of iron. Despite the many difficulties, she, with the encouragement of friends who rallied about her, took up the task and successfully built up the business, though required to repeatedly strengthen the machinery of the works during her twenty years of conduct of the business. Amongst those who befriended her was Mr. Charles Brooke, who operated a charcoal iron furnace and forge a few miles up the Brandywine and who continued to supply her with the iron that she needed and helped her in many ways, his name appearing frequently upon the books prior to and subsequent to that time. Mr. Brooke's conduct at this critical juncture of the enterprise is held in grateful memory by Mrs. Lukens' descendants, and his friendship for and kindness to the widow and the fatherless will always be remembered by them and theirs. One of Mrs. Lukens' first experiences on taking charge of the business was in connection with a contract she found her husband had entered into with merchants in New York for a considerable tonnage of boiler plates; but as her husband had spent all of his savings in remodeling the mill, which was not his own property, she at once wrote to the New York concern that her husband had left no estate, and consequently she was not legally obligated to fulfill this contract as she was taking up business on her own account, but that she desired very much that they should exonerate her from any sentimental or moral obligation. They replied rather curtly that they would look to her to fill the contract. She thereupon proceeded to fulfill same and delivered the specified quantity of material in a satisfactory manner; but when this same New York company wrote and desired to enter into contracts with her for further material, she stated in substance very briefly that she did not like their manner of doing business and would have no further dealings with them. This was a distinct disappointment to them, as they could not at that time get these plates without importing same from England; they would have given Mrs. Lukens almost any price for them, but she was consistent in her attitude and never sold them another pound.

Gifted with an unusual talent for managing the commercial end of the business, Mrs. Lukens perseveringly met and overcame each difficulty, one by one. Without the advantages lent by modern day facilities, no railroads being constructed and coal and supplies being tediously hauled many miles to their destination, and a like slow and laborious method necessitated in reference to the output of the mills, yet she proved equal to all emergencies, and by careful and skillful management rose superior to the vexations, delays and inconveniences surrounding the enterprise. The reputation for superior workmanship which the mill's output acquired led to enormous demands for its products, and so high was the standard of efficiency maintained that Stephenson, the noted inventor, selected the boiler plates of these mills for use in the construction of his early locomotives.

Mrs. Lukens was a literary woman, and after seeing her children off to bed would frequently be seen sitting with a book in one hand and a tallow candle in the other in order

to keep herself up with the best literature of the day. She was very energetic, and although in her later years she became quite stout and was afflicted with asthma, she continued active until the end of her life.

She is most affectionately remembered, and many are the stories which have been handed down among her descendants and also in the families of her friends characteristic of her splendid womanhood. She was a most devoted wife and mother, and deeply mourned her husband's loss until the day of her death. Her house became the center round which the members of her own family would gather as years progressed, and her mother, who had at first opposed her business undertaking, came frequently with the others, and was always deeply interested in learning the latest news. Mrs. Lukens loved horses, and always kept fine horses, her carriages being handsomely appointed, the interior being trimmed with watered silk. Two of her horses, "Pete" and "Dan" have been especially mentioned in the annals of the family; her movements being necessarily slow because of being asthmatic in her later years, two men would endeavor to hold "Pete" and "Dan" from pawing the air until she was safely seated, when at a word from the driver they would both let go and "Pete" and "Dan" would dash down the road for the first mile or so at a great pace. People would say to her: "Mrs. Lukens, why do you use such horses? They are not safe for you to ride behind." But she would reply: "They are good horses, and they always take care never to do any harm."

Before Mrs. Lukens died she had the satisfaction of knowing that success had attended her efforts, and to her heirs she was to bequeath a highly prosperous and constantly growing industry, a lasting testimony to her able, efficient and skillful supervision and control. Mrs. Lukens died, in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1854.]

Issue of Dr. Charles Lukens and Rebecca Webb (Pennock) Lukens, among others:

Isabella Pennock Lukens; her philanthropic activities found inspiring outlet in behalf of the employees of the Lukens Mills, for whom she built the first free library and reading room; married, in April, 1848, *Dr. Charles Huston*. (See *HUSTON*.)