

THE LIVEZEY FAMILY

A Genealogical and Historical Record

ASSEMBLED FOR

THE LIVEZEY ASSOCIATION

By

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I

THE ANCESTRY OF THOMAS LIVEZEY

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

Livezey is a variant form of the older English family name Livesey. The substitution of a *z* for the older *s* was first made by Thomas Livezey, the ancestor of the American family, presumably after his arrival in Pennsylvania. The changed spelling was adopted by his descendants, and is believed to be peculiar to them.¹

Livesey became established in English usage before the date of written records as the name of a manor in Blackburn Hundred, Lancashire. The name of this manor first occurs in these records in the year 1220 A. D., but it was one of the twenty-eight manors which composed Blackburn Hundred when the Domesday survey was made, 150 years before, and there is reason to believe that it existed long before the Norman conquest. Unfortunately, the Domesday Book does not give the names of these twenty-eight manors, nor the names of the free-holders (*liberi*) who owned them.

British writers have made various attempts to determine the derivation of the place name Livesey. The most recent and authoritative² believe that the word is composed of two elements, connected by the letter *s*. The first element is supposed to be a corruption of the Saxon personal name *Leof*, and the *ey* either Old English *eg* (lowland or island) or *haege* (an enclosure, a dwelling place). Livesey, then, means either "Leof's lowlands" or "Leof's dwelling place." It is significant, perhaps, that the oldest known habitation of the Livesey family stands on low ground, near the River Darwen.³

¹A more detailed discussion of variant forms of the name will be found on pages 21 and 22.

²Wyld & Hurst, also Prof. Ellert Eckwall; *The Place Names of Lancashire*.

³A radically different derivation of the name was suggested by Percival Lucas, Esq., a reputable genealogist of London, England, in a survey made for the Livezey Association in 1911. The *Saxon Chronicle* states that in 1002 A. D., a Saxon nobleman, Aeldorman (Earl) Leofsi, was the personal emissary of King Ethelred in negotiations with a Danish fleet preparing to ravage the coast of England. Furthermore, the *Lancaster Pipe Roll* for 24 Henry II (1177-8), records the fine of 1 mark paid by Elya filio Lefsi (Elya, son of Lefsi) for hunting in the king's forest. The context shows that Elya must have lived in or near the district called Livesey.

Since either Leofsi or Lefsi could easily be corrupted into Livesey, and neither name is found in contemporary records of other parts of England, Mr. Lucas suspected that the name Leofsi and his descendants held the manor in Saxon times, and gave their name to it. Unfortunately, this interesting theory is not in accord with other known facts.

LIVESEY MANOR

Livesey Manor, in modern times known as Livesey Township, was a body of land containing slightly more than 2000 acres, and shaped like an irregular diamond, which lay some 3½ miles south-west of the mediæval village of Blackburn. The north-east corner of the township is now incorporated into the limits of the modern city.

The central and eastern portions of the township form a lofty ridge, which slopes abruptly northward toward the River Darwen, the northern boundary of the township, and westward toward the Roddlesworth, a smaller stream which forms the western boundary, and empties into the Darwen at the north-west corner.

In ancient times the boggy land along the two streams grew a thick, mossy turf called turbarry, which was in local demand for thatching cottages and other small buildings. The intermediate lowlands and the lower slopes of the ridge were under cultivation. The higher slopes yielded a low grade of coal, giving the name Bunker Hill to the ridge itself.

At present, the higher portions of the township are considered fit only for pasturage, and are owned by the descendants of the two brothers who purchased the manor from Ralph Bell Livesey, shortly after 1800. The lower-lying portions of the township are largely industrialized, and contain at least a dozen large cotton mills, as well as other enterprises. It is in this part of the township that Livesey Old Hall stands.

THE LIVESEYS OF LIVESEY¹

The first recorded use of Livesey as the name of a person is found in a Latin deed dated 4 Henry III (1220 A. D.), by which a certain Galfred de Levesaye transferred to his son Hughe "one messuage and certain crofts (small, enclosed fields) called Estercroft and Westcroft at Greene Toccholes in the vill² of Levesaye." This deed was witnessed by Henry and Adam de Levesaye, described as Galfred's brothers.

It is believed that the father of these three brothers was William, a younger son of Adam de Bury, an important landowner in this part of Lancashire. His principal holdings were near Preston, but he was also official lord of Livesey Manor, which he held in thegnage of the Earls of Lincoln, the Norman over-lords of this section of Lancashire. The ancestry of the de Burys, and the date of their

¹Most of the material in the next three pages has been adapted from Abram's *History of Blackburn*; Croston's edition of Baines' *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*; and the *Victoria History of England, Lancashire*, Vols. VI and VII.

²Vill was a feudal term used to designate a large manor or a number of small manors under one ownership.

That is, the trefoils in the crest were disallowed, and the paw was changed to a gamb (the fore-leg, broken off just below the middle joint; somewhat longer than a paw).

BRANCHES OF LIVESEY OF LIVESEY

There is but one place in England named Livesey, and no persons of that name are found in the early records of any part of the country except the immediate vicinity of Blackburn. It seems not unreasonable to assume, therefore, that the entire Livesey family originated in Livesey township. It is probable even that their common ancestors were the de Livesey family whose history has been sketched in preceding pages. As official lords of the manor, they would probably have prevented others from assuming their own name during the period when family names were being adopted in England.

Later records show a gradually expanding circle of settlement, and by the middle of the 16th century, when parish registers were first set up, families named Livesey were found scattered generally throughout central and southern Lancashire, and in occasional communities of the neighboring county of Chester. It would be beside the purpose of this book to attempt to give their history. A few of them can be traced back to the manorial family, but in most cases the intermediate records have been lost. Of the known branches, three attained sufficient prominence to deserve mention here.

Edward Livesey, a younger son of the period 1425-1450, married a member of the noble house of Nevil and his descendants became important personages in British aristocracy. His great-grandson, Sir Michael Livesey of Eastchurch, Kent, was made a baronet in 1627 and assumed the arms of Livesey of Livesey.¹ During the Cromwellian revolution Sir Michael sided with Parliament and was one of the judges who pronounced the death sentence on Charles I. After the Restoration he was attainted of treason and the baronetcy was extinguished. In the meantime, Sir Michael had fled to Holland with his son Gabriel, who married and had a son Robert. Robert married a Dutch girl and emigrated with her to America. They settled near Hackensack, New Jersey, where Robert's name appears in the records of Bergen county shortly after 1700.²

Livesey of Sutton, Lancashire, was another younger branch which bore the Livesey arms, but with an added border of azure. George,

¹A photographic reproduction of the death warrant of Charles I, showing the signature and seal of Sir Michael, is shown at page 304 of Hilaire Belloc's *Charles the First King of England*, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1933.

²This statement, while not demonstrated by documentary evidence, is made probable by the investigations of the late Reginald Livesey, Esq. of Stourton Hall, Horncastle, England.

the first of this line registered with the College of Arms, died in 1614. It is possible, however, that the ancestor of this branch was a son of the marriage of Henry de Livesey and Cecily de Sutton in the first half of the 14th century. This family were Royalists during the Civil War, and one of George's sons died on the battlefield for King Charles.

The second Ralph Livesey of Livesey had a younger brother William, who became a prominent barrister in London. William's son John entered the army and rose to the rank of Major General. He was Governor of Jamaica in 1704. After his retirement, he purchased Hinwick Hall, Bedfordshire, which he remodeled to resemble Livesey Hall. His crest bore three trefoils.

Livesey is a fairly common name in England at the present time, and is still most frequently met in Lancashire. Probably the best-known man of the name in modern times was James Livesey, born in humble circumstances at Preston, Lancashire in 1795, who organized the total abstinence movement in England in 1832. In his honor, the British Temperance Union recently celebrated its centenary in Preston. His grandson, Sir William Livesey of Preston, has been entrusted with important affairs of state by King George.

IMMEDIATE ANCESTRY OF THOMAS LIVEZEY OF NORTON

The first organized attempt to record vital statistics in England was made in 1538 by a royal edict of Henry VIII which required the registry of all births, marriages and deaths in each parish. As has already been stated, the entries in these registers show that family groups with the name Livesey were scattered widely throughout Lancashire and Cheshire during the latter half of the 16th century. One such group had its home in Runcorn Parish, Cheshire, and it was from this group that came the Thomas Livezey of Norton, Cheshire, who emigrated to Pennsylvania and became the ancestor of the American family.

The date at which this family appeared in Runcorn Parish, and the place from which they came are still unknown and can be discovered, if at all, only by a further search of the unpublished records of southern Lancashire and northern Cheshire. Runcorn is but 15 miles from Chester, where a certain John Livesey established a locally famous family of inn-keepers before 1600, and but little further from Liverpool, where Richard Livesey became the first of an equally well-known family of mariners at about the same time. This propinquity, together with a marked similarity of male Christian

names, make it seem probable that the three families were rather closely related.¹

The Runcorn register was set up in 1558, and the Livesey entries began 16 years later with the births of three daughters:²

1574	Alicia Levesley	bapt. erat	xviii	Aprilis
1590	Jana Lyvesley	bapt. erat	xii	Februarii
1591	Margareta Levesley	bapt. erat	xviii	Novembris

Next in order come a series of burials:

1586	Alicia Levesley	sepult. erat	iii	Feb.
1590	Jana Livesley	sepult. erat	xxi	Februarii
1590	J. Levesley	sepult. erat	vii	Marcii
1591	Elizabetha Levesley	sepult. erat	xi	Maii
1596	Thomas Livesley	sepult. erat	xxiii	Septembris

While it is manifestly impossible to construct an accurate pedigree from these isolated entries, it seems probable that Alice and Jane died in childhood. Margaret married Thomas Sankey of Keakquick, Cheshire, at Runcorn Church June 15, 1617, and had a daughter named Ellin.

The three remaining entries probably record the deaths of adults. "J" followed by two illegible letters, may stand for "Joh" the Latin abbreviation for John. In all likelihood, either John or Thomas was the father of the three girls; Elizabeth may have been their mother.

¹Richard Livesey of Liverpool had a son named Jonathan, and this was also the name which Thomas Livezey of Norton gave to his older son. They are the only Jonathan Liveseys met with in English records; it is not likely that this was a coincidence.

Establishment of this connection would also furnish evidence of the descent of the Runcorn family from Livesey of Livesey. John Livesey of Chester used the Livesey arms and the Talbot crest as his seal, and named his tavern "The Sign of the Talbot."

Two attempts have been made by qualified genealogists to establish these connections. Percival Lucas, already mentioned on a preceding page, surmised that Thomas Livezey of Norton was identical with a grandson of John Livesey of Chester, also named Thomas. He was unable to discover proof of this identity, however, and advanced his theory only as a suggestion.

Some ten years ago, the late Alfred R. Justice of Philadelphia (see 6-33) became convinced that John Livesey of Chester, Richard Livesey of Liverpool, and the father of Thomas Livezey of Norton, also named Thomas, were brothers. They were, he assumed, sons of John Livesey of Bury, Lancashire, a younger brother of Richard Livesey of Livesey. To complete his theory, it became necessary to make the further assumption that the elder Thomas Livesey moved from Bury to Norton, Cheshire about 1640.

Both these theories were formulated without supporting documentary evidence, and the entries discovered in the Runcorn register have made both untenable. It may not be out of place to add that the Thomas Livesey selected by Mr. Justice as the father of our American ancestor was not the son of John Livesey of Bury (*Lanc. Par. Reg. Soc. Vol. 55, p. 298*) and the latter was not a brother of Richard Livesey, the contemporary lord of Livesey (*Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, p. 157; Abram's History of Blackburn, p. 567; Croston-Baines' History of Lancaster, Vol. IV, p. 37*).

The Editor ventures to suggest a third possibility, subject to the results of further research. Richard Livesey of Livesey (1525-1591) had a son Thomas whose life history is unknown. He may have been the Thomas Livesley who died in Runcorn, Cheshire in 1596. The first John Livesey of Chester may have been the younger brother of James Livesey of Livesey. If these two assumptions are correct, Thomas Livezey the Quaker emigrant was a great-grandson of Richard Livesey just mentioned, and a cousin of the Chester family.

²A transcript of these entries, certified by Canon H. N. Perrin, M. A., Vicar of Runcorn, is in the Editor's possession.

Later entries show that there were also two sons, John and Thomas, both of whom lived in the village of Norton. The omission of their names from the register may have been deliberate. For many years after the establishment of parish registers, the common people of England regarded them with great suspicion and were reluctant to register the names of their children, and particularly of their sons. Then, as now, government was constantly seeking new sources of revenue, and there was a wide-spread fear that the registry of vital statistics was the prelude to some new form of taxation.

John Livesey had a son of the same name, who was born in February 1610, and who died the following month. His wife, whose name is not given, died four years later. He apparently married a second wife named Alice, and both she and her husband died in August 1627.

Thomas, the other son, was the father of our American ancestor. He married Anne Garratt at Runcorn Church Aug. 9, 1617 and died at Norton Apr. 28, 1628, being buried in Runcorn churchyard the same day. His widow married Thomas Browne of Frodsham, Cheshire, at Frodsham Church on Nov. 6th of the same year.¹

Thomas died intestate, but an inventory of his property is preserved in the files of the Probate Court in Chester.² This document contains a list of his possessions, with their valuation and the names of the five "praysers," an itemized statement of sums due him at death, and a similar list of sums owed to others. The principal items of personal property were:

Item: In Brasse	£2- 8-0
In Pewter	1- 0-0
In Chistes	1-10-0
In Apparell	2- 6-0

Among the sums due the deceased was an item of 4sh. for wheat, indicating that Thomas was probably a farmer. Since there is no mention of farming implements or real estate, it is assumed that he was a husbandman or tenant farmer, and not a free-holder. Possibly the sum of 2sh. due Sir Richard Brooke, Knight, indicates the name of his landlord.

Thomas' debts totaled a larger sum than his credits plus the appraised value of his property, the largest single item being £10 due Ellin Sankey, the daughter of his sister Margaret.

¹Recorded in the Frodsham register, also in *Marriage Licenses Granted in the Diocese of Chester*, Part III, p. 139 (Lanc. & Ches. Rec. Soc. Vol. LVII).

²Recorded in Lanc. & Ches. Rec. Soc. Vol. IV, p. 139 as the inventory of Thomas Linesley of Worton, but an inspection of the original document reveals that this should read "Thomas Livesley of Norton." An abstract is in the Editor's possession.

Among the names of those mentioned as debtors, creditors or appraisers, it is interesting to note John Pennington, John and Thomas Werrall and Thomas Boulton. Perhaps they were the ancestors of the Penningtons, Worrells and Boltons who were friends and neighbors of Thomas Livezey in Pennsylvania sixty years later.

The Court granted the administration of the estate to "Anne Levesley the Widow & Relict & Administratrix." The evidence that there were no sons old enough to share this responsibility, coupled with the confused condition of his financial affairs, point to the conclusion that Thomas met a sudden death in the prime of life.

II

THOMAS LIVEZEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS

FIRST GENERATION

1-1 THOMAS LIVEZEY, only known child of Thomas Livesey and Anne Garratt, of Norton, Runcorn Parish, Cheshire, England, was baptized at Runcorn Church Nov. 18, 1627, about five months before his father's death. His mother's new home, after her remarriage, was only a few miles from Norton, so Thomas' youth was probably spent in the neighborhood of his birthplace.

He married early in life and his first child, the daughter Ann, was baptized at Runcorn Church Sept. 29, 1647. His marriage is not recorded in the Runcorn register, and probably took place in another parish. His wife's first name was Sarah, but her maiden name has not been found. A second daughter, Margaret, was born of this marriage, but the date is not recorded. Probably she came after the break with the Church of England, and before the Cheshire Monthly Meeting of Friends began to keep records. Sarah died during 3 mo. 1655; the exact date was not recorded.

Thomas became an early convert to Quakerism, and was one of the first persons in Cheshire to suffer persecution for his belief. In 1653 for refusing to take oath, he "had a Cow taken from him worth 50sh. and for the same Cause suffer'd six Weeks and five Days Imprisonment."¹

Thomas' marriage to his second wife Ellen was by Friends' ceremony, and was solemnized during the year 1665. It was not recorded, however, and neither the exact date nor Ellen's last name are known. He and other Quakers of Runcorn Parish were brought before the Consistory Court at Chester on Dec. 22nd of that year "for not being married according to the Canons and Laws Ecclesiastical."² Thomas was fined 2sh. for this offense. Ellen is believed to have been buried 6 mo. 9, 1668.³

A special tax on hearths was levied in Runcorn Parish in the years 1673 and 1674. Thomas Livezey was assessed for one fireplace on each occasion.⁴ He was a husbandman or tenant farmer, as his father

¹*Sufferings of the People Called Quakers* by Joseph Besse, London, 1733.

²*Friends' Historical Journal-English*, Vol. III, p. 28.

³Recorded by the Cheshire Monthly Meeting as "Ann Livesley;" probably a mistake on the part of the recorder.

⁴Alfred R. Justice, in his manuscript history of the Livesey family, states that Thomas was assessed for 5 hearths in the Chester Hearth Tax of 1664. He has confused Thomas Livezey of Norton with Thomas Livesey of Chester, a man of much greater means.

had been before him, and the foregoing reference shows that he lived in a humble cottage.

There is no further record until 1682. On March 2nd and 3rd of that year, Thomas purchased from Penn's land agents in England a tract of 250 acres, to be laid out and surveyed for him in the Province of Pennsylvania. The price paid for the land was £5, 5sh., or about ten cents an acre.¹

The exact date of Thomas' arrival in Philadelphia has not been ascertained, but it was sometime between March 3rd, 1682 and Jan. 11th, 1683. On the latter date, he was one of 18 grand jurors chosen for the first court held in Philadelphia.² Since neither his name nor that of his son Jonathan appear in the passenger list of any of the ships that entered the port of Philadelphia that year,³ it is possible that they did not sail directly to that port. Their relatives Jonathan and Gilbert Livesey were at that time masters of vessels making regular runs between Liverpool and Virginia, and they may have taken passage on one of these ships and made their way up the coast to Philadelphia.

As was customary, Thomas received a lot in the city of Philadelphia as a bonus for purchasing land in the Colony. These city lots were allotted according to the acreage purchased, the largest landowners receiving the choicest lots. The most desired location was along the water front near High Street, now the corner of Market Street and Delaware Avenue. As a relatively unimportant buyer of land, Thomas was entitled to no such consideration, and he was given Lot No. 150, several blocks away, at the north-west corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, 74 feet on Walnut and 255 feet on South Fourth.⁴

Apparently Thomas wished to dispose of this lot and believed that it would become more salable if a house were built on it. Accordingly, he contracted with a carpenter named Hugh Marsh to build the house and to sell the house and lot jointly. This sale was made Dec. 20, 1683, the purchaser being a tailor named John Green.⁵ The purchase price was £46, 10sh., of which Thomas received one third.

¹This deed (Phila. Exemplification Record, Vol. 6, p. 11) is dated March 2 and 3, 1681, but other references in the body of the deed show that the year was 1682.

²A list of persons who purchased land before they left England was prepared under Penn's direction and certified to his Surveyor General in Pennsylvania under date of 5 mo. 23, 1682. This list does not contain the name of Thomas Livezey, but the item "Thomas Kinsley, 250 a" is believed to be a misreading of the ancient manuscript for "Thomas Livesley." (Archives, First, Vol. I, p. 42)

³Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, Vol. I, p. 298. This Grand Jury would now be called a Traverse Jury; it was concerned chiefly with the laying out and improvement of roads in and near the town.

⁴The record of arrivals is, however, very incomplete.

⁵Deed book E 2, Vol. 5, p. 294.

⁶Deed book E 2, Vol. 5, p. 242.

This house was built of logs or clapboards; brick was unobtainable, and stone had not yet come into use as building material in Philadelphia. Fourth and Walnut was then on the very outskirts of the village, and on the opposite side of Dock Creek from the main settlement. The house was still surrounded by vacant lots when Green sold it in 1692. It is doubtful whether Thomas ever occupied this property, although no record has been found either of his place of residence or of his occupation during the period of approximately 18 months in which he is believed to have remained in the town. Since many of the early arrivals lived in caves dug into the steep bank of the Delaware, it is possible that one of these was Thomas' first home in Pennsylvania.

In 1682, very little of the land surrounding Philadelphia had yet been acquired from its Indian owners; consequently, those early arrivals who wished to become farmers were forced to await the formal purchase of the land they had chosen. Thomas was unable to obtain a warrant for the 250 acres which he had bought before he left England until Feb. 20, 1684.¹ His tract lay in Pemapecka, later called Dublin township, several miles north-east of the village of Philadelphia, and now in the 23rd Ward of the city. It is probable that he moved to this property at once, and that shortly afterward he decided to patent an adjoining 250 acres for Jonathan, who was now approaching manhood. Accordingly, the tract for which he received his deed on Apr. 25, 1686 was for 500 acres, forming a parallelogram 480 perches long and 167 perches wide.² The description of the property given in this deed shows that the survey was made at a time when but one adjoining tract was in private ownership. Since most of the land in this part of Dublin township was patented in 1684, it is believed that Thomas was in possession of the entire tract at that time. Possibly he was unable to make final payment until two years later.³

¹Archives, Third, Vol. II, p. 741.

²Deed book H 10, p. 377. Dublin township was laid out by Thomas Holme, Penn's Surveyor General, as a parallelogram 3 miles wide and several times that distance in length, the long axis running north-west and south-east. The long sides were bounded on the north-east by the Manor of Moreland and on the south-west by Oxford and Cheltenham townships. The Susquehanna Road was projected through the middle of the long axis, and the tracts of land to be patented extended from the line of this road to one of the side lines of the township. That is, each tract was 480 perches, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, long and as many perches wide as was necessary to make up the desired acreage.

³The statement that Thomas Livezey purchased 750 acres has been repeatedly published. This error probably arose from the fact that two deeds are in existence, one for 250 acres and the other for 500. The larger includes and confirms the smaller.

Although the foregoing measurements are found both in the deed and in the plot of the Livezey grant found on Holmes' map, the body of land actually staked out for Thomas was 546 perches long and had an average width of about 170 perches, with an area of 575 acres. The proof of this surplus acreage is found in the following transactions: (1) Thomas immediately transferred half of his land to his son Jonathan, and described that half as containing 290 acres; (2) when physical division of the tract was made in 1710, the length was found to be 546 perches; (3) at the death of Thomas Livezey (3-2), in 1759, his executors sold a much larger body of land on the east side of the Pennypack than would have been possible if the total length of the grant had been 480 perches.

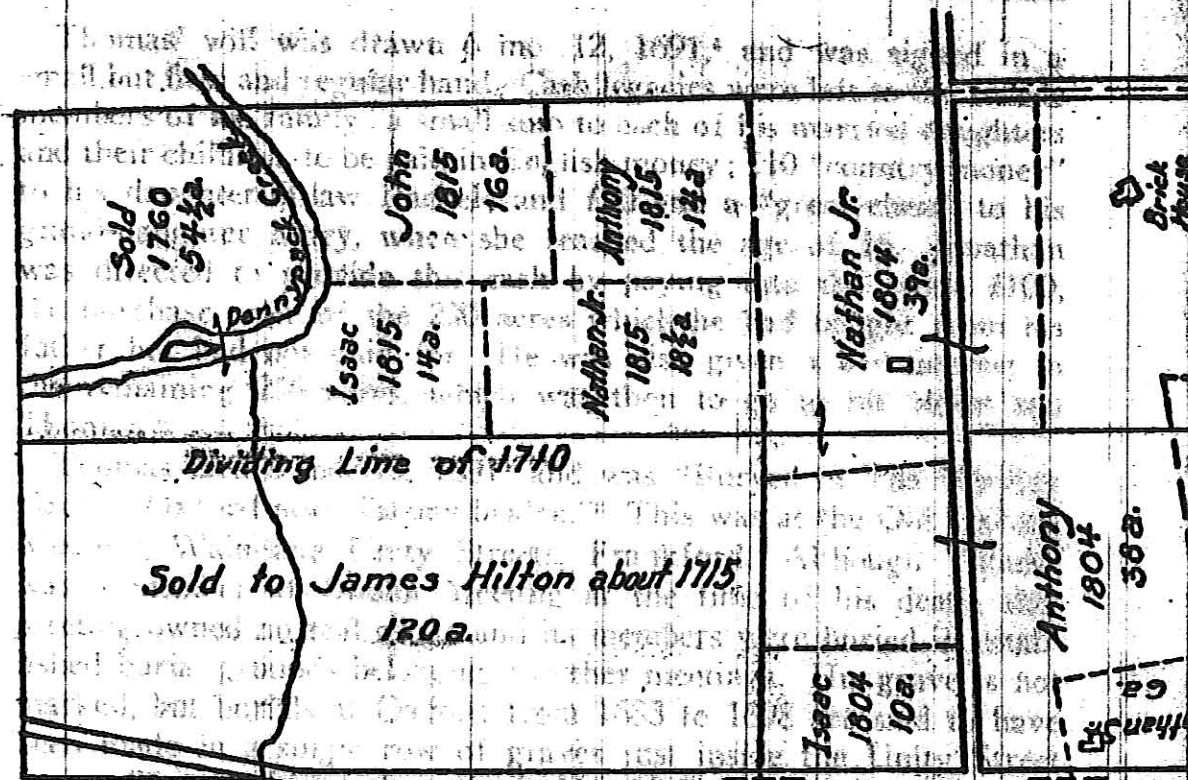
The south-west boundary of the Livezey grant extends along Cottman Street for a distance of approximately 175 rods. The north-west boundary lies along the line of Verree Road from Cottman Street to a point about a quarter of a mile below the bridge over the Pennypack. The corresponding south-east side extends from Cottman Street along the line of Dungan Road and its extension to a point about 70 rods beyond the Pennypack.¹

After their removal from Philadelphia to their plantation, Thomas and Jonathan identified themselves with Tookany (Tacony) Meeting, one of the two monthly meetings in the north-east section authorized by the Philadelphia Quarterly in 6 mo. 1683. By request of its members, the name of this meeting was changed to Oxford by the Quarterly in 4 mo. 1685. The two Livezeys probably arrived in time to assist in the building of the first log meeting house on ground acquired from Thomas Fairman, a prominent Friend and Penn's Deputy Surveyor General. This spot is now the intersection of Waln and Unity Streets, Frankford, and is occupied by a later meeting house, built in 1776.

In 1686, the Dublin township Friends established their own Dublin Meeting at the home of Richard Worrell; whose tract of 500 acres adjoined Thomas Livezey's land to the south-east. This proved to be a central location, and the monthly meeting of all the preparative meetings in the north-east section of the county was held there 2 mo. 25, 1687 and regularly thereafter for some time. Thomas Livezey was one of the delegates from this meeting to the Philadelphia Quarterly held 4 mo. 4, 1688.²

¹See also the map facing this page.

²*Minutes of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting*, p. 91.



Dividing Line of 1710

Sold to James Hilton about 1715

120a

Verree Road

Original grant at right of Verree Road
Jonathan's purchase of 1717 below left of
Verree Road.

Rhawn Street

FOX CHASE

Ver

Issue by Sarah:

1. Any, married at Rehoboth Church, Providence, R.I., Nov. 21, 1844, by Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, formerly of Providence, R.I., to Betsey Littlejohn, daughter of John and Mary Littlejohn, born Nov. 18, 1815, at Providence, R.I. She received \$1000 from her three eldest children, which was given to her by her father, John Littlejohn, deceased.
2. Margaret, born at Rehoboth Church, Providence, R.I., Nov. 21, 1844, by Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, formerly of Providence, R.I., to Betsey Littlejohn, daughter of John and Mary Littlejohn, born Nov. 18, 1815, at Providence, R.I. She received \$1000 from her three eldest children, which was given to her by her father, John Littlejohn, deceased.

For further information see volume 10, page 2, p. 11.
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Thomas' will was drawn 6 mo. 12, 1691,¹ and was signed in a small but firm and regular hand. Cash legacies were left to the female members of his family: a small sum to each of his married daughters and their children, to be paid in English money; £10 "country money" to his daughter-in-law Rachel; and £30 and a "great chest" to his grand-daughter Mary, when she reached the age of 16. Jonathan was directed to provide this cash by paying into the estate £100, the purchase price of the 290 acres which he had bought from his father but had not paid for. He was also given a life interest in the remaining 250 acres, which was then to go to his oldest son Thomas.

Thomas died 8 mo. 19, 1691¹ and was "Buryed in The Burying place in Oxford near Tacony bridge."² This was at the Old Oxford Meeting, Waln and Unity Streets, Frankford. Although Thomas was a member of Dublin Meeting at the time of his death, that meeting owned no real estate and its members were buried in established burial grounds belonging to other meetings. His grave is not marked, but burials at Oxford from 1683 to 1698 are said to have been made in a single row of graves just inside the Unity Street fence. Thomas Livezey's grave is No. 10 in this row, and its supposed location has recently been marked with an English oak.

If one may judge by the single sample of his hand-writing that has been preserved, Thomas had a better education than was usual in his time. His steadfastness under persecution shows that he valued principle above convenience or even personal liberty. His descendants for many generations were usually persons of large frame, of a taciturn disposition and a degree of individuality which often amounted to eccentricity. It would be interesting to know how many of these traits were inherited from their ultimate American ancestor.

Issue by Sarah:

- 2-1 Ann, baptized at Runcorn Church Sept. 29, 1647; married (1) at Frodsham Church Feb. 23, 1663-4, John Tarbocke³ (2) a member of the Littlemore family of Frodsham. While several members of this family became Friends, Ann's name is not found in the records of the Cheshire Monthly Meeting. She received 40 sh. in her father's will, and each of her three eldest children was given 20 sh. There is no evidence that the Littlemores emigrated to America.
- 2-2 Margaret, born probably about 1649; married name Lorenson, a name found in the records of St. Olave's, Chester. She and her three eldest

¹For equivalent in modern reckoning, consult foot-note 2, p. 18.

²Death Register of Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends, p. 1.

³Register of Frodsham Parish, Cheshire.

children were given the same share of her father's estate as Ann Littlemore and her family. The Lorensens did not emigrate to America and probably were not Friends.

Issue by Ellen:

- 2-3 JONATHAN, born at Norton 4 mo. 18, 1666,¹ married Rachel Taylor.
2-4 David, born at Norton 11 mo. 12, 1667; buried 5 mo. 27, 1669.¹

SECOND GENERATION

2-3 JONATHAN LIVEZEY, older child of Thomas Livezey (1-1) and his second wife Ellen, was born at Norton, Cheshire, England, 4 mo. 18, 1666, and died on his plantation in Dublin township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania 9 mo. 23, 1698.² He married at Chester Meeting, Chester county, Pennsylvania 12 mo. 7, 1686-7,³ Rachel Taylor, b. 11 mo. 15, 1664, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hayes) Taylor of Springfield township, Chester (now Delaware) county.⁴

Few of the details of Jonathan's short life are known. It is likely that he and his father worked together to bring their tract of land under cultivation during the latter's lifetime, and that Jonathan continued the task after his father's death. He was one of the largest taxpayers in Dublin township when the first general levy of 1 penny per pound was made in May, 1693, his assessment being 8sh. 4d. on a valuation of £100.⁵ His will shows that when he died his place was well stocked with all the usual varieties of animals and fowl.

The will also states that he had "erected a tenement and settled a plantation," giving rise to the belief that Jonathan, and not his father,

¹Records of the Cheshire Monthly Meeting.

²Prior to 1752, the legal year in England and her colonies began with March 25th. Consequently, March was the first month and February the twelfth. Between Jan. 1st and Mar. 25th, it was customary to use a double date, e. g. 12mo. 7, 1686-7, but the second numeral was sometimes omitted. In reading Old Style dates, when the number and not the name of the month is given, as in Quaker records, it is necessary to remember that two must be added to the number, in order to obtain the modern equivalent.

In 1752, also, England discarded the Julian calendar, which had fallen 11 days behind true reckoning during the preceding 18 centuries. The day following Sept. 2, 1752 was called Sept. 14. It is necessary, therefore, to add 11 days to all dates prior to 1752, whether expressed by the name or the number of the month, in order to conform to later usage.

Jonathan Livezey was born June 29, 1666, and died Dec. 4, 1698.

³This is the date on which the "intentions" of Jonathan and Rachel were given the second reading and final approval by Chester Meeting. The date of the wedding itself was not recorded. It was customary, however, when one of the contracting parties presented a certificate from a distant meeting, to perform the marriage ceremony immediately after the adjournment of the business meeting, and it is assumed that the usual procedure was followed in this instance. The date of the marriage was, therefore, Feb. 18, 1687.

⁴Robert and Mary Taylor had lived in Clatterwich, Little Leigh, Cheshire before emigrating to America. Robert had been an active Friend in England, and his marriage to Mary Hayes by Friends' ceremony had resulted in a summons before the same Consistory Court which had fined Thomas Livezey for his second marriage. See also *The Robert Taylor Family* by Alfred R. Justice.

⁵*Penna. Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. VIII.

had built the first house on the tract. Tradition has it that this was the brick house which is still standing some 50 rods south of Rhawn Street between Verree Road and the Reading Railway crossing, and that it was erected shortly after Jonathan's marriage. Documentary evidence carries it back only to 1760, when it appears in its present form on a pen and ink draught of the property.¹

This house, probably the oldest existing habitation of the Livezey family in America, faces the south, overlooking the shallow valley of Sandy Run. The main portion consists of two stories and an attic, built of English-type brick, said to have been imported, and set on an unusually rough and irregular foundation of field stone. In the rear is an attached one-story stone kitchen.

The main building originally carried a pent-roof front and back at the second story level, and a similar pent on each end at the attic level. At some later date these pents were taken down and a porch was built along the entire front. This also has recently fallen down.

Inside are two large rooms on each floor and an unfinished attic. A small entryway inside the central front door leads to each first-story room and to the second story by a narrow, winding, half-enclosed stairway. The short balustrade of this stairway has an oak rail and, instead of spindles, a series of thin oak panels cut in a jig-saw pattern. This same pattern is carried out in ventilators set above the door of a spacious closet in each of the second story rooms.

The left-hand room on the first floor was the kitchen. It contains an unusually large fireplace, with a flue in each end. These chimneys, with two others, one from each of the second-floor rooms, are gradually brought together as they reach the top of the house, and pierce the roof-line in the middle of the gable as a single cluster, shaped like a cross instead of the usual square.

If the fireplaces carried mantels, they have been removed. The outside doors are of a later period, but the inner doors still swing on LH hinges. The attic contains a very unusual feature: besides the ordinary rafters, there are two sets of master rafters, each placed one-third the length of the gable. Each of these rafters is made of a single piece of hand-hewn oak, and measures about 6x8 inches. When it reaches the side wall of the house, about 30 inches from the floor, each master rafter curves abruptly downward along the wall and sits perpendicularly upon the floor beam. One wonders how much searching was necessary to find four sticks of timber curved at the right place and at the right angle for these rafters.

The house is now occupied by a family of foreign extraction. It and the adjacent ground have been the property of the Reading

¹Collection of Thomas T. Firth (8-163).

Railway for about 30 years, and apparently few if any repairs have been made to the house during that entire period. The building is in an advanced state of dilapidation, both inside and out, and cannot much longer endure the abuse to which it is being subjected.

Dublin Meeting disappeared from Friends' records about 1690. George Keith, the brilliant but contentious headmaster of Penn Charter School, began his revolt against Foxian Quakerism shortly after that date, and his campaign was particularly successful in Dublin and adjoining townships. While Dublin Meeting must have been greatly weakened by defections, it is known that orthodox Friends' meetings were held at Richard Worrell's house as late as 1702, and it seems probable that the Dublin organization was kept intact until the completion of the new meeting house at Abington during the same year. Thereupon many of the Dublin Friends, among them Jonathan's children, transferred their membership to Abington. Jonathan was a delegate to the Philadelphia Quarterly, apparently from Dublin, 3 mo. 31, 1697. He was buried near his father in the original row of graves at the Old Oxford Meeting, his being the sixteenth and last interment in the row.

Jonathan was evidently on his death-bed when his will was drawn and signed with his mark 8 mo. 31, 1698, just twenty-four days before his death. The will is a long and carefully-drawn document, designed to provide for every contingency. The order in which his sons should inherit his landed estate was set forth in detail, and provision was made that if both his elder sons survived, Thomas was to have the south-east half of the property, on which the house had been built. Thomas, however, had already inherited the other half direct from his grandfather, so it became necessary to stipulate that he must deed this to Jonathan before he could come into possession of the house and the land on which it stood. This transfer was made in 1710, twelve years afterwards.¹

The will also expressed the wish that Rachel remain a widow until one of the sons reached his majority. The establishment was to be kept intact in the interim and three friends were appointed trustees of the estate. When the oldest surviving son became of age, he was to take possession of the house and the adjoining 290 acres and also a negro man and his wife.² The increase of this couple and the other personal property was to be divided with the other surviving brothers, and the sisters were to be paid a cash legacy stipulated in the will.

¹Deed book H 10, p. 377.

²Both negro slaves and indentured white servants were common among the early Quakers in Pennsylvania.

Rachel failed to abide by Jonathan's injunction that she remain his widow for eleven years. Instead, she soon married Joseph Gilbert, a son of John and Florence Gilbert of Byberry township. Their marriage was consummated "out of ye unity of friends," and under circumstances which made it necessary for them to make written acknowledgement of error in order to obtain reinstatement in the meeting. The first paper of self-condemnation was rejected as inadequate; the second was accepted at the monthly meeting held 4 mo. 24, 1700; their daughter Sarah was born three days before this date.¹ There is evidence that her remarriage caused an estrangement between Rachel and Jonathan's children.

Jonathan Livesey appears to have been a young man of great promise, who would have achieved distinction if he had lived the normal span of life. Two of the friends whom he chose to be trustees of his estate were men of unusual prominence in the affairs of the Province: Edmund Orpwood was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and Arthur Cooke was the first Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and later Speaker of the Assembly.

Issue:

- 3-1 MARY, born 12 mo. 9, 1687-8; married (1) John Paul, (2) Lewis Roberts.
- 3-2 THOMAS, born 10 mo. 17, 1689; married (1) Elizabeth Heath, (2) Mary Tomlinson.
- 3-3 JONATHAN, born 3 mo. 15, 1692; married Esther Eastburn.
- 3-4 MARTHA, born 3 mo. 1, 1694; married Robert Thomas.
- 3-5 RACHEL, born 2 mo. 15, 1696; married (1) Eyan Thomas, (2) James Arbuckle.
- 3-6 DAVID, born 12 mo. 20, 1697-8; married Rebecca Hinkson.

VARIANT FORMS OF LIVESEY

It seems appropriate, before passing to later generations, to enumerate the more common of the almost endless ways in which the name Livesey has been written and pronounced.

The original form, Livesey or Livesay, has been preserved with remarkable fidelity throughout the centuries in central Lancashire. In southern Lancashire and Cheshire, however, the usual spelling, from a very early period, was Levesley. This is the form found in the Runcorn register, the records of the Cheshire Monthly Meeting and the official records in the city of Chester. During the 17th century, the pronunciation Lewsley (or Looseley) began to be used in Cheshire and perhaps in other parts of England. This probably arose

¹ Benjamin Gilbert, one of Rachel's sons by her second marriage, met death as an Indian captive during the Revolution. See *The Genealogy of the Gilbert Family or The Robert Taylor Family*.

through the use of the ancient consonant *u*, which was pronounced like *v* and was used interchangeably with it in written language. It would seem that the *u* in *Lewisley*, when so written, was finally regarded as a true vowel, and the name was pronounced *Lewzley*.¹ This pronunciation was adopted by certain branches of the *Livesey* family, and is found at the present time in England and, to some extent, in Canada and the United States.

There is no evidence that our ancestor Thomas *Livesey* adopted this pronunciation. On the contrary, his first known signature, affixed to the deed to the Philadelphia house in 1683 was "Tho: *Livesay*," in true Lancashire manner. The second, dated 1689, is "*Leuezley*," while his will was signed "Tho: *Liuzey*." In both instances the "*u*" is undoubtedly the consonant form. Jonathan wrote "*Liuesey*" and "*Lewsley*," and Rachel "*Leuzley*," "*Lewsly*" and "*Leuesley*." Contemporary records show that the family was known by others as *Levesley*, *Livesey* and *Lewsley*, but the last form seems to have been most common.² In fact, in the deed of 1710, the first occurrence of the word *Livesey* was followed by the parenthetical phrase "(als *Lewsley*)" in order to make it understood by other readers.

All of the three grandsons used the modern form of the name, but members of their families signed the family marriage certificates recorded by Abington Meeting in many different ways, and the descendants of David (3-6) seem to have adopted the spelling "*Lusley*," and one branch still uses the form "*Livezly*."

The older records of Philadelphia contain almost every conceivable variation of the name, including such labored mispronunciations as "*Leasley*," "*Lewishe*," "*Leverzey*" and "*Lisbey*." "*Lewsley*" was, however, the most common form, and was used almost exclusively outside the family in the region north of Philadelphia until a comparatively few years ago.

THIRD GENERATION

3-1 MARY LIVEZEY, oldest child of Jonathan *Livesey* (2-3) and Rachel Taylor, was born on the *Livesey* plantation in Dublin township 12 mo. 9, 1687-8, and died in Abington township about 1730. She married (1) in 3 mo. 1709³ John Paul, b. 2 mo. 1, 1689, d. 12 mo. 13, 1721-2, son of Joseph and Margaret (Roberts) Paul

¹Cheshire *Liveseys* may also have been confused with a family which took its name from *Luzzley* (anciently *Lusley* and *Loseley*), a village in southern Lancashire near the Cheshire line.

²"*Livesey*" was used by the clerk of the first court in Philadelphia and by the recorders of the Philadelphia and the Chester meetings. Holme, the Surveyor General, wrote "*Levesly*." Penn's second deed is to "Thomas *Lewisley*."

³Reported at Abington 3 mo. 10, 1709 as having been performed since the last monthly meeting.

of Oxford township;¹ and (2) 1 mo. 12, 1723-4² Lewis Roberts, son of John and Jane Roberts of Abington township.³

John Paul shared in the distribution of his father's landed estate in 1710, his portion being a tract of 117 acres in Dublin township and 100 acres of a 500 acre tract in Warrington township, Bucks county. John occupied the Dublin property, but three years later exchanged farms with Thomas Canby,⁴ receiving the 198 acres in the north-east corner of Abington township on which he spent the rest of his life. In 1717 he purchased 24 acres from Edmund McVaugh and, one week before his death, 138 acres from John Simcock.² By his will, signed three days before he died, he left his property, both real and personal, to Mary, subject only to the payment of £25 to each of his children who lived to reach legal age.

Before her remarriage, Mary deeded the 100 acres in Bucks county to her oldest son Joseph.⁵ Three months after the marriage she conveyed the McVaugh and Simcock tracts, totaling 162 acres to Lewis Roberts for the nominal sum of £30,⁶ and had the deed to the original 198 acres made over to herself and her husband jointly.² After her death Lewis obtained sole possession of this land.

He soon married Hannah Williams,⁷ and their first child was born in January, 1732. Lewis died in 1748 possessed of the 360 acres in Abington township and 320 acres near New Britain, Bucks county. His son Lewis inherited the old Paul farm in Abington, and was assessed there in 1780 for the land and a grist-mill. This was the mill along the Pennypack above Fox Chase which Smith Harper (8-31) later converted into a hoe and rake factory.

Issue, all by John Paul:⁸

- 4-1 JOSEPH, born 5 mo. 9, 1710; married Rebecca (Shoemaker) Miles.
- 4-2 JONATHAN, born 10 mo. 5, 1712; married Deborah Kenton.
- 4-3 JOHN, born 11 mo. 31, 1715; married Mary Hillborn.
- 4-4 MARY, born 1 mo. 28, 1718; married James Comly.

¹The ancestors of the Quaker Paul family of Philadelphia. Joseph Paul was a sergeant-maker of Ilminster, co. Somerset, England who suffered persecution as an aftermath of Monmouth's Rebellion, and escaped with his family to Pennsylvania in 1683. He made an initial purchase of 250 acres in Oxford township and increased his holdings from time to time until they totaled almost 1500 acres. This land was apportioned among his sons in 1710. A detailed account of his life is given in *Joseph Paul and some of his Descendants*, recently published by Henry N. Paul.

²Original documents in the collection of Ann Roberts Jenkins (8-314).

³This was John Roberts, blacksmith, apparently not related to his contemporary, John Roberts of Abington, shoemaker, two of whose daughters married sons of Jonathan Livezey (3-3).

⁴Canby sold this land to Jonathan Livezey (3-3) in 1717.

⁵Deed book G 3, p. 189.

⁶Lewis financed this purchase by a mortgage to his father and his brother John.

⁷Sister of Anthony Williams, father-in-law of Nathan Livezey (4-21).

⁸Much of the pedigree of this branch of the Paul family has been contributed by Henry N. Paul of Philadelphia, author of *Joseph Paul and some of his Descendants*.

4-5 Thomas, born 4 mo. 10, 1720.

4-6 James, born 1 mo. 26, 1722; believed to be the James Paul who entered a complaint with Abington Meeting 5 mo. 25, 1748 against Anthony Williams, one of the executors of the estate of Lewis Roberts, and Joseph Paul, claiming that they were jointly indebted to him on bond. This was apparently a bond for the payment of the £25 due him under the terms of his father's will.

3-2 THOMAS LIVEZEY, second child of Jonathan Livezey (2-3) and Rachel Taylor, was born on the Livezey plantation in Dublin township 10 mo. 17, 1689, and died there 3 mo. 5, 1759. He married (1) in 9th mo. 1710¹ Elizabeth Heath, b 6 mo. 5, 1688, d. c. 1725, daughter of Robert and Susannah (Woolrich) Heath of Bristol township;² and (2) in 11th mo. 1726³ Mary Tomlinson, b. 10 mo. 25, 1705, d. 3 mo. 23, 1777, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Buzby) Tomlinson of Oxford township.⁴

No certain information about Thomas' childhood and youth has been preserved. There are indications, however, that the older Livezey children remained on the plantation and did not accompany their mother to Byberry after her second marriage. The division of the plantation was not made until after Thomas was married and Jonathan had reached the age of 18. Thomas then carried out the terms of his father's will by giving his brother a deed to the north-west half of the plantation,⁵ and took possession of the house and the adjoining land. A few years later, he sold about 33 acres off the south end of his farm to John Brown and in 1717 he bought 90 acres of the north-west half of the plantation from Jonathan. He lived on and cultivated the plantation throughout the remainder of his life without making further changes in his holdings.

Through his wife, Thomas also acquired an interest in 1000 acres of land in Solebury township, Bucks county, including the site of the present town of New Hope and the grist-mill built along the Delaware at that point. This land had been purchased by Robert Heath shortly after his arrival in Pennsylvania from his brother-in-law Thomas Woolrich. The greater portion of this tract was disposed of by the Heath heirs before 1720. Elizabeth's sister Hannah was the wife of Richard Worrell, Thomas' neighbor toward the south-east.

¹Reported at Abington Meeting 9 mo. 27, 1710 as having been "orderly accomplished" since the previous monthly meeting. The original certificate is in the collection of Thomas T. Firth (8-163).

²Robert and Susannah Heath emigrated from Tayne, Staffordshire, and arrived in Pennsylvania in 1689 as fellow-passengers with William Penn on his second voyage. Robert purchased 500 acres in Bristol township and 1000 acres in Bucks County.

³Reported at Abington Meeting 11 mo. 30, 1726.

⁴Sarah Buzby was the eighth and youngest child of John and Marie Buzby, whose certificate of removal from England was received in Philadelphia in April 1682.

⁵Deed book H 10, p. 377.

In 1727¹ Thomas acquired a quarter interest in the Robert Thomas Mills on the Pennypack Creek a short distance below the south-east line of his land. These mills had been built shortly after 1720 by Charles Haftee (or Hefty), the owner of a large tract of adjoining land. About 1725 Haftee sold the controlling interest in the mills to Robert Thomas, the brother-in-law of Thomas Livezey, who operated them during his lifetime and at his death left them to his children. After Thomas Livezey's death, his interest was sold to Robert Thomas' son Elisha.² Before 1769 the Thomas heirs sold the property to Samuel Neswanger, in whose family it remained until after 1800.

Thomas Livezey was also a surveyor. In 1758 he was employed to lay out the town of Smithfield, now Somerton.³

His will was drawn 1 mo. 13, 1759, less than two months before his death, and named his son Thomas and his son-in-law John Shoemaker as his executors. They were directed to sell his interest in the Robert Thomas Mills and all the land lying east of the Pennypack to provide cash legacies for the daughters. The balance of the real estate was left to Thomas.

The tract east of the creek was described in the will as "my little place." A pen and ink draught of the plantation made by the executors,⁴ shows that it contained 54½ acres and a house, and is convincing evidence of the total length of the original grant of land from William Penn.

Detailed provision was also made for the comfort and welfare of his widow, to whom he gave "all my Household Goods & Furniture now remaining or belonging to our Lodging Room on the lower Floor at the East End of my Dwelling House; Also her Choice of any of my Horses for a riding Creature; also my best Cow; also the use of as much of the Cellar Underneath the said House as She shall have occasion for, During which Time my well-beloved son Thomas Livezey & his Heirs shall provide & furnish my said Wife with Sufficient firewood for her said Room brought to her Door, and pasture for her Horse and Cow in the Summer and Fodder for them in the Winter, also the use & privilege of one half of my Garden joining the East End of my said House." These directions give an idea of the use to which the old brick house and its grounds were put almost two centuries ago.

The remaining personal property was divided among the children, with the exception of a desk given to John Shoemaker and a clock willed to the son Thomas. This is the clock still preserved in this

¹Deed book EF 10, p. 134.

²History of Byberry and Moreland, p. 60.

³Collection of Thomas T. Firth (8-163).

branch of the family.¹ It is a wall-clock of ordinary height and dimensions, but unique in that it was made with only the hour hand and the dial is marked with twelve spaces between the hour numerals, instead of the usual five. A similar clock is owned by a descendant of Jonathan Livezey (3-3).²

According to the tradition in these two branches of the family, each of these clocks was brought from England with Thomas Livezey (1-1), and one of the clocks is known to have carried the nameplate of an English maker. It has been suggested that the brothers Thomas and Jonathan either purchased or were given identical clocks during their youth.

Thomas Livezey may well be considered the most successful of the three brothers in business affairs. The frequency with which he was called upon to witness legal instruments and to administer the estates of his neighbors, is testimony to the high regard in which his business judgment and his personal integrity were held by his community. His interest in other affairs is not so apparent; he was never more than a layman in Abington Meeting, and was given committee assignments on only a few occasions.

Issue by Elizabeth Heath:

- 4-7 SUSANNAH, born 7 mo. 22, 1712; married Daniel Thomas.
- 4-8 RACHEL, born 7 mo. 8, 1714; married Thomas Roberts, Jr.
- 4-9 MARY, born 7 mo. 22, 1718; married (1) Samuel Bolton, (2) Joseph Paul.
- 4-10 MARTHA, born 9 mo. 25, 1720; married Joseph James.
- 4-11 THOMAS, born 1 mo. 25, 1723; married Martha Knowles.
- 4-12 ELIZABETH, born 4 mo. 5, 1725; married John Shoemaker.

Issue by Mary Tomlinson:

- 4-13 SARAH, born about 1727; married Bartholomew Mather.

3-3 JONATHAN LIVEZEY, second child of Jonathan Livezey (2-3) and Rachel Taylor, was born on the Livezey plantation in Dublin township 3 mo. 15, 1692 and died on his farm in the same township 3 mo. 24, 1764. He married in 12th mo. 1717³ Esther (or Hester) Eastburn, b. 4 mo. 7, 1694, d. 4 mo. 18, 1788, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Preston) Eastburn of Philadelphia.⁴

In fulfillment of his father's will, Jonathan received the northwest half of the Livezey plantation, then computed to contain 285

¹Collection of Thomas T. Firth (8-163).

²Herman Livezey (8-494).

³Reported at Abington Meeting 12 mo. 24, 1717.

⁴Robert was the son of John Eastburn of Thwaites Kighley Parish, Yorkshire, and Sarah a daughter of Jonas Preston of Rastrick Parish in the same county. They were married in England 3 mo. 19, 1693, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1713. They lived in Abington township for a time and then Robert became a cloth merchant in Philadelphia.

acres, by deed from his brother Thomas dated Dec. 15, 1710.¹ It is evident that he was not pleased with the tract of land, for he sold it in three parcels within the next seven years and then purchased other land in the neighborhood.²

In one of these transactions, he sold to James Hilton, a neighbor, the part of the plantation between the north-east line and a point a few rods from the present intersection of Verree Road and Rhawn Street, containing about 160 acres. In another, he joined his brother Thomas in the sale of the south-west end of the plantation to John Brown.³ Finally, the portion lying between these two, extending along Verree Road for a distance of $172\frac{1}{2}$ rods and containing 90 acres, was sold to Thomas 1 mo. 11, 1717-8.⁴

Having completed these sales, Jonathan purchased from Thomas Canby two adjoining pieces of land with a combined acreage of 165 acres, lying along what is now Cottman Street between the Abington township line and the north-west line of his original plantation. One of these parcels was the 117 acres which Canby had obtained by exchange from John Paul in 1713.⁵ In 1733, these holdings were increased by the purchase of 41 acres of adjoining land,⁶ and in 1750 by taking over the real estate of his brother David.⁷ Before his death, 6 acres were given to his son Jonathan, 34 to Joseph, and 25 to Nathan. In the settlement of his estate, the balance of his realty, amounting to 185 acres, was divided among these three sons.

Jonathan's house stood on the Paul tract, and is believed to have been the building occupied by the Ryers family and torn down a few years ago when the row of houses was put up on the east side of Central Avenue opposite Burholme Park. The 25 acres given to Nathan included this house, and the deed reserved the privilege of living quarters for Jonathan and Esther during their lifetime.⁸

Jonathan lived a well-rounded life and was a valuable member of his community. He had sufficient business ability to accumulate a considerable estate and to recommend himself to many of his neighbors as the administrator of their wills. In addition, both he and Esther were among the most active members of Abington Meeting. He was chosen an overseer in 1735 and an elder five years later. Esther became an elder in the particular meeting in 1747. Jonathan

¹Deed book H 10, p. 377.

²The plantation which he sold was far better farm land than the tract he bought later.

³This deed was not recorded, but the facts are learned from Brown's deed to Benjamin Cottman, from whom Cottman Street was named (Deed book F 9, p. 299).

⁴Deed book H 10, p. 375.

⁵See page 23. Consult also the map facing page 16.

⁶Deed book GS 27, p. 12.

⁷Deed book GWR 15, p. 164.

⁸Deed book H 19, p. 206.

was also one of a committee in whose names the title of the real estate belonging to the meeting was registered and, during the last twenty-five years of his life, was in almost constant service as a delegate to the Quarterly and as an arbitrator of differences among members.

The minutes of the monthly meeting held at Abington 7 mo. 30, 1764 contain the following childish and uninspired eulogy of a lifetime of service to the meeting: "One Elder Deceased viz: Jonathan Livezey who Departed this Life the 24th Day of the ninth mo. 1764. he was a fr^d in good Esteem among us, being Exemplary in Diligently attending our Religious mgs: Both for Worship and Discipline, and Careful to observe the time app^d also of an inoffensive life & Conversation."

Issue:

- 4-14 JONATHAN, born 12 mo. 8, 1720-1; married (1) Catherine Thomas, (2) Mary Wilson.
- 4-15 JOSEPH, born 1 mo. 23, 1722; married Ann Roberts.
- 4-16 SARAH, born 10 mo. 12, 1724; single.
- 4-17 BENJAMIN, born 5 mo. 31, 1727; married Phebe Roberts.
- 4-18 Mary, born 1 mo. 21, 1730; died 8 mo. 28, 1731.
- 4-19 Esther, born 7 mo. 14, 1732; died 6 mo. 28, 1734.
- 4-20 MARTHA, born 6 mo. 15, 1735; married George Shoemaker.
- 4-21 NATHAN, born 4 mo. 11, 1739; married Hannah Williams.

3-4 MARTHA LIVEZEY, fourth child of Jonathan Livezey (2-3) and Rachel Taylor, was born on the Livezey plantation in Dublin township 3 mo. 1, 1694 and died in the same township 3 mo. 29, 1774. She married in 8 mo. 1721¹ Robert Thomas, d. 8 mo. 15, 1760, son of Evan and Margaret Thomas and a brother of Evan Thomas who married Martha's sister Rachel.²

In 1727 Robert Thomas bought the controlling interest in the grist mill along the Pennypack Creek in Lower Dublin township which later became generally known as the Robert Thomas Mills. It had been built shortly after 1720 by Charles Haftee (or Hefty), the owner of a large tract of adjacent land, and was sold to John Simcock on April 19, 1727.³ Simcock resold it the next day to Robert Thomas and his brother-in-law Thomas Livezey (3-2).

¹Reported at Abington Meeting 8 mo. 30, 1721.

²The father, Evan Thomas, was a younger brother of Daniel Thomas (see 4-7 and 4-14), and a son of Evan and Mary Thomas of Llanykeven, co. Pembroke, Wales, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682 and bought 250 acres near Haverford. Evan died shortly afterward and Mary married William Howell of Haverford in 1687. About 1700 William Howell bought 800 acres of land in Cheltenham township, and conveyed 200 acres to his step-son Daniel Thomas in 1703.

³Deed book EF 10, p. 134.

It is popularly believed that this mill was located beside a large boulder in the stream in the great bend of the Pennypack as it passes through the old Livezey plantation.¹ This is a mistake; it stood on the east side of the stream in a small flat immediately below the crossing of the road which leads from Rhawn Street to the Pennypack Baptist Church. It has now vanished, but was standing in 1860 and was marked "Walnut Mill" on Smedley's map.

During Robert's lifetime, he had acquired other parcels of land in Lower Dublin totaling 91 acres. They were sold by the estate to Thomas Austin, a son-in-law, and were conveyed by him to the oldest son Robert. Before 1769 the mill came into the possession of Samuel Neswanger, in whose family it remained until 1820.

Issue:²

- 4-22 ROBERT, born 9 mo. 25, 1726; married Sarah Austin.
- 4-23 JOSEPH; married Elizabeth Edwards.
- 4-24 Richard; lived in Lower Dublin township and died 11 mo. 13, 1768.
- 4-25 Elisha; assisted in the operation of his father's mill; purchased Thomas Livezey's quarter interest in 1760.
- 4-26 EVAN; married Phebe Wells.
- 4-27 RACHEL; married Thomas Austin.
- 4-28 JONATHAN; married Mary Strickland.

3-5 RACHEL LIVEZEY, fifth child of Jonathan Livezey (2-3) and Rachel Taylor, was born on the Livezey plantation in Dublin township 2 mo. 15, 1696; died in the same township 6 mo. 17, 1775; and was buried at Byberry Meeting. She married (1) in 10 mo. 1717³ Evan Thomas, b. 1690, d. Aug. 1746, son of Evan and Margaret Thomas;⁴ and (2) at Abington Meeting 12 mo. 13, 1749 James Arbuckle, a shopkeeper of Northern Liberties township, whose will was probated Mar. 10, 1761.⁵

Evan Thomas was a farmer living in Lower Dublin township.

Issue, all by Evan Thomas:

- 4-29 JONATHAN, born 9 mo. 10, 1718; married Grace Arbuckle.
- 4-30 ELIZABETH, born 12 mo. 12, 1721-2; married Thomas Townsend.
- 4-31 EVAN, born 12 mo. 22, 1724-5; married Jane Williams.
- 4-32 DAVID, born 11 mo. 19, 1727; married Ruth Wells.

¹This was the John Wraith mill. See page 100.

²The order of birth is uncertain.

³Reported at Abington Meeting 10 mo. 30, 1717.

⁴A brother of Robert Thomas (see 3-4).

⁵James Arbuckle was a widower. His first wife had been Mary (Harding) Hillborn, daughter of Thomas and Mary Harding of Southampton township, Bucks county, and the widow of Robert Hillborn, by whom she had a son Thomas and a daughter Mary, later the wife of John Paul (4-3). James and Mary (Harding-Hillborn) Arbuckle had three children: Grace, who married Jonathan Thomas (4-29), John, and Hannah, wife of John Van Horn.

- 4-33 MARTHA, born 2 mo. 1, 1730; married (1) Isaac Leech, (2) Richard Martin.
 4-34 Mary, born 1 mo. 16, 1732.
 4-35 Ann, born 3 mo. 28, 1734; died 7 mo. 5, 1812; married 6 mo. 11, 1755 Joseph Leech, a brother of Isaac Leech, the husband of her sister Martha; no issue. Joseph and Ann Leech lived in Lower Dublin township.
 4-36 PHEBE, born 7 mo. 23, 1743; married Giles Knight.

3-6 DAVID LIVEZEY, sixth child of Jonathan Livezey (2-3) and Rachel Taylor, was born on the Livezey plantation in Dublin township 12 mo. 20, 1697-8 and died in the same township in 7 mo. 1750. He married in 8 mo. 1721¹ Rebecca Hinkson, b. c. 1700, d. before 10 mo. 17, 1747, daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Hinkson of Bensalem township, Bucks county.²

Being less than two years of age at the time of his mother's remarriage, David probably became a member of the Gilbert household in Byberry township. On 7 mo. 26, 1720, he presented a certificate of removal to Abington from the Burlington, New Jersey meeting, indicating that his later youth was spent across the Delaware.

Under the terms of his father's will, David was entitled to a share of the real estate only in the event that both his older brothers died before reaching their majority. Since both survived him, his inheritance was limited to £20 in cash and one-third of the personal property, including the increase of a negro man and his wife.

David chose to become a blacksmith, and on June 11, 1724 purchased four acres of ground from his brother Jonathan on which he erected his shop.³ This lot is at the point of the intersection of Verree Road and Oxford Pike, about a mile below Fox Chase. Nine years later, David and Jonathan together purchased a tract of 68½ acres adjoining their holdings, David's portion being 27½ acres lying immediately north of his lot and between Verree Road and Oxford Pike.

David's will directed that his property, both real and personal, be sold and the proceeds divided equally among his children. The two parcels of real estate were bid in by Jonathan at the public sale, using Daniel Thomas as an intermediary.⁴

There is no evidence that David Livezey was as influential in his community as either of his brothers. His name does not appear on

¹Reported at Abington Meeting 8 mo. 30, 1721.

²Abel Hinkson (also spelled Hingson and Hingston) was one of the earliest settlers of Bensalem township, Bucks County. He became an officer of Byberry Meeting shortly after 1700, and later an elder at Abington, where he was an approved minister for many years. His wife died in 1717 and his later years were spent in Horsham township with John Cadwallader, a son-in-law. His daughter Rebecca Livezey was evidently dead when his will was drawn in 1747.

³Deed book GWR 15, pp. 162 and 164.

any available legal instrument, and neither he nor any member of his family are mentioned in the minutes of Abington Meeting, of which all were nominally members.

Issue:

4-37 THOMAS, born 11 mo. 4, 1722-3; married (1) Mary Shoemaker, (2) meeting Lydia Roberts.

4-38 Rachel, born 5 mo. 21, 1728; single 11 mo. 16, 1752, when she signed a marriage certificate at Abington Meeting.

4-39 Elizabeth, born 2 mo. 13, 1730; disowned by Abington Meeting 5 mo. 26, 1755; married John Ackley at Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia June 28, 1757. On July 11, 1791, she petitioned the Orphan's Court for an accounting from the co-administrator of the estate of her husband, who had died "last August three years." No children are mentioned.

4-40 Hannah, born 12 mo. 14, 1731-2; possibly married (1) Toby Leech, (2) Thomas Kenton.¹

FOURTH GENERATION

4.1 JOSEPH PAUL, oldest child of Mary Livezey (3-1) and John Paul, was born in Lower Dublin township 5 mo. 9, 1710 and died in Philadelphia 3 mo. 23, 1768. He married about 1733 Rebecca (Leech) Miles, widow of Samuel Miles and daughter of Toby and Hannah Leech of Cheltenham township.²

When he was but thirteen years of age, Joseph was given 100 acres of land in Warrington township, Bucks county, by deed from his mother prior to her remarriage.³ He appears to have occupied this farm until 1741, when he sold it to Josiah Dyer.⁴ Three years later, he purchased 65½ acres in Cheltenham township, and in 1746 an adjoining tract of 109¼ acres.⁵ On July 26, 1748 he sold both tracts.⁶

In the last deed he was described as "Joseph Paul of Philadelphia, Carter," whereas in previous instruments he was known as a "Yeoman." He appears, therefore, to have moved into the city some time before the last deed was drawn, and to have lived there in later life.

¹In 1753 Hannah Leech, widow and executrix of Toby Leech, was cited before Abington Meeting by Jonathan Livezey as an executor of the estate of his brother David, the complaint being that Hannah owed David's estate a debt which she refused to pay. She was disowned by the meeting for her continued refusal, but appealed to the Quarterly, which compelled Abington to reinstate her. A few years later she was again disowned, for a different reason, and afterward married Thomas Kenton, a nephew of Deborah (Kenton) Paul (see 4-2). Toby Leech 3rd was a grandson of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech.

²Toby Leech was born in Cheltenham, England, the oldest child of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech, who emigrated in 1682 and made an initial purchase of 300 acres in Cheltenham township. On this tract Toby, Sr. built a tannery and later a grist- and fulling-mill along Tacony Creek. He also added to his land holdings, and owned almost 3000 acres at the time of his death. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1714, 1715, 1717 and 1719.

³He remained an Episcopalian although Esther was a Quaker, and lived in the style of an English country gentleman, with a large retinue of slaves and indentured servants. His hunting grounds nearby are said to have given its name to the town of Fox Chase.

⁴Deed book G 3, p. 189.

⁵Deed book G 3, p. 524.

⁶Deed book I 9, p. 242 and 244.

(Mather) 5-53 ELIZABETH, born 7 mo. 29, 1760; married Peter Robeson (see 5-45).
Meeting 5-54 CHARLES, born 3 mo. 19, 1762; married (1) Elizabeth Paul, (2)
John Wilson Margaret Wood.

After 5-55 John, born 7 mo. 11, 1764; died 3 mo. 15, 1817; married at Abington
Meeting 10 mo. 16, 1788 Jane Ashbridge (6-19), daughter of Daniel
and Hannah (Paul) Ashbridge of Bensalem township, Bucks county.
Lower Dublin She died without issue 9 mo. 5, 1823. John and Jane Shoemaker lived
Street and ext on the opposite side of York Road from his father's house and mill.
distance of 20 rods. Both were approved ministers of the Society of Friends.

4-13 SARAH LIVEZEY, only child of Thomas Livezey (3-2)
and Mary Tomlinson, was born in Lower Dublin township about
1727; died in Cheltenham township 5 mo. 24, 1791; and was buried
at Abington Meeting. She married at Abington Meeting 11 mo. 19,
1754 Bartholomew Mather, b. 11 mo. 15, 1729-30, d. 8 mo. 27, 1822,
son of Richard and Sarah (Penrose) Mather.¹

Bartholomew Mather lived in Cheltenham township at the inter-
section of Washington Lane and Church Road. In 1769 he was
assessed for 93 acres of land and a half interest in a saw- and grist-
mill. He was also a wheel-wright, and was Assessor of Cheltenham
township in 1776. He paid muster fines to Capt. Jacob Leech's com-
pany of Cheltenham township militia in 1777-9. In 1778 he and other
members of Abington Meeting were dealt with for permitting their
horses and wagons to be used by the Continental army for hauling
provisions. They were not punished, however, for the probable
reason that the property had been requisitioned without the consent
of its owners.

In the Census of 1790 he was listed as a resident of Cheltenham
township and head of a household consisting of 3 males over 16, 1
male under 16, and 4 females.

Issue:

5-56 THOMAS, born 6 mo. 22, 1756; married Rachel Leech.

5-57 RICHARD, born 5 mo. 31, 1764; married Sarah Thomas (5-132).

5-58 DANIEL, born 12 mo. 14, 1768; married Margery Crowell.

5-61 4-14 JONATHAN LIVEZEY, oldest child of Jonathan Livezey
(3-3) and Esther Eastburn, was born in Lower Dublin township 12
mo. 8, 1720 and died there 11 mo. 14, 1789. He married (1) at
5-62 Abington Meeting 10 mo. 22, 1747 Catherine Thomas, b. 12 mo. 18,
5-63 1721-2, d. 12 mo. 18, 1772, daughter of Daniel and Catherine
5-64 Thomas, born 3 mo. 24, 1724 and d. 12 mo. 18, 1772.

5-67 ¹Richard Mather was a son of Joseph Mather, a weaver, who landed in Maryland in 1682
and came overland to Philadelphia. He was indentured to Phineas Pemberton, who located
in Bucks county, where Joseph served the term of his indenture. In 1692 he married
Elizabeth Russell, whose father Joseph Russell, had taken up 300 acres of land in Chelten-
ham township, part of which is now included in the Widener estate. This land remained
in the Mather family for several generations.

²Recorded Sarah Penrose was a sister of Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker.

(Morris) Thomas of Abington township;¹ and (2) at Middletown Meeting 6 mo. 2, 1774, Mary Wilson, d. 7 mo. 19, 1807, widow of John Wilson of Wrightstown township, Bucks county.

After Jonathan's marriage, his father established him on a rough and irregular tract of 6 acres in the extreme south-west corner of Lower Dublin township, having a frontage of 48 rods on Cottman Street and extending along the Lower Dublin-Abington line for a distance of 20 rods.² This was Jonathan's home during the remainder of his life. No trace of his house remains, and the 6 acres are a part of Burholme Park.

In the division of his father's estate in 1765, Jonathan received an additional 77¼ acres lying back of his 6 acres and extending from the Abington line to Oxford Pike. He paid taxes on this acreage from 1769 to 1783, but at death he owned only 27 acres.

In 1778 and 1779 he paid muster fines to Capt. Jacob Loughlin's company of Lower Dublin township militia.³

There is no evidence that Jonathan Livezey exercised any great initiative or influence in either secular or religious affairs. In later life he apparently suffered financial reverses; the amount of his taxable personal property decreased from year to year and during the last six years of his life he was obliged to sell the greater part of his land holdings. Even so, he was indebted to his sister Sarah in the sum of £317 at the time of his death, and his son Thomas, who administered his estate, was obliged to sell everything except the 6-acre home place to pay this and other debts. Less than £200 were left for distribution among his numerous heirs.⁴

Mary survived him and lived in the home until her death. Her children afterward moved to Bucks county.

Issue by Catherine Thomas:⁵

- 5-58 ESTHER, born 3 mo. 14, 1749; married Jacob Holcomb.
- 5-59 JONATHAN, born 12 mo. 21, 1750-1; married Mary Merrick.
- 5-60 DANIEL, born 12 mo. 14, 1752; married Margery Croasdale.
- 5-61 SUSANNA, born 8 mo. 31, 1754; married Joseph Magarge.
- 5-62 Sarah, born 9 mo. 7, 1756; died in infancy.
- 5-63 Martha, born 12 mo. 29, 1757; died 1 mo. 15, 1759.
- 5-64 THOMAS, born 12 mo. 12, 1759; single.
- 5-65 MARY, born 7 mo. 1, 1762; married Leonard Shallcross.
- 5-66 Joshua, born 3 mo. 24, 1764; died in infancy.
- 5-67 Isaac, born 2 mo. 20; died 4 mo. 9, 1767.

¹And sister of Daniel Thomas, husband of Susannah Livezey (4-7).

²Deed book ADB 48, p. 87.

³Archives, Third, Vol. V, pp. 403-4.

⁴Records of Philadelphia Orphans' Court, 1791.

Issue by Mary Wilson:

5-68 RACHEL, born 6 mo. 4, 1776; married William Livezey (5-98).

5-69 DAVID, born 2 mo. 16, 1778; married Hannah Paxson.

5-70 Elizabeth, born 7 mo. 6, 1781; will probated Sept. 5, 1844; single. Moved to Bucks County shortly after 1800 with her brother and sister, and later to New Jersey. She died at Medford, N. J. leaving her estate to her sister Rachel and the latter's grand-daughter Hannah L. Kitchen.

4-15 JOSEPH LIVEZEY, second child of Jonathan Livezey (3-3) and Esther Eastburn, was born in Lower Dublin township 1 mo. 23, 1722 and died there 1 mo. 15, 1800. He married at Abington Meeting 12 mo. 20, 1753 Ann Roberts, d. 6 mo. 17, 1816, daughter of John and Barbara (Shoemaker) Roberts of Oxford township.¹

Shortly after Joseph's marriage, his father gave him a farm of 34 acres in Lower Dublin township along the Oxford Pike² and in 1762 an adjoining tract of 77½ acres.³ Three years later he received an additional 40 acres in the final settlement of his father's estate.⁴ He was taxed on 65 acres in 1769, 75 acres in 1774, and 100 acres in 1783. It is possible to reconcile these figures with those in the preceding paragraph only by supposing that Joseph was selling as well as acquiring land during this period, and that the deeds covering his sales were not recorded. A part of the 100 acres for which he was assessed in 1783 was given to his sons Joseph and Benjamin about 10 years later, another part was sold after his death to pay cash legacies to his daughters and the balance, including the family residence, was left to his unmarried son Jonathan. It is interesting to note that the parcel of land sold brought \$115 an acre.

Joseph Livezey paid muster fines to Capt. Jacob Loughlin's company of Lower Dublin township militia in 1777, 1778 and 1779. In the Federal Census of 1790 he was listed as head of a household consisting of 3 males over 16 and 4 females, besides his wife and himself.

Joseph appears to have inherited a part of his father's business ability, and died possessed of a comfortable degree of wealth. He does not seem to have distinguished himself otherwise. Ann lived in the family residence with her unmarried children after Joseph's death.

¹John Roberts was the only son of John Roberts, shoemaker, of Abington and his wife Mary Kilcup, daughter of John Kilcup of Philadelphia. John Roberts, Sr. was the son of Margaret, wife of Rees Peters, by a former marriage. It seems likely that she was the Margaret Jones, widow, whose certificate from Wales was received at Radnor in 1683. Rees Peters moved from Radnor to Cheltenham in 1706, and bought 300 acres.

Barbara Shoemaker was a sister of Mary Shoemaker, who married Thomas Livezey (4-37) and of Sarah (Shoemaker) Williams (see 4-21).

²Records of the Philadelphia Orphans' court.

³Deed book EF 11, p. 439.

⁴Deed book GS 27, p. 12.

Issue:

- 5-71 MARY, born 9 mo. 29, 1754; married John Shallcross.
- 5-72 JONATHAN, born 11 mo. 7, 1756; single.
- 5-73 JOSEPH, born 2 mo. 22, 1759; married Deborah Lloyd.
- 5-74 Ann, born 3 mo. 3, 1762.
- 5-75 Martha, born 5 mo. 11, 1763; died 1828; single. She lived with Jonathan on the home farm after her father's death, and was made the legatee of Jonathan's estate.
- 5-76 BENJAMIN, born 2 mo. 21, 1765; single.
- 5-77 PRISCILLA, born 4 mo. 10, 1767; married Mark Watson.
- 5-78 William, born 2 mo. 12, 1770; died in infancy.

4-16 SARAH LIVEZEY, third child of Jonathan Livezey (3-3) and Esther Eastburn, was born in Lower Dublin township 10 mo. 12, 1724 and died there 3 mo. 23, 1790. She did not marry.

Sarah Livezey probably shared her mother's quarters in her brother Nathan's house until the death of the former in 1788. She was made the chief beneficiary of Esther's will, and in addition had investments of her own which provided an independent income. She is known to have financed her brothers Jonathan and Nathan. Jonathan owed her £317 when he died and twenty years previously a loan to Nathan had resulted in a quarrel between the two which was referred to Abington Meeting for settlement. The meeting found that Nathan had borrowed a sum of money from his sister and had failed to repay it on her repeated request. Although he was waited upon over a period of several months by a committee appointed by the meeting, Nathan could be induced to promise only that he would repay the loan as soon as he was able to do so.

In her will, drawn 3 mo. 2, 1790, Sarah left her estate to her brother Benjamin, her sister Martha Shoemaker, her cousin Daniel Livezey and her sister-in-law Mary Livezey, with small bequests to other members of her family. Her nephew Thomas Livezey was made executor.

4-17 BENJAMIN LIVEZEY, fourth child of Jonathan Livezey (3-3) and Esther Eastburn, was born in Lower Dublin township 5 mo. 31, 1727 and died in Cheltenham township 11 mo. 28, 1793. He married at Abington Meeting 2 mo. 15, 1753 Phebe Roberts, b. 4 mo. 18, 1724, d. 3 mo. 18, 1819, daughter of John and Barbara (Shoemaker) Roberts of Oxford township, and a sister of Ann Roberts (see 4-15).

¹This birth record is taken from the very old Roberts Bible, now the property of Mary (Harper) Parry (9-31).

Benjamin and Phebe remained members of Abington Meeting for 9 years after their marriage. At the monthly meeting held 3 mo. 22, 1762 Benjamin requested a certificate of removal for himself and family to Haverford Meeting. They moved to a farm near Radnor (now Wayne), and lived there for 30 years. In 1792 they returned to Abington Meeting and established themselves in Cheltenham township.

Benjamin did not share in the division of his father's real estate in 1765; perhaps he had been given the full amount of his inheritance before he moved to Radnor. He was assessed for 100 acres of land and several horses and cattle in 1765, 1766, 1767, 1779 and 1780 and for 118 acres in 1781. This farm was not sold after his death, but remained in the family for another generation. His name appears but once in the records of the Revolutionary period: as one of the petitioners for the pardon of John Roberts, the miller of Merion township who had been convicted of treason and sentenced to death.

When the first Federal Census was taken in 1790, Benjamin's household consisted only of his two unmarried daughters besides his wife and himself. Phebe moved back to Radnor in 1797, and went to live with her daughter Esther near Chester in 1802. Later she returned to Radnor and died there. She was a very active and popular minister of the Society of Friends.

Issue:

5-79 ESTHER, born 3 mo. 31, 1754; married Gill Pennington.

5-80 ELIZABETH, born 3 mo. 12, 1756; married Caleb Yarnall.

5-81 JOHN, born 11 mo. 7, 1758; married Ann Hampton.

5-82 JONATHAN, born about 1762; married Elizabeth Worriow.

5-83 Sarah; buried at Newtown 4 mo. 27, 1777.

5-84 HANNAH, born about 1766; married Isaac Jones.

5-85 Mary, born about 1768; died in 1822; married at Germantown Meeting 9 mo. 30, 1796 John Waterman, son of John and Hannah Waterman of Abington township.² They lived in Northern Liberties township, where Mary died without issue. In Nov. 1821 she made a will leaving most of her property to her sister Esther and her niece Elizabeth Lewis.

4-20 MARTHA LIVEZEY, seventh child of Jonathan Livezey (3-3) and Esther Eastburn, was born in Lower Dublin township 6 mo. 15, 1735 and died in Cheltenham township 8 mo. 28, 1803. She married at Abington Meeting 3 mo. 21, 1754 George Shoemaker,

¹No record has been found of the births of those children who came after the removal to Radnor. The records of Radnor Meeting for the third quarter of the 18th century are incomplete. It is said that the house of the recorder of the meeting was searched during the Revolution, and that the meeting records were thrown out of a window. Some of them were lost entirely, and others were so weather-stained that they became illegible.

²For the Waterman pedigree see page 136.

b. c. 1725, d. 12 mo. 14, 1798, son of Abram and Amelia (Levering) Shoemaker of Bristol township.¹

George Shoemaker was a farmer living in Cheltenham township.

Issue:²

- 5-86 Esther, born 1 mo. 15, 1755; died 6 mo. 19, 1814; married Jacob Paul.
- 5-87 Sarah, born 12 mo. 19, 1756; died 11 mo. 28, 1783; single.
- 5-88 Jonathan, born 4 mo. 20, 1759; died 6 mo. 18, 1798; single.
- 5-89 George, born 5 mo. 4, 1762; died 1 mo. 16, 1806; married 11 mo. 26, 1801 Sarah Bird, daughter of Albrick and Sarah (Tyson) Bird; no issue.
- 5-90 Martha, born 4 mo. 2, 1767; died 5 mo. 14, 1791; single.
- 5-91 Isaac, born 12 mo. 2, 1771; died 2 mo. 12, 1855; married 5 mo. 17, 1803 Sarah Jenkins, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jenkins of Abington.
- 5-92 Tacy, born 6 mo. 24, 1774; died 12 mo. 14, 1801; married at Abington Meeting 11 mo. 17, 1796 Richard Roberts, son of Thomas and Letitia Roberts of Richland, Bucks county.

4-21 NATHAN LIVEZEY, eighth child of Jonathan Livezey (3-3) and Esther Eastburn, was born in Lower Dublin township 4 mo. 11, 1739 and died there 6 mo. 8, 1823. He married at Abington Meeting 4 mo. 21, 1763 Hannah Williams, b. 10 mo. 20, 1738, d. 9 mo. 7, 1814, daughter of Anthony and Sarah (Shoemaker) Williams of Bristol township.³

Immediately after Nathan's marriage, his father gave him the family homestead and 25 acres surrounding it, reserving two rooms in the house for the use of his wife and himself during their lifetime.⁴ Esther lived to occupy these premises for almost 30 years. In the settlement of Jonathan's estate in 1765, Nathan received an additional 67½ acres adjoining his original tract.⁵ These two parcels were bounded on the south-east for a distance of 59 rods by the line

¹Abram (or Abraham) Shoemaker was a son of George Shoemaker by his first wife Sarah Wall, a brother of Isaac Shoemaker (see 4-12) and a half-brother of Mary (Shoemaker) Livezey (4-37).

²For later generations see *The Shoemaker Family of Cheltenham*.

³Hannah was one of 18 children born in as many years. Her mother was a daughter of George Shoemaker (see also page 49) and his second wife Christiana Brown, and a sister of Mary Shoemaker, wife of Thomas Livezey (4-37).

Her father was a son of John and Eleanor (Klincken) Williams and a grandson of William John and his wife Ann (Reynolds) who emigrated from Merionetshire, Wales and settled on the Welsh Tract, near Merion, Pa. John Williams was born in Wales about 1671, married Eleanor Klincken at Germantown Meeting 6 mo. 3, 1696, and in 1716 moved to Cheltenham township, where he bought the farm of 230 acres which passed to his son Anthony.

Eleanor (or Ellen) Klincken was born in Uttenkirk, Germany in 1670, the daughter of Arent and Niske (perhaps Jansen) Klincken, who emigrated from Dalem, Holland in 1687 and located in Germantown.

Hannah's father brought the name Anthony into this branch of the Livezey family; it was common among Nathan Livezey's descendants for several generations. The change of name from William John to John Williams is best explained by the statement that family names were not common among the Welsh when they first came to Pennsylvania; children took their father's given name as their last name. In the next generation the English system of family names was adopted, and accounts for the numerous unrelated families of Roberts, Thomas, Jones and others found in the early history of this section.

⁴Deed book H 19, p. 206.

⁵Deed book GS 27, p. 12.

of Verree Road extended to Cottman street, and had a frontage of 177 rods along Cottman westward from the point of intersection.

Nathan was assessed on these 93 acres in 1769, but five years later he was listed as the owner of 109 acres in Lower Dublin. In 1768 he had also purchased 40 acres in Oxford township, which he sold to Jacob Myers in 1783.¹ On March 25th of that year he bought from his cousin Thomas Livezey (4-11) the 282 acres of the original Livezey plantation which the latter had inherited from his father in 1759.² Thomas had not lived on this land during his ownership, and did not pay the taxes on it for the years for which records are preserved. It seems probable that he rented it to a tenant who paid the taxes. He sold it to Nathan for £3150. Roxford 11 Nov 1783

After this purchase Nathan owned almost 400 acres of land, which he and his sons cultivated. In the Census of 1790 he was listed as the head of a household consisting of 4 males over 16, 2 males under 16, and 2 females besides his wife and himself. Four years later, Nathan sold his home place of 93 acres to his son-in-law William Bailey, and in 1804 distributed the greater part of the 282 acres to his sons. A second distribution, made in 1815, left him only the 6-acre plot of ground on which his house stood.

Nathan paid muster fines to Capt. Jacob Loughlin's company of Lower Dublin township militia during the years 1777-1779. Later he was a private in the Eighth Company, Second Battalion, commanded by Capt. Joseph Dearman.³ This was probably during the year 1780.

It is believed that Nathan and his family lived in the house which his father gave him until after the death of his mother in 1788. Shortly afterwards, he moved to the smaller of the two houses standing on the 282 acres acquired from his cousin Thomas Livezey. This house stands near the south-east corner of the intersection of Rhawn street and Verree road and was probably built by Thomas Livezey (4-11) shortly after 1760.⁴ The left section of the main building is the older part. Nathan added the right section and the wing in 1790, as the date stone in the south-west gable shows. After his children married, this house was larger than he and Hannah needed for their own use, so Anthony remained at home after his marriage.

¹Deed book GS 37, pp. 503-505. Jacob Myers' daughter Barbara married Jonathan Livezey (6-274).

²The original deed is now in the possession of Mr. H. B. Pierson, who owns a part of this acreage.

³Archives, Third, Vol. V, pp. 384-390 and Sixth, Vol. I, p. 705.

⁴The draught of the property, made for the executors of Thomas Livezey (3-2) in 1760, shows the brick mansion house as the only dwelling on the plantation.

In his younger years, Nathan seems to have had a somewhat impetuous nature, not always under perfect control. Shortly after their marriage, he and Hannah became the center of a prolonged controversy in Abington Meeting, the merits of which were not apparent even at the time. A few years afterward, Nathan was dealt with by the meeting for having punished a servant girl too severely. His quarrel with his sister Sarah over a debt has already been referred to. Neither he nor Hannah ever took an active part in the affairs of the meeting.

His business judgment enabled him to build up a larger estate than any other member of the family in his generation, with the single exception of his cousin Thomas Livezey of Roxboro. It was characteristic of him, perhaps, that his real estate was sold to his children in his later life and not distributed by deeds of gift. In the end, however, each received his or her proportionate share of his cash estate.

Issue: both Edwards, daughter of William and Jemima (Wishart)

- 5-93 TACY, born 10 mo. 8, 1763; married William Bailey.
- 5-94 JOHN, born 11 mo. 27, 1764; married Mary Ott.
- 5-95 Sarah; died 8 mo. 15, 1768.
- 5-96 ANTHONY, born 1 mo. 13, 1768; married Esther Bailey.
- 5-97 SARAH, born about 1769; married John B. Wilson.
- 5-98 WILLIAM, born 8 mo. 8, 1771; married Rachel Livezey (5-68).
- 5-99 MARGARET, born 3 mo. 11, 1773; married Edward Bailey.
- 5-100 NATHAN, born 4 mo. 5, 1775; married Rebecca Jones.
- 5-101 ISAAC, born 10 mo. 28, 1781; married Mary Griffith.

4-22 ROBERT THOMAS, oldest child of Martha Livezey (3-4) and Robert Thomas, was born in Lower Dublin township 9 mo. 25, 1726. He married at Abington apptd. meeting 11 mo. 28, 1752 Sarah Austin, b. 5 mo. 24, 1732, d. 12 mo. 5, 1769, daughter of Nicholas and Jane (Fletcher) Austin of Abington township.

Robert Thomas assisted in the operation of the Robert Thomas Mills along the Pennypack in Lower Dublin township as long as they remained in possession of the family. In 1761 he bought 91 acres of land in Lower Dublin from his brother-in-law Thomas Austin, who had been deeded this tract in the previous year by the executors of Robert Thomas, Sr.¹ In 1769 he was assessed in Lower Dublin for 94 acres, 3 horses and 4 cattle. He sold this land in May, 1773, having two months previously been given a certificate of removal for himself and family to Wrightstown Meeting, Bucks

¹Deed book D 69, p. 339.

Isaac Jones was a mason and contractor and is said to have died as the result of exposure during the construction of a bridge across the Schuylkill in Philadelphia. His home was at Radnor.

Hannah and her children moved to the city after Isaac's death, and had her membership transferred from Radnor to the Southern District Meeting in 1826. She was a devout Quaker and an overseer of the meeting.

Issue: township

- 6-211 ELIZABETH, born 7 mo. 26, 1795; married Peter Burn.
- 6-212 Phebe, born 5 mo. 7, 1797; died 8 mo. 4, 1799.
- 6-213 Jonathan, born about 1800; died 3 mo. 19, 1823.
- 6-214 Benjamin, born 7 mo. 23, 1802.
- 6-215 Amos, born 6 mo. 10, 1804; a bricklayer.
- 6-216 ISAAC, born about 1806; married Jane Calvin.
- 6-217 Ann, born 4 mo. 25, 1811; living in 1833; married George M. Whartnaby who was living in 1843.

5-93 TACY LIVEZEY,¹ oldest child of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township 10 mo. 8, 1763, and died in Chester county 9 mo. 30, 1833. She married at Abington Meeting 11 mo. 19, 1789 William Bailey, b. 11 mo. 22, 1767, d. 4 mo. 11, 1848, son of Edward and Ann (Satterthwaite) Bailey of Falls township, Bucks county.²

William Bailey was a resident of Abington township in 1790 and head of a household containing 2 males over 16, and 1 female. On April 4, 1794 his father-in-law sold him the home place of 92 acres lying along Cottman Street west of the line of Verree Road.³ He was still living there in 1818 when Nathan Livezey died. The family is said to have moved later to Chester county.

Issue:

- 6-218 Hannah, born 7 mo. 20, 1792; died 7 mo. 23, 1857; married 4 mo. 11, 1827 William Hicks; no issue.
- 6-219 Ann, born 2 mo. 11, 1794; died 2 mo. 17, 1819; single.
- 6-220 JOSEPH, born 2 mo. 17, 1796; married Martha Lukens.
- 6-221 SARAH, born 12 mo. 3, 1797; married George S. Downing.
- 6-222 MARY, born 10 mo. 4, 1799; married (1) Richard M. Cole, (2) William Llewellyn.
- 6-223 George, born 5 mo. 12, 1802; died 2 mo. 27, 1805.
- 6-224 WILLIAM E., born 1 mo. 2, 1804; married Sarah Woodward.

¹She was the first of the numerous Tacy Livezeys in this branch of the family. This woman's name, perhaps a shortened form of Anastasia, appeared among the Quakers in this part of Philadelphia county at a very early date, and is still fairly common among them.

²Edward Bailey was a son of Thomas and Mercy (Lucas) Bailey, and a grandson of Thomas Bailey, a bodice-maker of Bristol, England, who purchased land in Falls township, Bucks county in 1692 and again in 1686.

³Deed book D 46, p. 69.

- 6-225 Unnamed child, buried 2 mo. 28, 1805.
 6-226 Elizabeth, born 7 mo. 9, 1806; died 9 mo. 17, 1854; married 5 mo. 17, 1836 Robert Morris; no issue.

5-94 JOHN LIVEZEY, second son of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township 11 mo. 27, 1764, and died there 6 mo. 5, 1838. He married about 1793 Mary Ott, d. 9 mo. 25, 1828, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Ott of Lower Dublin township.¹

John Livezey bought 66 acres of land in the first division of his father's estate in 1804, and an additional 14 acres at the second division in 1815.² The original brick house stands on the larger of these tracts, and John was the last of the name to own it. He lived there from 1804, and possibly earlier, to his death. In 1827 he purchased a right-of-way from this house to Rhawn Street from his brother Nathan.

The second purchase was very rough land extending from the west bank of the Pennypack to the top of the slope. Only a few acres of this ground have ever been cleared, and there is a magnificent growth of ash timber on most of the tract, now owned by the city of Philadelphia and a part of the park system. These 14 acres were the last of the original 500 to pass from the Livezey ownership. They were sold by the executors of Nathan Livezey (6-230) in 1891.⁴ The small stone house on the place was probably built during John Livezey's lifetime.

Issue:

- 6-227 JOHN, born 1 mo. 2, 1795; married Maria Nice.
 6-228 SARAH, born 9 mo. 17, 1798; married Thomas Nice.
 6-229 MARY, born 9 mo. 26, 1800; married John Fox.
 6-230 NATHAN, born 9 mo. 3, 1802; married Elizabeth Creggmire.
 6-231 JACOB OTT, born 1 mo. 1, 1806; married Priscilla Waterman.
 6-232 ELIZABETH, born 8 mo. 13, 1809; married Judah Hallowell.
 6-233 TACY, born 7 mo. 31, 1811; married Abel S. Hallowell.

5-96 ANTHONY LIVEZEY, fourth child of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township 1 mo. 13, 1768, and died there 4 mo. 13, 1850. He married at Abing-

¹Possibly the Jacob Ott who arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 14, 1753 on the "Edinburgh" from Rotterdam. As Johan Jacob Ott he was a communicant at St. Michael's Lutheran Church in Germantown, where his oldest child, Johan Jacob, Jr. was baptized Apr. 13, 1764. He was taxed in Lower Dublin township in 1769, but was not a land-owner. In 1784 he bought 36½ acres of the original Livezey plantation from James Hilton (deed book D 13, p. 1). In 1790 he had a family of 2 males over 16, 1 male under 16, and 7 females.

²Deed book EF 18, p. 550; second deed not recorded.

³Deed book AWM 4, p. 551.

⁴Deed book TG 76, p. 474.

ton Meeting 4 mo. 4, 1799 Esther Bailey b. c. 1776, d. 10 mo. 16, 1853, of Lower Dublin township.

Anthony bought 38 acres of land in the first division of his father's estate in 1804, and an additional 14 acres at the second division in 1815.¹ The larger tract lay south of Rhawn Street with a frontage of 23 rods on Verree Road. There is still no house on this ground, and it is believed that Anthony and his family lived with his father, whose 6 acres were on Verree Road adjoining Anthony's property. The second purchase was a wooded tract along the east line of the 282 acres, between the land allotted to Nathan, Jr. in 1804 and the 14 acres bought by John in 1815. It contained no buildings and is now a part of Pennypack Park.

Issue:

- 6-234 SARAH, born 2 mo. 1, 1800; married William Walton.
- 6-235 ANN, born 4 mo. 18, 1802; married James Fenton.
- 6-236 William, born 12 mo. 4, 1804; died 6 mo. 23, 1839; single. He and his brother Edward bought the farm of their uncle Nathan Livezey (5-100) in 1838, before the latter's removal to Indiana. Edward bought William's share from the other heirs of his estate in 1840.²
- 6-237 ALICE BAILEY, born 8 mo. 19, 1807; married Thomas Fenton.
- 6-238 ANTHONY, born 4 mo. 22, 1810; married (1) Phebe J. Yerkes, (2) Sarah W. Fenton.
- 6-239 EDWARD, born 9 mo. 21, 1812; married Mary Shallcross.

5-97 SARAH LIVEZEY, fifth child of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township about 1769 and died in Moyamensing, Philadelphia about 1834.³ She married at Abington Meeting 4 mo. 10, 1788 John B. Wilson, d. 1833,⁴ son of Samuel and Mary Wilson of Bristol township.

John B. Wilson was in Abington township in 1790 and the head of a household consisting of 1 male over 16, 2 males under 16, and 3 females. He later lived in Lower Dublin, but some time after 1794 moved to Northern Liberties township, where he was living at the time of his death. Sarah was living in Moyamensing township when she died.

Issue:

- 6-240 Hannah, born 1 mo. 10, 1789; married William Salter.
- 6-241 Samuel L., born 7 mo. 18, 1790; died 9 mo. 1818; married Catherine — and had a daughter Sarah L. He was a merchant in Philadelphia.

¹Deed books EF 17, p. 315, and GS 5, p. 717.

²Deed book GS 15, p. 244.

³Will proved June 24, 1834 (will book 11, p. 228).

⁴Will proved Sept. 9, 1833 (will book 11, p. 33).

⁵The order of birth of the younger children is uncertain.

- 6-242 Nathan, born 7 mo. 3, 1792; not mentioned in his parents' wills. Bailey
 6-243 Seth, born 9 mo. 8, 1794; not mentioned in his parents' wills.
 6-244 Anna Maria, living in 1834; single; an invalid.
 6-245 Mary Ann; married Bushrod W. Knight.
 6-246 Elizabeth; married Lewis Middleton, who died before 1834.

5-98 WILLIAM LIVEZEY, sixth child of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township 8 mo. 8, 1771 and died there in 1804.¹ He married about 1795 his cousin Rachel Livezey (5-68), b. 6 mo. 4, 1776, d. 1851, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wilson) Livezey.

William bought 56 acres of land in the first division of his father's estate in 1804.² This tract faced Verree Road, beginning at a point 60 rods south of the intersection of Rhawn Street and extending along the Road for a distance of 85 rods. The rear line coincided with the middle division line of the original 500 acres.

In January following William's death, this property was sold at public auction by Rachel and her brother David, the administrators of the estate, and was bid in by William's brother-in-law William Bailey.³ He sold the farm shortly afterward to James Butland, whose executors transferred it to Miers Fisher Livezey (6-270) in 1837.⁴ William Livezey's house was recently modernized by Dr. Montgomery and is now occupied by Raymond Altemus.

William was censured by Abington Meeting in 1793 for "quarrelling and using prophane language" and both he and Rachel were disowned for their marriage. After her husband's death Rachel applied for and was granted reinstatement in the meeting. In 1807, after her mother's death, she and her brother and sister moved to Solebury township, Bucks county, and some years later to Burlington county, New Jersey. Finally she returned to Solebury township to live with her grand-daughter Hannah Kitchen, to whom she left her estate.

Issue:

- 6-247 ELIZABETH, born about 1797; married Silver.
 6-248 Hannah, born 9 mo. 23, 1799, died 9 mo. 2, 1820 at Woodstown, N. J.; single. She and her mother had moved from Upper Evesham to Pilesgrove Meeting in 2 mo. 1820. Her estate was administered by her uncle David Livezey and her mother's half-brother Isaac Wilson, the son of Mary (Wilson) Livezey by her first husband.

5-99 MARGARET LIVEZEY, seventh child of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township 3 mo. 11, 1773, and died in Falls township, Bucks county 6 mo. 30, 1845. She married about 1792 Edward Bailey, b. 4 mo. 12, 1769,

¹Letters of administration granted Sept. 17, 1804.

²Deed book EF 17, p. 317.

³Deed book EF 22, p. 67.

⁴Deed book SFH 12, p. 482.

d. 12 mo. 1, 1851, son of Edward and Ann (Satterthwaite) Bailey of Falls township, Bucks county.¹

Edward Bailey lived in Lower Dublin township for several years after his marriage, and in June 1798 purchased 31½ acres there from Joseph Livezey (5-73).² Later he and his family moved to the home place near Fallsington, Bucks county, where some of their descendants still live.

Issue:

- 6-249 NATHAN, born 4 mo. 25, 1793; married Christiana Headley.
- 6-250 WILLIAM, born 3 mo. 6, 1795; married Mary Buckman.
- 6-251 Peter, born 5 mo. 31, 1797; died 9 mo. 25, 1805.
- 6-252 MERCY, born 6 mo. 1, 1799; married Harding Buckman.
- 6-253 Rachel, born 2 mo. 1, 1801; died 6 mo. 14, 1885.
- 6-254 JOHN W., born 11 mo. 27, 1802; married Phebe Brown.
- 6-255 Samuel, born 4 mo. 5, 1805.
- 6-256 Peter, born 7 mo. 23, 1807; died 12 mo. 1, 1860.
- 6-257 Charles, born 3 mo. 13, 1809; married Rachel Howell.
- 6-258 George, born 1 mo. 15, 1816; died 4 mo. 30, 1853.

5-100 NATHAN LIVEZEY, eighth child of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township 4 mo. 5, 1775, and died in Prairie township, Henry county, Indiana Sept. 19, 1858. He married at Abington Meeting 3 mo. 19, 1801 his second cousin Rebecca Jones, b. 6 mo. 11, 1780, d. Jan. 18, 1869, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Ambler) Jones.³

¹For the Bailey pedigree see page 94.

²Deed book EF 5, p. 57.

³Isaac Jones was born in Horsham township 9 mo. 20, 1744, but moved with his parents to Warrington township, Bucks county sometime before his marriage at Gwynedd Meeting 10 mo. 14, 1766 to Ann Ambler of Montgomery township. He was a member of Horsham Meeting and paid substitute and exercise fines to Capt. Walker's company of Warrington township militia in 1778. In 1784 Horsham gave him a certificate of removal to Deer Creek Meeting in York county for himself, his wife and seven children: Joseph, Ezekiel, Ann, Isaac, Anthony, Rebecca and Jonathan. There Ann died and Isaac was disowned. In 1792 Isaac married (2) Elizabeth Walton, a member of Horsham Meeting, who was disowned for this marriage. Their daughter Rebecca was living with her uncle in Cheltenham township before her marriage to Nathan Livezey.

Ann Ambler was a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Williams) Ambler, and a grand-daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ambler, whose names appear in the records of Philadelphia Meeting as early as 1690. Ann Williams was a sister of Anthony Williams, father-in-law of Nathan Livezey (4-21).

Isaac Jones' father was John Jones born in 1708, probably near Radnor, who married at Arch Street Meeting 7 mo. 16, 1731 Rebecca Head of Philadelphia. He moved to Horsham township after his marriage and lived there until after 1750, moving then to Warrington township, Bucks county. After the Revolution he moved to Cheltenham township, and died there 7 mo. 28, 1788, aged 80.

Rebecca Head was the daughter of John and Rebecca Head of Philadelphia, whose certificate of removal from Mildenhall, co. Suffolk, England was dated 4 mo. 21, 1717.

John Jones was the oldest child of Thomas Jones and his wife Katherine, b. 8 mo. 3, 1684, daughter of Lenert Arets, one of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown. They were married about 1706 and lived in Upper Merion township until 1720. In that year they moved to Cheltenham township, where Thomas had purchased 300 acres of land from Rees Peters, step-grandfather of Ann and Phebe (Roberts) Livezey (deed book G 7, p. 526).

Thomas Jones' father has not been positively identified. An "uncle" named Thomas Griffith lived in Upper Merion township (will book G, p. 229). Family tradition supports the belief that Thomas Jones was an older brother of Griffith Jones of Germantown, son-in-law of Thomas Kunders, and a son of John and Catherine Griffith of Llan Extell parish, Merionethshire, Wales, who died there in 1691 and 1694 respectively.

Nathan bought 38 acres of land in the first division of his father's estate in 1804 and an additional 18½ acres at the second division in 1815¹. The larger tract lay on both sides of Rhawn Street from the east line of the original plantation to the middle dividing line, while the smaller was between this land and the Pennypack. Nathan's house was placed on the larger tract and is now occupied by H. B. Pierson.

While farming was Nathan's main occupation, it is evident that he also had other interests. In a deed made in 1828 he was described as a mechanic, and in another, drawn the next year, he was known as a blacksmith.

In 1837 one of the younger sons, Nathan, Jr., accompanied his cousin Isaac W. Livezey (6-271) to Cincinnati, traveling down the Ohio in a flat-boat. After his return, the entire family decided to go West. Accordingly, Nathan sold his farm to his nephews, William and Edward Livezey (6-236 and 6-239) on April 14, 1838² and shortly afterward he and all his children, with their families, started overland by way of the National Road.³ Their first stopping place was at Springboro, Warren county, Ohio, where his daughter-in-law Margaret (Harper) Livezey had a brother who had gone there from Philadelphia some years before.⁴

The family remained in Springboro that winter, but the two oldest sons struck out on foot in order to find more suitable land for a permanent settlement. It is said that they followed the National Road to its terminus on the banks of the Mississippi, and considered buying the land on which the city of Springfield, Illinois now stands. However that may be, they finally chose Henry county, Indiana as a suitable location, and the family moved there in the spring of 1839. Nathan bought 150 acres of land in Prairie township in the northern part of the county, and two of his sons purchased neighboring farms.⁵ The other sons and daughters bought land in other parts of the county or located in Newcastle, the county seat.

In 1827, Nathan and his family had accepted the teachings of Elias Hicks, along with most of the other members of Abington Meeting. For some years after their migration, the Livezeys attended a small Hicksite meeting at Greensboro, several miles from their new home but later he and several of his children became members of the German Baptist Church.

¹Deed books EF 17, p. 591 and GS 15, p. 239.

²Deed book GS 15, p. 241. The sale price was \$6895.

³The road map they used is still in the family.

⁴It is said that the relatives, now accustomed to pioneer life, were scornful of their visitors' fine raiment, and took particular delight in the kid gloves which the Livezey children wore.

⁵The purchase price was \$10 per acre.

Nathan was buried in the family grave-yard which he set apart in a corner of his farm, near his first log house. After his death Rebecca made her home in Newcastle with her grand-daughter Ann Thornton (7-502).

Issue:

- 6-259 AMOS JONES, born 2 mo. 22, 1802; married Levenia Elliott.
- 6-260 ISAAC, born 11 mo. 23, 1803; married Margaret Harper.
- 6-261 ANN JONES, born 3 mo. 31, 1806; married Powell Carpenter.
- 6-262 HANNAH, born 10 mo. 1, 1808; married Jesse Roberts (7-307).
- 6-263 CHARLES, born 2 mo. 23, 1810; married (1) Hannah Bavington, (2) Martha Ann (Riaddon) Jackson.
- 6-264 EZEKIEL, born 12 mo. 5, 1811; married Eliza Hughes.
- 6-265 NATHAN, born 8 mo. 4, 1813; married (1) Abi Kinsey Paist, (2) Caroline Gallagher.
- 6-266 ANTHONY, born 3 mo. 15, 1816; married (1) Permelia Roberts, (2) Leanna Goodwin.
- 6-267 REBECCA, born 3 mo. 3, 1818; married John Shepherd.
- 6-268 Thomas, born 10 mo. 5, 1820; died 8 mo. 8, 1821.

5-101 ISAAC LIVEZEY, ninth child of Nathan Livezey (4-21) and Hannah Williams, was born in Lower Dublin township 10 mo. 28, 1781, and died there about 1854.¹ He married Mary Griffith, b. 10 mo. 19, 1777, d. after 1850, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Wood) Griffith of Lower Dublin township.

Isaac bought 10 acres of land in the first division of his father's estate in 1804, and an additional 15 acres at the second division in 1815.² He was a house-carpenter by trade, and consequently did not take as much land as his brothers in 1804. His 10 acres lay at the north-east corner of Verree Road and Rhawn Street. His house was torn down many years ago and a large mansion built on the spot.

The 15 acres bought in 1815 was rough land along the Pennypack and extended southward to the rim of the valley. Isaac sold this tract the following year to John Wraith,³ who shortly after built a grist-mill on the west bank of the Pennypack near the large boulder which lies in the stream at the point of the great bend. This mill was known as Prince's Mill in Smedley's Map of 1860, and is popularly confused with the much earlier Robert Thomas Mills.

Although Isaac Livezey was a birth-right member of Abington Meeting, his name does not appear in their minutes. Mary was a member of Frankford Meeting in 1805. Isaac's will left his real estate to Mary and his unmarried daughter Sarah. It was later bought by the Rhawn family whose name has been perpetuated in

¹Will proved April 1, 1854.

²Deed book LW 23, p. 547. The deed of 1804 was not recorded.

³Deed book LH 4, p. 224.

Rhawn Street. In the Smedley Atlas of Philadelphia, published in 1860, Rhawn Street was called Livezey's Road and the cluster of dwellings at the intersection of Rhawn Street and Verree Road was known as Livezeytown.

Issue:

- 6-269 Sarah W., born about 1806; estate administered April 7, 1879; single. She lived in the home property after her father's death.
- 6-270 MIERS FISHER, born about 1810; married (1) Hannah Edwards, (2) Phoebe A. Michener.
- 6-271 ISAAC W., born 1815; married (1) Elizabeth Shallcross, (2) — Lee, (3) Ruth Marshall.
- 6-272 CHARLES W., born about 1817; married Mary F. Arthur.
- 6-273 JOHN W., born about 1823; married Elizabeth Livezey (7-505).

5-158 JACOB LIVEZEY, probably a son of Thomas Livezey (4-37) and Mary Shoemaker,¹ was born in either Cheltenham or Moreland township, and died in Kensington, Philadelphia in 1793. He married Rachel Rea, a widow.²

Jacob Livezey was taxed for personal property in Oxford township in 1774,³ and for 39 acres of land, 2 horses and 1 cow in Warminster township, Bucks county in 1781.⁴ He paid muster fines to Capt. Hart's company of Bucks county militia the same year.⁵ In 1780, 1782 and 1783 he was a resident of the upper part of Moreland township and was assessed for a team of horses and 2 cows, but no land.⁶

Later he moved to the Kensington district of Northern Liberties township, and was listed there in the Census of 1790 as the head of a household consisting of 2 males under 16, and 5 females besides his wife and himself. He died there of yellow fever during the latter part of 1793,⁷ and his occupation was then given as a laborer. Rachel survived him for many years, and lived with her youngest son Jacob after his marriage.

Jacob called himself Lusley or Livezly, and the latter pronunciation was adopted by his descendants.

¹Thomas was the only Livezey of mature age living in 1750, whose descendants are not accounted for by documentary evidence. Jacob's residence in Moreland and Warminster townships for several years, and his son John's association with the Shoemakers, are further evidence of his parentage.

²By her first marriage she had a daughter Abigail, who married Jacob Hellerman, a farmer of Cheltenham township.

³Archives, Third, Vol. XIV, p. 409.

⁴Archives, Third, Vol. VI, p. 56.

⁵Archives, Third, Vol. XIII, p. 119.

⁶Archives, Third, Vols. XV, p. 413 & XVI, pp. 249, 616.

⁷Yellow Fever Deaths in Philadelphia 1793-1798.

remained faithful to the Union, but two of his sons entered the Confederate army.

Issue:¹

- 7-357 Benjamin, born about 1840; married a wife named Young in Virginia and had 5 children; Ella, Elizabeth Burn, Julian Young and 2 others.
- 7-358 James; died near Hampden, Virginia in 1881; single.
- 7-359 Anne Price; married about 1871 R. C. Tomlinson of Columbia, South Carolina.
- 7-360 Isaac; a soldier in the Confederate army.
- 7-361 Jane Calvin; died near Hampden, Virginia in 1881; single. She managed her father's household.
- 7-362 William; died near Hampden, Virginia in 1881; married and had 3 sons and a daughter.
- 7-363 Washington; married and had 2 sons.
- 7-364 Mary Causey

6-220 JOSEPH BAILEY, third child of Tacy Livezey (5-93) and William Bailey, was born in Lower Dublin township 2 mo. 17, 1796 and died 5 mo. 28, 1883. He married 12 mo. 16, 1818 Martha Lukens, b. 12 mo. 9, 1796, d. 7 mo. 9, 1857, daughter of David and Sarah (Lloyd) Lukens.

Joseph Bailey was an iron-master and owner of the Pine Iron Works in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

Issue:²

- 7-365 Charles L., born 3 mo. 9, 1821; married Jan. 6, 1856 Emma H. Dale; 8 children. He was the owner of the Central Iron Works near Harrisburg.
- 7-366 Sarah, born 5 mo. 13, 1823; single.
- 7-367 Edward, born 5 mo. 14, 1825; died 7 mo. 6, 1889; married June 8, 1852 Anna Whitall; 7 children. He lived in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.
- 7-368 George, born 4 mo. 26, 1827; married July 1, 1851 Anna Cresson Valentine; 4 children. George Bailey, M.D. University of Pennsylvania, lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- 7-369 William L., born 8 mo. 29, 1829; married Apr. 8, 1858 Mary B. Hayes; 4 children. His home was in West Chester, Pennsylvania.
- 7-370 Hannah, born 11 mo. 7, 1831; died Jan. 11, 1898; single.
- 7-371 Joseph L., born 5 mo. 26, 1834; married (1) Mar. 31, 1863 Anna Scattergood, by whom he had 5 children; (2) Oct. 5, 1885 Anna H. Warrington. He lived at Pine Iron Works, Berks county.
- 7-372 Ann, born 4 mo. 12, 1836; died Apr. 3, 1868; single.

6-221 SARAH BAILEY, fourth child of Tacy Livezey (5-93) and William Bailey, was born in Lower Dublin township 12 mo. 3,

¹The Editor is indebted to Charles A. Burn (9-457) for many of the details of the Burn, Jones and Lewis record.

²Later generations in *The Shoemaker Family of Cheltenham* and *The Genealogy of the Satterthwaite Family*.

1797 and died 9 mo. 15, 1876. She married 5 mo. 12, 1824 George S. Downing.

Issue:¹

7-373 Samuel Speakman, born 12 mo. 21, 1825; died 5 mo. 1, 1872; married 5 mo. 27, 1852 Mary Stabler.

7-374 Mary Ann, born 10 mo. 27, 1828; died 12 mo. 28, 1882; married 3 mo. 16, 1852 Samuel A. Price.

6-222 MARY BAILEY, fifth child of Tacy Livezey (5-93) and William Bailey, was born in Lower Dublin township 10 mo. 4, 1799 and died 7 mo. 28, 1835. She married (1) 12 mo. 12, 1821 Richard M. Cole, (2) 11 mo. 1830 William Llewellyn.

Issue by Richard M. Cole:

7-375 William Bailey; married Rachel Patton.

7-376 Sarah Bailey; married Mahlon Patton.

Issue by William Llewellyn:

7-377 Bailey, born 1832; died 5 mo. 28, 1852; single.

7-378 Hannah, born 4 mo. 6, 1833; died 3 mo. 25, 1873; single.

7-379 James Bailey, born 1835; died 10 mo. 1857; single.

6-224 WILLIAM E. BAILEY, seventh child of Tacy Livezey (5-93) and William Bailey, was born in Lower Dublin township 1 mo. 2, 1804 and died 10 mo. 21, 1855. He married 2 mo. 15, 1827 Sarah Woodward, b. 11 mo. 16, 1804, d. 11 mo. 14, 1884.

Issue:¹

7-380 Samuel, born 1 mo. 17, 1828; died 7 mo. 23, 1843; single.

7-381 Ann, born 3 mo. 1, 1830; married 1 mo. 18, 1866 David Branson.

7-382 Rebecca, born 8 mo. 8, 1832; died 5 mo. 26, 1860; married 4 mo. 17, 1856 Bennett S. Walton.

7-383 Elizabeth, born 11 mo. 14, 1834; died 8 mo. 12, 1878; married 2 mo. 6, 1873 Bennett S. Walton.

7-384 William, born 11 mo. 23, 1836; died 6 mo. 29, 1864; single.

7-385 Tacy, born 1 mo. 26, 1839; married (1) 2 mo. 28, 1872 Thomas H. Moore, (2) 1 mo. 12, 1882 Bennett S. Walton.

7-386 Joel S., born 7 mo. 26, 1841; died 1895; married 4 mo. 5, 1864 Sarah S. Welch.

7-387 Samuel, born 1 mo. 29, 1844; married 3 mo. 25, 1869 Mary Belle Radford.

7-388 Edward, born 4 mo. 25, 1847; died 2 mo. 3, 1849.

7-389 Joseph, born 4 mo. 9, 1851; married 12 mo. 22, 1873 Elizabeth Taggart.

6-227 JOHN LIVEZEY, oldest child of John Livezey (5-94) and Mary Ott, was born in Lower Dublin township 1 mo. 2, 1795 and died in Cheltenham township in 1828.² He married 2 mo. 11,

¹Later generations in *The Shoemaker Family of Cheltenham and The Genealogy of the Satterthwaite Family*.

²Letters of administration granted Sept. 23, 1828.