

CHAPTER FORTY-FIVE

GEORGE PEARSALL

of Hell Gate, New York, and Chester County, Pennsylvania

This chapter has been in part deleted. See Note, page 1041.

SECTION 1.

GEORGE PEARSALL, son of Thomas Pearsall, Chapter 27, Section 1; resided at Pearsall, Hellgate Neck and Middleburg, all names of the same place on Long Island, New York; removed to New Jersey, thence to the Delaware Peninsula; thence to the head of the Brandywine within the disputed territory between Maryland and Pennsylvania, later known as Nantmeal Township, Chester County, Pa.; married ——. Children:—

1. John Pearsall. Chapter 45, Section 2.
2. Jeremiah Pearsall. Chapter 45, Section 23.

The Town Records of Newtown, Long Island, New York, disclose the following deed made by George Pearsall and recorded in volume 1, pages 11-13.

Know all men by these presents that I, George Pearsall of Newtown in York-shire on Long Island do by these presents alienate and estrange my house and barns and outhouses and lot, orchard, yard and meadows and all other privileges belonging thereto unto Annum Banum of the said town his heirs successors and assigns for to possess and enjoy as their inheritance, situate before Maspeth Kill, bounded by Lawrence Peterson on the north, John Woolstoncroft on the east and Thomas Wandall on the south and do own and acknowledge myself fully satisfied and paid for the same and do by these presents bind myself, my heirs, that he the said Anum Bannum shall peaceably possess the aforesaid houses and lands without let, disturbance or molestation from me or any from me, in witness whereof I have set my hand this nine and twentieth day of September, 1667. George Pearsall. Witnesses, John Borroughs, John Woolstoncroft.

Riker in his history of Newtown makes no mention of this family name. It is probable that his descendants emigrated to New Jersey. The name of Bonham being well known in Shrewsbury, Hunterdon, Middleton and Gloucester.

Know all men by these presents that I, George Pearsall of Newtown in York-shire on Long Island have bargained and sold unto Nicholas Genenges of the same town my house and land lying against Mespeth Kill bounded with Annum Bann on the west a highway on the east and Thomas Wandall on the south and all the housing, orchards and gardens made or belonging thereto. I do by these presents alienate and make over from me and mine to him the aforesaid Nicholas Geneng his heirs, executors and assigns peaceably to possess and enjoy without let, molestation or disturbance from me or mine forever for a certain sum of money amounting as the bill expresseth in witness whereof I have interchangeably set my hand this nine and twentieth day of September in the year

of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-six-seven. George Pearsall. Witnesses John Burroughs, John Woolstoncroft.

It is quite evident from the text of Riker's Newtown, page 94, that George Jennings, the grantee named in the deed, was shortly after this succeeded by his son, David Jennings. The family name in Newtown must have been lost in that locality either through female heirs or because they moved away, as Riker makes no other mention of the name. Five years before the date of this deed, that is in 1662, Joseph Ginnings obtained a home lot in Hempstead. The generally accepted thought is that the ancestor of all of the name on Long Island is John Jennings, who was residing in Hartford in 1639 and who removed to Southampton, Long Island, before 1657, where he was a man of considerable prominence.

Thomas Wandall, recited in the deed as next door neighbor to George Pearsall, married the widow of William Herrick, whose plantation on Newtown Creek, originally patented to Richard Brutnell, he bought in 1659. William Herrick was one of the original owners of Hempstead prior to the patent of 1644. His place there was occupied later by Henry Pearsall, brother of George Pearsall. Thomas Wandall was selected in 1665 as one of the jury for the trial of Ralph Hale and his wife for witchcraft, the only trial for witchery in Newtown, and shared the honor of acquitting the accused. Some years later he made a voyage to England, returning by way of the Barbados, and it is supposed brought with him from England his sister's son, Richard Alsop, who about this time came to America and was adopted by Mr. Wandall as his heir, he having no children of his own.

John Woolstoncroft appears in the tax list of Newtown for 1678, as does Lawrence Peterson. John Woolstoncroft is also named in the Dongan Patent for Newtown. His name also appears upon the records of Hempstead as witness to a deed made in 1702-3 by William Alburtis, of Mespeth Kills, in Newtown, to Henrick Johnson for land in Hempstead. Riker also mentions him as associating with the Quakers and as combating the peculiar teachings of the Caseites. John Woolstoncroft died before 1690, as in Newtown records, Book 1, page 427, there appears a deed of confirmation dated October 20, 1690, signed by Dorothy Woolstoncroft, widow and administrator of John Woolstoncroft, deceased, to David Chlake. He appears to have had a patent for land from Governor Edmund Andross, according to a bill of sale dated May 16, 1679, which appears on Newtown records, Book 1, page 127. If he had any sons they appear to have returned to the Chesapeake country, the name of Woolstoncraft being well known in Baltimore as late as the end of the eighteenth century.

As to Lawrence Peterson, Riker does not mention him at all, but in the Dongan Patent of 1686 Roelof Pietersen is named. It would therefore appear that Lorens Petersen had died after 1678 and been succeeded by his son, Roelof.

John Burroughs was in Salem in 1637; he was among the earliest arrivals at Middleburg, later called Newtown. He was the clerk of the town. He drew these deeds, attended to their execution and witnessed them. This accounts for the deeds not being transcribed to the town records. The original deeds were written in the record book and signed by the grantor and witnesses, so that we have the very unusual record of an original deed and not a copy.

George Pearsall, notwithstanding the recital in the deeds, never was an actual resident of Newtown, as the rate list only contains his name for one year, namely, 1667. This is the year he finally sold his property on Hellgate Neck and removed to the village of Newtown where he made the necessary arrangement for his emigration to New Jersey.

Any one acquainted with the history of the time, and of the locality, knows that being free and possessed of large means he would be caught up in the real estate booms that at this time flourished in this part of America. These were town site propositions which were mostly movements of coreligionists and behind these tides of emigration of religious enthusiasts, who settled many of the early American towns, were far-seeing real estate boomers. They did not parade as men of affairs, but as men filled with sympathy for the down-trodden Protestant sects of Europe. The story of our family has now led us, in dealing with these land boomers, from Richard Denton of Stanford and Hempstead, to the Quaker elder William Penn of New Jersey, and about to be of Pennsylvania. Denton was the most successful real estate promoter of his time and it was not long before his town site ventures led him into New Jersey. Here he was joined by others, who soon superseded him by becoming proprietors of the colony. As is natural in such combinations one of the number soon dominated the rest. In this case it proved to be William Penn, an Englishman of an old Staffordshire family. These real estate operators were not given to the expenditure of money to bring newcomers from Europe, but primarily depended upon emigration from the old settlements, as these older settlements by attracting newcomers from Europe furnished a steady stream of adventurers into the newer parts. The old Hellgate settlement was in time almost depopulated of its Dutch-English founders and their descendants by the emigrations. It was an interesting series of events which took George Pearsall from Long Island to New Jersey where he was located under William Penn and his co-proprietors, and thence to the head of the Brandywine, in what was very properly believed to be Maryland, but which was subsequently decreed to be in Pennsylvania, thus bringing him into opposition to the title of the Penns and involving George Pearsall and his descendants in a controversy which was not settled until his grandsons accepted a Pennsylvania warrant for their lands.

George Pearsall in 1667 moved over into Elizabeth, New Jersey; the charter for which had been granted in 1664 to Daniel Denton, Luke Watson and others. Some time before 1676 Luke Watson promoted an emigration to the Delaware River section of New Jersey. George Pearsall joined in this movement. They tried several places until the most of the party located in Cape May County. In 1678 Luke Watson removed to the other side of the river into what shortly thereafter became Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the council of that province from 1684 to 1688. About the same time a small party, including George Pearsall, passed over into the upper Delaware Peninsula, where they finally settled within what was believed to be the province of Maryland. The lands they occupied were at the head of the Brandywine and near the head of the Octararo whose fountain waters are located in Welsh Mountain. This location is now in Chester and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania. Exactly how they came is not definitely known. The tradition as gathered by the writer in the neighbor-

hood is that they came up the Brandywine. It seems more likely that they came up the Susquehanna and then up the Octararo, following the line of emigration then starting into this section of what was believed to be the colony of Maryland. An examination of the ancestry of several of the original settlers, resident in this locality, discloses that they were from Maryland and had undoubtedly come by way of the Susquehanna. It may be that there were two parties, one up the Brandywine and the other up the Octararo.

At this time the conditions of settlement in this section were peculiar. The Swedes and Dutch, together with some Englishmen had settled the west shore of the Delaware River and also both banks of the Schuylkill River for quite a ways above its junction with the Delaware. At no place had the settlements extended beyond ten miles from the banks of either stream. The navigable waters that branched from the two main rivers were settled only so far up the stream as navigation would permit. There were no roads so the settler depended upon boats as his means of communication. The Swedes as early as 1642 had acquired from the Indians all the lands bounded by the west shore of the Delaware River from Cape Henlopen to the falls of the Delaware and thence extending westward to the great falls of the River Susquehanna near the mouth of Conewago Creek which stream is now the boundary line between the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin. Whereas the Maryland charter extended northward as far as the fortieth degree of latitude. Hence all of this territory, not included within the bounds of Delaware, as far north as the mouth of Tacony Creek was claimed by Lord Baltimore. This claim had been distinctly sustained by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Foreign Plantations in favor of Lord Baltimore in the dispute as to the ownership of the province of Delaware. Their decision being that the land be divided into two equal parts from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of northern latitude and that the one half thereof to the westward of the line remain to Lord Baltimore as comprised within his title.

The records of Maryland also show that Lord Baltimore was consistently insistent that he owned all the lands south of the fortieth degree of latitude that were drained by the streams tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. If one will take a map made at the time and extend the line of division between Maryland and Delaware northward until it meets the fortieth degree of latitude he will see that the settlement of George Pearsall and his neighbors was within the boundary of Maryland although it was on the waters of the Delaware River as well as on the waters of the Chesapeake. Lord Baltimore had been insistent upon his rights against the Swedes and Hollanders and had maintained his title by granting deeds and planting settlements within the territory he claimed. So far as this controversy is concerned prior to the advent of the Duke of York the parties had settled down to an understanding that the Swedes and Hollanders would settle the lands drained by the Delaware River and the Marylanders the lands drained by the Susquehanna. This continued to influence the settlement of the country for many years. As late as 1759 Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the largest interior town in America and its trade was almost exclusively with Maryland.

It was in the section where the waters of the Delaware and the Susquehanna met at the base of Welsh Mountain, where George Pearsall and his associates

settled and they acquired Indian titles to the land. This was a no man's land and here they were apparently beyond the avaricious eyes of either proprietor. Here George Pearsall died and his son succeeded him shortly after William Penn appeared with a patent which he claimed gave him a grant of all the lands north of a parallel of latitude running through a point on the Delaware River twelve miles north of the town of New Castle in Delaware and extending westwardly through five degrees of longitude. This at once raised the question of title with Lord Baltimore which, fortunately for our ancestors, it required several years to settle.

It was not until July 4, 1760, that the Indenture of agreement was made between Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn, Esquires, settling the limits and boundaries of Maryland, Pennsylvania and the three lower counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware. As to the settlers within the disputed territory, the agents of the Duke of York had tried to get them to take deeds and agree to pay quit-rents. They fought out with him the question of their title and it had been decided that their Indian rights were valid even against the proprietor. When William Penn became proprietor his agents again tried to get the old land owners to take new deeds. A few did so, to their great loss in the decreased size of their landed possessions and in the increase of their annual quit-rents. In fact, until 1722, there was in Chester and Lancaster Counties, one continued season of troubles between the proprietors and the old land owners. Gradually the scene of the warfare, for such it became, moved southward into York County and into the country west of the Susquehanna River. Scharf, in his history of Maryland (vol. I, page 395), tells the story so vividly that the reader is referred to his account for a most intimate relation of the incidents subsequent to the time when our ancestors became landed proprietors under Pennsylvania patents. The most interesting details of Scharf's account so far as our family history is concerned relates to Thomas Cresap who, in 1736, resided at Wrights Ferry opposite to Columbia, Pennsylvania, where he had a Maryland title to five hundred acres of land. Here he became involved in actual warfare with the authorities of Pennsylvania, in which warfare he was associated with members of our family who later removed to Hampshire County, Virginia, where they continued to be associated with Cresap, and incidentally they contributed largely to American history.

William R. Sheppard in his Historical Essay on the Land Titles System of the Province of Pennsylvania says that Penn early was forced to recognize the title acquired by improvement in lands not sold or appropriated by the proprietors. By settlement and improvement a right of preemption was established. The occupant would apply for a warrant for a certain amount including his improvements. This class of land claimants included those who were settled under incomplete Maryland grants. It also included the great number of squatters who settled on the frontier. By 1726 it is estimated that one hundred thousand had settled in Pennsylvania without a shadow of right, and in spite of the inducements offered by the proprietors, and the attempts of the land officers to eject them, the squatters frequently held their ground and bade defiance to either force or persuasion. [Land System of Province of Pennsylvania by William R. Shep-

pard, in Reports of American Historical Association 1895, page 122.] The Maryland titles prevailed in the section east of the Susquehanna River while the section west of that river abounded in squatter claims. The agents of the proprietor never ceased to worry the land owners, specially those who claimed under Maryland grants, although the courts decided that seven years undisputed possession should become a good title. It finally became the policy of the proprietor to compromise in almost any way with these occupiers of the land provided they would take deeds definitely fixing their boundaries. In the meantime the sons of George Pearsall died leaving their widows and his grandsons. It is probable that they also would not have taken deeds for these lands had Penn not evolved a new scheme of colonization.

William Penn began at this time to bring as colonists many groups of Protestants who were antagonistic to each other and planted them in his domain so far apart that they could not possibly mix, quarrel, or jangle with each other. These religious enthusiasts made life so uncomfortable for those of contrary religious opinion, that those of a different sect were unable to stay in the same locality. It was at once evident that it could not be long before the settlement at the foot of the mountain should have to experience the difficulties of living with neighbors who would not only be at enmity with them, but would be in such numbers as to overwhelm them. This was what actually happened when Penn planted a colony of Welsh Quakers to the east of the Pearsall settlement, and then almost at the same time planted a colony of Scotch Episcopalians to the west of this Pearsall colony. The newcomers began to appropriate and fence the best lands, which looked very bad for the old settlers, so they made tomahawk locations of their lands and defended them against the newcomers. These tomahawk locations were made by blazing the trees that were on the boundary line and corners of one's holdings. When this failed they were ready to compromise with the proprietor, so, in 1717, they applied to his agents and obtained patents for their lands, which Penn's representatives were only too glad to grant, so as to clean up and remove these adverse claims. Hence we have the strange statements made in the old documents relating to these properties that there were houses and farm buildings already erected thereon before they were granted by the proprietors. Edward Pearsall in his will also refers to the same condition of this property.

Not all the descendants of these original settlers have removed from the old Welsh Mountain section. It was a delight to the writer to visit such and listen to the traditions concerning the fights with the Scotch and Welsh for the possession of these lands. Time however always brings its soothing influences to bear, so it was not many generations before the Pearsall young folks had intermarried with the Scotch and the Welsh, and their children soon carried traditions on one side of the old settlement of Welsh ancestry, and on the other side of Scotch ancestry. Thus proving again that environment and propinquity have much to do with marriage and ancestral traditions. Incidentally also they again began to change the orthography of their family name and split into several styles as we shall presently see. The writer has taken many interesting genealogical excursions, but none was ever more delightful and enlightening than when he followed

the trail of the emigration from the Dutch-English colonies on Long Island, across New Jersey and then to the Delaware and the Delaware peninsula, to the head of the Brandywine, until he arrived at the old Rebecca iron furnace, at the foot of Welsh Mountain, in what is now Honeybrook Township, Chester County, Pa.

The Beaver County Piersols have a tradition that their ancestor, George Pearsall, was killed and scalped by the Indians near Philadelphia. This must refer to general locality and not to actual place. For George Pearsall died very soon after William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania and at this time there were no Indian troubles near Philadelphia, though there may have been such in the Susquehanna country.

SECTION 2.

JOHN PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 45, Section 1; died circa 1680; resided at Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married first —; married second, Mary —. Child of first marriage:—

1. John Pearsall. Chapter 45, Section 3.

Child of second marriage:—

2. Jeremiah Pearsall. Chapter 45, Section 22.

The will of the second wife of John Pearsall is among the records of the Register of Wills of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and is recorded in Will Book 2, page 97. An abstract thereof reads:—Mary Jarmen of West Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, widow, names her neighbor Jeremiah Potts, grandson Hezekiah Evans, grandchildren Obadiah Evans, Hannah Evans, and Rebecca Evans, granddaughter the daughter of Mary Peirsal and Jeremiah Peirsal her husband, her children John Jerman, Griffith Evans, Philip Rogers, and Jeremiah Piersal, executors David Thomas and Jeremy Piersall, witnesses Rebecca Meniso, Israel Seymour. Will dated September 1741, probated October 8, 1741.

She must have been beyond eighty years of age at the time of her death, as can readily be determined by counting back from the following deed which she made after her youngest child was of full age. To have been married four times and to have had four sons was a memorable experience.

The Land Records of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, disclose:—Deed dated November 3, 1735, recorded January 6, 1778, wherein Mary Jerman administrator of Jeremiah Jerman late of Chester County, Pennsylvania, conveys to John Jerman son of aforesaid Jeremiah Jerman her dower with good and valuable consideration for her interest in the property in the township of Uwckland, bounded by David Lloyd, witnesses Nathan Evans and David Thomas. It will be noticed that this last witness was one of the executors of Mary Jerman.

Jeremiah Jerman was named on the tax list of Uwychland Township, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, in 1715. March 12, 1718, he had a survey for two hundred acres of land on French Creek in Nantmeal Township.

The Records of Maryland disclose that the Jermans had also located in that province before Penn obtained his charter for Pennsylvania, thus making them a part of the emigration from that section to the country east of the Susquehanna in the part which was later included in Pennsylvania. This also enables us to indicate the line of emigration from New York.

Widow Mary Jerman was not a Quaker, neither was her late husband, yet there could be no doubt that they were Welsh. They were not newcomers to America as his ancestors had been in the country long before William Penn acquired the province of Pennsylvania. There had been a thriving colony of Welsh in Virginia before 1622. Many of these had come through their Staffordshire-Shropshire neighbors, the Pershalls. Among the rest the Powells and Robert Evans, the latter of whom, in 1642, rented from Burger Joris land on Hellgate Neck, Long Island. Some of his descendants accompanied George Pearsall to Pennsylvania and their descendants had joined the Pennsylvania colony in North Carolina, at the head of Cape Fear River, to which Dorothy Davis Pearsall, widow of Edward Pearsall, had also gone and where her son Edward acquired lands adjoining Evans. There was also John Jerman who was among the very early settlers in Middleburg, Long Island, and who found it particularly hard for a Welshman to get along with his English and Dutch neighbors.

John H. Innes, in his history of Newtown, relates the following interesting incident in the life of Thomas Wandall and of Thomas Jerman, who, in 1671, obtained a patent of confirmation for lands of which he had probably been already in possession for some time. His labors do not appear to have been covered with success, for his house and goods were sold at auction by Thomas Wandall, the constable of Newtown, in 1680, to satisfy a debt to the trustees of his son, Thomas Sherman, Jr.; Wandall made some delay in settling up the money coming from the sale, and particularly with reference to the surplus, so Sherman haled everybody concerned in the transaction, including the trustees, his son, and the purchaser at the sale, before Sir Edmund Andross, the Governor, and his Council, when a wrangle of considerable length took place, with several adjournments, after which Sherman carried off in triumph the sum due him. This, says Innes, was the mysterious Shermans land. Who Sherman or Charman (for his name is thus written in some of the old records) was, is a problem. The land is frequently mentioned in both the Dutch and the English records for a period of twenty years, and always in the same terms as Shermans land. Whether he was simply a squatter, or whether he was a purchaser from the Dutch government on easy installments, we have no information.

Innes had confined his searches to Newtown, so he lost sight of Jerman, who had moved over into Hempstead where the neighbors were more congenial. He was still about in 1682, as that year he was sued in the courts of the town. In 1684 one of his sons was given a lot of land alongside of his father-in-law, Bedell. Later, one of the family moved over onto Washburn's Neck, where they lived next neighbor to a farm owned by Daniel Pearsall, as appears by the latter's deed, made May 6, 1723. The family of Daniel Pearsall were several times intermarried with that of Bedell, so that it was not at all strange that the Mary Jerman of Chester County should have married successively Pearsall, Evans and Jerman. Some of the Jermans followed the emigration to Cape May County, New Jersey, thence they came up the Brandywine to the base of the Welsh Mountain. Some of the younger folks must have also gone to the Cape Fear settlement, in North Carolina, as the census of 1790 gives thirty-one families in the United States of the name, of which fifteen were in New York, one in Connecticut,

two in Virginia and six in North Carolina, which quite clearly discloses the place of original settlement and the migrations of the family. By this time the family in Pennsylvania seemed to have become German and of these there were thirteen families.

The Pearsalls came from Staffordshire, near the borders of Wales, and there were quite a few of their Welsh neighbors who were associated with them in Virginia, some as settlers and some as Dutch-English traders. One has only to examine the records of the Dutch-English towns of Long Island to appreciate how many Welshmen came with these first settlers from Virginia to New Netherlands. There were others who came direct from Wales to New Jersey. After William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania he promoted several large Welsh settlements. It is evident, however, that quite a few of the Pennsylvania Welshmen came from the older Welsh settlements in America and this accounts for the duplication of family names and of given names.

The Germans went from Pennsylvania to Delaware and to Salem County, New Jersey, where we find them associated with the Davis family. They also went to the Welsh colony on the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, and later they removed to Duplin County, where the name appears among the scholars of Hannah More Academy, founded upon the farm of James Pearsall, great-great-grandson of Edward Pearsall and Dorothy Davis.

SECTION 3.

JOHN PEARSOLL, son of John Pearsall, Chapter 45, Section 2; born 1677; died November 8, 1777, aged one hundred years; resided at West Nantmeal Township, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Alice —, who died December, 1789, aged eighty-four years. Children:—

1. Sarah Pearsoll, married William Porter.
2. Elizabeth Pearsoll, married Richard Pearsall. Chapter 45, Section 24.
3. Alice Pearsoll, born April 5, 1733; died January 20, 1820, aged 86 years, 9 months and 15 days; gravestone in the graveyard on the old Trego Farm, Honeybrook Township, Chester Co., Pa.; married Joseph Trego, whose grave is alongside of his wife, born February 21, 1732; died October 29, 1806.
4. Rebecca Pearsoll, died before 1785; married Matthew Brown.
5. John Pearsoll. Chapter 45, Section 4.
6. Mary Pearsoll, died March 6, 1748, aged 19 years; married David Davis.
7. Jeremiah Pearsoll. Chapter 45, Section 11.

The will of John Pearsoll of West Nantmeal appears among the records of the Register of Wills, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. An abstract thereof reads:—Will dated April 23, 1773, provides for wife Alice plantation where we now live, names daughters Sarah Porter, Alice Trego, Rebecca Brown and Elizabeth Pearsoll, granddaughters Mary Pearsoll and Sarah Pearsoll, daughters of son John, daughter-in-law Bathsheba Pearsoll, grandson Mordecai Pearsoll, granddaughter Hannah Pearsoll, grandson Peter Pearsoll, granddaughter Mary Pearsoll, daughter-in-law Dinah Kennedy, grandson John Davis, son of David Davis and his wife my

daughter Mary Davis, Zacheus Pearsoll son of son John, son-in-law David Davis, release to son-in-law Joseph Trego. Executors his wife, Joseph Trego and William Gibbon. Witnesses William Smith, Samuel Thomas; will probated September 11, 1778.

The Land Records of Pennsylvania disclose the following:—Patent Book A, volume 14, page 414.—Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware; Patent to John Pearsoll. To all unto whom these presents shall come, Greeting,

Whereas in pursuance and by virtue of a warrant under the Lesser Seal of the said Province bearing date of the tenth day of June, 1735, there was surveyed and laid out unto William Cruthers a certain tract of land situate in Nantmel Township in the county of Chester under certain conditions in the said warrant mentioned which conditions not having been complied with by the said William Cruthers the said warrant and survey made in pursuance thereof are become utterly void as in and by the said warrant remaining in our Surveyor General's Office relation being thereunto had does manifestly appear. And Whereas afterwards in and by a warrant under the seal of our Land Office bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1748, upon Application made to us by John Pearsoll of the said county our Surveyor General was required to accept and

receive into his office the survey for the said tract of land and to make return thereof into our Secretary's Office for the use and behoof of the said John Pearsoll, which survey being accordingly accepted by our Surveyor General and by him duly returned into our Secretary's Office the Metes and bounds of the same are set forth and described as follows Vizt., BEGINNING at a post in a line of land belonging to the said John Pearsoll and from thence extending by the said South one hundred and nine perches to a post East by North sixty perches to a post and South by East one hundred and eighteen perches to a post thence by John Salkelds land East by north thirty two perches to a post thence by Thomas Kennedy's land north by west one hundred and eight perches to a marked chestnut tree and north seven degrees eighty perches to a marked white oak thence by Samuel Tuckers land west by north one hundred and four perches to the place of beginning CONTAINING seventy three acres and an allowance of six acres per cent for roads and highways as in and by the survey thereof remaining in our Surveyor General's Office and from thence certified into our Secretary's Office may appear.

The boundaries of this piece of ground give the names of three of the neighbors of John Pearsoll and it will be interesting to look up their family history before they came to Pennsylvania. John Salkeld represents a very small American family group. As late as the census of 1790 there were only three separate families of the name in Pennsylvania. Originally John Salkeld came from Maryland where he was connected with the Tuckahoe Friends Meeting, in Talbot County. In 1719 George Bowes, planter of Talbot County, also a member of this Meeting, made a bequest of £30 to his youngest sister, Agnes Bowes, who was married and resided near Grarigg, Westmoreland, about two miles from London, to be sent to her at the discretion of John Salkill living near Chester, Pennsylvania. The Powells, Broomalls and Thomas' who bought lands near here were also connected with the Tuckahoe, Maryland, Friends Meeting. It is sad that the records of the Friends Meeting on the Trego Farm have been lost as they would no doubt prove that the rich Friends of Tuckahoe Meeting not only supported a meeting at Tredhaven, Talbot County, Maryland, for refugees from New England's persecution of Quakers, but that the large purchases of land in the neighborhood of the Trego Farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania were for the like purpose. The stories of the terrible sufferings experienced in New England by the members of the Tredhaven Meeting, could no doubt have been duplicated at Trego Farm Friends Meeting had one access to their old records.

Thomas Kennedy, another neighbor, has a cognomen which at first sight would be called a purely Pennsylvania name. Yet William Kennedy was on the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland more than eight years before William Penn reached Pennsylvania.

Samuel Tucker came from a purely Chesapeake Bay family. Among the rest Thomas Tucker and John Tucker were in Maryland with families before 1659. In American Genealogy the Tucker family divides itself into two main branches; namely, New England and Virginia. In connection with the latter branch it is interesting to note that as late as the census of 1790 there were only sixteen

families of the name in Pennsylvania as against one hundred and ninety-four in the Chesapeake Bay country and the Carolinas.

These lands were located in Nantmeal township, Pennsylvania. The first assessment of the district is of the inhabitants near the branches of French Creek and the branches of the Brandywine in 1720. The names on this list are as follows:—Owen Roberts, William Hiddins, Richard, Jeremiah, and John Peircell, David Roberts, William Phillips, John Williams, William David, John James, Philip Roger, Samuel Nutt, Mordicay Lincoln, Lewis David, Simon Meredith, while the nonresidents were James Logan, Henry Hockell, Jonathan Wynn, Thomas Callowhill. In 1722 the name of Nantmeal was applied to this section. The only important change in the tax list being that Samuel Nutt was assessed for the Forge. The mention of which as early as 1722 is very interesting. According to the traditions of the neighborhood the iron mines was the real reason for the early settlers passing by so much better farm land farther down in the valley and locating so far from any other settlement, in the heart of the wilderness. Much iron ore was shipped to the Principo and other iron works on the Susquehanna River. Acrelius, writing in 1759, says iron is found at French Creek in Chester County near the Schuylkill. The mine is rich and abundant for ten or twelve feet deep, commencing at the surface.

About 1734 a petition for the division of Nantmeal Township was presented to the court but rejected, as was the proposal of February 1739-40. In September, 1739 the citizens of the township chose commissioners to divide the same. Thomas Meredith and Matthew Robertson represented the east end, while Arthur Graham and John Piersol represented the west. They could not agree and called in John Goheen as umpire. They thereupon agreed to a division calling the parts East and West Nantmeal.

SECTION 4.

JOHN PIERSOL, son of John Pearsoll, Chapter 45, Section 3; resided at West Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; died 1815; married Dinah Davies, daughter of Zaccheus Davies. Children:—

1. Sarah Piersol, married Isaac Kyle.
2. Mary Piersol, married ——— Scott.
3. Zaccheus Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 5.

SECTION 5.

ZACCHEUS PIERSOL, son of John Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 4; died November 18, 1804; resided in Salisbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; married August 17, 1779, Margaret Davis, or Davies, daughter of Gabriel Davis and Jane Douglas his wife. Margaret Davis was born September 15, 1756; died February 10, 1829; buried February 12, 1829, St. John's Church Compound. They were of the Welsh settlement of Chester County and later of Bangor Church in Lancaster County. Children:—

1. Dinah Piersol, married Thomas Thomas.

2. John Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 6.
3. Jane Piersol, resided in Salisbury Township, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania; married 1802, Isaac Lytle, born in Lampeter, Lancs. Co., Pa., 1772; son of Colonel Andrew Lytle.
4. Davis Piersol.
5. Gabriel Piersol, died June, 1869.
6. Thomas Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 7.
7. Archibald Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 8.
8. Isaac Piersol, died 1838; unmarried.
9. Margaret Douglas Piersol, married John Whitehall Luckey.
- 10, 11, 12. Three other children, whose names are not known.

Zaccheus Piersol, as corporal in Captain Alexander Martin's Company, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was mustered and passed before the committee of Observation and Inspection in Lancaster, Pa., August 13, 1776. They were in Colonel Peter Grubb's Battalion. The list of the Company was taken on their march to New Jersey. January 22, 1778, Zaccheus Piersol took oath of allegiance before John Craig, Bart Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. 1778, Zaccheus Piersol on the muster roll of the Militia of Lancaster County in the Company of Captain James Watson under command of Colonel David Jenkins. 1781, Muster Roll of the second class, 5th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia now doing duty in the Boro of Lancaster, John Markley acted as substitute for Zaccheus Piersol, duty ended August 22, 1781, Captain Zaccheus Piersol returned as serving in the 4th Battalion Lancaster County, Militia, 1786 and 1787 as Captain. October 12, 1792, Major Zaccheus Piersol serving in the 7th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia.

SECTION 6.

JOHN PIER SOL, son of Zaccheus Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 5; born May 13, 1783; died April 14, 1816, aged 33 years; buried in the yard of St. Johns P. E. Church, Compassville, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania; married Catherine Wilson, daughter of John Douglas Wilson and his wife, Margaret Eckert; born 1787, died September 23, 1825, aged 37 years. She was granddaughter of John Wilson and his wife, Margaret Douglas Carrigan. James Douglas Wilson was near neighbor to the Piersols before 1768 in Maryland. James Wilson of Calvert Co., Maryland, in his will dated May 3, 1670, names his wife Margaret and his sons James, John and Joseph. They were Friends and connected with the Tuckahoe Friends Meeting of Talbot Co., Maryland, from which so many of the settlers of Honeybrook Township came. Children:—

1. Cyrus Piersol, born February 5, 1805; died October 3, 1839; unmarried.
2. Charlotte Piersol, born April 14, 1808; died August 30, 1865; married November 3, 1835, Thomas McCausland. Children:—*1. Margaret Woods McCausland, born 1840; married October 7, 1858, Alexander J. Gitt. *2. William Harvey McCausland, born October 19, 1843; married December 31, 1868, Laura Bell Hoop.
3. Margaret Eckert Piersol, born June 14, 1810. See Z, this Section.
4. Mary Franklin Piersol, born February 7, 1814.

Z. MARGARET ECKERT PIERSOL, born June 14, 1810; died July 18, 1898; resided Lancaster, Pennsylvania; married October 5, 1835, William McCaskey, son of John McCaskey and Margaret Gorman, his wife. Children:—*1. John Piersol McCaskey, born October 9, 1837; married, August 8, 1860, Ellen Chase, daughter of Asa Chase and Sarah Bogardus, his wife, of Lancaster Co., Pa., born March 3, 1837. *2. Joseph Barr McCaskey, married, 1857, Fannie Connell. *3. William Spencer McCaskey, married Eleanor Garrison; resided in California. *4. Cyrus Davis McCaskey, married Harriet Bricker. *5. Charles Newton McCaskey, married Mary Hamaker. *6. Catharine Wilson McCaskey, married, May 26, 1863, James H. Marshall. *7. Margaret Salome McCaskey, married Llewellyn Spohn.

John Piersol McCaskey says of his sainted mother: A soul sweet [and helpful, unselfish, and strong and noble, passing slowly down in the Valley of the Shadow, after a lingering illness of many months—a kind of restful and patient waiting for the end—she passed peacefully into the rest that remaineth for the people of God. Her life had been spent in deeds of kindness and glad service to others. Every one who knew her loved her, and by no one of kind heart who has ever known her in her long and useful life does she seem to have been forgotten. She was always young at heart, and could not grow old. Although eighty-eight years of age, her senses were well-nigh unimpaired, and she took and enjoyed, and was grateful for every good thing that came to her, receiving it and speaking of it often as the gift of God. She had learned very early this rare lesson of life:—

To trust Him in dark hours of trial,
And thank Him in moments of bliss.

By the cradle, at her work about the house, at the milking time about the barn, in the meadow and at the spring, in the services of the church, what voice so sweet as hers, clear and strong and melodious in every tone, in ballads, hymns, lullabies, and lilted tunes that had no words, but most of all in hymns with their high suggestion. Marget, sing something—he always spoke her name in the old Scotch fashion, in two syllables, like that of Marget Howe, in the Bonnie Brier Bush—was my father's frequent request. And everybody else seemed to ask it, too; for she sang as no one else I ever heard in my childhood, at church or at home. It was as the bird sings, because she loved melody, and the song often gushed from her heart in sweet unconsciousness of any to listen and enjoy. And she sang, in quiet voice to the end, the old hymns of trust and love and hope, when the days were sometimes long, and when at times she was alone but never lonely. I have heard nearly all the great singers of the past 40 years, but no memory of them all is so fresh and joyous as that of my mother's songs. She inherited this gift from Scotch, Scotch-Irish, Welsh, and German-Swiss ancestors, for they all loved music, and would tell us how they talked in her girlhood of the songs her father and mother sang together before their marriage, nearly a hundred years ago. I used to fancy that she had caught into her voice the tones of the violins in the home of her childhood. Here is an interesting fact and a somewhat remarkable thing: She always sang three verses to Home, Sweet Home. All the printed copies of this well-known song, some forty or fifty years ago, and later, so far as I know, gave but two. But the verse she sang between the first and the last

became so fixed in my memory, and was so necessary for me to complete the song—for as she sang it I loved it best of all—that I gave it place on the first page of the first number of the Franklin Square Collection some 20 or more years ago. Since that time it has gone into many new music books for schools and general use, and the song may soon be generally accepted in this form. The verse restored is as follows—

I gaze on the moon as I tread the drear wild,
And feel that my mother now thinks of her child,
As she looks on that moon from our own cottage door,
Through the woodbine whose fragrance shall cheer me no more.

The prevailing thought of her fourscore years was—In the beginning, God—always God. She went to her grave in the quiet evening of life, as was fitting, in the quiet evening hour, with the Well done! of all who knew her, music of organ and choir, and the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church, with which she had been familiar for more than 80 years. Through all her life went sweet and sacred song about her as an atmosphere and at the end it was fitting there should be pealing of organ and chanting choir, and the hymns she had sung so often and loved so well. I have known many good things in life, but the best of all has been the blessing of such a mother. If I have been able to do any work worth doing in the world, the origin and spring of almost everything has been hidden back in that mother's teaching and that mother's love. Ability and readiness to improve opportunities that have come to me through others, have been largely due to my mother's life of unselfish devotion.

Two pleasant pictures come up before me; I call to see her regularly and often, as she lies in bed, week after week, not ill, but no longer strong and vigorous; in her bright pleasant face there is a look of youth that is past, of immortal youth that is fast coming. She greets me gladly when I come, and when I depart thanks me cordially for getting in to see her. I laugh at her for thanking a son who comes to see his mother. But she was always a lady, courteous, polite, grateful for anything that gave her pleasure, so she says Thank you, just the same. I ask her, in way of pleasantry, to go along to church one Sunday morning shortly before the end. She smiles, and says with perfect peace, All that is over now, and I have nothing left to do but to sleep and to pray. And so she prays—and sleeps—that I once knew so wakeful and devoted to her children and her household duties that to me, as a child, she seemed almost never to sleep. The days pass, and the end comes, with the sleep from which glad souls awake into the Eternal Morning. Even there I think that what was to her the best lesson of Time may also be the great thought of Eternity—In the Beginning, God!

In forwarding her picture to a friend, he penned the following: Pardon my delay in sending you this picture. It is a face that has a life-story behind it. Tried by sorrow but true to duty, patient in suffering, hopeful amid disappointments, unselfish, tender, loving and beloved—a better woman I have never known than this reverent Christian mother. She is that of which angels are made, or, if not, there is nothing else on earth good enough out of which to make them. I can wish you no fairer crown of blessing than that a son, who has known to his eternal gain not a few good people, shall say thus much of you when you are old.

SECTION 7.

THOMAS PERSOL, son of Zaccheus Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 5; resided in Lancaster County, Pa.; married —. Children:—

1. Isaac D. Piersol.
2. Juliet Piersol, married — Wright.
3. Jemima Piersol, married — King.
4. John Piersol, married —. Children:—*1. Olivia Tracy Piersol, married — Tristoe. *2. Mary Lizzie Piersol. *3. Emma E. Piersol, married — Elliott. *4. Sallie A. Piersol, married — Mayes. *5. Harry A. Piersol. *6. Lavinia A. Piersol. *7. Horatius S. Piersol. *8. Robert L. Piersol.
5. Mary J. Piersol, married — Badders. Children:—*1. Mary C. Badders. *2. Laura V. Badders. *3. William C. Badders.
6. Sarah E. Piersol, married — Curry. Children:— *1. Martha E. Curry. *2. Thomas P. Curry.

SECTION 8.

ARCHIBALD PERSOL, son of Zaccheus Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 5; resided in Berks Co., Pennsylvania and Jamestown, Indiana; married Martha Jones. Children:—

1. John Piersol, born April 3, 1817; married January 1, 1855, Sarah Ann Hull. Children:—*1. Martha Amelia Piersol, born December 16, 1855; married February 9, 1876, William Terrell. *2. Anna Margaret Piersol, born September 9, 1857; died September 24, 1904; married Lewis L. Fellows, October 15, 1879. Child:—1. Marnie Piersol Fellows, born May 7, 1882; died September 2, 1882. *3. John Lincoln Piersol, born January 28, 1863; died unmarried April 28, 1904. *4. George Wendell Piersol, born August 28, 1864; married Elnora Best, March 17, 1898.
2. Phoebe Ann Piersol, born August 7, 1819; married George W. Stillwell. Children:—*1. Martha Jones Stillwell, married Granville Myers Ballard, August 26, 1863. *2. John David Stillwell, born September 10, 1844; died September 27, 1887.
3. David Jones Piersol, born January 14, 1822; died May 8, 1870; married first, Mary Green, December 20, 1847. He married second, Sarah Ellen McClain, October 12, 1859. Children of first marriage:—*1. James Archibald Piersol, born January 3, 1849; unmarried. *2. John Harvey Piersol, born June 6, 1850; died January 28, 1896; married Jane Clifton. Children:—1. Harry Grant Piersol, born October 10, 1873. 2. Purl Piersol, born August 17, 1875. 3. Oliver Piersol, born January 17, 1878. 4. Edward Piersol, born February 17, 1880. 5. Caroline May Piersol, born May 8, 1883. *3. George Wesley Piersol, born May 4, 1853; died April 7, 1859. Children of second marriage:—*4. Oscar Jones Piersol, born October 14, 1860; died December 19, 1861. *5. Samuel Ellsworth Piersol, born February 6, 1863. *6. Oliver Morton Piersol, born September 15, 1864; married Louise McPhetridge, December 2, 1891. *7. Elizabeth Piersol, born June 4, 1868; died January 9, 1870.

4. Margaret Piersol, born May 13, 1824; died October 18, 1854; married Albert Galvin, July 26, 1843. Children:—*1. Elizabeth Galvin, born October 26, 1844; married Oscar Fitzallen Britton, May 6, 1868. *2. George W. Galvin, born April 22, 1847; married Mary Kingsbury, September 9, 1868.
5. Catharine Jane Piersol, born October 1, 1826; died August 15, 1895; married Allen Galvin, November 7, 1848. Children:—*1. Martha Elizabeth Galvin, born September 8, 1850; died June 12, 1853. *2. Aaron Hurd Galvin, born February 22, 1853; died March 10, 1873. *3. John David Galvin, born October 17, 1857; died June 30, 1892; married Catharine McQuayd, October 9, 1890.
6. Isaac Piersol, born June 16, 1829; died December 29, 1898; married Elizabeth Jane Ballard February 1, 1853. Child:—*1. Emma Charlotte Piersol, born September 21, 1854; died May 19, 1891; married John Thomas Barnett, January 14, 1886.
7. Elizabeth Piersol, born April 1, 1831; died September 19, 1885; married Uriah Brown, September 24, 1848. Children:—*1. Martha Ann Brown, born November 26, 1849; died November 3, 1861. *2. Margaret Jane Brown, born May 6, 1852; married Alexander Marshall Scott, November 30, 1886. *3. Louisa Frances Brown, born October 6, 1854; married Leslie Combs Harris, March 12, 1874. *4. Marietta Brown, born October 13, 1857; married William Franklin Gardner, October 26, 1882. *5. Isaac Newton Brown, born January 13, 1863; died September 15, 1898. *6. Harry Piersol Brown, born June 16, 1865; married Ella Odessa Ruggles.
8. Martha Rebecca Piersol, born March 14, 1836; died August 18, 1876; married William Neff, June 3, 1852. Children:—*1. Margaret Jane Neff, born April 10, 1854; married James Perry Lowry, October 26, 1871. *2. Martha Rebecca Neff, born August 13, 1859; married Richard Wilson. *3. William Elias Neff, born September 17, 1868; married Bertha G. Crawford, October 18, 1899.
9. Thomas Franklin Piersol, born May 3, 1838.
10. Mary Louisa Piersol, born June 18, 1841; married Isaac Newton Jacks, June 18, 1858. Child:—*1. John David Jacks, born August 8, 1859; married Catherine Rankin.

SECTION 11.

JEREMIAH PIERSOL, son of John Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 3; born 1728; died February 28, 1771, aged 43 years; gravestone in graveyard of P. E. Church at Churchville, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; resided in Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married first —; married second, Bathsheba Ann Babb, daughter of Peter Babb and his wife Mary Lewis of West Calm. Children:—

1. Mordecai Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 12.
2. Hannah Piersol.
3. Peter Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 15.
4. Mary Piersol, married Eli Trego, son of John Trego.

SECTION 12.

MORDECAI PEIRSOL, son of Jeremiah Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 11; resided at West Nantmeal Township, Chester Co., and Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania; married first, Margaret —; married second, Ann Rebecca Douglass, daughter of George Douglass, born February 13, 1757. No children of the first marriage. Children of second marriage:—

1. Mary Peirsol, married William H. Freeman. No children.
2. Bathsheba Peirsol, born March 13, 1782; buried March 20, 1871, in Easton Cemetery, aged 89 years; married Thomas Bullman.
3. Jeremiah Peirsol; married Ann Maria —. Child:—*1. William Peirsol.
4. William Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 14.
5. Andrew Douglass Peirsol.
6. Mordecai Peirsol.
7. Isaac Peirsol.
8. George Douglass Peirsol, born February 26, 1780; died January 24, 1782.

The Records of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, disclose that warrants for land were issued May 3, 1790, to Mordecai Peirsol for land in Northampton County. April 23, 1793, to Jeremiah Piersol. July 10, 1793, to Mordecai Peirsol and Rebecca Peirsol. August 13, 1793, to Mordecai Peirsol, Jeremiah Piersol, Rebecca Peirsol. November 18, 1793, to Mordecai Peirsol, Rebecca Peirsol, Jeremiah Piersol.

The Land Records of Chester County, Pennsylvania, disclose:—Deed Book F. 2., page 42, deed dated October 29, 1774, wherein Mordecai Peirsol of West Nantmeal, eldest son and heir-at-law of Jeremiah Piersol late of West Nantmeal Township, deceased, and Margaret his wife convey to David Thompson the same land which William Penn, July 19, 1768, did grant to Jeremiah Piersol, being land in West Nantmeal called Rutterdam, bounded by Samuel Logan, James Wilson, John Peirsol, James Hamilton. The peculiar name of this block of land will convey to the mind of the local resident a lot of interesting history. It will be recalled that the Peirsols originally came into the county and located at the foot of the Welsh Mountain before the province of Pennsylvania was patented and before either the county or the mountain was named. The traditions of the locality are that iron ore was shipped out of here to the Susquehanna River and thence to the Principe forge at a very early date. Rutter must at some time have operated in this locality to have the property known as his dam or waterworks. In the history of Chester County it appears that the iron industry was in existence in this locality as early as if not before 1716 and that in this year, Thomas Rutter, a smith, who lived not far from Germantown in Philadelphia County, hath removed farther up into the country to the Manetawney and of his own strength hath set up in making iron.

Rebecca Furnace, which drew its supply of iron from Jones Mines, was built by Mordecai Pearsol about the year 1764. In 1793 it was owned by Jacob Vinance, Thomas Rutter, Sarah, May and Samuel Potts. It was discontinued in 1794, on account of the inability to obtain wood for charcoal, the farmers refusing to sell it. I have seen, says Professor McClune, stoves purporting to have

been cast at Rebecca Mills, which bore the date of 1768, but the late Dr. Happersel informed me that they were cast by Piersol at Warwick Furnace. [Foster & Cope History of Chester County, Pennsylvania, page 347.]

SECTION 14.

WILLIAM PEIRSOL, son of Mordecai Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 12; resided in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the old District of Spring Garden; married 1815, Lydia North. Children:—

1. Joseph North Peirsol, born 1816. See Z, this Section.
2. Sophia Ann Peirsol, born 1817.
3. Mary Margaret Peirsol, born 1819.
4. William Francis Peirsol, born 1821.
5. Henry Augustus Peirsol, born 1823; married Margaret L——.

The Land Records of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, disclose:—Deed Book M. R. 12, page 689, Whereas it has been found that the restrictions heretofore made as to the extent to which buildings may be erected upon the several lots of ground situate on the north side of Walnut Street between Delaware, Seventh and Eighth Streets, are inconvenient and that the value of the premises would be increased by an alteration of said restrictions. It is therefore hereby understood and agreed between the subscribers hereto for themselves and their heirs and assigns, owners of same lots respectively that the said restrictions shall be and the same hereby are altered and modified so that buildings may be erected upon the said lots respectively to the extent of fifty-five feet northward from the north side of Walnut Street aforesaid, but no further. Dated 13 day, 12 month, 1816. Signed George Vaux, Rachel Drinker, Walter Sims, C. M. Dutill, William Peirsol, Dockery Smith, Rebecca Price, Dorothy Large, Henry Sheaff, Sarah Bacon, Elizabeth Bacon, William Tilghman, Joseph Olden, Jr., George Sansom, Rebecca Redman.

Z. JOSEPH NORTH PEIRSOL, born 1816; resided in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married 1845, Mary Ann Neff. Children:—

1. William Henry Peirsol, born 1846; resided at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married 1877, Margaret——. Child:—*1. Armstrong North Peirsol, born 1883; married Lillian Patterson.
2. Mary Margaret Peirsol, born 1848.
3. Anne Elizabeth Peirsol, born 1850.
4. Lydia North Peirsol, born 1854; married J. Howard Roop.
5. James LeFever Peirsol, born 1856; died February 19, 1921.
6. Blanche Peirsol, born 1857.
7. George North Peirsol, born 1859; married 1897, Margaret A. Dickey.
8. Frank R. Peirsol, born 1861.
9. Winifred S. Peirsol, born 1863; married 1898, Isabella D. Roney.
10. Joseph North Peirsol; married 1896, Katharine F. Seybert.

SECTION 15.

PETER PEIRSOL, son of Jeremiah Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 11; resided in Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married ——. Children —

1. Bathsheba Peirsol, married John Lewis. Children:—*1. Samuel Lewis, born 1814; died May 18, 1882; married Margaretta Manck. *2. Evan Lewis, born August 22, 1816; died April 5, 1866; married Mary Rettew, born 1823; died September 13, 1854. *3. Lewis Piersol Lewis, born August 25, 1821; died January 22, 1901; married Sara Jane Rettew, born March 17, 1826; died September 5, 1912. *4. Elizabeth Lewis, born August 28, 1826; died December 28, 1895.
2. Rebecca Peirsol.
3. Richard Peirsol, married Hannah Bunn.
4. Mordecai Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 16.
5. Elizabeth Peirsol.

SECTION 16.

MORDECAI PERSOL, son of Peter Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 15; born October 17, 1796; died October 7, 1883; buried in St. Mark's Cemetery, Honeybrook Township, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; resided at Rockville, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married first, April 28, 1820, Ann Flemming; married second, March 28, 1827, Harriet Shrow, who was born February 28, 1800; died August 25, 1873. Children of first marriage:—

1. Peter Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 17.
2. Bethsheba Piersol, married Patterson.
3. Thomas Hancock Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 18.
Children of second marriage:—
4. Rebecca Piersol, born September 10, 1828; died May 18, 1849; unmarried.
5. John Piersol, born October 27, 1829. Chapter 45, Section 19.
6. Sarah Maria Piersol, born January 28, 1831; died September 15, 1864.
7. Elizabeth Piersol, born November 16, 1832; living; married Lewis H. Boyd.
8. Ellen Piersol, born March 21, 1834; married October 18, 1855, Ashbury Whitaker.
9. Mordecai Rettew Piersol, born January 22, 1836; died October 24, 1894.
10. Jesse Piersol, born January 28, 1838; died September 12, 1849.
11. Daniel Boone Piersol, born September 15, 1839. Chapter 45, Section 21.
12. Richard Wesley Peirsol, born November 7, 1841; married Elizabeth Goheen. He died April 2, 1917. Children:—*1. Jennie Piersol, married John Steele. *2. Benjamin Piersol, married Laura Stoneback. *3. John Piersol.
13. Hannah Catharine Piersol, born March 8, 1844; married Benjamin West.
14. Charles Woodward Piersol, born May 17, 1846; died February 25, 1850.

SECTION 17.

PETER PERSOL, son of Mordecai Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 16; resided in Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Harriet Peirsol, daughter of Moses Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 37. Children:—

1. George Franklin Piersol, married January 1, 1853, Mary L. Biddle. Children:—*1. William Peter Piersol, born November 7, 1881. *2. Maud Piersol, married Arthur E. Mitchell. *3. George Franklin Piersol, married Iva Pinkerton. *4. Edna Piersol, married Casper Jones. *5. Irene Piersol. *6. Blanche Piersol. *7. Warren E. Piersol, born May 29, 1900.

2. Charles T. Piersol.
3. Annie E. Piersol, married William Parsons.
4. Edwin Piersol.
5. Caleb L. Piersol, married first, Sallie F. —; married second, Laura Patterson. Children of first marriage:—*1. G. Frank Piersol. *2. Charles L. Piersol. *3. Annie Piersol, married — Parsons. *4. Edwin L. Piersol. Children of second marriage:—*5. Rebecca Piersol. *6. Helen Piersol.
6. Sarah F. Piersol.

SECTION 18.

THOMAS HANCOCK PERSOL, son of Mordecai Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 16; born December 24, 1831; died March 20, 1906. They are buried in the graveyard of St. Mark's P. E. Church, Church Hill, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. Resided at West Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pennsylvania and Western New York; married Anna Julia Benner, born July 15, 1843; died December 28, 1914. Children:—

1. Anna Mary Piersol, born August 15, 1871.
2. Hannah Elizabeth Piersol, married George Esworthy.
3. Adelbert Piersol.
4. Sarah J. Piersol, married Jacob Fisher.
5. Blanche Piersol, born September 2, 1881.
6. Grace D. Piersol, born August 28, 1883; died July 18, 1887.

SECTION 19.

JOHN PERSOL, son of Mordecai Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 16; born October 27, 1829; died January 14, 1905; buried at Old Forest Cemetery, Greigertown, Berks Co., Pennsylvania; resided Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Co., and Lancaster, Pennsylvania; married October 17, . . . , Sarah Ann O'Neill at Reading, Penn.; born April 2, 1836, living. Children:—

1. Mary Ellen Piersol; married William Lewis Rabaugh.
2. Howard J. Piersol; married Florence E. —.
3. Emma A. Piersol, born April 17, 1865; Seward G. Kline.
4. Edwin F. Piersol, married Bessie D. —.
5. Callie Piersol.
6. Sarah Frances Piersol, married Edward Rank.
7. Annie E. Piersol, married — Goodman.
8. Walter William Piersol.
9. Rosie Piersol.
10. Robert Piersol.

SECTION 21.

DANIEL BOONE PERSOL, son of Mordecai Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 16; born September 15, 1839; resided at Morgantown, Berks Co., Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Spotts; born March 26, 1842. Children:—

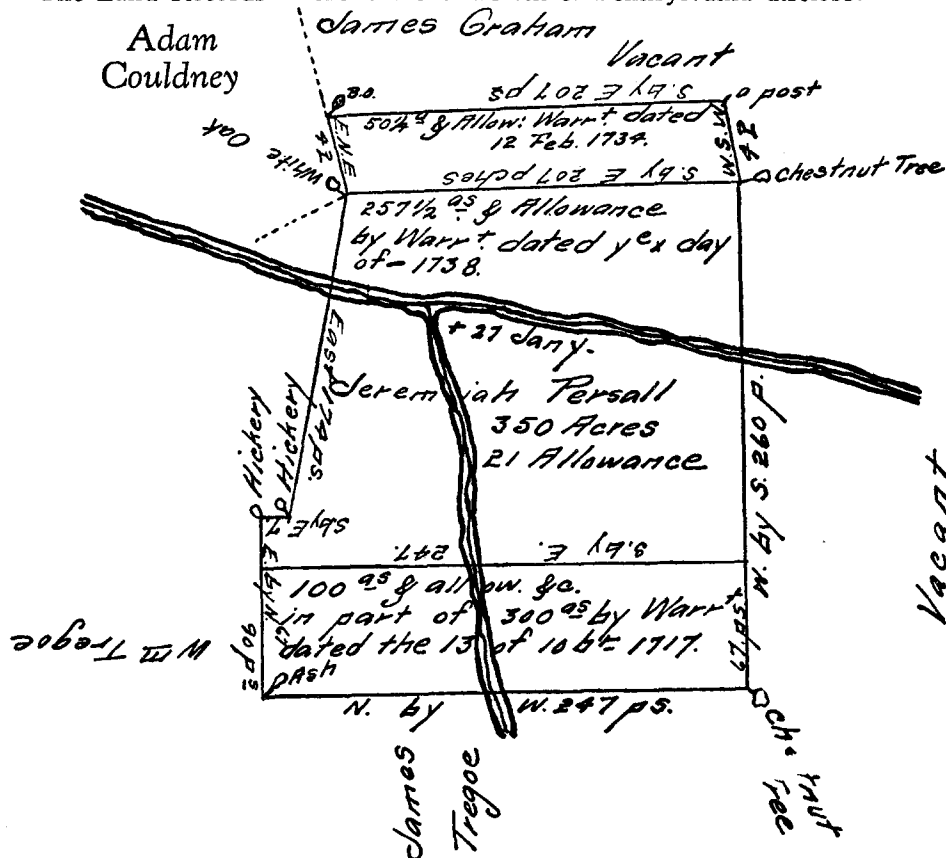
1. Sarah Laura Piersol, born June 22, 1864; married Charles Hendricks.
2. Charles Henry Piersol, born August 27, 1865; married December 7, 1886, Ida Coffroad, daughter of John Coffroad and Sarah Beam his wife, of

- Churchtown, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania; born January 22, 1864. Children:—*1. Sadie Elizabeth Piersol, born July 5, 1887; married Isaac Lewis Cairns. *2. Bessie May Piersol, born January 15, 1889; died July 17, 1890. *3. Emma Pearl Piersol, born January 24, 1890; married Chester Dunlap. *4. Clare Clayton Piersol, born March 11, 1892. *5. John Elmer Piersol, born September 28, 1895. *6. Charles Lewis Piersol, born September 23, 1898.
3. Emily Francis Piersol, born April 11, 1869; died unmarried.
 4. John Sands Piersol, born March 4, 1871; married Emma Fritz.
 5. Rachel Plank Piersol, born May 11, 1872; married Adam All.
 6. Daniel Boone Piersol, born August 7, 1874.
 7. Theodore Piersol, born July 11, 1875; died young.
 8. Carrie May Piersol, born December 25, 1880.
 9. Edwin Finger Piersol, born July 20, 1882; died young.
 10. Lewis Boyd Piersol, born August 29, 1883; married Ada Rye.
 11. William Piersol, born August 28, 1885; died young.

SECTION 22.

JEREMIAH PEARSALL, son of John Pearsall, Chap. 45, Sec. 2; resided West Nantmeal, Chester Co., Penn.; married Mary —. Child:—1. Mary Pearsall.

The Land Records of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania disclose:—



This survey gives the names of the adjoining neighbors of Jeremiah Pearsal.

Adam Couldney is not a family name of which the writer can find any trace outside of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

James Graham represents a family name that the genealogists of America have divided into four groups, namely; Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake country including the Carolinas, New York and New England. It is certain that the family was in the Chesapeake country before William Penn owned Pennsylvania as the records disclose that Robert Graham was a man of standing in St. Mary's County, Maryland, before 1675. In New York the family had reached a position of eminence, among others a James Graham was counted among the most prominent citizens, he being an alderman in 1680, and the first Recorder of the city in 1683.

The Tregos were of the company of adventurers who had come from Chesapeake Bay Country to what is now Welsh Mountain, Chester County, Pa., before the advent of William Penn as proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania. The Tregos became connected with the Society of Friends in Maryland and becoming associated with the Tuckahoe Friends Meeting, a Meeting House for New England Refugee Friends was located upon a high hill in the midst of their farm. A lane was run for fully a mile across from one main road to the other passing the meeting house. Today all traces of the meeting have passed away except the lane, the burial ground with its field stone fence and a very few grave stones, the foundations of the old meeting house and the apple orchard within which it was embowered.

The history of Chester County, Pennsylvania, says that surveys were located in Nantmeal Township as early as 1717-19 of which the following is a list for the north branch of the Brandywine. Thomas Callowhill, Howell Powell, Edward Thomas, William Ideings, Thomas Rees, John Broomal, David Thomas, Daniel Moore, William Trego, John Moore, Richard Pearsol, and John Pearsol. From which it would appear that James Trego, Adam Couldney, and James Graham were still depending upon their title by seven years possession under Indian Rights.

SECTION 23.

JEREMIAH PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 45, Section 1; died before 1700; resided at Nantmeal Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth ——. Children:—

1. Edward Pearsall, Chapter 46, Section 1.
2. Richard Pearsall, Chapter 45, Section 24.

Edward Pearsall, in his will dated August, 1717, names his mother, Elizabeth Pearsall, from which it is assumed that his father was dead at this time; and he also mentions his brother, Richard.

SECTION 24.

RICHARD PEARSALL, son of Jeremiah Pearsall, Chapter 45, Section 23; resided in Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Pearsoll, daughter of John Pearsoll, Chapter 45, Section 3. Children:—

1. Richard Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 25.
2. John Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 35.

Richard Pearsall was among the last of those who accepted the proprietorship of the Penns as to the lands south of the fortieth parallel in the Chesapeake country. When the Cresap war resulted so disastrously to the Maryland side, and this was followed by the settlement between the proprietors by which they accepted what subsequently became known as Mason and Dixon's line as the boundary between their provinces, there was no alternative but either to remove or take a patent from the Penns. Richard Pearsall thereupon made election to remain in Pennsylvania, but his grandson, Job Pearsall, joined those who removed to the country along the Potomac near its head waters. Those old Marylanders were a clannish lot and those that remained in Pennsylvania associated together very closely in their business and social affairs.

SECTION 25.

RICHARD PIERSOL, son of Richard Pearsall, Chapter 45, Section 24; resided at West Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Bridget ——. She subscribed in 1754 to the building fund of Bangor P. E. Church, Church Hill, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. Children:—

1. Rachel Piersol, married Jacob Morgan.
2. Elizabeth Piersol, married Davies.
3. Martha Piersol, married Peter Hunter.
4. Mary Piersol, born at Rebecca Furnace, Nantmeal Township, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, August 23, 1731; died October 12, 1789; married April 25, 1747, George Douglas, son of Andrew Douglas and his wife Jane Ross. He was born March 25, 1726; died March 10, 1779.
5. Richard Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 26.

SECTION 26.

RICHARD PEIRSOL, son of Richard Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 25; resided in Honeybrook, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth ——. Children:—

1. Rebecca Peirsol.
2. Rachel Peirsol.
3. May Peirsol.
4. Alice Peirsol.
5. Elizabeth Peirsol.
6. Jacob Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 27.
7. John Peirsol. See Z, this Section.
8. Martha Peirsol.
9. David Peirsol, predeceased his father.
10. Isaac Peirsol, predeceased his father.

SECTION 27.

JACOB PIERSOL, son of Richard Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 26; resided at West Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married ——. Children:—

1. Isaac Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 28.
2. William Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 32.

SECTION 28.

ISAAC PIERSOL, son of Jacob Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 27; resided at West Nantmeal, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married ——. Children:—

1. Jacob Piersol, born March 18, 1784; died 1866. Chapter 45, Section 29.
2. Sarah Piersol, second wife of James Stevenson Graham.

Isaac Piersol assessed in 1766 in Chester County, Penna.

SECTION 29.

JACOB PIERSOL, son of Isaac Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 28; born March 18, 1784; died 1866; resided at Ostrander, Ohio; married May 18, 1809, Mary Magdalene Moyer, widow of Washburn, of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin Co., Pennsylvania. She was born April 15, 1784; died June 6, 1866. Children:—

1. John Piersol, born March 21, 1812. Chapter 45, Section 30.
2. Silas Piersol, born August 26, 1814; died young.
3. Richard Piersol, born December 6, 1819. Chapter 45, Section 31.
4. Elizabeth Piersol, born March 15, 1810; married John William Haney.
5. Julia Ann Piersol, born March 15, 1810; married — Herring.
6. Mary Ann Piersol, born August 26, 1818; married — Poe.
7. Sarah Piersol, born July 31, 1822; married John Allison.

SECTION 30.

JOHN PIERSOL, son of Jacob Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 29; born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1812; died October 3, 1885; resided in Union County, Ohio; married January 9, 1834, Catherine Westley, born January 9, 1814; died August 27, 1877. Children:—

1. Christiana Piersol, born December 9, 1834; married October 27, 1859, Alexander L. Anderson. Children:—*1. John B. Anderson, born August 6, 1860; married Della M. Ringler who died 1911. Child:—1. Harry Anderson. *2. Robert Earl Anderson, born December 25, 1861; died December 9, 1911; married May Furness. Children:—1. Burney Anderson, born 1891; died 1903. 2. Bert Anderson, born 1892. 3. Ethel Anderson, married Jess Johnson, 1911. 4. Raymond Anderson, born 1894. *3. Isaac Anderson, born September 30, 1863; died 1894. *4. Grace Anderson, born June 12, 1869; married January, 1890, William Staley. Children:—1. Edith Staley. 2. Irene Staley. 3. Floyd Staley. 4. Delia Staley. *5. Alexander B. Anderson, born October 12, 1874; married 1903, Ada Schultz. *6. Evan Anderson, born September 12, 1876.
2. Silas Piersol, born June 11, 1836. See S, this Section.
3. Elijah Westley Piersol, born June 12, 1836. See T, this Section.
4. Evan Piersol, born August 8, 1838.
5. Mary Piersol, born March 12, 1840; married John D. Stayman.
6. George Piersol, born June 24, 1842. See W, this Section.
7. Margaret Piersol, born February 12, 1844; married O. Perry Smart.
8. John Piersol, born October 24, 1845. See X, this Section.
9. Catherine Piersol, born October 5, 1847.

10. Samuel Piersol, born September 24, 1849; died August 18, 1855.
11. Enoch Piersol, born November 7, 1851. See Y, this Section.
12. Sarah Piersol, born November 7, 1851; died young.
13. Eliza Jane Piersol, born February 3, 1854; died August 2, 1855.
14. Elizabeth Piersol, born March 3, 1856; died June 23, 1862.
15. Jacob Piersol, born November 16, 1858. See Z, this Section.

S. SILAS PERSOL, born June 11, 1836; died December 16, 1914; resided at Ottawa, Kansas; married September 23, 1866, Mary Emaroy Guy, daughter of James Andrew Guy of Ross County, Ohio, and his wife Mary Ann Anderson; born September 7, 1849. Children:—*1. George Westley Piersol, born June 12, 1869; married Elinor C. Gillespie, born August 30, 1873. *2. Mary Idelene Piersol, born February 16, 1872, died February 1875. *3. Catherine Belle Piersol, born February 12, 1875; married April, 1900, Albert Dunlap Rogers. *4. Mary Piersol, born October 24, 1877; died same day. *5. James Enoch Piersol, born January 10, 1879. *6. Silas Guy Piersol, born September 22, 1882.

T. ELIJAH WESTLEY PERSOL, born June 12, 1836; died April 20, 1916; resided at Ottawa, Kansas; married Melissa McClintock of Indiana, born November 11, 1841; died June 12, 1910. Children:—*1. Alma Kathryn Piersol, born March 8, 1875; married June 14, 1905, Allen Mansfield, born February 6, 1877. *2. Enoch Elijah Piersol, born January 30, 1878; married May 17, 1902, Beryl Stringham. *3. Melissa Mae Piersol, born January 13, 1881.

W. GEORGE PERSOL, born June 24, 1842; died December 26, 1912; resided in Delaware County, Ohio; married February 24, 1874, Abigail Catherine Eliza Robinson, daughter of Joseph T. Robinson and his wife, Eliza Rebecca Mann of Bedford Co., Pennsylvania. Children:—*1. Eliza Rebecca Piersol, born February 2, 1875. *2. Wesley Enoch Piersol, born June 29, 1876; married Lennia Longbreek. *3. Joseph Turney Piersol, born April 1, 1878; married Katie Brandt. *4. Oroville Bartlett Piersol, born April 16, 1880; married Hazel Shepard. *5. Blanche Piersol, born March 20, 1885; resided at Erie, Pennsylvania; married George Stoney.

X. JOHN PERSOL, born October 24, 1845, resided in Union Co., Ohio; married Susan Liggett. Children:—*1. Louise Piersol; married Charles Thompson. *2. John Piersol, died September 25, 1917; married Laura Shannon.

Y. ENOCH PERSOL, born November 7, 1851; resided at Marysville, Ohio; married August 27, 1879, Emma Catherine Liggett, born June 10, 1862, daughter of Absalom Liggett and his wife Millie Carr. Children:—*1. Millie Catherine Piersol, born April 15, 1886. *2. Mary Christine Piersol, born August 4, 1888; died June 20, 1894. *3. Odell Emerson Piersol, born November 1, 1896.

Z. JACOB PERSOL, born November 16, 1858; resided Delaware Co., Ohio; married June 20, 1880, Eliza Catherine Thomas, born March 20, 1858, daughter of Benjamin Thomas and his wife, Delia Cubberley. Children:—*1. Benjamin Evan Piersol, born February 4, 1881. *2. Edith Piersol, born April 24, 1882. *3. Ada Piersol, born July 21, 1883. *4. John Jacob Piersol, born October 27, 1885; died April 24, 1896. *5. Eugene Frederick Piersol, born September 9, 1896. *6. William Jennings Piersol, born September 9, 1896.

SECTION 31.

RICHARD PIERSOL, son of Jacob Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 29; buried Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, September 1, 1898, aged 78 years; married Mary Jane Haney, who was buried in the same cemetery August 10, 1877, aged 56 years. Children:—

1. John Piersol, born May 28, 1849; buried September 10, 1890, aged 41 years; married Mary Ann Lechler, born February 26, 1850. Children:—*1. James Lechler Piersol, born November 2, 1870; married December 9, 1889, Mary McCoy, born November 6, 1872. *2. Susannah Piersol, born November 8, 1873. *3. Mary Jane Piersol, born June 15, 1879. *4. Richard John Piersol, born October 13, 1886. *5. Leon Joseph Piersol, born April 3, 1890.
2. Albert Piersol, married —.
3. Jacob Piersol, died unmarried; buried August 9, 1914, aged 63 years.
4. Silas Piersol; married Margaret Moran.
5. Richard Piersol, born February 11, 1857; married Rosanna Wagner.
6. George Piersol, born July 31, 1858; unmarried.
7. Elizabeth Piersol, died unmarried; buried March, 1895, aged 33 years.
8. Walter Piersol.
9. Mary Piersol, died young.

SECTION 32.

WILLIAM PIERSOL, son of Jacob Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 27; resided at Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; married —. Child:—

1. Isaac Pearsol, Chapter 45, Section 33.

SECTION 33.

ISAAC PEARSOL, son of William Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 32; died 1825; resided at Lancaster and Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Anne Hopper, widow of Whitehill. Children:—

1. Rebecca Pearsol, resided at Salem County, Ohio; married first, George Thomas. No children. She married second, David Thomas. Child:—*1. John Thomas.
2. Sarah Pearsol, born June 11, 1806; died August 13, 1895; resided at Lancaster County, Pa.; married first —; married second, William Reese. Child of first marriage, a daughter. Children of second marriage:—*1. Annie Reese. *2. John Reese.
3. John Hopper Pearsol, born January 12, 1818. Chapter 45, Section 34.
4. William Hopper Pearsol, married Alice —.

SECTION 34.

JOHN HOPPER PEARSOL, son of Isaac Pearsol, Chapter 45, Section 33; born January 12, 1818; died October 9, 1887; resided at Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania; married June 8, 1844, Cecelia Ober, daughter of Benjamin Ober and his wife Margaret Messersmith of Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. Children:—

1. Jerome Ober Pearsol, born January 27, 1845; died November 3, 1849.
2. William Henry Pearsol, born September 23, 1846; died November 20, 1863.

3. Ellen Cecelia Pearsol, born June 14, 1848; died October 17, 1897; married October 12, 1871, Abbott Keyes Spurrier, born September 13, 1846, son of George Spurrier and his wife Margaret Flick of Lancaster. Children:—
*1. Anne Pearsol Spurrier. *2. William Atwell Spurrier, died June 23, 1918.
*3. Nellie Pearsol Spurrier, died in infancy. *4. Ann Pearsol Spurrier, married George Mason Lane. *5. William Atwell Spurrier, married Marian Williamson.
4. Agnes Keyes Pearsol, born September 24, 1850; married John B. Kelker, born February 29, 1848; died October 24, 1915. Children:—*1. Rudolph Frederick Kelker, born August 5, 1875. *2. John Pearsol Kelker, born April 20, 1878. *3. Mary Reily Kelker, born September 6, 1882; resided at Mansfield, Ohio; married September 6, 1906, Roscoe Williams Sturges, born March 9, 1877.
5. Charles John Pearsol, born March 6, 1852.
6. Anna Margaret Pearsol, born February 10, 1854; married April 8, 1875, Thomas B. Cochrane, born August 23, 1845. Children:—*1. Catherine Cecelia Cochrane, born January 25, 1876; married James Franklin Rodgers. *2. William Pearsol Cochrane, born October 28, 1877; married Caroline Martin Wharton.
7. John Hopper Pearsol, born January 6, 1860; died January 30, 1861.

February 10, 1843, John Hopper Pearsol began the publication of a temperance paper, *The Weekly Express of Lancaster*, and continued its publication up to 1856, it being the longest instance of the connected publication of a temperance paper in Pennsylvania. During 1856 he associated with J. M. W. Geist and they started *The Daily Express of Lancaster*, which they published for many years. The early event that deprived him of his mother was that which originally gave him his bias in favor of temperance and the same which ever afterward intensified his support of this cause. The story, as gathered from local histories, is as follows:

William Hamilton, more familiarly known, subsequently as Billy Hamilton, was a North-Irelander, who had settled in Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, at an early period of its history. Under ordinary circumstances he was regarded rather as a useful and industrious citizen, but somewhat irritable and obstinate, and, when under the influence of liquor, a man of almost ungovernable passions. Mr. Pearsol's mother was his nearest neighbor, and was known as a remarkably mild and benevolent woman, who often acted as a peacemaker between belligerent neighbors, and possessed marked influence as such. She had often used her influence previously in pacifying Hamilton in his stormy moods, when they were directed against his wife, his neighbors, or other members of his family. On the unfortunate occasion which so suddenly and so violently resulted in Mr. Pearsol's early orphanage, Hamilton was under the influence of strong drink, and had an altercation with some one, and as is usual on such occasions, when he came home he directed his ire against his wife and other members of his family. Mrs. Pearsol, either voluntarily or through solicitation, attempted to administer the oil of peace which she had so successfully applied on former occasions, but her benevolent mission only seemed to have chafed him the more, if he did not come to regard it as an impertinent interference; he therefore ran upstairs

into a room, and declared he would shoot the first person who entered it. His terrified family would fain have persuaded her not to approach him in his present frame of mind, but she, perhaps not knowing that he had a deadly weapon, or fearing he might do violence to others if his stormy passion was not allayed, nevertheless entered his room, when the frenzied man immediately shot her dead, and escaped from the house. It was some days before Hamilton was arrested, and having some very warm friends in the place, who connived at his concealment, it was considered hazardous to attempt his arrest, even if his whereabouts had been known.

At length suspicion fell upon the house of his friend, James Kane, or McKane, familiarly known as Jimmy Kane, and the Marietta Blues, a volunteer company, then under the command of Lieut. Elijah Russell, was called out to assist in making the arrest. The company proceeded to the house aforesaid and after a feeble resistance on the part of the inmates entered it with charged bayonets; where after a thorough search they found Hamilton concealed under the flooring of the cellar. Kane having been discovered with a gun in his hand, which he threatened to use before Hamilton was discovered, was with another of his friends also arrested as accessory after the fact. The three men were immediately lodged in the Lancaster jail. At the trial which followed his two friends were discharged but Hamilton was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment in the old Arch Street prison in Philadelphia. After serving nine years in prison he was pardoned in 1831.

When John Hopper Pearsol published the Express as a temperance organ, the tone of society was very different towards the temperance cause from what it afterward became, and has been for years. During the thirteen years of its temperance career, he was prosecuted eight times for libel, found guilty in every instance and mulcted in fines and costs. In every case he had simply published what he stood ready to prove, but this the law forbade, and for publishing the truth he was obliged to endure the penalty. On one occasion he was found guilty of libel, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and the costs, which nearly equalled the fine; and on his not paying the penalty, he was committed to prison in compliance with the sentence of the court. So great, indeed, was the antipathy towards the temperance cause, that some of the leading business men of Lancaster refused to have the name of the temperance editor stand as an imprint upon their bills. The cause of temperance was in the lowest repute, and it required a man of courage to avow himself as its supporter.

SECTION 35.

JOHN PEARSALL, son of Richard Pearsall, Chapter 45, Section 24; resided in Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Sarah ——. Children:—

1. Jeremiah Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 36.
2. Abraham Peirsol. Chapter 47, Section 1.
3. Job Pearsall. Chapter 48, Section 1.

Letters of Administration were granted upon the Estate of John Pearsall December 13, 1757, to Sarah Pearsoll, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and recorded in Administration Book 2, page 118.

The controversy between the proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania as to the ownership of the lands south of the fortieth parallel of latitude and west of the country on the waters of the Delaware continued for more than fifty years. As the Penns became more determined to assert their claims the Marylanders became more belligerent in their opposition. Finally it resulted in a condition of civil war with the side of the Baltimore adherents under the appointed command of Thomas Cresap. In this Maryland force John Pearsall held important command. [Dr. J. W. Thomas—oration re Thomas Cresap. *The Daily News*, Cumberland, Maryland, June 25, 1919.]

Thomas Cresap had at the time of his marriage in 1724 settled at Havre de Grace on the Susquehanna River. The encroachments of the Penns upon the lands claimed by the Baltimores became finally so menacing to their ownership that they determined to meet the Pennsylvania claimants with such a show of force as would compel the Quaker proprietors either to fight or to abandon their encroachments. It is more than likely that the Maryland authorities expected that there would be no counterforce set up against them owing to the religious principles of the Quakers concerning war. The residents of this disputed locality who were there as grantees of Baltimore were so insistent that they should be protected in the peaceable possession of their homes that there had come a time when one proprietor or the other must become paramount. Thomas Cresap was thereupon appointed to protect the claims of the Baltimore patentees. He thereupon moved up the Susquehanna River and located at Wrights Ferry, a point opposite the present town of Columbia. Here he built himself a stone house in the nature of a fort which was supplied with arms and ammunition by the Maryland governor. The place was apparently well selected as he was in the midst of a large settlement of Palatinate squatters who had come from New York by way of the Susquehanna River. They were not, however, in any way interested in the controversy between Penn and Baltimore as to their provincial common boundary. It made very little difference to them as to who was the paramount landlord so long as they were undisturbed in their adverse possession and had no rent to pay. As a consequence Cresap was really weaker than if he had located on the other side of the river in the heart of the Maryland settlements. Cresap's estate was called the Governor's grant and comprised five hundred acres. He was appointed civil magistrate and colonel of militia as well as general supervisor, tax collector and surveyor for that region. The Pennsylvania authorities attempted to oust him by means of the regular police force under the local sheriff. Thus there came about regular hostilities which are known as the Conajacular War which lasted for more than five years. At the battle of Peach Bottom, Cresap was victorious and it looked as if the Marylanders were going to control this section.

The matter was then, by the Penn authorities, brought to the Lancaster County Court of Pennsylvania which ordered its sheriff to arrest Cresap and bring him before the court for trial. The sheriff with a large posse of Penn adherents proceeded to execute the warrant of arrest. Finding this impossible they waited until night when they set fire to the roof of his house and the flames spread so rapidly, fanned by a heavy wind, that the house had to be abandoned. Sharfe in his *History of Maryland* (vol. I, page 400) says that they offered to quench

the flames if he would surrender but he nevertheless persisted in his refusal. Neither would he suffer his wife or children to leave the house until the floor was ready to fall in when he and those with him rushed forth and battled with the sheriff and his posse. They endeavored to reach his boat which was moored near the house. In this running fight two of the Pennsylvania force were wounded. Cresap and his party gained the boat, but before they could get it loosened from its moorings they were surrounded and captured.

The prisoners, including John Pearsall, were brought before the Lancaster County court which freed all but Cresap who was remanded for a hearing before the court in Philadelphia. The truth being that local sentiment was so overwhelmingly on the side of their old proprietors, the Calverts, Lords of Baltimore, that conviction was not possible.

Neither the court nor the Governor in Philadelphia was anxious to have this prisoner as it raised very nice questions which would undoubtedly be appealed to the authorities in England, who would look with disfavor on anything which would appear as having been done to prejudice the hearing that was then being given the subject of the controversy, so the Governor immediately notified the Governor of Maryland and thereupon Edward Jennings, Secretary of State, and Daniel Dulaney, Attorney General of Maryland, repaired to Philadelphia to demand the release of Cresap. The Governor of Pennsylvania was only too anxious to accede to this request, but Cresap refused to go until the Penns had been ordered by the King of England to release him and accordingly he remained in jail until the Royal order came for his release. The immediate effect however was to cause the two proprietors to compromise their differences and to agree upon the line now known as Mason and Dixon's line as their boundary. By this settlement the lands occupied by the Pearsalls were definitely determined to be located within the bounds of Pennsylvania. Richard Pearsall, the father of John Pearsall, was, however, the only one that stood out, the others having long since made settlement with the Penns, whereby they obtained Pennsylvania patents for the lands they had first taken up as Maryland holdings. This settlement of the boundary dispute brought about a scattering of the Maryland supporters that resided in this section.

Maryland soon found itself engaged in a boundary dispute with Virginia, specially with Lord Fairfax, the proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia. The Governor thereupon called upon Cresap and he removed to western Maryland and located along the banks of the Potomac near the juncture of the north and south branches of that river. He located near a glade to which he added a large tract of open ground from which he removed the forest. He erected a large log house about which he built a log fort. He had located his home so that it commanded the trails to the north and south that were used by the Indians. His fort was the most advanced outpost of the white man north of the Potomac River and was the outfitting point for those who traveled to the forks of the Ohio. It was also close to the trail that came south from the western trails of Pennsylvania. Cresap very soon won a reputation for sharp dealing that has overshadowed whatever of good he did, specially the most excellent service he rendered in the revolution. He appears to have set himself up as an independent Lord of

this part of Maryland and was very restive concerning those whom he conceived as likely to trench upon his exclusive rule of both the white and the red man. [History of Braddock's Expedition by Winthrop Sergeant, pages 313 and 372.]

Lord Fairfax had in the meantime induced Job Pearsall, son of John Pearsall, to become the tenant in chief of his manor of South Branch which was located on the south branch of the Potomac, where the present town of Romney, the county seat of Hampshire County, West Virginia, is now located. Thus it would appear that these old friends were now enemies. But there never was any enmity between these two families, nor was there any between Cresap and Fairfax. And when the Ohio company was formed by the Washingtons, Cresap was one of its charter members and for a time its most active agent. It was he who employed the Indian Chief Nemicolin to assist in laying out the historically celebrated trail known thereafter as Nemicolin's trail and which was later made into a road which was the only means the Ohio Company had of reaching the forks of the Ohio at what is now Pittsburgh.

John Pearsall went to Virginia with his son and there is every reason to believe that the Manor of South Fork was at first made to him and later released to his son, Job, but in this we have followed the lead of the Virginia historians and credited the tenancy of the Manor of South Branch to his son Job Pearsall. John Pearsall returned to Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he died.

SECTION 36.

JEREMIAH PEIRSOL, son of John Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 35; resided at Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth ——. Children:—

1. Jeremiah Peirsol.
2. Moses Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 37.
3. John Peirsol; died 1814.
4. Daniel Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 39.
5. Samuel Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 42.
6. Jane Peirsol, married John Miller.
7. Sarah Peirsol, married first, September 22, 1796, Samuel Buchanan. She married second, Grimes. Children of first marriage:—*1. William Buchanan, married Elizabeth Boyer. Children:—1. Samuel Buchanan, born August 21, 1818. 2. Ann Buchanan, born August 10, 1820; died October 9, 1820. 3. Andrew C. Buchanan, born September 29, 1821; died August 14, 1890; married Hannah L. Piersol who died February 15, 1881, aged 56 years, Chapter 45, Section 39. 4. Rebecca Ann Buchanan, born June 2, 1824. 5. Sarah Buchanan, born July 11, 1829; married George M. Wagner. Children:—1. Frank M. Wagner. 2. Elizabeth Buchanan Wagner, born June 16, 1860; married Elmer B. Grube, son of Benjamin Grube and his wife, Mary Boyer of Honeybrook, Pennsylvania. 6. Elizabeth Buchanan. 7. William Buchanan, born September 6, 1830. 8. James Buchanan, born May 10, 1833; died December 22, 1898. 9. John Wesley Buchanan, born June 12, 1837; died January 14, 1843. *2. Jeremiah Buchanan. *3. Matthew Buchanan. *4. James Buchanan. *5. Elizabeth Buchanan.

8. Elizabeth Peirsol, married first, November 27, 1821, John White at St. Mary's P. E. Church, Warwick, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. She married second, Goheen. Children of second marriage:—*1. Elizabeth Goheen. *2. Lane Goheen. *3. Hannah Goheen.
9. William Peirsol, predeceased his father. See Z, this Section.

SECTION 37.

MOSES PEIRSOL, son of Jeremiah Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 36; born 1781; died December 28, 1856, aged 75 years; gravestones M. E. Cemetery, Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; resided at Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Hannah Talley, born 1794; died September 10, 1873, aged 79 years. Children:—

1. John Peirsol, born Nov. 12, 1814; died Jan. 31, 1892. Chapter 45, Section 38.
2. Jane Peirsol; married Bernard Banes. Children:—*1. Charles Banes. *2. Jeremiah Banes. *3. William Banes. *4. Ida Banes. *5. Hibbard Banes. *6. Theodore Banes.
3. Harriet Peirsol, married Peter Peirsol. Chapter 45, Section 17.
4. Elizabeth Peirsol; married Charles Tomlinson. Children:—*1. Hannah Tomlinson. *2. Jane Tomlinson, married William Prentzel. *3. Belle Tomlinson, married Alexander Bair. *4. Sallie Tomlinson, married Ross Carver. *5. Ellen Tomlinson, married Bernard Rapp.
5. Sarah Peirsol, single.
6. Jeremiah Peirsol, single.
7. Thomas Peirsol, baptized Dec. 24, 1830, at Waynesboro Baptist Church.
8. Hannah Peirsol, born March 15, 1834; died December 27, 1853; married Charles Ricker. Child:—*1. Emma E. Ricker, died April 12, 1861.

SECTION 38.

JOHN PIERSOL, son of Moses Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 37; born November 12, 1814; died January 31, 1892; gravestones in Methodist Church of Waynesboro, Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; resided at Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married December 12, 1839, Elleanor Criley, born February 21, 1817; died February 12, 1901. Children:—

1. Enos Piersol, born June 1, 1841; married Hannah Benner, born September 9, 1831. Children:—*1. Flora Piersol, born May 15, 1865; married Nathan Gartley. *2. John Piersol, born May 30, 1867; married Elizabeth Cook. *3. Adelbert B. Piersol, born January 22, 1869; married Lillian Schlichter. *4. Allen James Piersol, born August 30, 1872; married Mary E. Stanley.
2. Hannah Piersol, born February 21, 1844; married David Benner.
3. George Warren Piersol, born March 17, 1855; married Anne Jane Johnson, born July 25, 1859. Children:—*1. Luther Oroville Piersol, born October 8, 1885; married Christine Aster Whitman. *2. Warren Roy Piersol, born March 6, 1887; married Florence Lincoln Castle. *3. George Thomas Piersol, born June 4, 1888. *4. Cora Ethel Piersol, born October 17, 1891. *5. Norman Everett Piersol, born March 14, 1889.
4. John Luther Piersol, born September 4, 1857; died April 10, 1882.

SECTION 39.

DANIEL PERSOL, son of Jeremiah Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 36; resided on the Pike, about a mile from Honeybrook, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married — Lewis. Children:—

1. Jeremiah Morris Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 40.
2. Hannah L. Piersol; married Andrew Buchanan. Children:—*1. Elizabeth Buchanan, married Benjamin Silliman. Children:—1. Minerva Silliman, married Charles Green. 2. Benjamin Silliman. *2. Frances Buchanan, married Isaac Keel. Children:—1. Nellie Keel. 2. William Keel. 3. Frederick Keel. 4. Landis Keel. *3. David H. Buchanan, born December 17, 1851; married Anna Smith. *4. William Buchanan, married Victoria Lewis. Children:—1. Florence Buchanan. 2. Walter Buchanan. 3. Sarah Buchanan. 4. Mildred Buchanan. 5. Annie Buchanan. 6. William Buchanan. 7. David Buchanan. *5. George W. Buchanan, died November 12, 1880, aged 14 years. *6. Benson S. Buchanan, died August 20, 1871, aged 9 years. *7. Florence Buchanan, born September 28, 1860; married March 21, 1889, Elisha G. Cloud, born March 3, 1844. Children:—1. William B. Cloud, born January 4, 1890. 2. David S. Cloud, born June 30, 1892.
3. Lewis Piersol. Chapter 45, Section 41.
4. Daniel Piersol.
5. Elizabeth Piersol, married Smith.

SECTION 40.

JEREMIAH MORRIS PERSOL, son of Daniel Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 39; born March, 1826; died April 27, 1882; resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married, January 1, 1855, in Philadelphia, Minna Ellinger, born January, 1834; died April 21, 1871. Child:—

1. George Arthur Piersol, born May 17, 1856; married first, May 1, 1879, in Philadelphia, Ann Wessel Steel, born December 25, 1856; died May 10, 1893; married second, June 22, 1898, Florence Lukens Reeder, born November 6, 1865. Children of first marriage:—*1. George Morris Piersol, born October 13, 1880; married Helen H. Delano. *2. William Burton Piersol, born October 2, 1884; married Marie Ladue. *3. Margaret Wessel Piersol, born March 13, 1891. Child of second marriage:—*4. John Marshall Piersol, born December 18, 1899.

SECTION 41.

LEWIS PERSOL, son of Daniel Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 39; born 1820; died April 30, 1900, in 81st year; resided in Tredyffrin Township, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Mauger; died April 24, 1881, in 73rd year. Children:—

1. George Hunter Piersol, born May 20, 1849; died March 23, 1874; married Sidney Rebecca Potter.
2. Mary Roberts Piersol, married William Hazelton Folwell.
3. John Mauger Piersol, died young.

SECTION 42.

SAMUEL PIERSOL, son of Jeremiah Peirsol, Chapter 45, Section 36; resided in Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married ——. Children:—

1. John Piersol, born July 29, 1815; died April 2, 1894. Chapter 45, Section 43.
2. Samuel D. Piersol, born August 30, 1827; died February 24, 1882; married Leah W——. Child:—*1. Sarah Leah Piersol, resided at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married —— Zerr.. Children:—1 Warren Zerr. 2. Howard Zerr.

SECTION 43.

JOHN PIERSOL, son of Samuel Piersol, Chapter 45, Section 42; born July 29, 1815; died April 2, 1894; gravestones in Morgantown M. E. Churchyard; resided Morgantown, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; married January 1, 1846, Mary Ann Hinton; born December 8, 1822; died June 7, 1901. Children:—

1. William Piersol, born March 21, 1847; married Susanna Spotts. Children:—
 - *1. Mary Piersol, born February 21, 1867; married John Bingamen.
 - *2. Annie Piersol, married Charles Benjamin.
 - *3. Ella Piersol, born December 25, 1873; married February 14, 1896, Frank Moyer.
 - *4. John Piersol.
 - *5. Clarence Piersol.
 - *6. William Piersol.
 - *7. Della Piersol.
2. Anna Elizabeth Piersol, born May 4, 1849; married Charles Benner.
3. James Wesley Piersol, born August 11, 1851; died July 11, 1857.
4. Thomas Heber Piersol, born January 2, 1854; died February 11, 1854.
5. Charles Heber Piersol, born January 26, 1855; died July 24, 1857.
6. Samuel Levi Piersol, born August 11, 1858; married first, December 29, 1881, Mary Lucretia Clingman, born May 15, 1862; died April 21, 1903; married second, March 5, 1915, Laura Sponagle, born April 15, 1866. Children of first marriage:—*1. Walter Collins Piersol, born November 21, 1882. *2. Emily Elizabeth Piersol, born April 14, 1886. *3. Esther Mary Piersol, born November 10, 1887. *4. George Levi Piersol, born March 24, 1884. *5. Charles Henry Piersol, born July 30, 1889. *6. John Allen Piersol, born April 16, 1894. *7. Edna Lillian Piersol, born April 16, 1894. *8. Catharine Bell Piersol, born April 17, 1896. *9. G. Oliver Piersol, born September 25, 1898. *10. Warren Levi Piersol, born October 1, 1902.
7. Mary Frances Piersol, born 1860; died August 28, 1863.
8. John Henry Piersol, born April 23, 1866; married March 26, 1890, Ida Jane Englerth. Children:—*1. Della Lavinia Piersol, born January 12, 1891. *2. James Wesley Piersol, born April 4, 1892. *3. George Henry Piersol, born February 12, 1894. *4. Emma Blanche Piersol, born September 3, 1895. *5. Miles Milligan Piersol, born February 18, 1898. *6. Mingle S. Matthew Piersol, born January 26, 1899. *7. Grace Viola Piersol, born December 2, 1901. *8. Agnes Irene Piersol, born March 30, 1905. *9. Howard C. Piersol, born April 14, 1904. *10. Harvey S. Piersol, born January 2, 1908; died December 21, 1908. *11. Mary Piersol, born April 23, 1909; died April 23, 1909. *12. Helen A. Piersol, born April 15, 1911; died March 20, 1912.
9. Charles Edgar Piersol, born March 21, 1867; married Laura Warner. Children:—*1. Elizabeth Piersol. *2. John Edgar Piersol, born April 10, 1871.
10. Ida Jane Piersol, born January 1, 1869; married Brooks Perry.