



# The Welcome Claimants Proved, Disproved And Doubtful

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF  
SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS

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important factors must be analogy and guesswork.

#### B. PENN'S FLEET 1682

In a letter to an unknown person dated 29 Dec. 1682, William Penn wrote of twenty-three ships which had crossed the Atlantic in 1682,<sup>16</sup> and to Lord Keeper North<sup>17</sup> he wrote: "I thank God I am safely arrived, and twenty-two sail more." No special research has been undertaken in connection with this book on the subject of Penn's fleet in 1682 but the following list is taken from Mrs. Marion Balderston's fundamental article on the subject, revised in the light of certain corrections which we understand are to appear in a reprint of these articles which will form part of Welcome Society Publications, Vol. 1. The present list is included here solely for purposes of ready reference.<sup>18</sup>

1. BRISTOL FACTOR, Roger Drew, master, first trip, stopped loading 6 Oct. 1681, left at end of October, arrived at Upland, 15 Dec. 1681. Though this vessel crossed in 1681, it was probably counted in the 23 ships.
2. JOHN AND SARAH, 100 tons, Henry Smith, master, stopped loading 24 Oct. 1681, cleared 11 Nov. 1681, had certainly arrived in the Chesapeake at least by 11 March 1681/2.<sup>19</sup>
3. AMITY, Richard Dymond or Diamond, master, loaded 21 Feb.-15 April 1682, left 23 April 1682, arrived at Upland, 8 Aug. 1682.
4. FREEMAN of Liverpool, George Southern, master, loaded 24 May-7 June 1682, arrived 5-6 Aug. 1682.
5. HESTER AND HANNAH, William East, master,<sup>20</sup> loaded 14 Feb.-7 March 1682, left London after 3 March 1682, arrived 6-9 Aug. 1682.
6. LYON, 90 tons, John Compton, master, loaded 22 April-19 May 1682, left Liverpool in May, arrived 13 Aug. 1682.
7. FRIENDSHIP, Robert Crossman, master, loaded 22-30 May 1682, left Liverpool, arrived 14 Aug. 1682.
8. MARY [or MERCY] of Fowey, William Lugger, master, a very small ship, arrived 15 Aug. 1682.
9. SOCIETY of Bristol, Thomas Jordan, master, loaded 12 April-3 May 1682, arrived Aug. 1682.
10. GOLDEN HINDE, Edward Reade, master, arrived by 18 Sept. 1682.

11. SAMUEL, John Adey, master, loaded 12 April-19 May 1682, was at Falmouth, 10 June 1682, arrived by 18 Sept. 1682.
12. FRIENDS' ADVENTURE, Thomas Wall, master, loaded 3 June-4 July 1682, left Liverpool, arrived by 18 Sept. 1682.
13. PROVIDENCE, under 50 tons, Robert Hooper, master, loaded at Scarborough 13 July 1682, was at Falmouth 8 Aug. 1682, arrived 29 Sept. 1682 in the Delaware.
14. ISABELLA ANN KATHERINE, also called ELIZABETH ANN KATHERINE or ELIZABETH or ANN, Thomas Hudson always the master, loaded 1-31 July 1682, at London 4 Aug. 1682, arrived 29 Sept. 1682.
15. HOPEWELL, Michael Yoakley, master, loaded in early July, probably arrived early in October 1682.
16. LAMB of Liverpool, 130 tons, John Tench [or French], master, loaded 26 June 1682, arrived 22 Oct. 1682.
17. BRISTOL FACTOR, Roger Drew, master, second trip, loaded 26 July-26 Aug. 1682, arrived 28 Oct. 1682; came up the Bay with the WELCOME. It was on this ship that Seaborn Oliver was born 24 Oct. 1682, within sight of the Virginia Capes.
18. WELCOME, 284 tons, Robert Greenway, master, loaded 7 July-21 Aug. 1682, arrived 28 Oct. 1682.
19. JEFFREY, about 500 tons, Thomas Arnold, master, loaded 29 August, in the Thames 12 September, left London after 23 September, probably arrived by end of October 1682.
20. ANTELOPE, from Belfast, Edward Coole, master, arrived at Upland, 1 Dec. 1682 or 9-10 Dec. 1682.
21. UNICORN of Bristol, 300 tons, Thomas Cooper, master, loaded 25 Aug.-9 Sept. 1682, ready 5 Oct. 1682, arrived at Upland by 29 Dec. 1682.
22. SUBMISSION, James Settle, master, left Liverpool, 6 7th mo 1682, arrived in the Chesapeake 2 Nov. 1682, landed passengers at Choptank, Md. This voyage of the SUBMISSION is remarkable in that its log has been preserved and contains a complete passenger list, list of the crew, the only such lists preserved for any of the vessels which came to Pennsylvania in early days. Besides the master, the crew were: Sam-

uel Rich, mate; Brian Fleetwood, carpenter; Anthony Bussshell, cook; Elijah Cobham, Thomas Bullock, Peter Graves, John Royle and Thomas Haleby, "servants," i.e. seamen; Henry Blevin, Michael Colon, apprentices.<sup>21</sup>

23. ADVENTURE, Moses Locke, master, loaded for Pennsylvania at London, 16 Sept. 1682; apparently not registered from London but was in the Thames for cargo sent by James Cox, a London merchant; no known passengers.

### C. RECONSTRUCTED PASSENGER LISTS

Long before the founding of the Welcome Society in 1906, great interest was shown in discovering just who had been on the *Welcome* with William Penn. The first attempt to reconstruct such a list was by Edward Armstrong, a prominent nineteenth-century member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who, in 1852, published the earliest of many such attempts. By the time the Society was founded, eight such lists were in print, and since then many others have followed. A total of 26 lists of this kind have been located and examined. They contain serious discrepancies, as well as numerous errors ranging from the merely annoying to the supremely astounding. Some compilers have thought it sufficient merely to list heads of families; others nod to the wives and children with a phrase like "and family." On many lists persons are missing whose presence on the *Welcome* is clearly attested, and persons whose presence on the vessel can be demonstrated to be at least highly illusory regularly appear. At least seven mythical persons are on one or more, sometimes several, lists. This situation has provided the *fons et origo* for this study.

The following is a list of those reconstructions which have thus far been seen, together with the abbreviations by which the several compilations will be cited in the text.

- A = List by Edward Armstrong, published by him with the text of his printed address delivered at Chester, Pa., on 8 Nov. 1851 (Philadelphia 1852). A total of 94 persons is indicated, of whom ten are printed out of alphabetical order at the end; fourteen others are counted but not named; and two families of unspecified size are listed but not counted in the ninety-four.

- B = List by the same Edward Armstrong, published in the Appendix (pages 467-471) of the 1864 reprint of the first volume of the *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* (original edition 1826), Mr. Armstrong being the editor of the reprint which contains some material not in the 1826 edition. This list forms Note I to page 32 of the reprint which is in the inaugural address of William Rawle as president of the Society. Mr. Armstrong appears to have forgotten List A which he printed twelve years before: "We are not aware even of an attempt to collect the scattered information on the subject . . ." He speaks of the ship as having a hundred passengers, claims in his introduction to have found 97 names, but he actually prints 99 names and numbers them, and these do not include either the master of the ship or William Penn, or two groups of children of unspecified number. An attempt is made to state the evidence for each name but the compiler was not critical enough.
- C = List printed by Samuel M. Janney, *The Life of William Penn with Selections from his Correspondence and Autobiography* (Philadelphia, 2nd ed. rev., 1853), pp. 573 f. This has 73 passengers, of whom twelve are unnamed children, and there is an unnamed wife and two groups of unnamed and unspecified children.
- D = List printed by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia 1881), pp. 21 f. This list has 73 names, 12 unnamed children, three unnamed wives and one unspecified family.
- E = List printed by J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *History of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia 1884) 1:99f. Evidence is not stated but there is a long negative note on one name. A total of 91 persons are accounted for, of whom 74 are named, and the two families of unspecified size are alluded to. Immediately after this list appears another containing the names of 35 men who are said to have come "probably about the time of William Penn, some before and others immediately afterwards, and before the end of 1682," which was compiled, but not copied, from Dr. George Smith's *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia 1862). Of these names only two have ever been claimed as *Welcome* passengers,

both falsely, and one demonstrated long ago to be false.

- F = List printed by William J. Buck, *William Penn in America* (Philadelphia 1888), pp. 62 f. Buck acknowledges assistance from the then deceased William F. Corbett and from Dr. E. D. Buckman. Seventy persons are named, plus three unnamed wives, two unnamed sisters and 27 unnamed children. Of all the early lists this shows the most independence and the most critical judgment, but like almost all the others, it contains some bad errors.
- G = List compiled by Howard M. Jenkins, printed by John Russell Young, *Memorial History of Philadelphia* (New York 1895), 1:75-80. This list accounts for 88 persons plus the two families of unspecified size, and names a total of 72 persons. Except for a note on page 42, which describes the criteria for compilation, evidence is not cited. Mr. Jenkins was capable of first class historical research as his book on the Penn family shows.
- H = List in Charles Burr Ogden, *The Quaker Ogdens* (Philadelphia 1898), pp. 30-32. This lists 82 persons, plus 12 unnamed children, two unnamed wives and two families of unspecified size.
- I = List printed by T. B. Deem, *The Wynnes: a Genealogical Summary of the Ancestry of the Welsh Wynnes, who Emigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn* (Knightstown, Indiana, 1907), pp. 215f. Besides the two families of unspecified size, this accounts for 82 persons of whom 68 are named. This book is far from satisfactory and should not be used without verification of every statement.
- J = List printed anonymously on a single sheet of paper, apparently the first official list put out by the Welcome Society of Pennsylvania after the founding, since it contains a plea for members. An exemplar of this printing was seen in 1961 in the Papers of the late May Atherton Leach in the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. What was probably another exemplar was seen in 1959 in the Papers of the late Albert Cook Myers at the Chester County Historical Society but was not copied. This list contains forty names, to which are added six unnamed wives and seven families of unspecified size.
- K = This list is available in two nearly identical

- forms: (a) a single sheet printed by the Welcome Society bearing date of Philadelphia, 14 Jan. 1907, in the form of a report of the Committee on Ancestral Eligibility appointed 22 Oct. 1906, the names being in upper and lower case letters, followed by commas; (b) a reprint of the same, completely reset, however, with a misprint corrected but otherwise identical, made somewhat after 1910. To the first printing Joshua Clayton's name has been added by rubber stamp; in the second, in printed form. Copies of both forms were seen in the Albert Cook Myers Papers. There are forty names in the list, with five unnamed wives and five unspecified families. Though the tabulation comes out the same as for List N, the names are not identical.
- L = List by an unknown writer, published in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, 23 May 1932, clipping seen at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. This list contains 41 names, plus six unnamed wives and eight unspecified families.
- M = List printed by Joseph Jackson, *Encyclopaedia of Philadelphia* (Harrisburg 1933) 4:1181-1184. This contains 74 names, plus three unnamed wives, 14 unnamed children and three unspecified families. Though not quite the worst list of all, it surely is the runner up and shows no knowledge later than Armstrong's time.
- N = List printed in Henry Paul Busch, ed., *The Welcome Society of Pennsylvania, Records and Activities* (Philadelphia 1940), pp. 85f., List of Ancestors. This has forty names, five of them with unnamed wives and five with unspecified families, but is not identical with List K which has the same totals. Sixteen of the "passengers" then had descendants among the members of the Society. Though it is known that Mr. Busch was in communication with the compiler of List O, there is no evidence to show it.
- O = List compiled by Meredith B. Colket Jr. in a report which he made to Henry Paul Busch in 1940 and never published. Mr. Colket put 56 names on his list but added three more about whom he was doubtful, and rejected twelve heads of families found among his predecessors' lists. He also called attention to a number of claims for persons for whom he could present no evidence either way, most, if not all, of whom had been on no

list. A copy of this report was shown me in 1963 by the then President of The Welcome Society, Mr. George Vaux, and at that time I made notes on the list. In 1966 a copy of the report was made available to me for protracted study. This is the ablest study of the problem thus far seen, but it should be pointed out that it did not come into my hands until my own study was largely complete. Even so, the number of occasions when Mr. Colket and I reached independently the same unorthodox conclusion is large.

P = List found in an offprint from the Welcome Society Year Book for 1944. This list has 41 names, five unnamed wives and seven unspecified families.

Q = This list is a work sheet found at the beginning of the Welcome Papers of the late Albert Cook Myers now in the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pa. In 1959 I had a hurried glimpse of the list and copied it, and in 1963 I had sufficient time for careful study of the two volumes of scrapbook type in which Mr. Myers had for many years collected information bearing on the problem. The list referred to was from time to time increased or decreased in accordance with Mr. Myers' changing opinions. Two groups of names were crossed out and the word 'no' put in the margin opposite two other groups. The list, as separate from the Papers themselves, contains 47 names, with the names of 13 wives and twenty children. In addition, one unnamed wife and 19 unnamed children are accounted for. A total of 22 persons are either cancelled or marked 'no.' In the Papers as a whole there is nowhere any discussion of the validity of any claim. Mr. Myers was for many years an able and informed genealogist specializing in the Philadelphia area. He was still living when I did my earlier work on the problem but was aged and infirm and no contact was ever made with him personally. My knowledge of the Papers was not obtained until a very advanced stage of my own research. One who knew Mr. Myers well for a long period has stated that Mr. Myers was fond of claiming that he had a true list of the *Welcome* passengers, by which my informant understood him to mean an authentic document of contemporary date. No such list was found in the Papers and it is obvious that had Mr. Myers possessed one, he would hardly have

continued interest in a hypothetical reconstruction.

R = A list signed by "V.M." and printed in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* ca. 1951, clipping seen at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. This has a total of 39 heads of families but no wives nor children are shown. Four other names are here called controversial and one of the 39 names is questioned.

S = A list in the Welcome Society Year Book for 1956, pp. 52f. A total of 44 heads of families appear, plus five wives and seven unspecified families.

T = A list in the Welcome Society Year Book for 1960, pp. 58f. This also has 44 heads of families, five unnamed wives and seven unspecified families.

U = A list compiled by me from data in Marion Balderston's article, "The Real *Welcome* Passengers" (*The Huntington Library Quarterly* 26 [1962] 31-56). This article is a valuable contribution to our knowledge, since it contains evidence from the English Port Books of the Port of London. A total of 90 names are discussed but of these 43 are rejected and doubt is expressed by others. I knew nothing of Mrs. Balderston's work until it was in proof stage. In some instances I am in disagreement with her conclusions but only where she leaves the solid ground of the Port Books and uses secondary sources for passengers not recorded in the Port Books. Note also should be made of her later articles, "William Penn's Twenty-Three Ships, with Notes on Some of their Passengers" (PGM 23:27-67), and "Pennsylvania's 1683 Ships and Some of their Passengers" (PGM 24:69-114). As these pages are being typed for the press, it is expected that there will be a reprinting of her articles, doubtless with some revisions, and also a new article on earlier ships in the Welcome Society Publications 1. Unfortunately, I have not had the text of the volume in question in my hands.

V = List in the Welcome Society Year Book for 1964, pp. 65-68. This list contains the names of 59 passengers as officially accepted by the Society in 1964, plus 71 other persons who came over on other ships, most of whom were formerly believed to

have come on the *Welcome*. Even this list was not quite perfect, since Ezra Croasdale was wrongly placed under the children of Thomas Croasdale, an error for which I was myself largely responsible, since it was copied from a list I had made before I had thoroughly studied the Croasdales. Mr. Sheppard, however, informs me that this error was corrected in subsequent printings.

W = List printed in *The Pennsylvania Traveller*, Vol. 3, No. 1, Nov. 1966, edited by Richard T. and Mildred C. Williams, of Hialeha, Florida, which was kindly called to my attention by Mr. George Ely Russell. It has 41 names, plus seven families shown as "and family," five as "and wife," and one as "children." It has obviously been copied from List L. That these "are the passengers which have been accepted by the Welcome Society of Philadelphia" is a statement that has not been true for many years.

X = A list printed by H. Stanley Craig, *Salem County, New Jersey, Genealogical Data* (Merchantville, N.J., no date but pre World War I). This list was first called to my attention by Mr. Henry Hollingsworth. This extraordinary document is the longest list, having 121 names, one unnamed wife, one unspecified family and 22 unnamed children, a total of 144 persons without counting the unspecified family [that of Cuthbert Hayhurst for whom we must add a wife and five children], a grand total of 150 souls. It is also the worst. Of these 150 persons, 43 appear here for the first and only time, and except for one possible instance (Robert Saylor), the claimant can be shown by documentary evidence of unimpeachable validity to have come on another ship. For many of these shanghaied names, there is no evidence of the very existence of the person except the document that proves the presence on another ship. As a sample of this list at its very worst, consider the Robert Turner family. Robert had a wife and daughter, both named Martha. The wife died in Ireland in 1682 and her husband came on the *Lion* in 1683, but Craig puts the dead wife on that vessel and the husband and daughter on the *Welcome*.

More than four hundred pages of this book were already ready for the printer when the following

two lists were first discovered, necessitating much work to insert them here in their proper place and to refer to them in the several sketches wherever required.

Y = A list which appears on page 358 of a work which was printed in New York in 1934 under the title of *White's Conspectus of American Biography* but which is sometimes referred to as *A Conspectus of American Biography*. The volume forms part of *The National Encyclopaedia of American Biography* as a supplement, and sometimes in libraries is shelved with it, sometimes not. There are 77 names, two unnamed wives, two unspecified families and nine unnamed children. No source for the list is cited but I am inclined to think that it was copied from List L, which had been printed two years earlier, but with some items drawn from some other source.

Z = A list which appeared in partial form in Clark Kinnaird's syndicated feature called "Your America" which was printed in *The Des Moines Register* on 10 Sept. 1968. This column was devoted to the *Welcome* and says, among other things, that among the passengers were persons bearing certain specified names, thirteen in all, of which nine are of *bona fide* passengers accepted in this book, one doubtful and three disproved. The article offered to send, for a stamped, self-addressed envelope, a leaflet with complete list of passengers, and a copy of the leaflet was obtained and it is this list which we designate as List Z. The leaflet is No. 29 Supplement to United States History Series. It states that this list was derived from *A Conspectus of American Biography*, a work which was then unknown to me and which I had difficulty in locating, though I frequent three libraries which have it. Courteous and interested correspondence has been had with Mr. Kinnaird himself, which I gratefully acknowledge. List Z, however, is not identical with List Y, having only 74 names, as against 77 in List Y, plus two unspecified families, three unnamed wives and nine unidentified children.

These twenty-six lists have, of course, no probative value but every name in each of them has had to be scrutinized for clues.

## p. THE SOURCES

While the sources used in this study have been many and varied, "scattered," as, indeed, Edward Armstrong said long ago, a few generalizations can be made.

First of all, the four wills executed aboard the *Welcome* provide us with the names of testators, witnesses, and a few beneficiaries, all of whom may be presumed to have been present when the wills were made. In addition, one Friends certificate of removal must have been in possession of the owner on board since he obtained from William Penn an indorsement bearing date when the ship was at sea.

Secondly, in the year 1684 the Provincial Legislature enacted a statute requiring residents to record their names, the name of the vessel on which they had crossed the Atlantic and the names of the servants brought with them together with their terms of service. This statute ought to have provided us with what would be tantamount to a census, but unfortunately only a relatively few residents complied with it.

As a result, however, we have three important documents available for our purpose. The first of these is a Register of Arrivals made in Philadelphia County, largely in a hand identified by some as that of James Claypoole but certainly in other hands as well. This document was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1852 by Joshua Francis Fisher. Its text has been printed in J. Smith Futhrey and Gilbert Cope, *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia 1881), pp. 22-24, and again in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 8:328-340. These printed versions leave much to be desired and whenever the document is cited in our text, it is the original document which has been used, even though for the benefit of those who may not have access to the original, reference to the printed versions is given. The text is also to be reprinted in a much improved transcription by Mrs. Hannah Benner Roach in the *Welcome Society Publications*, vol. 1, but we have not seen this transcription.

The second document is a similar Register of Arrivals made in Bucks County and is entirely in the handwriting of Phineas Pemberton, first Clerk of Courts in that county. It exists in two contemporary

copies, both in Pemberton's hand, and they are largely, if not entirely, identical in text. The first form is now preserved in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, though how it came to be there is unknown to me. This may be the report of Phineas Pemberton to Christopher Taylor, the Register General of the Province of Pennsylvania. Pemberton, however, also kept his own records which he did not forward to Taylor. They remained in his possession when he ceased to be Clerk of Courts, though they ought to have been turned over to his successor. After his death, they were preserved by the Pemberton family and in the year 1843 were discovered to be then in the keeping of James Pemberton Park, Esq. The fact that Mr. Park had them was made known to the judges of the Bucks County Courts who directed that efforts be made to have the records themselves returned to the county, and through the good offices of Charles Roberts, Esq., Mr. Park graciously consented to return them to the custody of Bucks County. At this time copies were made in a beautiful hand, one for Mr. Park, the other for Mr. Roberts. One of these copies was in 1938 bequeathed by Miss Elizabeth Ely of Lambertville, New Jersey, to the Bucks County Historical Society in Doylestown, Pennsylvania where it now is. The copy is fairly close to the original though not perfect. The story of how the papers were found and returned is contained in a report to the Bucks County Court signed by Wm Carr, dated at Doylestown, 6 Feb. 1843, appended to the Ely copy. The original papers ought then to be in the custody of the Clerk of Courts of Bucks County, but they are not. They, too, are now in the Bucks County Historical Society, beautifully laminated so that they can be examined with ease and without danger to the papers. The paper, however, is now so brown that photographs are impossible.

What these papers consist of is a small book of Pemberton's early records, containing "A register of the Wills and Letters of Administration 1684-1693--First Minute Book of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions," with other memoranda including a number of Quaker marriage certificates, copied verbatim, even with the witnesses' names; two or three wills and, of course, the Register of Arrivals.

This version of the Bucks Register of Arrivals was followed in printing the text in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 9:223-232, and not, as

claimed in that printing, the version now preserved in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In the Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania is a manuscript volume bound as "Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Arrivals, Marriages &c, 1677-1686." This is a copy of the Doylestown records, though a note in the book signed "C.H.C" again claims that it was copied from the original in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It agrees most often with the Doylestown version, not with the Philadelphia.

The three documents just described provide us with some positive evidence: two families on the *Welcome* are recorded in the Claypoole Register; several others in the Pemberton register, and, of course, there is a good deal of negative evidence in both, e.g. records that given persons crossed on other ships.

Another document giving valuable evidence of a negative kind is the Log of the *Submission*, the original of which is also in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the text printed as the first article in the first volume of the *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, which provides proof of the presence on that ship of those it names. A new and improved transcript is expected in the *Welcome Society Publications*, vol. 1.

In the third place, there is now available a certain body of evidence, great in extent for all ships but rather limited in the case of the *Welcome*, which until lately was hidden in the English Port Books now published by Mrs. Marion Balderston. In no case do these records give a complete passenger list of any ship, but only of such persons as shipped goods for trade, whether passengers or not. As a matter of fact, many such shippers never came to America at all. It may, however, be inferred that, if a man shipped goods on a given ship, and he can later be found in Pennsylvania at the right time, with no conflicting evidence, he also crossed on that ship. In the Port Books also, there is again much negative evidence. As for positive evidence in the case of the *Welcome*, the Port Books provide the names of two persons we should not otherwise have suspected.

Finally, the Warrants and Surveys of the Province of Pennsylvania 1682-1759, now in the Philadelphia City Archives on the seventh floor of City Hall, provide much information concerning the sale of land by William Penn and his officials, and in some instances the information is pertinent to our purpose.

The same is true for the Minutes of the Board of Property printed in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, vol. 19. While these never provide the name of the ship, they frequently state the original residence in England of the purchaser. When land rights were sold by Penn before he came to America, the buyer is termed a "First Purchaser" and the names of such people are printed by Samuel Hazard in *Pennsylvania Archives*, First Series, vol. 1, and in his *Annals of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia 1850), pp. 637-642. What appears in *Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, vols. 1-3, seems to be an inferior rehash of the same records. It should be remembered that what was purchased in this way was not actual tracts of land described with metes and bounds, but simply rights to a given number of acres which had later to be located, surveyed and recorded in the land office.

Catherine Owens Peare, whose *William Penn a Biography* is otherwise an admirable work, has manufactured her own definition of "First Purchaser," namely, one who settled in Pennsylvania from the time of the colony's founding through 1685, but this is not the commonly accepted meaning of the term. She prints information concerning the proportion of the city lot which was given to all purchasers of farm land, i.e. 10 acres for every 500 acres. Purchasers of 5000 could have a township. Every purchaser had to plant his land within three years or forfeit. The cost of a propriety of 5000 acres was £100, and for each servant the master would get 50 acres at 4/- yearly quit rent, and the servant would himself get 50 acres at 2/- yearly quit rent.

#### E. THE SETTLE CERTIFICATE

A considerable number of *Welcome* claims rest on the authority of a document known as "the Settle Certificate," a Friends certificate of removal issued on 7 4th mo. 1682 by the Settle Monthly Meeting in Yorkshire to a group about to go to America. Efforts to locate the original paper brought to Pennsylvania in 1682 have thus far failed. This particular certificate is remarkable in that it covers by far the largest number of persons of any we have seen, namely, seven families in eight households, comprising at least forty individuals, and possibly one or two more, since there are some doubtful cases.

It is to be presumed that all the persons named or



implied in the certificate were intending to cross the Atlantic on the same ship, since if they did not, it would be entirely possible for the ship on which the certificate was carried to be lost, and those who had travelled on another ship would arrive without the necessary document in their possession. It may thus be inferred that if one of the persons named can be shown not to have been aboard the *Welcome*, none of the others was. As a result, we must here discuss the Settle certificate as a unit in order to avoid repetition of the same information at least seven times.

So far as is known, the document was first mentioned in print by Isaac Comly in his "Sketches of the History of Byberry" (*Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* 2 [1827], pp. 182 f.). He there stated that the original was then in the possession of Robert Waln, Esq., a man whom we identify as the merchant, manufacturer and politician, the Hon. Robert Waln, born 22 Feb. 1765, died 25 Jan. 1836, son of Robert and Rebecca (Coffin) Waln, the father being son of Richard and grandson of Nicholas Waln, both of whom were covered in the certificate, to say nothing of collateral ancestors also so covered.<sup>22</sup> Comly asserts "on the authority of the above named gentleman [the younger Robert] that this party of Friends came to this country in the ship *Welcome*, with William Penn." No other testimony has been adduced to support the claim, though it was long accepted as the Law and the Gospel.

Now Robert Waln was born only 83 years after the voyage of the *Welcome*, and might have talked personally in his childhood with some of those who had been children on the *Welcome*, and he could easily have talked with grandchildren of the adult passengers. His testimony is therefore not inherently impossible, and it is an undoubted fact that this group from Settle did cross the ocean in 1682 and about the time of the *Welcome*'s voyage.

In addition to Comly's text, the certificate has been printed, to our knowledge, at least four times. The text, without any of the names, is in James Bowden's *History of the Society of Friends in America* (London 1854), 2:15f. According to William John Potts of Camden, New Jersey, "Brief Extracts from Wills, etc., of Bucks County, Penn., in the County Offices at Doylestown" (*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 24:81-84), the late Dr. Edward

D. Buckman transcribed the text in his "Abstracts of the Records of the Friends Meeting of the Middletown Bucks County, Penna," a manuscript said to be in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. I have examined what I take to be the cited manuscript, though it does not bear Dr. Buckman's name. The text of the certificate printed by Mr. Potts presumably derives from the Buckman transcript. Another text was printed by Dr. John W. Jordan, *Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania* (New York 1911), 1:297, and this I now think was also derived from the Buckman transcript. Still another text, probably derived from Comly's version, ostensibly being followed, though with variations and deletions, appears in Clarence Vernon Roberts' *Ancestry of Clarence Vernon Roberts and Francis A. (Walton) Roberts* (Philadelphia, privately printed, 1940), pp. 282-284.

It would seem that the only person who can have studied the original since Comly's day is Dr. Buckman, and I am inclined to think that even he saw only the Middletown copy. This was for many years in the custody of the Meeting, but is now in the Department of Records, Third and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, where I have examined it. This text is the form used throughout this study as the most nearly primary form of the certificate now available. It is clearly a contemporary copy of the original paper which crossed the Atlantic, and it is worthy of trust until some one discovers the original text written in Yorkshire which, if extant, probably is owned by some member of the Waln family. Attempts to make contact with known Waln descendants have not located the document.

Unfortunately, the printed versions are not identical. Some of the differences may be due to haphazard handling of spelling and punctuation, but there are serious divergences even as to the names covered and in the signatures of the document. Some names are omitted in certain of the versions, and the Roberts text does not even pretend to be complete but runs only to the point where the names of Mr. Roberts' ancestors are given and then stops. The name of William Hayhurst, for example, comes last but appears only in the Middletown, the Buckman-Potts and the Jordan versions. Apparently William was omitted in the others on the mistaken belief that he was Cuthbert Hayhurst's son, which he was not.

Inquiries have been made to see whether the Minutes of the Settle Monthly Meeting might contain a reference to the certificate, if not a copy of it. The actual minutes were located by Mr. R. V. Perryman of 35, Vesper Lane, Leeds, in the Strong Room, Carlton Hill Meeting, Leeds, but in the minutes for 7 4th mo. 1682, which are extant, no granting of a certificate to a Friend going to America is shown, nor any in a subsequent meeting before 1685. This fact means, of course, not that there is anything spurious about the certificate but simply that the clerk thought it unnecessary to record issuance of such a certificate.

On page 1 of Certificates [the volume has several series of page numbers for various types of record] in the Middletown [Bucks County] Minutes, now at the Department of Records, Third and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, the names of the persons covered in the certificate were read by me as follows:

Cuthbert Hayhurst (his wife and family)  
 Nicholas Waln his wife and three children  
 Thom Wriglesworth and Alice his wife  
 Thom walmesley Elizabeth his wife and [six]  
 children  
 Tho: Croasdill Agnes his wife and Six children  
 Tho: Stackhouse [and] his wife  
 Ellin Cowgill widdow and her children  
 William Hayhurst

The reason for the separation of William Hayhurst from his brother Cuthbert is the fact that William was a childless widower. The party consisted of six couples, two of them childless, one widow with children and one widower without. Immediately below this certificate, on the same page and from the same Settle Meeting and on the same date, is shown another certificate for a man named Heaton and wife Alice, children not mentioned, the man's name being no longer legible but it must have been Robert. The fact that two separate certificates were issued by Settle Meeting on the same day lends further support to the view that the seven families named in the first certificate were a strongly united group, intending to travel together, but the Heatons, all of whose unmentioned children are known to have been born in Yorkshire, did not belong to this group, and so got a separate certificate.

The eight households were largely related to each

other, only the Croasdales not being clearly indicated by evidence to be related to the others, though they may have been. Cuthbert Hayhurst and his brother William had married sisters; another sister was the mother of Nicholas Waln; and a cousin of the three sisters was Elizabeth Walmesley, wife of Thomas, while Alice Wriglesworth was a sister of Cuthbert and William Hayhurst. Ellen Cowgill was perhaps a sister of Thomas Stackhouse. These relationships say nothing of the intermarriages within this group which were destined to take place in Bucks County, of which several will be discovered in the respective sketches.

If this were all the evidence uncovered, the Settle group would have been entitled to a verdict of "probably on the *Welcome*," despite the fact that to put them aboard would have necessitated a long and perhaps dangerous journey by land from Yorkshire to the Thames. A northern port would have been the most natural point of departure for a Yorkshire group.

There is, however, more evidence and this entirely negative. List Q, prepared by the late Albert Cook Myers, includes all the persons named in the certificate except the William Hayhurst mentioned at the end, but the entry for the Croasdales is crossed out and there is a 'no' in the margin against the names of the Hayhursts and Walns--there is no such qualification against any of the other Settle names. Undoubtedly, Mr. Myers at one time accepted the testimony of Robert Waln but later, in some cases, at any rate, came to doubt it. What led him to that doubt is unknown but it is possible to give some inkling of what may have caused the skepticism, not for all the list, but at least for the Croasdales.

Somewhat more than thirty years ago Mr. Myers informed Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. that he knew that the Croasdales were not on the *Welcome* because "Eleanor Pownall had the stomach ache," or words to that effect. This cryptic remark was interpreted to mean that Mr. Myers had discovered some account of the voyage by a member of the Croasdale family in which allusion was made to Eleanor Pownall's indisposition, a fact presumably known only to her fellow passengers. If this information were genuine and significant, this would suggest that the Settle group, at least the Croasdales, had crossed on the *Friends' Adventure* for George Pownall had recorded in "Bucks Arrivals"<sup>23</sup> that he and his family had crossed on

that ship, Thomas Wall, master, arriving 28 7th mo. 1682. It was therefore expected that when Mr. Myers' Papers could be examined at the Chester County Historical Society, we should discover the document to which Mr. Myers had referred, but when the Papers were examined by me in 1963 and independently by Mr. Sheppard, no such document was found, not only with reference to the Croasdales but in the entire collection.

Another family covered by the Settle certificate was headed by the Widow Ellen Cowgill and included her children, names and number not specified. Dr. Jordan, who never doubted that the Settle party came on the *Welcome*, nevertheless pointed out that the widow's eldest son Ralph had come as a servant on the *Friends' Adventure*, though it seems not to have occurred to him that the widow and her other children might have come on that same ship. That this is what happened is not demonstrated, however, since Ralph's passage on this ship was doubtless arranged by his master, Randolph Blackshaw, who, with his family, came on the *Submission*. Yet it was at least worth noting that in the case of both Croasdales and the Cowgills, the negative evidence, such as it was, pointed to a single ship, not to two different ones. The late Alfred R. Justice<sup>24</sup> believed that the Settle group did come on the *Friends' Adventure*, and the same view was held by George Norwood Comly in his *Comly Genealogy*.<sup>25</sup>

What evidence Mr. Myers had for his skepticism as to the Hayhursts and Walns is unknown. Apparently, he never rejected all the Settle group, simply because he was forced to reject some of them, since no negative mark appears in List Q against the name of the Stackhouses, the Walmsleys and the Wigglesworths.

These considerations tended to make me, and I suppose most of the better informed students of Pennsylvania genealogy, extremely skeptical of *Welcome* claims for the whole Settle group, and this was the state of my thinking when Mrs. Marion Balderston published her epochal article, "The Real *Welcome* passengers,"<sup>26</sup> in which she gave to the world a hint of what would soon after appear in fuller form in her "William Penn's Twenty-Three Ships,"<sup>27</sup> namely, the evidence from the English Port Books showing that four of the families named in the Settle certificate had loaded merchandise on the *Lamb* of Liver-

pool. Moreover, it was long known that James Dilworth had crossed on that ship, as he himself had recorded, and when the Waln family was studied, it was discovered that Dilworth's wife was a sister of Nicholas Waln, though the Dilworths, as Lancashire people, did not appear in the Settle certificate.

It therefore seems inescapable that the Settle Friends crossed the Atlantic on the *Lamb*, a ship from a northern port, and not, as long suspected, on the *Friends' Adventure*, or, as much longer believed, on the *Welcome*. The *Friends' Adventure*, to be sure, also sailed from a northern port, even the same port and about the same time as the *Lamb*, but the critical fact is that no member of the Settle party loaded on the *Friends' Adventure*, whereas some did on the *Lamb*.

The explanation of Mr. Myers' cryptic remark about the indisposition of Eleanor Pownall remains to be found. No document of this kind has been preserved among Croasdale descendants.

#### F. THE CLAIMANTS

This study has not been limited to persons whose presence on the *Welcome* can be proved but includes all who have been so claimed whether truthfully or falsely, and a few others now listed for the first time who might have been passengers. The word 'passenger' should here be understood to include those who were born or died during the voyage, and no distinction can be made between passengers and crew, since in this case the name of only one member of the crew is known, namely, the master, Robert Greenway.

In order to facilitate use of the book, a single series has been adopted, rather than several series separated according to the verdict reached after careful study of the evidence in each case. Cross references have been added to persons in each family who bore different surnames. In each case I have expressed my own opinion as to the validity of the evidence. Though some of the cases have been discussed with persons mentioned in the preface, each of the verdicts is mine and mine alone and commits no one else. It is hoped that the discussion will be convincing but there is no surety of this.

To recapitulate these verdicts we print now the names of all the claimants, classified according to the respective verdicts, as follows:

Marple; a brother-in-law Stephen Evans and a brother Stephen Evans, perhaps the same; brothers Evan Stephens and David Stephens.

HOWELL, THOMAS	<i>disproved</i>
HOWELL, DANIEL, his son	<i>disproved</i>
HOWELL, MORDECAI, his son	<i>disproved</i>
HOWELL, MIRIAM, his daughter	<i>disproved</i>
HOWELL, PRISCILLA, his daughter	<i>disproved</i>
HOWELL, KATHARINE, his daughter	<i>disproved</i>

These names appear on no list but the *Welcome* claim was made by that indefatigable manufacturer of false claimants, the late Josiah Granville Leach, in his *Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families* (Philadelphia 1898), p. 139:

On 31 August, 1682, he [Thomas Howell], with his sons and daughters, embarked at Deal, England, in the "Welcome," for the voyage made historic by the presence of William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, then on the way to place himself at the head of his government established in his province.

No positive evidence has been found and there is strong negative evidence.

Mordecai Howell, one of the sons of Thomas, deposed before the Boundary Commission in 1740, when he was aged 78, as follows:<sup>1</sup>

That about 1682 he came up the Bay of the Delaware in company with the ship in which the Plain-tiffs Father [William Penn] was. That he landed, some time before Mr. Penn at New Castle Town, and was there when he landed at said Town.

The ship on which Mordecai Howell crossed has now been identified as the *Bristol Factor* on its second trip,<sup>2</sup> and it is clear that the Howell family are, not *Welcome* passengers.

Thomas Howell of Gloucester County, New Jersey, left an undated will which was probated 9 March 1686/7.<sup>3</sup> His wife was not living with him and he did not know whether she was alive or dead. He names the two sons Daniel and Mordecai and mentions three daughters. Mr. Leach says the wife was named Katharine.

Issue: surname Howell

- i. Daniel, b. ca. 1660, d. Bucks Co., Pa., in September 1739; m. Hannah Lakin.
- ii. Mordecai, b. ca. 1662; m. (1) Elizabeth ----; (2) widow Frances Garret; (3) Elizabeth Morgan.
- iii. Miriam, m. Henry Johnson.
- iv. Priscilla, m. Robert Stiles.
- v. Katharine, m. James Robinson.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>2 PA 16:719.

<sup>2</sup>See p.7, #17.

<sup>3</sup>NJW 1:242.

#### INGALS/INGOLS, THOMAS

*highly improbable*

This name appears on no list unless it be, as we think possible, a confused form of the name of Richard Ingelo, a genuine *Welcome* passenger. The claim is made by W. W. H. Davis, *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania* (Doylestown, 1st ed., 1876), p. 66, who says also that Ingols settled in Warrington Township. We have not found other evidence for his existence.

#### \*INGELO, RICHARD

*proved*

This name appears on all lists except List I, where it is unaccountably missing, and Lists D and F where the surname is spelled Ingels. The proof of his presence on the *Welcome* is the fact that he signed as witness the wills of Isaac Ingram and William Wade, both executed aboard the vessel. It is possible that it was his hand that penned the will of Ingram. Whenever his occupation is given, he is always called gentleman, and he is the only passenger who can be clearly shown not to have been a Friend, though there may have been others. He was colonial secretary 1684-5<sup>1</sup> and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania preserves a letter dated 19 7th mo. 1685, complaining that his salary has not been paid.

Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Janney, I thinke I need not write much to ye for you have been mightly kind for Mr. Biles promised me he would send yt when he was here in Town Last. The sonner I have it the [illegible] good it will doe me for I want it. I remaine yr friend and Servt

ue me from executors of John ffenwick late of West  
ew Jersey; to James Nevell of West New Jersey the  
ther half; to Cosen T B Kolkans 20 geanis; to John  
outhworth £5; to John Hill mare & colt which John  
arker owes me; 2½ years of service of my maid Eli-  
abeth Tucker to his wife Elizabeth; to William Dyre  
y servant Ann Heckes for 2 years to his wife. . .  
The remainder runs off page that is broken]  
ttested by William Salway, William Bethel, Eliza-  
eth ffranc last day of Sept. 1687. "The mark was  
n the margin. W Salway William Bethe[ll] Eliz  
frampton."

Philadelphia Wills A:72 contains the docket copy  
hich mentions also two other debtors, James Brad-  
haw and John Barber.

William I. Hull, *William Penn and the Dutch Qua-  
er Migration to Pennsylvania* (Swarthmore Monographs  
n Quaker History, No. 2, 1935), p. 411, makes a  
urious error. In a list of Quaker immigrants from  
utch and German lands he has "Lehmann (Lehenmann)  
hilip Theodor, one of Penn's private secretaries,"  
hich is right enough and then he adds that the man  
as in Germantown before 1710. Apparently Hull had  
ound some German in Germantown with a similar name  
nd incorrectly identified him.<sup>9</sup> Our Philip Theodor  
as, of course, in Germantown long before 1710 which  
as twenty-three years after his death.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Samuel Hazard, *Annals of Pennsylvania* (1850),  
579.

<sup>2</sup>*Colonial Records* 1:47.

<sup>3</sup>1 PA 1:41; 3 PA 3:373, 380.

<sup>4</sup>Quoted from A. C. Myers, *Narratives of Early  
ennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware 1630-1707*  
New York 1912), p. 390, note.

<sup>5</sup>See Marion Dexter Learned, *Life of Francis Daniel  
astorius* (Philadelphia 1908), p. 127.

<sup>6</sup>PGM 23:90.

<sup>7</sup>William J. Buck, *William Penn in America* (1888),  
189; also partially quoted in Peare's life of  
enn, p. 285.

<sup>8</sup>Abstracted in PGSP 1:62 but described from a  
photograph of the original.

<sup>9</sup>See TAG 30:14 f.

LEISTER, THOMAS

*disproved*

William Yardley brought with him on the *Friends'*

*Adventure*, arriving 28 7th mo. 1682, three servants,  
of whom the first and third were John Brearele and  
Martha Worrall, both discussed elsewhere in this  
book. The second servant had a name not read easily,  
but after repeated consideration, I have reached the  
conviction that the spelling as shown above is cor-  
rect. The name in this form occurs, of course, on no  
list, but on List X, the faultiest list of all, there  
is a Robert Saylor who cannot otherwise be traced,  
and as the compiler of List X filched from Bucks Ar-  
rivals the entire household of William Yardley other-  
wise, I am convinced that the origin of "Robert Say-  
lor" is a misreading of Thomas Leister's name. Mrs.  
Balderston (PGM 23:48) read the same name as "Robert  
Taylor" and it has even been suggested to me that the  
name should be "Laylor" or "Layler" but I am now un-  
able to accept these readings. The first letter is  
L and this rules out "Taylor" entirely. No success  
has been had in locating this man later, though there  
were Lesters in Bucks County.

LLOYD, ROBERT

*disproved*

This name appears on List X only. The truth is  
that Robert Lloyd arrived on the *Lion* of Liverpool,  
14 8th mo. 1683, as servant to Robert Turner, to  
serve four years, get £4 and fifty acres, loose on  
14 8th mo. 1687. Extensive accounts are in Jordan<sup>1</sup>,  
Glenn<sup>2</sup>, and by R. L. Lloyd in *Chester County Collec-  
tions* 1:379-381, 397-400, 420-25. Robert Lloyd was  
supposedly fourteen in 1683, died on a farm near  
Bryn Mawr, Pa., 29 3rd mo. 1714. An account of his  
ancestry is provided by Glenn, as follows:

- I. Coel ap Gweryf.
- II. Llewellyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Ial and Yat-  
rad Alun, who m. a daughter of Meredith  
ap David Lwch of Halchddyn in Deuddue.
- III. David, m. Dydgu, daughter of David ap Me-  
doc.
- IV. David Welw, m. Mallt, daughter of David ap  
Ritid.
- V. David Vair, m. Nest, daughter of Madoc ap  
Griffith.
- VI. Madoc Lloyd m. Taman, daughter of Edynfed  
ap Goronwy.
- VII. David ap Madoc of Hirnant in Mechain, Uwch

Coed, co. Montgomery, m. Maud, daughter of Howel Gethin.

- VIII. Howell ap David; of Hirnant, m. Gwendhwyfar, daughter of Madoc ap Tudor.
- IX. Meredith ap Howell, m. Katharine, daughter of David ap Lewlln.
- X. David ap Meredith, m. Gwem, daughter of David ap Einion.
- XI. David Lloyd of Cowney, parish of Llanwdyn, Montgomeryshire, d. ca. 1693 [sic], m. Gwen.
- XII. John David Lloyd of Cowney, in Lay Subsidy 1606, b. ca. 1568, d. July 1645, bur. 14 July 1645; m. Jane, bur. 22 Jan. 1657.
- XIII. David Lloyd of Cowney, b. ca. 1601, bur. Llanwddyn Church, 9 March 1668; m. 12 Feb. 1625, Mary, daughter of John Powell or John ap Howell Goch of Gadfa, Township of Rhinwagar, by his wife Sybil Gwyn.
- XIV. David Lloyd of Cowney, b. ca. 1645, living 31 Aug. 1685, bur. in Quaker burying ground at Llanwddyn; m. Gwen, and had
  - 1. Robert Lloyd the immigrant.
  - 2. Thomas Lloyd, b. 1671, to Pennsylvania; m. 1697 Elizabeth, daughter of William ap Edward.
  - 3. Gainor, also came to Pennsylvania.

This pedigree has not been verified by me.

Robert Lloyd married at Merion Monthly Meeting, 11 8th mo. 1698, Lowry Jones, born in Wales ca. 1681, eldest daughter of Rees ap John ap William, i.e. Rees John William, by his wife Hannah Price, and Lowry married, second, Hugh Evans.

Issue: surname Lloyd

- i. Hannah, b. 21 9th mo. 1699, d. Philadelphia, 15 1st mo. 1762; m. (1) 3 9th mo. 1720, John Roberts, d. 1721; (2) William Paschall, 22 9th mo. 1722, d. 1732; (3) 6 4th mo. 1734 Peter Osborne, d. 1765.
- ii. Gwen, b. 20 8th mo. 1701, d. unm. 1783.
- iii. Sarah, b. 19 5th mo. 1703, d. 5 7th mo. 1739; m. 5 10th mo. 1729, Gerard Jones who d. 21 3rd mo. 1765.
- iv. Gainor, b. 5 2nd mo. 1705, d. 3 9th mo. 1728; m. 26 3rd mo. 1727, Mordecai James, d. 15 8th mo. 1776.
- v. David, b. 27 4th mo. 1707, m. Anne -----,

to North Carolina.

- vi. Rees, b. 25 4th mo. 1709, d. 5 2nd mo. 1743, m. 12 12th mo. 1735, Philadelphia, Sarah Cox, d. 4 11th mo. 1775.
- vii. Robert, b. 25 8th mo. 1711, d. 27 8th mo. 1786; m. 21 6th mo. 1735 at Gwynedd, Catherine Humphrey, d. 13 10th mo. 1782.
- viii. Richard, b. 15 1st mo. 1731, d. 9 8th mo. 1736; m. Hannah Sellers, d. 12 4th mo. 1810

# NOTES

<sup>1</sup>JCRFP 1:494-508.

<sup>2</sup>GM 81 f., 374-380.

LONG, PETER

*disproved*

LONG, WILLIAM

*disproved*

Both these names appear on List X only. The truth is that they both came on the *Lion* of Liverpool, arriving 14 8th mo. 1683, as servants to Robert Turner, Peter to serve two years, get £6 and fifty acres, loose on 14 8th mo. 1685; William, to serve four years, get £3 and fifty acres, loose on 14 8th 1687. It seems highly probable that they were related to each other but what relationship it was is unknown, though brothers would be the best guess.

Peter Long was a carpenter and by 1688 was in New Jersey when he bought 100 acres in "Second Tenth" from Anne Salter, and was of Burlington in 1689 when he bought another 100 acres from Robert Turner.<sup>1</sup> Early New Jersey deeds mention him in various instances from 1691 to 1701, mostly in Salem County.<sup>2</sup> He was son-in-law to Arthur Sturgis, felt-maker, who had a warrant 2 9th mo. 1683<sup>3</sup> and died in 1702, leaving wife Dorothy, son Cornelius, daughter Sarah (wife of Matthew Holgate), Esther Huntsman, and son-in-law Peter Long.<sup>4</sup>

On 9 Sept. 1698 Revel's Surveys included one for Mr. William Long, 200 acres of land in Salem County, East side of Cohansie River.<sup>5</sup> William Long married Marie Jones, daughter of Henry Jones of Philadelphia whose will dated 19 6th mo. 1688, probated 16 8th mo. 1688<sup>6</sup>, mentions them both.

We have found nothing further on either Long.

# NOTES

<sup>1</sup>NJA 21:425, 439; PGM 24:93, note 88.

<sup>2</sup>NJA 21:361, 365, 370, 425, 450, 460, 519, 672, 674, 682.

<sup>3</sup>W&S 2:116.

<sup>4</sup>PhW B:221, #83, 1702; PGM 23:102, 24:89.

Issue: surname Ogden

- i. David, b. 1723, m. Wilmington Monthly Meeting, 16 12th mo. 1742/3, Zebiah Wollaston, daughter of William Wollaston of New Castle; 4 ch.
- ii. Joseph, b. 1725, d. Philadelphia, 18 1st mo. 1805; m. Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 21 9th mo. 1751, Jemima Hewes, b. 1728, d. 30 6th mo. 1817, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Blythe) Hewes; 8 ch.
- iii. Catherine, b. Chester Co., 1727, m. Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Jan. 1747, Ebenezer Wollaston.

2. Sarah Ogden, third child and second daughter of David and Martha (Houlston) Ogden, was born 3 9th mo. 1691, but her death date has not been discovered. She married, first, 21 9th mo. 1711, Evan Howell (son of John Howell of Philadelphia), who was of Edgmont when administration was granted his widow, 28 June 1734; second, at Middletown Monthly Meeting, 10 10th mo. 1741, William Surman, by whom there was no issue.

Issue: surname Howell, all by first husband

- i. Israel, b. 1712, m. Middletown Monthly Meeting, 11 2nd mo. 1751, Elizabeth Swayne, daughter of William Swayne; (2) 12 11th mo. 1761, Springfield Monthly Meeting, Mary Hall, daughter of John Hall.
- ii. Esther, b. 30 1st mo. 1714; m. (1) Chester 23 3rd mo. 1734, Daniel Few, b. 25 1st mo. 1706, of Kennett, son of Isaac and Hannah Few of Kennett Square.
- iii. Abraham, b. 19 9th mo. 1716, removed to Sussex County, Delaware.
- iv. Jonathan, b. 5 6th mo. 1719, m. 28 4th mo. 1750, Elizabeth Thomas.
- v. Isaac, b. 19 9th mo. 1721, perhaps m. Mary Baker, not Bartram.<sup>8</sup> The Isaac Howell who m. Mary Bartram, sometimes supposed to be this one, was son of Jacob and Sarah.
- vi. Mary, b. 3 1st mo. 1723/4.
- vii. John, under 14 in 1741. He and the next are not in Charles Burr Ogden's book.
- viii. Nathan, under 14 in 1741.

3. Samuel Ogden, fifth child and third son of Da-

vid and Martha (Houlston) Ogden, was born 30 10th mo. 1695, died 14 11th mo. 1748, intestate. He married at Springfield, 26 3rd mo. 1720, Esther Lownes, born 2 7th mo. 1703, died 11 11th mo. 1747, daughter of George and Mary (Bowers) Lownes.

Issue: surname Ogden

- i. David, b. 15 4th mo. 1722, d. 16 4th mo. 1798; m. Springfield, 20 9th mo. 1746, Alice Eachus, b. 11th mo. 1723, d. 12 12th mo. 1791 aet. 68/0/23; 5 ch.
- ii. Jane, b. 1 11th mo. 1724, d.s.p. 1748; m. Springfield, 21 6th mo. 1746, William Lewis (1st int. 30 4th mo. 1746, 2nd int. 28 5th mo. 1746).
- iii. Mary, b. 8 8th mo. 1725; m. Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 19 3rd mo. 1752, James Whitall; 2 ch.
- iv. George, b. 26 9th mo. 1726, d. 20 9th mo. 1762; m. Springfield, 25 2nd mo. 1751, Mary Low, b. 23 2nd mo. 1722, d. 20 5th mo. 1810, daughter of John and Janet (Hartley) Low; 5 ch.
- v. Martha, b. 8 4th mo. 1729, m. ----- Thompson.
- vi. Jonathan, b. 27 11th mo. 1731, m. 12th mo. 1769 Martha Davis, b. 1748, d. 25 7th mo. 1813, daughter of Arthur and Esther P. Davis of Chester Co.; 6 ch.
- vii. Hannah, b. 25 2nd mo. 1734, m. Swedes Church, Philadelphia, 15 July 1759 William Lees; 1 ch.
- viii. Sarah, b. 18 9th mo. 1737, d.s.p., 6 3rd mo. 1760.
- ix. James, b. 10 10th mo. 1739, d.s.p. 10 8th mo. 1757.
- x. Samuel, b. 8 5th mo. 1745, d. 21 4th mo. 1821, m. Woodstown, N.J., rec. Salem Monthly Meeting, 1 3rd mo. 1770, Mary Ann Hoffman, b. 19 10th mo. 1752, d. 18 1st mo. 1818, daughter of John and Mary (Fo.) Hoffman; 10 ch.

4. John Ogden, sixth child and fourth son of David and Martha (Houlston) Ogden, was born 4 5th mo. 1698, died 6 12th mo. 1742. He married first, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 26 2nd mo. 1723, Hannah Davis, buried 22 5th mo. 1737; second, at the same meeting, 23 8th mo. 1740 Hannah Owen, born 16

Issue: surname Paschall, all by first wife:

1. Thomas, b. 22 7th mo. 1693, d. Goshen, ca. 1728; m. 6 10th mo. 1716 Margaret Jones.
  2. Joanna, b. 19 12th mo. 1695, d. ca. 1731; m. John Marshall.
  3. William, b. 8 1st mo. 1697, d. Goshen, ca. 1738; m. (1) 21 2nd mo. 1720, Grace Hoopes; (2) 22 9th mo. 1722, Hannah (Lloyd) Roberts, widow of John Roberts and daughter of Robert Lloyd and his wife Lowry Jones on whom see above, pp. 281-283.
  4. Joseph, b. 23 1st mo. 1699, d. 1741; m. 28 2nd mo. 1721 Elizabeth Coates. On this couple see Thomas Allen Glenn, *Some Colonial Mansions and Those who lived in them* (Philadelphia 1899) 1: 119 f.
  5. Elizabeth, b. 19 2nd mo. 1701, m. ca. 1730 Jacob Jones.
  6. Benjamin, b. 4 11th mo. 1703, d. 12 2nd mo. 1707.
  7. John, b. 5 9th mo. 1706, d. 11 2nd mo. 1779; m. 25 2nd mo. 1728, Frances Hodge, b. 15 4th mo. 1710, d. Philadelphia, 8 1st mo. 1781. Mr. Lloyd says he practiced medicine in that part of Chester County now Delaware County, manufactured "Golden Elixir" and "Paschal's Golden Drops." It may be that his success as a patent medicine tycoon aroused the ire and jealousy of an orthodox practitioner like Caspar Morris M.D.
  8. Benjamin, b. 16 2nd mo. 1709, m. Elizabeth Horne. It is hard to believe that his grandfather would have named him an executor at the age of seven.
  9. Samuel, b. 2 5th mo. 1711, d. 11 12th mo. 1728.
  10. Stephen, b. 3 8th mo. 1714, d. after 1743, perhaps in 1800, m. 24 2nd mo. 1738 Martha Humphreys.
  11. Jonathan, b. 11 3rd mo. 1718, d. after 1743, m. Mary Fisher.
- ii. William, b. ca. 1667, d. Philadelphia 1696.

may have m. Susanna Budd, daughter of John and Mary (-----) Budd, as Mrs. Rogers (32: 285) says, though Mr. Justice mentions the marriage only to question it.

- iii. Mary, b. England, d. Philadelphia 1732; m. (1) William Say who d. 11th mo. 1714; (2) Benjamin Paschall, probably a recent arrival and perhaps a relative but undoubtedly the man of this name named the third of three executors of Thomas Paschall in 1716.

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup>MHSP 1 (1864 reprint), pp. 355 f.  
<sup>2</sup>Lloyd Manuscripts (Lancaster 1912), 223-232.  
<sup>3</sup>PMHB 6:323; A. C. Myers, *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania* (1912), 243.  
<sup>4</sup>JCRFP 1:500-505, especially 505.  
<sup>5</sup>PGM 23:41, note on pp. 43 f.  
<sup>6</sup>Loc. cit. in Note 4, above.  
<sup>7</sup>1 PA 1:41.  
<sup>8</sup>See A. R. Justice Collection 17:75 in the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.  
<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

PEARSON, ----- or ROBERT or THOMAS *mythical*

He is given no first name on Lists A, B, O [here denied], and on Lists G, H and U, is called mythical. He is Thomas or Robert on List C; Robert on Lists D, E, M, R [here called controversial] and X; on Lists I, J, L, W and Y, he is Thomas; not on List Z. Arthur Edwin Bye<sup>1</sup> accepts him and says he was son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Janney) Pearson.

List B cites Thomas Clarkson, *Memoirs of the Private and Public Life of William Penn* (Philadelphia, 1st ed., 1813, 1:259; 2nd ed., London, etc., 1849, 121). Clarkson did not get this from Proud's *History of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia 1797) which does not mention Pearson. Clarkson says that Pearson, first name not given, suggested to Penn that Upland be called Chester, from which fact some lists deduce he was from Cheshire. William Hepworth Dixon's *Life of Penn* (1st ed. 1851, 195-198; 2nd ed., 1872, 203-208) repeats the tale and it even appears in the latest biography of Penn, that of Catherine Owen Peare (249), where it is accepted though called "according to legend."

The following passage is taken from George Smith, *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia 1862), p. 139:



He [William Penn] landed at Upland, but the place was to bear that familiar name no more forever. Without reflection, Penn determined that the name of the place should be changed. Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his own society, who had accompanied him in the ship 'Welcome,' he said, 'Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?' Pearson said, 'Chester,' in remembrance of the city from whence he came. William Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties one of them should be called by the same name. Thus for a mere whim the name of the oldest town, the name that would have a place in the affections of a large majority of the inhabitants of the new province, was effaced to gratify the caprice or vanity of a friend. All great men occasionally do little things.

The tone of this passage suggests animosity towards Penn's memory. The passage is also quoted with rejection by Henry Graham Ashmead, *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia 1884), pp. 20 f., since he shows that the name Upland continued to be used for some time. He points out that Friends records ought to identify Pearson but do not, and he calls him "this mythical person," saying that the first was Thomas who came on the *Comfort*, 28 7th mo. 1683, sailing from Kingsroad, 25 5th mo. 1683, John Read, master.

The Pearson story for the first time appeared in our annals in Clarkson's "Life of Penn," a work which was not published until more than a century after the incidents therein first recorded are said to have occurred. Until the publication . . . no writer makes any mention of the change of name having been suggested to Penn by his friend 'Pearson.'

An old time genealogist, Minshall Painter, says<sup>2</sup> that Thomas and Margery Pearson came on the *Welcome* and settled in Marple Township. See the query by Horace E. Hayden (PMHB 3:358) and a very witty note by Ashmead; Besse's *Sufferings* 1:105; Smith's *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania*, p. 491; PGM 24:83 f., note 53. Thomas Pearson was a mason from Pownall with wife Margaret, brother John and sister

Mary Smith, arrival registered on the *Endeavour*.<sup>3</sup> This man was probably the person referred to by Bye as son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Janney) Pearson, but we have not attempted to verify this statement. See also PGM 24:86, note 62. The Thomas Pierson on the *Comfort* in 1683 must have been another man.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Arthur Edwin Bye, *History of the Bye Family and Some Allied Families* (Easton, Pa., 1956), p. 384.

<sup>2</sup>PGSP 4:296.

<sup>3</sup>PMHB 8:330.

## PENN, WILLIAM

proved

The great name of the Founder of Pennsylvania appears at the head of List I, and in alphabetical position on Lists G, J, L, N, O, P, Q, S, T, V, W, X and Y, but was doubtless thought obvious to the compilers of the other lists.

Penn was not accompanied to America by his wife or children, or by any known relative. When his friend and associate, Philip Ford, says in an appendix to his one-sheet *Vindication of William Penn* (London 1683), that a letter from Penn dated at Philadelphia, 1 Nov. 1682, immediately after Penn's arrival on the *Welcome*, reports: "An House for William Penn is a building, whose Family that went with him are all come safe," the word 'family' must here be taken to mean 'family of servants,' which, indeed, is the first meaning listed in the Oxford Dictionary, citing examples from 1641 and 1707. Penn's 1684 will, as we shall see, makes clear that some servants had accompanied him to America, while others remained with his wife at Warminghurst.

Of these servants we may suggest that one was Jane Bachelor and another very probably the secretary, Philip Theodor Lehmann, both of whom are discussed as *Welcome* claimants. There was, moreover, a family of six persons called "servants of ye Governor," Ellis Jones aet. 45, Jane Jones aet. 40, Barbary Jones aet. 13, Mary Jones aet. 12½, Dorothy Jones aet. 10 and Isaac Jones aet. 4 months.<sup>1</sup> They, however, had not yet arrived in Philadelphia by 1 Nov. 1682; indeed, they only reached Choptank, Maryland, on the next day, with the burdensome land journey from the Chesapeake to the Delaware yet to be performed,

## NOTES

12 PA 19:434, 438.

2PhW F:24, 1736.

POWNALL, GEORGE <sup>1</sup>	disproved
POWNALL, ELEONOR, his wife	disproved
POWNALL, REUBEN, his son	disproved
POWNALL, ELIZABETH, his daughter	disproved
POWNALL, SARAH, his daughter	disproved
POWNALL, RACHEL, his daughter	disproved
POWNALL, ABIGAIL, his daughter	disproved

These names appear on List X only, and the name of the wife is there given wrongly as Mary. The truth is that this family came on the *Friends' Adventure*, arriving 28 7th mo. 1682, together with three servants, John Brearele, Thomas Leister<sup>2</sup> and Martha Worrall. George Pownall registered himself as from Lostock, Cheshire, also called Lostock Gralam<sup>3</sup> in the deed of 21 1st mo. 1681[2] whereby Pownall became a First Purchaser of 1000 acres in Group 41.<sup>4</sup> Eastburn Reeder<sup>5</sup> in one place wrongly spells the name "Hostock Grathan," in another as "Laylock."

George Powell or Pownall<sup>6</sup> loaded, 3 June 1682, on the *Friends' Adventure* 2 chests, 1 coffer, 3 boxes, 1 bag, 2 bundles qty 40 lbs new shoes, 1½ pieces English linen, 3 doz. woolen stockings for me, 2 cwt wrought iron, 2 cwt nails, ½ cwt cast lead, ½ cwt gunpowder, ½ chest window panes, 3½ doz. felts.

An account of the English ancestry prepared by the late Alfred R. Justice<sup>7</sup> shows the immigrant George Pownall as baptized 26 Feb. 1633/4, son of George and Elizabeth (Hewitt) Pownall, grandson of Humphrey and Joan (Tue) Pownall, and great-grandson of Ralph and Anne (Ryley) Pownall and of Thomas Tue. These names have not been verified but there seems to be no reason to doubt them.

An early Bucks County document<sup>8</sup> says that George Pownall died from the fall of a tree on 30 8th mo. 1682 and that his son George was born 11 9th mo. 1682. Davis<sup>9</sup> rightly computes this date as one month and two days after the arrival but Reeder says it was within thirty days, and puts the birth of the son on 11 11th mo. 1682/3, on which day Justice dates the father's death.

The marriage to Eleonor must have occurred in England and her maiden name has been discovered by no one. She married, second, under the care of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 20 10th mo. 1693, Joshua Hoopes. and she was disowned for disunity by Falls Monthly

Meeting on 7 5th mo. 1697.<sup>10</sup> The date of her death has not been discovered.

Joshua Hoopes was from Cleveland, Yorkshire, and came on the *Providence* of Scarborough, Robert Hooper, M<sup>r</sup>, a husbandman, with his wife Isabell and children Daniel, Margaret and Christian, date said to be 9th mo. 1683, though it is not entered so in Philadelphia Arrivals. His certificate was from a Gainsborough Monthly Meeting held at Rowsby 4 3rd mo. 1684, which shows that the arrival could not have been in 1683. Isabell is stated by Mr. Edwards to have died in the spring of 1684, which seems a bit early in view of the date of the certificate.<sup>11</sup> Falls Monthly Meeting recorded the death of Joshua Hoopes an elder in the middle of the year 1723, but when Eleonor died is unknown. Mr. Edwards makes Eleonor marry, third, at Falls, intention 8 2nd mo. 1723, John Neal Jr. The marriage is authentic but this must be another Eleonor, for if it were this one, she would have been recorded as Eleonor Hoopes. The date of the marriage of Eleonor Pownall is shown as 4 10th mo. 1723, but this is a report of the marriage.<sup>12</sup>

George Pownall died without probate though it has been stated that he died intestate, a term usually meaning that administration was granted. On 22 8th mo. 1705, the Minutes of the Board of Property<sup>13</sup> show that George Pownall by lease and release dated 21-22 March 1681 purchased 1000 acres for which the liberty land was not yet taken up and his son Rowland Pownall [sic: error for Reuben], eldest son, desired a warrant for his brother George, their father having died intestate.

Issue: surname Pownall

- i. Reuben, b. ca. 1668, m. Crosswicks, New Jersey, 16 6th mo. 1699, Mary Stacy, b. 2 4th mo. 1677, daughter of Mahlon Stacy by his wife Rebecca. The will of Mahlon Stacy dated 11 Jan. 1703/4, probated 24 April 1704, mentions among others the daughter Mary but not her husband Reuben Pownall. He had been dismissed for disunity at Falls Meeting on 3 10th mo. 1701. She was granted a certificate to go to England with her husband 4 4th mo. 1712. She was granted a certificate to Haddonfield, 1 10th mo. 1742, and she made her will 24 Sept. 1755, probated

10 May 1763<sup>14</sup>, in which she calls herself of Chester, Burlington County, widow, and bequeaths only to one living sister and the daughters of deceased sisters, and mentions no children of her own. On 14 Feb. 1710 Reuben sold to his brother George. On 18 1st mo. 1717/18 he applied to the Board of Property for a grant of a small island or two in the Delaware over against his land in Makefield for a cattle range. The note says that these islands lie before Charles Read's land and he ought to have them.<sup>15</sup> The last reference to this Reuben found is as an abutter of land mortgaged by Thomas Yardley, 11 Nov. 1729, but this does not prove he was still living.<sup>16</sup> It appears that he was the father of one daughter, though accounts of this man usually show no issue.

Issue: surname Pownall

- i. Eleonor, m. Falls, int. 8 2nd 1723, marriage reported 4 10th mo. 1723, John Neal Jr. She is not mentioned in her mother's will in 1755.
- ii. Elizabeth, had leave to m. from Falls, 6 5th mo. 1692, Joseph Clows.<sup>17</sup> He was b. in Cheshire, 8 1st mo. 1661/2, son of John and Margery (-----) Clowes of ffurnu Pool, Parish of Gosworth, Cheshire, and he arrived on the *Friends' Adventure* 28 7th mo. 1682, with his brother John and sister Sarah. See TAG 32:24-26. will of Joseph Clewes of Macclesfield Bucks County, yeoman, was dated 3 12th mo. 1709/10, probated 27 Nov. 1711<sup>18</sup> names wife Elizabeth and brother Reub Powner or Pownall executors; children Elizabeth, Rachel, John, Joseph, Thom George and an unborn child; witnesses Mary Pownall, Richard Hough, Edward K.
- iii. Sarah, said by Dr. Arthur Edwin Bye, *Hi of the Bye Family and Some Allied Families* (Easton, Pa., 1956), p. 422, to have been b. 25 Dec. 1672, d. 1 Dec. 1 m. probably Burling. I do not know what evidence he had.
- iv. Rachel, had leave to m., 3 9th mo. 1697<sup>19</sup>,

Thomas Janney, b. Pownall Fee, Cheshire, 5 12th mo. 1667/8, death date unknown, son of Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney, late of Horton, Staffordshire, who had been m. at James Harrison's house in Pownall Fee, 24 9th mo. 1660. Margery Heath was sister of Anne Heath who m. 1 5th mo. 1655 James Harrison, then of Kendall, Northumberland, afterwards *Submission* passengers and residents of Bucks County, and a third sister, Jane Heath, was wife of William Yardley of Ransclough, Staffordshire, to whom a sketch is devoted hereafter. Rachel (Pownall) Janney d. after 5 3rd mo. 1742. On the Janney family see Miles White Jr., "Thomas Janney, Provincial Councillor" (PMHB 27:212-237) and his "The Quaker Janneys" (*Pubs. of the Southern Historical Association* 8:119-128; 196-211, 274-286).

Issue: surname Janney, perhaps others

1. Henry, b. 20 4th mo. 1699.
  2. Sarah, b. 26 8th mo. 1700; m. 1722 with leave to m. 7 1st mo. 1722 Thomas Pugh
  3. Mary, leave to m. 2 4th mo. 1725 Thomas Routledge, b. 14 2nd mo. 1712, son of John and Margaret (Dalton) Routledge.
  4. Abel, d. 1748; m. by N. J. lic. dated 5 June 1740, Elizabeth Biles, he of Maidenhead, she of Bucks County. They went to Virginia. See also the Biles Excursus in the Brearly sketch above, and PMHB 26:358.
- v. Abigail, had leave to m. 5 12th mo. 1695, m. 20 12th mo. 1695, William Paxson, b. probably in 1665 [Reeder says 1765 which is, of course, impossible], d. 1719, 2nd son of James and Jane (Gurden) Paxson who m. at Marsh Gibbon, co. Bucks, England, 6 8th mo. 1670. Clarence Vernon Roberts (*Roberts-Walton Ancestry* 209) shows that said James Paxson is supposedly a son of Henry and Joan (Clarke) Paxson of Marsh Gibbon who m. there 16 Aug. 1640. Jane (Gurden) Paxson d. in Bucks County 7 2nd mo. 1710, and James d. 29 7th mo. 1722. James Paxson brought a certificate dated at Thomas Elwood's, 3 2nd mo. 1682. See

McCrocken  
mixed by  
James w/  
h. & father →  
James

Reeder, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

Issue: surname Paxson

1. James, b. 5 9th mo. 1702, m. (1) 1723 Mary Horsman; (2) 1730 Margaret Hodge.
2. Thomas, b. 20 9th mo. 1712, m. 1732 Jane Canby, daughter of Thomas Canby.

Issue: surname Paxson.

- a. Joseph.
- b. Benjamin.
- c. Oliver.
- d. Isaiah.
- e. Jacob.
- f. Jonathan.
- g. Rachel.
- h. One who d. young.

- vi. George, b. Bucks County, 11 9th mo. 1682; had leave to m. 6 6th mo. 1707 [Reeder's date is 2 5th mo. 1707], Hannah Hutchinson. He mortgaged 316 acres in Solebury 17 March 1729.<sup>20</sup>

Issue: surname Pownall

1. John, b. 1708, to North Carolina.
2. Rachel, b. 1714, d. 1788 aet. 74, unm.
3. Reuben, b. 1719; m. Effie Burd of New Jersey.

Issue: surname Pownall

- a. Jane, b. 1747.
- b. Sarah, b. 1749.
- c. Reuben, b. 1750; m. Christ Church, Philadelphia, 9 Oct. 1782, Mary Lee. Their daughter Mary, b. 20 10th mo. 1783, m. 1 1st mo. 1817 Richard Mattison; a second daughter Elizabeth m. John H. Ely of Solebury and their eldest, Reuben Pownall, was living at Lambertville, N.J., in 1900, aet. 83.

- d. George, b. 1752.
- e. John, b. 1755, probably the John of Bristol whose son Reuben was m. by I. Hicks, 19 Feb. 1807, to Maria Hoppel; hardly the John of Bucks County who d. intestate, admin. granted in New Jersey, 24 Oct. 1771<sup>21</sup>, to Elizabeth Pownall of Bucks, fellow-bondsman Joseph Higbee of Trenton.
- f. Rachel, b. 1756.

- g. Elisha, b. 1759, twin.
- h. Hannah, b. 1759, twin.
- i. Grace, b. 1761.
- j. Mary, b. 1766.
- k. Benjamin, b. 1768.

4. Simeon, b. 1721, m. Katherine Housel.

Issue: surname Pownall

- a. Simeon, b. 1753, d.s.p. 1834; m. Sarah Williams.
- b. Levi, b. 1755; m. Wrightstown, 12 6th mo. 1782, Elizabeth Buckman, b. 12 9th mo. 1756, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Carr) Buckman, on whom see p. 101. On this family see Alex. Harris, *A Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania* (Lancaster 1872), pp. 450-452, where it is shown that Levi d. 1840 in his 85th year, leaving

Issue: surname Pownall

- α Joseph, m. Phoebe Dickinson, daughter of Joseph Dickinson.
- β Levi, b. 23 June 1783, d. 25 Jan. 1863. For his marriage see Jannetta Wright Schoonover, *The Brinton Genealogy*, p. 234.
- γ Simeon, m. Maria -----.
- δ Elizabeth.
- ε Catharine.
- c. Ann, m. Buckingham, 12 12th mo. 1781 Joseph Ballance.
- d. Moses, d.s.p. 22 3rd mo. 1834 aet. 74; m. Susan Webster.
- e. Mary.
- f. Hannah.
- g. Margaret, m. Buckingham 10 5th mo. 1786 Benjamin Hamton.
- h. Katharine.
- i. Rachel.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> On the Pownalls see Sterling W. Edwards, *The Descendants of George and Eleanor Pownall, Quakers who settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, near the Falls of Delaware, 1682* (Washington, D.C. 1945), typescript, copy in the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; also Eastburn Reeder, *Early Settlers of Solesbury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania*

(Doylestown 1900), Tract 1; Arthur Edwin Bye, *History of the Bye Family and Some Allied Families* (Easton 1956), pp. 412-423.

<sup>2</sup>This is the name which List X has as Robert Saylor.

<sup>3</sup>Frank Smith, *Genealogical Gazetteer of England* (Baltimore 1968), p. 335.

<sup>4</sup>1 PA 1:44. The deed is in Edwards, *op. cit.*, 10.

<sup>5</sup>See Note 1.

<sup>6</sup>PGM 23:48, Note 76.

<sup>7</sup>Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, JU 19, pp. 3,5,7.

<sup>8</sup>Copy in Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, GEN Z 27, pp. 25 f.

<sup>9</sup>DHBC 58.

<sup>10</sup>HEAQQ 1022.

<sup>11</sup>Edwards, p. 27.

<sup>12</sup>HEAQQ 1022.

<sup>13</sup>2 PA 19:467.

<sup>14</sup>NJW 4:337.

<sup>15</sup>2 PA 19: 634 and 685, substantially the same.

<sup>16</sup>PGSP 6:278.

<sup>17</sup>HEAQQ 1022.

<sup>18</sup>PhW C:281, #226.

<sup>19</sup>HEAQQ 1022.

<sup>20</sup>PGSP 6:283.

<sup>21</sup>NJW 5:403.

REEVES, JOHN

*disproved*

This name appears on List X only as John Reeves. The truth is that he came as servant to Robert Turner on the *Lion* of Liverpool, 14 8th mo. 1683, to serve four years and get £6/10 and the usual fifty acres, loose on 14 8th mo. 1687. He took up a lot on rent early in 1685 "on the Governor's Land,"<sup>1</sup> John Reaves of Cape May, yeoman, made his will 29 Dec. 1714, probated 22 April 1715,<sup>2</sup> naming wife Sarah as executrix, and mentioning daughter Sary and John Ingram "when his term is up." The witnesses were Daniel Wells, Henry Leonard (56 years old) and Hannah Lenord. Inventory came to £156/1/3 and was made by Daniel Wells and John Taylor, 10 Jan. 1714/5. Final account was filed 7 Aug. 1731 by John Ingram and his wife Sarah, the executrix named in the will, so it was the widow and not the daughter who married the erstwhile servant. Though the Reeve family is found in Burlington County, no connection with this man has been discovered.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>PGM 24:92, note 88; W&S 3:250. <sup>2</sup>NJW 1:378.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM

*disproved*

This name is on List X only. The truth is that he came on the *Lion* of Liverpool arriving 14 8th mo.

1683, as servant of Joseph Fisher, to serve four years, get fifty acres, loose on 14 8th mo. 1687. No success has been had in tracing this man further. Such William Robertsons as were found can be shown to be hardly this one, and the problem is further complicated by the fact that Robertson is provided with variants like Robinson, Robeson, etc., making identification doubly difficult.

ROCHFORD, DENNIS

*pro*

ROCHFORD, MARY HERIOTT, his second wife

*pro*

\*+ROCHFORD, GRACE, daughter by first wife

*pro*

\*+ROCHFORD, MARY, daughter by second wife

*pro*

Dennis Rochford is, of course, on all lists; his wife Mary, on Lists A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, M, O, Q, U, V, X, Y and Z, and the two daughters are on the same lists with the exception of List M where they are indicated but not named.

The proof of this family's presence on the *Wel* is to be found in Rochford's own statement included in Philadelphia Arrivals, the longest entry in either set of Arrivals, here transcribed from the original:<sup>1</sup>

Dennis Rochford son of William Rochford, who was Born in Enisscorfey [Enniscorthy] in the County of Waxford in Ireland aboute the year [16]47; And through the goodness and Mercy of the Lord was Convinced of gods blessed truth At the year [16]62: Went into England & Landed Whitehaven in Cumberland the 30th of 3<sup>d</sup> mo. 16 | Dwelt in Brighthelmston in Sussex 3 yeares & kept a grocers shop, And came into this Province of Pennsilvania with Mary his wife [the Daughter of John Heriott of the Parish of Hestper poynt in Sussex in old England she was Born on 14th of the 3<sup>d</sup> month [16]52) in the ship Cal the Welcom Robert Greenaway Comander with two servants Tho: Jones & Jeane Mathewes. the said Dennis two Daughters | Grace & Mary Rochford came upon the Sea in the said ship Grace being at 3 years old & Mary being 6 Months old the said Dennis Rochford Landed with his family in Pennsilvania aboute the 24<sup>th</sup> day of the 8<sup>th</sup> Month 168

Mary Rochford the second Daughter of Dennis & Rochford was born in the Province of Pennsilvania at Egely poynt in the County of Philadelphia the 22<sup>th</sup> [sic] of the 8<sup>th</sup> Mo. 1683 betweene 16

## SAYLOR, ROBERT

*disproved*

This name appears on List X only. As we have not found such a man, we are inclined to think that it is a misreading of the name Thomas Leister which we discuss elsewhere.

## ?SCOTT, MARGARET?

*possible*

With some trepidation we introduce this name as that of a possible *Welcome* passenger. We feel reasonably sure that there was on the ship a certain unmarried woman, old enough to be called an "old maid", who lived before and perhaps during and even after the year 1685 in the home of John Day. There is a slight possibility that this "old maid" was named Margaret Scott. Thus, it will be understood that the question marks surrounding the name are intended to express doubt about the name, rather than about the validity of the claim.

The evidence, such as it is, begins with a letter of William Penn to Thomas Lloyd, 18 5th mo. 1685, in which Penn asks Lloyd to prod John Songhurst into making a report on the estate of John Snashfold who had died on the *Welcome*, and whose possessions were in the custody of Songhurst without the latter having been formally granted administration on the estate. Among the persons who, says Penn, could help Songhurst in rendering an account of the estate, was "Tucker's wife," to be identified with Jane Batchelor, a *Welcome* passenger, and "an old maid yt lived with J. Day." That is to say, Penn recalls in 1685 that there was such an old maid on the *Welcome* in 1682 but has forgotten her name, remembering only that she lived with J. Day, presumably while Penn was still in America.

When this passage in Penn's letter was discovered by Walter Lee Sheppard, the question at once arose as to whether "J. Day" had also been a passenger, but we have now come to the conclusion that he was not, though we believe the evidence about him ought to be presented in an effort to lead to the identity of "an old maid yt lived with J. Day."

John Day was a First Purchaser of 1250 acres in Group 9<sup>1</sup> and Mrs. Balderston believes that he came on the *Elizabeth*, *Anne & Catherine*, on which ship he loaded, 17 July 1682, possibly also on the next day, though here the record says Thomas Day.<sup>2</sup> He subscribed £50 to the Society of Free Traders,<sup>3</sup> and

was received at Philadelphia from Ashwell Monthly Meeting on a certificate dated 12 3rd mo. 1682. On 25 3rd mo. 1688 he was again granted a certificate to England where he was when he and William Penn on 31 Dec. 1689 witnessed the Webb power of attorney which we have cited above on page 44.

Mrs. Balderston informs me that she had found John Day in New Jersey but this was probably another man of the same name. Our man had a wife Hannah and the following children, order of births unknown:

- i. Hannah, b. Nicholas Collaby Parish, London, 20 12th mo. 1680, d. 27 Jan. 1698.
- ii. Sarah, b. 16 Jan. 1691/2, d. 24 9th mo. 1715; m. 12 8th mo. 1710, John Durborow, son of Hugh, and he m. (2) Rebecca Haywood who d. 9 10th mo. 1777 aged 80.  
Issue: surname Durborow  
by Sarah Day
  1. John, bur. 5 3rd mo. 1714.
  2. Sarah, b. 19 9th mo. 1715.  
by Rebecca Haywood
    3. John, d. 11 11th mo. 1722.
- iii. Grace, d. 10 8th mo. 1721; m. 12 8th mo. 1710 Edward Pleadwell who m. (2) Ann ----- who was reported to have m. out of unity 31 10th mo. 1736, and he was condemned for marrying contrary to discipline 27 4th mo. 1735.  
Issue: surname Pleadwell
  1. Hannah, d. 31 5th mo. 1711.
  2. Sarah, b. 23 2nd mo. 1720; as Sarah Priest late Pladwell reported to have m. out of unity, 27 6th mo. 1751.
- iv. John, b. England, d. by 1692, *vita patris*.

John Day's will, dated 15 8th mo. 1692, probated 15 April 1696,<sup>4</sup> calls him merchant of Philadelphia, going to sea; to wife Hannah the brick house on Delaware Front Street; to eldest daughter Hannah, the house and lot in Germantown and lot on High Street between 6-7th Street from Delaware, another 3-4th Street; daughter Grace and youngest daughter Sarah; sister Margaret Cock or Cook and her daughter Mary, both in England; Cousin Hannah Gardiner's daughter Hannah; land to Quarterly Meeting for a meeting house or school; land on Taconi Creek; executors: John Parsons and wife Hannah Day; witnesses: Richard Sutton, Margaret Scott (she by mark).

The cousin Hannah Gardiner with a daughter Hannah was almost certainly the wife of Thomas Gardiner (son of Thomas) of Burlington, treasurer of West Jersey. The papers in the treasurer's estate<sup>5</sup> show that he had a wife Hannah and a daughter Hannah, who was living in 1692, and afterwards married Isaac Pierson.

It is possible also that the Margaret Scott who witnessed this will by mark was "the old maid yt lived with J. Day." This Margaret Scott may be the sister of John Scott of Wellinborough, whose will was dated 6 April 1702, probated 3 Nov. 1702.<sup>6</sup> Among others he mentions brother Martin Scott and sisters Margaret, Bridget [whose daughter was named Mary Lucas] and Elizabeth. Martin Scott's will dated 19 June 1702,<sup>7</sup> omits Margaret from among the sisters and shows Edward Lucas as brother-in-law. The sister Margaret may thus have died between 6 April and 19 June 1702, and she may be the Margaret Scott who witnessed John Day's will. She may thus also have been the *Welcome* passenger.

A John Day was of London, carpenter.<sup>8</sup> In a reference shortly to be cited, we learn that William Penn sold to John Day, 18-19 6th mo. 1681, 1250 acres surveyed 7 8th mo. 1682 [while the *Welcome* was at sea] but the actual survey covered only 210 acres. Day's will [date not stated but it was 15 8th mo. 1692] devised this to wife Han'ah making said Ha'ah & John Parsons joint executors. They sold 4 5th mo. 1696 to David Haverd [now] dec. who died intestate leaving son John as heir. David's widow Mary and said Hannah, now wife of James Atkinson, request a patent from the Board of Property, session of 3 10th mo. 1701,<sup>9</sup> but Hannah had not yet married when she conveyed 5 7th mo. 1698.<sup>10</sup>

Two years later, at the session of 3 3rd mo. 1703, the Board recorded that<sup>11</sup> William Penn had deeded on [date left blank] to Edw'd Jefferson of Ashwell, co. Hertford, mal[t]ster, & wife Mercy, who married, second, Tho. Phitty. Said Tho & Mercy sold 7 10ber 1685 to John Day of Ashwell, co. Hertford, 200 acres, & said John Day when of the county of Burlington, yeoman, deeded 100 acres, 9 11th mo. 1690, to Henry Paxson of Neshaminy [Bucks Co., Pa.]. Was the John Day just mentioned the same or different from the John Day whose certificate from Ashwell was received in 1682, as stated above? There may have been two John Days, both from Ashwell.

There is a deed dated 30 Oct. 1682, immediately following the arrival of the *Welcome* when a passenger thereon could hardly have gotten used to walking on land again, which mentions John Day's 100 acres in Springfield, northlie of West Branch of Assisunk Creek.<sup>12</sup> A little later, on 18-19 Dec. 1682, John Day bought from Thomas Budd.<sup>13</sup> These transactions must concern a John Day who was certainly in America before the *Welcome* arrived but we still do not know whether he was the man who came from Ashwell in 1682.

We now approach a will, that of John Day of New Hanover, Burlington County, yeoman, dated 10 12th mo. (Feb.) 1723/4, probated 6 June 1724,<sup>14</sup> which mentions daughter Elizabeth and her husband Thomas Branson; grandson Thomas Barton [i.e. the testator was not young], and names as executors the daughter, John Hervey and John Wright. Furthermore, John Day is mentioned many times in *New Jersey Wills*, vol. 1, in incidental circumstances<sup>15</sup> and in one instance, John Day, his wife Elizabeth and daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, are heirs of Thomasin Towle.<sup>16</sup> We have now sufficient evidence to show that a John Day was living in New Jersey, probably from 1691 to his death in 1724, and that he came from Ashwell in Hertfordshire, whether he had ever been of Philadelphia or not. Certainly, there must have been two John Days, one who died by 1696, the other who died 1724, both testate, and they were not father and son, if at all related. The Philadelphia man, indeed, had New Jersey kinsmen, but he does not mention his namesake in his will. I am inclined to think that the New Jersey John Day came from Ashwell in 1682, deposited his certificate and then moved on to New Jersey, and that the John Day who died by 1696 was the carpenter from London. He must also have arrived in America by 1684, for Penn remembers that he was there before Penn made his first return to England.

What happened after the Philadelphian died is to be found in the Minutes of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.<sup>17</sup> On 28 4th mo. 1695 Richard Sutton, who had witnessed John Day's will with Margaret Scott, was told to hold off courting widow Hannah Day and the same again on 30 6th mo. 1695<sup>18</sup>; on 27 10th mo. 1695 Hannah Day was told not to entertain Richard Sutton or William Rakestraw<sup>19</sup>; on 28 2nd mo. 1699 James Atkinson and Hannah Day declared 1st intentions, and he was told to bring a certificate from

his meeting at Newton [Newtown, Bucks County]<sup>20</sup> and again on 30 4th mo. 1699, they were again warned against marriage, "it not appearing that her husband John Day is certainly dead"<sup>21</sup> but the deed cited above shows that they ultimately did marry. It is strange that the Philadelphia Friends were as late as 1699 still unwilling to accept the fact of death of a man whose will had been duly probated in 1696.

Blackwell's Rent Roll of 1689 has John Day as owner of an old purchase lot of 20 feet on Front Street, 1/- for 5 years,<sup>22</sup> and another old purchase lot of 26 feet, 1/- for 5 years, on High Street.<sup>23</sup>

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> PA 1:41. <sup>2</sup> PGM 23:50 f., also 99.

<sup>3</sup> PMHB 11:171.

<sup>4</sup> PhW #139 for 1696, A:334, abstracted PGSP 2:28.

<sup>5</sup> NJW 1:178. <sup>6</sup> NJW 1:409. <sup>7</sup> NJW 1:410.

<sup>8</sup> PA 3:331. <sup>9</sup> PA 19:205. <sup>10</sup> PA 19:203.

<sup>11</sup> PA 19:337. <sup>12</sup> NJA 21:353. <sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* 399.

<sup>14</sup> NJW 1:130.

<sup>15</sup> NJW 1:29 (1694), 78 (1693), 151 (1715), 155 (1696), 183 (1693), 216 (1694), 318 (1704), 334 (1691), 346 (1692), 417 (1704), 468 (1695), 517 (1698).

<sup>16</sup> NJW 1:468. <sup>17</sup> PGSP vol. 4, several references.

<sup>18</sup> PGSP 4: 191-194. <sup>19</sup> PGSP 4:199.

<sup>20</sup> PGSP 4:247. <sup>21</sup> PGSP 4:249. <sup>22</sup> PGM 23:71.

<sup>23</sup> PGM 23:81.

## SELFORD, ROBERT

disproved

This name appears on List X only. The truth is that Selford came as the second of Robert Turner's seventeen servants on the *Lion* of Liverpool, arriving 14 8th mo. 1683, loose on 14 8ths mo. 1687, to get £6 and the usual fifty acres. He was a brick-maker in Philadelphia County, who died intestate, administration on 18 5th mo. 1688 to four creditors (PhA A:45 #102 of 1688; see also PGM 24:92, Note 87).

SHARPLES, JOHN

disproved

SHARPLES, JANE, his wife

disproved

SHARPLES, PHEBE, his daughter

disproved

SHARPLES, JOHN, his son

disproved

SHARPLES, JAMES, his son

disproved

SHARPLES, CALEB, his son

disproved

SHARPLES, JANE, his daughter

disproved

SHARPLES, JOSEPH, his son

disproved

## †SHARPLES, THOMAS

dispro

John Sharples and all of the family listed at are named on Lists A, B and H; on Lists J, L and John is curiously called Jan, as if he were a Dutchman; John and family are on List Y, but they are mentioned at all on Lists C, D, E, F, K, M, N, P, R, S, T, X, Z. On Lists G and O they are mentioned only to be denied, and on List U they are all named but put on the *Friendship*. List B alleges as papers in the possession of Benjamin Ferris of Delaware.

The Sharpless family is, to my knowledge, the only family formerly considered qualifying for membership in the Welcome Society who were later taken the list. As the result of the recent expansion of the list of qualifying ships, they would presumably now be back on the list, but they were definitely not *Welcome* passengers.

The son John, aged 16 in 1682, stated that his brother Thomas died at sea on 17 5th mo. 1682, on which the *Welcome* had not yet sailed from Delaware.

A letter of Benjamin Ferris to Edward Armstrong dated 29 12th mo. 1851, says: "They [the Sharples family] had seven children . . . with whom they embarked for America, with William Penn, they being some of the first settlers of his new province Pennsylvania." Gilbert Cope, *Genealogy of the Sharpless Family Descended from John and Jane Sharples* (Philadelphia 1887), p. 74, states that the family arrived on 14 6th mo. 1682, on the testimony of son John, and that the ship *Lion* arrived 13 6th 1682. Mrs. Balderston reports, however, that John Sharples loaded on the *Friendship* of Liverpool, Robert Crossman, master: 1 chest 20 lbs pewter, 4 lbs haberdashery, 76 ells English linen, 20 1 Norwich stuffs, 2 casks qty 4 cwt cheese.<sup>1</sup>

Sharples was a First Purchaser of 1000 acres Group 40.<sup>2</sup> The Blackwell Rent Roll of 1689<sup>3</sup> shows for him an old purchase lot of twenty feet, 1/- five years, on Front Street.

Besides the excellent genealogy by Gilbert Cope already cited, there is another by Bart Anderson also impressive, *The Sharples-Sharpless Family* (Chester, two vols., 1966), and there is an article on the family in *Jordan*.<sup>4</sup>

According to this last authority, the grandfather of the immigrant was Richard Sharples, born 155



stop great charges only the society is agreed here, nor account I came with me tho I stayed mett & I Labourd for one Lot they know not I wt to make of it.<sup>9</sup>

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>3 PA 3:343.

<sup>2</sup>1 PA 1:42; 3 PA 3:388, purchase with John Brooks, 7 1st mo. 1686.

<sup>3</sup>PMHB 11:178.

<sup>4</sup>PGM 23:71.

<sup>5</sup>PMHB 29:317.

<sup>6</sup>This man may be the father-in-law of William Rodney; see above p. 454.

<sup>7</sup>Alfriston is a Sussex parish about 14 miles east of Brighton. The spelling "Asen" which appears in the London will, is probably an abbreviation for the same parish.

<sup>8</sup>This word then connoted wasting and not theft.

<sup>9</sup>Joseph Jackson, *Encyclopaedia of Philadelphia* (Harrisburg 1933), 4:1184, also 1015, is sure that William Wade was in Pennsylvania before Penn came, but he is probably merely confusing William with Robert.

WALMSLEY, THOMAS	disproved
WALMSLEY, ELIZABETH RUDD, his wife	disproved
+WALMSLEY, MARGARET, his daughter	disproved
+WALMSLEY, MARY, his daughter	disproved
WALMSLEY, HENRY, his son	disproved
WALMSLEY, THOMAS, his son	disproved
WALMSLEY, ELIZABETH, his daughter	disproved
+WALMSLEY, ROSAMOND, his daughter	disproved

Thomas Walmsley appears on all lists but List O denies the *Welcome* claim and Lists U and V put the entire family on the *Lamb*. The wife Elizabeth is named on Lists A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M, Q, U, V, Y and Z, but U and V, of course, put her on the *Lamb*. She and the children are lumped together in "and family" on Lists J, K, L, N, P, S, T, W and X. The daughters Margaret, Mary and Rosamond are included in the "six children" of Lists A, C, E, F, H, I, M and U (here on the *Lamb*) and on Lists B, D, G and Q, they are probably included in the three others whose sex is unspecified, and they are named only in List V as on the *Lamb*. The same is true of their sister Elizabeth except that she is actually named, with the two sons, on Lists B, D, G, Q and V, but elsewhere they are included in the "family" except for Lists Y and Z who say nothing whatever

The last will and testament of William Wade late of the parish of St. Andrew's County of Sussex gentleman made the 10th day of September in the 10th year of the said King of England &c. and in 3 years according to account now used in England and thousand five hundred eighty two. To the intent of my goods in Chattell lands &c. I may best after com unto such persons and persons to be unto such uses as by me the said William Wade herein do and shall limit and appoint in this my last will &c. to stand unto my Brother Edmund Wade the sum of twenty pound which he doth owe unto me by bill or bond to be paid unto me or my agent and demand which doth yet due unto me I do hereby bequeath &c. I do give unto my Brother Thomas Wade the sum of fifty pound which he doth owe unto me by bill or bond to be paid unto me or my agent and demand which doth yet due unto me I do hereby bequeath &c. I do give unto my Brother Thomas Wade the sum of twenty pound being parts of a bond of fifty pound to me from my said Brother to be paid at I find called withalmas in and thousand five hundred eighty &c. for of which said bond of fifty pound shall only be accountable to pay unto my Executors (hereafter named) the sum of thirty pound parts of I said bond of fifty pound as aforesaid; I do give unto two sons of my said Brother Edmund Wade, namely Edmund & Thomas Wade, each of them two hundred & fifty pound of Lawfull English money to be paid unto them when they shall attain to 3 years of age or twenty years; I do give unto my friends Samuel Hobb, Messrs. Henthall & Messrs. Pucknell the sum of fifty pound to be disposed of by them for the use of poor friends belonging to a meeting of all persons in the aforesaid County of Sussex; I do give five pounds toward a building of a meeting house in Pennsylvania; I do many servants being my apprentices as shall arise in Pennsylvania and live to serve out their times with my Executors. I give unto each of them the sum of five pounds in money or goods to I value them of; I do give unto my trusty friends John Songhurst & Benjamin Chambers to each of them I give a five pound to be paid all reasonable charges defrayed for good services, whom I also have by make &c. I do appoint Executors to my said sons, whom I will and do so much buried; and I do also appoint Philip Henthall of London merchant to be overseer of my said contents in England &c. to be accountable to my Executors aforesaid; and as for my estate in Pennsylvania &c. the improvement I will to be made the same to my next of kin; and lastly I do hereby bequeath &c. back all former wills, Executors and bequeaths, and do appoint these persons to stand in force for and as my last will &c. to stand in force of I have to this my last will &c. testament sett to my hand and seal this 10th day and year first above written;

Witness published & delivered by I said William Wade for as his last will and testament in 3 presents of us

William Wade

Memorandum before I signing & delivering of the said persons it is desired by me William Wade that if there shall arise any disagreement (or I fulfilling of this my will) between my relations to my Executors, & if I do hereby order &c. appoint that my Executors shall choose one man in my relations shall choose another man &c. their awards shall fully determine &c. I do appoint George &c.

Richard Jones &c.  
William Rushington

of the daughters, though they name the two sons.

The Walmsley family is shown in the Middletown Monthly Meeting minutes as one of the families covered by the Settle certificate of 7 4th mo. 1682, on which see the Introduction, Section E, as "Thom walmsley Elizabeth his wife and [six] children." The missing number of the children has been supplied from the Comly and the Roberts versions of this certificate--the Potts and Jordan versions omit the children--but that there really were six children at the start of the voyage is shown by the records of the six in the Yorkshire Friends records, as given below.

In common with all the Friends shown in this remarkable certificate, this family undoubtedly came on the *Lamb* of Liverpool. Clarence Vernon Roberts, *Roberts-Walton Ancestry* (privately printed 1940), pages 282-284, contains a generally excellent account of the Walmsleys but accepts the *Welcome* claim. The error was not made, however, in Joseph C. Martindale's *History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland* (Philadelphia, rev. ed. by Albert W. Dudley, n.d.), pp. 353-363, which claims that the family "came about the time of Penn's first visit," which is true, and landed at Burlington, which may be true, for ought I know.

Thomas Walmsley of Wadington Eaves, Yorkshire, married on 13 9th mo. 1665, at the house of Jane Walne at Slaine Merow, Yorkshire, Elizabeth Rudd of Smelfats, daughter of Giles Rudd of Mouldhole, and he died or was buried in Pennsylvania on 11 11th mo. 1682/3. Comly says that he died of dysentery within a fortnight of landing. This statement contains one false assumption and one error: the assumption is that Walmsley arrived on the *Welcome*, the error, that the 11th month was November. If Walmsley had come on the *Welcome*, he survived the crossing about ten weeks, but as the *Lamb* arrived somewhat earlier than the *Welcome*, he had been in America the better part of three months when he died.

The widow Elizabeth declared first intentions on 3 10th mo. 1684, second intentions, 1 11th mo. 1684, at Middletown, and married John Pursley or Purslow who had arrived in the Delaware in 6th mo. 1677, a husbandman from Dublin, Ireland.<sup>1</sup> There was no issue by him and no connection can be found between him and any other Pursley, Purslow or Pursell family in Bucks County.

Administration was granted on the estate of Thomas Walmsley to Elizabeth Walmsley of Neshamineh, 10 10th mo. 1684, registered 12 11th mo. 1684; inventory of £27/10 taken by James Dilworth and David Davis.<sup>2</sup>

Issue: surname Walmsley

- i. Margaret, b. 11 6th mo. 1666, Wadington leanehead, Yorkshire; probably d. at sea.
- ii. Mary, b. 9 2nd mo. 1669, Wadington lanehead, Yorkshire; probably d. at sea in 1682.
- iii. Henry, b. 25 5th mo. 1671, Wadington lane head, Yorkshire, and therefore aged 11, not 7, as Comly makes him, when he came over the Atlantic. There is a manuscript genealogy of the Walmsleys compiled by William F. Corbett (1834-1881) in the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and a sketch of the family in the Comly Genealogy, pp. 1018-1026. Henry married 5 8th mo. 1699, at Middletown, Mary Searle, and she d. 7 8th mo. 1747, he ca. 3rd mo. 1759. In the estate of Henry Walmsley (Bucks file 997) there is administration bond dated 10 May 1759, calling him of Bensalem, yeoman, and signed by Francis Walmsley her mark and Thomas Walmsley his mark, Thomas Tomlinson; inventory of parsonal estate, 14 May 1759, filed 6 June 1759 by Peter Praul, John Bennet, not totalled. In the letter written ca. 1790 by Benjamin and Abraham Sands,<sup>3</sup> the statement is made that some of Henry's children were still living.

Issue: surname Walmsley

1. Thomas, b. 1706, d., according to Corbett, 14 8th mo. 1786 which must be wrong as his will is dated 14 2nd mo. called February 1788 (BW file 2113), and admin. was granted 20 Sept. 1788 to Sarah Reed. Thomas Walmsley of Southampton, names eldest son Henry Walmsley (who was doubtless witness to his aunt's bond in 1760); daughter Margaret Parsons [who had m. 20 March 1763 at Churchville, George Parson]; son Ralph Walmsley his surviving issue not named; two granddaughters:

Esther Reed, Sarah Reed; daughter Mary Reed.

2. Frances, d. unm., 26 1st mo. 1760; signed father's admin. bond in 1759; her own estate inventoried by Peter Praul, Arthur Searl, 25 Feb. 1760, not totalled but very small; bond signed by Thomas Walmsley, Henry Walmsley, both by mark, Thomas Goheen., 25 Feb. 1760.
3. Elizabeth, d. 9 1st mo. 1772; m. 1719 William Carver.
4. Joan, d. 10 3rd mo. 1772; m. 1719 Thomas Tomlinson.
5. Rebecca, d. 18 9th mo. 1775; m. 25 8th mo. 1731 Abel Walton.
6. Sarah, d. 27 10th m. 1787, m. ----- Kinsey.

iv. Thomas, b. 24 10th mo. 1673, Wadington leane head, Yorkshire, d. 17 11th mo. 1754; m. 3 5th mo. 1698 Mary Paxson, b. 19 12th mo. 1678/9, d. 22 2nd mo. 1755, daughter, according to Corbett, of John Paxson, but Comly Genealogy says of William and Mary. Issue: surname Walmsley

1. Elizabeth, b. 12 5th mo. 1699, d. 15 2nd mo. 1771; m. 30 1st mo. 1718 Jeremiah Walton.
2. Mary, b. 12 7th mo. 1701, d. 18 4th mo. 1764; m. 1720 John Worthington.
3. Thomas, b. 8 6th mo. 1706, d. 30 6th mo. 1728; m. 27 3rd mo. 1728 Hannah Walton.
4. William, b. 9 12th mo. 1708, d. 16 6th mo. 1773; m. (1) 1735 Sarah Titus, (2) 6 6th mo. 1764 Susannah Comly, widow of Walter. His will was dated 10 12th 1771 in Byberry, probated 28 June 1773 (PhW P:423), and names children Silas, Thomas, William, Mary Knight, Sarah Bolton, son-in-law Thomas Knight.

Issue: surname Walmsley, order unknown

- a. Silas, living 1771.
- b. Thomas, living 1771.
- c. William, living 1771.
- d. Mary, living 1771, m. Thomas Knight.
- e. Sarah, m. Isaac Bolton, b. 27 April 1735, d. 6 Feb. 1783, 6th child of Isaac Bolton (Everard) and Sarah

Jones (sometimes called Tones, probably wrongly).

Issue: surname Bolton

- α William, b. 12 Sept. 1767, d. 19 Sept 1823.
- β Joseph, b. 28 Oct. 1769, d. 1852 at Black River, N.Y.; m. 16 Oct. 1733 Jane Knight. Two ch.
- γ Isaac, b. 7 Oct. 1771, d. 1853; m. Elizabeth Townsend. Six ch.
- δ Mary, b. 2 Sept. 1773, m. 1800 Nathan Marshall.
- ε Margaret, b. 2 Sept. 1773, d. 1795, m. 1794 James Hayton.
- ζ Jesse, b. 30 June 1777, d. 1800.
- η Thomas, m. ----- Comly, to Black River, N.Y.
- θ Sarah, m. William Woodward.
5. Agnes, m. 25 9th mo. 1728 Job Walton.
6. Abigail, b. 1715, d. 19 11th mo. 1789, (1) 2nd mo. 1738 Isaac Comly, (2) 1753 Richard Walton.
7. Phebe, b. 1718, d. 27 7th mo. 1794, m. 26 2nd mo. 1742 Isaac Carver.
8. Esther, d. 12 2nd mo. 1791, m. 25 8th mo. 1755 Stephen Parry.
9. Martha, d. 28 2nd mo. 1768, m. 25 5th mo. 1761 [?] David Parry.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>PMHB 9:225. In DHBC 66 he is wrongly called Paisley.

<sup>2</sup>PGSP 1:202.

<sup>3</sup>See above, pp. 137 f.

WALN, NICHOLAS	<i>disproved</i>
WALN, JANE TURNER, his wife	<i>disproved</i>
WALN, JANE, his daughter	<i>disproved</i>
WALN, RICHARD, his son	<i>disproved</i>
*WALN, MARGARET, his daughter	<i>disproved</i>

Nicholas Waln appears on all lists but List O denies he was on the *Welcome*; on List O there is a "no" in the margin, and Lists U and V state that he came on the *Lamb*. W. J. Buck and W. M. Mervine both say he was on the *Welcome*.<sup>1</sup> His wife is called Jane only on Lists U and V, is called "wife" on Lists B, D, F, G, Q, Y and Z, and is included in the family on Lists J, K, L, N, P, S and T. The three unnamed children are on Lists B, D, F, G and Q, and are in