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Folder List

| <u>Box Number</u> | <u>Folder Number</u> | <u>Document Date</u> | <u>Document Type</u> | <u>Document Description</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 12 | 2 | 10/03/1970 | Other Document | Saved envelope cover to: President Richard Nixon, from: The Owl, Official Publication of the Wing Family of America, Mrs. Dorothy L. Laurianti, 1067 Oxford Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio |
| 12 | 2 | n.d. | Letter | 1724 Court House Fund re: President Nixon's Baldwin Ancestors Next Door Neighbors to the Court House in Chester. 1 page with attachment of genealogy. |
| 12 | 2 | 09/1969 | Report | Copy of Die Trimmer Frienschoft Und Historie 1690-1969 by Rodney W. Trimmer. Trimmer family history. 6 pages with attachments on genealogy. |
| 12 | 2 | n.d. | Report | Copied pages from The Brinton Genealogy, a book regarding the Brintons' key pedigree. Copies of page 30-43, 60, 97-119. 22 pages total. |
| 12 | 2 | n.d. | Report | Nixon family genealogy tree. 2 pages. |
| 12 | 2 | 05/10/1972 | Letter | From: Henry Swanzy, BBC External Services to: Miss Woods, Personal Secretary to the President, re: Nixon family genealogy. 1 page. |

The OWL

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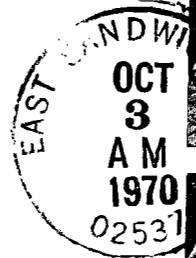
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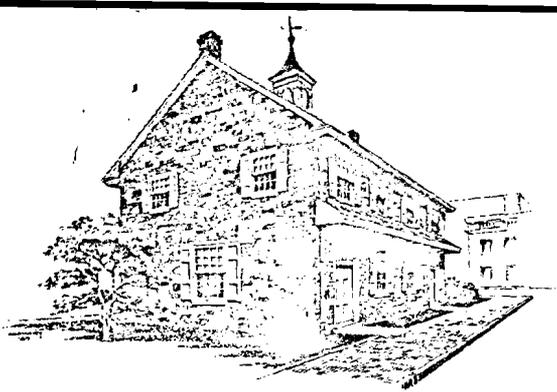
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Mrs. Dorothy L. Laurianti
1067 Oxford Road
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President Richard Nixon
White House
Washington, D.C.



1724 COURT HOUSE FUND

HISTORIC DELAWARE COUNTY, INC., TREASURER • BOX 267 • SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

President Nixon's Baldwin Ancestors
Next Door Neighbors to the Court House
in Chester

Historians and preservationists of Delaware County are now engaged in a campaign to raise \$14,000 to save the old Court House in Chester from further deterioration. This is with the understanding that if these immediate maintenance funds can be provided, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will accept this building now, and it will be administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. This Court House was erected for the original Chester County. After the division in 1789 this oldest settled part became Delaware County. This building is eleven years older than Independence Hall and was in use until recently.

During research it was discovered that the John Baldwin, who owned the western half of the block, was a direct ancestor of President Nixon's. The President's mother was Hannah Milhous. But there was an earlier ancestor, Hannah Baldwin Milhous, in the days of the American Revolution. She married William Milhous, youngest son of the immigrant, Thomas Milhous, and his wife Sarah Miller Milhous.

The earlier Hannah was the daughter of Joshua Baldwin, who was born in Chester in 1722. His father was John Baldwin, Jr. the saddler, 1697-1728. His father was John Baldwin, the immigrant, who came to Pennsylvania in the 1680's and married the widow Catharine Turner in 1689. John Baldwin, Jr. was their only son. The father was a carpenter who moved into Chester where he became a well-to-do merchant long before his death in 1731.

On a survey map of early settlers in Chester, prepared by Chester F. Baker in 1928, we find the land of John Baldwin Sr. on Front Street, now Edgmont, taking up one-half of the square. To the east was the Court House, and down toward Fourth Street were the jail or work house and the sheriff's home. The view of the Court House from the Baldwin property would be the western end, as on the illustration above.

It is probable that both father and son lived on this property, and were so close that they could give daily inspection in 1724, when this fine stone building was put up. The early records are missing. We wish we knew whether John Sr. decided to lend his skill as a carpenter, and whether John Jr. made some leather fire buckets to protect the Court House. Unfortunately John Jr. died the year before the bell was made in London. This bell is still used.

Joshua, Hannah's father, was born in Chester in 1722, and unless he was very precocious he did not remember this great event two years later. But the Court House must have made considerable impression on him. He moved to East Celn Township, where his Grandfather Baldwin had bought land. And thus Hannah Baldwin lived not too far from William Milhous, whom she married in 1767. The Milhous family had moved from New Garden to Pikeland Township.

Rev. Stephen Bachiler, Born Hampshire Co. England 1561. B. A. College of St. John's, Oxford 1583. Vincer of Holy Cross 1585, an "incomformist". Came to Mass, with widowed daughters Deborah and Ann in "William and Frances" in 1632. Pastor, Saugus, Mass. 1633. Founded church and town, Hampton, N. H. 1637. School teacher dictated to church and Mr. Bachiler was first to advocate separation of church and state. Died in England in 1660, in his 100th year.

| Nathaniel | Deborah | Rev. Stephen | Rev. Samuel | Ann | Theodate | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------|-------|
| B-1590. Wed Helen Mercer. | B-1592. Wed Rev John Wing. B. A. Queen's College, Oxford 1603. | B-1594. Magdalen College Oxford 1610. | B-1596. Chaplain to Morgans Regiment in Holland. | B-1601. Wed John Sanborn. Died 1630. | 1603-1649. Wed Christopher Hussey. B-1595. Son of John. They arrived Mass. in "Wm & Frances" July 1630. | | |
| Nathaniel | Widowed, Deborah and her 4 sons came to Mass. with Rev. Stephen on "William & Frances" 1632. | Francis Cook came in Mayflower 1620. | | She came to Mass. with Stephen & 3 sons in 1632. | John | | |
| Nathaniel | | <i>Wed Hester Machin 1603</i> | | | John | | |
| Susanna Wed Ebenezer Webster. | Stephen | | | | John | | |
| DANIEL WEBSTER B- N. H. 1782 | Mary Wed William Taber | Esther Wed Thomas Taber | | | Abigail Wed Whittier | | |
| | Amaziah-in Rev. Wing - Judge | Joseph | | | JOHN GREEN-LEAF WHITTIER B-Mass. 1807. | | |
| | William | | | | Lydia Wed Jacob Griffith | | |
| | Charles William | | | | Amos | | |
| | Ruth Taber Wed Ezra Milhous | <i>Nathan Whittier</i> | | | Elizabeth Wed Joshua Milhou | | |
| | | | | | Franklin | | |
| | | | Edith | Hannah | Ezra | Jane | Olive |
| | | | | Wed Francis Nixon | | | |
| | | | | PRESIDENT RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON | | | |

DIE TRIMMER FRIENSCHOF UND HISTORIE 1690-1969

One day in early spring in 1738, Johannes Trimmer, and his wife Mary, and their 5 children, Matthias, Anthony, Andrew, George, and Herbert left their home in the Palatinate area of Germany. Wending their way up the Rhine Valley they made their way to . . . Rotterdam in Holland, here with many other German Palatinate's they booked passage on the ship "DAVY." It is probable that as many as 250-300 left Rotterdam and sailed across the English Channel to Cowes. After taking on last minute provisions they set sail for AMERICA! Oh! the dream of a new life in Pennsylvania. Many of their friends had already migrated to the new world and had written them letters of freedom and opportunities in this new land. Indeed Mary's father or brother is thought to have come to America with Peter Becker in 1719. But alas not many days out of port, many of the immigrants began to take sick. One by one they became worse, and died. Mary Trimmer was one of these, whose dream of a new life in America, died and was buried at sea. Even the ship's crew could not escape the sickness as the captain, Wm. Patton, the 1st and 2nd mates, also died and were buried at sea. The ship's carpenter took command of the ship and finally brought it into Philadelphia on Saturday, Oct. 25, 1738. Only 94 men and 47 women's names are listed in the ship records as having reached Philadelphia. Children under 16 yrs. of age were not counted. Johannes Trimmer took the oath of allegiance to the King of England the same day and was cleared to land. It seems Johannes Trimmer was illiterate as he signed the ships registry with an (X). The English crew had much trouble understanding the Germans and even more difficulty writing the unfamiliar names. Johanne's name appeared as this-

Joh(X) Trimmer

How long he remained in Philadelphia, we do not know-he then moved to Hunterdon County., N. J. He settled near what was then Baptistown, later changed to Dunkertown, finally to the present name of Amwell. He remarried in 1738 to Elsie Engel and to this union 7 more children were born-Anna, Christine, William, John, Nicholas, Judith, and Henry. He married Mary Cabine about 1748 but had no children.

Johannes associated with the other German families at Amwell, among whom were-Dierdorffs, Beleshomers, Loosheets, (Latshaw), Houshell, Mohr (More) and others, who were associated with the establishment of the German Baptist church in America.

Johannes Trimmer is not listed by Brumbaugh as being a member of the church in Germany, so evidently he was a convert early after he came to America. Johannes and his oldest son Matthias, were Naturalized by the New Jersey Provincial Council on Monday, Nov. 12, 1744. Most of the German families around this area came from the Laasphe, Neuwitt or Kreyfeld area of Germany.

Four or five of these families came to New Jersey in 1733 along with John Naas, and established a church there. The Trimmers and others arrived about 5 years later and became a part of the settlement and church. John Naas was the first preacher of this group and after his death, May 12, 1741, John Beleshomer and Wm. Housell were elected to succeed him. Wm. Housell was the brother of Susanna, the wife of Andrew Trimmer, Sr. We find John Beleshomer's name, along with Henry Dierdorff and Hans (Johannes) Trimmer on a will dated 1739, probated in . . . Hunterdon Co., N. J. which proves they were neighbors at Amwell. Many other instances of these names appearing on wills, deeds, and other legal transactions proves the close relationship here in America and probably before in Germany.

Johannes Trimmer was born about 1690 and died February-1750. Andrew Sr. and George moved to upper York County in 1767, along with Bossermans, Rentsels, Dierdorffs, Augenbaughs, Latshaws, Browns, Brughs and others. George moved back to New Jersey about 1800, and died in 1807. York county at that time was part of Lancaster County. The Original grant of land was from the Penns. in about 1748 and came down thru several owners until George and Andrew bought them. George's property was 451 acres, known as "Lowhill", Andrew Trimmer's property was 120 acres. George sold his property to his oldest son Anthony when he moved back to New Jersey. Anthony is listed in the 1783 census of Warrington Township as owning 300 acres, valued at L432. Andrew Trimmer, Sr. died in 1793 and his will was probated October 29, 1793. He and his wife Susannah were Members of the Conewago Congregation in 1770.

Andrew Trimmer, Jr. is listed as serving in the Revolutionary War. A tablet erected on his grave reads as follows-"This tablet erected as a memorial to Andrew Trimmer, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, By his decendents through his daughter *Sophia Trimmer who married Jacob Brugh who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Both were Pennsylvania Troops."

Note: *This is an error, and should read his sister.

John and Andrew Trimmer are listed as privates in the 7th Co., 7th Battalion, York Militia in 1777 and 1778 under Capt. John Ament. They are also listed, along with Peter Trimmer, in 6th Company, 4th Battalion on Sept. 11, 1781 under Capt. Andrew Bally. However this may be in error as both Peter & John's names appear repeatedly in the book of fines for refusing to serve, or report for muster.

Also as John was a bishop in the German Baptist Church and being pacifists it would not seem likely that he served in the war. John was one of the Bishops of the German Baptist Church present at the Annual Meeting in 1819, held on the farm of Issac Latchow on the Conewago Creek.

John & Andrew and their wives and some children, along with many Diendorffs are buried near Ort's Mill in a private cemetery, which was deeded to remain forever in the hands of the heirs. William Trimmer, son of John, was the presiding elder of the Big Conewago district in 1849. It was divided that year into Upper and Lower Conewago and as he resided in the New Lower Conewago, he was the first presiding elder of the District. Peter Diendorff and Peter Trimmer (son of Barnet) were ministers in the Lower Conewago district. Samuel Trimmer's name appears on the voting list for a "Brother at the Word." Services were held at Daniel B. Trimmers, among others, until the 1st Bermudian Meeting House was built in 1856. In the year 1856, 71 perches from Wm Harlachner and 123 perches from Peter Trimmer were surveyed off for the church grounds. Peter Trimmer served on the Building committee. The deed was granted on April 18 1860. The amount paid for the Land was: \$94.34½. The amount paid for the first church building was \$1,500.00. In 1886 it was decided to build a larger church building, and this was completed in 1887 at the cost of \$2,553.84. Absolam Trimmer was a trustee of the church when more land was purchased in 1893. The large horse sheds were erected in 1895 on this newly acquired land. John Trimmer was chosen as the representative of the German Baptist Church as a trustee for the Altland Meeting House in 1795. In 1877 Isaac Trimmer was also a trustee for Altland's.

John S. Trimmer ran a store in Bigmount from 1837 - 1857 on land originally conveyed by the proprietaries of Penna. to Peter Craver in 1750. Clement Trimmer also clerked in the store when it was owned by John Zinn.

General Jubal Early stayed overnight at the Zinn home on his invasions of Pennsylvania in 1863. Emma Zinn, daughter of the owner married Clement G. Trimmer. George W. Trimmer later bought the home.

During the Civil War, Clement G. Trimmer and eighteen of his neighbors left home with 45 horses intending to go to Lancaster County, however when they reached Wrightsville, they could not cross the Susquehanna, as the bridge had been burned. They turned north into the river hills and hid for a week, then thinking the danger over started for home. When they were within 5 miles of home they were captured by the Confederates and forced to march 10 miles further, where they were relieved of their horses, and had to walk home-arriving the next morning. Daniel K. Trimmer, a prominent lawyer in York was the grandson of Wm. Trimmer. He was a Charter Member Of The York County Historical Society.

Ephraim & Aaron Trimmer were school teachers and are listed among the teachers attending the First Teacher's Institute in York on December 23, 1854.

This is a short resume of the Trimmers in York & Adams County. Space doesn't permit the inclusion of all the interesting facts concerning the Trimmer's.

As to the other children of Johannes most of them stayed in New Jersey.

However some of Johannes decendants migrated westward with the expansion of the country. Some settled in Yates Co., New York; Washington County Pennsylvania; Ohio, Kansas and other western states until I suppose at the present probably in all 50 States. Some other prominent names associated with the Trimmers would be President Richard M. Nixon whose great grandmother was Margaret Hunt Trimmer who married George Nixon.

Spangler A. Brugh, better known as the late Robert Taylor, star of screen and TV "Death Valley Days" is a direct decendant of Sophia Trimmer who married Jacob Brugh, mentioned before as being a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Another name prominent in finance and politics is Rockefeller. Eliza Trimmer, great granddaughter of Johannes, married a Rockefeller a forefather of the modern day family.

BY: RODNEY W. TRIMMER

SEPTEMBER - 1969

INFORMATION SOURCE:

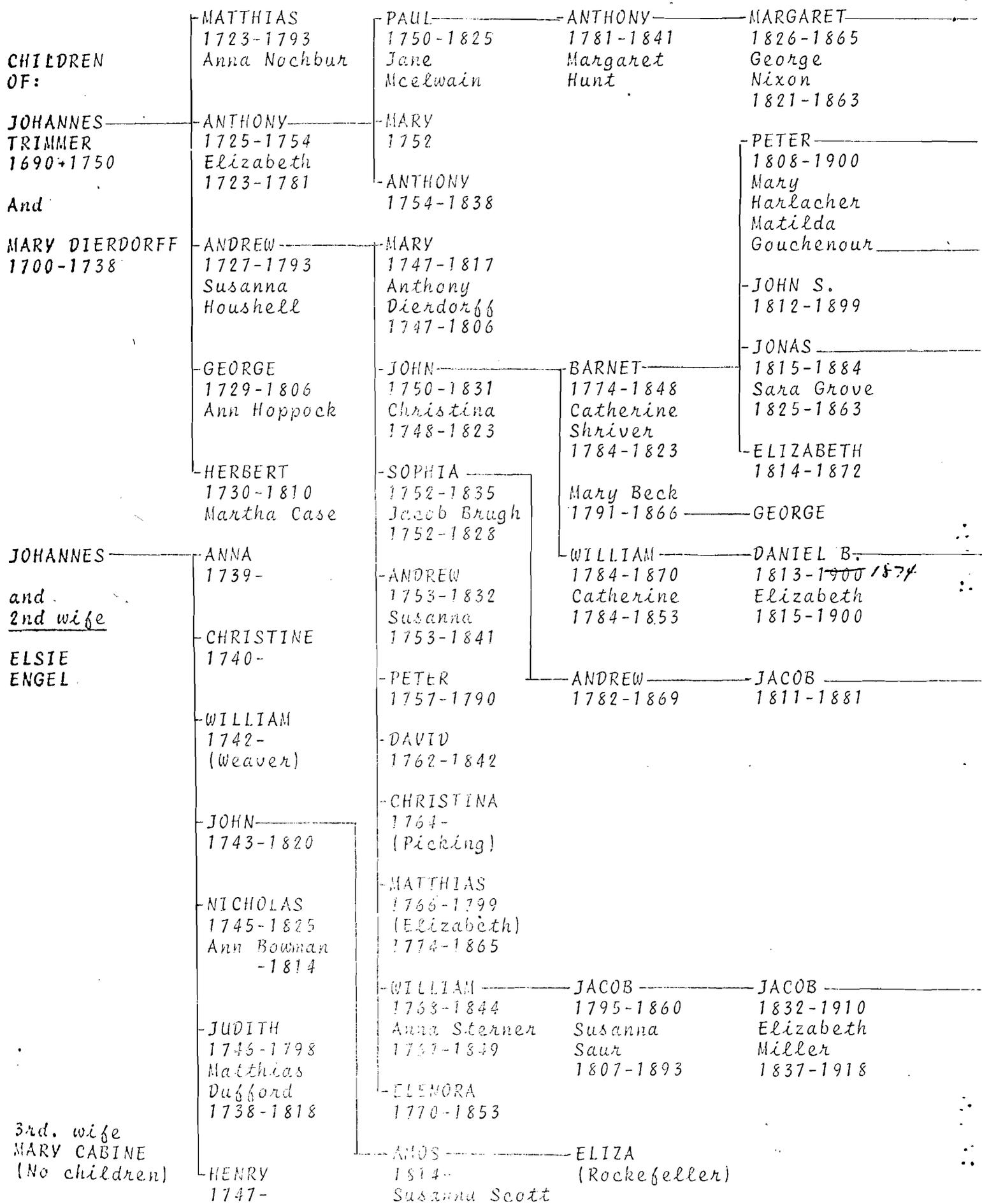
The Late Ira Brown, & Raymond Bell

York County Historical Society

Prowell's History of York County

History of the Southern District of Penna.

Brumbaugh's History of the Brethern



SAMUEL NIXON 1847-1914 Sarah
 FRANCIS A. NIXON 1864-1939 Hannah Millhouse
 RICHARD M. NIXON 1881-1933 Patricia
 TRICIA JULIE David Eisenhower

BARNET 1837-1923 Elizabeth Paup
 1835-1906

ELLEN 1864-1939 John Hull
 JANE 1865-1903 Theo. Wagner

KESIA 1838-1929 Elias Hollinger

EMMA 1867-1964 Jesse Crawford
 1868-1917

IDA Albert
 EDITH Howard Bufflap
 ANNA

ABSOLUM 1840-1919 Maria Lichty
 1842-1925

ALBERT 1870-1964 Caroline
 1873-1916

SANFORD 1899-1910 Camilla
 ESTHER William Treider

SOLOMAN 1846-1854

HATTIE 1872-1950 Harry Hoffman
 1870-1946

PAUL Amelia

Jean Alfred Greco
 Gina Angelo

TELTA 1850-1869 Hollinger

ANNA 1874-1917

FAIRY Melvin

Abbie David Wyckoff
 Andrew Heide

PETER 1851

ROETTA 1879 Henry Weir

ETHEL

CLEM G. 1846-1921 Emma Zinn
 1849-1922

CHAUNCEY 1885- Nellie

GRACE

GEORGE 1849-1886 Barbara Walters
 1849-1924

IDA

HAZEL

HELEN

DANIEL K. 1846- Louise

LANDIS 1887-1918

JOHN

DANIEL F. 1864-1924

SPANGLER 1830-1917

JACOB 1853-1937

DR. SPANGLER A. BRUGH 1881-1933

(Robert Taylor) SPANGLER A. 1911-1969

JACOB E. 1879-1958 Elizabeth Pfaltzgraß
 1879-1933

JACOB IV

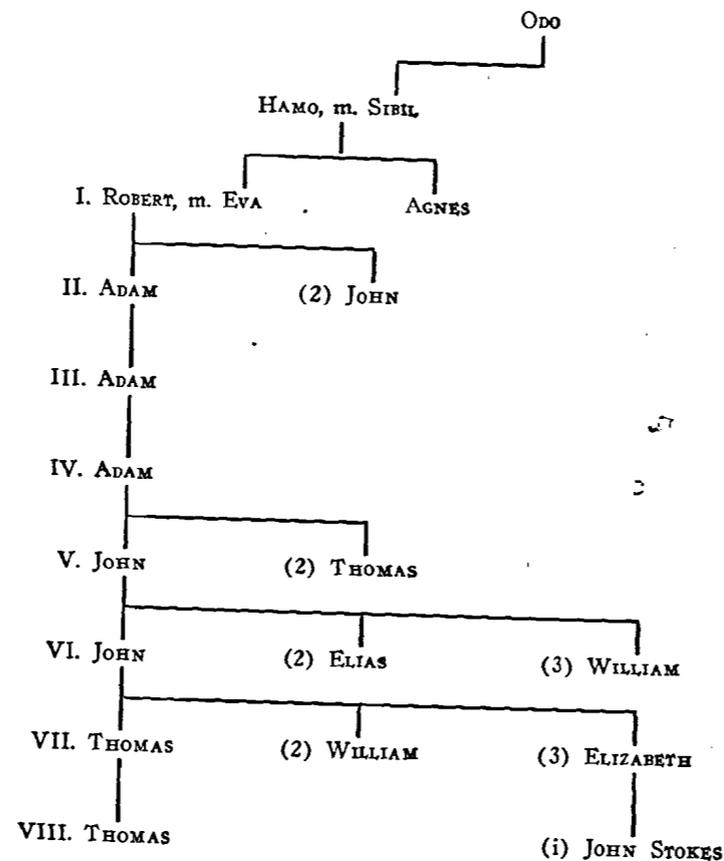
KENNETH

ROBERT

Martha Pfaltzgraß

BRINTONS OF EYTON AND LONGFORD.

KEY PEDIGREE.



BRINTONS OF EYTON AND LONGFORD.

- I. ROBERT de BRINTON, of BRINTON, Berks, m. 1155 (?) Eva, dau. and heiress of Hamo of Longford and Eyton. He died about 1185, leaving issue:
- II. SIR ADAM de BRINTON, Knight Lord of Eyton and Longford, succeeded 1216; actual Lord thereof in 1217 after he had returned to the fealty of K. John. He d. Jan. 26th, 1236.
(2) John.
- III. SIR ADAM de BRINTON, Kt., son of II, Lord of Eyton and Longford, succeeded 1236, d. 1274, leaving issue:
- IV. SIR ADAM de BRINTON, Kt., son and heir, b. about 1244. He m. Mary, who d. 1338. He was Lord of Eyton and Longford. He d. 1315, leaving issue:
- V. SIR JOHN de BRINTON, Lord of Eyton and Longford, b. 1287. He m. Isabel, who d. 1343. They left issue (see below—VI). He d. 1336.
(2) Thomas, Rector of Eyton, b. 1305 (?) incumbent 1324 (?).
- VI. SIR THOMAS de BRINTON, son and heir of Sir John (V). b. about 1310. Lord of Eyton and Longford. He m. (1) Margaret, 1339. They had issue (see below—VII, 1 and 2). He m. (2) Agnes, and by her left issue (see below—VII, 3).
(2) Elias, Rector of Newnham, d. 1394.
(3) William, Rector of Longford.
- VII. SIR THOMAS de BRINTON, son and heir of Sir John (VI). Lord of Eyton and Longford, b. about 1340, d. September 13th, 1382. He left issue (see below—VIII).
(2) William, d. s.p.
(3) Elizabeth, who m. William Stokes, and by him left issue:
i. John Stokes de Brinton, cousin and heir of Sir Thomas, 1438.
- VIII. THOMAS de BRINTON, b. 1380, d. 1382.

ROBERT de BRINTON, born about 1125. He held the manor of Brimpton, Berks, under Earl Hugh de Mortimer. In Domesday Book the manor is set down as held in 1086 by Ralph de Mortimer, who was a relative of William the Conqueror and is described by an old author as "one of the chiefest Commanders in his whole Army, and the most puissant of his Captains." He held nearly a hundred lordships, five of them in Berkshire. As was the custom at the Conquest, he let these to his friends and followers on feudal tenures, by which the holder was bound to military service under

specified conditions. That portion of the parish of Brinton which he possessed, he let, in this manner, to one of his followers, who took from it his second name, and called himself "*de Brinton*," signifying *of* or *from* Brinton.

ROBERT de BRINTON also held the Manor of Longford, Shropshire, direct from the King as tenant-in-chief. He obtained this latter through his marriage with Eva, daughter of Hamo, Lord of Longford, in the following manner:

When Hugo de Belesme, Earl of Shropshire, made his ineffectual attempt at rebellion, in 1102, his land and that of his associates was confiscated to the crown, and given by the king to his favorites, on the feudal tenure called "in chief," *in capite*.

Such "tenants-in-chief" were divided into three classes, those holding by "homage ancestral," those by "grand serjeantry," which implied the performance of personal service, and those by "petty serjeantry," which was the yearly payment of some implement of war to the king. Until after the battle of Evesham, in 1265, which cut down the power of the nobles, every tenant-in-chief was, *ipso facto*, a baron of the realm, and a member of the Great Council of the king, nor had the king the right to omit to summon him to attend its sessions. On the other hand, when a tenant-in-chief died without male issue, his daughters became royal wards, whom the king might give, with their estates, in marriage to whom he pleased.

Now, among those to whom the lands of Hugo and his associates were given, was a certain *Hamo*, who received, as tenant-in-chief, the manor of Longford, or Langford, on the eastern border of Shropshire, close to the Staffordshire line.

Hamo had as wife, *Ethelinda*, otherwise called *Sibil*, or *Basilia Fitz Odo*, a name hinting at high Norman connections. He died about 1160, seized of this manor of Longford, in Shropshire, of Lacerton, in Dorsetshire, of Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow (Chirche-Eyton-cum-Orselawe), in Staffordshire, about six miles southeast of Longford, and of Mid-Aston, in Oxfordshire; both of these latter held under the Barons

Stafford. He had no male issue, but left three unmarried daughters, Eva, Agnes and Emma, who, accordingly, became royal wards. Emma was disposed of by being sent to the nunnery of Kingston, Wilts; Agnes was, apparently, not provided with a husband; while Eva was given in marriage about 1155 to the above-mentioned Robert de Brinton, of Berks, who thus became tenant-in-chief of the Manor of Longford, in right of his wife.

ROBERT de BRINTON also came into possession of Lacerton, in Dorsetshire, Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow, Staffordshire, and Middle Aston, Oxfordshire; the two latter being held under the Barons Stafford.

It was probably partly as a reward for his loyalty to his King in these troublous times that Robert de Brinton received the hand and lands of Eva, and partly as being one of Henry II's itinerant justices. It certainly was not through the good offices of his feudal chief, Hugh de Mortimer, who opposed the King's accession.

The most important record preserved of this Robert de Brinton, is a letter from him contained in an ancient document called "The Black Book of the Exchequer," compiled about the year 1164. In that year Henry II betrothed his daughter Maud, or Mathilda, then eight years of age, to the Emperor of Germany, and took advantage of the occasion to exercise his privilege of levying a special tax, called *an aid*, on all his tenants-in-chief. They were summoned to show how much land each held from the crown, and on what terms, both at his accession in 1154, and in the time of his grandfather, Henry I.

The reply which Robert de Brinton sent was as follows, written in the usual law Latin of that day:

CARTA ROBERTI DE BRINTON.

Karissimo Domino suo ligio H. Regi Anglorum etc., suus homo ligius Robertus de Brinton salutem et fidele servitium.

Mihi et aliis comparibus meis, per literas vestras innotuit, ut per fidem et ligantiam, quam vobis debemus, vobis per breve nostrum, pendens extra sigillum, mandaremus quot milites habemus de vetero feodamento de tempore regis H. avi vestri, et quot milites habeamus de novo feodamento post tempus

Regis H. avi vestri, super Dominium nostrum. Inde est, quod vobis ut Domino meo karissimo, mando quod de vetero feodamento nullum militem habeo, praeter feodum unius quem mihi cum quadam liberali muliere, nomine Eva, quae est haeres, per servitium unius militis dedistis, faciendo servitium ad custum vestrum.

De novo autem feodamento, vel super Dominium meum, nullum militem habea. Et vobis quidem, et filio vestro, ligantiam et hominium feci.

Translation:

THE LETTER OF ROBERT OF BRINTON.

To his most dear liege lord Henry, King of the English, his liege man Robert of Brinton, (sends) greeting and loyal service.

To me, and others my compeers, it has been notified by your letter, that by the loyalty and liege service we owe to you, we should inform you by our writing, with seal attached, how many knights' fees we have of the old feoffment of the time of King Henry, your grandfather, and how many knights' fees we have of the new feoffment after the time of King Henry, your grandfather, (assessed) upon our demesne. Therefore it is that I inform you that of the old feoffment I have no knight's fee, except the fee of one, which you gave me with a certain gentlewoman, by name Eva, who is heir thereof, by service of one knight, the service to be performed at your expense.

Of the new feoffment, or (assessed) upon my own demesne, I have no knight's fee; and I have done liege service and man service, both to you and to your son.

In explanation of the terms here used, it may be added that a "knight's fee," or the duty of furnishing to the feudal chief, when he called for it, the service of one man-at-arms, was required by the Normans as the rental of a certain quantity of land, and, hence, came to mean that quantity.

This was equivalent to £20 a year (xx librates) and probably amounted to about 480 acres.

There can be little question but that Robert was of French, and not Saxon descent. His name alone is almost sufficient. "Every Robert," says Mr. Freeman, speaking of the Christian names in England, in that period, "was Norman, beyond a doubt."* His rank as tenant-in-chief would not have been allowed to a Saxon; nor would Henry II have so violated the prejudices of the age as to have given the hand of an heiress of the Norman

*"History of the Norman Conquest", vol. v, p. 558.

house of Fitz Odo, which claimed even royal blood, to any but a Norman of recognized position.

By the 12th Century, however, Normans and Saxons were mixing more freely, and the Norman name of Robert is not an absolutely sure index of his nationality.

Soon after his marriage, Robert, with the consent of his wife Eva, gave the Church of Eyton to Polesworth Nunnery, Warwickshire, the Church of Longford to Shrewsbury Abbey, and the Church of Lacerton to Kingston Nunnery, Wiltshire. This gift is the last and most important of those enumerated in Henry II's confirmation of 1155. As the King had only been a few months on the throne, it is hereby proved that Robert de Brinton's marriage and investiture in Longford must belong to that interval.

He subsequently quarreled with the monks of Shrewsbury, and demanded back the Church of Longford. On their refusal to restore it, he armed his men and seized the Chapel of Kinnersley, belonging to the Abbey. This led to a law suit and his final recovery of Longford Church.

Robert died on or before 1185, leaving his widow, and their two sons, Adam and John. The widow appears to have held the estates up to and after the time of her marriage with Walter de Witefield in 1190 or 1191. He was a litigious person and spent much of his time in prosecuting suits about his wife's property. One of these was against her sister Agnes, who, though legally coheiress with Eva, seems to have been practically disinherited. Walter de Witefield died in 1215, and

SIR ADAM de BRINTON entered into possession of his father's estates, and is described as Lord of Eyton and Longford in 1216. Just at that time took place the insurrection of the barons against King John, which resulted in the signing of the Magna Charta. Adam was an ardent supporter of the movement, and came in for a share of the King's vengeance. By a royal writ, dated September 15th, 1216, his lands were confiscated and given to his brother John de Brinton. But King John dying very shortly afterwards, and the barons succeeding in their de-

mands, Adam was reinvested in his domain by a writ of Henry III, dated November 4th, 1217.*

At the assizes of 1221, Adam de Brinton is named as one of the Knightly Jurors who tried the cases of the Grand Assize.

Adam died in 1235, and was succeeded by his son, Adam, the second of the name. On January 26th, 1236, the King ordered the Sheriff of Shropshire to take security of one hundred shillings, the Relief Fee, due from the second Adam upon his inheritance. The King received his homage.

His fees or holdings, in 1240, are enumerated as follows: "In Shropshire, one fee, *in capite*, in Longford; in Staffordshire, one fee of the Baron Stafford, in Eyton (Church Eaton) and Orselawe; in Oxfordshire, half a fee of the Baron Stafford, in Middle Aston and in Berkshire, one fee in Brinton, under Ralph de Mortimer." According to the land measure already quoted, this would make sixteen hundred and eighty acres in all.

In 35 Henry III (1250-1) Adam de Brinton had a grant of free warran in his manor of Eyton, County Stafford, as also a market on Mondays, and a fair on the vigil and the day of St. Edith (April 25th).

On August 6th, 1253 (37 Henry III), the King set sail from Portsmouth with three hundred ships filled with troops to suppress an insurrection in Gascony. The Patent Roll of 37 Henry III shews that certain Staffordshire tenants took out letters of Protection for the expedition, amongst them Adam de Brinton.

In 1254 he was returned amongst those who held 20 librates of land in Shropshire and Staffordshire. The Shropshire Bradford Hundred Roll of 1255 speaks thus of his tenure at Longford: "Adam de Brinton holds the Manor of Longford with its appurtenances *in capite* of the King, by service of a knight's fee in time of war at his own charges. He does suit neither to county nor hundred, but by what warranty of exemption the jurors knew not."

The Cuddestone Hundred Roll of the same date states that Adam de Brinton holds Eyton of the Baron of Stafford for one knight's fee.

**Abbreviatio Literarum clausarum, anna, I Henrici III.*

In 1260 King Henry III wished to negotiate a truce with Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and appointed Adam de Brinton, together with Thomas de Roshal and Hoel ap Madoc, commissioners for this purpose, to meet the Welsh Prince at the Ford of Montgomery in the Welsh Marches. For their expenses on this journey, the "Pipe Roll" of 1261 records the payment to them by the Sheriff of £7. 10. 0.

By the award of Roger Meuland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, dated in April, 1261, a final concord was made between Adam de Brinton, Lord of Eyton, and the Abbess of Polesworth, by which it was agreed, he should nominate a fit clerk to the said nuns.

It is recorded that in the Barons' War, 1264-1266, Adam de Brinton remained loyal to the King.

The writ of "*Diem clausit extremum*" was tested at Westminster on June 20th, 1274. He probably lived about seventy years.

He was succeeded by his son Adam (third of the name), who was born about 1244. The annual return of the manor of Langford, at that time, was appraised at £8. 13. 10. As its tenant under the crown, Adam was bound to provide one soldier, with a "barbed" horse (that is, one furnished with a kind of defensive armour, made of leather studded with projecting iron spikes, called *la barbe*), for forty days, whenever the king, in person, should approach Wales.

He married in 1293. His wife's name was Mary or Maria; but it does not appear from what family she came. She must have been his second wife as his eldest son was born in 1287.

In the summer of 1277 he was summoned for service against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and, being a knight, discharged it in person, attending the muster at Worcester, July 1. Ten years later, January, 1287, as prominent landholder in Berks, he was appointed a "Conservator of the Peace" for that shire.

In October, 1292, he was one of the Knightly jurors who tried several pleas of "quo warranty" in Shropshire.

"In Hilary Term (21 Edw. I) 1293, Adam de Brinton and his wife, Mary, were summoned to answer to the King by what

warrant they claimed to hold pleas of the Crown and to have free Warren, Gallows and Waif in Church Eyton and Wood Eyton (this is one of the rare mentions of Wood Eyton). In reply, it was stated that Mary had no claim except as Adam de Brinton's wife, and Adam de Brinton acknowledged that he had no right, which therefore remained to the King."

It is not quite clear why they should have been so diffident about claiming rights which would seem to have been fairly well established. Perhaps they felt that diffidence was the best policy. At all events they do not appear to have suffered thereby.

As Lord of the Manor and a tenant-in-chief, Adam de Brinton held, twice a year, a free court of high jurisdiction at his manor house in Longford, judging pleas "of bloodshed and hue-and-cry." He also possessed a gallows, and exercised the rights of "fossa and furca," that is, of hanging male and drowning female criminals. He had also the right of "warreny," called in question by the King, that is, of preserving and killing game, a privilege highly esteemed in those days. At that time the manor of Longford included the vills of Brocketon and Chresthill. Adam also held of the King the vills of Sturcheley and Culmayre, which he sublet to Robert Corbet, and he to the Abböt of Benedictine monastery of Buildwas, in Shropshire.*

Again, in 1297, as a tenant-in-chief, holding lands in Shropshire, to the yearly value of £20 or upward, he was summoned to appear, with horses and arms, at London, July 17th, for service beyond the seas, King Edward, at that time, contemplating an incursion into France.

In 1298 he had a military summons against the Scots. In 1299 he was returned as Knight of the Shires for the County of Berkshire. In 1300, as Adam de Brinton, Knight, he was again returned as one of the three knights for the same County to the Parliament ordered to assemble at York on the 20th of May of that year. In 1301 he was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, and in the same year he had military summons against the Scots.

This is the last record of Sir Adam de Brinton, the third, until

*Ibid, p. 118.

the writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, which bears date May 10th, 1315.

He held nothing in Staffordshire when he died except the Manor of Eyton.

He was succeeded by his son Sir John de Brinton, who was born in 1287. From the "Fine Roll" we learn that "The King accepts the homage of John de Brinton, son and heir of Adam de Brinton, deceased, for all the lands, etc., which the said Adam held of the King *in capite*." Adam had another son, Thomas, Clerk (in holy orders), "who was admitted to the Church of Eyton in 1311," that is, he was presented to the family living, in modern parlance.

From the Subsidy Roll Cesterford, (Seighford), we obtain the following account of a dispute between Thomas de Brinton, son of the third Adam, Rector of Eyton, who was either born or instituted 1305, and William de Ipstones, of Brinton (near Blymhill): "Concerning the Church of Church Eyton, to which Church Thomas had been instituted, and he held it until the said William of Ipstones and John his brother and several others had in 1326 ejected him by force, and they all had . . . besieged the house of Mary de Brinton (his mother) at Eyton with swords, bows, and arrows, to the great terror of the people, and that the said William of Ipstones and others had maintained themselves in the Church till the Nativity of St. John from the Feast of Trinity, when the said Thomas de Brinton with 21 others had come armed with both foot and horse and ejected them."

The following record from "Fines of mixed counties" is puzzling in view of the fact that we only know of one Thomas de Brinton (besides the infant) who does not otherwise appear to have held any land in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

"Between Thomas de Brinton, complainant, and John de Lichfield and Elizabeth, his wife, deforciant of the Manor of Middle Aston, in County Oxon, and of the Manor of Brimpton, in County Berkshire. John and Elizabeth granted the Manors to Thomas and his heirs, for which Thomas gave them 200 marks."

Mary, the widow of Adam, had been jointly enfeoffed with her husband in the Manor of Eyton, and seems to have resided there after his death, while her son John occupied the Berkshire Estates. He is mentioned in a list of landholders, in 1316, as one of the lords of Brimpton and Wasing (a parish adjoining Brimpton, on the south), Berkshire; of Middle Aston, Oxfordshire; of Church Eaton, Staffordshire; and of Longford, Shropshire. In the years 1319-22 he was sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and again in 1327-8.* In 1324 he was ordered to seize, in the king's name, all goods and chattels belonging to aliens, in Oxfordshire, "except those of Cardinal Neapoleone."† In 1327 he sat in Parliament as a knight of the shire of Berks.

Though John de Brinton, son and heir of Adam, died seized of the manor of Eyton, he resided in Berkshire, in connection with which County and that of Oxford his name constantly occurs, while his name is seldom or never to be met with in connection with Staffordshire or Shropshire. He married about 1309, Isabella, and they had issue John, Elias, and William. He died August 19th, 1336, and his wife Isabella in 1343.

The writ of "*Diem clausit extremum*" on his death "was dated September 19th, 10 Edward III before the King's escheator on this side Trent by the oath of Thomas de Eyton and other knights, who say, upon their oath, that John de Brinton died on the 19th of August, and held to him and his heirs in fee the Manor of Eyton with appurtenances of Ralph, Baron of Stafford, by the service of one small knight's fee, and the said manor is worth by the year in all ten pounds. They say also that John de Brimpton, son of the aforesaid John, now deceased, is the next heir and he is of the age of 26 years."

He was succeeded by his son, John de Brinton, born about 1310. He was Lord of Eyton and Longford. He married

**Note.*—Fine Roll, "The King commits to John de Brinton the counties of Oxon and Berkshire; dated from York 8th February." (1319?)

†*Fædera*, A.D. 1324, p. 577.

about 1339, Margaret, by whom he had two children, Thomas and William. In 1346 he went on foreign service in the retinue of Robert de Ferrers, and is recorded as having fought under the King at Cressy and Calais in 1346, while a Thomas de Brinton is also mentioned in the roll of Knights with K. Edward III at Cressy (August 26th, 1346). This Thomas, however, can hardly be either the son of John (aged about 6), nor his uncle, who was a "clerk." On the death of his first wife, Margaret, he married Agnes, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom later.

In 1359 he was appointed one of twelve gentlemen of Shropshire, to collect, arm, and drill the adult male inhabitants to protect the realm in the absence of the king beyond seas.*

In 1360 the name of Sir John de Brinton occurs in a list of the first Justices of the Peace for the County of Stafford.

We learn from the French Roll that John de Brinton, "scutifer," in the retinue of Walter Huet, had "letters of protection" for one year, dated May, 1373.

There is a record of a case in the Plea Rolls between "John de Brinton and Margaret his wife, complainants, and Henry Notts, of Solihull, deforciant of the Manor of Eyton. John acknowledged the Manor and advowson to belong to Henry, for which Henry granted them to John and Margaret and their issue, and failing such to Elias, brother of John, and his heirs for ever."

John de Brinton appears to have been the last of his name to have held, undivided, the lands brought into the family by the heiress, Eva, of Longford, though it is not clear at what stage and from what cause the Berkshire Estates passed out of the hands of the head of the family. It is not likely that they went either to Elias or to William, his clerical brothers, for we do not hear of them as landholders, but as incumbents of Newnham and Longford respectively. It is possible that they were left by the first John to his wife, Isabella, who survived him by seven years, and that she may have been

**Fædera*, vol. iii, p.455.

responsible for their loss. He made a partial transfer of his property before his death, and there is on record the payment of a fee by him in 1375, of one hundred shillings, for permission to convey the manor of Longford to his son Thomas, and Thomas' wife, Isabella. In this grant he is styled "Chivaler" (*chevalier*, knight).*

It seems probable that John, the second of the name, died about 1379. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, born about 1341. Thomas was Lord of Eyton and of Longford, but did not long survive his father, dying September 13th, 1382, leaving an infant son, Thomas, who died a month later, aged 2, thereby bringing to an end the direct male line.

We obtain an interesting sidelight on the condition of a probably typical country parish in 1380 from the Poll Tax, 1379-81, where the assessment of Church Eyton is given very fully. There was a rich rector (William?) and a resident Lord of the Manor, Sir Thomas, and his wife, Isabella, who had seven men servants, of whom two were married. There were no doubt several women servants, but they were not apparently of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the assessment.

His wife, called "Dame Isabella," took in second marriage (about 1390), Sir Robert Fraunceys, of Foremark, Derbyshire, a man of some prominence. He was sheriff of Staffordshire, under Richard II, and again under Henry IV. Dame Isabella survived him also, and lived to an advanced age in possession of Longford manor, as it is recorded that she "presented" to Longford Church, in 1432. Church-Eyton-cum-Orslow, however, which was not included in John de Brinton's deed of gift to Thomas and Isabella, was claimed, at Thomas' death, by the next of kin of the Brinton name, and it seems to have been in litigation as late as 1398, as in that year it is vaguely stated, in an *Inquisitio post-mortem* on the Baron Stafford, to be held "by the heirs of John de Brinton."†

**Abbreviatis Rotularum Originalium*, xlvii Ed. III, vol. ii, p. 334.

†*Calendarium Inquisitionum post-mortem*, 22 Ric. II, p. 250.

The suit was decided in favour of the family, as on the death of another Baron Stafford, in 1464, Church Eyton with Orslow is stated to be held by "John Brynton," probably a grandnephew of Thomas.*

It will be remembered that the second John de Brinton's second wife was Agnes, and their issue was Elizabeth. She was married to William Stokes (died 1446), whose son, John Stokes de Brinton (born 1438?), is described as "cousin and heir" to Thomas de Brinton, and is presumably the John Brinton here referred to.

This entry is doubly interesting as showing that the family had now definitely removed to Staffordshire, and also had dropped the locative *de* to their name. The latter was, probably, partly because English was rapidly supplanting Norman French as a business tongue; but chiefly because the manor of Brinton passed out of the family after the death of John de Brinton.

On the settlement of the suits relative to the estate of John de Brinton, some time after 1398, both it and Mid-Aston, Oxfordshire, came into the possession of William Stokes.

**Ibid*, 39 Hen. VI, p. 295.

BRINTONS OF NETHER GORNALL (STAFFS).

- I. JOHN BRINTON, of BRINETON (?), b. about 1510, d. about 1570.
Probably brother of Richard Brinton, of Brineton (Ped. C. I.). He left issue:
- II. THOMAS BRINTON, of SEDGELEY, d. October, 1612, buried at Sedgeley Church. He left issue:
- III. THOMAS BRINTON, of SEDGELEY, b. 1562, baptised at Sedgeley, May 31st, 1562, m. September 25th, 1605, Ellin, dau. of Thomas Mason and Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Grazebrook, of Shenstone.
- IV. THOMAS BRINTON, of LOWER GORNALL, b. 1607, baptised at Sedgeley, July 19th, 1607, m. June-27th, 1631, Ann, dau. of William Biddle (Biddulph), of Sedgeley. He died 1687 (buried August 14th, 1687). They left issue:
- V. WILLIAM BRINTON, of LOWER GORNALL, b. between 1632-1634. Baptised at Sedgeley Parish Church, December 1st, 1636, m. 1659, Ann, dau. of Edward Bagley, of Sedgeley, by his wife, Ann. (Edward Bagley was the second son of John Bagley, of Oulde Park and Coseley, Sedgeley, which he held on lease from Lord Dudley. (John Bagley d. 1635.) He emigrated in 1684 to Pennsylvania, sailing to Grubb's Landing, Newcastle County, Delaware, and founded the branch of the Brinton family in America. He died 1700. They left issue:
- VI. WILLIAM BRINTON, b. December 17th, 1666, m. December 9th, 1690, Jane, dau. of Richard Thatcher, d. November, 1751.
 - (2) Anne, b. March 17th, 1663, m. June 18th, 1684, John Bennett, of Worcester.
 - (3) Elizabeth, b. June 12th, 1670, m. March 1, 1686, Hugh Harris.
 - (4) Esther, m. John Willis.

[The last mentioned generation D. VI. is given as in Dr. D. G. Brinton's book. The present writer however is inclined to identify the names quoted from the records of the Society of Friends on p. 2 of the Appendix as all belonging to this family. The difference is that Edward, b. 1665, is mentioned in the one case, and Esther in the other. Of course it may be that Edward died in infancy, and Esther's birth was not recorded.]

BRINTONS
OF
WORCESTERSHIRE.

FIRST GENERATION.

1.

WILLIAM¹ BRINTON, son of Thomas Brinton and Ann Biddle or Biddulph, daughter of William, was baptized December 1, 1636, at the church of Sedgeley Parish, county of Stratford, England. He died in 1699 or 1700, in Birmingham, Pennsylvania, and is buried there with his wife on their own plantation, a few hundred yards east of their cabin and nearly on the crest of a fine elevated piece of ground. This little burying-ground was enclosed by a fence until 1810, when it was merged into the adjacent field. He was married in 1659, in England, by Friends' ceremony, to Ann Bagley, daughter of Edward Bagley of Sedgeley, who, as his son-in-law notes, was "a man of good account as to worldly rank".

It is not known at what particular time William Brinton became identified with the Society of Friends, but as George Fox began preaching his gospel of a universal friendship among mankind in 1647, and William Brinton married a Friend, by Friend's ceremony twelve years later, it is safe to assume that he was an early convert.

Children:

2. i. ANN, b. 7-19-1660; m. John Bennett.
3. ii. EDWARD, b. 1-17-1663; died unm.
4. iii. ELIZABETH, b. 8-9-1665; m. Hugh Harris.
5. iv. WILLIAM, b. 6-12-1670; m. Jane Thatcher.
6. v. ESTHER, b. (perhaps) 1675; m. John Willis.

These births, except that of Esther, are found in the records of Worcestershire, England. It is not known certainly whether William Brinton had other children, but presumably he had. They may have died in infancy or before his other children were placed on record.

"William Brinton came from the village of Nether Gournall, Parish of Sedgeley, Staffordshire, six or seven miles south of Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow, where we have seen John Brinton was living in the latter half of

the fifteenth century. A writer who visited Sedgeley in 1660 describes it as containing nine villages at that time, 'and very populous, by reason of the workers of lime, coals, and iron'. He adds that it was 'an heathenish place, where profaneness and ignorance abounded'.* The present writer visited it in 1861, and found it no wise improved in these respects in the two centuries which had elapsed. It is now almost a suburb of Birmingham, the streets unclean and crowded, the houses mean, and the population of the degraded and ignorant character common to the lower class of English factory operatives.

"In the spring of 1684, William Brinton embarked, with his wife and son, for Penn's colony, leaving his three daughters in England. The vessel had a prosperous passage, and came to anchor in the Delaware River at a point known as Grubb's Landing, now in Brandywine Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware. There was already a settlement of Swedes at this point, and most of the passengers remained there; but * * * William advanced boldly into the unbroken forest which then covered the country, seeking a location and quality of soil which would suit him for a permanent residence. This he found twelve miles back from the river, on the Indian trail which then led from the forks of the Brandywine to the Delaware."

DR. DANIEL G. BRINTON, *The Brinton Family*, pp. 27, 28.

Here he erected a temporary shelter where he spent the first winter. The weather was cold and severe; he had no white neighbors, no provisions, and was surrounded only by the majesty of the forest and the stillness of nature. The family suffered greatly and would have starved had it not been for the kindness of the Indians, who supplied them with game.

The next summer (1685) he made a clearing, built a log cabin and planted a pear tree before his door—the same pear tree famous to all of his descendants. By the blunder of a labourer, it was cut down in 1852, but was replaced by a silver maple. This now marks the site of the cabin which was the first dwelling thereabouts. The "1704 house" was built to the southeast by his son William.

Gilbert Cope says: "The fact that William Brinton took his certificates to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting is strong evidence that this was the place of his landing, and he probably left his family there until he had found a place of settlement. The thought of Grubb's Landing being the place of his disembarkation has doubtless arisen from its being nearer to his subsequent residence, and the language used in that connection would almost

*Palmer's *Non-Conformists' Memorial*, vol. ii, p. 401.



Silver Maple which replaced the Pear tree planted by William Brinton "the Elder" before his cabin door.

imply that as soon as he put foot upon the ground he plunged into the forest to look for a desirable spot. It is not likely that there was any 'landing' for large vessels there for many years later. There were only a few farmers near there in 1684, while Marcus Hook, a few miles above, was an old settlement, and Chester, still higher, had been the chief landing on the Delaware aside from New Castle. Philadelphia, as the chief city of the Province, was the seat of the greatest activity and the location of the land office."

The first road must have run to the cabin and there ended. Afterwards it passed north, then west, but later changed straight northwardly from a point opposite the 1704 house until it met the old road in the western turn, traces of which still exist on the brow of the ridge.

William Brinton journeyed to Philadelphia and obtained a patent for 400 acres of land around his cabin, extending from the Birmingham and Thornbury Township line west toward the Brandywine, but not reaching it by three-quarters of a mile. Later he added to this.

In selecting a location for his settlement, he came to a little stream which marked for him the beginning of good land. This run known to some of his descendants as "William Brinton's Run" coursed from the Wilmington road through the woods, joining the Big Run beyond—withal a picturesque stream. In speaking of it in his diary, John Hill^o Brinton says:

"In the month of May, 1878, I visited the old place, brother Henry's, and was much struck with the lively, swift meadow stream, flush with pure, clear water. It was a pleasant sight as though the water were alive. The William Brinton Run has, near the woods and going north 250 yards, worn a zig-zag channel and returned to a natural bed out of the straight, artificial course. Some bushes were growing along its banks at places where pools formed. The waters in the zig-zag courses seemed running a race. I traced one branch in the woods, over the Thatcher line, to a spring up on a bank, where the water was welling up out of the earth, which seems full of it.

"The old farm is remarkable for its springs and streams. My father, Thomas Hill Brinton, who succeeded to its ownership in 1798, upon the death of his father, George Brinton, made a mistake in straightening these runs through the meadows. Their natural beds drained the lowlands better than the artificial, as is well attested to now after sixty years trial. If the farm were mine, I would return to the old zig-zag courses for better drainage and beauty.

"A stone house should enclose the fine old Indian Spring in the cabin field over the public road, also the Boiling Spring east of the mansion house, which are treasures."

There was an Indian settlement around the forks of Brandywine. One of their villages was located at the head of Brinton's Run, close to what is now the township line; another, by the north line of the Busholl, in the Pyle tract. A deputation of these formidable-looking red men went to visit Penn at the "town of Philadelphia." The first point they sought was William Brinton's cabin, about five miles to the east or southeast, then along its northern line to the Peirce tract, then through the woods to the Delaware, blazing the trees along their course. These Indians belonged to the Lenni Lenape tribe of the Algonquin family. The last of them in this section, "Indian Hannah", died in 1803.

William and Ann Brinton traveled through the woods to Chichester Meeting until Concord was established. Birmingham Meeting was also organized about this time and the meetings were appointed at William Brinton's cabin. Ann was a faithful friend, frequently speaking in meeting, but William became a follower of George Keith.

"At a monthly meeting of Friends, held at the Governour's house in Philadelphia 4th of the 9th month 1684:—

"Several Certificates were presented to the meeting, and committed to John Southworth to Record, vizt. One for William Brinton & his wife from friends, another from his dealers. One for John Boweter & his wife. One for George Pearce from friends & another from his dealers," etc., etc.

WILLIAM BRINTON.

"His Certificate was Read in the Monthly Meeting at Philadelphia and accepted, which was given under the Hands of his Dealers & Correspondents,

bearing Date the 14th day of January in the year 1683; & subscribed by Thomas Brindley, John Clay, John Green, Joseph Stanney, with severall others."

WILLIAM BRINTON.

"His Certificate was Read in the Monthly Meeting at Philadelphia and accepted, which was given him by the Monthly Meeting at Dudley the 15th day of ye 11th Mo. 1683, and subscribed by John Payton, John Newcomb, Richard Plenty, Bernard Perkes, Wm. Corbet, with severall others."

GEORGE PYERCE.

"His Certificate was Read in ye Monthly Meeting at Philadelphia and accepted, which was given him by the Monthly Meeting at ffrenshay in the County of Gloucester the 7th Day of ye 5th Month 1684 and subscribed by

Nathaniel Thurston, Francis Boye, William Ball, Waltr Grymer, John King, Thomas Wickam in ye behalf of ye whole Meeting.

Also his Certificate from Thornbury meeting was read & accepted being subscribed by John Cooksey, John White with severall others."

George Pearce (as he wrote his name), was also the ancestor of most of William Brinton's descendants.

Until 1752, the year began March 25, and January was the eleventh month. William Brinton's certificates, therefore, were dated on consecutive days.

RECORDS OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Att a Court held att Chester for ye County of Chester the 3d day in the 1st Weeke of ye 1st moneth Called March 1685: [1686]

William Brainton was a member of the "Grand Inquest".

He was also a member of a petit jury in a case of assault and battery.

At a court held in the 4th Mo. 1686, the grand jury, of which he was a member, made report of laying out a road from Bethel to Chichester, sixty feet wide.

At a court held at Chester the 3d day in the 1st week of the 1st month, 1686 [1687]: "Thomas King made over a Deed to Wm. Branton for fifty acres of land lying in Concord dated this Instant."

At a court held the 7th of the 4th Month (June) 1687, "Joseph Bushell made over a Deed for One Hundred acres of Land lying in Thornbury to Wm. Brainton and his heires for ever dated ye 7th day of ye 4th moneth 1687".

In September 1687, William Branton was substituted for Thomas Rawlenson as juror in a case of assault and battery.

The following gives a sample of primitive road making:

"October ye 25 day 1687"

"Laid out a High way from Burmingham to Concord being a thirty foote way by vertue of an order of Court bearing date ye 4th of October 1687 laid out by us Walter Marten, John Mendenhall, John Kingsman, William Cloud, Rich Thatcher, being one third part of ye present grand jury of ye County of Chester as follows (viz)

"Beginning att a White Oake Standing on a Small Branch att William Brantons marked with five knotches thence along a lyne of marked trees between Alice Brunson and land late Edward Turner to Concord Corner tree thence downe Concord lyne Between ye said Alice Brunson [Brundsen] and Philip Roman to a White Oake marked with five knotches then Crosse ye Corner of said Phillip Romans land then Crosse William Hitchcocks land then Crosse land that was William Biases thence Crosse John Mendenhalls land thence Crosse land that was Peter Lounders then Crosse part of John Symcockes land to ye foote Bridge of Thomas Moore then crosse part of ye said Thomas Moore's land to a White Oake marked with five knotches."

This road, if actually opened, must have passed from William Brinton's land in Birmingham southward to what is known as Painter's Cross Roads and thence by way of Concordville to a point beyond the railroad station, where it doubtless connected with an earlier road to Chester or Marcus Hook.

"William Brinton Acknowledged a Deed in open Court to John Davis for fifty Acres of Land Lying in Burmingham bearing date ye 10th day of the first month 1690.

"A Deed Past by William Brainton to Hue Harry and his wife for one hundred and ffivety acres of land lying and being in the Township of Burningham. The Deed bearing Date the 11th Day of June 1695.

"Another Deed Acknowledged by William Brainton to John Bennett for one hundred Acres of land lying and being in the Township of Burningham the Deed beareing Date the 11th Day of June 1695.

"Another Deed Acknowledged to William Brainton ffor one hundred and ffivety acrs of land being in to Tracts the land lying in Burningham the Deed beareing Date the Eleventh Day of June 1695.

"A Deed acknowledged by William Brainton Senior to John Willis and his wife hester ffor one hundred Acres of Land lying in Burningham The Deed Beareing Date the Tenth Day of the Tenth month 1695."

In all, William Brinton became possessed of 1,000 acres of land. On the first day of March, 1686, he purchased of Thomas



King, fifty acres in "the North End of Concord", which he sold later to Thomas Bright. In the same year, on October 5, he received from James Claypoole and Robert Turner, the Commissioners of William Penn, his first patent of four hundred and fifty acres in Birmingham (or Brumadgam) Township. The next year, June 7, 1687, he purchased from Joseph Bushell, a tract of one hundred acres in Thornbury, and in 1688 he obtained his second patent of four hundred acres which, in 1695, he conveyed to his sons-in-law. This second patent lay westward from the first, adjoining it and extending to the banks of the Brandywine Creek. He made over all the remainder of his real estate in 1697 to his son William providing a maintenance for himself and wife. The patents have disappeared.

"At the date of William Brinton's arrival, the total population of the Province was about five thousand whites.* The nearest Monthly Meeting to his residence was that at *Chichester*, on the river (begun 1 mo. 17 (March), 1684). His name first occurs on its Records in the spring of 1686 (1 mo. 1, 1686), and it is recorded that on 10 mo. 12, 1687, he presented, according to the usage of the day, a certificate of 'good life and conversation in Old England'. On 7 mo. 7 of the same year, he was sent as representative to the yearly meeting in Philadelphia, where his name appears to a 'Testimony' against 'selling Rum and other Strong Drink' to the Indians. A meeting was soon afterward organized at Concord, near his home. It was first held at the houses of the settlers, and in the records, under date 9 mo. 3, 1690, there is an entry to the effect '*Concord First Day Meeting* be every Fourth First Day at William Brinton's house, in Birmingham; also the Fourth day following, if the said meeting think fit; this to continue till further order'. In 1697 the Society erected a meeting house in Concord; among the subscribers to it William appears for 3£ 10s., and his son for 2£ 16s.

"In 1691/2 the peace of the Society of Friends, in the Province, was much disturbed by the preaching of George Keith, an able, but extravagant and seditious member. Among other erratic

*Such is the estimate of the author of an anonymous "Manuscript Description of Pennsylvania", written in 1700.

doctrines, he taught that Friends should not take any part in the civil government, should not hold any office, nor even aid in executing the laws against malefactors. He also taught that the Mosaic account of the Creation and Fall is to be understood allegorically, and accused some leading Friends of teaching that the inward light is sufficient to salvation, without regard to the historical sacrifice of Christ. He even asserted that 'there are more doctrines of devils and damnable heresies among the Quakers, than in any profession among the Protestants'.* He was afterward disowned by the Society, and became a clergyman of the Church of England.

"In spite of their extravagance these ultra-quietistic doctrines found many to approve of them; and the historian tells us that 'divers persons of rank, character, and reputation', became Keith's adherents. Among these was William Brinton, much to the scandal of his fellow-members of Concord Meeting."

DR. DANIEL G. BRINTON, *The Brinton Family*, pp. 30-31.

MINUTES OF CONCORD MONTHLY MEETING.

"At A monthly meeting Held at Nicolas Nulan ye 15th of ye 12th month 1692.

"The freinds ordered Last Meeting to spake with William Branton Reports yt he said he should not Come to the meeting—frinds Waitly Considering his State and Condition and in brotherly Love to his soule doth order too frinds to go to him again to order him to appear at ye next monthly meeting and there to Lay his Exseptions Why he absents him self from meetings."

"At a Monthly Meeting Held at Robert Pils ye 13th of ye first Month 1692/3.

"William Branton Came to this meeting but give no satisfaction so he was Referred to the next monthly meeting."

"At A Monthly Meeting Held at thornbyry the 10th of ye 2^{on} month 1693.

"William Branton not appearing nor gives no satisfaction to this meeting ye Meeting haveing a sence of his Condishon being very dangerous & also his absenting from meetings & have A sence of ye love of god upon our harts Which reaches forth unto him wards for his restoration & unity With us in ye blessed truth of our Lord Jesus Christ which wee sensably in joy in these our

*See *Testimony of Denial against George Keith*, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 1692, and Proud's *History of Pennsylvania*, p. 365.

meetings: doth order four friends hearunder named to go to him & see to win him to ye truth and friends thearin if poseble, and if he remain refractory then to refer him to ye next quarterly meeting: Nicholas Nulin—Phillip roman—Peter Dix—Jacob Chanlar—its ordered thes four doth also Attend ye quarterly meeting next."

"At A Monthly Meeting held at Chichester ye 8th of ye 3^d month 1693.

"the freinds ordered Last meeting to go to Will Branton reports to this meeting yt after some time of Wayting upon ye lord haveing a good mesure of the sence of the Love of god upon their harts spake unto him & after some time of Labor and travel With him found him some what pliable: & so willing to bear with him for his soul sak did not order him to ye quarterly meeting."

"At a Monthly Meeting held at Elizabeth Newlin her house, the 14th of ye 6th Month 1699:

"William Brinton sent a paper to this meeting to Condemn himselfe for goeing to George Keith's meeting: It being of Long date and not being requiered of him by friends of this meeting: But after a Consideration This Meeting orders Robert Pyle, Nicholas Pyle, George Pearce, & Thomas King to Speake with him to know the Reason & Cause of this paper being brought at this time And Make Report thereof to the Next Monthly Meeting."

"At a Monthly Meeting held at George Pearce his house the 9th day of the 8th month 1699:

"William Brinton Appeared at this Meeting & After some Debate Concerning his paper web he sent to the meeting of Condemning himselfe for going to G:K. meeting This meeting Excepts of it as Satisfaction for his goeing to the Separates meeting But not as Relating to his Testimony." (i. e. his oral teaching.)

This acknowledgment was made about a year before William Brinton's death, and during his wife's last illness.

It was on account of his estrangement from Concord Meeting that neither he nor his wife was interred in that burying ground.

THE TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM BRINTON CONCERNING THE LIFE AND DEATH OF HIS DEAR WIFE.

She was born in the year one thousand six hundred and thirty five, and dyed in the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.

Her ffather's name was Edward Bagley, a man of good account as to worldly Rank. He dyed some fifty years ago. Her mother became a Friend and so continued until her death. She remayned a Widow all her Dayes, which was some thirty years after her husband's decease.

My Dear Wife was one that did fear the Lord from her young and tender years upward. About three years before she became my wife, she walked in Society and Unity with the People of God, and this is the fortieth year since we were married. She loved the truth greatly, and was beloved of the Lord and his People, and willingly received the Truth from the first Publishers of

it in those days. She has been a very faithfull, loving Wife, and a tender Mother to our children. In the Neighborhood we lived in she did much good to poor people, very pityfully, and had their good Word and Prayers. As she was much beloved in Old England by most people who knew her, so she continued to be in these parts of the World. She was much attended with weakness of Body.

Upon the first day of the week, during her last sickness, it being the day before she dyed, there came many Friends to see her, and after the Meeting she was very weak, but in great clearness did speak much to Friends that day. There came into her remembrance a little Paper given forth by George Fox, about forty years ago, against strife and contention, and she desired Friends to live in Unity and the Bond of Peace.

She then stretched out her hand to me and said—My poor Husband. I asked her if she was willing to dye and leave me.

She said she was very willing to dye, and spake to our children to be loving to their poor ffather.

A little before she dyed we thought she would speak no more, but she arised and again spake and said—Be valiant for the Truth. After that a Friend nearest her asked her how she did. She said—Near my departure, my spirit is returning to God who gave it.

Last of all she said—Lord come quickly. We could understand no more that she spake, and she soon after departed in great Peace.

Frances Boweter, Elisabeth Harlan and I myself were with her when she departed.

WILLIAM BRINTON.

(From a copy.)

WILL OF WILLIAM BRINTON.

Know all men whome it may Concerne that on the day of the Sixth month 1699 I William Brinton of Burmingham in the County of Chester in the Province of Pennsilvania—being by the goodness of the Lord in good and perfect mind and memory—and being far in yeares—And knowing that all flesh is as grass and the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field;—Also Calling to mind what the Lord said to Hezekiah Set thy house in order for thou must die and not live.—Now in the Sence of my latter end and putting off this my Tabernacle And the trouble my Children may be in and exposed to if I should die without a will to prevent the last And in the Sence aforesaid do make and declare this to be my last Will and Testament Contained in maner and forme following. I doe give unto my daughter Ann Bennit one hundred pounds—Also I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Harry wife of Hugh Harry one hundred pounds—and for the more sure provideing that the one hundred pounds that I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Harry shall doe her and her Children good my will is that twenty-pounds part of the said one Hundred pounds shall be paid presently after my decease—And the foure-score pounds the remaine of the said one hundred pounds shall be paid by twenty pounds a yeare and every yeare Successively by my executors Hereafter named—Also I give unto my daughter Easter Willis wife of John Willis one hundred pounds—Also I give unto my grand Children of my three daughters aforesaid

and of my Son William Brinton—two Shillings and Sixpence each or every one of them.—Also my Will is,—And I doe hereby apoint, ordaine, make and Constitute my Loveing Son William Brinton and my Son in Law John Bennit my full and Sole executors of this my last Will and Testament.—And further my will is, and I doe give unto my Son William Brinton five pounds—also I doe give unto my other executor my Son in Law John Bennit five pounds,—Also my Will is, and I doe apoint Constitute and make my Loveing friend George Harlan of Brandywine my true and Legall Overseer of this my last will and Testament, And my Will is and I doe give unto Said George Harlan five-pounds to be paid by my executors—And further more my Will is—what is over and above more what aforesaid I have given away of my personal estate and reall estate—with the house all goods Shall be equally divided betwixt my three daughters that is to say my daughter Anne Bennit my daughter Elizabeth Harry and my daughter Easter Willis,—excepting always one feather-bed and bolster one Rug one Blanket which foure things my Will is that my Son William Brinton shall have.—also excepting what I shall hereunto annex—In Wittness hereof I have Set my hand and Seal this twentieth day of the Sixt month one thousand six hundred ninety-nine 1699.—

WILLIAM BRINTON (Seal)

Sign'd and Sealed

in the presence of

(after blotting out that halfe

line in the body of ye will

makeing void that 5^{lb} given

to young Wm. Brinton)—

RICHARD GOVE

HANNAH WAY

JACOB CHANDLER

Philadelphia 1 December 1700:

Personally appeared before me ye within Wm. Brinton & John Bennit Executors & did exhibit into my office ye within as ye last Will & testament of ye within Wm. Brinton deceased & attested to execute ye same & produced Hannah Way & Jacob Chandler witnesses yreto who did also attest yat yay saw ye testator sign seal publish & declare ye same to be his last will and testament & yt att ye doing yreof he was of a sound & disposing mind memorie & Judgment to ye best of yr knowledge and yt yey signed and saw Richard Gove sign witnesses yreto.

PAT ROBINSON Sec^e

Wm. Penn absolute Proprietor and Governor of ye Province of Pennsylvania and ye Territories yreunto belonging To all to whome yese presents shall come Know ye that at Philadelphia in ye sd Province vpon ye day & date of yese presents was proved approved & insinuated ye last will and testament of William Brinton deceased annexed to yese presents having whilst he lived and at ye time of his decease goods rights and credits in divers places within ye said province and ye Territories yreunto belonging By means whereof ye full disposition of all and singular ye goods rights and credits of ye said William Brinton deceased and ye granting of ye administration of them as also ye hearing of accompts calculation and reckoning of ye said administration

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and ye final discharge and dismission from ye same unto mee alone solie and not unto another inferior Judge are manifestlie known to belong and ye administration of all and singular ye goods and credits of ye said William Brinton deceased was granted unto William Brinton son of and John Bennit son in law of ye said deceased Executors in ye last will & testament named chieflie of well and truly administering ye same & making a true & perfect Inventorie & conscionable appraisement of all and singular ye goods rights and credits of ye said William Brinton deceased and exhibiting ye same into ye Secres office of ye said Province & ye territories yreunto belonging att and upon ye first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and one, being Solemlie attested. Witness William Markham ye Lt. Gover of ye sd Province and ye seal yreof ye first day of December Anno Domini 1700.

By ye Govr comand

PAT ROBINSON Secrey.

An Inventorie of the goods and chattels of William Brinton of Burmingham in the County of Chester in Pennsilvania Senior deceased, taken by us whose names are subscribed and apprized the twentynineth day of october 1700,

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Wearing apparel | 10 | 06 | 06 |
| Cash | 07 | 00 | 00 |
| Debts due on Obligation | 271 | 10 | 00 |
| Debt by accompts | 25 | 02 | 06 |
| Bible | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| A bed and its appurtenances | 04 | 15 | 00 |
| Three pair of sheets, shirts neckcloths and table linen | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| Four brass kettles and a brass pan | 07 | 06 | 00 |
| Six pewter dishes two plates two porrengers | 2 | 15 | 06 |
| One flaggon two tankards with other small pewter things | | | |
| A Scummer a dripping pan a gridiron a pestle and mortar | 01 | 04 | 08 |
| A brass pot an iron pot and frying pan | 01 | 05 | 06 |
| A hair cloth, a steel mill a bushel and a half-bushel | 01 | 09 | 00 |
| A fire pan tongs and pot-hanger | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| Saddle and bridle | 00 | 08 | 00 |
| A warming-pan a Chest | 01 | 05 | 00 |
| A grater a bottle a funnel and buttons | | | |
| Wheat | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| Two horses two mares three Colts and a steer | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Swine | 07 | 00 | 00 |
| Summa totalis | 367 | 19 | 08 |

THOMAS KING
ISAAC TAYLOR

Ann Bennett, the widow, died intestate and letters of administration were granted Nov. 3, 1719, to John Bennett, her son.

4.

ELIZABETH² BRINTON, daughter of William and Ann (Bagley) Brinton, was born October 9, 1665, at Worcestershire, England. She married Hugh Harris or Harry. They passed meeting the second time at Chichester Meeting, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1686. They resided a short distance east of Dilworthtown.

Among the passengers on the "Vine, of Liverpool," which arrived at Philadelphia 7th Mo. (September) 17th, 1684, were "From Macchinleth in Montgomeryshire, Hugh Harris & Daniel Harris".

At Radnor Monthly Meeting of Friends, 2 Mo. 8, 1686, "William Howell & George Painter are ordered to speak to Hugh and Daniel Harry concerning their Parents money".

At same, 4th Mo. 10, 1686: "George Painter & William Howell, according to former order did speak with Hugh and Daniel Harry, who have promised y^t if any freinds would lay out money in England upon their parents account they would out of y^e product or growth of this Country make them satisfaction."

Hugh Harris and Elizabeth Brinton declared their intentions of marriage at Chichester Meeting 1st Mo. (March) 1st 1686, and again 2 Mo. 12th 1686, and were doubtless married soon after the last date. He was a weaver and settled in Birmingham on land conveyed to him and his wife by her father, and where he died in 1708.

The will of Hugh Harris, "of Brumingham, wever", being sick, was dated 1 Mo. 27, 1708, and proved Sept. 28, 1708. He directed his wife and Executrix to sell the plantation and pay £5 to each of the children when of age. To his son Evan he gave the "waving Loom & Gares thereunto belonging".

Children:

- 11. i. EVAN, m. Elizabeth ———? He settled in Kennet Twp., and d. 1728. His widow m. 11-21-1735, William Webster. Children:
 - 1. Daniel, d. 1761. 2. Mary, m. James Green. 3. Elizabeth, m.

Handwritten deed text, partially illegible due to bleed-through and fading. The text appears to be a legal document from Birmingham, dated the 11th day of June 1696. It mentions William Brinton and his son-in-law Hugh and daughter Elizabeth Harry. The document is signed by Robert Brinton and Henry Harrison.

Deed from William Brinton to his son-in-law and daughter, Hugh and Elizabeth Harry, for two tracts of land in Birmingham.

Robert Brinton
Henry Harrison

John Child Clerk of the County

Deed from William Brinton to his son-in-law and daughter, Hugh and Elizabeth Harry, for two tracts of land in Birmingham.

- Thomas Hutton. 4. *Ann*, m. John Hutton. 5. *Hannah*, m. James Chalfant. 6. *Evan*.
12. ii. WILLIAM, d. 1758, m. Esther ———? He settled in Marlborough Twp. Children: 1. *William*, d. 1785? 2. *Amos*, d. 1803, m. Hannah Baily. 3. *Hugh*. 4. *Silas*, m. Mary Cloud. 5. *Esther*, m. Jeremiah Cloud. 6. *Abigail*, m. 1756, Jesse Mendenhall. 7. *Dinah*. 8. *Olive*.
13. iii. HUGH, m. 1-4-1730/1, Elizabeth Wickersham, daughter of Thomas and Alice Wickersham, of East Marlborough. She was b. 11-13-1708/9. They resided in Kennet. He d. in 1760. Children: 1. *Evan*. 2. *James*, d. 1799, m. Margaret ———, and Sarah ———. 3. *Elizabeth*, m. her first cousin, ——— Lea or Lee. 4. *Stephen*, m. 1761, Sarah Taylor. 5. *Thomas*, b. 1-8-1742, m. Rachel Way. 6. *Jesse*, m. 10-27-1768, Mary Webb. 7. *Benjamin*. 8. *Nathan*.
14. iv. JOHN, m. about 1732, Frances ———, and resided in York Co., but probably died in Chester Co. about 1763. Children: 1. *Miriam*, m. 6-9-1756; Riccord Hussey. 2. *Mary*, m. 11-23-1763, George Harlan.
15. v. ELIZABETH, d. 3-8-1758, m. (1), Robert Eachus, of Goshen Twp. (now West Chester), and (2), 1-13-1728/9, at Goshen Meeting, John Gleave, a widower of Springfield Twp. Children, all by first husband: 1. *John*, m. 9-22-1734, Hannah Haines. 2. *William*, m. 3-25-1749, Sarah Peirce, widow. 3. *Robert*, m. Mary ———. 4. *Enoch*, m. Esther Evans. 5. *Daniel*. 6. *Elizabeth*, m. John Taylor. 7. *Ann*, m. 2-22-1736, James Wickersham. 8. *Alice*, m. 9-20-1746, David Ogden, of Springfield.
16. vi. ANN, m. 1714/5, Thomas Speakman. She was not in membership with Friends, so the date of their marriage was not recorded. On April 30, 1715, a committee was appointed to speak to him about his taking a wife contrary to discipline, for which he finally made acknowledgment. In 1721, he protested against the requirement that young men having matrimonial intentions should first obtain consent from the parents of the prospective bride before proposing to the latter; but the weight of authority brought a retraction from that position. This rule, however, in time became obsolete.

SPEAKMAN BIBLE.

William Speakman ye sonn of Tho. & Ann Speakman was born ye 8 Day of August 1715 a bought Sun Seting. Bourn ye second Day of ye Week.

Hugh Speakman ye Son of Tho. & Ann Speakman was born ye 2 Day of September 1717 at night, ye moone being abought 3 quarters of a houer hie, it being a bought a week old. Bourn ye Secound day of ye Week.

Ann Speakman Dautter of Ann & Tho: Speakman was Borne ye 13 Day of October 1719, & as we supposed a bought ye hour of one and to in ye after noon. Bourn ye 2 Day in ye week.

Tho: Speakman son of Tho. & Ann Speakman was Borne ye 11 Day of ye 11 Month 1721/22 at a bought one or two a Clock in ye morning as we Suppose ye 7 Stars being a bought half a hour high. Bourn ye 5 Day of ye Week.

Ebenezer Speakman Son of Tho. & Ann Speakman was borne ye 14 Day of ye 5 month 1724 a bought Sun Seting.

Micaiah Speakman Son of Tho: & Ann Speakman was Borne ye 26 Day of ye 9 month 1726 a bought 4 or 5 a Clock in ye after noone.

Joshua Speakman Son of Tho: & Ann Speakman was Borne ye 20 Day of ye 5 month 1731 a bought on quarter before 9 a Clock in ye Morning.

The early settlers were not all supplied with timepieces and frequently noted the hours astronomically.

THOMAS SPEAKMAN'S CERTIFICATE FROM ENGLAND.

"from our monthly meeting held at Reading in ye County of berks in old England for ye service of truth ye 24th of ye 4th mo. 1712 To friends concerned for ye Like service in pensilvania These:

"Dear friends whereas ye bearer hereof Thomas Speakman, late of Reading aforesayd has acquainted us of his Intention to Transport himselfe into your countrey, Requesting a Certificate from us concerning him These therefore are to let you understand that he was Educated by his father in ye profession of Truth vizt among friends and although for a time was overcome by youthfull vanities untill it pleased ye lord to rebuke him and bring him into a Consideration of that his present Condition wherein he was brought very low for a season; soon after which he went from us to London and Remained there about 13 months with a certain tradesman who hath given us a very good account of his honesty and sobriety

"we also Let you understand that upon Enquiry made we do not finde but that he is free and clear from any Entanglement Relating to marriage and also clear of Debts as far as we doe know, So Recommending to ye Lord for his safe conduct and also to you for your care and over sight in order to help him forward in ye way of Truth so far as we are Capable of helping one another therein: with the salutatuin of our unfeigned Love we Remaine your friends and brethren

WILLIAM LAMBOLL, and others.

"Elizabeth Speakman is well Satisfied wch is his mother."

The above certificate was received at Philadelphia Meeting 9-29-1712, where it was recorded. It was also presented to Newark, now Kennet, Monthly Meeting, 7th Mo. 5th 1713, held at Centre, and this minute made: "Tho: Speakman, late of Reading monthly meeting in ye Realm of Great Brittain produced

to this meeting a Certificate as well of his Life & conversation as also his clearness in relation to marriage, which is read & accepted of".

Thomas Speakman settled at first in Kennett township but in 1722 purchased 200 acres of land in Londongrove township, perhaps two miles westward of the meeting of that name. The latter meeting was then a constituent of New Garden Monthly Meeting, in the minutes of which, under date of 4-24-1727, we find this: "Thos Speakman produced a Certificate from Newark Monthly meeting, recommending him to this meeting, which was read here & accepted of". His wife is not mentioned in this connection and does not appear to have been a member. On motion of Londongrove Meeting a committee was appointed to inquire into the ministry of Thomas Speakman, and on 3-21-1729, "The friends y^t was appointed to make Enquiry into y^e Conversation & ministry of Thomas Speakman have given an accot y^t his Conversation is orderly & his ministry well Received so this meeting have signed him a Certificate to recommend him to ye meeting of Ministers & Elders."

Thomas Speakman died intestate and letters of administration on his estate were granted to Ann Speakman Oct. 1, 1732. His death is said to have occurred 5-15-1732, in the 40th year of his age.

17. vii. JANE, m. Alexander Underwood and went to York County.
18. viii. LOIS, supposed to have married John Kersey.
19. ix. OLIVE, m. Daniel Baily 1-16-1720/1, and d. 10-4-1766.

5.

WILLIAM² BRINTON, only son of William and Ann (Bagley) Brinton, was born in Worcestershire, England, August 12, 1670, and died in Birmingham, Pennsylvania, October, 1751. He married, December 9, 1690, at Birmingham Meeting, but in the cabin, Jane Thatcher, daughter of Richard and Jane (Stevens) Thatcher, neighboring settlers. She was born December 17, 1670, at Uffington, England, and died February 17, 1755, at Birmingham.

"At a monthly meeting held at Nicholos Nulins at Concord the 13th of the 8th month 1690.

"William Brinton & Jane Thatcher declare their intention of marriage the first time, saying: friends, if the Lord please & you see meet I doe intend to take Jane Thatcher to be my wife. She also said friends I doe intend to take William Brinton to be my husband if the lord permitt, with your Consent.

"Ordered that Nicholos Nulin & Nathanel Parke inquire Concerning life and Conversation & Clearness of y^e Said William Brinton & returne an Answer to the next monthly meeting.

"Ordered that William Brinton Nicolos Nulin & Philip Romon Attend y^e next Quarterly meeting."

"At a monthly meeting held at George Pearce's at Thornberry the 10th of the 9th month 1690.

"William Brinton & Jane Thatcher declared their intention of marriage the second time—friends haveing Consider'd of it, & finding all things clear, & haveing the Consent of his & her relations have left them to proceed as Truth directs."

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

"Whereas it doeth appeare by the Records of the Monthly Meeting of y^e people of God called Quakers of Chichester & Concord &c; in the County of Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania in America: That whereas William Brinton Junior of Burmingham in y^e County aforesaid and Jane Thatcher Jun^r of the y^e said Burmingham & County have declared their intentions of marriage at two severall Monthly Meetings of the people aforesaid the one held the 13th day of y^e 8th month 1690, the other held the 10th of y^e 9th month ensuing: the Meeting finding no obstruction on his or her part but that they were free & clear from all others as in relation to marriage—And their Parents giving consent thereunto the Meeting being satisfied did give their consent that they might proceed according to the order of Truth. And upon the 9th day of y^e 10th month 1690, They did in a meeting held in Burmingham in the County aforesaid solemnly take each other; He the said William Brinton Jun^r in the feare & presence of the Lord did take Jane Thatcher Jun^r to be his wife promising to be a loving and kind husband until it shall please the Lord by death to separate them: And she the said Jane Thatcher in the feare and presence of the Lord did take the said William Brinton to be her husband promising to be an honest wife untill it shall please the Lord by death to separate them—and as a further Testimony of such their taking each other: And promising to each other have hereunto sett their hands—

"And we whose names are under written are witnesses that they were so married the day & year above written.

"WILLIAM BRINTON
"JEAN BRINTON, etc., etc.

- 1 Samuel Brady
Nixon 1847-
14 PA OH
187
- 2 Anthony Nixon
CA
- 3
h /
arth
886 O
- 4 Richard Milhous Nixon 1913
- 5
hannah Milhous
1885-1967 IN CA
- 6 Franklin Milhous m 1847
1848-1919 OH IN CA
m 1879
- 7 Almira Park Burdg m 1846
1849-1943 OH IN CA
- 8 George Nixon
1821-1863 PA OH
m 1843
- 9 Margaret Ann Trimmer
1826-1865 PA OH
- 10 Thomas Wiley Wadsworth
1826-1879 MD OH
m 1850
- 11 Mary Louise Moore
1832-1918 OH
- 12 Joshua Vickers Milhous
1820-1893 OH IN
- 13 Elizabeth Price Griffith m 1820
1827-1923 PA OH IN CA
- 14 Oliver Burdg
1821-1908 PA OH IN CA
- 15 Jane Hemingway
OH IN
- 16 George Nixon
1784-aft 1860 DE PA OH
m c1806
- 17 Hannah Wilson
c1790-c1827 DE PA
- 18 Anthony Trimmer
c1781-1841 PA
m 1824
- 19 Margaret Hunt
1804-1876 PA OH
- 20 Robert Wadsworth
1785-1867 MD OH
m 1823
- 21 Elizabeth Lytle
1794-1831 MD
- 22 Joseph Dickinson Moore
1794-1860 PA OH IA
m 1825
- 23 Jane Brown
1807-1886 OH IA
- 24 William Milhous
1783-1874 PA OH
m 1807
- 25 Martha Vickers
1786-1873 PA OH
- 26 Amos Griffith
c1798-1871 PA OH
- 27 Edith Price
1801-1873 MD PA OH
- 28 Jacob Burdg
1783-1862 NJ PA OH IA
m 1807
- 29 Miriam Matthews
1786-aft 1860 MD PA
- 30 James Hemingway
1801-1893 NJ OH IA
m 1823
- 31 Hope Malmsbury
OH IA

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 64 | James Nixon | | |
| 65 | Mary | | |
| 66 | Seeds | 132 ?John Seeds | 532 Peter Nilsson Laican |
| 67 | | 133 Brita Laican | 266 Neils Laican |
| 68 | Wilson | 267 Mary | |
| 69 | | | 1120 Robert Scothorn |
| | | 280 Robert Scothorn | 560 Francis Scothorn |
| | | 140 Nathan Scothorn | 1121 Ann Barret |
| | Nathan Scothorn | 281 Mary Gibbons | 561 Marie |
| | | 141 Mary Lewis | 562 Henry Gibbons |
| | | 142 John Twiggs | 563 Helen |
| | Hannah Twiggs | 282 ?Thomas Lewis | |
| | | 283 ?Jane Thomas | |
| | | 143 Eleanor Thomasson | |
| | Anthony Trimmer | 144 John Trimmer | |
| | Elizabeth | 145 Mary | |
| | James McElwain | 148 Robert McElwain | |
| | | 149 Isabel | |
| | | 150 James Miller | |
| 75 | Agnes Miller | | |
| 76 | Hunt | | |
| 77 | | | |
| 78 | | | |
| 79 | | | |
| 80 | Thomas Wadsworth | | |
| 81 | Rebecca Passmore | 164 Luke Wiley | |
| 82 | ?Matthew Wiley | 165 ?Kezia | |
| 83 | ??Ann | 168 George Lytle | |
| 84 | Guy Lytle | 340 John Webster | |
| | | 170 Michael Webster | |
| 85 | Elizabeth Webster | 341 Hannah Butterworth | |
| | | 342 Nathaniel Giles | |
| | | 171 Elizabeth Giles | |
| | | 344 Daniel McComas | |
| | | 172 Alexander McComas | |
| 86 | Alexander McComas | 345 ?Elizabeth | |
| | | 346 Nicholas Day | |
| | | 173 Elizabeth Day | |
| | | 347 Sarah | |
| 87 | Deborah Hartley | | |

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10th May 1972

Dear Miss Woods,

Thank you for your letter of the 5th May. I am glad that the family study may not come amiss, even though the President will not now be visiting Ireland - in the near future, at any rate. Perhaps among the 350 individuals listed under the name of Nixon in the index, some direct links may be found - there are two references, rather late, to young men who went to the U.S.A. (p.62 and p.96). But even if there is no direct link, the notes, especially on p.46 and p.182, may prove of interest, and provide a pleasant contrast to the anxieties of the present moment.

Yours sincerely,

HJSWanzy

(Henry Swanzy)
Talks and Features (General)
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