A

RECORD OF

THE HART FAMILY.

THOMAS HART

Born, November 30, 1786. Died, August 29, 1852

(From a portrait in the possession of his great-grandson, J. Horace Harding, Esq.)

A RECORD OF THE HART FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WITH A GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY, FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA, AUGMENTED BY NOTES OF THE COLLATERAL BRANCHES.

1735 1920

BY THOMAS HART.

Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; Society of Colonial Wars; Society of the War of 1812.

EDITED PRIVATELY

FOR THE FAMILY.

Philadelphia, Pa. _____ 1920.

TO

THE MEMORY OF

C H A R L E S B Y E R L Y H A R T

This Book is

GRATEFULLY DEDICATED

BY HIS SON.

This is Copy No. 69 from a total edition of 100, issued in November, 1920. This Copy was issued expressly for _____.

PREFACE

That the little work which we are herewith presenting to the members of our family is incomplete, we are sadly but well aware. It is of necessity incomplete, owing to the limited sources of knowledge available and the youth of the compiler thereof. And it is really just that and no more- a compilation of all the facts we can get together into one volume, where in the future they may be found by anyone who is sufficiently interested to inquire into them. It has been our purpose to allow those who know to speak for themselves in these pages, and the reader will consequently come upon many quotations for which our only excuse lies in the belief that in a work of this nature it is better to have a quotation from an authority than a bare statement from one who is not so well informed. The mistakes in this little volume, we hope, will be found to be a minimum. Certainly nothing has been stated as fact unless there be reasonable proof that it is so. Those who have helped have been many, both "en famille", and outside, and to them all we extend our deep appreciation. To our cousin, Miss Josephine S. Carr, we are especially indebted; her willingness

to help, her interest and her authentic sources of information have been of invaluable assistance. To Mr. William Henry Thorne whose interest and energy produced the first comprehensive collection of data in the form of the "Genealogical Tree of the Hart Family," we owe much gratitude. To Mr. Warren S. Ely, of Doylestown, Pa., and to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, we extend our heartfelt thanks for the several accurate guideposts which they have provided for this, our first attempt into the mysteries of genealogy. And to our father, Charles B. Hart, we owe appreciation for the interest and encouragement, without which these notes would never have been penned_____

Philadelphia.
November 1920.

Thomas Hart.

FOREWORD

It may be well, at the outset, to remark upon the fact that there were two families of Harts in Bucks County, living within a few miles of each other and sometimes living in the same township. These two families were entirely unrelated, coming as they did from different parts of the United Kingdom- the one from the Scotch-Irish region in Ulster and the other from Witney, Oxfordshire, in England. The former were Presbyterians in their religion, while the latter were Baptists.

It is thought necessary to speak of this fact at this point, because many people have confused the two families (and very naturally too,) to such an extent that the matter should be cleared up once and for all-time. We understand that there are members of our own family to-day who suffer under the belief that they are in some manner or other connected with the Baptist family of Harts. There is, of course, ground for the misunderstanding. The fact that one family settled in Plumstead township, and in the course of time, moved down to that part of the country, where Hartsville is now situated, combined with the fact that the other family settled in Byberry township of Philadelphia County and

eventually moved up to the vicinity a little below Hartsville- this fact, we say, leads many interested persons to a misunderstanding to-day, as it did many years ago.

General William Watts Hart Davis, of Doylestown, Pa., (now deceased) has taken up the history of the "other" Hart family, of which he was a member, and to which he frequently refers as "the Warminster Harts" in his "The Hart Family" published in 1867, and it is our purpose in this little book to chronicle insofar as we may, the history of our own family, from the time of its first settlement in America.

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CHAPTER I.

THE "SCOTCH-IRISH."

The Hart family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and by Scotch-Irish, we mean those descendants of inhabitants of Scotland, who in the early part of the 17th century, moved westward and crossed the North Channel, which separates Scotland from Ireland, and settled in the Northern part of Ulster.

They have a history full of interest. Davis's History of Bucks County, tells us that "In the 16th century, the province of Ulster, in Ireland, which had nearly been depopulated in the reign of Elizabeth, was peopled by immigrants from Scotland. The offer of land and other inducements, soon drew a large population, distinguished for thrift and industry, across the narrow strait that separates the two countries. They were Presbyterians, and built their first church in the county of Antrim, in 1613. The population was largely increased in the next fifty years, under the persecutions of Charles II and James II, in their effort to establish the Church of England over Scotland. There has been but little marriage between the Irish and these Scotch-Saxons, and the race is nearly as

distinct as the day it settled in Ireland. In the course of time persecution followed these Scotch-Irish into the land of their exile, and after bearing it as long as it became men of spirit to bear, they resolved to seek new homes in America, where they hoped to find a free and open field for their industry and skill, and where there would be no interference with their religious belief."

Accordingly, when the colony of Pennsylvania had been founded by William Penn, many of the Scotch-Irish, having learned of his liberal policy, crossed the Atlantic and settled in this State. They began to arrive about 1716-1718, and by 1729 the total immigration for the year was six thousand, and there is authority for the statement that for several years prior to the middle of the century, 12,000 arrived annually. In the year 1736, there came a thousand families from Belfast alone, and it is estimated that twenty-five thousand arrived between 1771-1773. The large majority of them settled in Pennsylvania. Generally speaking, they landed at one of three ports, Newcastle, Lewes or Philadelphia, whence they made their way into the

interior. A large number of them sought homes in Bucks County, and it is not long before we find them scattered over several sections, from the Neshaminy to the mountains north of the Lehigh.

"They were earliest found in the 'Forks of the Neshaminy,' about 1726 on Deep Run in Bedminster, in the north part of Plumstead, and in Tinicum; about 1730 in Newtown. In these sections they expanded but little, and in more recent years have gradually given place to the incoming German race. In Warwick they have increased and are represented by two rigorous church organizations."

Hanna, in his "The Scotch-Irish", gives these dates somewhat differently. He tells us that Neshaminy in Warwick township, and Deep Run in /Bedminster township were established in 1726; Plumstead in the township of the same name three years later, in 1730, and Tinicum in Tinicum township, in 1739.

Again, General William W. H. Davis, in his "History of Bucks County," (from which authority we shall quote many times in the future,) has this to say: "They were almost exclusively Presbyterians,

the immigration of the Catholic-Irish setting in at a later period. Timid James Logan had the same fear of these immigrants that he had of the Germans. They came in such numbers about 1729 that he said it looked as if 'Ireland is to send all her inhabitants to this province', and feared they would make themselves masters of it. He charged them of possessing themselves of the Conestoga manor 'in an audacious and disorderly manner', in 1730. The 20 shilling head tax laid the year before had no effect to restrain them, and the stream flowed on, in spite of unfriendly legislation. No wonder-- it was an exodus from a land of oppression to one of civil and religious liberty! They were the founders of all the old Presbyterian churches in the county. We had no class of immigrants that excelled them in energy, enterprise and intelligence."

Rev. Samuel Blair, in a letter written in 1744, dated at New Londonderry, Pennsylvania, says, "All our congregations in Pennsylvania, except two or three, chiefly are made up of people from Ireland ." He adds in a note, "It may be convenient here to observe that in Ireland are three different sorts of

people, deriving from three several nations: I Those who descend from the ancient Irish; and these generally are Roman Catholics. 2. Those who descend from ancestors who came from England; and these are generally Church of England men. 3 Those who descend from ancestors who came from Scotland since the Reformation, and these are generally Presbyterians, who chiefly inhabit the northerly parts of Ireland; and these are the people who have of late years, in great numbers removed hence into these American regions."

In speaking of the early history of the Scotch-Irish and their reasons for coming to this country, Henry Pratt Fairchild, in his "Immigration," published in 1913, remarks: "With the beginning of the eighteenth century two currents of immigration rapidly outdistanced all others in numbers, importance, and the amount of attention which they attracted. These were the Palatines and the Scotch-Irish. Throughout the rest of the colonial period they held the center of the stage in the immigration situation. The second great stream of immigration during the colonial period was composed of the Scotch-Irish, who were for a long time called merely

'Irish.' Neither name dominates them accurately, as in the words of Professor Commons, they 'are very little Scotch and much less Irish.' They are in fact the most composite of all the people of the British Isles, being a mixture of the primitive Scot and Pict, the primitive Briton and Irish, and a large admixture of Norwegian, Dane, Saxon and Anglo. They were called Scots, because they lived originally in Scotia, and Irish because they moved to Ireland. James I. resolved to make Catholic Ireland a Protestant country, and with this in view dispossessed the native chiefs in Ulster, giving their lands to Scottish and English lords, on condition that they settle the territory with tenants from Scotland and England. Thus about 1610 many people from Scotia moved to Ulster, and from that time on were called Irish, though there was only a slight trace of Irish blood in their veins. It was nearly a century later that conditions arose which began to predispose them to immigration in large numbers. In 1698, on the complaint from English manufacturers, of Irish competition, the Irish Parliament, a tool of the British crown, passed

an act totally forbidding the exportation of Irish woolens, and another act forbidding the exportation of Irish wool to any country save England. The linen industry was also discriminated against. These acts nearly destroyed the industry of Ulster, and aroused great discontent. Next the people were compelled to take the communion of the established church, in order to hold office, which practically deprived them of self-government, as they were unwilling to renounce their native Presbyterianism for political ends. Soon after, their hundred year leases began to run out, and when the land was auctioned off, the low-living Irish could offer higher rates than they, and consequently they lost most of their land. The ensuing large emigration was thus the result of dissatisfaction due to an interesting combination of economic, political, and religious causes.

"It is said that in 1718, forty-two hundred of the Scotch-Irish left for America, and that after the famine of 1740, there were twelve thousand who departed annually. In the half century preceding the American Revolution, one hundred fifty thousand or more came to America.

They were by far the largest contribution of any foreign race to the people of America during the eighteenth century, and constituted a strong element in the army at the time of the Revolution.

"At the time of the arrival of the Scotch-Irish in America, the lands along the Atlantic Coast were already well occupied, and they were compelled to move on into the interior. The traditional religious exclusiveness of Massachusetts and the well-settled character of the country prevented them from settling in the eastern portions of that colony. Consequently, they chose as their destination, New Hampshire, Vermont, western Massachusetts, and Maine, and most of all Pennsylvania and the foot hill regions of Virginia and the Carolinas. They were by nature typical pioneers, and gradually pushed their way into western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. They were the one race sufficiently unified, endowed with the spirit of liberty, and scattered throughout the colonies, to serve as the amalgamating force binding all the other races into one- the American type."

William H. Mace tells us that they "settled largely in the mountain valleys of Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, where they had few or no slaves, and lived very plainly in their loghouses on little farms. They were the 'backwoodsmen' of later colonial days. These Scotch-Irish settlers were the greatest Indian fighters and the best marksmen in America. The sore oppression which drove them from Ireland made them among the first to resist the king's tyranny in America."

It may not be amiss to quote from the words of President William McKinley, who in 1893, while Governor of Ohio, delivered a stirring address on the Scotch-Irish at the fifth annual meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. We quote in part: "We can, for the most part, determine where we will live, the people among whom we will dwell, our occupation or profession; but we cannot select either our ancestors or our birthplace; these we must accept for good or ill. It is fortunate where both are favorable and helpful, bringing blessings rather than blight. The Scotch-Irish would not change

either ancestry or birthplace if they could. They are proud of both; but they are prouder yet of their new home they have helped to create under the Stars and Stripes, the best and freest under the sun. The Scotch-Irish were not only well-born, but they have improved upon their beginning, have progressed with their opportunities, and have made opportunities where none seemed present.

"While he is distinctive as a type, the Scotch-Irishman is a racial evolution- the result of a slow fusion of diverse characteristics. It is said of the Scotch-Irish that they are doers rather than talkers or writers. True, they have been builders, and their foundations were deep and strong and enduring. They have builded for the ages, but they write and talk quite as well as other races. Their deeds in behalf of American Independence should ever be cherished in patriotic remembrance; and it is a remarkable fact- as observed by those who have taken the trouble to examine the matter- that it is only within the past few years that recorded history has given just credit to the sturdy race, to whom Washington looked as his never-failing support, and as his forlorn hope when

all others should have left him, when defeat should have encompassed him.

"Representatives of the Scotch-Irish race are among the brightest names in American History. They have shone in every great epoch of national life. So long as there is a struggle for human liberty, so long as patriotism has a place in the American heart, that long will the name and fame of your ancestors be preserved and enshrined. The roll-call is a large one; I can only pick out a name here and there: Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, Madison, Polk, Buchanan, the heroic Grant, and the immortal Lincoln. Not only in statescraft and war have the Scotch-Irish distinguished themselves in American annals. There are Greeley and Bonner in journalism, and Fulton, McCormick and Morse in invention.

"With the conflicting theories of those who delve into the musty past, we need trouble ourselves but little. The Scotch-Irishman comes of mighty stock-that we know-descending from those who would fight, who would die, but never surrender. Celt and Saxon are in him combined, after each has been tempered and refined. The Celt made his final stand as a radical individuality in the ex-

tremities of western Europe. Hence he issued forth, both as a colonizer and a missionary. Taking up his abode in the Lowlands of Scotland, he became subject to Anglo-Saxon influence. The blood of the North Britons mingled with that of the Celt from the Green Isle and with that of the ancient Pict. The result of this commingling of blood and of local environment was the Lowland Scotch, even then possessing characteristics distinct from the Highlander and the Irish Celt. The Lowlander recrossed the narrow sea to Ulster. His going marked an epoch in the history of civilization. The tragic history of Ireland has been for centuries food for racial hate. In this land, at least, however, the irremediable past should not be a matter for quarrel; for who of us, of whatever blood, is such that naught of wrong tarnishes the history of his race? Scot: though the Ulsterman is proud to call himself, yet he is also transplanted Celt.

"As American citizens, the Scotch-Irish have ample reason for pride. The Scotch-Irish were the first to proclaim for freedom in these United States; even before Lexington, Scotch-Irish blood has been shed in behalf of American freedom; and the spirit of

Patrick Henry animated the Scotch-Irish to a man when the great clash came. 'In the forefront of every battle was seen their burnished mail, and in the gloomy rear of retreat was heard their voice of constancy and courage.' Of no race or people can Milton's words be applied in juster eulogy: 'Inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtute; stirred up with high hope of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous to all ages.' Next to their intense patriotism, the distinguishing characteristics of the Scotch-Irish are their love of learning and of religion. The Scotch-Irishman is the ideal educator, and he is a natural theologian. It would be difficult to find a college or university without a Scotch-Irishman upon its Faculty. Another marked characteristic of the Scotch-Irish is the love of home and family, and wherever this prevails there are found manly virtute, and high integrity, and good citizenship. The home and the schoolhouse have been mighty forces, marking the progress of the Scotch-Irish race."

The foregoing extracts will be sufficient for the reader to form a somewhat distinct idea of who these

Scotch-Irish were, whence they came and for what they stood and do stand for to-day in American history. It has been possible for us to but skim along the surface of their doings in this brief summary, touching upon only those facts which we deem important in connection with the history of the Hart family which is to follow. To one who is interested, however, there is no better work which may be consulted than that by Charles A. Hanna, entitled, "The Scotch-Irish," published in 1902.

And now let us return to that locality in which we are chiefly interested as being the first residence of the Hart family in America, Bucks County. The Scotch-Irish who came to Bucks County, formed two distinct settlements within the county limits, one in Warwick, Warrington and New Britain, on the banks of the Neshaminy, and the other in Plumstead, Tinicum and adjacent townships on the banks of the Tohikon.

"Immediately north of Buckingham and Solebury lies a tract of country divided into valley and plain by Pine run and North Branch, that flow west into the Neshaminy, and by Hickory, Geddes, and Cabin runs, that empty into the Delaware. In most parts the ground falls gradually away to the streams, and the contiguous slopes

are joined by level stretches of farm land. This region of valley and plain and winding creeks is Plumstead township, now a little more than one hundred and fifty years old. (This was written in 1876.) English Friends pushed their way up into the woods of Plumstead, through Buckingham and Solebury at an early day, and were on the extreme limit of the tidal wave of civilization that swept upward from the Delaware. Here, after a time, were encountered other streams of immigration, and the followers of Penn were arrested in their course by others contending for the mastery in settling in the forest. The lower and middle parts of the township were settled mainly by Friends, and the upper part by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and later Germans." So writes General Davis.

Thus it is in Plumstead township that we first hear of the Hart family on this side of the Atlantic. Here, too, and in the adjoining settlements, we find the families of Patterson, Means, McGlaughlin, Davies, Erwin, Armstrong, Stewart, and many others, all of whom were more or less united by family ties and common interest. It was such families as those who aided to form the many early military companies which at that

time were the sole means of defense of the colonists against their bitter enemies, the French and their allies.

There are families of Harts in Scotland, in England and in Ireland at the present time; it is our hope some day to trace the ancestry of the family to its connection upon the other side of the water, for the present we will take up the facts as we know them. In the British Indexes of 1890, we find that in that year there were 122 surnames of Hart in the whole of Ireland, and 28 in the county of Antrim alone.

We will now consider the history of the Hart family from the time of its first settlement in America up to the present day.

CHAPTER II.

SAMUEL HART AND HIS CHILDREN.

Among these early settlers on the Plumstead side of the Tohikon about 1735, was Samuel Hart and his family, consisting of his wife, Elizabeth, and nine children. He is supposed to have come from the city of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, and it has been the tradition of the family that such was the case.

Exactly when, and upon what ship the family came to America, investigation has so far failed to disclose. We have placed the date at 1735, two years before we have an absolute proof of his actual residence upon American soil, in the form of a land warrant. Whether Samuel Hart in his turn was descended from pure Scotch or Irish parents, or a mixture of the two, we do not know; we have reason to believe that his parents were Scotch; future investigation may or may not disclose the answer, but we do know that on March 9, 1737, he obtained a warrant of survey for 100 acres of land and settled thereon with his family. Mr. Ely is authority for the statement that the date of acquisition of lands in fee by the Scotch-Irish is no sure indication of the date of their arrival, "as the majority of them appear to have resided on leased land many

years before purchasing." Thus we cannot determine beyond all contradiction the exact date of his arrival. It may have been between 1716-1718, when the first wave began to arrive, or it may have been in 1736, when the city of Belfast alone sent a thousand families to our shores.

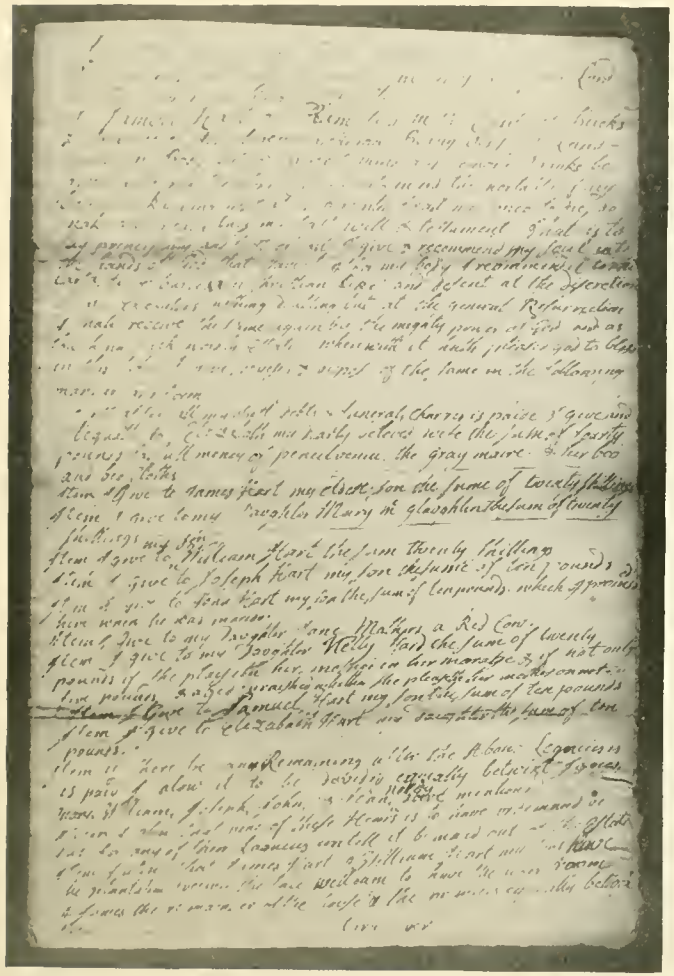
When the first news of war was sounded ten years later, in 1747, the several townships in the county proceeded to the formation of military companies for the defense of the frontiers. The Plumstead company was captained by the veteran Charles Stewart, and had for its lieutenant, James Hart, and for its ensign, William Hart, both of the latter being sons of Samuel Hart. (Strange to relate, many years later, in 1806, a grandson of William Hart married a granddaughter of James Hart, thus uniting the two branches of the family.)

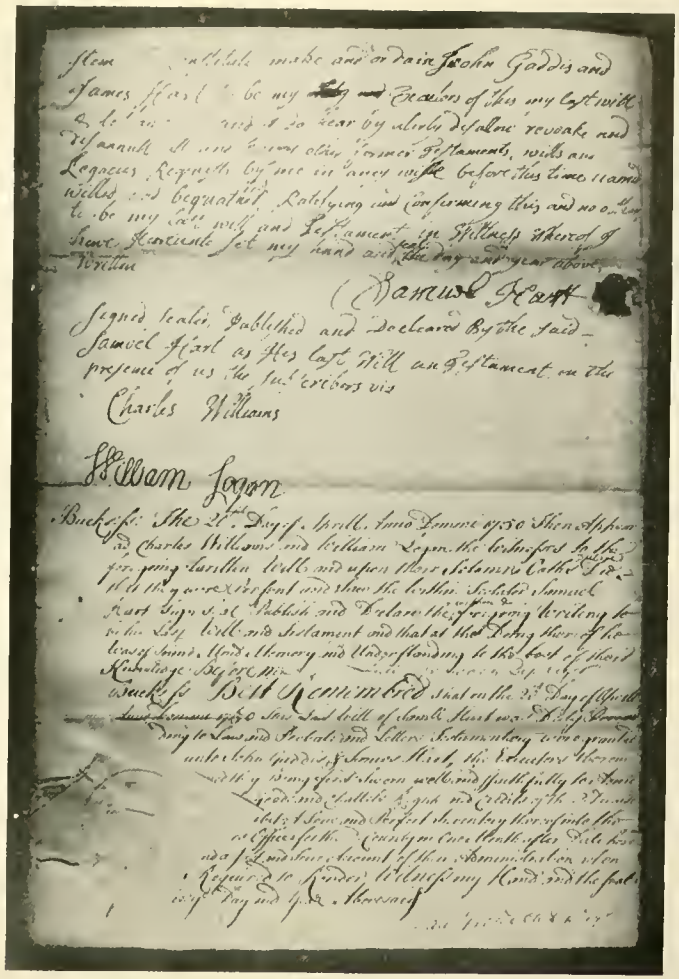
Across the Tohikon, in Tinicum, the Captain of this company was James McGlaughlin, who had married Mary, the eldest daughter of Samuel Hart, while the lieutenant was James Davies, whose son William, was a brother-in-law to James and William Hart, all three having married daughters of William Means, (or Main, as it was sometimes spelled), a prominent neighbor and compatriot.

Of Samuel Hart, very little is known; his date of birth was probably around 1690, as his eldest son, James, was born in 1717, most likely in Ireland. His Will, now on file in the county courthouse at Doylestown, is well worth a few moments of contemplation. Dated the twenty-eighth day of March, 1750, we may reasonably suppose that it was written upon a sick-bed in the full knowledge of the probable death of the writer, whose death did indeed occur four days later. He refers to himself as "Being very sick and weak of Body, but of Sound Mind and Memory."

True to the doctrines of the church of which he was a member, his strict Presbyterianism shows itself in the first provision of his Will, which provides that, "Principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul to the hands of God that gave it, etc." The impression which we get from a careful study of this, the only original manuscript inspired by the progenitor of the family, which is known to be in existence, is a pleasing one.

First of all, Samuel Hart must have been a God-fearing man, with a philosophy of life which would well befit many of us who are living in the midst of the "new civilization" of to-day. That he was a man in whom the





THE WILL OF SAMUEL HART, DATED MARCH 28, 1750
(Photographed from the original now on file at Doylestown)

principles of honesty were inborn, and that he was a father and husband who rejoiced in his family, we have also the means of ascertaining. In his Will, he refers to "Elizabeth my dearly Beloved Wife"; to his son, John, he bequeaths "the sum of ten pounds, which I promised him when he was married." That he believed in parental obedience is made evident in his legacy to his daughter, Nelly, who we discover, is to get "the sum of Twenty pounds if she paiseth hir mother in hir marage, and if not ten pounds and a Bed furnished whether she paiseth hir mother or not." Just what the lady in question did, we have no means of determining, but we have our doubts as to the ability of a ten pound note to influence her subsequent actions in the vale of matrimony. We may infer, however, that about April 1750, Nelly was seriously considering the candidacy of a prospective husband. Nelly is undoubtedly Elinor.

The spelling and punctuation in the Will are of interest as typical of the day and locality in which their author lived. His must have been an interesting life, living as he did upon a plantation of some 364 acres, situated in the village of Wismer in the northeast corner of Plumstead township, in a time when there was

great economic, political and religious unrest, a time of preparation for the ultimate freedom which was to come in the wake of the American Revolution. He had come across the ocean, to-gether with many others, to free himself from the oppression of the British Isles, to better his condition and that of his family, and we have no evidence to show that he ever regretted the step. He lived before the science and invention of the twentieth century which was to come had gone as far to change the modes and interests of life as it was in 1750, to the modes and interests of 1920. The family unit meant more to the colonists of those days than we of to-day, with our many-sided interests can readily appreciate.

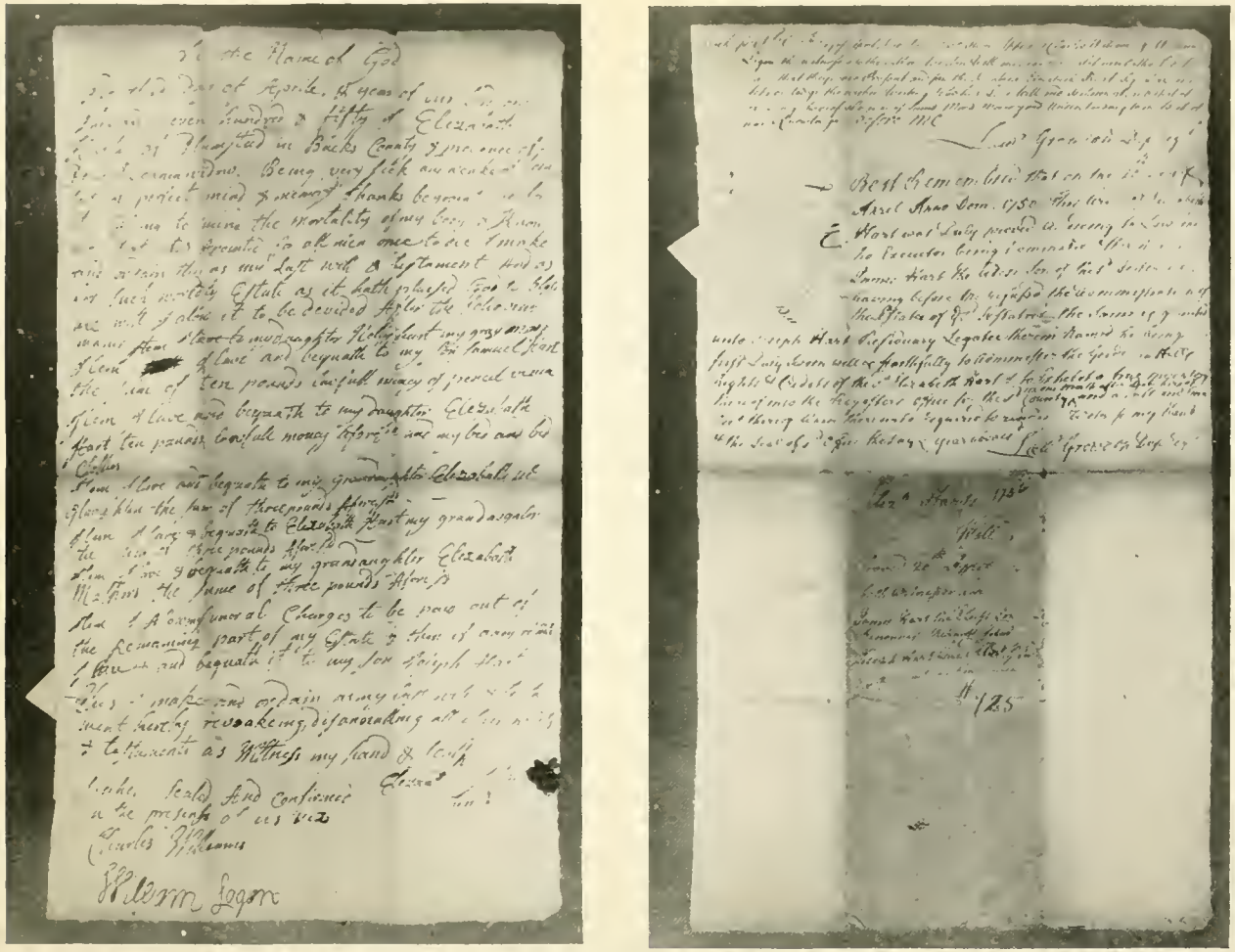
Those were the days of large families. Samuel Hart had nine children; his son James, eleven. To-day families of this size are the exception rather than the rule; but then was the time that a new land must be peopled. Thus the life of the day must have been centered almost exclusively around the locality of the farm with but little outside communication with the world, In 1750, a farm was referred to as a "plantation."

The Will of Elizabeth Hart, (what was her maiden name we do not know), dated April 3, 1750, three days

after the death of her husband, is also on file at Doylestown. It is considerably shorter than that of Samuel Hart, and contains legacies to but three of her children, which is accounted for by the fact that the Will of her husband, just deceased, had provided for each of his nine children, leaving the "planatation" on which the family lived to his eldest two sons, James and William. Her Will does contain, however, bequests to "my granddaughter Elizabeth McGlaughlin," "Elizabeth Hart my Granddaughter," and "my granddaughter Mathers", said bequests amounting to the sum of three pounds each. One item reads, "I leave to my daughter Nelly Hart my Grey Mare," and again we find that Samuel Hart, her son, was to fall heir to "the sum of ten pounds lawful money of Pencilveania."

In the preface of her Will, Elizabeth Hart likewise refers to herself as "Being very sick in Body but of perfect Mind and Memory, Thanks be given to God, etc."

These two documents, standing as they do, at the very beginning of the history of the family in this country have many quanit illusions and ideas. We have decided to quote from them in these pages as being the "Last Wills and Testaments" of our great-great-great-great-grand-father and grandmother.



THE WILL OF ELIZABETH HART, DATED APRIL 3, 1750
(Photographed from the original now on file at Doylestown

If we pay a visit to Doylestown to-day we will also come across "An Inventerie of ye Goods of Samuel Heart, of Plumsteed, Leately Deceased," and dated April 16th, 1750, wherein we may read that among other things, he was the possessor of "II pair shews,"; "a pair spectickles"; "a little wheel"; "a sled"; a "wagon, shafts and gears"; "a linen coate"; "a sun Dyel"; "a Greate Coat"; "a Gunn", and many other articles which formed an important part of the equipment of the farmer of the early part of the seventeen hundreds. We may pause to remark upon his live stock at the time of his decease. We are told that it consisted of, "5 cows and 1 Calfe, 2 heifers 3 year old, 4 heifers 2 year old, 1 year old steer, 39 Swine, a Mare Colt, A Brown Horse, A Bald Mare & Colt, A Sorrel Mare, 6 sheep, fowls, A Grey Mare, a Red Cow" and a "hefer."

From the facts as presented by such a list as this we arrive at the conclusion that the "plantation" of Samuel Hart in the year 1750 or thereabouts must have been very largely self-supporting and with comparatively little need of outside agencies for its successful conductance. The "Inventrie of the Goods and Effecks belonging to Elizabeth Heart of Plumsteed, leately de-

ceased" is dated April 12, 1750 and consists merely of four items.

Samuel Hart died April 1, 1750, devising, as has been said, his "plantation" to his sons, James and William. He was buried in the Cemetery of the Deep Run Presbyterian Church in Bedminster township, where we may see his grave to-day, standing among many other mute memorials of former generations. His wife is in all probability buried beside him, although there is no evidence as to the location of her grave.

Elizabeth Hart also died in April, 1750, a short time after her husband, as her Will is dated six days after his testament and three days after his death, namely, April 3, 1750. Both wills were probated at Doylestown on the same day, April 20, 1750.

And we should pause here to remark concerning the history of Deep Run, in whose old graveyard lie the remains of former generations, on whose tombstones the inscriptions carry us back over a century and a half. General Davis tells us that "The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had not long been seated on Deep Run before they organized a church, which took the name of that stream, and bears it to this day. A log meeting house

was built near the creek, in the southwest corner of the township, as early as 1732, and the first settled minister was there six years later. It was the original place of worship of all the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of that region of country, and although it has lost its importance since the organization of the Doylestown church, it nevertheless remains the cradle of Presbyteriansm north of Neshaminy (1876). There must have been a small frontier congregation there as early as 1726, for when Mr. Tennent was called to Neshaminy in that year he preached for them."

To-day Deep Run presents a quaint aspect. Guarded on three corners by magnificent oak trees, each of which must have witnessed every burial within its enclosure, the tombstones rise from the ground in all parts of the lot; some are well engraved, setting forth invaluable information as to those who are of a genealogical turn of mind, others are hardly marked at all and are, in fact, merely brown stones hewn out of their rocky state and the initials of the deceased chiseled upon the headstone. Such a grave is that of James Hart, the son of Samuel, the pioneer. It is situated directly in front of the grave of the latter. Many graves are not marked at all, but all such harken back to the days long before the Revolution.

That which is probably the earliest grave bears the date of 1747, while the grave of Samuel Hart bears simply the inscription, "Sam L Hart, S enr., died April 1st., 1750." The present headstone of his grave, upon which the above inscription is written was placed there by one of his descendants within the memory of the present generation.

In one corner of the lot is a small church building in which services are frequently held to-day. It bears the inscription, "Rebuilt, 1841," but the foundations of the original building were probably laid over a hundred years before that date.

In this quaint burying ground lie many of those associated with the Harts in their early years in America. We see the grave of William Means, Died, January 1778, aged 84." He was the father-in-law of James Hart. Again, "Mary Ruckman, Died, April 3, 1817, in her 65th year." a daughter of James and Jean Hart. "James Ruckman," (her husband) Died, August 26th, 1834, in his 86th year".

Here too, lies an epitaph to Major William Kennedy, who was mortally injured while capturing the maurading Doanes in company with Col. William Hart. It reads:

IN MEMORY OF
MAJOR WILLIAM KENNEDY
WHO DIED OF THE WOUNDS HE
RECEIVED FROM A ROBBER ON
THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1743, IN THE 40th YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

The cemetery of Deep Run is well worth a visit by any member of the Hart family to-day. It may be reached by motor from Doylestown.

The children of Samuel Hart numbered five sons and four daughters, of which James was the eldest son. He was born in April, 1717, and died May 4, 1766. He married Jean Means, the daughter of William and Mary Means of Plumstead. William Hart was born about 1721 and married Margaret Means, the sister of Jean. The date of his death is not known. The other children were; Mary, who married James McGlaughlin; Joseph; John; Jane; who married Samuel Mathers and removed to North Carolina; Elinor; Samuel and Elizabeth. Our information concerning these seven children of Samuel Hart is practically nil. We do not know their dates

of birth or death; we do know, however, that James McGlaughlin and Mary Hart and Samuel Mathers and Jane Hart had each a daughter by the name of Elizabeth probably so named in honor of their grandmother, as she speaks of them in her Will. This would of course indicate that these two grandchildren were born before 1750.

That Mary, Joseph, John, Jane, Elinor, Samuel and Elizabeth were alive in 1750 seems certain when we find that their father leaves legacies to each of his children in his Will; more than that we do not know although undoubtedly some of them went South and possibly West. There is a more or less hazy tradition in certain branches of the family that some of the children of the pioneer Samuel went South for the purpose of horse-breeding, ultimately building large stables and a correspondingly large trade when they subsequently came North to dispose of their stock. At the present time, however, no member of the family can connect this statement with any definite Hart, so that we are forced to consider it in the light of a tradition and nothing more. That Jane after her marriage, went South, we do know, and it is likely that her husband was one of those Scotch-Irish who

had migrated to the Carolinas.

In Lippincott's Gazetteer for 1854 we find nine different Hartsvilles listed, in the following states: Three in New York, two in Indiana, one in Massachusetts, one in Tennessee, one in South Carolina, and one in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Hartsville, Pa. is described as "a post-village of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, 108 miles E. from Harrisburg."

There are Harts to-day in both the South and in the West, and it is probable that the day will come when we can definitely connect some of them with an ancestry whose beginning traces back to the children of Samuel Hart.

James and William were the progenitors of two branches of the Hart Family, of which we have rather complete record. Let us therefore, follow, as best we may, the history of these two branches, which have been formed by the descendents of James Hart and Jean Means on the one hand, and the descendents of William Hart and Margaret Means on the other.

CHAPTER III.

THE JAMES HART-JEAN MEANS BRANCH.

James Hart, the eldest son of Samuel Hart, was born, as has been said, in April, 1717. He remained a citizen of Bucks County all his life. He married, we know not when, Jean Means, born August 30, 1726, the daughter of William and Mary Means of Plumstead township, of a prominent family of Ayershire, Scotland, who had emigrated to America in the early seventeen hundreds. She was the sister of John Means, whose daughter Elizabeth, in 1776, became the wife of Col. William Hart, her son; thus, she became the mother-in-law of her niece in a day when family inter-marriage was of common occurence. The wife of Captain William McCalla of Revolutionary fame, and of whom we shall speak later, was Elizabeth Means, another daughter of William and Mary Means.

After his marriage, James Hart settled down as an innkeeper in Plumstead, near Wismer, where he had purchased a tract of about 400 acres of land in 1751, adjoining the planatation of his father. Before 1741, there appears to have been no direct road of communication between Plumstead and Newtown, which the inhabi-

tants of the lower part of Plumstead and the upper part of Buckingham might use. But in 1762 a road which had been laid out from the Easton raod to the Doylestown turnpike was now extended to Plumsteadville, then known as "James Hart's Tavern". In 1876 Plumsteadville was the most flourishing village in the township.

In the early days of the colonies, to hold the position of innkeeper seems to have been a guarantee of the importance and responsibility of the holder in his relation to the community of which he was a member. Let us quote from a recent newspaper cutting: "The tavern keeper of 150 years ago was a man of property who ranked among public citizens, with the preacher, the leading doctor and the chief magistrate. The respectability of his house was established by its frequenters. For a great many years the Council of Philadelphia met at a tavern, and when the members of Congress moved in a body to select a place of meeting it was from the 'New Tavern." It must be remembered that this was at a time when cities were in their infancy, when the life of the countryside centered around the village proper.

Those were the days when patriotism was to determine

the question of existence; these years were preparing for those which were to come a quarter of a century later, in 1776. The countryside must provide its quota for the common defense, each community must contribute its share. Is it not likely that the inhabitants of the country for miles around decided a great many of the questions of the day at the abode of James Hart? Established upon a cross-roads, it was the natural location for community interests to come together and where, if not there, was the common meeting place for the villagers?

At all events we find that before becoming a landholder in Plumstead, James Hart had served his country as an officer in the Colonial wars. In the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-1748, a struggle which was known in the Colonies as King George's War, he became a member of the Associated Regiment of Bucks County, with the rank of Lieutenant. His brother, William was Ensign of the same company, almost all of the members of which were recruited from Plumstead. Their Captain was Charles Stewart; the regiment was under the command of Colonel Alexander Graydon.

It may not be amiss here to refer to that period of our colonial history, which is known as the period

of "the Colonial Wars". King George's War was in reality an extension of the irregular war of the Austrian Succession in Europe to America. It has been called the third intercolonial war. The first was King William's (or Frontenac's) War, 1689-1697, and the second, Queen Anne's War, which lasted from 1702 until 1713.

King George's War was thus one of a number of conflicts between France and England, at a time when feeling ran high. The most important event of the war in this country was the capture, in 1745, of Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, a strongly fortified town, by the combined force of British and colonial troops. It was made of stone, had cost several million dollars and was the key to the St. Lawrence. It was considered to be impregnable by the French and was called the Gibraltar of America. At its fall there was great rejoicing throughout the English colonies and in Great Britain. During this war, "The daring, the bravery and the perseverance of the colonial troops gave the colonists a reliance upon their own resources which they never forgot or lost. When in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Louisburg was returned to France, the disappointment in the

colonies was very great, and the unfortunate state of affairs existing before the war was restored. The colonies openly expressed their disappointment and this tended still further to strain the relations between the colonists and the mother country." The intercolonial wars, says the historian, Allen C. Thomas, were the means of teaching the colonists at least two things: First, that they must protect themselves, as England was ready at any time to sacrifice their interests for her advantage; and second, that in a campaign in America, the colonial or provincial troops were quite equal in efficiency to the British regulars, while the provincial officers were often superior to those of the British Army.

Samuel Hart, the brother of James, likewise lived in Plumsteadville, and he, about 1764, erected a two-story building, just one mile from the northeast corner of the township, where he kept tavern and store during the Revolution.

James Hart died on May 4, 1766, at the age of 49, and was buried beside his father at Deep Run. On the brown stone headstone of his grave there is carved simply, "J.H." and in this quaint old burying ground, so remindful of past deeds of accomplishment, we may see it to-day. He

died intestate, and letters were granted on June 4, 1767, to "Jane Hart, widow of the said Intestate." The names of William and John Means, "both of Tinicum, yeomen," appear as sureties.

Whether Jean Hart was known as Jean or Jane to her friends, we do not know. She has been referred to in records of the family by both names; in some instances it is Jean and in other instances, like the above, it is Jane. The former seems to be the more likely.

Jean Hart seems to have had trouble in disposing of some of her husband's property while acting as administratrix of his estate. We find that on June 27, 1768, a little more than two years after the death of her husband, in a petition to the Court held at Newtown on that date, she "prays the Court for an order to sell 106 acres of woodland, part of the Real Estate of the said Deceased James Hart, to enable her to pay off Sundry Debts due from the said Estate, amounting to the sum of £476-8-6, an Authentick List of which she produced to the Court, as also to enable her to bring up and support five children under the age of 14 years."

The Court granted her the right to sell the "said Tract of 106 Acres of Woodland.....for the best price that can be got for the said lands, She taking care

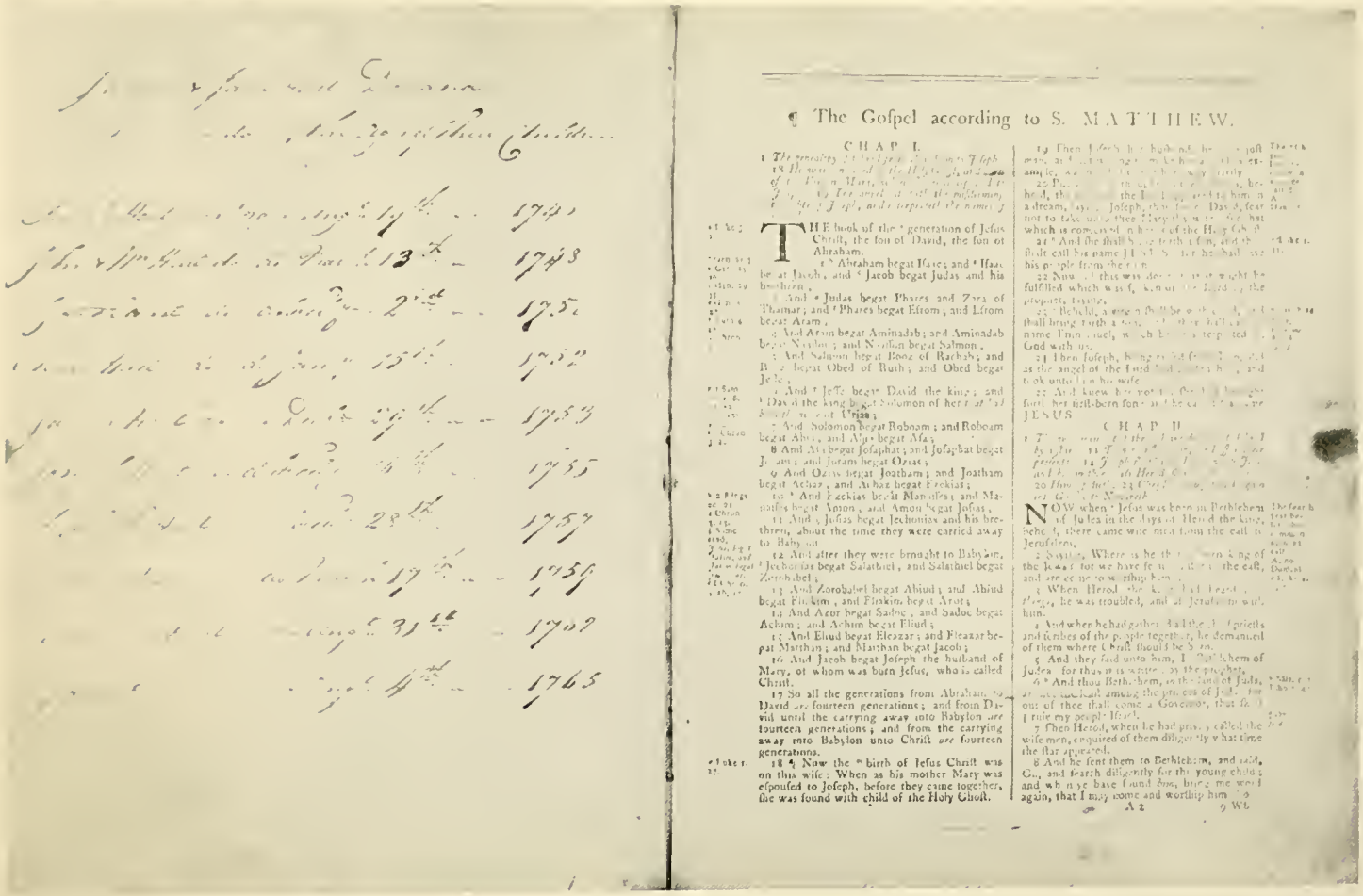
to have Notice thereof Published in the Newspapers at Philadelphia for three weeks successively at least One Month before the day of Sale."

Whether or not the newspapers of Philadelphia chronicled the above announcement of sale, we have not been able to determine, and we do not hear of it again until March 15, 1775, when in a second petition to the Court, Jean Hart again asks for an order to sell "the 106 acres which for want of purchasers remained unsold." The order was granted, but the property was not sold, it being finally conveyed by her and the other heirs to her son, Samuel, about a year later.

James Hart was survived by his wife some thirty years, when on January 31, 1799, she died and was buried at Abington, Montgomery County, Pa. The old Presbyterian burying ground at Abington is well worth a visit to-day. Here are buried Harts and McCallas and many of their compatriots.

James Hart had eleven children, eight of whom married, two of the number died at an early age. Of those who married, three lived to be more than 70; two lived to the age of 65 or over.

Samuel, the eldest child was born August 19, 1746,



¶ The Gospel according to S. MATTHEW.

CHAP. I.

THE book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren;

3 And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram;

4 And Aram begat Aminadab; and Aminadab begat Naasson; and Naasson begat Salmon;

5 And Salmon begat Booz of Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Ruth; and Obed begat Jesse;

6 And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat Solomon of her [illegible] Uriah;

7 And Solomon begat Roboam; and Roboam begat Abia; and Abia begat Asa;

8 And Asa begat Josaphat; and Josaphat begat Joram; and Joram begat Ozias;

9 And Ozias begat Joatham; and Joatham begat Achaz; and Achaz begat Ezekias;

10 And Ezekias begat Manasses; and Manasses begat Amon; and Amon begat Josias;

11 And Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, about the time they were carried away to Babylon:

12 And after they were brought to Babylon, Jechonias begat Salathiel; and Salathiel begat Zorobabel;

13 And Zorobabel begat Abiud; and Abiud begat Eliakim; and Eliakim begat Azor;

14 And Azor begat Sadoc; and Sadoc begat Achim; and Achim begat Eliud;

15 And Eliud begat Eleazar; and Eleazar begat Matthan; and Matthan begat Jacob;

16 And Jacob begat Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ.

17 So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away into Babylon are fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ are fourteen generations.

18 ¶ Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost.

19 Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and [illegible] to make her a public example, [illegible] privily.

20 But [illegible] he thought on these things, behold, the [illegible] appeared unto him in a dream, [illegible] Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost.

21 And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins.

22 Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying,

23 Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.

24 Then Joseph being raised from sleep did as the angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his wife:

25 And knew her not till she had brought forth her first-born son: and he called his name JESUS.

CHAP. II.

NOW when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,

2 Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.

3 When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.

4 And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born.

5 And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it is written by the prophet,

6 And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Judea, art not the least among the princes of Judea: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

7 Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, enquired of them diligently what time the star appeared.

8 And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go, and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

A "MEMORANDUM" OF THE CHILDREN OF JAMES HART (1717-1766)
(Photographed from the original Bible)

and died January 21, 1831, unmarried. William and John, born March 13, 1748, were twins. William married his cousin, Elizabeth Means; he died January 2, 1831. This was Colonel William Hart. John married Mary McCalla; he died February 24, 1803. Elizabeth was born February 2, 1750; she died in infancy. Mary born January 15, 1752, married James Ruckman of Plumstead; she died April 3, 1817. James born December 29, 1753, died young. Joseph, who was born February 16, 1755, married Elinor Wilson, of Kingwood, New Jersey, and removed to that state. Elizabeth, the second child to receive that name in the family, was born February 28, 1757; she married John Johnston, also of Kingwood, and she like her brother removed to New Jersey. James, the second of that name, was born March 17, 1759; he married January 14, 1785, Ann Hankinson, the daughter of Thomas Hankinson, and his wife Jemima, also of the state of New Jersey, and he too removed there, before finally settling as a merchant in Philadelphia, where both he and his wife died.

James Hart the great-grandfather of Charles Byerly Hart appears to have been the first of the family to permanently settle in the City of Philadelphia. His grave lies to-day at the head of the Hart lot in South

Laurel Hill Cemetery, it, and that of his wife having been removed from one of the Presbyterian Church burying grounds in Philadelphia. The exact date of his advent we do not know; it was probably between the years 1790-1800, and it is through James Hart and his wife Ann Hankinson that the Harts of Philadelphia now trace their descent. There is a deed in the possession of the family to-day, dated April 1st, 1805 from John Penn to James Hart for the properties 407-415 North Third Street, "reserving yearly ground rent of 11 shillings, 8 pence payable March 1st." Another deed, from "Nicholas Kline and wife to James Hart" for the properties 404 and 406 North American Street, bears the date January 12, 1809. Solomon was born August 31, 1762, and died April 27, 1810; he married Isabel Long, the daughter of Captain Andrew Long, of Warrington, and settled there. Jane, the youngest of the eleven, was born August 4, 1765, and married about 1783, Samuel Opdycke, of Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Among the early settlers of Kingwood, the Opdycke family occupied a prominent position: Their children were as follows:

John, born 1784, died 1817, unmarried, farmer in Kingwood, New Jersey.
Letitia, " 1786, died 1845, Married Samuel Stout, of New Jersey.
Joseph, " 1787, died 1841, married Martha Merrick of, New Hope, Bucks County.
Solomon H., born 1789, died 1870 in New York City; married Hannah D. Poor.
George, born 1791, died 1843, kept the ferry at Titusville, New Jersey, married Elizabeth Brewer.
Hart, born 1792, drowned in Delaware River, August 5,1826, in effort to rescue comrade.
Stacy B., " 1795, died 1858; married Hannah G. Griffith-Merchant, Springfield, Illinois.
James, born 1797, died 1887; married Margaret Tomlinson, farmer, Montgomery County, Penna.
Samuel, born 1799, died 1832; unmarried, farmer, Springfield, Illinois.
Jane, born 1801, died 1883, married John VanHorn, Newtown, Bucks County, Penna.
Andrew S.," 1803, died 1874; married 1st, Judith Ann Lanning; 2nd, Helen Rose, he became a Judge of Macoupin Co., Illinois.
Seneca E. " 1805, died 1849, married Sarah Moore, of Edwardsville, Illinois.
Elizabeth, daughter of Jane (Opdycke) VanHorn, is the wife of Major Samuel M. Reynolds, of Philadelphia. Letitia (Opdycke) Stout had 11 children, two are Mrs. Jane Crouse, of Clinton, N.J., and Susan, widow of Samuel R. Smith, late a banker of Trenton, New Jersey.

In the "History of Hunterdon County", we read that "the earliest tavern in Kingwood was kept in a log-cabin by William Campbell. He was an ardent Whig, and kept the little tavern at the time of the Revolution. William Hart next kept the tavern, then John Johnston, son-in-law to Hart and it went by the name of 'Johnston's Tavern' for many years. Martha, wife of General Washington, was once a guest there. "Of course, this is wrong. William Hart

is the brother-in-law of John Johnston, not son-in-law "The first 'return' now existing of the Kingwood Lodge to the grand body is dated January 11, 1791, and contains the names of 25 members at that date. The sessions were held at Hart's Tavern, in Kingwood."

The above dates of birth of the children of James and Jean Means Hart are taken from an old family bible now in the possession of Thomas Hart, it formerly belonging to his father, Charles B. Hart, and before him owned by his father, William B. Hart. The date of that Bible is 1789. There is another list of the dates of birth of the children of James and Jean Hart, which disagrees in several instances with the dates above. It is from the latter list that Mr. William H. Thorne secured the data for his tree of the Hart family, which he had blue-printed in 1891.

This second list gives August 30, 1746, as the date of birth of Samuel, eleven days later than the above, March 24, 1748 is the date given of the birth of William and John; February 13, 1750, for the first Elizabeth; the date of Mary's birth is the same in both cases; the date for the first James is given as December 29, 1752, one year earlier; the date for Joseph is the same in both cases; February 20, 1757, is given as the date

of birth of the second Elizabeth, eight days earlier than that above; the date for the second James is the same in both cases; the date for Solomon is given as August 30, 1762, one day earlier than the above; the date for Jane is the same in both cases.

We have given preference to the dates first mentioned as being authentic, having taken them directly from the old family Bible, but we wish to record in these pages the fact that another list of dates is in existence.

At this time it was not an uncommon thing for parents, upon the death of one of their children at an early age, to name one of their later children by the same name. This, of course, was in the day of large families, a day very different from the present. This will account for the fact that James Hart had two sons named James and two daughters of the name of Elizabeth.

In glancing over the marriages of the family it seems to the casual observer quite extraordinary that so many should have married residents of New Jersey. A glance at the map, however, will soon make it clear that the proximity of such towns as Kingwood and Amwell, on the opposite bank of the Delaware, not many miles

from Plumstead, is to blame for such a state of affairs. Indeed the communication between the residents of the two states was quite extensive.

William Hart, the second son of James Hart (we will refer to him as the second son although he was born at the same time as his brother John) married in 1778, his first cousin, Elizabeth Means, born March 15, 1753, the daughter of John and Grizelda Patterson Means. There has been given as the date of this marriage the year 1778 which may be the correct date. Preference is given to 1776 which is the date written in the old Bible, now in the possession of Frank Hart, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. She was the neice of Jean Means Hart, his mother. John Means, her father, was the brother of Elizabeth Means McCalla, the wife of Captain William McCalla. Thus John Means, Elizabeth Means McCalla and Jean Means Hart were brother and sisters.

The Rev. James Patterson who preached in the Noble Street Presbyterian Church was Elizabeth Means' first cousin as was Nicholas Patterson also a Presbyterian clergyman. The Rev. James, so we are told, "married Sarah Coe, a lady of highly respectable connections, in Newark, N. J. He was born March 17, 1779 at Ervina, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestors who

were noted for their elevated piety, emigrated from the north of Ireland sometime before the American Revolution and settled in Basking Ridge, New Jersey."

William Hart was the founder of Hartsville, in the townships of Warrington and Warwick, Bucks County, as it is after him that the district around the intersection of the York and Bristol roads is named. "He purchased, in 1783, the whole of his father's plantation in Plumstead from his brothers and sisters, but a few years later removed to Hartsville, then known as 'Warwick Cross Roads,' and purchased the old tavern property where he served as' mine host ' for many years."

Mr. Battles in his "History of Bucks County", has this to say concerning Hartsville: "The general law regarding the origin and growth of villages is fully exemplified in the case of Hartsville, the founder of which was William Hart, landlord of the Hartsville tavern, still standing at the intersection of the York and Bristol Roads, and the oldest house in that section of the country. John Baldwin was proprietor here in 1744 and was succeeded in 1748 by James Vansant. There is no means of ascertaining what device the sign bore at that time. William Hart became landlord toward the close of the century; his sign was a representation of the human heart, and

from this circumstance the name of the village has been derived. It comprises several churches, the usual complement of local manufacturers, and a population of about two hundred (1887). The turnpike road leading to Doylestown passes through the village. A short distance to the north the Creek (Neshaminy) is spanned by a fine suspension bridge, erected in 1866. This has been a post village since 1826." More will be said about Hartsville in later chapters.

William Hart was commissioned Major of the Second Battalion of Bucks County Militia, May 6, 1777, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The original commissions as Captain and Lieutenant Colonel are now in the possession of his great granddaughter, Miss Jeannie Hart Frailey, of New York and Atlantic City. The original commission as Major is in the possession of his great granddaughter, Miss Josephine Stokes Carr, of Philadelphia, from which the illustration in this book was made.

William Hart was "Elected and Nominated" Lieutenant Colonel of the First Battalion of Bucks County Militia, April 11, 1786, and returned for commission, April 25, 1786. His nomination appears at the head of a list under this date and addressed "To His Excellency:

In the NAME and by the AUTHORITY of the FREEMEN of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*,

The SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the said Commonwealth,

To [illegible]

WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be

Major of the second

Battalion of Militia, in the County of Bucks. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Major by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And We do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your Command to be obedient to your Orders as Major. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from Time to Time receive from the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, or from your superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, and in Pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of this State. This Commission to continue in Force until your Term, by the Laws of this State, shall of Course expire.

GIVEN under the *lesser Seal of the Commonwealth*, at Philadelphia, the [illegible] Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Seven.

ATTEST.

T. Matlack Secy

Tho. Wharton jun. Pres.

COMMISSION OF WILLIAM HART AS MAJOR OF THE SECOND BATTALION OF BUCKS COUNTY MILITIA, MAY 6, 1777

Benjamin Franklin, Esqr. President, and the Honorable Council of the State of Pennsylvania" and signed by Francis Murray, then Lieutenant of Bucks County.

Upon the "Roll of the Associated Company in the Township of Plumstead, Bucks County, August ye 21st, 1775", we find that the captain was William McCalla, and among the privates were: William Hart, John Hart, Joseph Hart, William McCalla, Andrew McCalla and John McCalla. The William Hart referred to was beyond question Colonel William. At this time he was living on the family plantation at Plumstead, not having removed to Hartsville as yet, that event occurring about eleven years later at or about the time he became Colonel.

When in 1777, he was commissioned Major, his superior officers were Colonel Arthur Erwin, and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Robinson. William Hart served both as Major and as Captain during the Revolution. In the Pennsylvania Archives we find that there was a Captain William Hart, who in 1776, served in the Flying Camp. Whether he was of our family or not, we are not sure. That it was Colonel William seems unlikely, although Mr. Warren S. Ely in a letter to the author remarks: "You will notice that William Hart, Senior, was a private in the company

of which Col. William was Lieutenant. That would seemingly eliminate William Senior from the list of Commissioned Officers, though there is no incongruity in William returning to rank of Lieutenant of Militia after serving as Captain in the Flying Camp, as that was special service, and when the Flying Camp was disbanded at Amboy in 1777, the officers of the local militia resumed their local rank". General Davis, when referring to the Flying Camp included the name of William Hart in the list of Captains, but does not refer to him as being a member of his own family; all of which would seem to indicate that it might have been Colonel William.

Colonel Hart achieved fame for himself in company with his brother Samuel, as one of the captors of the Doanes in 1783. The name has been spelled both "Doane" and "Doan", but there seems to be more authority for the first mentioned spelling. General Davis spells it in both ways at different times. The incident of the capture of the leader of the band of highway robbers has been told and written variously, and we have picked out two accounts for our little book; one, taken indirectly from the words of William Hart himself, the other from the pen of General Davis. These we feel to be the most

authoritative. Mr. J. H. Battle for example, in his "History of Bucks County" takes a somewhat more moderate view of the life and character of the Doanes than is corroborated by history, and in addition makes the mistake in declaring that John Hart was the leader of the Capturing party. Mr. Battle has undoubtedly confused the families. He refers to the John Hart, a member of the Warminster family, who, on October 22, 1781, while Treasurer of Bucks County, was robbed of a considerable amount of public money by Moses Doane and his companions. That John Hart was not a member of the capturing party is proved by the fact that General Davis makes no mention of it in his "History of the Hart Family," dismissing the subject of the Doanes with these words, "Some of the parties engaged in this robbery were afterwards arrested and brought to punishment."

General Davis, in his Bucks County History, tells us the story in detail; "The story of the Doanes is both romantic and tragic. They were the sons of respectable Quaker parents of Plumstead and during the war became celebrated for their evil deeds. These five brothers were men of remarkable physical development, tall, strong, athletic, and all fine horsemen. Before the war they were men of good reputation, and it is said

proposed to remain neutral. Living in a Scotch-Irish settlement, faithful to a man, to the cause of Independence, the young Doanes were not allowed to take a middle course, and soon they espoused the cause of the crown, which engendered a bitter feeling between them and their Whig neighbors. They began their career of infamy by robbing and plundering in the neighborhood, gradually extending their field of operation into this and neighboring counties. They finally became outlaws with a price upon their heads. They were the terror of the country and occupied themselves in stealing horses, plundering houses, etc., but we believe the crime of murder was never imputed to them. They had many narrow escapes, and now and then some one of them fell into the hands of the Authorities, but generally managed to escape. Joseph broke jail while awaiting trial at Newtown, and escaped to New Jersey, and after teaching school awhile fled to Canada. Near the close of the war, Abraham and Mahlon were apprehended in Chester County, and hanged in Philadelphia. Moses, the leader of the outlaw brothers met a more tragic end. In the latter part of the summer of 1783, the Doanes went to the house of one Halsey, living in a cabin on Gallows Run, Plumstead, and asked for something to eat, and Halsey sent his son to a neighbor-

ing mill to get flour. On the miller hesitating, the boy said that the Doanes were at his father's house and they would pay. The miller sent word to a vendue in the neighborhood, that the Doanes were at Halsey's, when a party of fourteen armed and mounted men led by William and Samuel Hart, and Major Kennedy, started to capture them. The cabin was surrounded. The two Harts, Kennedy and a Grier were selected to enter it, and on approaching saw through the chinks of the logs, the Doanes eating at a table, with their guns standing near. William Hart opened the door and commanded them to surrender, when they seized their arms and fired. One of their bullets knocked a splinter from Grier's gun, which struck Kennedy in the back giving him a mortal wound. Hart seized Moses Doane, threw him down and secured him, when Robert Gibson rushed into the cabin, and shot Doane in the breast, killing him instantly. The other two brothers escaped. Colonel Hart carried the dead body of the outlaw to his residence and laid it on the kitchen floor until morning, when he sent it to his unhappy father. Joseph Doane spent the balance of his life in Canada, where he died at an advanced age. Forty years ago, he returned to the country to claim a small inheritance, when he

met and became reconciled with the Shaws and other families who had felt the wrath of himself and brothers during the troublous days of the Revolution."

In a collection of historical tales entitled, "The Cuttlelossa and Its Historical Associations", of which William J. Buck, historian, is the author, we have the story of the Doanes indirectly from the lips of Colonel William himself.

It is the eighteenth of the series. We will quote it verbatim:

"THE DOANES AN INCIDENT IN THEIR HISTORY."

"Many people in the country no doubt still remember Samuel Hart, a highly respected citizen of Doylestown, who died on the 25th of November, 1863, at the advanced age of eighty years and upwards. He was well acquainted with William Hart, the one who seized and overpowered Moses Doane and held him down till he craved for quarter. Near the beginning of this century he received a full relation of how the capture was accomplished and the causes that led to it. To Mr. Hart, therefore, I am chiefly indebted for the following interesting information in regard to what was quite an event in the

history of this period and of this section. It contains considerable that cannot be found elsewhere, and differs in several respects from what has been stated on the subject. From what I know it appears to be the most reliable.

"Prior to the Revolutionary war, there lived in the township of Plumstead, in the County of Bucks, a family by the name of Doane, consisting of father, mother, some five or six sons, and two or three daughters. In the immediate neighborhood resided another family of nearly the same number, six boys and two girls, by the name of Hart. These children attended the same school; and as the athletic exercises, such as wrestling and boxing, rough and tumble, were more the custom then than at the present day, the boys frequently engaged in this sport. Many hard and fiercely contested engagements took place among them, and as in most wars victory sometimes fell on one side, sometimes to the other.

"After this manner these boys attained to men's years, about the commencement of the Revolution, in which the Doanes ranged themselves on the side of the King, the Harts on that of Congress. Having taken opposite sides there arose an inveterate hostility between them, increased perhaps, by the recollection of

former contests. The Whigs of the neighborhood being the strongest party, it became necessary that the others should use circumspection in their movements. The Doanes, in company with some others, commenced nocturnal excursions in disguise, which sometimes terminated in plundering and insulting the neighbors, and kept them all in constant alarm. They were able to pounce upon those most obnoxious to them when least prepared for the visit, and consequently it became a general concern to force them out of the country.

"At this crisis, a boy went to a mill in the vicinity, since known by the name of 'Hard Times', now Lumberton, to get a grist ground. The miller objected to doing so immediately; the boy insisted, and as a final and conclusive argument, said he must have it, for the Doanes were at their house. The miller ground the grist, sent the boy away with it, and went to a public sale which happened to be near, and spread the alarm. A party consisting of about thirty men organized and dispersed to their homes to arm themselves, it being well understood that they would be resisted to desperation. They were to rendezvous at a time and place agreed upon, near the house where

the Doanes were, at Cabin Run, a small stream which passes into the west side of Tohikon Creek, near Mearns Ford.

"The arrangement was that the party should divide into small squads, surround the house at a distance, advance at a concerted signal, and, by closing as they advanced, come together at the house, and prevent the possibility of escape. The squad who were to approach the front and only door consisted of Major William Kennedy, Samuel Hart and William Hart, the two oldest of the family above mentioned. William who was a powerful man, said he could see between the logs, when approaching the house, three of the Doanes sitting on a bench near the fire, eating beans from off a trencher. Being between his companions, he opened the door, stepped in, and ordered them to surrender, stating that the house was surrounded and escape was impossible. Without saying a word, they arose, seized their guns and fired at him. He also fired two horse pistols at them, and in the midst of the smoke sprang forward and grappled with one of them, by chance Moses, the captain of the band. A short scuffle ended by Moses lying on the floor, with William's knee on his breast. As soon as Moses found himself overpowered

he ceased to resist, and called for quarter, which was granted.

"The two other Doanes ran up a ladder and escaped from a small window in the end of the house. Major Kennedy and Samuel had remained outside to guard the doorway when William entered. The charge of one of the guns fired passed between the logs of the house, cut off the barrel of Samuel's gun above the first thimble, and a splinter or scale from the barrel lodged in Major Kennedy's back, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died in a few days- the only shot that took effect. After the prisoner had craved and received quarter, and all danger was over, one of the surrounding party, Robert Gibson, of Plumstead, ran into the house, put the muzzle of his gun to Doane's breast, while William was holding him on the floor and he lying passive, and shot him through the heart. It appeared on investigation that none of the surrounding party, except the three above named, had arrived at the house until the danger was over, and consequently the other Doanes had both escaped.

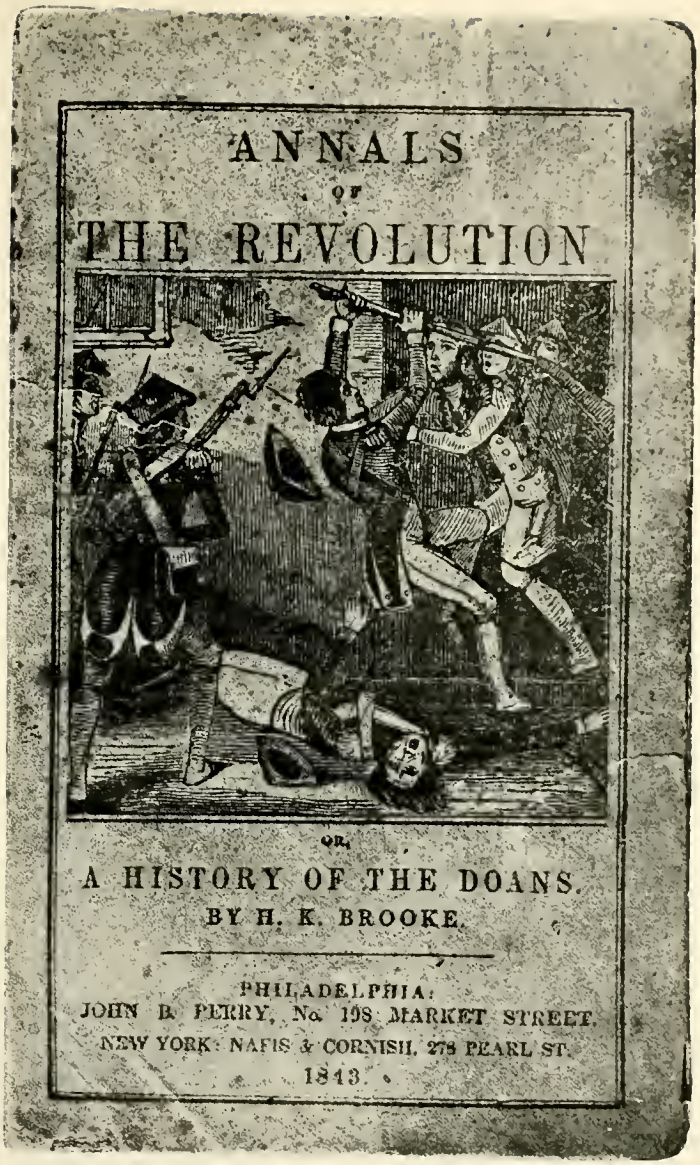
"The next morning a message was sent to Joseph Doane, the father of Moses, who was a quiet, civil

and inoffensive man, who then came to the house, took him and buried him. Joseph Doane, another brother, narrowly escaped capture subsequently. He retreated from a house, and after running some sixty or eighty yards, he leaped a fence. As he passed over he turned his head to squint at his pursuers, and while he was looking over his shoulder, a rifle was fired at him, the ball of which drew his front teeth. He escaped, notwithstanding, and fled to Canada, where he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and died peaceably at a good old age. Two of the brothers were captured, tried and convicted of robbery, at Newtown, then the seat of Justice for the county of Bucks. They were removed to Philadelphia for safe keeping, and executed in that place.

"The boy who came to the mill with grist at Lumberton was a son of Nathan Horsley, residing some four or five miles off. For harboring the Doanes, knowing that they were attainted for outlaws, he was brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to be 'burned in the hand' and to six months imprisonment. The capture and death of Moses Doane and Major Kennedy occurred on the 28th day of August, 1783. The mill was then owned by George Warne, of Sussex County, New Jersey, but who the miller

was I have been unable to ascertain. Owing to the committal of so many robberies, and other flagrant crimes, the Legislature of the State passed an Act April 8th, 1783, offering a reward of 100 pounds for the capture of eighteen persons, among them were Aaron, Mahlon, Joseph and Levi Doane. It was provided that should anyone be wounded he should be entitled to 150 pounds; if killed, his family was to receive 300 p ounds. It was the effect of this that, as soon as the tidings were received from the boy, led to the organization of the company and to the consequence that followed. From this account the death of William Kennedy was a matter of accident, and not done purposely by the robbers, as is generally supposed. The sum of 300 pounds, about $800.00 of our present currency, was awarded to be equally divided for the use of his wife and five children. In this account, as in many others, we see how from a trivial occurrence, important events may spring. The going of that boy with a grist to the old mill by the Cuttèlossa, at the present Lumberton, led to the breaking up of the predatory Doanes."

The reader who would know something further concerning the history of the Doanes, is referred to a little booklet, published in 1843, entitled, "Annals



THE CAPTURE OF MOSES DOAN
(From a booklet now owned by Thomas Hart)

of the Revolution", or "A History of the Doanes". Herein are contained some interesting illustrations showing various incidents in the lives of these far-famed characters, one of which, picturing the capture of Moses Doane, is reproduced here.

On March 1st., 1780, Pennsylvania, by an Act of Assembly, had abolished the institution of slavery within its borders. This act among other things, provided that all slaves then in the state should be registered before November 1st., 1782. It is upon this registered list of 1782, that we find in Plumstead township there were three slaves, one owned by William Hart, another by James Ruckman, his brother-in-law, and the third by Joseph Thomas. In 1780 there were five hundred and fourteen slaves listed in the county, but in 1790, this had dwindled to two-hundred and sixty-one. Most of these were in the lower portion of the county there being but twenty five in ten of the upper townships. The Revolutionary war interrupted the importation of slaves and left the province free to put an end to the practice, which was done, and in 1780 we find little opposition to the act providing for their eventual emancipation.

Colonel Hart, after removing to Hartsville, became a member of the Neshaminy Presbyterian Church of Warwick, situated on the north bank of that stream, half a mile from Hartsville proper. Neshaminy is one of the very earliest of those famous old Presbyterian churches, which appeared wherever the sturdy Scotch-Irish settlers decided to make their homes; it has a history full of interest, that will be touched upon in a later chapter. Within its walls many a Hart has knelt and prayed; within its graveyard many a Hart lies buried. To see that Colonel Hart took an active interest in the affairs of the church we have but to refer to the old church records, we have but to read Dr. Turner's history.

Concerning Mrs. William Hart, we have reason to believe that there were few more worthy women of her time and locality. She, like many of the staunch Presbyterians of her day, prided herself upon her ability to quote lengthy passages from the Scriptures, and the story goes that while sitting for her portrait, a reproduction of which is here produced, she amazed the painter, Mr. Street, by quoting from the bible to him at great length word for word. We have no record of the effect of this upon the painter. This portrait, painted in the year 1831, is now in the possession of Miss Josephine Stokes

Carr. It is interesting to note the stiffness of it all, the eyeglasses and the bible in the hand.

On the occasion of the death of her grandson, John Hart Carr, in 1840, a death which occurred most unexpectedly while he was returning from Gainesville, Alabama, where he was in business, the shock so upset Mrs. Hart that her mind became affected, and within three months she died. Throughout the period of her sickness, however, notwithstanding that her mind had changed in every other particular, she yet retained the ability to quote from the bible until the day of her death, ten years after that of her husband.

After an active life of nearly eighty-three years, Colonel William Hart died on January 2, 1831, and was buried in the graveyard of the Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, where his tombstone may still be seen. The following is taken from the "Bucks County Intelligencer" at the time of his death,

"DIED"

"At his residence in Warminster Township on Sunday morning, the 2nd of January, Col. William Hart in the 83rd. year of his age."

"Colonel Hart distinguished himself during the Revolutionary war in defense of his country. Since that period he has been ranked amongst the most estimable of

ELIZABETH MEANS HART
(The wife of Col. William Hart)
BORN, MARCH 15, 1753. DIED, JANUARY 10, 1841
(From a portrait formerly in the possession of her great-granddaughter, Miss Josephine Stokes Carr)

citizens, and bore an irreproachable character. We hope someone acquainted with his character will favor us with a notice which will do justice to his patriotism and virtute."

His wife, Elizabeth Means Hart, as has been said, died ten years later, January 10, 1841, at the age of nearly eighty-eight. She too is buried at Neshaminy.

William and Elizabeth Hart had eight children, six of whom married. Jane Hart the eldest child, born June 28, 1779, married Joseph Carr of Warwick township, she was the grandmother of Miss Josephine S. Carr and John Hart Carr of Philadelphia. John Hart born December 17, 1780, never married, died June 27, 1811, and is buried at Neshaminy; Mary Hart born February 19, 1783, married her second cousin, Samuel Hart, the son of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth Hart. Colonel Joseph Hart was the son of William Hart and Margaret Means. She died February 8, 1828. Their children will be spoken of in a subsequent chapter. James Means Hart, born March 6, 1785, married Jane Baird of Warwick. He died January 7, 1844. Grizelda Hart, born March 10, 1787, remained a spinster all her life and died April 5, 1868, at the age of eighty-one; she is buried at Neshaminy. She was named after her grandmother on her mother's side. William Hart,

born January 4, 1789, married, Martha Carr, he died February 23, 1855. Joseph Hart, born November 9, 1790, married Mary Carr, the sister of his brother's wife. Martha and Mary Carr were the daughters of Adam and Frances Carr of Warwick. Joseph Hart died November 4, 1872. Elizabeth Hart, the youngest of the family, was born April 14, 1794, and married her first cousin, William Hart, the son of John and Mary Hart; she died December 21, 1862.

Thus we find from these six marriage, two Harts married two Harts, one a first cousin, the other a second cousin, and that two brothers married two sisters. All of which, to say the least is somewhat uncommon of occurrence. It has been incorrectly stated that Colonel Hart married Grizelda Patterson: this is of course, altogether wrong, as Grizelda Patterson married John Means, and it was their daughter, Elizabeth, whom Colonel Hart married. This fact is stated merely to prevent any possible confusion as there are in existence several unaccounted for "trees" of the family with such a mistake upon them.

Jane Hart and Joseph Carr were married on January 20, 1800, by a magistrate of Montgomery county, any difference of opinion on the part of their respective families there-

by being overcome forthwith. Joseph Carr was born April 25, 1773, the fourth son of William Carr, or Kerr, as it was then spelt, who came to America with his brother, Adam Kerr, from the county of Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania. The history of the Carrs is of the greatest interest both on this side of the water and upon the other, where at one time a member of the family had the distinction of entertaining three members of royalty upon his estates, and forthwith was rewarded with three crowns to be placed upon his coat of arms.

Joseph Carr and Jane Hart had six children, three boys, and three girls: William Carr, born December 4, 1800, and died September 14, 1801; Elizabeth Means Carr, born May 21, 1802, and died December 13, 1890; Mary Carr,born August 6, 1804, and died August 6, 1806; William Hart Carr, born April 3, 1807, and died March 22, 1888. He married Lucretia Eleanor Thomas and had four children. John Hart Carr, his brother was born January 28, 1811, and died October 25, 1840, while returning from Alabama. He was a member of the Falcon Barge Club, Instituted, April 19, 1834. Emma Matilda Carr was born August 31, 1819, and died May 2, 1862. She married her cousin, Adam Carr, the son of William Carr, and had six children.

Joseph Carr, the father of the above children, died

June 24, 1833, and was survived forty three years by his wife, who died January 4, 1876, of old age, she having attained the remarkable age of ninety-six. Her husband was six feet tall and had black hair. They both died at Hartsville, Pa.

William Hart Carr married, October 20, 1836, Lucretia Eleanor Thomas, the daughter of Jacob Thomas and Nancy Johnson, of Philadelphia. She was born October 9, 1811, and when she was married to William H. Carr, she was a widow, having previously been the wife of William J. Kirk. Her father, Jacob Thomas, one of the foremost of Philadelphia's citizens, died October 14, 1854. William H. Carr was a hardware merchant in the firm of Carr and Lunt. At the time of the organization, in the forties, of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, he became a member of the first Board of Trustees of that Institution, along with his cousin, William Bryan Hart, and others who were conspicuous in the business and professional world of the day.

Born in Philadelphia, and with most of his interests in that city, William H. Carr lived most of his life there, his residence the while being at 1326 South Broad Street, from which house his children have moved only within the past few years. He had four children, two of whom are now living: Annie Thomas Carr, born March 3, 1838, and died

March 20, 1838: Josephine Stokes Carr, born July 22, 1839; John Hart Carr, born September 30, 1842; and Lucretia Virginia Carr, born October 3, 1844, and died May 22, 1913. John Hart Carr was elected President of the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia, in 1916. The far-famed Orpheus Club of Philadelphia was organized in 1872, when the Art Society disbanded. Mr. Carr, one of the originators, has been an active member since its inception, and to-day he is the only charter member who is yet upon the active roll of the organization. It is a matter of the greatest pride with him that a rehearsal must never be missed. Until recent years he has been associated with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Miss Josephine S. Carr, now living with her brother, in Philadelphia at No. 2401 South 21st Street, by the compiling of family records for many years has been the means of providing us with many facts of interest and much valuable information, which must otherwise have been lost forever. Strange to relate, Miss Carr is a member of both Hart families; she is of course, the great-grand-daughter of Colonel William Hart, and through her mother, who was a Thomas, she is a descendant of the Warminster Hart family, of which General Davis was a member. The genealogist in the preparation of his book of facts, is seldom so favored by fortune as to meet with a large number of the facts of

JOHN HART CARR
Born, September 30, 1842. Died, November 10, 1920

his case already prepared for him by the hands of a member of the family; and yet our cousin, Miss Carr, has done just that for us. Through her mother, Miss Carr is descended from Tobias Leech, born in Cheltenham, England, in 1651. On the paternal side the Carrs are descended from Joseph Carr, who with his brother, Adam Kerr came over from Antrim, Ireland, in 1740. Adam Kerr adhered to the old spelling of his name, while Joseph adopted the phonetic method and made it Carr. Joseph Carr settled in Bucks County. Adam Kerr went south upon his arrival in America and was lost, no trace of him ever having been found. At the present time the Carr (Kerr) armorial bearings are borne in the British Empire by the Marquis of Lothian and the Duke of Roxburghe.

None of the children of William Hart Carr ever married; thus if we are to trace the descendants of Jane Hart and Joseph Carr, we must turn to Emma Matilda Carr, the wife of her cousin, Adam Carr. To this marriage there were seven children: William Hart Carr; Louis Madeira Carr; Joseph Hart Carr; Jane Elizabeth Carr; Joseph Berg Carr; Henry Augustus Carr and Mary Spencer Carr. Of these, William Hart Carr, born October 31, 1844, married, and had two children, Josephine Mary Carr, named for her cousin, and Harvey Chandler Carr. Jane Elizabeth Carr

married Israel W. Hart, no relative of the family, and had three children, Israel, Wilfred, Emma Elizabeth and Edwin.

Mary Hart, the eldest daughter of Colonel William Hart, was married January 6, 1806, to her second cousin, Samuel Hart, thus uniting, as has been stated, the two branches of the family. Mary was the granddaughter of James Hart, (1717-1766) while Samuel was the grandson of William Hart, (circa 1721) the brother of James. The descendants of this marriage will be treated upon in Chapter IV.

James Means Hart, the second son of Colonel Hart, married Jane Baird, of Warwick. She was born May 6, 1788, and died September 26, 1866. From this union spring the families of Frailey, Bates, Bogert and Mullaney. There were four children: Elizabeth Hart, Joseph Richards Hart, Franklin Hart and Jeannie Means Hart, all of whom married, with the exception of Franklin. James Means Hart, their father, died on January 7, 1844, at the age of 59, and was buried at Neshaminy.

Elizabeth Hart was born December 11, 1809, and died July 19, 1898. She was known as Eliza, as indeed seems to have been the case with all who were named Elizabeth, and married on December 14, 1843, James Madison Frailey, U. S. N., a Commodore in the United States Navy. He was born in 1809, and his family were Baltimoreans: He died

September 26, 1877. They had three children, one of whom married. Harry Leonard Frailey, born in 1845, and died February 20, 1863; William Hart Frailey, born July 19, 1848, and died September 17, 1886, at Devon, Pa.; he married April 29, 1873, Minnie V. Parker, who died in January 1916, the daughter of Colonel John Brown Parker, of Philadelphia, but to this marriage there was no issue; and Jeannie Hart Frailey, born April 3, 1852. At the present time Miss Frailey is residing at Atlantic City, N.J.

William Hart Frailey was for a long time Assistant Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Early in life he had been admitted to the United States Naval Academy, from which institution he was graduated with honor. Shortly after graduation, he entered commercial life and later married. He was always regarded by his senior officers in the railroad, as a man of sound judgment and great financial ability. He was of a peculiarly sunny nature. Mrs. Frailey was one of a group of women who acted in the 17th Street Theatre, in the early seventies, another being Miss Emily Schomberg, now Mrs. Hughes-Hallet, of Dinard, France. Before going to Carlisle, Pa., to live, Mrs. Frailey was active in charitable work.

Joseph Richards Hart, born in 1813, and died August 15, 1844, in Kentucky, married Elizabeth Cook, who at his

death became the wife of Medical Director Benjamin Franklin Bache, a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin. He had two children, both daughters: Rosalie Sully Hart and Helen Mai Hart. Rosalie, married Newton L. Bates, U. S. N., a surgeon in the United States Navy, but to this marriage there were no children. Surgeon Bates was born in 1837, and died October 18, 1897. Mrs. Bates, until her death on January 2, 1920, resided in New York and Atlantic City, with her cousin, Miss Jeannie Hart Frailey. Joseph Richards Hart was a University of Pennsylvania man, receiving the degree of A B in 1831, and that of A M in 1834.

Shortly before his death, on October 1, 1897, Newton L. Bates had been appointed by President McKinley to the office of Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, succeeding Surgeon General, J. Rufus Tryon. He had long been the personal friend and family physician of President McKinley, with whom he had been on intimate terms since the latter had first come to Washington as a member of the House of Representatives. The President was much affected at his death. Dr. Bates had been on nearly all trips with him since his inauguration, always riding in the same car with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and was on more intimate relations at the White House than any other man. He had entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon

in July, 1861, and witnessed considerable active service on blockading squadrons during the Civil War. He reached the rank of Surgeon in September, 1865, that of Medical Inspector in January 1881, and Medical Director in September 1888. After the war, Dr. Bates saw service in every quarter of the globe. His illness had begun before his appointment as Surgeon General, and he had not been in the Bureau since then, his oath of office having been administered to him in bed.

Helen Mai Hart, married Edward S. Bogert, U. S. N., and to this marriage there were two children: Edward S. Bogert and Rosalie Bates Bogert. Helen Mai Hart Bogert died August 27, 1902.

Franklin Hart was born July 1, 1822, and died November 8, 1855, unmarried. His sister Jeannie Means Hart was born in 1826. She married June 5, 1866, J. R. Madison Mullaney, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy. He was born in New York, October 26, 1818, the son of Col. James R.Mullaney, U. S. A., Quartermaster General in the United States Army, and a soldier of the War of 1812. Admiral Mullaney entered the Navy as a Midshipman, from New Jersey, January 7, 1832, and was promoted Passed Midshipman in June 1838. He became a lieutenant in February 1844, a Commander

in October 1861, and a Captain in July 1866. He was promoted to Commodore in August, 1870, and four years later, on June 5, 1874, he received his commission as Real Admiral, and from that time until February 1876, he commanded the north Atlantic Squadron, during a portion of which period he co-operated with Generals Emory and Sheridan, then in command at New Orleans.

During the war of the Rebellion, Admiral Mullaney commanded at different times, the steamer "Wyandotte," the sailing ship "Supply", and the steamers "Oneida" and "Bienville". It was while commanding the "Oneida" when that vessel was exposed to the fire of Fort Morgan that Admiral Mullaney received the wound which rendered the amputation of his left arm necessary. Before the end of the war he had succeeded in capturing several blockade runners, all under the British flag, and two schooners laden with cotton in Galveston Harbor, Texas. Returning to Philadelphia, in May, 1865, he assumed charge of the New York Navy Yard, where he remained for three years. From December 1868, to November 1871, he was in command of the United States sloop "Richmond", in the European Squadron, and from October 1870 to November 1871, he was Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron of the European Fleet.

Returning to the United States in the Fall of 1871, Admiral Mullaney, on October 5, 1872, was appointed Commander

of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which office he held for nearly two years. Subsequently, he took charge of the League Island Naval Station, from which he was ordered to the Naval Asylum Governorship, which he held until October 27, 1879, when he vacated that position and was placed upon the retired list. When Admiral Mullaney died on September 17, 1887, at the Bryn Mawr Hotel, Bryn Mawr, Pa., he had seen twenty-three years of active service, to which was added twenty years spent in other active duties on land. He is buried in Woodlands Cemetery. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring on November 17, 1906.

Mention should here be made of the fact that upon the tree of the Hart family, the descendants of James Means Hart are incorrectly placed in their relationship to each other.

William Hart, the third son of Colonel Hart, married in 1817, Martha Carr, born May 6, 1793, of Hartsville. She was a widow, Bishop, before her second marriage, and the daughter of Adam and Frances Carr. They had five children, four sons and one daughter: Mary Carr Hart, born October 16, 1817 and died May 29, 1896; William Hart, born February 14, 1820, and died January 11, 1839; Edwin Hart, born June 11, 1822, and died March 10, 1891; Adam Carr Hart, born October 11, 1824, and died November 2, 1847, and John Hart, born August 27,1828, died June 21, 1910. Martha Carr Hart, their mother, died March 26, 1854.

We have record of the marriage of Mary Carr Hart; whether any of her brothers married or not we cannot definitely state. She, on February 9, 1847, married John V. Watson and to this marriage there were four children: James Watson, Martha Hart Watson, William Hart Watson, and Lida B. Watson. The Watson family for several years succeeding 1837, resided on the farm in Warminster at one time owned by Mrs. J. B. Carrell, of Hatboro, Pa.

William Hart, her father, died February 23, 1855, one year after the death of his wife. Both are buried at Neshaminy.

Joseph Hart, the fourth son of Colonel Hart, was born at Hartsville, November 7, 1790. The Rev. D. K. Turner says: "One of the members of the congregation, of whom it seems proper to speak particularly, was Joseph Hart ..... He filled the post of Deputy Clerk of the Orphans Court of Bucks County, for several years, while the county offices were at Newtown, and was then esteemed a very correct and upright man. He married Miss Mary Carr of Hartsville, and having been engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, for a considerable period, he at length permanently fixed his residence in the former place, the home of his childhood and youth, and superintended the cultivation of his farm.

He was one of the Trustees of the Neshaminy Church, repeatedly re-elected for many terms, and its Treasurer from 1841 to 1860, when he resigned the office, ill health and the infirmities of years requiring release from all unnecessary care. He left in his Will $100.00 to aid in the construction of a sidewalk from Hartsville to the Neshaminy Church, providing the work was finished within two years after his death, and the legacy mentioned in the following codicil: 'I give and bequeath $200.00 to be expended for a marble slab to commemorate the History of said Church, with its Pastors, and any other incidents that may be considered necessary, important or interesting, and that the Rev. J. P. Wilson and Rev. D. K. Turner, prepare the said history, and direct where it shall be placed in the church, and my will is that the said $200.00 be paid to the Trusteesof said church, that they render all the aid necessary in placing it in the church'.

"The monumental slab, thus provided for, was placed in the vestibule of the church, opposite the front door, not many months after Mr. Hart's death. He was a warm friend of the church, and a constant attendant upon the ministrations of the sanctuary, even to extreme age. In the repairs and improvements of the meeting house and the graveyard, his taste and sound judgment were much sought and relied upon by the Trustees; and in the management of

JOSEPH HART
BORN, NOVEMBER 7, 1790. DIED, NOVEMBER 4, 1872
(From a daguerreotype now in the possession of his grandson, John Horner Ruckman, Esq.)

the finances of the congregation, he was careful, accurate and conscientious. He died November 4, 1872, aged 82 years.

Mary Carr, his wife, was born August 31, 1801; she died November 10, 1866, at the age of sixty-five: She was the sister of his brother's wife; two brothers had married two sisters. Joseph Hart was buried at Neshaminy, the funeral taking place from his residence at Hartsville. They had four children, three of whom married.

Frances Carr Hart, born November 15, 1824, and died November 12, 1887; Byron Hart born, October 15, 1826 and died October 7, 1864; Elizabeth Means Hart, born July 13, 1829, and died May 12, 1904, and Mary F. Hart, born May 16, 1834, died March 26, 1849.

Frances Carr Hart married on January 17, 1859, John Lewis Widdifield, the son of John and Christiana Singer Widdifield of Philadelphia. He, a native of Hartsville, was second Lieutenant of Company C. 128th., Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, a company composed altogether of young men from Bucks County. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Widdifield left Hartsville for Ewington, Ewington County, Illinois, where they were to reside. When the Civil War broke out, they returned to Hartsville, where we find Mrs. Widdifield actively engaged as a member of the Ladies Aid Society of Hartsville. To this marriage there was no issue. John L.

Widdifield died October 30, 1894.

Byron Hart was born at Hartsville, "Having prepared for Yale College, under the instruction of Mr. Charles Stone and Rev. D. K. Turner at a classical school at Neshaminy, he entered the college at New Haven, Conn., in the Fall of 1847, and graduated in 1851. He then pursued the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Prof. John H. Mitchell, and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1854. Having married Miss Ella J. Levine, of Philadelphia, he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in that city. During the war of the Rebellion, he received the appointment of Assistant surgeon in the Hospital at Broad & Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, and was busily employed more than a year in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers there. By his kindness and the faithful performance of the duties of his position, he gained the gratitude and lasting affection of the inmates of the hospital, and as a memento of their appreciation of his services they presented him with a very handsome silver pitcher, goblet and tray. A call was issued by the Government for surgeons to go to the southern states, when he offered his services, and was ordered to Beaufort, South Carolina, in August 1863, where he had the whole charge of Hospital

No. 12, subject to the orders of the old physician of the regular army, who very seldom visited it, and left it almost entirely to his management. Here and at Hilton Head he remained more than a year with great satisfaction to the officers and soldiers under his medical care, and they presented him a handsome American silver watch and gold chain as a token of their regard. The preparation of all the official documents connected with his department devolved upon him. He gave himself with untiring assiduity to the treatment of his patients, and performed more labor than his constitution would bear. Becoming himself unwell, he continued to go through with the wearing round of his duties longer than he ought, contrary to the advice of a physician whom he consulted. He was at length prostrated with fever and debility, arising from the effects of overwork and an enervating climate, and was obliged to return to the North. It was hoped that his strength might rally on the voyage homeward, but he gradually became more enfeebled, and died a few hours after he reached New York, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sawyer, October 7, 1864. His remains were brought to Philadelphia and thence to Neshaminy. The funeral services were attended at the residence of his father, Mr. Joseph Hart, and his body was buried

in the cemetery connected with the church. He was a kind, faithful, intelligent, and skillful physician, amd was much esteemed by the officers and men among whom he associated and discharged the duties of his profession during most of the lamentable civil war."

Ella J. Levine Hart was born May 12, 1841, and died June 4, 1863, at the very young age of 22, and was buried at Neshaminy; Byron and Ella Hart had two children: Mary Eleanor Hart, born December 22, 1858, and died April 22, 1859, and Annie Florence Hart, born March 24, 1860, and died September 1, 1890. Annie Florence Hart married Frank Jay St. John.

Eliza Means Hart, the second daughter of Joseph Hart, married twice. On October 13, 1859, she married Thomas B. Brown, of Brownsburg, Pa., but to this marriage there were no children. He died August 12, 1863, and some years later, she married her cousin, Thomas Hart Ruckman, the eleventh child of John and Rebecca Horner Ruckman of Solebury. He was born in November 1827. Thomas and Eliza Hart Ruckman had two children: Frances Hart Ruckman, born August 8, 1868, and John Horner Ruckman, born August 19, 1871, both of whom are married. Frances Hart Ruckman married January 16, 1909, Richard Wilson McCredy, of Philadelphia, the son of Thomas

N. and Emma Dalores Wilson McCredy. Mr. & Mrs. McCredy have no children and reside on Rittenhouse Square, and in the summer they make their home at that finest of all seashore resorts, Cape May, New Jersey.

John Horner Ruckman, married April 26, 1900, Anna Trego Fell, the eldest daughter of Justice D. Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia. She was born February 16, 1873. They have one child, John Fell Ruckman, born March 12, 1901, and reside at their country place at Lahaska, Pa. Through the kindness of Mr. Ruckman, we are able to reproduce here the picture of his grandfather, Joseph Hart.

Elizabeth Hart, the fourth daughter of Colonel William Hart, as has been stated, married her first cousin, William Hart, which event will be treated upon below.

This completes the enumeration of the decendants of Colonel William Hart and his wife, Elizabeth Means Hart. We will now turn to the history of John Hart, his twin brother.

John Hart, the son of James and Jean Means Hart, married Mary McCalla. She was born in 1762. The McCallas were natives of Bucks County, among its most early settlers and most patriotic. The name of McCalla

appears upon almost all of the lists of militia and upon the rolls of military companies organized for the defense of the locality in which the McCallas lived. We have been unable to ascertain just what relation was the Mary McCalla who married John Hart, to the Mary McCalla who in later years married his nephew, Thomas Hart. That they were closely related appears to be beyond doubt. Captain William McCalla appears to have been the original settler in this country. A well known descendant who died in late years was Theodore Hart McCalla.

John Hart was a land-owner in Plumstead, about the time of the Revolution. His name appears on the "Bucks County Transcript, 1779" as holding 50 acres. By 1782, he had increased his holdings to 507 acres. At this time, his brother, Colonel William, appears as owning 112 acres in Plumstead, thus proving that he was in Plumstead in that year and not residing in Hartsville. In the county report of 1784, a report which amounted practically to a census, Colonel William is credited with possessing "1 dwelling house, 1 outhouse, 6 white inhabitants, 1 colored inhabitant." (a slave.)

John Hart served during the Revolution as Lieutenant of Captain Robert Gibson's company of Plumstead township. We find his name on the return of that company, dated June 6, 1780. His brothers, James and Samuel, were

Privates in the same company. James Hart was the progenitor of the family in Philadelphia.

John Hart had five children: Elizabeth Hart, born December 16, 1779, and died April 9, 1804; James Hart, born July 11, 1781, and died June 14, 1816; Sarah Hart, born February 3, 1784, and died March 4, 1785; John Hart, born January 6, 1786, and died June 3, 1814 and William Hart, born July 11, 1788, died December 21, 1862. A little over a year after the birth of her youngest child, Mary McCalla Hart died on September 11, 1789, at the early age of 27. As far as is known, none of the children, with the exception of William, married. He, as has been previously stated, married his cousin, Elizabeth, but to this marriage there were no children. They lived for a long time in Philadelphia, at 307 S. 3rd Street. They seem to have been devoted to each other, and when her husband died on Sunday, December 21, 1862, she followed him to the grave exactly one week later on Sunday, December 28, 1862, Both are buried at Neshaminy, where at first the two tombstones were incorrectly marked.

Mary Hart, the second daughter of James and Jean Means Hart, married James Ruckman, on July 14, 1771. He was born November 11, 1748. The Ruckmans were early settlers in Plumstead, James being the grandson of the

James Ruckman, who settled in that township in 1700. Upon his marriage James Ruckman removed from Solebury to Plumstead, where he died August 26, 1834. He was the son of Thomas and Susannah Jones Ruckman. The Ruckmans trace their descent to John Ruckman, who emigrated from England to Long Island at a very early day. Thence they removed into New Jersey, where John Ruckman's grandson, Thomas, was born May 14, 1721.

James and Mary Hart Ruckman had twelve children: Susannah Ruckman, born March 11, 1773, and died August 1, 1777; William Ruckman, born October 30, 1774, and died January 5, 1775; Jane Ruckman born December 10, 1775 and died April 15, 1776; John Ruckman, born February 20, 1777 and died March 21, 1861; William Ruckman, born February 23, 1779, and died September 27, 1797; Sarah Ruckman, born April 15, 1781, and died November 3, 1856; Elizabeth Ruckman, born June 25, 1783, died August 9, 1831; Mary Ruckman, born August 10, 1785; Susannah Ruckman, born November 9, 1787; Jane Ruckman, born October 5, 1789; Isabella Ruckman, born March 3, 1792, and Nancy Ruckman, born February 25, 1794.

Of these we have record of but one, John Ruckman, who was himself the progenitor of a family of twelve.

He married March 31, 1803, Rebecca Horner, who was born September 11, 1782. He moved into Solebury, on his marriage, and probably settled at Lumberville, where he was living in 1807, which year he removed out into the township on the farm where his family resided after him. He was prominent in politics and was Associate Judge of the County for several years.

John and Rebecca Horner Ruckman were the parents of eight daughters and four sons: William Darrah Ruckman, Born March 14, 1804, and died August 16, 1868; Mary Ruckman, born November 29, 1805 and died January 4, 1874; James Ruckman, born January 22, 1808, and died February 8, 1894; Sarah Ruckman, born in 1809, and died April 22, 1892; Elizabeth Ann Ruckman, born in December 1812, and died September 17, 1813; Rebecca Darrah Ruckman, born August 23, 1814, and died December 19, 1898; Charlotte Elizabeth Ruckman, born in 1815 and died August 19, 1902; Amanda Ruckman, born June 23, 1819 and died February 7, 1900; John Horner Ruckman, born December 23, 1820, and died May 4, 1887; Jane Ruckman, died in infancy; Thomas Hart Ruckman, born in November 1827 and died December 30, 1908, and Matilda Maris Ruckman, whose dates we do not have.

Of these, five married, William Darrah Ruckman married Isabella Crawford Long, born April 4, 1816, and

to this marriage we have record of two children: Anna Elizabeth Ruckman, who died in early childhood and Rebecca Horner Ruckman, who died December 3, 1896. She on April 24, 1856 had married George Philler of Philadelphia; he was born September 15, 1833. They had four children; William Ruckman Philler, born February 17, 1857; George Stanley Philler, born September 11, 1859, and died June 30, 1914; Mai Philler, born September 12, 1861, and Belle Crawford Philler, born January 7, 1865, and died in November 1866. After his wife's death, George Philler married in 1898, Ella Upton of Boston. He was a Director of the Fidelity Trust company for many years prior to his death.

William Ruckman Philler, married June 3, 1885, Emily Chapman Winsor, the daughter of William D. and Elizabeth Chapman Winsor of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875. He has been Secretary of the Real Estate Trust Company since 1886. They had two children, Emily Winsor Philler and William Winsor Philler. George Stanley Philler married April 19, 1882, Helen Montgomery, the daughter of Richard R. and Elizabeth Binney Montgomery, of Philadelphia. To this marriage there were three children; George Philler, Richard Montgomery Philler and Helen Montgomery Philler. George Philler married April 25, 1911, Carol Warren Ben-

son, the daughter of Rev. Louis F. and Caroline Perot Warren Benson, of Philadelphia. She died May 30, 1913. Mai Philler married April 8, 1885, Edward Clinton Lee, born, December 5, 1857, the son of Dr. Richard Henry and Sarah E. Lothrop Lee. They had five children: Lothrop Lee, born January 8, 1886; Ruckman Lee, born October 13, 1887; Helen Philler Lee, born June 6, 1890; Alden Lee, born October 31, 1893, and Philler Lee, born May 23, 1896. Edward Clinton Lee, died August 22, 1912. Helen Philler Lee married June 3, 1913, Sigourney Mellor, born September 27, 1889, the son of Edward and Deborah Wharton Barker Mellor, of Philadelphia. Their children are: Clinton Lee Mellor, born July 29, 1914; Edward Mellor, born November 20, 1916. Alden Lee married February 2, 1918, Edith Earle, born, April 1, 1897, and died, October 6, 1918 of Influenza, the daughter of George H. and Catharine Hansell French Earle of Philadelphia. They had one child, Edith Earle Lee, born, October 3, 1918. The Lees are now living at their country place at Haverford, Pa.

James Ruckman, married in May 1846, Louisa Cole, and had two children, James Ruckman and Emma Cole Ruckman, the latter of whom married Henry C. Brown, December 28, 1882. Louisa Cole Ruckman died in 1885. Sarah Ruckman married December 13, 1883, George G. Maris, who was

born March 10, 1810, but to this marriage there were no children. George G. Maris died in 1887.

Amanda Ruckman, the sixth daughter of John and Rebecca Horner Ruckman, married in 1845, John Gillingham Fell, of Philadelphia. He was elected a Manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society in 1871 and served until 1874. He was born November 14, 1816, in Buckingham township, Bucks County, and died October 26, 1878 in Philadelphia. Mr. Fell was the second President of the Union League. He was educated at a country school under the direction of the Society of Friends. In 1833 he moved to Luzerne County, and for several years was connected with the engineer corps of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company. It was probably then that Mr. Fell received his first knowledge of, and experience in the coal mining business, in which he afterward became so largely interested. Mr. Fell soon afterward became associated with Ario Pardee in coal and mining enterprises, and in 1839 came to Philadelphia to take charge of the firm's affairs here. About this time he was made a director of the Hazleton Coal Company, and held that office until 1868, when the company was sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. For many years he was a director of that railroad, and was its president from 1857 to 1862. In 1873 he was elected a member of the

Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania; and for several years was on the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia. In addition to holding the position of director in the Allentown Rolling Mills, the Glendon Iron Company, the Andover Iron Company, and other important iron companies, he also was a director, until the time of his death, in the North Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Bound Brook Railways. He was in 1859, and later, a director of the Philadelphia Bank. During the Civil War Mr. Fell took an active interest in public affairs. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and entered into the organization of the Union League with zeal and devotion. He was the Union League's president from 1865 until 1868, and one of its vice-presidents from 1869 until his death in 1878. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and an art connoisseur of great taste and long experience. His collection of works of art was one of the most extensive and important in Philadelphia. They had two children, Mary Wilson Fell, who married Dr. Herbert Marshall Howe, of old New England stock, and, John Ruckman Fell, who married Sarah Rozet Drexel, the daughter of Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia. Mary Wilson Fell was married November 28, 1871, her husband's parents being the Rt. Rev. Mark Antony DeWolfe and Elizabeth Marshall Howe,

Episcopal Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

Dr. Herbert M. Howe, born in Bristol, R. I., July 16, 1844, was a member of the firm of A. Bardee & Co., extensive miners of anthracite. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1865; was a member of Harrison, Havemeyer & Co. until 1874. He was identified with many business and financial institutions; he was an artist of no mean ability, his attainments making him particularly valuable as a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He was President of the Allentown Rolling Mills; President of the Ogden Mine Railroad Co; Vice President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Co; and a director in the following corporations; Tradesman's National Bank; Finance Company of Pennsylvania; Guarantee Trust Co; East Broad Top R.S. Coal Co; Shade Gap Railroad Co; Rocky Ridge. Railroad Co. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the society of Colonial Wars; and the Zeta Psi Fraternity. His clubs were the Rittenhouse, Union League, Philadelphia Country Club, New York Yacht .Dr. Howe died in October 1916. The Howes had six children: Mary Herbert Howe, John Fell Howe, Edith Howe, Grace Howe, Rhoda Emlen Howe and Elizabeth Amanda Howe. John Fell

Howe, the only son, died December 31, 1895. Grace Howe married December 4, 1909, Frederick Jordan, the son of George Frederick and Linda R. Howell Jordan, of Philadelphia; Rhoda Emlen Howe married April 19, 1902, William Gillman Low, the son of William Gillman and Lois R. Curtis Low of Brooklyn, and a nephew of the late Seth Low of New York; Elizabeth Amanda Howe married February 1, 1910, Alfred G. B. Steel, who is a member of the firm of Graham & Co., Bankers, of Philadelphia. Mary Howe married Dr. James Weir Robinson and Edith Howe married Dr. DeWolf, of Providence, R. I.

John R. Fell and Sarah Drexel Fell had six children: Amanda Ruckman Fell, Ellen Drexel Fell, Mae Stewart Drexel Fell, Frances Paul Drexel Fell, John Ruckman Fell and Minnie R. Drexel Fell. Mae Stewart Drexel Fell married June 23, 1904, Howard Houston Henry, the son of Bayard and Jane Robeson Henry, of Philadelphia. He died in England, February 13, 1919. Sara Drexel Henry is a daughter. Frances Paul Drexel Fell married June 23, 1909, A. J. Antelo Devereaux, the son of Alfred and Constance S. Antelo Devereaux. John Ruckman Fell married July 4, 1910, Dorothy Randolph, the daughter of Philip Syng Physick and Hannah M. Fetherstone Randolph of Philadelphia. Minnie R. Drexel Fell married June 22, 1900, Robert Kelso Cassatt, the son of Alexander J. and Lois Buchan-

an Cassatt of Philadelphia.

Thomas Hart Ruckman, the son of John Ruckman, who was so named after his cousin, Thomas Hart, (1786-1852) as has been said, married his cousin, Elizabeth Means Hart. This brings us to an end of the descendants of John and Rebecca Horner Ruckman.

Elizabeth Ruckman, the fourth daughter of James and Mary Hart Ruckman, married Cornelius Vanhorn. Susannah Ruckman, her sister, married Abraham Vanhorn, and had a large family. Mary, her sister, married Samuel Bailey; Jane, her sister, married Daniel Boileau, and Nancy, her sister,married Andrew Gibson and had four children, Jackson Gibson, William Hart Gibson, Nancy Gibson, and Isabella Gibson.

Joseph Hart, the fifth son of James and Jean Means Hart, married Elinor Wilson of Kingwood, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and removed there after his marriage. That they ultimately made their home in Philadelphia, we know, as we have record of the death of Joseph Hart on May 3, 1826, at his residence, 186 North 3rd Street. In his Will he appointed "Samuel Hart of Bucks County" as his executor. There were three children to this marriage, James, Elizabeth and Jane. The date of birth of James we do not know; in fact the only record we have of him

at all is the appearance of his name in the Will of his father, which proves that he must have been alive in 1826. Elizabeth and Jane both married. The former married March 29, 1810, John Thomas, born March 22, 1774, the son of Nathan and Elizabeth Mather Thomas of Philadelphia. There were three children, Joseph Hart Thomas, born January 17, 1811; Nathan Mather Thomas, born July 19, 1813, and James Wilson Thomas, born October 9, 1815, and died February 4, 1887. Elizabeth Hart Thomas, their mother, died in November 1842, and was buried from her sister's residence.

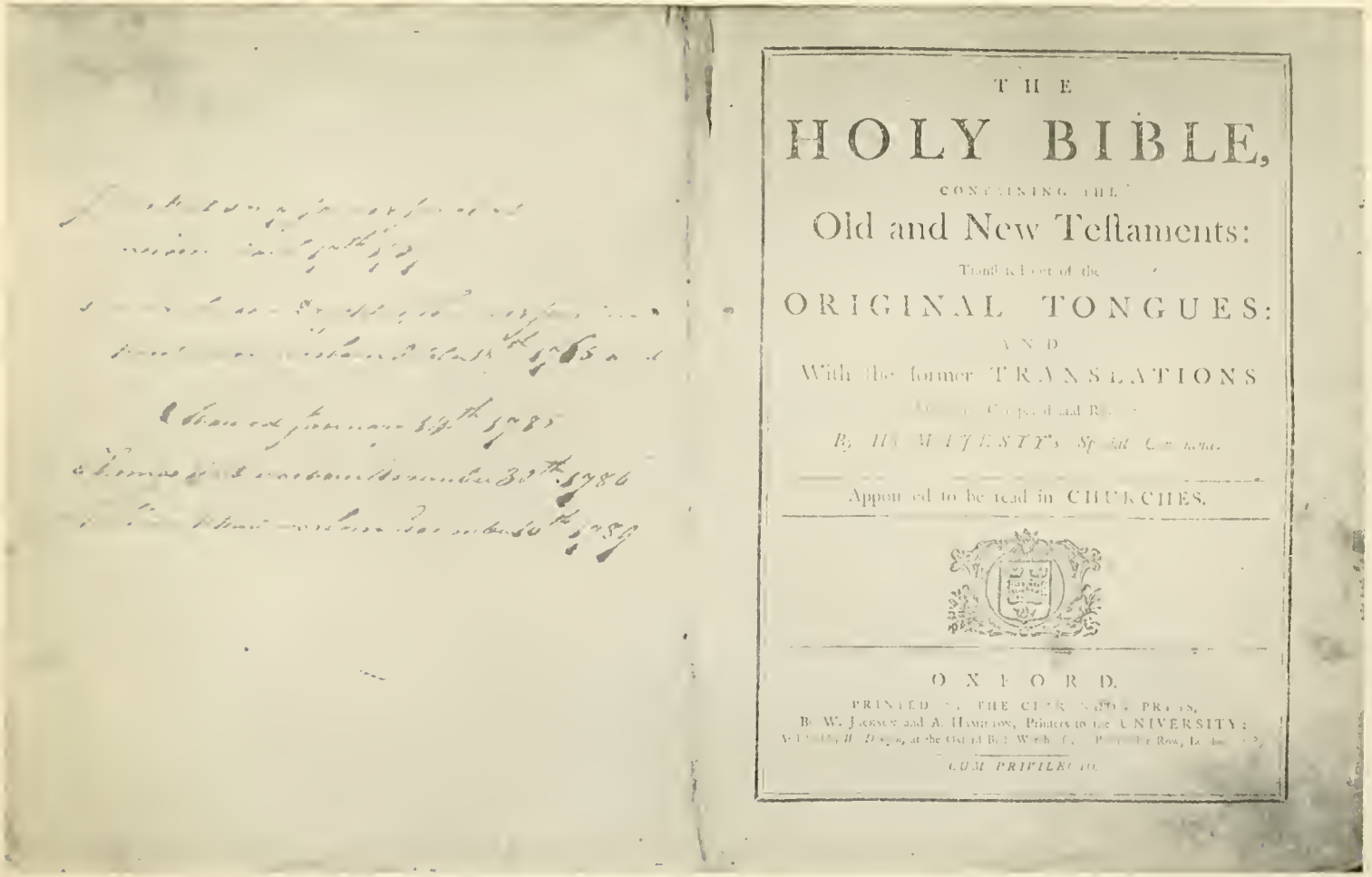
Jane Hart married July 11, 1804, Allen Rogers of Philadelphia, and had three children, Jane, Ellen W., and Joseph. Ellen W. Rogers died June 3, 1886. Jane Hart Rogers died January 8, 1887.

Elizabeth Hart, the third daughter of James and Jean Hart, married John Johnston of Kingwood, New Jersey, and she too removed to New Jersey. There were seven children to this marriage: Amy Johnston, born in 1786 and died January 7, 1879; Jane Johnston, Henry Johnston, Hart Johnston, Mary Johnston, who died July 15, 1811; John Johnston and Lucy Johnston. Amy Johnston married Azariah Hall and had a large family. Jane Johnston married David Forst, M. D., of Kingwood; they had four children: William, Benezet, Ann Elizabeth and Harriet N.

The latter was born in 1819, and died February 11, 1842. She was the wife of Robert M. Foust.

James Hart, the sixth son of James and Jean Means Hart, was born March 17, 1759. He married on January 14, 1785, at the age of 26, Ann Hankinson, the daughter of Thomas and Jemima Hankinson, of Amwell, New Jersey. She has often been referred to as Nancy Hankinson, and we have discovered several records with this name upon them. The proof of it is the tombstone at Laurel Hill. "Nancy" was frequently used as a synonym of "Ann". Until his marriage, after which we find him in New Jersey, James Hart spent most of his time in Bucks County, upon the estate of his father, who died some seven years after he was born. Thus James was one of the five children mentioned by his mother, in her petition to the Court in 1768, where she states that she has "to bring up and support five children under the age of fourteen years".

In the New Jersey Archives, the name of Thomas Hankinson appears as early as October 14, 1715. Definite information regarding the antecedents of the Hankinsons is lacking. There is record of one, Robert Hankinson, born in the Cove of Cork, Ireland, about 1730, who came to New York and New Jersey. His children were: Reuben, Thomas, Daniel, Kenneth, and Sarah. By the same authority we learn that "Richard, Ambrose and Daniel were brothers



THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING THE

Old and New Teſtaments:

Translated out of the

ORIGINAL TONGUES:

AND

With the former TRANSLATIONS

Diligently Compared and Revised,

By HIS MAJESTY's Special Command.

Appointed to be read in CHURCHES.

OXFORD,

PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS,

By W. Jackson and A. Hamilton, Printers to the UNIVERSITY:

Sold by B. Dugan, at the Old Bible, Westminster Row, London, 1769.

CUM PRIVILEGIO.

FLY-LEAF FROM THE BIBLE OF JAMES AND ANN HART
(Photographed from the original)

of another family, and cousins to the first above named. Some lived in Richmond, Va., and others lived in New Jersey, while some went to Nova Scotia." In the "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army," there is record of an Aaron Hankinson, who was a Colonel in the New Jersey Militia in 1777.

During the Revolution, when James was just coming into manhood, he served as a Private in Captain Robert Gibson's company of Plumstead. His brother John was Lieutenant of this company and his brother Samuel was a Private. After removing to Kingwood upon his marriage, he later came to Philadelphia, it is thought between the years 1790-1800. In 1786 James and Ann Hart were living in Amwell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey according to the deed of that date which conveyed the old family plantation to William Hart, the deed being signed by the heirs of the first James Hart. James Hart and his brothers were interested in the proposal for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River not far from Plumstead. The bridge was built across the river in 1813, when it took the name of Centre Bridge, half way between Lumberville and New Hope. The name of James Hart appeared on an original stock certificate of the bridge company, which certificate was until recently in the possession of the family.

James Hart founded in Philadelphia, the wholesale

shipping business with which he later associated his son, This will be treated upon later. Interesting among the documents among the family are the original deeds of property from John Penn and others to James Hart between the years 1805-1810.

James Hart was the father of two children, Thomas and William, born November 30, 1786, and November 16, 1789, respectively. James Hart died April 22, 1826, and is now buried in the large Hart burying lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. His wife, who had died six years previously, on November 20, 1820, is buried with him. Their tombstones stand at the extreme corner of the lot, the eldest members of the family which lie grouped around. The headstones have been placed back to back and the remains of both have been placed in the single grave. Originally their remains had been interred in the cemetery of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Fifth and Buttonwood Streets, of which they had been members, but shortly after the purchase of the lot at Laurel Hill, were removed to their final resting place.

The marble headpieces have been badly treated by the element and to-day it is difficult to decipher the inscriptions. Upon one slab we read:

"SACRED TO

THE MEMORY OF

JAMES HART"

LATE MERCHANT OF THIS CITY
WHO WAS BORN MARCH
17th, 1759 AND DIED
APRIL 22, 1826 AGED
67 YEARS & 16 DAYS.

Upon the other appears the following:

"IN
MEMORY OF
MRS. ANN, WIFE OF
JAMES HART
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
NOVEMBER 20, 1820.
AGED 55 YEARS, 1 MONTH
AND TWO DAYS.

Softly her fainting head she laid
Upon her Maker's breast
Her Maker kissed her soul away
And laid her flesh to rest."

It may not be amiss here to give a few facts concerning the Hart lot at South Laurel Hill, where so many of the family lie buried. The lot was originally purchased by Thomas and William Hart, the sons of James Hart. At their death it became the property of their heirs, and at present is owned by a large number of the family, many of whom of course have but a small interest. The entire lot

is composed of six smaller lots of equal size. At the present time, twenty-eight people have been buried there. Both Thomas and William Hart lie there. The remains of Thomas and Mary McCalla Hart and of Nancy Hart Pringle were removed from the Second Presbyterian Church burying ground at Noble, Pa. There are two graves within the lot which are not marked. One, situated in the corner of the lot, by the grave of James and Ann Hart, is that of Francis Hart Miller, who was buried December 10, 1864; and the other, situated beside the grave of Robert Adams, Jr., is understood to be that of an old family servant, Jane Robinson by name, who was buried April 30, 1867. A list of those who are buried in the lot, will be found in the Appendix.

Thomas Hart, so named no doubt after his maternal grandfather, Thomas Hankinson, of New Jersey (since this is the first time we hear of that name in the family), the eldest son of James Hart, married May 3, 1810, Mary McCalla, the daughter of John McCalla, of Bucks County. Her mother was Rebecca Darrah, the daughter of William Darrah, who served in Benjamin Franklin's Regiment, on the Lehigh Frontiers in 1756-1757, and was First Lieutenant of the Third Battalion, Bucks County Militia, 1758-1759. Rebecca Darrah married twice; her first husband was William Byran, and after his death, she became the wife of John McCalla.

MARY McCALLA HART
(The wife of Thomas Hart)
BORN, NOVEMBER 24, 1789. DIED, SEPTEMBER 1, 1823
(From an old water-color.)

The Darrahs, sometimes they spelt their name "Darroch", were the descendants of Thomas Darrah (sometimes called the "Irish Colonist"), who came from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, about 1725, and settled at Graeme Park, Horsham township, now in Montgomery County. After living there a few years, he sold his property and removed in 1743, to Bedminster, where he patented about 800 acres of land. At his death there in March, 1750, he left his estate to his two eldest sons, the other sons having been taught mechanical trades. Thomas Darrah was the father of eight children: Robert Darrah, born in 1723 and died October 4, 1797; he married Mary Jacoby and served in the militia in 1775. Thomas Darrah, who also served in the militia in 1775; Henry Darrah, who married Ann Jamison and was a Captain of Infantry in the Fourth Battalion of Bucks County Militia during the Revolution; James Darrah, who served in the militia in 1775 and was an Ensign in the French and Indian war; Agnes Darrah, Ester Darrah, Susannah Darrah and William Darrah the grandfather of Mrs. Thomas Hart. Captain William Darrah was born in 1725, and died December 17, 1808. He married February 12, 1760, Rebecca Thompson, who was born in 1739, and died November 25, 1791. He and his wife were buried at Deep Run.

Captain Darrah had seven children: William, born in 1767 and died July 7, 1838; Archibald, who married Sarah Thompson; Hannah who married David Kelley, and whose son was William Darrah Kelley, famous in Congress as "the Father of the House"; Nancy, who married James Smith; Susan, who married John Shaw and Mary, who married John Horner. Rebecca married John McCalla.

Through her father also, Mary McCalla was descended from Revolutionary ancestors. Her grandfather was Captain William McCalla. He was a citizen of Plumstead township and served in the Revolutionary War from August 21, 1775 to 1781, as Captain of the Plumstead Associators; Captain of the Seventh Company, Second Battalion, Bucks County Associators and Militia, and as Chief of the Forage Department, Commission of Purchase, of that county. Captain McCalla lived in Plumstead township, where he had married Elizabeth Means, of the prominent family of that name. She was the daughter of John Means and Grizelda Patterson.

Captain William McCalla had eight children: Andrew McCalla, who married Patsy Moore, and to which union there were three children, Maria, John and William; John McCalla, who, as has been said, married Rebecca Darrah, and to which marriage there was the following issue: Archibald, Mary (the wife of Thomas Hart), Martha, Rebecca, Charles, Frank, Augustus and Louisa; Sarah McCalla who married

Daniel Hitner, who became the parents of Mary, Elizabeth, Isabella (the wife of Henry Potts and the ancestor of Mrs. E. Stanley Hart) Sarah and George W. Hitner (who married Eliza Kennedy, the daughter of the Hon. John Kennedy of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania); Isabella McCalla who married James McCawley and became the mother of seven children, John, William, Eliza, James, Robert, Clarissa, and Sally; William McCalla, who married Jane Mather, whose children were, John, Betsey, Harriet, Sally, Harrison, Sanford and Edwin; Jane McCalla, who married Robert Kennedy, to which marriage there were five children, William, Myra (who married Andrew C. Barclay), John, Jane and Rebecca; Betsey McCalla, who married William Mann, and whose children were: Charlotte, William, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Isabella (who married her cousin, William Hart, the son of Samuel Hart and his wife who was his own cousin, Mary Hart; Isabella Mann Hart was born, June 12, 1815 and died, April 4, 1876; the marriage had taken place, April 10, 1844), Alexander and Mary; Alexander McCalla, who married Dorothea Hubbs, to which union there were the following children: Sallie, John, Dorothea, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Isaiah, Charles, Jesse and Alexander.

As brothers, Thomas and William Hart were inseparable. They did everything together, from the buying of real estate

and the purchase of a joint lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery, to taking an active interest in the welfare of the State in Schuylkill, the oldest social club in America. They were officers of this organization at the same time.

William Hart, finding to his inconvenience that there was another man in Philadelphia of the same name, with whom he was often confused, determined to obivate this difficulty, by adding a distinguishing mark to his name; accordingly he assumed an "H". in the middle of his name and signed himself as "William H. Hart". (This was a custom frequently resorted to, one of the most noteworthy examples of which was the name of Jonathan "Bayard"Smith (1742-1812) of Philadelphia, whose "Bayard" was entirely assumed, it being his wife's surname.) It is as William H. Hart that he is known. Some members of the family have thought that the "H" stood for Howard, he having a grandson of that name. Such, however, is not the case, as the latter who was indeed named for William H. Hart, received the name of Howard, so that the "H" in his name might have a definite meaning.

James Hart who had been for some time a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia, associated his sons with himself in the business. At the time of the voyages of the far-famed "Conestoga" wagons between this city and the West, there were few or no accommodations for those who made the

long and weary trips. Accordingly, the Harts with an eye to the sale of their wholesale grocery supplies, purchased three hotels in Philadelphia, to take care of this Conestoga trade, three hotels famous in the annals of the city, the White Horse, the Black Bear and the Merchant House. Of these only the last, but the most important, still remains in the possession of the family, the property of the joint estate. The White Horse was situated at 316-318-320 North Third Street; The Black Bear at 423-427 North Third Street, and the Merchant House at 409-415 North Third Street. The White Horse property was sold April 13, 1896 the Black Bear property having been sold previously, February 8, 1888. The Merchant House and the Black Bear were near to each other, forming as they did a portion of the property acquired by the Hart brothers in this section of the city with the idea in view that ultimately the Pennsylvania Railroad would make its terminal in this part of the city. Here the farmers used to come from the central part of the state and remain for several nights. Several interesting incidents in connection with the Merchant House are to be found in the "autobiography" of the late Governor Pennypacker, recently published.

At the time of the purchase of these properties on Third Street, Dame Rumor had it that the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad intended to place their Terminal at Third

and Callowhill Streets, thereby, providing the public with a far quicker means of communication with New York than was then possible on the Camden Amboy Railroad, from whose terminus at Amboy, a river trip was necessary to New York City. It was because of this inconvenience of travel that the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad came into existence.

The Hart brothers believed so strongly in the likelihood of the consequent increase in value of the properties in this section of the city, that they invested largely here and purchased almost a block of houses extending from Callowhill Street to Willow Street. So confident were they in their belief that they refused an offer, by which they might have secured the blocks of property extending in the one instance between Chestnut and Market and Eighth and Ninth Streets, and again, between Chestnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets.

As a matter of fact, their hopes for a time seemed justified, and tracks were laid by the railroad and preparations for a terminal were begun. Unfortunately, however, objections from the property owners in the neighborhood began to pour in thick and fast with the result that the tracks already laid were taken up and the station removed to Berks Street in Kensington. Such is the history of the Third Street properties.

Thomas and William Hart did an extensive business in

provisioning the many Conestoga wagons on their land voyages to Pittsburgh and the West. Allen C. Thomas, in his "History of the United States" has this to say concerning the Conestoga: "The means of land transportation, however, had been changed but little since colonial days. In Pennsylvania and Western Maryland where the roads were comparatively good, there was an extensive wagon trade carried on with the interior by means of Conestoga wagons, as they were called, large vehicles, with covers of canvas, or of strong white cotton cloth, drawn by four, six or even eight horses. Farm products of all kinds were brought in these wagons to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and goods needed by the country people were carried back. This wagon trade was one of the great sources of the wealth of Philadelphia, and helped to make Baltimore one of the great flour markets of the world. A few inns with their long stable yards, where the wagons once used to put up , are yet to be seen in Philadelphia and Baltimore".

This Conestoga route to Pittsburgh may be said to have been the precursor of the Pennsylvania Railroad line between the two cities.

Apropos of these two successful merchants, Thomas and William Hart, family tradition tells us an interesting, and to some of us, a heart-breaking story. One of the

drivers of a certain Conestoga wagon, "stogies" was the nickname given to them, came into the office upon arriving in this city. He had seen by the road, he said, a black object, which he had picked up while far up state, some days before. It had been raining and the piece of Mother Earth which he held in his hand looked for all the world like an upturned root. It had been taken from land which already was in the possession of the Harts, the land having come to them in payment of a bad debt. "The next time you pass that spot, bring me a sample of that black object", William is reported to have told the driver. Accordingly, upon his next trip to Philadelphia, the man in question came to the office with what was apparently a piece of big black coal in his hand. And it is at this point that we come to the sad part of our tale. The big black object absolutely refused to burn. Since then, time has passed, and the property has been sold. To-day that property is in the heart of Pennsylvania's anthracite producing region. Its exact location as far as we have been able to ascertain, is in or near Girardville, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Land which in the eyes of Thomas and William Hart was of no use for farming was thus sold at a very small price. To the best of our knowledge, this sale was made after the death of Thomas Hart, at a time when

his two sons, William B. and James H. Hart had succeeded to the business.

The books and records kept by the Hart Brothers, are voluminous and interesting. They are still preserved, together with several old hand bills, and are at the present time in the possession of William B. Hart.

In a most amusing pamphlet published in 1845, and entitled "Wealth and Autobigraphy of Wealthy Citizens of Philadelphia; Containing an Alphabetical Arrangement of Persons Estimated to be worth $50,000. and Upwards, with the Sums Appended to Each Name. Being Useful to Bankers, Merchants and Others. By a Member of the Philadelphia Bar" the following names appeared:

Hart, Thomas----------	$100,000.
Hart, William H.----------	100,000.
Hart, J. H. & W. B.----------	50,000.

Unfortunately, there were no remarks attached which might at least give us an indication of what were the opinions of the author concerning the morals and politics of the Harts. Apropos of this remarkable pamphlet, the Philadelphia Times of Sunday Morning, November 3, 1895, in which it all was reprinted, comments as follows:

"But only fancy trying to make a list of the men in Philadelphia worth $50,000 to-day, and fancy such men suggesting to their wives and daughters the feasibility of retiring from business. Nothing is more strik-

ing as one looks down the list here appended than the number of men who had given up work and were living comfortably, elegantly, fashionably, on the interest of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. Leaders in society, with large expensive families, were rich on incomes of from three to five thousand dollars a year. Young people who attempt the most economical kind of marriages now-a-days on less than three thousand a year, are regarded as dangerous lunatics. As for fifty-thousand dollars, it counts for very little in the commercial or financial world to-day. It justifies its possessor in doing careful and economical business, until he can lay by capital for large ventures, but that is about all. And a man might as well write poetry about the benefits of poverty as write himself down rich with $50,000.

"Not until you multiply that sum twenty times do you reach riches now-a-days- and not great riches at that. Just riches. The millionaire of fifty years ago was a Monte Christo- and how few millionaires there were then in Philadelphia this list will testify. But to-day there are many whose very existence is unsuspected, because their money enables them to make really very little display beside the multimillionaires whose fortunes set the standard.

"It (the list) will be found a curious and gossipy account of the then condition of many Philadelphia families.

It probably contained some inaccuracies; its combination of political and social information is certainly amusing. Whether the gentlemen who are so tersley credited with marrying heiresses really got all their estate in this lazy way may be doubted; at any rate, if they did, let us hope it was for love of the lady and not of her dollars that the courtship was conducted in every instance."

Although we are told that these two gentlemen were somewhat different in temperament, yet it is interesting to note that what one did the other was quite as likely to do as well. As merchants, as property holders, as bank directors, as members of the "Fishouse", as members of the Philadelphia Club, even as summer residents at that most delightful of all summer resorts, Cape May, the Hart brothers, seemed to enjoy doing the same things; and in almost every instance they were the things that are worth while. To-day there still exists the joint estate, the income from which is now divided among many members of the family, the descendants of Thomas and William H. Hart, William H. Hart, Jr., is the agent of the estate. The "Merchant House" at Third and Callowhill Streets, the last property to be sold, has been quite recently disposed of, after the distribution attendant upon this sale, the joint estate will no longer exist.

Of William H. Hart, who later became the honored Captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, and the popular Governor of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, we will have much more to say anon. In line with our policy of enumerating the direct descendants in order, we shall for the present concern ourselves with Thomas Hart and his descendants.

Something of the personality of this gentleman, our great-grandfather, may be observed from the portrait which is reproduced in these pages. The original is in the possession of his great-grandson, J. Horace Harding, Esq., of New York. Dignified and austere in manner, he was a man whose friends were legion, for if he believed in parental obedience and a due respect for both family and public law, yet he also believed that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". Probably one of his greatest enjoyments lay in his interest for the State in Schuylkill, than which there is no more richly traditioned institution in this country. Instituted May 1, 1732, the State in Schuylkill was the first social club on this side of the Atlantic, and for that matter, in the world. From the rich mass of material concerning this organization, which is at our disposal, possibly that which will best serve our purpose here is a brief review which appeared in the Public Ledger, a few years ago; certainly

it is of intense interest.

"Just outside the city of Philadelphia on the shady banks of the Delaware, is located the home of the oldest club in the world. Its exclusiveness and small membership, make its existence comparatively unknown to the average Philadelphian, but it has a history of almost 200 years-rich in traditions and associations. This is the "Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill," at Eddington, Pa., founded on May 1, 1732, in the reign of George II, by a number of the leading citizens of this city who were keen and accomplished lovers of angling. Its first governor was Thomas Stretch, son of the famous clock-maker of that name. At the time of its organization, the club built a house and maintained a fleet of boats on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, at the point where the Girard Avenue railroad bridge is now situated. The building was known as the 'Court House', for the organization has always considered itself as one of the original colonies- and later states- of the Union. This fact was recognized by Lafayette, an honorary member of the club, who, when its guest on his visit to this country in 1825, declared that with that visit ended his 'tour of all the States.'

"Until the Revolutionary War, the members of the Fishing Company were known as the "Colony of Schuylkill,"

all being loyal subjects of King George; but with the independence of the Colonies, 'State' was substituted in its stead. During that war and in the war of 1812, many of the members saw actual service. Its second governor, Captain Samuel Morris, commanded the First City Troop, then known as the Philadelphia Light Horse, which served as General Washington's bodyguard. Indeed from the War of Independence up to the present time, the officers and members of the company have fought in the nation's battles and have been actively identified with the history of the First City Troop. The Troop has been officered very frequently by the governors of the Club. The present incumbent of that office, Judge J. Willis Martin, saw service during the Spanish-American War, as a second lieutenant in the city's crack cavalry troop.

"During Washington's administration, when the federal capital was in Philadelphia, the 'Father of our Country', was a frequent visitor at the club house, and kept pace with the best fishermen in landing the golden perch that swarmed the waters of the Schuylkill in those early days. In 1812 the company built a second wooden structure, called the Castle, which is in use at the present day. For almost 90 years, the company fished, dined and wined on this spot. Upon the erection of the dam at Fairmount,

above the fishing grounds, shutting off the finny game, the members placed the Castle on two flat boats and conveyed it to new grounds in the vicinity of Rambo's Rock, on the east bank of the river, near Gray's Ferry. Fishing was good at this point and at Red Bank on the New Jersey side of the Delaware. The company pursued its sport at this site until the coming of the oil works so contaminated the water that the fishing again failed.

"But nothing discourages your real angler, so the historic old Castle was again placed on flat boats and taken up the Delaware River to Eddington. This was in 1887. The Company purchased an old Colonial property belonging to an English physician from the Barbadoes, and on these grounds again erected its early house. This spot is the present home of the organization.

"Probably no more beautiful or fitting place could have been found. Fronting the broad sweep of the Delaware, stands the old colonial mansion, known as the 'Clock House', and adjoining it the ancient Castle, the oldest wooden structure in or near Philadelphia. Shady trees and shrubbery cloister the grounds from public view and lend an air of mystery and age to the company's retreat. The buildings in the grounds in addition to the Clock House and the Castle, are a cookhouse and a boat-house, in which the boats of the 'navy' are housed.

"On the grounds, with its muzzle pointed over the water, is a large cannon. This was made in England and presented by the company to the Colony of Pennsylvania for its defense at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution. It was used at Fort Mifflin in the engagement with the British Fleet. After lying a century in the fort, it was returned to the company by special act of Congress, in 1874.

"Not only in the matter of age, but in novel customs and observances is this club the world leader of clubs. Its nearest rival in age is the famous 'Beef Steak Club', of London, founded in 1735. But the existence of this organization has been periodical, while the former, since the first day of its inception, has consistently flourished.

"The membership of the Fishing Company is limited to 30 'citizens' as they are called. There is a governor, a state treasurer, a state secretary, three counselors, a coroner and a sheriff- the officers included in the 30. In addition there are five 'apprentices' or novitiates who have the privileges of the club, but who cannot become citizens until the occurrence of vacancies in membership through resignation or death. This plan has been followed through its entire history.

"Many and bizarre are the customs and regulations of

the company, For instance, there are 13 'fishing days' in each year between the period of May 1 to October 1. On these days the entire body meets and banquets in the dining hall of the Castle. No servants are permitted on the property- with the exception of a caretaker- and the preparing and serving of the meal are left to a citizen, designed by the governor as the 'caterer'. The latter is aided by several apprentices, whom he selects.

While in this modern day there is little fishing to be done in the Delaware, fish - principally the yellow perch that delighted the palates of the early periwigged and beruffled members- forms the chief dish.

"In the cooking of the perch comes the greatest test that the apprentice must pass; for the novitiates, who do the actual cooking, must be able to hold a long-handled pan containing three fish over the fire- place in the cookhouse, until one side is done to a turn; then they must toss the perch up the broad chimney and catch them in the pan. Unless all are caught at the same time and made to fall on the proper side, the apprentice has failed the test.

"The dinner is served in the old dining hall of the Castle, which in its time has housed many a notable member or guest. To prevent possible fire, no matches are allowed in the building, and the cigars and cigarettes concluding the meal, are lighted by means of glowing punk passed around

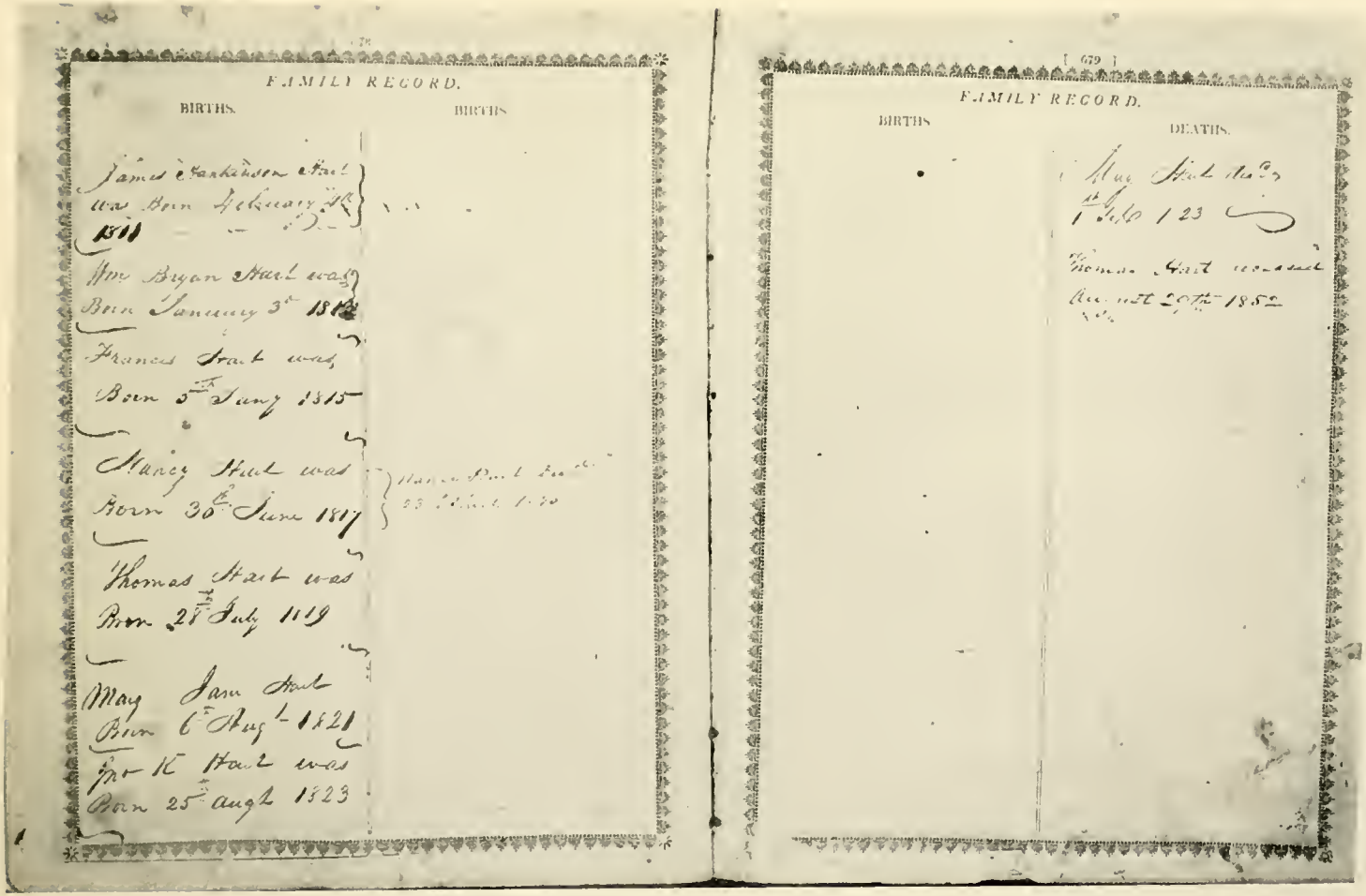
by the apprentices, who act as waiters. The diners sit at a long teak table, at which Washington sat in the early days. The fish are served on a huge pewter platter, once used in the houshold of William Penn and presented to the Club by his son, John Penn, while Governor of Pennsylvania. Punch, of the famous 'fishhouse' brew, is drunk from a large and intricately designed punch bowl, brought from China for the company, by Captain Charles Ross, of the First City Troop, and a member of the club, in 1812. The Governor, seated at the table, occupies a chair once used by William Penn and a gift from John Penn.

"At the end of each banquet the Governor rises and proposes the toast, 'The memory of Washington.' He is followed by the eldest citizen sitting at the foot, who gives the second toast, 'The memory of Governor Morris', the second and longest serving incumbent of the chief executive office of the company. When the toasts are finished the caterer and his assistants are permitted by the governor to join the rest of the company at the table.

"There are many other customs- just as interesting- that have been observed with the utmost rigidity ever since the earliest days. No person, not even the wives and families of the members, may enter the grounds, without the permission of the governor. Among the names on

membership records of the company appear those of some of the most illustrious citizens of early Philadelphia- such names as William Govett, first Auditor of the Treasury; Thomas Mifflin, Samuel W. Lewis, William Milnor, Jr., Robert Wharton, Craig Biddle, Captain John Cadwalader and many others. The present officers are: Governor, Judge J. Willis Martin; counselors, W. Worrell Wagner, John W. Geary and Dr. Charles D. Hart; State Treasurer, J. Somers Smith; State Secretary, R. H. Bayard Bowie; Sheriff, Robert M. Bohlen, Coroner, Samuel W. Levis. Many of the present members are descendants of earlier members of the company." To-day, the Hart family is represented on the membership list by two grandsons of William H. Hart, namely Dr. Charles D. Hart and his brother, Harry Maybin Hart who holds the office of Coroner.

We would like to be able to tell you about the thousand and one other customs, traditions and reminiscences of this old club, but the above must suffice for these pages. To you who would further seek into the history of the "Fishouse", we can but recommend, "The History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill", a work which was published in 1889, by the members. In Watson's Annals, there is a very interesting account of the early days of the organization, and Robert Adams, Jr., has written a brief review of



FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS. BIRTHS

James Clarkinson Hart was Born February 18 1811

Wm Bryan Hart was Born January 3d 1812

Frances Hart was Born 5th Jany 1815

Nancy Hart was Born 30th June 1817

Thomas Hart was Born 2d July 1819

Mary Jane Hart Born 6th Aug 1821

Jno K Hart was Born 25th Augt 1823

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FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS DEATHS.

Mary Hart died 1st July 1823

Thomas Hart was called Aug. 1st 29th 1852

FROM THE BIBLE OF THOMAS HART (1786-1852)
(Photographed from the original)

its traditions and history, published in the Century Magazine for August, 1883.

Thomas Hart made his first visit to the State on July 21st, 1825, on the occasion of General Lafayette' visit to its home. "At a special meeting called at Governor Thomas Morris' home, it was resolved that the Governor, Council and citizens of the State understanding General Lafayette and suite propose honoring them with a visit, most heartily welcome them as guests of the State, and that a formal invitation be officially tendered. It was also resolved that the worthy honorary members, Richard Rundle, Richard Peters, John Graff and John Hall, be particularly invited, and also townsman, the Honorable Richard Rush, now in the city from Washington. In the address of the Governor to the distinguished visitor, he said among other things, 'No event, save the war of the Revolution, in which you Sir, bore so distinguished a part, ever interrupted the amusements of the Fishing and Fowling Company of the Colony in Schuylkill.' The General, in responding, said: 'I feel sincere pleasure in visiting your ancient institution, so pleasantly situated on the bank of your beautiful river. It is the more grateful to me, as it completes my tour of all the States of the Union. May you long continue happy and prosperous.' The General

was elected an honorary member, was introduced to iced punch, and was duly invested with hat and apron and introduced to the kitchen, where he attended to the turning of the beefsteaks on the gridiron. Those present were: G. W. Lafayette and suite, Levasseur, Alphonso de Lyon and Lefrey. Also Richard Peters, Richard Rush, T. Morris, William Rush, Joseph S. Lewis, A. A. Browne, John McCauley, Benjamin Tilghman, James C. Biddle, Thomas McKean, John Roberts, John Price Wetherill, Jacob C. Wikoff, Joseph C. Nancrede, Thomas Hart, Robert Milnor, John Norvell, J. Donaldson, R. Bache, James C. Fisher, R. I. Potts, Thomas P. Roberts, and John Rakestraw. Among the toasts, of which fifteen were drunk, were: The Memory of our Father-Washington; The Navy, The Army, Our Distinguished Guest and the Nation's, and the Lovely Fair of the Land."

Thomas Hart was again a visitor on May 1, 1832, at their centennial banquet, and on November 6, 1834, we find that "Thomas Hart was elected a citizen of the State." He continued an active member until his death in 1852, at the age of 66 years, at which time he held the office of First Counsellor. Had he lived he would no doubt have become Governor. He was Coroner in 1837, Sheriff in 1838, Third Counsellor in 1844, Second Counsellor in 1845, and First Counsellor in 1849, until his death.

The History tells us that "On the 9th of June (1842) Thomas Hart presented the State with the very ancient looking glass and carved frame which still adorns the Castle; and is a fine specimen of the workmanship of the olden time." And in 1845, he gave "a large shell for mint julip." A note adds, "this shell has been in constant use ever since, and is much patronized in summer for the delicious julip brewed in it."

The names of both Thomas and William H. Hart appear upon the Charter of the State, approved on April 27, 1844, the date of incorporation.

From 1821 until 1826, Thomas Hart served as a Manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. Founded in the year 1816, by Condy Raguet; this institution has a century of interesting history. Upon its Board from the time of its founding until today have appeared the names of the most respected families of Philadelphia. Bache, Hollingsworth, Norris, Wharton, Lewis, Vaux, Biddle, Binney, Welsh, Smith, Borie, Hutchinson, Lippincott, Willing, Shippen, McCall, Fisher, Ingersoll, all of these and many more are to be found upon its rolls. A history of the Society has recently been published.

When on May 9, 1814, the State Legislature passed the act by which some thirty-seven banks throughout Pennsylvania were chartered with the much desired privilege of issuing notes, Thomas Hart was elected a

member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, which position he held until the time of his death. Among those associated with him on this directorate were John Barclay, John Goodman, Joseph Thomas, William Milnor, Andrew C. Barclay, Joseph R. Jenks and James Paul. William H. Hart became a director of this bank in 1844, and William B. Hart was elected to the Board in 1848.

Of Mrs. Thomas Hart, it is known that she was a remarkably pretty woman, the truth of which statement is borne out by the water-color here reproduced from the family archives.

Thomas Hart died on August 29, 1852, from congestion of the brain; his wife, having been married only thirteen years, had died twenty-nine years before at the early age of thirty-four, on September 1, 1823, shortly after the birth of her last son. They had seven children: James Hankinson Hart, born February 4, 1811; William Bryan Hart, born January 3, 1813; Francis Hart, born January 5, 1815; Nancy Hart, born June 30, 1817; Thomas Hart, born July 28, 1819; Mary Jane Hart, born August 6, 1821 and John Kirk Hart, born August 25, 1823.

It is interesting to note that the two brothers, following out the same principle as always, carried it even to their children; both Thomas and William H. Hart had seven children. Now as to the descendants of Thomas Hart.

FRANCIS HART
Born, January 5, 1815
Died, November 21, 1873

JOHN KIRK HART
Born, August 25, 1823
Died, January 22, 1860

MARY JANE HART TROTTER
(The wife of Edward H. Trotter)
Born, August 6, 1821
Died, May 30, 1916

THOMAS HART
Born, July 28, 1819
Died, August 10, 1893

James Hankinson Hart, the eldest son, so named in honor of his paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother, married on February 8, 1837, Catherine Louise Badger, who was born in Philadelphia November 28, 1814, the daughter of Bela and Catherine Penelope Worrell Badger, who were married February 27, 1814. Her mother born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1795, was a member of the Worrell family of Frankford, seven brothers of which family served in the War of the Revolution. She died, December 22, 1882. Catherine Badger Hart was the great-great granddaughter of John Worrell, who settled in Philadelphia in 1682. Bela Badger was born March 26, 1791, the son of Enoch Badger, born, July 12, 1750 and his wife Mary Lamphier, born, September 13, 1755 who were united in marriage, February 11, 1773, there were ten children to this union. Mary Lamphier Badger died June 23, 1807. Bela Badger died March 6, 1852.

James H. Hart, like his uncle, was interested in the City Troop, to which organization, he was elected a member on November 17, 1832. He was transferred to the Non-active roll in 1843 and resigned, December 31, 1852. At the time of his joining, his uncle was captain of the Troop.

James and Catherine Hart had ten children: Catherine Badger Hart, born February 2, 1838 who married William

White Harding; Mary Hart, born September 17, 1839 and died, June 1, 1875, who married Charles H. Thompson; Emelie Hart, born January 28, 1841, who married Marcus Goudkop; Isabel Hart, born October 3, 1843, who married Ross R. Bunting; Matilda Hart, born March 21, 1846, who married Frederick R. Shelton; Horace Hart, who died young, born October 29, 1847 died, February 20, 1849; Eva Hart, born December 9, 1849, died May 13, 1891, who married William H. Thorne; Sara Byerly Hart born March 27, 1852, (named after her aunt by marriage), who married Frank Guernsey Cauffman, Edward Stanley Hart, born February 7, 1856, who married firstly Jennie S. Gilbert and secondly Mary Hitner Campbell,

and Rosalie Hart, born March 8, 1858 who married William D. Murphy. It is a remarkable occurrence that of this large immediate family the name of Hart has been kept alive by E. Stanley Hart alone, whose son by his second marriage bears his father's name.

After the death of her husband, Catherine B. Hart, married a second time, and became Mrs. Edmund Deacon; it has been said that her husband was an old admirer and former rival of James H. Hart, but this has later been refuted.

James H. Hart died October 4, 1862, and is buried in the Hart lot at South Laurel Hill. He was a director, in 1851, of the Mechanics Bank, of Philadelphia, which

CATHARINE LOUISE BADGER HART
Born, November 28, 1814
Died, January 3, 1886

JAMES HANKINSON HART
Born, February 4, 1811
Died, October 4, 1862

was chartered in 1814, and was then situated "on Third Street, below High (West side)". He had been associated with his brother William B. Hart in the wholesale shipping business.

Catherine Louise Badger Hart Deacon died January 3, 1886.

Catherine Badger Hart, their eldest daughter, married on February 2, 1860, William White Harding, born November 1, 1830, the son of Jesper Harding of Philadelphia. She lives in Chestnut Hill with her daughter, Florence Harding. The children to this marriage were: Florence Harding, born, December 3, 1860, who is unmarried; William George Harding, born January 24-1862, who on Nov.18-1898 married Ellen B. Townsend (nee Brisbane).She was born January 30-1863, the daughter of William Brisbane and his wife, Mary Ann Rozet. They are living in Wilkes Barre ; James Horace Harding, born July 31-1863, who on April 30-1898 married Dorothea, the daughter of Charles D. and Laura E. Cooke Barney of Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Jay Cooke. (They have four children): Jessie Harding who on April 30, 1889, married Alfred Hennen Morris, Born March 3, 1864, the son of John Albert Morris, and his wife Cora Hennen of New York; they have two children, John Albert Morris, born March 27-1891 and Cora Hennen Morris, born May 18, 1892.

John Albert Morris saw service in the Great War. His war record was as follows: January 11-1916 joined Battery B-1st Field Artillery, New York National Guard as Private. July 3-1916 went to Mexican Border, McAllen, Texas, with the Regiment and returned with it from there when the National Guard Troops were ordered home on November 1-1916, While in Texas held the non-commissioned ranks of Corporal and later Sergeant. May 15-1917 was discharged from this Regiment in order to enter the Madison Barracks Training Camp, as candidate for a commission. May 15-1917 entered Madison Barracks as a "Candidate" and was commissioned August 15-1917 - 2nd Lieutenant Field Artillery. August 29-1917 to October 2-1917 served with Battery E- 309 Field Artillery. October 3-1917 to December 2-1917 - 1st. Battery 1st Provisional Recruit Battallion, 5th Field Artillery. Nov. 12-1917 sailed for France from Hoboken, Dec. 3-1917 to Jan. 20-1918 - headquarters Co. 5th Field Artillery. Jan. 21-1918 to Feb. 10-1919 - Headquarters 1st Field Artillery Brigade. Feb.11-1919 to July 10-1919 - Headquarters Motor Transport Corp - American Expeditionary Forces. Rank-2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery August 15-1917 to Oct. 10-1918. Lst. Lieutenant Field Artillery Oct. 10-1918 to March 31-1919. Captain Field Artillery March 31-1919 to July 29-1919. Major Battles - Mondidier -

Noyon - Defensive June 9, to 13, 1918. Aisne -- Marne, Offensive July 18, to 24, 1918. St. Mihiel - Sept. 12 and 13, 1918. Meuse - Argonne - Oct. 1, Nov. 9, 1918. Decorations: French Croix de Guerre (Divisional Citation.) July 28, 1919. Arrived in Hoboken from France. July 29, 1919 - Discharged. Cora Hannen Morris, graduated from Barnard College in 1917 and from Cornell Medical College in 1920; Alice Harding, the daughter of William W. and Catharine Hart Harding, born, August 18, 1866, on October 26, 1897 married Henry Martyn Kneedler of Philadelphia, who is head of the Lennox Mills; and Edward Harding, born May 3, 1873, who is living in New York with a residence at Plainfield, N.J. ("Burnley Farm"), married, but without children. Mrs. Edward Harding is the authoress of "The Book of the Peony". She was Alice Howard, the daughter of Arthur and Sarah Kelley Howard. She was married October 12, 1909. She is a member of the Author's League of America, Woman's National Farm & Garden Association, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Garden Club of America, Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britian, Dame Patronesse Societe Nationale d Horticulture de France.

Alice Harding Kneedler died April 23, 1920, at her home in Chestnut Hill. She was the mother of two children, William Harding Kneedler, Born August 13, 1900 and Henry Martyn Kneedler Jr., born December 6, 1904.

William White Harding, eleven years before his marriage, in 1849, had become associated with his father, who was the founder and proprietor of the "Philadelphia Inquirer", then known as the "Pennsylvania". His first business experience he had received while with Appleton & Co.

In 1860, upon his father's retirement from active journalistic life, he assumed sole control of the paper and changed its size, renaming it the "Inquirer". The early history of the paper is largely the history of the life of Mr. Harding. During the Civil War, his paper strongly supported President Lincoln and the policies of his administration. James Elverson succeeded him in the control of the paper. William W. Harding died May 15, 1889.

J. Horace Harding, the son of William W. Harding now residing in New York City at 955 Fifth Avenue, was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, May 5, 1890. He was placed on the Non-Active Roll, September 8, 1897. For many years he was a Director of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harding originally fitted himself for the printing and publishing business, his father at that

time being heavily interested in the "Inquirer". The son served a full apprenticeship at the "case", but it was a trade he did not follow, for upon completion of his time as an apprentice, he entered, in 1883, the banking house of C. D. Barney & Company, as an office boy, the application for the position having been made by his father, who was a life-long friend of Jay Cooke. He seemed to be fitted from the very first for the banking business and his rise to the senior partnership was rapid. Today, while the resident partner of the firm in New York, he is really the active head of the house. He is a director in many of the largest corporations in the United States, among them being the Southern Pacific Company, General American Tank Car Corporation; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company; Wabash Railway Company; Anaconda Copper Mining Company; American Railway Express Company; American Beet Sugar Company; Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; Columbia Trust Company; Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation; U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company; White Motor Company; Stewart Distilling

Company; Bronx Gas & Electric Company and the Chalmers Motor Corporation.

He is Vice-President of the New York Municipal Railways, President of the Northwestern Power Co., and a Trustee of the American Surety Co. His office is at 15 Broad St., New York City.

J. Horace Harding and Dorothea B. Harding have four children: Charles Barney Harding, Born, September 11, 1899; Catharine Harding, born, December 18, 1900; Laura Harding, born, June 2, 1902; William Barclay Harding, born November 18, 1906.

Lieutenant Charles Barney Harding graduated from West Point in June, 1920; he saw service in the United States Army as a Lieutenant in the Great War. Catharine Harding is engaged to be married to Lorillard Suffern Tailer, of New York and Newport. J. Horace Harding is a member of the Union League, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the Germantown Cricket Club, and many New York Clubs.

Of the other children of James and Catharine Hart, let us speak. Mary and her husband, Charles H. Thompson, born January 25, 1834, whose marriage had taken place December 27, 1860, had two children, both of whom died at an early age, Ephra and Pauline Elizabeth who was born, November 21, 1864. Emilie and Marcus Goudkop màrried November 5, 1868, had six children, five girls and one boy.

MATILDA HART SHELTON
(The wife of Frederick R. Shelton)
Born, March 21, 1846
Died, December 21, 1894

CATHARINE BADGER HART HARDING
(The wife of William W. Harding.)
Born, February 2, 1838

ISABEL HART BUNTING
(The wife of Ross R. Bunting)
Born, October 3, 1843

EMILIE HART GOUDKOP
(The wife of Marcus Goudkop)
Born, January 28, 1841

ROSALIE HART MURPHY
(The wife of William D. Murphy)
Born, March 8, 1858

SARA BYERLY HART CAUFFMAN
(The wife of Frank G. Cauffman)
Born, March 27, 1852
Died, July 27, 1920

Elsie Goudkop, born August 19, 1869; Mary Hart Goudkop, born September 24, 1870; Marcus Goudkop, Jr., born December 15, 1872; Nathalie Goudkop, born October 16, 1875 and died December 3, 1893; Emilie Hart Goudkop and Coralie Goudkop, "twins", born March 14, 1877. Marcus Goudkop Senior, born May 11, 1836, died March 12, 1889. Their second daughter Mary Hart Goudkop married June 4, 1904, Thomas Bunting Blynn, born, October 8, 1859. There were no children to this marriage. Marcus Goudkop, Jr., is with Drexel & Co. Isabel, named for her cousin, Isabella Ruckman, who had married Dr. Ross Richardson Bunting, of Roxborough, June 2, 1866, had seven children, six girls and one boy. Most of their family died at an early age only 2 surviving to-day. Their children: Almira Bunting, born June 4, 1867 died April 4, 1872; Catharine Louise Bunting, born April 5, 1869 died June 17, 1869; Eva Bunting, born, October 20, 1870 died February 12, 1871; Ethel Bunting, born, March 29, 1873 and died December 24, 1913; Helen Bunting, born November 1, 1874; Belle Hart Bunting, born, December 4, 1879 and Ross Hart Bunting, born February 27, 1881 and died May 19, 1882. Ross Richardson Bunting died October 9, 1900. He was born September 21, 1834, the son of Dr. Thomas Chalkley Bunting and his wife, Almire Richardson.

Ethel Bunting married November 6, 1899, George Wright Allen, born November 20, 1872, the son of the Rev. Henry John Whitehouse and Sophia B. Allen of New York. They had one child, Isabel Hart Allen, born, October 3, 1901 and died April 21, 1910.

Helen Bunting married, June 1, 1901, Richard Janney, born September 7, 1875 the son of Franklin and Catharine Louise Garsed Janney of Philadelphia. Their children are: Helen Bunting Janney, born, March 2, 1902 and Catharine Janney, born January 30, 1905.

Belle Hart Bunting married, April 16, 1906, William Herbert Stafford, the oldest son of William and Emma Wilkinson Stafford, of Roxborough. Their children are: Ethel Bunting Stafford, born, December 19, 1907; Sara Stafford, born, December 17, 1909; William Herbert Stafford, born, July 24, 1913 and died the same day; Isabel Stafford, born, August 10, 1918.

Matilda Hart, married June 6, 1865, Frederick Rudd Shelton, a descendant of Daniel Shelton, who settled in Stamford, Connecticut, in the year 1680. Frederick R. Shelton born in Derby, Connecticut in 1843 became the President of the Manayunk National Bank, a position which is at present held by Edward Preston, a maternal cousin of the author's. To this marriage, there were two children: Frederick Hart Shelton and Carles Shelton,

who was born in 1870, and died October 18, 1896. Frederick R. Shelton died March 24, 1904. His son Frederick H. Shelton married January 23rd, 1895, Helen, the daughter of Samuel W. Leinau, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton live at 228 South Twenty-first St., Philadelphia, where they have added to their residence the "Theatre Helene", a private theatre of attractive but diminutive size, so named in honor of their daughter, Helen Hart Shelton, born March 21, 1901, who in addition to being remarkably pretty, is an amateur actress of no mean ability, and a member of the Plays and Players of Philadelphia. Her father, who is a prominent engineer is a University of Pennsylvania man, a member of the class of 1887. He is a member of the University Club, the Rose Tree Fox Hunt, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Franklin Institute and the Lotus Club of New York.

Matilda Hart Shelton interested herself in the current events of the day. At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago, she held the office of Vice-Chairman of Woman's Work for the State of Pennsylvania, having been appointed by Governor Pattison to conduct the exhibition of Woman's Work from this State. Later on she was made a Commissioner. At home she was one of the twelve original managers of the Philadelphia School of Art and Needlework, of which organization she was

secretary at the time of her death. Prior to her appointment in connection with the World's Fair, she had served for a number of years on the Associate Committee of Women of the Board of Trustees, of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. She was a member of the Acorn Club, the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Fairmount Park Art Association. Her death occurred December 21, 1894.

Eva, the sixth daughter of James and Catherine Hart, married April 24, 1873, William Henry Thorne, born January 28, 1847 the son of William and Rebecca Thorne, of Philadelphia. His mother's maiden name was Lippincott. To this union there were six children, four girls and two boys, both of whom died at an early age: Katharine Badger Thorne, born, February 9, 1874; Edmund Deacon Thorne, born, October 31, 1875 and died March 6, 1876; Eva Louise Thorne, born January 27, 1878; Laurence Lippincott Thorne, born August 17, 1880, died, January 23, 1888; Emilie Hart Thorne, born, November 28, 1882 and Margaret Lamphier Thorne, born, August 23, 1890.

Eva Hart Thorne died on May 13, 1891. It was in this same year that Mr. Thorne, while looking up some

matters in connection with his wife's family, was led by his interest in the subject, to draw up a genealogical tree of the Hart family, dating from the time of James Hart (1717-1786) to the year 1891. The major part of his information was obtained directly from the individual members of the family by a system of chain letters. There are one or two slight inaccuracies in this tree, in connection with some of the descendants of Col. William Hart. His painstaking work has been of inestimable value to us in the preparation of these notes.

Mr. Thorne, who for a long time was Principal of the Franklin Institute School of Mechanical Arts, retired from that position in December, 1916, after thirty years of service. Three of the children of Eva and William Henry Thorne married: Katharine Badger Thorne married, November 26, 1902, Samuel Francis Tower, born February 24, 1861, of West Newton, Massachusetts; his parents were Charles Baxter Tower, who was born March 3, 1826 and died, June 11, 1891 and his wife who was Harriet L. Putnam, born, July 2, 1827 and died March 27, 1914. Their children are: Walter Thorne Tower, born April 1, 1804; Charles Francis Tower, born, June 18, 1905; Katharine Tower, born, June 8, 1907 and James Hart Tower, born, April 6, 1910, died, October 29, 1912.

Eva Louise Thorne, married, June 1, 1905, the Rev. Thomas Henry Yardley, born, July 8, 1869. His parents were Henry Albert Yardley, born December 20, 1834 and Jane Andrews Woolsey, born, October 25, 1836, whose marriage took place May 22, 1861. They have three sons, Thomas Henry Yardley, Jr., born, June 18, 1906, William Woolsey Yardley, born, September 7, 1911, and Paul Thorne Yardley, born, June 16, 1917. Margaret Lamphier Thorne married Roger Delano Eastlake, born, May 20, 1889. He is the son of William Delano Eastlake and his wife who was Mable Eggleston. They have two children: Roger Delano Eastlake, Jr., born, January 10, 1913 and Margaret Thorne Eastlake, born March 30, 1916.

Sara Byerly Hart the daughter of James and Catherine Hart married October 28, 1878, Frank Guernsey Cauffman, of Philadelphia. She died at her home in Roxborough, July 27, 1920. They had two children: Stanley Hart Cauffman, born, November 1, 1880 and Freida Cauffman, born September 9, 1886 and died September 12, 1886. Stanley Hart Cauffman married, June 23, 1910, Marion Smith Wartman, born September 18, 1882, the daughter of George W. and Mary Ella Smith Wartman, to which marriage there is one son. Stanley Hart Cauffman, Jr. born, January 30, 1914. Mr. Cauffman is with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. His residence is at 137 Rochelle Ave., Wissahickon. Cauffman is the name

borne by the descendants of Joseph Kauffman of Alsace, who arrived at the port of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, in September of 1749. Sometime after he had taken up a residence in Philadelphia, it was found that certain deeds of land belonging to him, had been, through a clerical error, recorded under the surname of Cauffman, and thereafter he adopted that form of spelling the name. He was born at Strasburg in 1720 and died in Philadelphia, February 12, 1807. His

first wife's name was Catharine; this marriage was made about the year 1754. He married secondly, November 27, 1768, Mary Barbara Arnold who was born in 1741 and died August 8, 1787. His full name was Joseph Theophilus Cauffman and he was the great-grandfather of Frank Guernsey Cauffman, born, March 8, 1850, the father of Stanley Hart Cauffman. Frank G. Cauffman's father was Theophilus Francis Cauffman who was born, January 12, 1815 and died, August 31, 1893; he had married, June 13, 1839, Henrietta M. Guernsey, the daughter of the Hon. Daniel G. Guernsey of Western New York. His father was Laurence Cauffman, born, August 8, 1769 and died July 4, 1850, who was the son of Joseph Cauffman by his second marriage.

Frank G. Cauffman is a vocalist and composer of note:

he had charge of the chorus at the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 (Theodore Thomas, Conductor). He was a member of the Strakosch Italian Opera Co., from 1877 to 1881, and other opera companies. He is a member of the Philadelphia and New York Manuscript Music Societies. Edward Stanley Hart, the only male member of James H. Hart's family to live to maturity, married on July 27, 1880, Jennie Stille Gilbert, born in April 1858, the daughter of Dr. William Kent Gilbert of Philadelphia, and his wife, who was Clara Reid, a descendant of Alexander H. Reid. To this marriage there were two children, both daughters, Dorothy born in 1884, and Pauline born in 1881. Pauline Hart is now Mrs. Edward Crathorne Dale, her marriage having taken place at Rumsen, N. J., October 12, 1915, at the home of her cousin J. Horace Harding, Esq., Edward Crathorne Dale is a son of the late Richard Dale of Philadelphia. His mother was Miss Anna S. Williamson. He is a member of the class of 1896, University of Pennsylvania, and of the following Clubs, Philadelphia, Radnor Hunt, Racquet, Philadelphia Country, Huntingdon Valley Country and Corinthian Yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Dale live at 1215 Spruce Street. They have a son Richard Dale, born June 23, 1918 and a second son, born, August 31, 1919, Edward C. Dale, Jr. Mrs. Dale's mother, Jennie Gilbert Hart died December

12, 1894. She is buried at Woodlands.

Dorothy Hart married on November 2, 1916, William Chauncey Crawford. He was born, July 17, 1868, the son of William Henry Crawford and his wife, Margaretta Dixey, of Baltimore. They have two sons: William Hart Crawford, born August 9, 1917 and Gilbert Kent Crawford, born, February 8, 1918.

E. Stanley Hart married, secondly, April 7, 1897, Mary Hitner Campbell, the daughter of Benjamin Campbell, of Carlisle, Pa. and his wife Isabella Potts Hitner. She is a descendant of Captain William McCalla, who served in the Revolutionary War, as Captain of the Plumstead Associators, that organization being part of the Bucks County Militia. To this marriage there was one son, E. Stanley Hart, Jr., born August 4, 1899.

E. Stanley Hart is Treasurer of the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America, with offices at 1934 Market Street, and Treasurer and Director of the Philadelphia Globe Gas Light Company of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Union League, to which he was admitted February 16, 1883 and of the Philadelphia Skating and Humane Society. Mr. Hart lives at 4814 Windsor Avenue.

Rosalie Hart, his sister, and the youngest of the children of James H. Hart, married on January 17, 1883,

E. STANLEY HART
BORN, FEBRUARY 7, 1856

William Dennistoun Murphy, born, January 4, 1859, the son of William D. Murphy (1796-1877) and his wife, Ann Letitia Goodliff (1813-1885). They live at No. 40 East 49th St., New York City.

There were two children to this marriage: Rosalie Louise Murphy, born, November 22, 1883 and died October 6, 1885; and Deacon Murphy, who was born, August 1, 1887. He married, November 5, 1915. Alison Goddard DuBois, born, November 22, 1890, the daughter of Cornelius Delafield and Clara Reading DuBois. They have one child, Alison Patricia DuBois, born, November 17, 1917.

We now come to the descendants of Thomas Hart, through his second son, William Bryan Hart, born January 3, 1813. He was named "William Bryan" in honor of his grandmother, Rebecca Bryan, (a widow who had married William Bryan and who later married John McCalla) her maiden name being Darrah. He married on Tuesday, July 10, 1838, Sara Byerly, the daughter of John and Ann Byerly, of Philadelphia, and the grand-daughter of Christopher Byerly, who came to America from Wurtemburg in 1754. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler. Sara Byerly was born February 5, 1817.

Christopher Byerly was born March 30, 1737. He was a native of Germany, having been born in Wurtemburg. He came to Philadelphia September 30, 1754, at

the age of 17 years, and became a naturalized citizen of the Province of Pennsylvania on October 4, 1765, at a Meeting of the Supreme Court, held in Philadelphia. He died February 16, 1823, He had married February 22, 1766, Elizabeth Clymer of Philadelphia, born February 4, 1749, died February 12, 1827. He is buried in the Byerly lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Christopher Byerly had four sons, George, William, Andrew and John, the father of Mrs. William B. Hart. John Byerly was born September 13, 1785, and died September 9, 1837. He married on December 21, 1815, Anna Long, the daughter of John Long (1750-1842) of Philadelphia. She was born June 5, 1798, and died March 14, 1855.

John Byerly served during the War of 1812, as Corporal in Captain William Rawle, Jr's Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, attached to the "Advance Light Brigade", Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Brigadier General Thomas Cadwalader, Commanding; 1814.) During the 1830's, John Byerly was a member of Philadelphia Common Councils. His daughter Sara, was the oldest of nine children, Sara, Elizabeth Clymer, George William, Charles, Franklin, Anna, Clymer, Alfred and Emily. George William Byerly married in 1847,

Elizabeth E. VanHorn and Franklin Byerly married in 1864, Mary E. Riehle; the others never married. To-day the name is extinct in Philadelphia, there being no male descendants of the name from all the above mentioned descendants of the original Christopher Byerly. The original naturalization papers of Christopher Byerly signed by Edward Shippen, Jr., are now in the possession of Thomas Hart. The original residence of Christopher Byerly appears to have been at 627 Market St. The deed bears his name and the date 1791. This property after remaining in the family since that time has at last been sold by William H. Hart, Jr., and the Estate of Charles B. Hart on August 9, 1920.

In an old newspaper clipping of uncertain date regarding Mrs. Ann Byerly, who was not living at the time we find these few notes:

"Mrs. Ann Byerly

Gentlewoman and widow of John Byerly, deceased,

"John Byerly was a flour merchant, whose office was at No. 3 South Seventh Street, in 1917, when he lived at No. 9. Sansom Street, above seventh. In 1819, his office was 15 Decatur Street, and his dwelling-house at the northeast corner of Juliana and Vine Streets. He afterwards removed to 192 Vine Street, where he lived for six years. In 1831, his residence was 187 North

Sixth Street; in 1833 at Eleventh, above Arch and in 1837 at the southwest corner of Juniper and Arch Streets. He died in 1837. He had not then been in business for several years, and lived the life of a retired gentleman. Mrs. Ann Byerly continued to reside in 1324 Arch Street, until her death in 1865.

"Of her children, Franklin Byerly, who resided in the old house, was in the coal business at 347 North Broad Street, in 1860. In 1867, he was a publisher at 525 Minor Street, from which he removed to the corner of Seventh and Cherry, where he now is. George W., the oldest son, died in 1855, and Franklin still resides with his brother, Clymer, at Juniper and Arch Streets. Alfred became a member of the firm of Riegel and Fister, afterwards Jacob Riegel & Company, in 1865, and continued a member until his death, in 1876. Charles died in 1880, and Clymer leads a life of leisure in the old homestead.

"There were four daughters, three of whom died unmarried. Sarah married William B. Hart, of the old wholesale grocery firm of J. H. & W. B. Hart, and had four sons, Byerly and Thomas Hart, Jr., both of whom are lawyers and in practice at the present time, and William H. Jr., and Charles B., who are manufacturers

WILLIAM BRYAN HART
Born, January 3, 1813. Died, March 1, 1864

on Chestnut Street, below Third." And another clipping of a later date says:

"The residence of the late John Byerly, No. 1324 Arch Street, has been occupied by himself, and since his death by his family, during a period of over fifty years. Very rarely does the same family inhabit for half a century, not to say longer, any residence in an American City."

Andrew Byerly, (1782-1827) the brother of John Byerly, was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Calvary, February 1, 1806. His wife was Susan Wagner.

William Bryan Hart graduated from Princeton in 1831, he and one other member of the class being tied for the leadership of the class. So delighted with the showing of his son was he, William's father called him to his side, and taking his gold watch from his pocket, he presented the time-piece to him then and there. This original watch of Thomas Hart is now in the possession of his grandson William H. Hart, Jr. William B. Hart received the degree of A. M., from his Alma Mater in 1834, he no doubt having written a thesis after graduation.

The two brothers William and James succeeded their father and uncle in their wholesale grocery

business, with headquarters at Third & Callowhill Streets. Needing money for the further expansion of their business, it was at this time that the Hart coal lands at Girardville, Pa., were sold.

When, owing to ill health toward the end of his life, William B. Hart was forced to retire, the business had no successors. At the time of the annexation of Texas and the "Texas Debt", Major Holman, a Texan and a friend of Mr. Hart's interested him in the financial prospects afforded by placing his money in the scheme. This resulted in considerable money being placed in the direction indicated. The shareholders in this transaction never became millionaires.

William B. Hart, a representative citizen of Philadelphia, was a member of the old Commercial Exchange, which in those days was called the Commercial Exchange Association, and occupied the second story of the building, which stands at Third and Dock Streets. It was somewhat similar to the Bourse of to-day in its interests and objects. During the last ten years of his life, having retired, Mr. Hart used it very much as a club.

Organized in 1854, this institution became in 1867, the Commercial Exchange by name. It is now situated in the main floor of the Bourse Building. The objects of

its founders were "to provide and maintain suitable accommodations for general business exchange in the City of Philadelphia; to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade; to acquire, disseminate and preserve valuable business information, and to adjust controversies and misunderstandings between the members of that body." Mr. Hart in the late 50's interested himself actively and financially in the proposal for the erection of the American Academy of Music, which now stands at Broad and Locust Streets, one of the most memorable institutions of its kind in the United States.

At the time of the organization of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, William B. Hart. had been elected a member of its first Board of Directors. Associated with him and acting in this capacity were his cousin, William Hart Carr and his brother-in-law, Edward H. Trotter. It may be of some little interest to quote from an article by "Megargee", appearing in the Evening Bulletin some time during the Spring of 1897. It is as follows:

"In 1845, John W. Horner, who had been a successful hardware merchant in this city for many years, took up the study of mortality statistics and became imbued with the idea of organizing a life insurance company, to be conducted upon an entirely original plan. He

took counsel with some of the leading merchants, manufacturers and professional men of the town, and the result was an application to the legislature in the winter of 1846-47 for the charter. In this connection the services of Henry C. Townsend and Charles Gilpin were engaged, the former of whom has been continuously connected with the Company as its legal adviser since the granting of the charter on February 24, 1847. The State making it obligatory upon the company to exhibit applications for insurance to the amount of $100,000 before the inauguration of business, applications amounting to $224,500 on sixty-five lives, with premiums of $6,304.02, were obtained, largely from the twenty-seven gentlemen who became trustees under the act of incorporation and a newly painted sign was modestly displayed in front of the Walnut Street office and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance was formally launched upon its career. The office was hardly fifteen feet square and for some months the entire working force consisted of John W. Horner, its founder and first secretary, and a porter who ran errands and did chores in consideration of having the use of the basement for the storage of tea, which he sold as opportunity offered. Daniel L. Miller was elected president on March 1, 1847, and the first board consisted of the following named gentlemen, all of whom

were conspicuous in business and professional circles of that time.

James C. Richardson
Daniel L. Miller
William B. Hart
Augustus W. Harker
John W. Hornor
William Martin
Lewis Cooper
Richard S. Newbold
Samuel Dutton
Samuel E. Stokes
William H. Carr
William A. Everly
Ellis S. Archer
William B. Cooper
Edward Lukens
Theophilus Paulding
John G. Brenner
William Robertson
Edward H. Trotter
Joseph U. Thomas
Samuel C. Shepherd
E. A. Souder
Samuel W. Weir
William M. Clarke
Daniel L. Hutchinson
Benjamin Coates
Charles Schaffer

"Policies of insurance were limited to $5,000, which continued as the maximum for more than twenty years.----------When the Penn Mutual began operations it had as local competitors the Presbyterian Minister's Fund, incorporated in 1759; the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, incorporated in 1812, and the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, chartered March 17, 1836, all of which are still engaged in business, though for more than twenty-five years neither the Girard nor the Pennsylvania Company have issued policies of insurance. In November, 1849, the company purchased for $18,000 the property at the northeast corner of Third and Dock Streets, and built thereon the first iron building erected in Philadelphia. The pessimists of the day, the pro-

totypes of the people who fought the introduction of the trolley system, shook their heads when the scheme of an iron building was undertaken. But the structure is in use to-day. On December 12, 1859, the company bought for $55,000, the large property at 921-23 Chestnut Street, the site of its present towering home." (To-day the Penn Mutual occupies the southeast corner of Walnut Street, at Sixth Street, having erected thereon its new office building in 1915.)

It is an interesting fact that the grandson of William B. Hart, of the same name in honor of his grandfather, obtained his first business position in the offices of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

William B. Hart had a wide acquaintance among the business men of Philadelphia, and it was no doubt an unhappy subject with him that his illness toward the latter days of his life prevented his being as active in the affairs of the city as he might have desired. In 1848, he had become a Director of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, of which Board his father was already a member.

In politics, William B. Hart was a stalwart Republican. In 1862 at the time of the organization of the Union League of Philadelphia, when Civil War was apread-

ing its devastating arm throughout the country, Mr. Hart became actively interested in the cause of President Lincoln, and associated himself with others of like mind who became enthusiastic members of the Union League. His signature appears among the first hundred of the original membership list in the order in which they signed, a list which is full of interest to the descendants of these men to-day. He was admitted to membership . January 9, 1863.

Before purchasing the property at 1717 Walnut Street, Mr. Hart and his family had lived on Chestnut Street, opposite the old United States Mint.

An indication of the foresightedness of at least two of the Hart brothers, is seen in an old pamphlet, published in the year 1858 and now in the possession of Hampton L. Carson, Esq. Apropos of the pessimists previously referred to in connection with the iron building of the Penn Mutual, it is doubly interesting. It is an instructive relic of the agitation for the introduction of passenger railways on the city streets, in place of omnibuses. It illustrates, as Mr. Carson says of it, "how short-sighted some people are, even among the best known and presumably clear-headed men." It was published under the title of

A
CONSIDERATION
of the subject of
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY.
Being a Railway for Passengers and
Proposed to be run from
Second to Twenty-third Street
via Walnut and Chestnut Streets.

"By an Act of Assembly, Francis M. Drexel, Thomas Hart, Ward B. Haseltine, William B. Hart, Alfred Stille, Samuel J. Reeves, Joseph W. Ryerss, Benjamin H. Brewster, Frederick Brown, L. J. Levy, Townsend Sharpless, G. H. Presbury, Samuel Simes, James S. Earle, N. G. Howard, Charles Oakford, A. F. Glass, William Parvin, Jr., James D. Brown, Joseph W. Harrison, Ellis Lewis, David Lapsley, William D. Lewis, John Anspach, Jr., Charles Leland, Franklin A. Comly, Joseph H. Trotter, William L. Maddock, Robert W. Cushman, E. S. Jones, Pliny Fisk and William Duane, were commissioned to open books and to organize the Central Passenger Railway Company. At that time there were three tramways or Horse-car railways, which had recently come into existence in the face of bitter opposition-the Fifth and Sixth, the Market Street or West Philadelphia, and the Tenth and Eleventh- and others were in course of construction. But against the project for a railway on Chestnut and Walnut Streets, there was a powerful sentiment, which could not easily be overcome, including, as it did at the beginning, a

majority of the citizens who lived on these streets or owned property there or conducted business on them. The substance of their protest was that whatever such a railway might be on other streets, it would be not only entirely out of place on Chestnut and Walnut Streets, but that if it were to be built there, those streets would become sad scenes of loss, decay and ruin. They even made a comparison of the possible fate of these streets to that of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

"The pamphlet to which we have just referred, was published with the purpose of combating this argument, of obtaining the good-will of the public and of showing that the day of omnibuses for city transit was coming to an end. The citizens who were concerned in the Central Passenger Railway- the City Passenger Railway, or Chestnut and Walnut as the people called it, was the outcome of the enterprise- styled themselves 'friends of progress' and derided their opponents as 'old fogies' and 'dogs in the manger.' It also appears that 'a multitude of ladies' remonstrated against the proposed railway. They were spoken of as 'aristopratic characters' or 'inhabitants of brownstone houses', and it was intimated that

they wished Chestnut and Walnut Streets to be treated as 'enchanted ground' where 'plebeian cars were not to be permitted to disturb the sanctuary'. As for all the critics and objectors, they were charged with having caused a palsy of their city in her former commercial, financial and political power. 'Instead of devising new avenues to opulence and empire, 'it was said', her whole genius is absorbed in a fanatical conservatism and in a studied and stupid warfare upon every measure which might tend to her development'.

"The objections which were raised against the undertaking now seem highly curious in part and even amusing. In some of them, however, we may readily note troubles or problems which are kindred to those that now perplex the custodians of the welfare of Chestnut and Walnut Streets. The opponents of the railway contended that it would depreciate real estate upon those streets; that Chestnut Street was already too much crowded to admit of a passenger railway; that it would be found impossible to load and unload vehicles and for carriages to stand before stores and dwellings, and that the rail would form an obstacle to the free passage of vehicles. Much stress, too, was laid upon the obstruction which would be caused in winter time by the snow that would be thrown from

the track upon each side. At all times, it was argued, the cars themselves would obstruct the streets; that the streets would be filled with both omnibuses and with cars,- and that, at any rate, another railway would be unnecessary while such roads were on Market, Spruce and Pine Streets. Moreover, the cars, it was represented, would disturb the repose of people who lived on Chestnut and Walnut Streets, while on Sundays the bells and whips and swearing drivers would occasion an interruption of religious worship. The enterprise was denounced as an infamous speculation and an arbitrary monopoly, but whatever might be said in those respects, the seeming fact that a majority of the property owners on the two streets were opposed to the project was regarded in itself as a sufficient objection.

"On behalf of the company the public were invited to consider the great improvement there would be in the 'systematizing' of the movement of all vehicles down Walnut and up Chestnut- the reverse of this was afterward adopted; how one car would occupy no more room than an omnibus, but would carry two or three times as many passengers; how it would be kept warm by a fire in winter and would be far better protected from the rain and sun; how the passenger would get

to his seat without staggering over the legs of other passengers; how he would be transported smoothly and quietly, instead of roughly and noisily; how much easier would be the task of horses in drawing the cars than in drawing the omnibuses; how the danger of collisions would be lessened; how the bad pavements of Chestnut and Walnut Streets would be replaced by fine ones at the expense of the company, how the pedestrian and the private resident would be relieved of the clouds of dirt raised by the omnibuses, and how thousands of new shoppers would be drawn to Chestnut Street. One point in favor of the company was that 'large areas of real estate between the Schuylkill and Nineteenth Street and Market and Spruce Streets', then consisting chiefly of fields and vacant lots, would be made available for building purposes; and another was that the construction of the road would be the means of ultimately forcing bridges over the Schuylkill at Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

"As to the objection that it would be impossible to load and unload vehicles on those streets and for carriages to stand on them, the company declared that this had not been the case with the new railway in the

business part of Fifth Street and that there had been no inconvenience even where a long line of hackney carriages stood almost continuously along Independence Square. In contradicting the assertion that the rail would impede the passage of carriages across it, the projectors referred to the rails on Market, Third and Dock Streets, on which long trains for freight and immigrants were incessantly moving as evidence that the complaint was not well founded. So far from being an 'arbitrary monopoly', it was alleged that the restrictions which had already been put upon the company were of the most stringent nature and that instead of the six cent fare of the omnibus, the passenger on the railway would pay only five. It is interesting now to look back on the view which the company took as to its duties and obligations, and to contrast it with the changing views of later years. 'By its charter', so ran the plea, 'it is confined to a single track and to carrying passengers. It must pay fifty dollars per annum for every car and keep up the entire paving of the streets. It cannot charge more than five cents fare. It must buy off the omnibus line from Chestnut and Walnut streets. It must connect with other passenger railways and permit them to run

their cars over it. It is made subject to all the provisions of the general railway act and to the city ordinance regulating passenger railways. The latter law subjects the road, the manner of laying it and all the details to the City Board of Surveys. It exacts flagstone crossings every two hundred and fifty feet, and imposes a fine of fifty dollars for every neglect to conform thereto. The railway company must clear away the snow under a penalty of twenty dollars for every square left obstructed. If it neglects the paving the cars are to be stopped running. It is liable to all the fines, damages and forfeitures incurred by its employees. Its rate of running is regulated within safe bounds. Its cars are prohibited from stopping on the crossings under a penalty of five dollars for every offense. And in fine, after imposing many other minor restrictions, the city has reserved the right to buy the road at any time at the cost price, which the company must furnish in detail, under oath, to the City Solicitor; so that if the fearful effects foreboded by some should actually be realized, a ready door for escape would always remain open.'

"The opponents of the railway were sharply remind-

ed that they were simply repeating the same tactics of unreasoning prejudice and obstruction that had marked the conduct of earlier generations in the introduction of every notable improvement that Philadelphia had ever witnessed. They were told in particular how their forebears had come to grief in such matters when they stood in the way of the delivery of Schuylkill water into the city and the establishment of the first gas plant. 'We are the headquarters of old fogeyism,' said the pamphlet, 'and are dwindling rapidly into downright Rip Van Winkleism.' But the backers of the enterprise were confident that in no very long time, they would have the acquiescence or support of the entire community. As a matter of fact hardly more than a year passed when all necessary preliminaries in securing legal rights had been complied with; and when the books were opened for stock subscriptions in the midst of what had rapidly become almost a mania for organizing street railway companies, the rush of subscriptions was so eager and even violent that it seemed as if the public were half crazed to get to the counter. After the railway had been built- a number of years following before it was extended into West Philadelphia- it was one of the best conducted of the

original nineteen or twenty horse railroads that gridironed Philadelphia under separate corporations. And so it was that it came to be true, as the prospectus of the company indicated, that as the years passed by it would be 'as much a source of shame for any man to be obliged to confess that he opposed a passenger railway on Chestnut Street as it must be galling now for those to remember their course who resisted the introduction into our city of water, gas and the public schools.'

"To-day after more than half a century, the next big change in Chestnut and Walnut Streets will be to clear them of the rails, and it will be as hard to take them up as it was to put them down."

For all the foregoing facts regarding this interesting project, in which our family was interested, we are indebted to the well-known writings of "Penn" of the Evening Bulletin.

The following is a newspaper notice of the death of William B. Hart:

"DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN

We feel pained to record the death of Wm. B. Hart, Esq., which took place on Tuesday evening, after a lingering illness, at his residence, No. 1717 Walnut Street, in the 52nd year of his age.

SARA BYERLY HART
(The wife of William Bryan Hart)
BORN, FEBRUARY 5, 1817. DIED, MAY 10, 1886
(From a portrait now in the possession of her son, William H. Hart, Jr.)

Mr. Hart, through life was governed by the purest sense of honor; he never lost a friend nor made an enemy; he was a perfect model of the upright gentleman, the good citizen, husband, father, friend. Many deeply feel his loss."

William B. Hart died March 1, 1864, at the age of 51 years: He is buried at South Laurel Hill. His wife, who survived him 22 years, lies beside him; she died May 10, 1886. At his death, he appointed as his executors, his wife and son, Thomas Hart, Jr., The name of Joseph M. Naglee appears as a witness to his will, which was dated January 20, 1864, and proved March 14, 1864.

William B. and Sara Byerly Hart had four children, all sons; Thomas, born April 14, 1839; William Henry, born November 12, 1841; Byerly, born February 15, 1844 and Charles Byerly, born September 25, 1846. Of these Thomas and William Henry did not marry. Byerly Hart had no children; thus from these four sons of William B. Hart, there are only the descendants of Charles B. Hart to keep alive the name of this branch of the family.

In speaking of Thomas Hart, their eldest son, we can do no better than quote verbatim, if we may be permitted, an article written in his memory by his lifelong

friend, Judge James T. Mitchell. The article in question appeared in the "Legal Intelligencer" of August 12th., 1904: "Thomas Hart, Jr., died at Atlantic City on July 29th, 1904. He had been in ill health for some months previously, but his death was sudden and quite unexpected. In him the Bar has lost an able and accomplished lawyer of the old-fashioned, strictly professional kind.

"He was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1839, of Philadelphia ancestry on both sides, his father being William B. Hart, a Philadelphia merchant, and his mother before her marriage, Sara Byerly. One of his collateral ancestors, a grand-uncle, was Captain William H. Hart, Captain of the First City Troop from 1827 to 1842, and Governor of the State in Schuylkill, commonly known as the Schuylkill Fishing Club, the oldest social club in the world, from 1838 to 1849.

"He was graduated from the Central High School in July, 1856, with high rank in scholarship, although one of the youngest in the class. In the fall of the same year, he began the study of law in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq. On account of his youth, he had a studentship of the unusual term of three and a half years, being admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, April 14, 1860. He was a diligent student, and often expressed his satisfaction at having

given so much time to systematic grounding in the principles of his profession.

"Immediately after his admission he made a voyage of some months to the Mediterranean and the eastern ports, as captain's clerk to Admiral (then Captain) J. Madison Frailey, U. S. Navy, a relative by marriage. On his return he took an office and entered on the practice of law, with the usual result of small but growing business as he became known. He was an active member of the Law Academy, of which he was Secretary in 1860, member of the Argument Committee and Prothonotary in 1862-3.

"In 1863 he went to the front as a member of Landis's Battery, and served through the emergency campaign of that year.

("Captain Henry D. Landis's Independent Battery of Artillery which had a short record of service in September, 1862, was mustered June 27, 1863, and discharged on the 30th of the succeeding month. Among the non-commissioned officers of the company are found the well-known names of C. Stuart Patterson and Frank H. Rosengarten; and in the list of Privates, Clement Biddle, Richard Watson Gilder, John E. Johnson, Alfred C. Lambdin, Charles Godfrey Leland, John B. Thayer, Rodman Wister, Richard P. White, and other literary,

legal and social lights of Philadelphia. It is doubtful whether any military company of that day, whether recruited for Emergency" or term duty, contained a larger percentage of subsequently distinguished men. Landis's Battery was actively engaged at Carlisle, Pa., when the battle of Gettysburg opened.")

"In 1867 He formed a business association with Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., which gave the special turn to his professional career. When Franklin Gowen became President of the Reading Railroad, in 1869, Mr. James E. Gowen and Mr. Hart became the solicitors for the railroad and the connection continued until Mr. Gowen's death in 1885, after which Mr. Hart continued as senior counsel down to his own death.

"As a learned, sagacious, thoroughly equipped railroad lawyer, he had no superior in Pennsylvania, if anywhere. He handled large interests with capacity, prudence and great, though quiet energy. His mental grasp of facts and principles was always clear and vigorous, and his language, both in writing and speaking, was plain and excellent English. Avoiding all effort at oratory, his address was distinct and forceable, and always with that directness to the point which makes argument a pleasure to the court to listen to. In jury trials, he identified himself with his cause to

such an extent that he seemed to fight it, not as counsel, but as the client himself. Always earnest and combative, he was sometimes considered by those who did not know him well as testy in temper; but his testiness never rankled, and whatever irritation showed at times, passed away with the occasion. The writer has more than once heard him speak regretfully of some sharp passage with counsel, or even with Court, and then say smilingly, 'But how can you help it when you know that, however good your case is, the jury will go against you?' Every lawyer who has ever represented a corporation defendant in a negligence case, will appreciate the strain of that situation.

"It was before the Court, however, that he was at his best. His briefs were admirable, full, complete, but not verbose, and arranged with scientific order and precision. He never went into a case hap-hazard, as the rush of modern methods makes too common a practice. He studied his cases beforehand, and entered on the trial or argument with the courage and confidence of assured knowledge.

"His professional standards were of the highest grade. Personally, he was of quiet and retiring disposition. He disliked notoriety, and had an especial antipathy to the exploitation of his own or his clients affairs in the newspapers. Hence, the public knew less

of him than of many lesser men; but in the profession he was known and respected, and will be regretted by all.

"He had a social side which displayed his amiable qualities, and to see him as the genial and popular president of the Undine Barge Club, at the head of the dinner table at Ringstetten, suggested the ancestral Governor of the State in Schuylkill, rather than the forensic gladiator of the Court Room.

"It is interesting, professionally, to note that Mr. Hart succeeded to and ably maintained the business and prestige of the oldest continuous law practice in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. The founder, Alexander James Dallas, was admitted in 1785, and became a prominent member of that famous group of lawyers who gave the Philadelphia Bar its eminence after the Revolution. He was United States District Attorney from 1801 to 1815, and later Secretary of the Treasury under President Madison. On his death in 1817, his practice was continued by his son, George M. Dallas, who was United States District Attorney in 1829, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Vice-President of the United States from 1845 to 1849. After assuming the duties of the Vice-Presidency, and for the rest of his life, Mr. Dallas was principally

occupied with public affairs, but his law practice passed to his nephew, St. George Tucker Campbell, in whose capable hands it became almost if not quite the leading practice in Philadelphia. Mr. Campbell was one of the most brilliant advocates the Bar has had in the last half century, and he was ably assisted by Mr. James F. Johnston. On the death of the latter in 1864, Mr. Campbell, whose health had begun to break under the strain of unremitting absorption in his professional labors, associated with him as junior partner, Mr. James E. Gowen, who, as an all-around lawyer, of profound learning, broad and vigorous mental grasp, had no superior in the Bar of his day. With him, as already stated, Mr. Hart became joint counsel in 1869 and the connection continued until Mr. Gowen's death. For part of the time there were associated with them, Hon. George M. Dallas, now Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and until his death, the late Alexander Dallas Campbell.

"In Philadelphia the relation between counsel and client has aleays been closely personal. Not only have law firms been rare, but even the succession of son to father has not been frequent. The unbroken continuity of practice in the same office for one hundred and twenty years would, therefore, be notable in itself, but it is

trebly interesting in view of the succession of such able and distinguished men, each of whom in turn took up and fully sustained the work and the reputation of the office. Mr. Hart's reputation could have no sounder foundation than his share in that result."

A rather happy memory to leave behind, is it not, and such words from a man of Judge Mitchell's standing are pleasant to read. Judge Mitchell who achieved the highest distinction on his own part, died in July 1916.

In its issue for August, 1810, the "Pilot", the monthly publication of the Reading Railroad, in an article by Henry Kellerman, Jr., entitled "Reading's Philadelphia Counsel", says: "With Mr. Hart, who became the head of the office in 1885, we come to a time well within the memory of the younger Reading generation. He was especially notable for his briefs, which were admirable and so highly thought of by the profession that Mr. Hart had the names of some fifty or sixty lawyers on his mailing list, who desired to receive copies of all his paper books. In 1904 he died and Mr. John G. Lamb, now counsel for the company, for many years his associate, was appointed in his place."

In a little volume entitled "Legal Philadelphia, Comments and Memories," published in 1908, Mr. Robert

THOMAS HART, JR.
Born, April 14, 1839. Died, July 29, 1904

BYERLY HART
Born, February 15, 1844. Died, October 7, 1904

Davison Coxe, of the Philadelphia Bar, has given us several intimate sidelights of his profession. Says he: "There has never been associated in any Philadelphia law office such a constellation of gifted men as were the colleagues of that very great lawyer, St. George Tucker Campbell, during the busy decades of the sixties and seventies. There were, James E. Gowen, of equal force and capacity, with his chief, but graced with a sweetness of disposition that the most untoward emergency did not disturb, and a victim, in the very climax of his great usefulness, to the extraordinary strain of constant and most laborious devotion to arduous duties; James F. Johnston, a tremendous legal engine, who likewise, prematurely broke down under colossal burdens; and Edmund A. Mench, also ultimately called away, on the threshold of a career full of auspicious promise to one so able and so uninterruptedly amiable, withal. Thomas Hart, Jr., a gentleman of very great ability and application, and Alexander Dallas Campbell, were the sole survivors of that exceptionally busy office. Mr. Hart had, as the sequel made evident, an iron constitution, which enabled him to successfully assume the weight of responsibility, which, not to speak of other taxing demands, the protracted Reading Railroad litigation cast upon his most capable

shoulders. He was, of course, greatly assited by Mr. A.D. Campbell, who is affectionately remembered by his contemporaries, as one of the most cheerful souls that ever enlivened the practice of law; and whose too early death was, indeed, an afflicting dispensation."

Again, in a chapter entitled the "Social Side of the Legal Profession: Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, in its early days, before the inexorable requirements of the public weal made impossible unimpeachable conviviality and resultant genteel good-fellowship on the part of those who conscientiously complied with Victor Hugo's sensible dictum:

'Buvons pour avoir de l'esprit
Et non pour le detruire':-

was the scene of cheerful Sundays and bright summer holidays, both at Belmont and Strawberry Mansion; when and where was wont to congregate a coterie of lawyers, nearly all of whom have since joined the great majority. The recollection of these incomparably enjoyable episodes compels the thought that the picturesque and genuinely social side of our professional life is no longer a distinguishing feature of it. There is recalled of the choice spirits at these gatherings: David W. Sellers, Victor Guillou, Samuel S. Hollingsworth, E. Greenough Platt, Thomas Hart, Jr., John Samuel, Samuel Dickson,

James Parsons, Alexander D. Campbell, James T. Mitchell, E. Coppee Mitchell, and others; all in the vigorous prime of manhood and foremost at the junior bar.

"I am not aware that such sociability and cordial mutual personal identification are so conspicuously a feature of professional life to-day. Conditions have, in the meantime, so completely changed, that it is more than likely that such meetings no longer take place. Nothing militated against their continuance more than the now fully prevailing system of legal education. It is open to question whether the Law School turns out as good lawyers as were the best types of those who served their undivided apprenticeship in the old-fashioned and sufficiently equipped and conducted law office. In truth, there is nothing like the associations of youth; and no attachments can take firm root in the lecture room or the moot court like those developed in the intimacy of the front office. Read Mr. John Samuel's delightful paper on John Cadwalader's office, to gain an adequate idea of the salutary influences that pervaded the atmosphere of such a place. The old-style hand-made lawyer had his individuality effectively fostered in such an environment. Almost invariably, there was a daily affectionate intercourse between what was, really, a preceptor, and that were, really, pupils; of incalcul-

able service in the development, formation and perfection of the personal, not less than the professional character ,....."

Mr. Hart never married and lived for the greater part of his life at 1717 Walnut Street. After the death of his mother, in 1886, he kept bachelor quarters with his brother, William in the Walnut Street house. A representative Philadelphian, Mr. Hart was a member of the Rittenhouse Club, of whose Committee on Admissions he was Chairman in 1898; a member of the Undine Barge Club, of which he was President; a member of the Union League, of which he was a member of the Board of Directors in 1875, having been admitted to membership January 17, 1868, a member of the Lawyer's Club of Philadelphia, the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Fairmount Park Art Association and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His law offices were at 210 South Fourth Street.

His uncle, Thomas Hart, being alive, Mr. Hart added the "Jr." to his name and retained it after his uncle's death. As a traveller, Mr. Hart made several trips to Europe. With his brother, William, and his niece Ethel, Mr. Hart thoroughly enjoyed himself in foreign climes. Of his niece, he was very fond, nothing seeming to delight him more than his ability to make her happy. When the

time came that she should enter the boarding school of Monsieur and Madame Des Essarts at Territet, on Lake Geneva, it was "Uncle Tom" who acted as her bodyguard across the water. His admiration for his pretty niece continued until the time of his death.

An all around wonderful man was Thomas Hart in the eyes of the writer. Well does he remember standing on the platform of Devon Station, a kid of seven years, awaiting the arrival of his uncle's train. Well did he know that that Uncle would never fail to have a present of some kind or another for him when he came out for Sunday supper. But he was not to live long; in failing health, he had gradually given up more and more of his practice, until in July of 1904, while a guest at the Strand Hotel, where he had gone for his health, he was suddenly taken sick and died. To the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, he left from his Law Library, 90 volumes of paper books in railroad cases, for the use of the Company's Library.

William Henry Hart, born some two years after his brother, received his early education at "Jimmy Baldwin's" school, a flourishing institution situated at Seventh and Arch Streets. With the thought in mind that he would become an agriculturist, he entered in 1881, Pennsylvania State College, taking up an Agrarian course. To-day his

WILLIAM HENRY HART, JR.
BORN, NOVEMBER 12, 1841
(From a photograph taken in Europe in 1889)

most vivid memory of the work in this course, is a mental picture of himself out in the fields picking up, always picking up, stones.

Mr. Hart received his middle name in honor of his father's intimate friend, General Henry M. Naglee, U. S. A., a veteran of the Mexican War. General Naglee was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, February 22, 1847. He became Honorary, October 25, 1848. He was a Captain of Volunteers, New York Infantry, in 1847, and a Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers in 1862.

General Naglee was born January 14, 1815, and died March 5, 1886. He became a Director of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties in 1844.

As for the "Jr"., William Henry Hart, like his brother, also had an uncle, a great uncle this time, who had the same initials. Captain William H. Hart being alive, it was necessary again to be able to distinguish between the two. Captain William H. Hart had in turn, adopted the use of an "H" in his name, in order to avoid confusion with some other William Hart in the city. As previously stated this "H" was a plain "H" and nothing more, as Captain Hart's given name was "William" alone.

Strange to relate, although Mr. Hart's desire seems

always to have been the life of a farmer, it was just the opposite sort of work in which he soon found himself interested- the life of an inventor and successful manufacturer. In 1866, having produced something new that appealed to those in the neckware trade as being of value, Mr. Hart entered the manufacturing business, starting out the first day of January, 1867, specializing in neckware manufacturers' supplies. He began business in the old Jayne Building at 242-244-246 Chestnut Street, where the office remains to-day. In 1871 his brother, Charles B. Hart became associated in the business, and the name of the firm later became "William H. Hart, Jr., & Bro."

Charles B. Hart remained associated with his brother from January 1, 1871, until his death in 1918, with a single intermission of two years, from the early part of 1880, until the early part of 1882.

Later on, the name of the business was again changed to merely "William H. Hart, Jr." In 1904, his nephew, William B. Hart entered the office. After the death of Charles B. Hart in 1918, the firm was known as "William H. Hart & Company", which it remains to-day, composed of Mr. Hart, himself, William B. Hart and Arthur W. Pithouse. The offices and factory are on the third floor

of 242 Chestnut Street, with an office at 529 Broadway, New York. Mr. Hart is the possessor of many patents, most of them relating to his trade.

Mr. Hart early became associated with the Universalist Church of the Messiah of Philadelphia, to which institution he has been a generous contributor all his life, and of which he is now the Superintendent of Sunday Schools. Mr. Hart has a summer house at Logan, Philadelphia, and during the winter lives in the old Hart residence at 1717 Walnut Street, the home of his father. The portrait, by Thomas Sully, of Sara Byerly Hart, his mother, hangs on the wall in the parlor of his residence.

Byerly Hart, born, February 15, 1844, the third son of William Bryan and Sara Byerly Hart, married June 26, 1873, Mary West Horstmann, born June 29, 1848, the daughter of Sigmund H. Horstmann of Philadelphia. They had no children.

Byerly Hart received his early education at the Central High School in Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated with high honors. He early began the study of law and at the age of twenty-four years, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, in 1868. He shortly afterward became the consulting attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and retained that connection until al-

most a year before his death, when ill health caused his retirement; he resigned on February 10, 1904. In this office he was associated with Henry S. Drinker as Advisory Counsel.

When the Bankruptcy Law of July 1, 1898 went into effect, Byerly Hart was one of the six referees in bankruptcy appointed for Philadelphia by Judge McPherson, and in this judicial capacity he proved his ability to the last degree. In all the time that he held this position, his decisions had always been accepted by the Court, and it was a source of great pride to him that he had never been reversed.

He was the lawyer for the family, his advice being greatly sought by clients and members of the family alike.

Being fond of traveling, Mr. Hart, shortly after his marriage had made an extensive pleasure trip to Europe with his wife. They arrived home on the S.S.Java, sailing November 1, 1873 from Liverpool.

Among his intimate friends were the late Judge James T. Mitchell and Edward Clinton Lee, who had married a cousin of his. Mr. Lee was, like Mr. Hart, very much interested in the subject of Genealogy, and in a letter speaks

of his "growing genealogical library." They were both interested in the tracing of family history, and the many papers drawn by Mr. Lee and Mr. Hart have formed the basis for the undertaking of this family history on the part of the author. Mr. Hart's interest in the subject led him to join the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. Lee was likewise a member. Byerly Hart was of an exceedingly intellectual nature. He was a member of the well known "Beaston Club", or "Beaston Nights", as those erudite Philadelphia gatherings of a few years ago were wont to be called, a gathering together at regular intervals, of intellecual lights, held under the guiding hand of Miss Anne Beaston.

Mr. Hart was a lover of the mountains, and was a member of the Adirondack Mountain Reserve at Beedes, Essex County, New York, where he had a bungalow, "Beaulieu" by name. This was a favorite resting spot during the summer months.

His law offices were at No. 228 South Third Street. In 1894, Mr. Hart was a Director of the Morris Canal and Banking Company.

Mary Horstmann Hart died, November 11, 1899, and for the four years after the death of his wife, Mr. Hart's health was of the pporest. However, he attended to his practice up until within a month of his death, when weak-

ness of the heart compelled him to give it up. He sank rapidly after this and died, October 7, 1904.

Byerly Hart in keeping with the traditions of his family was a member of the State in Schuylkill, having been elected a "Citizen" March 29, 1893; he was likewise a member of the Rittenhouse Club.

Mr. Hart's other clubs were: the Philadelphia Barge Club, of which he was at one time Treasurer, the Radnor Hunt, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the Penn Club, the Civic Club, the Union League to which he was admitted a member January 17, 1868, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Public Education Association, the Orpheus Club, the Alliance Francaise, the Eurydice Chorus, the Faculty Club, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the National Association of United States Referees in Bankruptcy, the Associated Alumni of Central High School, and the following hereditary societies- the Society of Colonial Wars by right of descent from his great-great-grandfather, James Hart (1717-1766) and the Society of the War of 1812 by right of descent from his grandfather, John Byerly (1785-1837).

In the "Legal Intelligencer" for October 14, 1904, there appeared the following notice:

"We, the Referees in Bankruptcy of the City of Philadelphia, have learned with profound regret of the death of our associate and friend, Byerly Hart, Esq., and, in formal meeting assembled at the office of Edward F. Hoffman, Esq., Referee, on Monday, October 10, 1904, do adopt the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, that in the death of Byerly Hart, the Bar of Philadelphia has lost an upright, conscientious, painstaking and learned lawyer; that the Referees in Bankruptcy have lost a pleasant and helpful associate, and the community at large has lost an officer, who, in his judicial office, performed the duties assigned to him with conscientious zeal and dignity.

BE IT FURTHERMORE RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Judges of the United States District Court and to the nearest relatives of Mr. Hart and that these resolutions be published in the Public Ledger and the Legal Intelligencer.

THEODORE M. ETTING
ALFRED DRIVER
EDWARD F. HOFFMAN
RICHARD S. HUNTER
DAVID W. AMRAM "

Mrs. Byerly Hart shared in the intellecutal pleasures of her husband. From an old newspaper clipping we read that "She had traveled extensively and was familiar with and intensely interested in art and music, particularly music, of which she was a generous patron. Her charities were almost limitless, though they were done so entirely sub rosa that the recipients of her benefices and her family alone knew of them. But there is many a stranger in the city who can speak for her generosity, and not a few foreigners who would have found themselves stranded in a strange country but for her kindness. Her entertainments at her house, 108 South Twenty-First Street, were delightful, for whether one met there the whole of the fashionable world or a favored few, the greater number was always made up of persons worth knowing for their mental endowments as well as for their social attainments." She was a member of the Acorn Club, the Colonial Dames of America and with her husband, an active and financial supporter of the Opera at the Academy of Music.

Charles Byerly Hart, born on September 25, 1846, was the youngest of the four sons of William B. and Sara Byerly Hart, and the only one to perpetuate the name. He was born in Philadelphia and received his education at the Friends Central School at Fifteenth and

Race Streets, when Mr. Ivins was Head Master. Edward T. Stotesbury was one of his schoolmates.

Charles B. Hart was but a youth when the Civil war broke out. He together with other friends of the same age joined one of the boy's Military organizations of the city. Perhaps one of the most interesting likenesses is that showing him, a lad in the uniform of his company, standing erect with military cap in hand. His brother Thomas, seven years older, had joined Landis' Battery.

Mr. Hart made the drygoods business his first venture, starting in with the firm of Cauffin and Altemus, of No. 220 Chestnut Street for whom he at times travelled on the road. The members of the firm were Lemuel Coffin and Joseph B. Altemus. Later he became associated with George R. Hill, of Philadelphia, in the carpet business, trading as Hart & Hill, with offices at 126 N. Third Street. Mr. Hill was his brother-in-law, Mr. Hart having married on October 12, 1876, at the age of 29, Ida Virginia Hill, the daughter of George W. Hill and Sara Jane White Hill of Philadelphia. She was one of five children, three sons and two daughters in all: George Russell Hill, born February 21, 1859, and died January

16, 1890. He married Rosalie Stuart Carroll, of Carrollton, Va. She likewise in 1890 died, both dying abroad. (Their children were Percival Smith Hill, 2nd and Rosalie Stuart Hill); Robert Henry Clay Hill, born August 7, 1853, and died April 18, 1900. He married Alice Kennedy, the daughter of Elias Davidson Kennedy a prominent financier, of Philadelphia, and his wife who was a Miss Clarke, the daughter of Thomas Shields Clarke of Pittsburgh. (Their children were Dr. Howard Kennedy Hill born February 2, 1879, who died in 1919, and Alice Kennedy Hill, who married Robert M. Girvin); Percival Smith Hill, born April 5, 1862, married Cassie Rowland Milnes, born in the same year, the daughter of John Milnes of Philadelphia. (Their children are George W. Hill, Gertrude Hill and Katharine Hill.) He is the President of the American Tobacco Company, and is living in New York; Sarah Eva Hill, born September 28, 1872, married on January 15, 1895, Benjamin Bullock, Jr., born May 15, 1864, the son of Benjamin Bullock, of Philadelphia. Benjamin Bullock, Jr., is a member of the firm of Bullock Brothers, Wool Merchants, at 46 South Front Street. To this marriage there was one son, Benjamin Bullock, 3rd, born September 22, 1895, who, as a 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 3rd Battallion, 315th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A.,

was killed, fighting at Nantuilly, in France, on September 29, 1918, at the age of 23. He was graduated from Princeton in 1916, and had entered the employ of the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia, after graduation. He won his commission at Fort Niagara. He was a fine specimen of clean-cut American manhood, universally loved by all with whom he came in contact. His grave lies near Nantuilly, France. Lieutenant Bullock posthumously received the Distinguished Service Cross, the announcement being made by the War Department, February 19, 1919. The citation reads:

> "For extraordinary heroism in action near Nantillois, France September 28-29, 1918. On the afternoon of September 28, Lieutenant Bullock exhibited great bravery and fearlessness by assisting wounded comrades to a place of safety, under heavy sniper and artillery fire. On the morning of September 29, Lieutenant Bullock again demonstrated great bravery by advancing alone into a wood and killing a sniper. On the afternoon of September 29, while carrying a message to regimental P.C., he was killed by a high explosive shell".

George Washington Hill was the son of John Hill and his wife, Martha Smith. John Hill was born in England, in the year 1785 and came to America from the

British Isles about 1830. All of his children, with the single exception of George W., who was born at Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa., on December 27, 1831, were born on the other side of the Atlantic. He married when he was in his twenties, Martha Smith, who was born in 1786, and who died November 26, 1848, at the age of 62. John Hill was a manufacturer; he died six years after his wife, on April 20, 1854, at the age of 69. Both he and his wife are buried in Levering Cemetery, Roxborough, Pa. Their graves are not ten yards distant from those of Robert and Margaret White, whose daughter married their youngest son, George W. Hill.

George W. Hill was a former President of the Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia which was liquidated in 1898 and is no longer in existence, and from 1871 to 1887, was President of the American Life Insurance Company. In 1890, he was President of the Beech Valley Coal and Iron Co. He was likewise a Director of the Corn Exchange National Bank, a Manager of the American Sunday School Union, a Manager of the Hayes Mechanics Home, and he had the distinction of being a member of the Royal Historical Society of England. He died on December 13, 1913, and is buried

beside his wife in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Robert White, his father-in-law was born in Scotland in the year 1796, and came to this country with his wife, Margaret Brown, shortly after his marriage across the water. She was born in 1802. Their first residence upon arriving in this country, was in Baltimore, but later they removed to Philadelphia. He was a manufacturer. His death occurred on September 23, 1845, at the early age of 49. His wife survived him 21 years, her death occurring August 11, 1886.

Having delved so far into collateral history, let us again return to the Hart family proper.

Charles Byerly Hart was named after his uncle, Charles Byerly. In 1871, as has already been stated, he became associated with his brother in the manufacturing business, in which he remained quite active almost up to the time of his death in 1918. In 1883, when the firm was threatened with a big loss, owing to the infringement of a certain patent; suit was entered against the offending manufacturer in New York City, and it was largely through the energy and ability of Mr. Hart that a successful verdict was finally rendered.

He was the oldest active member of the Philadelphia

Barge Club at the time of his death. He was a charter member as well, having been elected on March 27, 1865, and was Treasurer for eleven years, from 1869, until 1880. He had succeeded his brother, Byerly Hart, to his office, and was succeeded in turn by the present Treasurer, Mr. David Evans Williams, a close personal friend. Mr. Hart was a member of the Executive Committees from 1871-1873. It was largely through his efforts that the Barge Club secured their present attractive club house. His other clubs were the Merion Cricket, and the Art Club. His country estate was "Antrim", at Devon, Pa., named after that county in Ireland, whence came his forbears.

In October of 1918, he became ill during the disastrous epidemic of Influenza that spread rapidly through Philadelphia at that time. This soon led to Pneumonia, from which he quickly rallied, only to sink into a relapse that culminated finally in his death on November 15, 1918. Mr. Hart is buried in the old Hart-Byerly lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetary.

Charles B. Hart was one of the old school of Philadelphians, kind, generous, and with a pride in and love for his family that ruled his life. It was largely through his assistance and advice that these few notes have been penned. Well indeed does the author recall

CHARLES BYERLY HART
BORN, SEPTEMBER 25, 1846. DIED, NOVEMBER 15, 1918
(From a photograph taken in 1917)

his visit with his father to Hartsville, Pa. in 1913, and his deep interest in the little village. He was fond of travel, having visited Europe with his family on three different occasions, at other times voyaging to Canada, California or Southern climes. In the early part of his life, he had lived at his father's house on Walnut Street; after his marriage, he and his wife resided at 2008 Spruce Street the residence of George W. Hill, then in New York City, later in Paris and finally at 335 South 21st Street, where he died.

As a youth, Mr. Hart had a very narrow escape from death. While playing one afternoon in the yard at school, he was accidentally shot in the head by one of his boy companions, the bullet passing through his lower jaw. A quarter of an inch the other way, and the wound would have been fatal.

He was a Director of the American Life Insurance Company, during the eighties, and as a youth he took an active interest in the activities of the old Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring Club, of which Dr. Caspar Wister was then President. His brother Thomas Hart, Jr., was likewise, a member of this organization.

It is an unusual thing that of four sons, only one kept alive the name. Charles B. and Ida Virginia Hill Hart had four children, Charles Byerly Hart, Jr.,

who died in infancy, born May 13, 1877, and died July 13, 1877; Ethel Hill Hart, born January 21, 1879; William Bryan Hart, born May 29, 1884, and Thomas Hart, born November 24, 1894, who has listed these few notes.

Mrs. Hart as a girl, went to school in France, at the well-known institution named "Les Ruches" in Fontainbleau, at that time kept by Mlle. Dussand & Souvestre. It is a very quaint old place, and at last reports is still giving a liberal education to the students who elect to enter its walls. She frequently visited Europe with her parents and on one occasion in 1873, at the age of seventeen, while in the company of her father, and the well-known Dr. S. Austin Allibone, she became one of the subjects of a most interesting and amusing piece of poetry from that very celebrated pen. In a little pamphlet entitled "A Trip to Europe--1873, written by Dr. S. Austin Allibone, to George W. Hill", we find an entertaining recitation of their experiences on the Continent.

Mrs. Hart is at the present time living at No. 335 South 21st Street, much loved and admired by her three children and nine grandchildren. She is a member of the Sedgeley Club.

Ethel Hill Hart, the daughter of Charles Byerly and Ida Hill Hart, received her early education at

Miss Irwin's School in Philadelphia, before making a visit to Europe in company with her uncle, Thomas Hart, Jr. She entered the little school at Territet, near Lausanne, under the tutelage of Monsieur and Madame Des Essarts.

She married, December 18, 1899, at St. James's Church, Philadelphia, Ledyard Heckscher, the son of J. G. Richard and Lucretia Stevens Heckscher, of Philadelphia. He was born February 25, 1872, and through his mother was a descendant of the celebrated voyager, John Ledyard (1751-1788) and General Ebenezer Stevens, of Revolutionary fame. His father was the founder of the Swedeland, Pa., furnaces, which were known as the Richard Heckscher & Sons Company, until the merger on December 1, 1911, with the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company. Mr. Heckscher is Vice-President of the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company, and President of the Rainey-Wood Coke Company. He is a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company and is a member of the Philadelphia Club. His other clubs are the Markham, Racquet, Radnor Hunt, and Merion Cricket. Mr. Heckscher graduated from Harvard in 1894, where he won his mark as an oarsman. While at college he became a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, the A.D. club, Alpha Delta Phi and D. K. E.

It is known that one member of the Heckscher Family had come from the Orient with Emperor Frederic

the First, in the year 1154, and had settled in Cologne, on the Rhine. It is, however, not known where he formerly lived. The name is of Oriental origin and is said to mean, "the sure one; the pious one". Richard Heckscher, the father of Ledyard Heckscher, was born in Hamburg, August 6, 1828, the son of Adolph Heckscher, of Hamburg, a member of the German Army in the Napoleonic campaigns, and officer in the King's German Legion at Waterloo. The once well known banking house of Heckscher & Co., of Hamburg and Paris, which was founded by his grandfather, Martin Antoine Heckscher, was an influential factor in European financial affairs, and was succeeded by the house of Heine & Company. J.G. Richard Heckscher came to America in 1842. His wife was the daughter of the late John Austin Stevens of New York City, for many years the President of the National Bank of Commerce of that City, and a founder of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Through his mother, Ledyard Heckscher is descended from the well-known New England families of Stevens, Ledyard, Perkins and Weld. Ebenezer Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery in the Continental Army, was born at Boston, August 11, 1751, and died September 22, 1823; he was the son of Ebenezer Stevens and Elizabeth Weld,

of Roxbury, Massachusetts, she being a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Weld. All of the New England family of Weld, descend from Edmund Weld, who lived and died at Sudbury, England. Thomas Weld was one of the first of the Non-Conformist Clergymen who fled to Holland to escape the persecution of Laud, and later crossed to the Massachusetts Colony, where he was called to the church in Roxbury, in 1632.

John Ledyard, the first of the name in America, and ancestor of a long line of descendants both in the male and female line, was born in England in the year 1700. The family was from Bristol, and tradition connects it with that of Lediard-Tregoze (the name of a seat in Wales), from which sprung the Lords of St. John, Earles of Bolingbroke, an extinct title. John Ledyard's mother was a Yarborough.

John Ledyard, the celebrated traveler, and grandson of the pioneer, was born in the year 1751 at Groton, in Connecticut, a small village on the branch of the river Thames, opposite to New London. His grandfather had come in early life to America and settled at Southold, Long Island. The mother of the traveler, John Ledyard, was a daughter of Robert Hempsted, of Southold.

The name descends to Ledyard Heckscher, through his mother whose full name was Lucretia Ledyard Stevens.

Ledyard and Ethel Hart Heckscher have six children, as follows: Ledyard Hart Heckscher, born February 14, 1901, who is a graduate of Haverford School, a Junior at Harvard at the present time, and a member of the Merion Cricket Club; Ida Virginia Heckscher, named after her grandmother, born January 24, 1902; Johanna Barbara Heckscher, born June 20, 1904; Ethel Hart Heckscher, born July 2, 1906; Charles Hart Heckscher, named for his maternal grandfather, born December 9, 1909, and Gustave Adolph Heckscher, named for his paternal uncle, born November 4, 1914. The Heckschers live at "Bolingbroke", Radnor, Pa. Johanna Barbara Heckscher died at Radnor, Pa., September 11, 1920.

William Bryan Hart, the second son of Charles Byerly and Ida Hill Hart, received his early education at the DeLancey School, in Philadelphia, when Mr. Allen was headmaster. He graduated in 1902, and thereupon entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Wharton School, Class of 1906. While there he became a member of the Fraternity of Delta Psi; in the year 1903, he took part in the Mask and Wig Club's production of Sir Robinson Crusoe"; he was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry on April 3, 1905, and was placed on the non-active roll on June 3, 1912.

William Bryan Hart married on April 25, 1906, Nina Lewis Justice, who was born, February 9, 1884. She was the daughter of the late George Randolph Justice, born June 15, 1851, died November 27, 1890, and his wife Sallie Fisher Lewis, of Philadelphia. Her mother was related to the Fishers, Randolphs, Lewises, Emlens and Carpenters of this city.

George Randolph Justice, her grandfather, was born June 21, 1803, and died September 25, 1864. He married Jane, born October 26, 1816, died January 22, 1902 the daughter of William W. Handy, of Maryland. He was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill on October 4, 1843, and was a member of the well-known firm of G. M. and G. R. Justice of this city.

George Randolph Justice was the son of Jacob Justice, who was born in Philadelphia, October 12, 1778, and died in Philadelphia, August 2, 1845. Jacob Justice had married April 14, 1801, Margaret Randolph, the daughter of Edward Randolph, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War; Randolph held the rank of Captain. His wife was Anna Julianna Steel. Captain Randolph was a descendant of the prominent Fitz Randolph family of New Jersey, founded in America by Edward Fitz Randolph of Nottinghamshire, England, who came to Scituate, Massachusetts, about the year

1634. Margaret Randolph was born in Philadelphia, October 2, 1780, and died there, January 8, 1851.

The father of Jacob Justice was George Justice, born at Mount Holly, N. J., in 1751; he died in Philadelphia, May 26, 1825, aged 74, having married November 13, 1777, Phebe Middleton, a daughter of George Middleton and his wife, Hannah Fowler; one of their progenitors by the name of Harrison came to this country in company with William Penn.

George Justice was fortunate in having the good will and friendship of Stephen Girard, and had business relations with him over a period of many years. The Justice family in America was founded by John Justice an Englishman, and his wife, Mary Swan, a native of Ireland, whose son was the George Justice above referred to. John Justice arrived at Mount Holly about 1750; his death occurred probably shortly after 1762. The emigrant ancestor on the maternal side was Robert Swan.

The mother of Nina Justice Hart, as has been said, was Sallie Fisher Lewis, born December 26, 1854, and died March 3, 1888. She was the granddaughter of Mordecai Lewis, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia, who in 1772 went abroad, and when in Edinburgh, was given the freedom of the city. He was Treasurer of

the Pennsylvania Hospital and of the State in Schuylkill; his town house, a fine old mansion, was at 112 S. Front Street, and he had a country seat at Dock Creek, four miles from the city, called "Forest Hill". He was a grandson of William Lewis, who emigrated from Glanmorganshire, Wales, said to be descended from the Dukes of Beaufort.

William Bryan and Nina Justice Hart have three children: William Bryan Hart, Jr., born April 29, 1907, at present a student at Haverford School; Virginia Justice Hart, named for her grandmother, born July 6, 1911, and Lewis Justice Hart born August 17, 1914.

Mr. Hart after leaving college, entered the offices of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, when that institution occupied the building at Ninth and Chestnut Streets which is now the Federal Reserve Bank. He soon associated himself with his father and uncle in the manufacturing business at 246 Chestnut Street, and is now a member of the firm of William H. Hart & Company. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, and resides at "Buttonbrook", Radnor, Pa., adjoining the property of his sister. His other clubs are the St. Anthony and Merion Cricket. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the St. Anthony Club

CHARLES BYERLY HART

In The Sixties

In The Eighties

and Treasurer of the Mill Dam Club at Wayne, Pa., in which organization he is very actively interested.

Thomas Hart, the youngest son of Charles Byerly and Ida Hill Hart, who has gotten these few notes together, graduated from the Episcopal Academy in 1912, when Dr. William Henry Klapp was headmaster, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club. He married May 15, 1918, at St. Mark's Church Philadelphia, Margaret Newbold Smith, the daughter of Harry Hudson Smith, born September 16, 1869, and died July 8, 1911 at Cape May, N. J., and his wife, Margaret Mesier Newbold, who was born October 17, 1876. On her father's side, Margaret Smith Hart is descended from her grandfather, Col. C. Ross Smith, born May 6, 1829, died November 9, 1897, who fought in the Civil War under General Sheridan and was for a time his Chief of Staff, married Josephine Burr, born, September 11, 1837 and died September 6, 1902, the daughter of Dr. Hudson Stockton Burr (1806-1876, for Philadelphia; from her great-grandfather, John Correy Smith, born October 3, 1784, died June 22, 1845, who married in 1812, Matilda Wikoff (1793-1848), the daughter of Col. William Wikoff (1756-1824); he was at one time President of the Insurance Company of North America,

from his father, William Smith, M.D., (1746-1822) who married secondly in 1783, Letitia Correy (1753-1806) and again, his father, Samuel Smith, who came to Pennsylvania from New England, probably about the year 1725, and whose wife was Mary Harrison, the daughter of Joseph Harrison of Philadelphia. The date of this marriage was November 19, 1727.

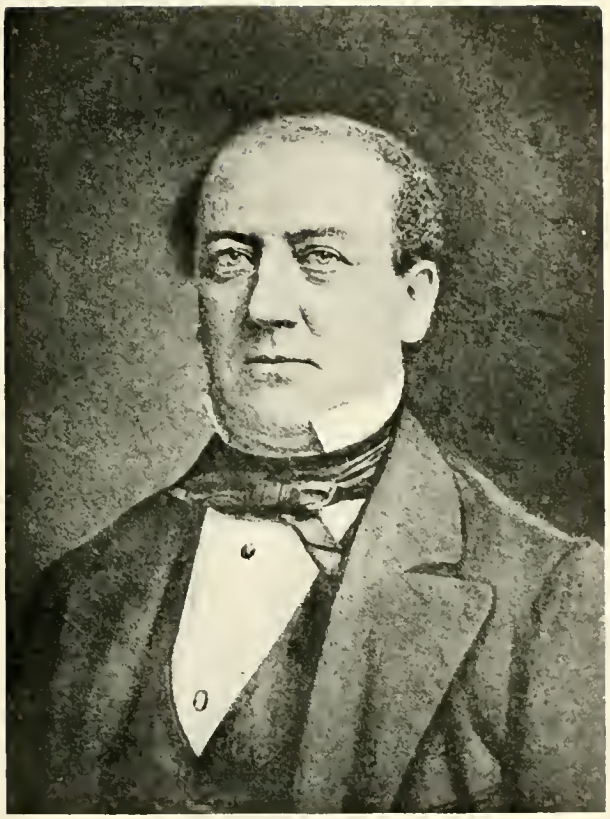
Samuel Smith came to Pennsylvania from New England; definite data concerning his antecedents is lacking. Born November 29, 1705, he is thought to have been a son of Captain Thomas Smith of Boston, who on May 9, 1700, had married Mary Corwin. This Captain Thomas Smith, who was born May 16, 1678 and died February 10, 1742, is said to have been a son of another Captain Smith by his wife, Rebecca Glover. The latter according to one chronicler, was a grand-daughter of the Rev. John Eliot (1604-1690) the celebrated "Indian Apostle". Mary Corwin, wife of the first mentioned Thomas Smith was, according to the same authority, a daughter of John Corwin, and a grand-daughter of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay Colony fame. The father of Thomas Smith (1645-1689) was again Thomas Smith, who died before

1664 and was supposed to be of Dutch Ancestry. Samuel Ferguson Smith who was born March 16, 1780 and died August 23, 1862, and who was President of the Philadelphia National Bank, 1842-1852 was a brother of the John Correy Smith above referred to.

On her mother's side, Margaret Smith Hart is descended from her grand-father, Amos Taylor Newbold, born October 16, 1838, and died September 1, 1885, who married Catherine S. Reese, who died March 3, 1883; from her great grandfather, Anthony Taylor Newbold, born, April 27, 1800 and died Oct. 21, 1859, who married Rebecca Field Taylor, the daughter of Charles Taylor of Philadelphia; from her great-great grandfather, Barzillai Newbold, (1759-1815) who married in 1788, Euphemia Reading (1761-1837), the daughter of Governor John Reading of New Jersey; from his father, William Newbold (1736-1793) who married in 1757 Susannah Stevenson, born in 1736; from his father, Thomas Newbold (1701-02-1741) who married at Burlington, N.J., May 25, 1724, Edith Coate, the daughter of Marmaduke and Anne Pole Coate of Somerset Shire, England; from his father, Michael Newbold, who died December 1, 1721, who married, February 24, 1697, Rachel Cleayton (1677-1712), and from his father, Michaal Newbold, who founded the family in America. Michael Newbold was born in England, July 1, 1623, and was a son of Thomas Newbold, of Parish of Handsworth, Yorkshire, who was

a younger son of John Newbold of Hackenthorpe, County Derby. Michael Newbold died, February 1693 at Burlington, New Jersey, where he had arrived in 1680.

Thomas and Margaret Smith Hart have one child, Margaret Newbold Hart, born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1919. They live at 271 Hathaway Lane Wynnewood, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Fraternity of Delta Psi, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Mask and Wig Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the St. Anthony Club, and the St. Anthony Club of New York. While in the employ of the J. B. Lippincott Co., Publishers, he enlisted with the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry on April 30, 1917, and departed with this command for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, on August 20, 1917. When the Cavalry commands were transferred a short time later, he became a member of the 103rd Trench Mortar Battery of the 28th Division and on January 1, 1918, was appointed a Corporal. He later transferred to the Intelligence Department of the Division, under Captain Benjamin Chew Tilghman, and on April 25, 1918, was assigned to the Air Service, U. S. A., later graduating from the



FRANCIS HART
BORN, JANUARY 5, 1815. DIED, NOVEMBER 21, 1873

United States School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton University, with the grade of Cadet Major. He was later assigned to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and was honorably discharged at Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on December 17, 1918. He is with the Philadelphia Trust Company.

Francis Hart, the third son of Thomas and Mary McCalla Hart, was born January 5, 1815 and died November 21, 1873. He was a member of the State in Schuylkill, having been elected thereto on March 30, 1854, on the same day as his cousin,Harry C. Hart. His number on the records is 260, and it is from the "Fish House" archives through the kindness of Hary M. Hart, Esq., that we have been able to secure the likeness that is here reproduced. Francis Hart is buried in South Laurel Hill Cemetary.

Francis Hart married on October 10, 1837, Mary A. Gilpin, the daughter of John A. Gilpin of Philadelphia, and his wife Lydie Conn. She was born October 11, 1817, and died August 4, 1876. There were four children, three daughters and one son. The daughters were Blanche Hart, born April 10, 1842, now living in Philadelphia, Lydie Hart, born in 1844, and died in January, 1892; and Mary Hart, named for her mother, born April 18, 1841 and died November 3, 1892. Gavin Watson Hart, the only son, was

born on November 12, 1848, and died June 12, 1909. He was a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar. He was an alumnus of the Central High School, and studied law under the late David W. Sellers. He was admitted to the Bar May 4, 1872. As an associate of Mr. Sellers, he defended many cases for the Pennsylvania Railroad. For the twenty years prior to his death, he had been one of counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and was instrumental in establishing the limitations of the liability of railroad companies for negligence.

Gavin Watson Hart married Virginia M. Archambault, the daughter of the late Victor E. Archambault, and his wife who was Cecelia M. McVaugh, of Philadelphia. Their daughter, Madeleine Archambault Hart was born January 17, 1887.

Mary Hart, the eldest daughter of Francis Hart, married Albert Miller, the son of Daniel and Rosetta Miller, and to this marriage there were the following children: Francis Hart Miller, born and died in 1864; Harry Hart Miller, born July 22, 1873; Mary Gilpin Miller, born October 8, 1865, who married Harry Y. Davis; Lydie Hart Miller, born February 6, 1876, and died October 31, 1917, who married Oscar A. Danzenbaker, of Washington, D. C.; and Eleanor

GAVIN WATSON HART
BORN, NOVEMBER 12, 1848. DIED, JUNE 12, 1909

Miller, born September 13, 1881, who married Frederick W. Quinier. Albert Miller died November 13, 1892.

Nancy Hart, named for her grandmother "Nancy" Hankinson, the eldest of the two daughters of Thomas and Mary McCalla Hart, was born June 30, 1817, and died April 23, 1843. She married James S. Pringle of Philadelphia. They had one child, a daughter, Nancy Hart Pringle, who was born April 19, 1843, and died May 7, 1874. James S. Pringle died in November, 1860.

Thomas Hart, the fourth son of Thomas and Mary McCalla Hart was born July 28, 1819, and died August 10, 1893. He married on June 21, 1856, Rebecca Anna Reeves, the daughter of David Reeves of Philadelphia. Thomas Hart was a member of the Philadelphia Club and lived for many years at 1421 Spruce Street, the residence now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. William B. Van Lennep. Thomas and Rebecca Reeves Hart had three children: Harry Reeves Hart, born May 2, 1857, and died unmarried, November 10, 1910; Reginald Lawrence Hart, born November 24, 1858, and died March 5, 1917 at Wayne, Pennsylvania; and Clara Reeves Hart, born November 24, 1865. Mrs. Thomas Hart, their mother, was born July 31, 1825, and died October 29, 1869.

Reginald Lawrence Hart married on May 24, 1883, Elizabeth Whitely Elmer, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin

Elmer of Bridgeton, New Jersey. At the time of his death, Mr. Hart was in his 59th year. Born in Philadelphia, he received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, from which Institution he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1879. In 1890, he became a resident of Wayne, Pa., and until the day of his death was active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. As a Township Commissioner he was keenly alive to the duties a citizen should owe and give to the community. As a township Commissioner, he was an efficient chairman of the Police Committee, and a strong advocate for good roads in his district. After serving two terms as Commissioner, he declined a renomination, much to the regret of his constituents.

From his boyhood, he was active in all types of outdoor games. While at Pennsylvania, he was captain of the football team, and as stroke oar, he rowed to victory Pennsylvania's first 'varsity crew in the Child's Cup Race of June, 1879. In these days the Pennsylvania crews rowed annually many more races than do the crews of to-day, and for four years he was recognized as one of the most celebrated of all the 'varsity stroke oars. After graduation he still kept up his interest in athletics, and as a member of the Wayne Country Club and the Radnor Cricket Club ably represented these in-

stitutions as a member of their cricket teams. In the days when the Radnor Cricket Club was represented by a bowling alley team and won the championship of the Cricket Club League, Mr. Hart was generally recognized as the most skillful bowler in the squad. In his undergraduate days at the University, he was a leader, and after graduation, until his death, he was most influential in directing its athletic energies, having been one of the organizers, and an active participant for years in the affairs of the Athletic Association of the University.

He was a life-member of the College Boat Club. He was a charter member of the University Club of Philadelphia, and likewise of the St. David's Golf Club. He held the position of Manager of the Metropolitan Department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Perhaps we can do no better than recite the memories of a college mate, Frederick Fraley Hallowell, of Wayne, Pa. Mr. Hallowell was a member of the Class 1878, Pennsylvania:

> "To the undergradutes of the late '70's and early '80's, the name of 'Baldy' Hart calls up delightful memories.
>
> "We were friends even in his school-boy days, and at the University when '78 first

collided with '79 in the time-honored class rush, it was my misfortune to have his undivided attention.

"I assure you it was 'rough-house', and from that day until the day of his death, we were closely bound in ties of affectionate friendship. My relations with him were not unique, however, for I never knew a man to make and hold continually through life the affectionate regard of so many of his associates.

"Forty years ago this month, I stood on the slip at the College Boat House and helped Hart, Davidson Kennedy, Billy Stewart and George Hunt, into a four-oared shell, and I know that way back in their heads was the notion that some day Pennsylvania might be entered in an Inter-varsity Boat Race, and that they in turn might make the boat. They had not been long on the water, however, when Ned Crenshaw '77, Ernest Law '77, Walter Cox '77 and Ogden Hoffman, '78, disputed their claim to adequately represent the University, and out of this grew a race- a very close race-

between the crews, which Hart's crew won, and that really was the beginning of competitive rowing at the University. Two years later Pennsylvania rowed and won her first 'varsity boat race and the identical oar with which 'Baldy' Hart stroked his crew to victory has for many years rested in the trophy room at Houston Hall.

"His activities in athletics were not limited to rowing, for he was a member of the University football team, its fullback and captain in 1877, and in punting both for distance and direction, his performances compare very favorably with the latter day stars.

"Chapel exercises in those days were not altogether without disorder, and nature had provided three men, 'Jason' Norris '78, 'Tony' Hance '79, and 'Baldy' Hart '79, with conspicuous hirsute adornments, red in color. The Provost was very near sighted. 'Baldy', who was frequently asked to commune with the Faculty, always protested emphatically to his friends that he was usually made the goat for the misdemeanors of Norris and Hance.

"Those who witnessed that remarkable game

of football between the Delta Psi and the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternities can never forget the heroic efforts of the thirty combatants and the fortunate ending of the game in a tie. I have seen 'unnecessary roughness' frequently exhibited since then but no Harvard-Yale game of the early '90's, or Army-Navy game of the early '00's had anything on that interfraternity conflict.

"Of course, in athletic history he will go down, and properly so, as a man to whom Pennsylvania owes a great deal of her reputation in acquatics. Indeed, for thirty years he was the power behind the throne of Ellis Ward. It was not alone by his efforts in the boat, but especially in that for years after he had graduated, rowing would have languished utterly, but for the generous financial aid given to it by Hart, Kennedy and Tom Hunter.

"When in 1901, the Varsity crew was sent to the Royal Henley Regatta, Mr. Hart was selected as graduate manager of the trip, and acted with rare ability and with charming tact

as the official representative of the University at all the social functions incident thereto.

"He was one of the organizers of the University Club of Philadelphia. He helped organize the present Athletic Association and for many years served on its committees. He helped organize the Varsity Club and at the time of his death was Chairman of its Committee on Trophy Room.

"He had a profound knowledge of the history of the War of the Revolution and of our Civil War, and had a remarkable collection of war relics dating from Colonial days to the close of our Spanish War. Indeed his opinion on any matters connected with the wars in which the United States of America have been engaged was eagerly sought after by historians. On at least one occasion, the War Department of the United States asked him to supply data concerning regimental organizations that was absent from their own records.

"Excepting only the Reverend Mr. Burk (chaplain at Valley Forge Park), he probably possessed a greater fund of accurate knowledge

of the conditions of the Continental Army at Valley Forge than any other living man. No one could listen to his story of the evolution of the American Flag, without a belief not only of the intense patriotism of the man, but especially of his painstaking care as a seeker after truth in history. A short time ago, at a meeting of a social organization, in a lecture on 'Unusual Weapons Used in the Civil War', he astonished his hearers by producing a great number of uncouth weapons, some of them almost primitive enough to have been used by savages, as evidencing the desperate condition of the Southern Confederacy in their lack of ordinary arms and munitions.

"Of a modest disposition, even reticent in manner, no one would ever imagine that he was such a conscientious student and master of the subjects in which he was interested. In all the years I knew him, two marked traits stood out- one was his absolute reverence for the truth, the other was the bravery of his belief- the adherence in action at whatever peril, against whatever odds, to whatever his reason wrought out. Clamor, fashion, pretension,

heartless expediency- none of these, however formulated, could gain an hours mastery over him, even if he stood alone.

A loyal Pennsylvanian, a patriotic American, has passed from our earthly view."

The above is reprinted from the Alumni Register for April 1917.

Reginald L. and Elizabeth Elmer Hart had four children: Reginald Lawrence Hart, Jr., born July 21, 1884, and died January 17, 1914; Thomas Hart, born January 29, 1887, and died July 27, 1888; Clara Reeves Hart, born December 7, 1888 and Elmer Reeves Hart, born January 26, 1892. Their residence is at Wayne, Pa. where Mrs. Hart is now living. Clara Reeves Hart married, June 21, 1910, Orville Bird Stanton.

Reginald Lawrence Hart, Jr., was a student at the Haverford Grammer School, and completed his education, as a cadet at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, graduating there in the class of 1905. He served the State as a member of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, being promoted to Corporal and later to Sergeant, which position he occupied at his death in 1914. He was buried with military honors in the old Hart lot at South Laurel Hill. "Sergeant Hart was a dutiful son and an honor to his parents. His kindly and courteous manners endear-

ed him to the community in which he lived".

Clara Reeves Hart, the only daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Reeves Hart, married April 28, 1886, William Bird Van Lennep, M.D., the son of the Rev. Henry John and Emily A. Bird Van Lennep. William B. Van Lennep was born in Turkey in 1853, and died in Philadelphia, January 9, 1919. At the time of his death he was one of the most widely known surgeons in the East. He was intimately connected with the Hannehman Hospital; Dr. Van Lennep was a member of the Union League, holding the office of Vice-President in 1902.

The Van Lenneps had one child, a daughter, Rebecca Reeves Van Lennep, who was born February 19, 1887. She married April 3, 1907, John Dean Elliot, M.D., of Pittsburgh. They have three children: Francis Elliot, John Dean Elliot, Jr., and Clara Hart Elliot. Dr. and Mrs. Elliot live in the old Hart residence at 1421 Spruce Street. Dr. Elliot is a graduate of Princeton, in the class of 1897, and is a member of the Racquet, Philadelphia Country and Pittsburgh Clubs.

Major John Dean Elliot entered the great war as a Lieutenant and was one of the organizers of Field Hospital 29, Fifth Division, and later was promoted to a captaincy. He went overseas on March 2, 1918, and was made a major a few weeks later. He and his

father-in-law were associated in their profession for twenty years.

Now we come to Mary Jane Hart, born, August 6, 1821, the second daughter of Thomas and Mary McCalla Hart. She lived to the good age of 95, her death occurring in Philadelphia on May 30, 1916. She had married on October 19, 1843, Edward Hough Trotter, the son of Nathan and Susan Hough Trotter, of Philadelphia. Edward H. Trotter was born November 27, 1814, and died May 3, 1872.

He was the senior member of the firm of Nathan Trotter & Co., importers. After a year spent in touring Europe, he was, in 1839, taken into partnership with his father, who had established his business in 1811. He was in 1856 a Contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

During many years of his useful and honorable life, Mr. Trotter was connected with important municipal, financial and mercantile interests, all of which tended to the prosperity of Philadelphia.

Notably he was President of the Board of Trustees of the City Gas Works, at a time when these works were conducted for the benefit of the people without suspicion or reproach. He was also a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in which he had a large interest, a Manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society,

a director of the North American Fire Insurance Company, of the Girard Life Annuity and Trust Company, of the American Steamship Company, and for a number of years served as an inspector of the County Prison. He was one of the early members of the Union League, having been elected February 3, 1863.

He was elected a Manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society in 1867, and served until his death five years later.

The Trotter family in Philadelphia is descended from William Trotter, and his wife, Rebecca Theach, whom he had married April 18, 1693. It is an old Colonial family of Quaker stock. William Trotter was in Philadelphia prior to the coming of William Penn, his death occurring in November of 1699. Edward H. Trotter was the great-great-great grandson of William Trotter, his father being Nathan Trotter, who as has been said, October 28, 1813 had married Susan Hough, the daughter of Samuel Hough and his wife, Susannah Newbold. Susannah Newbold was the younger daughter of Michael Newbold, of the old Philadelphia family of that name, and a descendant of Michael Newbold, who came to Burlington, N. J. in 1680. Susannah Newbold Hough was born February 3, 1749-50 and died August 22, 1815.

Nathan Trotter was the son of

Daniel Trotter, who had married November 9, 1773, Rebecca Connarroe, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Connarroe. She was born October 24, 1754, and died February 25, 1797.

Daniel Trotter, was the son of William Trotter, who died January 29, 1759. He had married at Christ Church, June 28, 1742, Elizabeth Hoodt, who died March 10, 1763. She was the daughter of Daniel and Esther Hoodt.

William Trotter was the son of Joseph Trotter and his wife, Dinah Shelton, who died May 12, 1769. Joseph Trotter was born 1696-97 and died November 25, 1770, his wife having departed this life, May 12, 1769. Joseph Trotter was the son of the William Trotter and his wife, Rebecca Theach above referred to.

To this marriage of Mary Jane Hart and Edward H. Trotter, there were three children: Edward Hough Trotter, Jr., Susan Hough Trotter and Emily Trotter. Susan, the eldest daughter was born November 8, 1844, and died September 27, 1876. She had married on April 21, 1870, Thomas Callender Price, of Philadelphia. He was born in 1843, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Simmons Price. They had two children, Edward Trotter Price, born January 13, 1872, who is now living at Broad Axe, Pa., and Susan

Trotter Price, born September 7, 1876. Thomas G. Price died February 8, 1901.

On October 12, 1899, Susan Trotter Price, was married to Samuel Goodman, the son of Major William and Sarah Abercrombie Goodman of Philadelphia. Samuel Goodman who attended the University of Pennsylvania was a member of the Fraternity of Delta Psi and of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, having been elected to membership in the latter organization May 4, 1896. At his funeral services, the City Troop appeared in full dress uniform.

He was born February 6, 1877, and died March 14, 1905. There were three children, Mary Trotter Goodman, Susan Price Goodman and Samuel Goodman Jr. The latter was born in July, 1905, after his father's death. Susan Price Goodman, married secondly, in February of 1914, Howard Eves Seaver, the son of Joseph Harvey and Mary Eves Gillespie Seaver of Philadelphia. He was born May 31, 1878. Mrs. Seaver is a member of the Acorn Club; Mr. Seaver is a member of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the Huntington Valley Country Club, and is a graduate of Princeton, Class of 1898. They live at Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Emily Trotter, the second daughter of Edward H. and

Mary Hart Trotter, married October 9, 1873, Floyd Hall White, the son of John Parker and Elizabeth Canfield Tallmadge White. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Through his mother he was descended from Benjamin Tallmadge, born in 1754 and died in 1835, who was a member of the Connecticut State Society of the Cincinnati. Benjamin Tallmadge was Adjutant of Colonel John Chester's Regiment, Connecticut State Troops, June 20, 1776; Brigade Major to Brigadier-General James Wadsworth, Connecticut Militia, October 11, 1776; Captain, December 14, 1776; Major, April 7, 1777, Second Regiment, Connecticut Light Dragoons, Colonel Elisha Sheldon, Continental Army; conducted "Secret Service" for the Commander-in-Chief; captured Fort George, New York, November 21, 1780, and received special notice of Congress, December 6, 1780; served at General Washington's headquarters, March 1781 to November 1783; Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, September 30, 1783. Floyd Hall White was born February 2, 1843, and died April 29, 1893. He was also a great-great-grandson of William Floyd, a delegate to the Continental Congress and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Of their three children, two died in infancy; Mary Trot-

ter White, born August 27, 1876; Floyd Tallmadge White, born December 13, 1882 and died in January 1886; Edward Trotter White, born July 29, 1884 and died in April 1886.

Floyd Hall White received his education at the Nyack, N. Y., Military Academy. When a young man he went into the wholesale dry-goods house of Atwood, White & Co., Philadelphia, of which firm his father was a member. Shortly afterwards he became secretary and treasurer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and when it became the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he was appointed assistant secretary of that system, under Mr. Lesley, where he remained until 1877, when, owing to ill health, he resigned his position and made a trip abroad. On his return he assumed the position of secretary and treasurer of the American Dredging Company, which he retained until his death. Mrs. White is a member of the Acorn Club.

Mary Trotter White, married on February 24, 1897, Isaac Tatnall Starr, born in August 1867, the son of Edward and Mary W. Sharpless Starr of Philadelphia. Their children are as follows: Emily Trotter Starr, born December 23, 1897, and died January 14, 1900;

Edward Starr, Jr., born March 30, 1900; Elizabeth Garrett Starr, born March 6, 1903, and died August 3, 1909; Floyd Tallmadge Starr, born December 8, 1904 and Hope Starr born June 8, 1914. Isaac T. Starr is a member of the Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club and Huntington Valley Country Club and Mrs. Starr is a member of the Acorn Club. They reside at Chestnut Hill, Pa. Their son Edward is a student at Yale, a member of the Class of 1922.

John Kirk Hart, the last of the children of Thomas and Mary McCalla Hart never married. In the Public Ledger of January 23, 1860 was the following notice: "On the morning of the 23rd inst., John K. Hart in the 37th year of his age. His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral services from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward H. Trotter, 1824 Chestnut Street, Wednesday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill."

And now, going back to the Hart brothers, Thomas and William H. Hart, let us trace the descendants of William H. Hart to the present day. Mr. Hart was twice married, first on February 19, 1818 to Matilda Maybin, the daughter of John and Anna Joanna (Peters) Maybin, of Philadelphia, and secondly, on

WILLIAM H HART
Born, November 16, 1789. Died, March 28, 1877

September 5, 1840, to Mary Elizabeth Sperry, the daughter of Jacob Sperry of Philadelphia. Jacob Sperry was a member of the City Troop, from 1798 to 1810. He died January 2, 1830, in his 60th year. He had been elected April 29, 1819, President of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, in which position he served until January 22, 1822. He was a Director of the Insurance Company of North America in 1802. Both John Maybin and Jacob Sperry are named on the original list of the gentlemen who were interested in the founding of the Philadelphia National Bank; at a meeting held in the counting house of John Welsh, August 3, 1803, their names were on the suggested list for directors. It appears, however, that only Jacob Sperry so acted.

John Maybin died July 24, 1829, aged 66 years; his wife Anna Joanna Maybin died September 28, 1827 aged 58 years. The Maybin Bible is now in the possession of Harry Maybin Hart, the great grandson of John Maybin.

The following is taken from the "History of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry", published in 1874:

"William H. Hart, the tenth Captain of the troop, was born at the country residence of his father in Warminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of

November, 1789. His ancestors were of English origin and came to this country with William Penn on his first voyage. (This statement, of course, is an error, as the family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and the Pioneer Samuel Hart, did not arrive in America until some thirty-five years after the coming of William Penn.) He was educated in Philadelphia, and succeeded his father as a merchant in the year 1808, remainigg in business for thirty years, then he retired.

"Captain Hart was elected a member of the Troop June 2, 1813, and served with the Company in the Mount Bull campaign of 1814. After fourteen years of service in lower grades of rank, he was chosen Captain, May 24, 1827. On the sixty-third anniversary of the troop, November 17, 1836, the company was entertained at the quarters of Captain Hart, and on this occasion there was presented to him 'as a token of our remembrance of many days of friendly association and of our respect and admiration not less of our captain than of our comrade', a cavalry sabre, richly decorated with military bas-reliefs in silver and bearing the motto: Contigit ex merito tibi honor.

"In 1838, in the trouble known as the 'Buckshot War' the Troop marched to Harrisburg, on the requisition of the Governor, and served there with the squadron of

cavalry which was commanded by Captain Hart, who held the rank of Major during the emergency. Having served in the Troop twenty-nine years, Captain Hart at the expiration of his third term of commission, declined a re-election as Captain, and was placed on the Honorary Roll of the Troop, September 15, 1842. In the following year the members of the Company presented him with a silver punch bowl and ladle 'as a testimonial of the high regard in which he was held by all who had the pleasure to serve under him during the time he was their Captain'. When the Troop was incorporated in the year 1863, Captain Hart was chosen President, and at the age of eighty-five, is still a man of wonderful health and vigor, and has never lost that interest in and love for the Company to which he devoted so many years of his early life.

"Captain Hart following the example of so many of his predecessors in the Troop, became a member of the old Schuylkill Fishing Company, October 2, 1822; in the year 1838, he was elected Governor of the Company, and held that office for twelve years, when he declined a re-election, but still retains his position on the list of active members.

"He was married in 1818 to Matilda, daughter of John Maybin, Esq., who died in 1832, leaving two children; he was again married in 1840, to Mary, the

daughter of Jacob Sperry (a member of the Troop from 1798 to 1810) who died in 1874, without issue. In the present generation of Troopers, Captain Hart is represented by a grandson (William Howard Hart). The likeness is a copy of a photograph very recently, taken at the earnest request of the Troop."

Other notes relating to Captain Hart and his services to the Troop, taken from the same source, are as follows:

"In June of 1827, the Troop under command of Lieutenant McEwen marched to the Yellow Springs, in Chester County, where it went into camp for one week; and in May of the next year under command of Captain Hart, a week was spent in the same manner at Bath, in Bucks County".

"On the 4th of October (1830) a squadron of cavalry was formed under the command of Captain Hart, consisting of the First and Second City Troops, the First Philadelphia County Troop, the Delaware County Troop, and the Union Troop of Chester County, and joined the Division parade 'in celebration of the triumph of civil and religious liberty in France.' After the parade was dismissed, the different troops composing the squadron, by invitation of the First Troop, sat down to a cold collation prepared at Evans' Tavern." And again:

"Upon the occasion of the visit of President Jackson in June of this year, the Troop formed a squadron with the Second Troop, the Washington Cavalry and the National Troop, and, under the command of Captain Hart, marched to the Navy Yard and escorted the President to his quarters at the City Hotel, Third Street. On the next day, the Troop received the Delaware County Troop, and after conducting them to their position in the line of the division parade, was detailed as the body-guard of the President in the review which followed."

"In the month of October, the Troop marched to Chester, for the purpose of drill and target exercise, and remained there several days. On its way to that town it was met at Darby by the Delaware County Troop, and was escorted to its quarters at Chester."

"In August of 1834, the Troop was on duty for three days in the southern suburbs, under a call of the Sheriff to assist in quelling a riot there existing."

"On the 8th of December, 1838, in obedience to a general order of the 7th inst., the Troop paraded at seven o'clock, A. M., to proceed with the Division to Harrisburg, on a requisition of Governor Ritner, as military assistance was required to prevent the disturbance

of the legislature by a threatening mob. This demonstration was known as the 'Buckshot War'. No cars large enough for the transportation of the horses having been furnished, the Troop was dismounted, and went as infantry. After an absence of ten days the command returned to the city, but was not mustered out of service until New Year's day, 1839, when the following complimentary letter was read by direction of Major-General Patterson.

'Philadelphia, January 1,1839.

Dear Sir:--

I am directed by the Major-General to communicate his acknowledgments to you and the Gentlemen in your command, of his sense of the prompt conduct, strict discipline, and high bearing of the Troop during the recent visit to Harrisburg, with a request that you will communicate the same to your officers and privates. Altho' he has no desire the same shall be made public, as he wishes to draw no invidious distinction, when all are entitled to praise, yet he has felt desirous that his appreciation of the conduct of your command, should be specially made known to you; and allow

me to say, it gives me very great pleasure to be the

person deputed to make the communication.

I am, with regard, yrs, &c. &c.,

John Miles, A. D. C.

Capt. William H. Hart,

First City Troop'.

Captain Hart held the following offices in the Troop:-

Third Corporal	1818
Second Corporal	1818
First Corporal	1819
Fourth Sergeant	1821
Third Sergeant	1821
Second Sergeant	1822
Cornet	1823-25
Second Lieutenant	1825
First Lieutenant	1825-27
Captain	1827-1842

In addition to the above offices, Mr. Hart was Treasurer of the Troop, 1824-26. His number of membership was 301.

That William H. Hart had the greatest affection for the Troop, is made evident by the manner in which he refers to it in his Will, dated June 10, 1875. He says: "I request my executors to procure a handsome

silk banner of flag with such emblems upon and such design as shall be commemorate of the history of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, the same to be mounted on a handsome staff and presented to the said Troop, as a token of my unwavering love for it ..... "

And again: "I also give and bequeath unto my said son, (Harry C. Hart) the sword and urn presented to me by my beloved old Troop, and ..... "

In addition to his membership in the City Troop, William H. Hart was a very active "citizen" and "Governor" of the State in Schuylkill, the oldest club in America, and an organization with a history that is equally old and interesting.

Thomas Hart, his brother was likewise an active member and officer of the "Fish House" and in this as in so many other things, the two Hart brothers acted together, and held office in the "State" at the same time. As has been said, he was elected a member of the "State," October 2, 1832, held the different offices of Counsellor, and was chosen the Sixth Governor of the "State", October 3, 1838, which position he held for eleven years, when he declined a re-election, but still retained his position on the list of active members until his death.

We find in the History of the "State" that "Henry Carson catered on closing day, October 2, (1872) which was particularly interesting from the fact of its being the anniversary of the election of Ex-Governor Hart he having become a citizen on Wednesday, October 2, 1822, exactly the same day and date, fifty years ago.

"Ex-Governor Hart was present and announced his intention of tossing a pair of perch in the usual time honored way, and with him never known to fail, the weather being bleak and inclement, he did not stay to dinner. At lunch, however, in the kitchen, the members had the pleasure of offering congratulations, drinking his good health and receiving a most earnest and heart-felt response. With the exception of the revered and honored Samuel Morris, no citizen of the State in Schuylkill ever continued in membership so many years. Samuel Morris died in 1812, after an association with the Company fifty-eight years. Ex-Governor Hart died in 1877, having been a member for fifty-five years. Both had been Governors of the State, the former for forty-six years, the latter for eleven. Both had been captains of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, the former for ten years, the latter for fifteen.

"Respected by their countrymen, beloved by their

companions, they passed away to the honored graves of honest and brave men."

William H. Hart was a well known resident of Cape May, New Jersey, where he spent many summers. He, together with his brother, Thomas, were cottagers at that resort at a time when cottages were few and far between.

In the '40's, when Cape May was "the" place along the Jersey Coast, the Hart cottage was built, its location being at the northwest corner of Washington and Jackson Streets, now the centre of the town. At this time three cottages in all were built within a few blocks of each other, and all were identically alike, the Hart cottage above referred to was one, another was erected by a man by the name of Fotteral, while a Wm. Haney was the owner of the third.

To-day, the old Hart cottage has been transformed into a cigar store, and buildings have filled up the space where a garden was wont to surround the original building. However, an idea of its original appearance may still be obtained, for one of the three cottages is still standing in approximately its original condition. It is situated on Washington Street, just north of the Methodist Church and is known to-day as the "Colonial Cottage".

In the days when "Cool Cape May" was a "city" and while Atlantic City was merely a fishing village; in the days when most of the summer residents boarded the boat for Cape May from Newcastle, or else came to the shore by post, the "Mansion House", was in the midst of its glory and it was this famous hostelry which was situated directly opposite to the Hart cottage on the southwest corner of Washington and Jackson Streets, were the express companys' office now stands. Here it was that James Buchanan and Henry Clay were guests, as indeed were many of the big men of the period. It is interesting to reminisce and to imagine the two Harts and members of their family sitting on their porch and enjoying the glories that were Cape May's before the Civil War. And anyone who has the least knowledge about the history of that resort cannot fail to realize the difference between the Cape May of the '40's, and the Cape May of to-day.

William H. Hart was well known for his horses, and it is to be presumed that he made much use of them at the seashore. The author not long ago, was talking to one of the oldest residents of Cape May, who informed him that as a boy, he sold horses to Mr. Hart and remembered his fondness for them. He like-

wise spoke of him as a fisherman, a subject which gave him opportunity to tell several "fish stories" about Mr. Hart, which the author has not deemed it necessary to insert here.

William H. Hart lived at 1317 Walnut Street, during the larger part of his residence in Philadelphia, which house still belongs to his grand-children, and was until recently one of the few private residences on Walnut Street, below Broad Street. He was an active member of the Philadelphia Club, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a Director in the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company, oficially known as the Philadelphia Contributionship, and also a Director of the Girard Bank, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and the National Bank of the Northern Liberties.

On March 28, 1877, after an active life of eighty-seven years, Mr. Hart died, and was buried in the large Hart lot at South Laurel Hill, beside his second wife, who was born August 23, 1801, and died May 14, 1874. At South Laurel Hill Cemetery, just below the large Hart lot, we can see to-day "John Maybin's Family Vault;" one of the oldest of its kind in the cemetery. On the single marble slab, in addition to the above, there is inscribed: "William H. Hart's Family Vault."

MATILDA MAYBIN HART
(The wife of William H. Hart)
BORN, DECEMBER 9, 1796. DIED, APRIL 14, 1832
(From a minature now in the possession of her grandson, Francis Peters Adams, Esq.)

The members of the City Troop, in civilian dress, attended in a body his funeral services, which were held from his Walnut Street residence.

He was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, January 21, 1856, and served until January 20, 1868.

He was a founder of the Girard National Bank, and his name appears on the charter approved April 3, 1832. He served as a Director of the bank from 1840 to 1843. He was elected a Manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society in 1856 and served until his death, in 1877.

There were seven children to the first marriage of William H. Hart and none to the second. Of these seven, only two reached maturity- Matilda Maybin Hart, who became the wife of Robert Adams, and Harry Carlton Hart who married Mary C. Meigs. The children were: a son, born December 20, 1818, died the same day; another son born June 16, 1820, and died in infancy; John Maybin Hart, born October 18, 1821, and died April 2, 1823; Matilda Maybin Hart born July 28, 1823, and died February 18, 1871; Harry Carlton Hart born May 21, 1827, and died February 19, 1881; William H. Hart, born March 12, 1828, and died December 10, 1829; Leopold Maybin Hart, born June 23, 1831, and died in July 1832. Matilda Maybin

Hart, their mother, was born December 9, 1796, and died April 14, 1832, in her thirty-fifth year.

Matilda Maybin Hart, their daughter, married May 23, 1844, Robert Adams, the son of Robert and Martha L. Adams, of Philadelphia. He was born October 23, 1815, and died January 21, 1894. He was a member of the State in Schuylkill, and in 1855 was elected the ninth Governor of that organization, to which honorable position he was re-elected in 1862.

Robert Adams was born in Philadelphia, His father was Robert Adams, of Lifford Hall, the family seat in County Donegal, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1796. His mother was Martha Jones, only child of James Morris Jones, of Philadelphia, who was captain of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry during the Revolution. Mr. Adams in early life was sent to the Island of Madeira, to the branch house of his father's firm situated there. He remained four years, and shortly after his return, on the death of his father, succeeded him, and remained in business nineteen years, when he retired. He occupied many positions of trust and honor, among them that of Treasurer of the State Society of the Cincinnati, also Chairman of the Washington Monument Fund.

He was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, December 28, 1838, and reached the grade of Second Sergeant.

When his wife, Matilda Hart Adams died in 1871, she left three sons, two of whom later became members of the State in Schuylkill. He married again in 1873, Clara Hackstaff, widow of the late Captain Macdoncugh, U. S. N.

In the "History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill, 1732-1888", we read: "Governor Adams was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill, October 7, 1840, and is still a citizen. During his long service, exceeded by two citizens only, he has worked faithfully for the interest of the 'State' and preservation of its traditions. He was one of six members who purchased the grounds at Gray's Ferry, and more recently one of five to purchase the new site on the Delaware River. He was chosen Governor, October 8, 1855, and declined reelection in 1861. He was again elected Governor in 1862, an honor in which he stands alone in the history of the Company".

There were five sons to this marriage: William H. Hart Adams, born April 9, 1845, and died April 15, 1867, unmarried; Blaithwaite Adams, born January 6, 1848

HARRY CARLTON ADAMS
Born, May 21, 1854. Died, May 31, 1908

WILLIAM H. HART ADAMS
Born, April 9, 1845. Died, April 15, 1867

and died January 10, 1848; Robert Adams, Jr., born February 26, 1849, and died June 1, 1906; Harry Carlton Adams born May 21, 1854 and died May 31, 1908, at Glenside, Pa; Francis Peters Adams, born June 16, 1865.

All four brothers who reached manhood attended the University of Pennsylvania, where they became members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi. The eldest, William H. Hart Adams, died at the early age of 22 years, while in Europe at Nice, France.

William H. Hart Adams was a member of the Class of 1863; Robert Adams belonged to the Class of 1869 and held the degrees of B. A. M. A., and B. S.; Harry Carlton Adams held the degrees of B. A. and M. A., and was a member of the Class of 1873, while Francis Peters Adams, attended the Medical Department of the University in the Class of 1888. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club and the Art Club.

Robert Adams, Jr., had an exceedingly active political and social life. He was much in the public eye as a lawyer, Congressman and clubman; he numbered among his intimate friends most of the representative and interesting personalities of his time. Together with his brothers, Harry and Francis, he was a member of the Philadelphia Club.

He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar on April 27, 1872. He was a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, to which organization he was elected October 15, 1874: his name was placed on the Honorary Roll, January 9, 1882. On December 2, 1881, he had been made Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, N. G. P., with the rank of Major. Governor Beaver appointed him on his staff as an aide-de-camp with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and after the Governor's term had expired, he retired to his old post.

Mr. Adams's political career began when he was quite young. He became a member of the Republican Executive Committee as the representative of the Eighth Ward. In 1882 he was elected State Senator, his term expiring in 1886, when he was succeeded by Boies Penrose. On March 30, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Minister to the Empire of Brazil, and a few months later, when the United States of Brazil came into existence, he was again named as Minister.

On June 1, 1890, he resigned the position of Minister and was elected to Congress as a Representative of Pennsylvania, and served continuously in each succeeding Congress until his death.

Mr. Adams was a frequent contributor to magazines and other periodicals. He was a graduate of the Wharton

ROBERT ADAMS, JR.
Born, February 26, 1849. Died, June 1, 1906

FRANCIS PETERS ADAMS
Born, June 16, 1865

School of Economy and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1883 was elected biennial orator of the Philomathean Society of the University. He was an active member of the Hibernian Society, which his grandfather joined in 1806; also of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Franklin Institute; he was a member of the Penn Club and was likewise identified with the Union and St. Anthony Clubs of New York City. He was admitted to membership in the Union League on November 17, 1881.

He was, of course, a "Citizen" of the State in Schuylkill, to which organization he was elected October 4, 1881. His tragic death at his own hand occurred in Washington D.C., on June 1, 1906.

His brother, Harry Carlton Adams was likewise a member of both the City Troop and the State in Schuylkill. He was elected to the Troop, August 2, 1875, and to the "Fish House", May 4, 1880.

Harry Carlton Adams married February 1, 1883, Elizabeth Dawson Morris, the daughter of Stephen and Rachel Dawson Morris of Philadelphia. They had three children: Robert Adams born October 31, 1884; Henry Morris Adams, born October 27, 1885, and Dorothy Maybin Adams, born March 21, 1887. Elizabeth Morris Adams,

their mother, died January 18, 1910.

Robert Adams married Helen Rogers, of Boston. Henry Morris Adams married February 1, 1913, Edith Rowland Lippincott, the daughter of Horace G. and Caroline Rowland Lippincott, of Philadelphia. There was one child, born February 7, 1914 and died February 9, 1914. Mrs. Adams died February 10, 1914. Mr. Adams is at the present time living at Hatboro, Pa.

Dorothy Maybin Adams, the only daughter of Harry Carlton and Elizabeth Morris Adams, married November 24, 1909, Daniel Bray, the son of William Kirk and Angelina M. Rank Bray, of Philadelphia. Their children are Elizabeth Morris Bray, Mary Angelina Bray and Daniel Bray, Jr. The Brays live on the Old York Road, near Hatboro. Francis Peters Adams is living at 1519 Pine Street.

Harry Carlton Hart, the sole surviving son of William H. Hart, married June 20, 1865, Mary Crathorne Meigs. She was born, August 9, 1838, the daughter of Dr. Charles Delucena Meigs, and his wife, who was Mary Montgomery, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Harry C. Hart died February 16, 1917 and is buried at Whitemarsh, Pa.

Harry Carlton Hart was a distinguished Philadelphia doctor, having graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, receiving therefrom, the degree of M. D. He was elected a member of the

HARRY CARLTON HART, M. D.
BORN, MAY 21, 1827. DIED, FEBRUARY 19, 1881

Union League on January 23, 1873.

He became a member of the State in Schuylkill on March 30, 1854, together with his cousin, Francis Hart and from 1860 to 1871, he held the office of "Secretary of State", which office has, within recent years been held by his son, Dr. Charles D. Hart. In the oft quoted "History" we find on one occasion that "Citizen Harry C. Hart fried, tossed and placed them on the table as brown as a berry, with every fish recumbent on his neighbor." He resigned from membership in March 1878.

His wife, Mary Crathorne Meigs Hart, on the paternal side was descended from Vincent Meigs, born about 1580-83 and died in 1658, who was the progenitor of practically all those bearing the name of Meigs in America. Her father, the eminent Dr. Charles Delucena Meigs, was a graduate of the University of Georgia. He came to Philadelphia in 1812, becoming a member of the faculty of the Jefferson Medical College, which position he held for twenty years. In the year 1818, the honorary degree of M. D., was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey- Princeton. He was born in Bermuda, February 19, 1792 and died June 22, 1869; he had married March 15, 1815, Mary, the daughter of William Montgomery and Rachel Harvey of Philadelphia. Mary Montgomery, their daughter

was born December 14, 1794, and died in May 1865. She was a member of the distinguished Scotch Family of that name, whose history is traced several generations before the time of William the Conqueror.

The father of Dr. Meigs, was Josiah Meigs, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, August 21, 1757, and was a graduate of Yale in 1778. His wife was Clara Benjamin, the daughter of Colonel John Benjamin of Stratford, Connecticut, the marriage having taken place, January 21, 1782. Josiah Meigs died September 4, 1822. He was the son of Return Meigs and his first wife who was Elizabeth Hamlin, her death occurring September 17, 1762. Return Meigs was born March 16, 1708 and died June 22, 1782, having married secondly, Jane Doane, a widow.

Return Meigs was the son of Captain Janna Meigs and his wife, Hannah Willard, the daughter of Josiah Willard and his wife, Hannah Hosmer. Janna Meigs was born December 27, 1672 and died June 5, 1739. He had married March 18, 1698, his wife having been born in 1674 and died January 4, 1749. The father of Captain Janna Meigs was John Meigs, born February 28, 1641 and died November 9, 1713. He married March 7, 1665, Sarah Wilcox, whose death occurred December 24, 1691; she was the daughter of William Wilcox, born in 1601. John Meigs

married secondly, Lydia Crittenden, whose death occurred in 1729. His father was the senior John Meigs, born in 1713 and the son of Vincent Meigs, the progenitor of the family. Montgomery Meigs, of this family; was a Brigadier General of Civil War fame.

As has been mentioned, Mary Crathorne Meigs Hart was descended on the maternal side from the Montgomerys. Her maternal grandfather, William Montgomery, had married Rachel Harvey, the daughter of Sampson Harvey, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, October 25, 1781. He was born January 30, 1752 and died March 4, 1831. He was the son of James Montgomery and his wife, who was Esther Wood.

The founder of the Montgomery lin in America was William Montgomerie, who settled in East Jersey in 1701-02, but the pedigree is easily traceable many generations back of that period. The earliest records of the family carry us back to Roger de Montgomerie a native of Neustria, who was "Count of Montgomerie before coming of "Rollo" in 912. Though of french extraction, the Montgomeries thus became absorbed in and assimilated with the Norman dynasty which was established by Duke Rollo, following his descent and upon the capture of that section of the domain of Charles the Simple.

Harry C. and Mary Meigs Hart had five children: Mary Meigs Hart, born May 5, 1866; William Howard Hart, born June 12, 1868; Montgomery Hart, born November 17, 1869 and died August 4, 1876; Charles Delucena Hart, born July 3, 1871 and Harry Maybin Hart, born January 17, 1875.

Their mother, Mary Crathorne Meigs Hart, died February 16, 1917, in Philadelphia. She was a life-long member of the church of St. Luke and the Epiphany.

William Howard Hart attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the Fraternity of Delta Psi. He was in the Class of 1890, and was its President during the first term. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club. On January 18, 1899, he married Anna Scott Fisher, the daughter of George Harrison and Bessie Riddle Fisher of Philadelphia. Their children are: Harry Carlton Hart, born September 27, 1900; Eleanor Hart, born August 13, 1902; Francis Fisher Hart, born June 22, 1909; Mary Montgomery Hart, born October 13, 1910 and George Harrison Hart, born December 12, 1918. Harry C. Hart is now a student at Princeton. The Harts reside at Ambler, Pa., in the old family residence. William Howard Hart was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, July 2, 1889, and served with that body as a Sergeant during the

Spanish-American War. He was placed on the Non-active roll, May 6, 1901. He is a lawyer with offices in the Land Title Building.

Anna Scott Fisher Hart was born March 12, 1877. Her father, George Harrison Fisher of the Philadelphia Bar, is the son of Joshua Francis Fisher and his wife, Eliza Middleton, whose father, Henry Middleton, was one time Governor of South Carolina and again United States Minister to the Court of Russia. Joshua Francis Fisher was the only child of Joshua Fisher, who had married Elizabeth Powell Francis, of the distinguished Francis and Willing families.

The father of Joshua Fisher was Thomas Fisher, born May 6, 1741, and died September 6, 1810, who married March 7, 1772, Sarah Logan, the daughter of William Logan and his wife, Hannah Emlen, and a granddaughter of James Logan, famous in the early history of Pennsylvania. Sarah Logan Fisher was born November 6, 1751, and died January 25, 1796. Thomas Fisher's father was Joshua Fisher, born in 1707 and died February 1, 1783. He had married July 27, 1733, Sarah Rowland, the daughter of Thomas Rowland and Sarah Miers. She was born December 6, 1716, and died January 4, 1772.

The father of Joshua Fisher was Thomas Fisher,

born in England about 1669, and died 1713. His wife was Margery Maud, born in 1671, the daughter of Joshua Maud and Elizabeth Parr.

John Fisher, the father of the above named Thomas Fisher, was the progenitor of the family in America. He arrived in Philadelphia in the late Fall of 1682 and died in 1686; he was a passenger on the historic "Welcome", who survived the horrors of that fateful voyage of two months, during which nearly one-third of the number who set sail on or about August 31, 1682, died of small-pox en route to the City of Philadelphia. His wife's name was Margaret.

Dr. Charles D. Hart, one of Philadelphia's most public spirited citizens, received his early education at St. Pauls School, Concord, N.H., and later attended Princeton, a member of the Class of 1892, since which time he has always been prominently identified with the various plans for the growth and the betterment of that institution. There he received his degree of A.B., followed by that of A.M. in 1895. He then attended the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania receiving the degree of M.D. in 1897. He is a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors of the State of Pennsylvania, having been appointed to that position in January 1920, by Governor Sproul. Dr. Hart was formerly Secretary of

the Board for many years. He is the author of "History of the Eastern Penitentiary." He has always been actively interested in the Boy Scout movement, and is Chairman of the Philadelphia Council, Boy Scouts of America, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the organization. He is Chairman of the Membership Branches and Auxiliary Department of the American Red Cross in the Philadelphia District. He has for many years been connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital and is consulting physician for the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind. He holds the rank of First Lieutenant in the U.S.Army Medical Reserve Corps and is a Trustee of the Drexel Institute.

Dr. Hart is a member of the Philadelphia Club, and is a "Citizen" of the State in Schuylkill, and having held the office of Secretary of State, he is now an Honorary member of that body. His other Clubs are the Racquet, Princeton and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs. He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He lives with his sister Mary Meigs Hart, on West Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill. Miss Mary Meigs Hart, is a member of the Acorn Club.

Harry Maybin Hart attended College at Princeton in the Class of 1898. He married April 12, 1909, Fanny Simons Bayly, the daughter of N. Rogers Bayly

of Baltimore. During the Great War, he served as Lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A. He is associated with the banking house of West & Company, of Philadelphia and is a member of the Philadelphia Club., and of the State in Schuylkill in which organization he holds the office of Coroner. His other Clubs are the Racquet, Merion Cricket and Princeton Clubs and the Baltimore Club of Baltimore. His residence is at 1629 Locust Street. Mrs. Hart is a member of the Acorn Club.

Fanny Bayly Hart is descended from Pierce Butler, and his wife, who was the famous Fanny Kemble. The old Butler house at the Northwest corner of Walnut and Thirteenth Streets, is now the home of the Philadelphia Club.

Her mother was Fanny Simons, the daughter of General James Simons of St. Simons Island, Charleston, S. C., and the granddaughter of Lambert Gittings. On her father's side of the family, Fanny Bayly Hart is the daughter of Nathan Rogers Bayly, and a great granddaughter of Nathan Rogers and his wife, Eunice Butler, of Baltimore.

Pierce Butler, a Senator, was of the family of the Dukes of Ormond, in Ireland. Before the Revolution, he was a major in a British regiment in Boston. He after-

wards attached himself to the republican institutions of America. In 1787, he was a delegate from South Carolina to Congress; in 1787, a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Under the Constitution, he was one of the first Senators from South Carolina, and remained in Congress until 1796. On the death of Mr. Calhoun, in 1802, he was again appointed, but resigned in 1804. He died at Philadelphia, February 15, 1822, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, a daughter of Colonel Middleton, of Charleston, South Carolina, whom he married in 1768, died in 1790. He was, at times, a Director of the First and Second Banks of the United States, chartered by Congress.

We have now enumerated the descendants of Thomas and William H. Hart completely and will return to the descendants of James and Jean Means Hart, through their seventh son, Solomon Hart. He married on April 10, 1789, Isabella Long, the daughter of Captain Andrew Long of Warrington Township, Bucks County. She was born in 1754, and died December 1, 1819. There were six children: William Hart, born in 1789, and died February 23, 1855; Solomon Hart, born in 1795 and died November 3, 1832; Andrew Hart, Jane Hart, Elizabeth Hart, and Mary Hart, born in 1789 and died July 15, 1811.

Of these, Jane Hart married Samuel Craven, of Bucks County, and had three children, Andrew, Mary and Ann, who married Hugh Mearns of Bucks County and became the mother of Jane and Robert Mearns.

The descendants of Jane Hart, the fourth daughter of James and Jean Means Hart, who married Samuel Opdycke of Hunterdon County, have been previously chronicled; the complete genealogy of the James Hart-Jean Means branch having been thus summarized, we will now proceed to the enumeration of the descendants of the William Hart-Margaret Means branch of the family.

CHAPTER IV.

THE WILLIAM HART-------MARGARET MEANS BRANCH.

William Hart, the second son of the pioneer Samuel, and his wife Elizabeth Hart, was probably born in the year 1721. We have not the exact date of his birth. He too, married into the Means family, his wife being Margaret Means, the daughter of William and Mary Means, of Plumstead, and the sister of Jean Means, who was his brother James' wife.

William Hart was a member of Captain Stewart's Plumstead Company during the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-1748) with the office of Ensign. His brother James, as has been stated, was Lieutenant of this Company.

"Of the children of William and Margaret Means Hart, we have record of but one, Joseph Hart, born November 20, 1745, died August 31, 1797," says Mr. Warren S. Ely. The date of his death has also been given as August 30, 1797.

"His mother married a Beatty. His early manhood was spent in the neighborhood of Hartsville. He was a member of the Associated Company of Warminster in 1775, was commissioned a captain and rose to the rank of Colonel of Militia.

"He married January 1, 1770, at the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Esther (Craven) Gilbert, of Warminster. She was

born July 9, 1748, and died January 26, 1841." The date of her death has also been given as January 26, 1834.

"In 1772, the 173 acre farm of which Nicholas Gilbert died seized in Warminster, on the street road and Warrington line, was adjudged to Joseph Hart in right of his wife Elizabeth and they settled thereon. Joseph Hart later sold the Warminster farm and removed to the mill on the York Road in Warwick, near Hartsville, now owned by John M. Darrah, where he died, August 31, 1797". There is a Col. Joseph Hart (1715-1788) a member of the John Hart of Witney, Oxfordshire, family, who lived nearby at the same time. The two Colonel Josephs must not be confused. The Colonel Joseph of our family was known as "Col. Joseph Hart, Jr." He is bured in the old Neshaminy graveyard, in a lot in which are likewise buried his wife and his parents-in-law.

Professor Edward Hart, of Easton, Pa., writes, "My mother says, William Hart, the father of Colonel Joseph Hart, married and moved to North Carolina, and I have been told, had four sons". It is believed that the Harts of Missouri were their descendants.

Joseph Hart served as a captain during the Revolutionary War. He was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Company of the First Battalion of Bucks County Milita, on May 6, 1777, under the colonelship of Hugh Tomb. On May 10, 1780,

this company was transferred as the Third Company of the First Battalion.

He was "elected and nominated" Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Battalion of Bucks County Militia on April 13, 1786, and returned for commission, April 25, 1786.

Colonel Joseph Hart's Battalion was called upon to furnish men to put down the Whisky Insurrection in 1794, and a list dated September 24, 1794, of those who received the $6.00 bounty in advance, appears in the Pennsylvania Archives, and includes the names of John Carr and Joseph Hart, Junior. A return of those rendering service in that expedition, signed by Joseph Hart, appears in the same volume, Penna. Archives, 6th series, Vol. V.

Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth Hart were the parents of five children: Josiah Hart, born October 15, 1770, died May 20, 1850; Levi Hart, born August 16, 1773, died young; Mahlon Hart, born March 11, 1775, died young; Elizabeth Hart, born November 2, 1777, who married firstly Jonathan Conrad and secondly Samuel Croasdale, both natives of Bucks County; and Samuel Hart, born November 1, 1783, died November 25, 1863. It was he who married his second cousin, Mary Hart, born, February 19, 1783, the daughter of Col. William and Elizabeth Means Hart of Hartsville, thus uniting the two branches of the family. The date

of his marriage is January 6, 1806.

That Samuel Hart, the great-grandson of the pioneer was a brilliant man, we shall soon see. He at one time was violently in love with his cousin, Grizelda Hart, the daughter of Colonel William Hart of Hartsville; she was three years his junior, and the story has it that for a time a match was in the making.

Rev. D. K. Turner says of him: "Samuel Hart, Esq., was another gentleman long associated with the congregation, who performed faithfully and efficiently important trusts committed to him-.....For many years he was employed in surveying lands, settling estates, and writing wills, deeds and other papers relating to the transfer of property, and was unusually successful in this kind of business. He wrote a very fair, neat hand, and his penmanship is seen for some years in the annual records of the Corporation of the Church. He was one of the Trustees during the period of thirteen years, from 1810 to 1823, and was much relied upon for his advice and skill in settling the financial accounts of the Board." In 1812 he held the office of County Surveyor, and in 1836 he was County Auditor. The reason for his activity in surveying, is explained by Mr. Ely, who says: "Samuel Hart was but fourteen years of age at the death of his father and Robert Loller, Esq., of Hatboro, who was appointed his Guardian, took him to his home and superintended his

education. He studied surveying and conveyancing and assisted his guardian in those pursuits, and at the death of the latter, succeeded to his business and was employed in settling a number of estates."

He was for a time Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

"Information of the burning of Washington", says General Davis, "reached Bucks County on Saturda y the 26th day of August, (1814), two days afterward. Court met at Doylestown the following Monday, Bird Wilson being the president Judge, and the late Samuel Hart one of the associates. After Court had called, the late John Fox, then a young man and deputy-attorney-general, arose and stated that the capital of the country was in possession of the enemy, and Baltimore and Philadelphia threatened by them, that he thought the people had other and higher duties to discharge than to be holding court at such a critical time, and he moved an adjournment. The court refused to adjourn, when Mr. Fox took his hat and made a low bow, saying the country required his services elsewhere. He went out of the Court-house, followed by Judge Ha rt and nearly all the people, whom he had addressed in a spirited speech. Mr. Fox returned to Newtown, his place of residence, where he called a meeting to raise a volunteer company. The patriotic action of Mr. Fox

stimulated the military fervor. On Thursday, the 30th of August, a number of the citizens of the neighboring townships, among whom was Samuel Hart, met at Hartsville, to organize a volunteer company. Before night, the complement of men was obtained, the officers elected, and the company named the 'Bucks County Riflemen'. The following Saturday, September 1st, the company met to drill on John Shelmire's farm, and on the following Monday morning they set out for Philadelphia."

Before the operation of the abolition law in Pennsylvania, every farmhouse had its slave, or slaves, as the case might be. Samuel Hart, in reply to a letter from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in a communication addressed to that organization and dated November 27th, 1845, says: "From fifty to sixty years ago, I could stand on a corner of my father's farm, (twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the old York Road) commanding an extensive view of a country beautifully situated, and naturally of excellent quality, and from that spot I could count sixteen farm-houses, and in every house were slaves more or less". Under the operation of the abolition law, the slaves gradually disappeared.

That Samuel Hart took a very active interest in the affairs of his township is evidenced in his connection with the acquiring of its system of waterworks.

Says Battle: "No public enterprise reflects greater credit upon the citizens of Doylestown than its system of waterworks, first projected about the year 1849. The property then owned by Sandham Stewart in its numerous springs and water power, presented advantages not to be found elsewhere in the vicinity. Lest the opportunity of securing it for the borough might be lost, Samuel Hart, his son, George and four others purchased the Stewart estate from his administrators on their own responsibility, with the view of transferring it to the town."

There were those who opposed it, however, and for many years work was suspended upon the waterworks until in 1870, the system was finally completed.

About the year 1825, Samuel Hart removed from Neshaminy where he had no doubt lived on the estate of his father to the vicinity of Doylestown, and while there in 1829, he joined the Society of Friends, which connection he maintained until the time of his death.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Judge Hart in 1844:

Doylestown, April 5, 1844.

Friend James:

Thy letter of the 3rd inst. is just received, and in answer I inform thee that I had the accounts of Stevenson no longer than whilst I took

them to Cousin Jane Rogers to let her know what was in them-- in the morning after, I returned them to him and have not seen them since.

Thine,

James M. Thomas. Samuel Hart.

The Jane Rogers referred to was his second cousin, she being the daughter of Joseph Hart and his wife, Elinor Wilson, and the great grandaughter of Samuel the pioneer.

Samuel Hart married a second time; his wife's name was Amy (Kinsey) Mathews, the widow of John Mathews, and daughter of Benjamin Kinsey, of Buckingham Township. They were married September 24 1829. He died at the age of 80, on November 25th, 1863. His first wife had died 35 years before, February 8th, 1828.

The Rev. D. K. Turner remarks that Samuel Hart "Was a man of high integrity and unsullied reputation, and was widely known and trusted as honorable, upright, and judicious by all who knew him".

Samuel and Mary (Hart) Hart had seven children, five sons and two daughters: Mary Loller Hart, born October 9th, 1808. The Loller was in honor of her daughter's guardian, Robert Loller. She married June 17th, 1834, William C. Jamison, born, 1810 and died in 1845, son of Matthew C. and Nancy (Bready) Jamison, of Warwick; there were seven children: Elizabeth Hart, born January 22, 1810, died unmarried, on July 9th, 1888, at Doylestown, aged 78;

Josiah Hart, born September 13th, 1811; William Hart born August 24th, 1813, died February 25th, 1867; he married Isabella Mann, born, June 12, 1815, and died, April 4, 1876, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (McCalla) Mann, April 10th, 1844; Irwin Hart, born December 9th, 1815, died January 23rd, 1816; George Hart, born April 4th, 1817, died February 7th, 1871, Nathaniel Hart, born October 15th, 1819, died November 14, 1862.

Samuel and Amy Hart had one child, Samuel Hart, Jr., who was born March 16, 1832 and died in 1912.

Josiah Hart, who was born in Warwick, September 13th, 1811, the eldest son of Samuel and Mary Hart, married November 24, 1842, Sarah Brock, the daughter of Stephen and Mary (Jones) Brock. She was born April 28, 1822, and died August 31, 1880.

He received a liberal education and on June 18th, 1834, was appointed a clerk in the Doylestown Bank, and on December 8th, 1847, was promoted to the position of cashier, which position he filled for ten years, being succeeded by John J. Brock, November 19th, 1857. In the following year, he organized a banking institution in connection with his brother, George Hart. Richard Watson, William N. Large and Jonas Frets, under the name of 'J. Hart & Company'. During the Civil War,

Messrs. Fretz, Large and Watson, retired, and after the death of George Hart, John and Frank Hart became partners with their father, and sole proprietors of the Bank. Josiah Hart died October 16th, 1885, and the sons continued the business until 1896, when the business was closed out.

Josiah and Sarah Hart had only two children, previously mentioned, John Brock Hart, born February 3, 1846, and Frank Hart, born February 24th, 1851. They are both prominent citizens of Doylestown to-day and live on adjoining properties.

Upon the organization of the Doylestown Trust Company, March 24, 1896, John Hart became its President. He has held this office until the present year, 1920, having only a few months ago retired from active business. "Both John and Frank Hart received a liberal education and early in life became clerks in their father's Bank and later proprietors as above stated. At the closing of the Bank, Frank retired from active business. John married Grace Vansant, and has one child, Rebie. Frank married Elizabeth Pallett, who is now deceased, and he has one son, George". Elizabeth Pallet Hart was born June 5, 1855; her son was born, February 25, 1886. Grace Vansant Hart was born January 25, 1853; her daughter Rebie Hart, was born August 22, 1881. George Hart is married and has one child.

George, the fourth son of Samuel and Mary (Hart) Hart, was born April 4, 1817, and was married three times, firstly on February 1, 1842, to Zallida Goff, the daughter of James and Aurelia (Brockway) Goff, by whom he had one child, Walter G. Hart, born October 16, 1842, died September 9th, 1843; secondly on January 22, 1846, to Sarah E. Cornell, the daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Callender) Cornell, by whom he had one child, Zallida Goff Hart, born November 10, 1847, died January 10, 1849; and thirdly on February 1, 1854, to Martha Longstreth Watson, born February 15, 1825, the daughter of John and Martha (Duncan) Watson, a sister to Judge Richard Watson. To this union, there were six children: Edward Hart, who married Jeannie Darlington and who now holds the chair of Chemistry at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Mary Hart, born November 12, 1856; Samuel Hart, born March 6, 1861; Watson Hart, born, August18, 1858; Lucy Hart, born, August 9, 1863 and died the same day and Josiah Lincoln Hart, born May 28, 1865 and died June 13, 1890. There was a twin son born on August 9, 1863 and died the same day.

George Hart, at an early age studied law and was admitted to the Bucks County Bar, on November 16th, 1843, of which institution he was a much respected member, as well as a man who was universally admired for his many

good qualities. His name is attached to the petition for the incorporation of the Doylestown Library Company, dated March 31st, 1856.

He died in Doylestown, February 7, 1871. His first wife died February 28th, 1843. The death of his second wife occurred on December 29th, 1848. Martha Longstreth Watson Hart died October 27, 1898.

Edward Hart, the son of George and Martha Hart, was born at Doylestown, Pa., November 18th, 1854. He received his preparatory education at Doylestown, and took a special course in Chemistry, with Thomas M. Drown, in Philadelphia, and again as a fellow of Johns Hopkins University, 1876-78. He received the Degree of Ph.D. from that University in 1878, having already obtained in 1873, the Degree of B. S. at Lafayette College.

From 1874 to 1876, he was assistant professor and tutor of Chemistry at the last named institution; He served as Adjunct Professor, 1876 to 1882, and since that time he has been Professor of Chemistry at Lafayette. Since 1909, he has held the office of Dean of the Pardee Scientific Department, also at Lafayette. From 1881-1913, he was president of the Baker and Adamson Chemical Company, for which company he invented a hydrofluoric acid bottle, which was awarded the John Scott Legacy Medal, and a premium by the Franklin Insti-

tute of Philadelphia. Besides this, Prof. Hart has taken out six other patents, including a nitric acid condenser and numerous improvements in manufacturing processes.

He has been proprietor of the Chemical Publishing Company, since 1892, and was from 1887, to 1893, Editor of the "Journal of Analytical and Applied Chemistry" and also an Editor of the"Journal of the American Chemical Association" from 1893 to 1901.

In 1912, Prof. Hart was President of the Easton City Improvement League, in which city, he now lives, spending a large part of his time in connection with the"Hart Laboratories"which he has organized. In 1913 he was Chairman of the City Planning Committee. He is a Fellow of the A. A. A. S.; a member of the American Chemical Society; the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; the American Electro Chemical Society; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Franklin Institute, and the American Society of Chemical Engineers. Prof. Hart is the author of several Scientific Works on the subject he has chosen as his life-work. He published his "Handbook of Volumetric Analyses" in 1876; this was followed twenty years later, in 1896, by "Laboratory Exercises for Beginner in Chemistry", and in 1905, he published his "Second Year Chemistry".

The Philadelphia Press, of June 13, 1897, in its

account of the doings at Easton, has this to say:

"Municipal matters move along with the accustomed friction of a go-ahead place, and there are some lively times in Councilmanic circles. A good deal of politics and not a small amount of pig-headedness get in their influences and trials result alike distasteful to the private individual in councils and annoying to the public. Recently there has been an effort to get better men into councils, and as a result one of the new members is Professor Hart, of Lafayette College. He began his career in a way novel to constituents, who elected him, but entirely pleasing. He went to them and sought their advice and their wishes, then he tried to induce fellow-councilmen to make their actions accord with the wishes of the people, as he found them to be. Thus far, he has had more experience than success, but he is being watched over, not only by the people of his ward, but of other wards, who find in him a member untrameled by agreements and promises, and looking first to the general good of the public. He has no private axes to grind, and though he declares there is too much politics mixed up in the dealings of Councils, he manages to keep clear of the intrigues politics makes, and still

renders efficient service. His influence is being felt, even though he has not broken down all the traditional barriers to a successful fulfilment of councilmanic duty. There are a number of excellent men in councils, who approve of Mr. Hart's business-like methods, and, being themselves of similar ideas, it is expected that beneficial results will follow. The difference is that he is a new man".

On October 25, 1893, upon the occasion of the Founder's Day celebration of Lafayette College, Professor Hart delivered the address of the day, taking as his subject "What Chemistry Has Done for the U. S."

Edward Hart married firstly on August 8, 1878, Jennie Darlington; their children were: Norman Edward Hart, born, March 5, 1880, died, November 21, 1900; Richard Newell Hart, born, February 20, 1882; Anna Darlington Hart, born May 5, 1883 and died, July 17, 1884; Marion Hart, born, December 21, 1884 and Francis Darlington Hart, born, September 13, 1890.

Edward Hart married, secondly, Ann B. Marasco of Easton, Pa., and to this marriage there were three sons: Edward Hart, born, May 5, 1910; Watson Hart, born October 28, 1911 and George Hart, November 1, 1913.

Watson Hart, the second son of George and Martha Longstreth Hart married a cousin, Cora Hart, to which

marriage there was a daughter, Dorothy Hart. Samuel Hart, the third son, married Edna Butz. Josiah Lincoln Hart, the youngest child of George and Martha Longstreth Hart, married Ada Edwards. Their children were: George Hart, born, November 24, 1887; Laura Hart, born April 29, 1889, and Edward Hart, born, September 29, 1890.

Nathaniel Hart, the fifth son of Samuel and Mary (Hart) Hart was born October 15, 1819, and married December 10, 1843, Susan Lotsworth (or Letchworth), the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Lotsworth) Cox. Nathaniel Hart died Nov. 14, 1862. He was the father of nine children, six daughters and three sons: Hannah Cox Hart, who married Charles Frederick Kline; Elizabeth Lotsworth Hart, born July 1, 1846, who married twice, firstly John Andrews born January 15, 1843, and secondly Donald Cameron born in 1847 and died in 1888; Susan Hart, born September 21, 1848 who married James McCredy; Samuel Hart, who married Elizabeth Lindsy; Mary Hart, born August 28, 1852, who married Nathan Heaton, now deceased; she is now living with her cousin, Frank Hart at Doylestown; Jane Hart, who married James P. Blaine, she died February 21, 1886; Isabella Grizelda Hart, born January 3, 1856 named after her spinster cousin, who married Hiram Ward, of New York City; William N. Hart, who married Elizabeth Peak, the date of his birth being

December 11, 1858. Their children are: Raymond, Russell, Leon, Mildred and William and Joseph Hart, who married Wilhemina Haldeman. They had eleven children.

Samuel Hart the only child of Samuel and Amy Hart was born in 1832, and married Ellen Eastburn. He died in 1912, being survived by a son Charles Hart who married Florence McCurdy and is living at Chester, Pa. His children are Natalie and Florence Hart and a daughter Ellen Hart, who married Henry Todd, and is now living at Doylestown.

CHAPTER V.

THE LAND HOLDINGS OF THE HARTS.

1751-1831.

The Plantation which the will of Samuel Hart leaves to his sons James and William "Dureing the Lease" was probably the same which William Coleman of Philadelphia, Merchant, and Hannah his wife, by deed, dated July 26, 1751, recorded in Deed Book #8, Page 210, conveyed unto James Hart. It contained 364 acres and was located at the present village of Wismer, in the Northeastern corner of Plumstead township.

On August 8, 1751, (Ibid p. 241) James Hart of Plumstead, and Jane his wife, executed a mortgage to William Coleman on this plantation to secure the payment of 280 pounds.

On April 15, 1752, Deed Book #8, p. 284, James and Jane Hart conveyed 100 acres of the tract to Nathaniel Patterson for 170 pounds and on that date the above cited mortgage was satisfied of record and another mortgage executed to secure 200 pounds on the remainder of the tract, 264 acres; (Deed Book 8). This latter mortgage was satisfied February 14, 1800, "Having recd. of Jane Hart & John Johnstone, June 19, 1777, Bonds for balance due on said Mortgage to wit, 58 pounds 3s. 3d."

Somewhere on this tract James Hart established an

inn for which he secured a license and which he kept for a number of years.

James Hart also purchased of James Love 106-3/4 acres on the Stump Road in 1762. In this deed he is called "Innholder". This was the tract which Jane, the widow secured an order from the Orphans Court to sell for the payment of debts, still remaining unpaid, but which she failed to sell. In these several petitions to the Orphans Court, it is referred to as "unimproved" therefore could not have been the site of the Inn. It was conveyed by Jane, the widow, and the other heirs to her son Samuel Hart, March 25, 1776. This tract was sold by Samuel Hart of Plumstead to Benjamin Fell, September 22, 1778, Deed Book #23, page 168, which deed recites the deed to James Hart and from the widow and heirs of James to Samuel, neither of which is recorded.

There was a William Hart of Bedminster, who must have been the son of Samuel, Senior. By Deed dated March 29, 1762, Edward Murphy and Catherine, his wife, conveyed to Samuel Hart, of Bedminster, 49 A. 39 P. of land with buildings thereon in Bedminster- right in the village of Pipersville. On July 21, 1762, Samuel Hart mortgaged this property to one Matthias Bush of Philadelphia, and June 11, 1765, Sheriff Gragg deeded it to Matthias Bush, by vitrue of suit on said Mortgage.

On May 29, 1762, George McFerren, and Sarah his wife, conveyed to William Hart three tracts in Bedminster aggregating 251 acres and 96 perches.

On January 1, 1772, William Hart of Bedminster and Ann his wife conveyed the same three tracts to Henry Huber, of Milford, joiner.

On June 1, 1774, Robert Wallace of Bedminster conveyed to "John Hart of the Borough of Chester, Miller, four acres of land in Haycock. He was probably the son of Samuel, Senior.

The deed of Samuel Hart to Benjamin Fell, above recited states that there was an agreement between the heirs of his father, James Hart, to divide the lands and that the tract conveyed, 106-3/4 acres, was to be the share of Samuel as the eldest son, entitled to a double share. It was conveyed subject to the Dower of Jane Hart, the widow of James, one hundred pounds principal and six pounds per year interest.

On June 24, 1793, Jane Hart, "widow of James Hart, late of Plumstead", released her dower in the 106-3/4 A. at Hinkletown, then the property of Philip Hinkle and John Meyer, who had bought it of William McCalla, "who has undertaken to pay said dower". No residence is given for Jane Hart in this deed, but it was acknowledged before James Biddle, President Judge of the First District.

The home plantation of James Hart, containing according to deed of purchase, after sale of the 100 acres to Nathaniel Patterson, 266 acres, was found on re-survey, to contain 437 acres and 155 perches. This plantation was by deed dated March 25, 1786, Deed Book, #30, p. 190, and conveyed to William Hart by Samuel Hart of Plumstead; John Hart of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, and Mary his wife; James Ruckman, of Plumstead, and Mary his wife; Joseph Hart of Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J. Innkeeper and Elinor his wife; John Johnston of the same place and Elizabeth his wife; James Hart, of Amwell, Hunterdon Co. N. J. and Ann his wife; Solomon Hart of Plumstead; Samuel Opdycke of Kingwood and Jane his wife.

This deed gives us the residence of the several childfen of James and Jane (Means) Hart in 1786. If the Deed of March 25, 1776 to Samuel Hart could be found it would give different residences for most of them.

Joseph Hart purchased in 1782, the farm and ferry in Solebury, at the present site of Lumberton, then known as Rose's Ferry, but during the earlier years of the Revolution occupied by John Kugler, a Tory, with whom the authorities had more or less trouble. From the fact that the Ferry is marked on a map made for

Washington, about 1777, showing the several ferries and published in Sparks life of Washington, as "Hart's Ferry" it is presumed that Joseph Hart had charge of the ferry some years before he purchased and immediately following the defection of Kugler.

Samuel Opdycke who married Jane Hart and was living in Kingwood in 1786, was a son of George Opdycke of New Jersey. He removed to the present site of Brownsburg, Pa., in 1797 and kept the ferry there known as "Opdycke's Ferry"; the old stone house in which he kept the hotel is still standing. He and his wife are buried at Thompson Memorial Church, Lower Solebury. He died August 8, 1833, and his wife Jane died in 1843. He and Jane separated in 1804 and he gave bond to her brothers and Joseph Hart and brother-in-law John Johnstone to comply with the terms of the Agreement of Separation. They appear to have become reconciled later. They had twelve children.

On March 27, 1786, two days later than the deed of James Hart's heirs to William Hart, he with Elizabeth his wife, conveyed to his brother-in-law James Ruckman, 266 acres and 50 perches thereon; both were at that date residents of Plumstead. (Deed Book #26,0.339) By deed dated August 8, 1797, Deed Book #30, p. 189. "William Hart of Warwick, Innkeeper, and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed to James Ruckman 93 acres and 39

perches, the remainder of the homestead tract in Plumstead.

By deed dated November 17, 1784, William Means, Jr., and Mary his wife, conveyed to William McCalla and William Hart, jointly the William Means, Sr., homestead in Bedminster containing 173 A. 18 P. which William Means had purchased February 15, 1753, and by his will, dated July 25, 1776, devised to his son William Means, Jr. This tract William McCalla and Elizabeth his wife and William Hart and Elizabeth his wife, all of Plumstead, by deed dated May 6, 1785, conveyed to George Fox. (Deed Book #25, p. 32.)

By deed dated April 3, 1782, Deed Book #25, P. 63 Jane Hart of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and John Hart of Plumstead and Mary his wife, conveyed to Michael Swartz, two one-eighth shares in 50 acres of land in Plumstead, which John White and Rachel his wife had conveyed to Jane Hart and John Hart, each one-eighth share August 1, 1768. This was a farm of which Daniel Davis died seized and Rachel White was one of the heirs, but why Jane (Means) Hart and her son John should have held an undivided interest therein all these years is not explained, either in the deed or the known history of the family. Mary, wife of John Hart was Mary McCalla, and it could hardly have been to protect her interests.

Jane's sister married William Davis and it may be she was interested in that way, but it is not thought that Daniel Davis was of that family.

The earliest deed of record to William Hart for land in Warwick, is dated September 19, 1793, Deed Book #27, P. 183. It conveys the site of the present hotel, extending down the Bristol Road from the intersection with York Road, 180 perches, then north-easterly to the middle of Neshaminy Creek below the Hart Mill, then up the creek to the Mill and southwardly along York Road to the Cross Roads. The Deed is made by Mary Cahill, of Cumberland County, and Edward Cahill of Mifflin County to "William Hart of Warwick, Innholder" showing that he was already in posession of the tavern when the deed was made. He had probably purchased it some months previously, but the execution of the deed was delayed by reason of the distant residence of the grantors who were heirs of Daniel Cahill of Warwick, deceased.

Previous to this date, November 6, 1786, Col. Joseph Hart had purchased the mill property lying on the opposite side of the York Road, and that course in the deed to William recites that this course is by land of Joseph Hart.

By Deed dated May 1, 1794, the Executors of Margaret Henderson, conveyed to William Hart of Warwick,

Innkeeper and Solomon Hart of Warwick,

Margaret's share in the 344 acre farm of her father, John Earle on the southwest side of Bristol a short distance below the Cross Roads. On the division of this land, 75 acres were allotted to William and 5 acres to Solomon.

By deed dated November 3, 1794, the Executors of another Margaret Henderson, widow of Robert, conveyed to Solomon Hart, 56 A. 81 Perches, the northwest corner of the Cross Roads, diagonally across the York Road from the Tavern.

This property, Solomon Hart and Isabella his wife, of Warminster (this land was in Warminster, being on the west side of the Bristol Road) conveyed to his brother William Hart, of Warwick, Innkeeper, by deed dated April 1, 1806.

This made the Harts owners of three corners of the Cross Roads, extending nearly a half mile out the respective roads in three different directions. In addition to this they owned all the land on the remaining corner, except the mere corner itself, and it is thought that they also owned that at one period, that is, the present store property. Col. William Hart removed to Warminster about 1814, and was at least living there in 1818. His home was probably the Henderson property, the northwest corner of the Cross Roads. His

Will dated September 12, 1828, probated January 31, 1831, gave his son James $200.00 for services after he was 21, made the three sons, James, William and Joseph, Executors, and directed the real estate to be sold, but the sons to have the refusal of the lot on which he lived. $2500.00 was to be paid the children of Samuel Hart as their mother's share of his estate, the residue to his six children, James, Griselda, William, Jean, Joseph and Eliza.

The above data is the result of work by Mr. Warren S. Ely, curator of the Bucks County Historical Society of Doylestown, Pa., among the old deeds of the county. He adds in his letter, dated July 18, 1914: "I enclose results of my search of land records of the Harts.

"It is a shame I did not know that the west corner (at Hartsville) was also Hart property. You will remember that there was a somewhat more pretentious house on that corner, though now somewhat run down. You will also remember that I called your attention to the Darrah house, a little way up the Bristol Road, toward the Church. This was on the thirty acres sold to James Darrah by Col. William in 1821, out of the 56 acres bought of Solomon in 1806.

"William Hart also purchased 43 acres of the Wallace property, extending up the Bristol Road, from the grave-

yard, on the Warwick side, in 1812, and in 1815, then living in Warminster, he sold it to Rev. Robert Belville, the pastor of the Church. It was long known, and I think to this time, as 'The Parsonage'..... When Col. Joseph bought the Hartsville Mill property in 1786, he is mentioned in the deed as 'Colonel Joseph Hart, the younger, of Warminster', to distinguish him from the other Col. Joseph".

CHAPTER VI.

HARTSVILLE AND ITS ORIGIN.--1793--1920.

As has been said, Hartsville was named after Colonel William Hart, in the latter part of the seventeen hundreds; 1793 is the earliest date at which we can confidently say that the village was so known. It is located about 20 miles north of Philadelphia, not far from the count y seat of Doylestown, and approximately 108 miles east of the city of Harrisburg.

General Davis tells us that in 1876, it contained a "store, tavern, Presbyterian Church, which came of the division at Neshaminy in the war of schools, (in 1836), a hall for public lectures and twenty-five dwellings", In 1887, Hartsville station, at the termination of the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, nearly two miles from Hartsville proper, was known as a post-office under the name of Breadysville and comprised eight or ten houses along the Bristol Road, principally in Warminster,

"The tavern at Hartsville, in Warwick", continues General Davis, "was kept for many years at the close of the last and beginning of the present century by William Hart, who had for his sign the human heart.-----He was one of the captors of the Doans and died in 1831, aged eighty-four years. A postoffice was established there in 1826. The old stone bridge over the Neshaminy on the York Road, above the village, built in 1793, had

a heart cut on the date stone. Hartsville was an educational centre, going back to the days of the log college, an hundred and forty years ago" (1736). And again, we find that:

"Hartsville lays along the York and Bristol roads, the major part of it being in Warminster. The old name was 'Cross-Roads', and it was only called Hartsville within the present generation, (1876) after a family of Harts, which lived there for a number of years."

Other Descriptions from the same Pen:

In 1887, we find that Hartsville "is a hamlet of fifty houses, partly in Warminster and partly in Warwick townships, Bucks County. It is in the midst of a beautiful country, and the inhabitants are above the average in intelligence. It received its name from the Hart family, settled in Plumstead township, a century ago. The site of the famous Log College is at the lower end of the village. The schools of Hartsville were quite famous at one time, and many distinguished men were educated in them. The original name was 'Hart's Cross Roads'."

In his "Life of John Davis", we see that "Hartsville, a well- situated village near Neshaminy Creek, lies partly in Warminster and partly in Warwick townships, at the junction of the York and Bristol Roads, twenty miles from Philadelphia. It was the seat of the Log College, and for many

years was noted for its schools, which turned out a number of distinguished scholars. The Continental Army encamped several days in its vicinity, in August 1777."

"The famous 'Log College' was in Warminster, on the York Road half a mile below Hartsville, on the fifty acre tract given by James Logan to William Tennent, his cousin, in 1728. Of the 'Log College' pupils fourteen became Presbyterian ministers. This institution was the pioneer school of those which made Hartsville an educational centre for fifty years in the last century."

Referring to the "Log College", Mr. Battle says: "Much educational activity has been manifested in Hartsville. Amid the duties of a clerical career, William Tennent found time to open a school and sustain it with such results as amply compensated his efforts. It influenced to a great extent the church in this country at that period in which he lived and was the first of a succession of educational achievements, that have contributed more than any other circumstance to the prestige of the Presbyterian church to-day. This institution bore no other name than that of Log College, and its exact location from 1726 to 1735 cannot be definitely determined. The generally accepted location in Warminster is a lot of ground on the York Road, half a

mile below Hartsville, where the school-house was in operation about eight years. Its existence terminated with that of Mr. Tennent, who died in 1745. -------He had established one of the first classical schools in the province and the only one in that time where young men could be prepared for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Some of the oldest divines of the last century (18th) were educated under his tuition. Others took up the work where he laid it down and the Log College ultimately proved to be the germ of Princeton."

And here let us turn for a moment from the historian's account to glance over an exceedingly interesting newspaper clipping of unknown date, a clipping which approaches the subject of the "Log College" from a more intimate viewpoint. This clipping is taken from the records of Miss Josephine Stokes Carr:

"The Log College, so named in derision by its enemies, founded in 1726, claims the honor of being the first institution west of the Hudson where young men could enjoy the advantages of a collegiate course. Harvard had opened its doors since 1639, and Yale since 1701, but Cambridge and New haven were, in those days of slow travel, remote from the Southern Colonies, and even from the Provinces of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Consequently, when the Rev. William Tennent, from Ireland,

recently appointed pastor of the Neshaminy Church, conceived the idea of establishing an institution for the education of his own sons and of other pious young men, with particular reference to the ministry within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, a great step was taken in the progress of education in America, as well as in that of this particular denomination. This classical school, situated on the old York Road, which was the direct route of travel between Philadelphia and New York, and presided over by a scholarly and goodly divine, was destined to be a light bearer whose influence can scarcely be computed in these days of too many so-called colleges.

"The Log College was not only of great service in its day as the Alma Mater of many learned and useful men, but was also the beneficent mother of many classical schools and colleges, as the school established at Londonderry, Pennsylvania (once Fagg's Manor), by the Rev. Samuel Blair, a graduate of Log College, and that of Nottingham, Maryland, presided over by another of its Alumni, Samuel Finley, some time President of Princeton College, which institution, founded in 1748, was, says Dr. Archibald Alexander, an outgrowth of the Log College, in the sense that most of its active friends and founders had received their education in its, or one

of its branches. In a like sense, the colleges of Jefferson, Pennsylvania, and Hampton-Sidney, and Washington, in Virginia, trace back their ancestry to the same humble pioneer institution at Neshaminy.------.

"The only contemporary picture of the Log College that comes down to us is from the pen of the Evangelist Whitefield, who visited Mr. Tennent, at Neshaminy, in 1739, and preached to a congregation of three thousand persons in the meeting house yard. In his own quaint language he thus speaks of the Tennents and the school: 'His wife to me seemed like Elizabeth and he like Zachary; both, as far as I can learn, walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. The place wherein the young men study now is in contempt called 'The College'. It is a log house, about twenty feet long and nearly as many broad; and to me it seemed to resemble the school of the old prophets, for their habitations were mean; and that they sought not great things for themselves is plain from those passages of Scripture wherein we are told that each of them took a beam to build them a house; and that at the feast of the sons of the prophets, one of them put on the pot whilst the others went to fetch some herbs out of the field. All that we can say of our universities is, they are glorious without. From this despised place,

seven or eight worthy ministers of Jesus have lately been sent forth'.

To those of us who have a faculty for imagination, it is easy to picture such a day in the year 1739, as Dr. Whitefield speaks of, when the populace of the countryside from miles around must have gathered, imbued with their strict religious doctrines, to listen to the preaching of that celebrated evangelist. Possibly some of the Hart family may have been present upon that occasion which was certainly a most notable one for the village of Hartsville (it was not called Hartsville then) although it no doubt meant somewhat of a journey in those days to travel between Plumstead and Warminster, and it is hardly likely that any members of the family were nearer than Plumstead at this time.

"Prior to the introduction of the public school system," continues Mr. Battle, "there were good educational advantages at Hartsville, and almost to the present time (1887), schools of advanced standing have been sustained. The 'graveyard' school house must have been built prior to the Revolution, for when torn down in 1825, it was yet in a good state of preservation. Among those who taught here were James Gray, William Long, Gideon Prior, John Emory, Alfred H. Carpenter, and Thomas McKean. John McNair, subsequently a member of Congress, was the last

'master' in the old building. It was replaced in 1825 by a stone structure, in which Samuel Long was the first to teach. Hart's school house, near the road from Johnsville to Newton, was a small log building in 1756, in which James Stirling taught at that time. A stone structure of larger dimensions was built in that year on the same ground. The third building on this site was erected in 1831. It was abandoned in 1860. It was here that the Warminster Debating Society held its meetings.

"In 1835, Robert Darrah, desirous of providing for the education of his children, proposed to Mr. Joseph Hart and Reverend Robert B. Belville, that he would erect a school building upon his property if they could co-operate with him in engaging a teacher, who was to be assured two hundred and forty dollars a year and 'board' round.' They assented, and the plan was at once put in execution, but not long continued before the stipulated support was withdrawn, and the teachers were allowed to develop their own resources, which eventually resulted in extending the scope of the school so as to include many of the studies of an advanced course. The seminary was closed in 1854, the improved condition of the public schools having rendered its further continuance unnecessary."

Not content with having had something of import to say in the beginnings of an educational program in this

country, Hartsville has also placed itself in the foreground as a church centre. The little village was an important factor in the church history of the locality and of the state, for it is in Hartsville that the famous Neshaminy church is located, probably the best known of all the early Presbyterian churches in Pennsylvania.

"How very much unlike the history of the Friends and the Episcopalians is that of the Presbyterians. This was the militant church, the one that believed in Revolution, that the Lord was a 'man of war' and had fighting parsons and army chaplains. Like the other religious sects, however, the influence of the war upon the condition and prospects of the Presbyterian Church, throughout the country was most disastrous. Its members were almost all decided patriots, and its ministers almost to a man were accounted arch rebels. Their well-known views and sympathies made them especially obnoxious to the enemy, and to be known as a Presbyterian was to incur all the odium of a Whig." Such is the picture of the Presbyterian Church in the Colonies at this time as painted by Mr. Albert S. Bolles in his "Pennsylvania, Province and State".

If we may be excused, we would again refer to Mr. Battle who has this to say: "Hartsville was an

important point upon the ecclesiastical map of a century and a quarter ago. 'The Neshaminy Church of Warwick' was one of the earliest religious organizations in the state and the Second Presbyterian Society in the country. The church edifice is a stone structure, severely plain in its architectural appearance, but memorable in historic associations. It is situated on the northeast side of the Bristol Road, at the crossing of Neshaminy Creek. In the cemetery on the hill in the rear are the graves of four generations of those who once assembled here for worship. (In this cemetery lie the graves of thirty or more members of the Hart family; whenever the words "buried at Neshaminy" appear in this book, it is in reference to this graveyard, a list of the names and dates on the stones appears in the Rev. D. K. Turner's book, Ed.) Only a short time elapsed after the first settlers came into the neighborhood before they associated themselves together for the establishment and maintenance of regular worship. The first church building was erected in 1727, and a square stone with that date and the initials "W.M." and "W.G.", which formerly formed part of the old church building in the grave yard, has since been inserted in two inclosing walls and appears conspicuously in that which surrounds the cemetery at present. The congregation, composed of

immigrants from Ireland, was collected and organized by Reverend William Tennent in 1726."

Mr. Tennent was succeeded in 1743 by the Reverend Charles Beatty who in turn was succeeded by the Reverend Nathaniel Irwin. It was at this time that the first division in the church took place, and Mr. Tennent gave up charge of the church at Neshaminy, associating himself with that party of the church known as the "New Lights", while those of his congregation who had smypathized with him, built the new church which was erected in 1743, not two-hundred yards away from the original meeting house. In 1813 the Reverend Robert B Belville took control of the church, but owing to nervous prostration, was forced to resign in 1838, and this led to the second split in the church.

"The choice of a successor at once resulted in the division of the Congregation. Those favoring the election of Reverend James P. Wilson, continued to worship in the church, while those opposed withdrew to a schoolhouse in the graveyard and afterward to a building, on the Bristol Road. The Church property was claimed by both parties, and the matter was referred to the civil courts for adjudication (in September, 1841). Those who had continued to worship at the meeting house purchased it for six thousand dollars, half of which sum

was paid to the other portion of the congregation.

"With the money thus obtained, and some money raised by subscription, the Old School party built, in 1842, a neat stone church in Hartsville, in which they have worshipped since that time."

Mr. Wilson's congregation remodelled their church edifice in 1845.---------In addition to this venerable edifice, the corporation owns a lecture room in Hartsville proper, and a Gothic Chapel at the entrance to the cemetery. The latter was built in 1871."

Thus from the division of 1841, the Hartsville Presbyterian Church is known as the "Neshaminy Church of Warminster", whereas its parent body is called the "Neshaminy Church of Warwick".

"Neshaminy Church previous to 1849, had never possessed a lecture room. Religious meetings had often been held in the school-house, which stood in the graveyard and in other school houses, in various parts of the wide district over which the congregation extended, and Sabbath schools were maintained regularly during the summer in these buildings. In the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Wilson, a school house erected on his grounds for the classical school, of which he was the Principal, had been employed as a lecture room. But when he sold his property and removed to Delaware, it was found necessary to have a build-

ing erected, which should belong to the church and be used for lectures, conference and prayer meetings, and Sabbath-schools. It was deemed important that the location of it should be in Hartsville, though this was some distance from the church, as it would be more central and convenient for the services which would ordinarily be in it. Mr. Thomas Bird, formerly of Philadelphia, but then a resident of Warminster, owned a farm, on which his son Charles Bird lived, a portion of which was in the village, and which contained a lot very desirable for the purpose. He gave the lot, containing 35 perches and eight-tenths of a perch of land, by deed to the Trustees of the church, and aided by liberal contributions the Ladies Society of the Congregation, who raised by fairs and in other ways nearly all the money expended in the erection of the building.-----The lecture room is a neat stone structure, thirty feet wide by forty feet long, with a small vestibule, and will seat about two hundred persons. The whole cost of the building,furniture, and enclosure of the lot was about $2,000. It was erected in 1849."

To-day this same lecture room is in a state of bad repair, a state of utter delapidation, a state which it is hard to reconcile with its activities of the past. Grass has grown over the entrance and moss has covered the stones during its many years of disuse. On its

facade there is an inscription:

BUILT A. D. 1849

BY THE LADIES ASSOCIATION

OF THE NESHAMINY CHURCH.

It was in this lecture room that the first meeting of the Hartsville Ladies Soldiers Aid Society was held on November 6, 1861, and its organization effected nine days later. The history of the few years of existence of this society is full of interest. The preamble of its constitution tells us the reason for its founding: "Prompted by a desire to sustain the hand and encourage the hearts of those who are so nobly contending for the preservation of our Union, we, the ladies of Hartsville and vicinity have resolved to form ourselves into an association, the object of which will be to afford aid and comfort to the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy, and to provide for those in active service such necessary clothing as is not furnished by the Government." The organization was a pioneer Emergency Aid.

Thus did Hartsville begin to do her share in the great conflict which bred in the bitterest feeling, threatened to disrupt for all time the country which the pioneer settlers of America had placed on a firm footing of independence in 1776.

At the second meeting, held on the fifteenth of

November, the constitution and by-laws, with some amendments were adopted, and at the third meeting it was resolved from motives of convenience, that all subsequent meetings should be held in the lecture room of the church at Hartsville. The membership of the society was made up from different religious denominations, the large majority of the members being connected with the two branches of the Neshaminy Church. As it happened the president was a member of the Baptist Church of Davisville, Bucks County.

Mrs. Nichols, the secretary of the organization, in her "History of the Hartsville Ladies Aid Society", an article which forms a part of the appendix of the Rev. D. K. Turner's "History of the Neshaminy Church" gives us an exceedingly interesting account of the workings of the society. We will quote from her:

"The firing on Fort Sumter, which so thoroughly aroused the people of the United States, reached our little village and awakened the patriotic spirit, which the people had inherited from their revolutionary fathers. A firm determination to sustain the government by force of arms pervaded every heart, but there seemed no immediate call for action. A company left Doylestown for the three months service; this was the nearest point where military movements were made, and the equipping and sending forth of this company required but little sacrifice on the part of our quiet people.

"It was not until after the terrible battle of 'Bull Run' and the hospitals at Washington were filled with our sick and wounded soldiers that an appeal was made for clothing and delicacies which reached us. In August by especial effort, a box of clothing and one of delicacies were prepared and forwarded to Washington, but as yet the ladies had not felt the necessity of forming themselves into a society for continued and uniform action. Most persons had looked upon the war as of short duration, and although all were ready to work, those nearest the seat of war were considered the most favorably situated to show their patriotism and sypmathy with the soldiers.....

"In October (1861), the 104th Regiment (still encamped in Doylestown) proposed to march to Hartsville and spend the day in the neighborhood. Although but two days notice was given of the plan, a place was prepared for their reception- a large assembly gathered to welcome them- and a sumptuous repast prepared in a creditable manner; and to add interest to this unusual occasion, speakers were invited to address them. Most of the clergymen in the neighborhood were present, and Rev. J. Belville, then residing in Hartsville, though away from home, hastened his return, that he might encourage these 'citizen soldiers' to go forward to do battle for their country.

"Public notice was given from the pulpits that a meeting was to be held (in the lecture room of the Neshaminy Church on November 6th, 1861) with a view of forming a society. This preliminary meeting was well attended..... The meetings of the society were well attended during the entire winter. They were the principal resort of all the young people of the neighborhood. In the evening it was frequently much crowded. The gentlemen did not aid much with the sewing, but caused the time to pass quickly, while the young ladies plied at the needles. The young ladies of Roseland Institute all became members, and worked with a will. During the winter the secretary recorded the names of 141 members".

Almost at the outset of its work, anxiety was felt as to the state of the treasury, and after consideration it was decided that lectures should be held for the benefit of the treasury.

Accordingly, continues Mrs. Nichols, "Rev. M. Wadsworth was first invited;he declined lecturing but was willing to preach a sermon. He preached in the 'Neshaminy Church' on January 9, 1862. There were two lectures delivered in the 'Hartsville Church' during the winter, one by President Allen, of Girard College, and the other by Ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, all of which

were highly entertaining and acceptable to the audiences assembled. On the evening of the 22nd of February (1862) the society was entertained by the reading of 'Washington's Farewell Address' and singing of the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

A meeting of all the members of the society was called "to take measures for holding a mass meeting to secure funds in aid of the society and to promote an interest in the community in enlistment to fill the thinned ranks of the Army, and to meet the call of the President for 300,000 new troops", was held on July 28th,, with the result that the proposed meeting was held in the grove of Robert Henderson Darrah, August 21st., 1862.

"Judge Knox of the Supreme Court, and Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Colonel John W. Forney, were secured as speakers. The Hatborough Brass Band contributed the music.....The mass meeting was a grand success. The weather was warm, and the roads dusty, but the people of the surrounding neighborhood .and from more distant parts of the country swarmed to the place of gathering in numbers that seemed to have no end. A large stand had been erected for the speakers and for the band.....

"The speeches made on the occasion were able, eloquent and patriotic, and filled the hearts of the people with a true patriotism, and encouraged those who had so lately given up their dearest earthly friends for

their country's cause; for on that very day Company C of the 128th Regiment, which was composed of the young men of the neighborhood, were on their way to the seat of the war....."

On September 10th, 1863, another mass meeting was held at the same location at which the President, Rev. J. Belville,"in his opening address announced two very important items of news just received. 1st, that the northern traitor, Clement L. Vallandigham, was no longer within the boundary of the United States. 2nd., that Morris Island had been evacuated by the rebels. Both of which were received with loud cheers from all patriotic hearts.....

"The society continued its regular meetings, and worked with its accustomed energy and activity - rejoicing in the victories, and often speculating as to how long the work of the society would be needed. All were preparing for a general rejoicing, when the war should close and our victorious troops should be welcomed home. When suddenly, by the sad news of the death of the beloved President of the United States, their rejoicing was forgotten and the room where the society had held its meetings for three years and a half, was draped in mourning.....

"Richmond had been taken- Lee's army surrendered- Jefferson Davis captured-our brave boys were coming home. The society had completed the work for which it had been

commenced and the society began to dispose of the material on hand, and prepare the way for closing its operations."

This, in brief is the history of an organization which was all important at the time of its existence, to the community of which it was a part. On its rolls we find the names of those who stood for the best in that part of the country. Of the Hart family, we find the names of Miss Elizabeth Hart, Mrs. Joseph Hart, and Mrs. John L. Widdifield, who was Frances Carr Hart, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Hart, and a granddaughter of Col. William Hart. Mrs. Widdifield acted in the capacity of Recording Secretary of the society.

From the above extracts from Mrs. Nichols' narrative we have seen that Hartsville at least performed its share of patriotism during the Civil War; now let us go back nearly one hundred years to the time of the Revolution, when we find that Hartsville was the headquarters of Washington and his army for thirteen days during the Revolutionary War, and that it was here that Lafayette first joined the army. Let us see what General Davis has to say: "The troops.....composing the bulk of the army, were put in march down the York road the morning of the 31st of July (1777), Washington setting out for Philadelphia at the same time, where we find him the 3rd of August, and whence he joined the army at Germantown before the 6th. On the supposition that the enemy

had returned to New York, the army retraced its steps, and on Sunday evening, the 10th of August, we find it at Hartsville, where it was halted by an express from Congress. It remained encamped on the Neshaminy Hills thirteen days, and until it was known that the enemy was about to land at the head of the Elk. Washington quartered in the stone house on the York Road at the north end of the bridge over the Neshaminy, and the whipping post was erected on the opposite side of the road. The army was again put in motion the morning of the 23rd,, and the next day marched through the city and across the Schuylkill to meet the enemy upon the disastrous field of Brandywine."

At that time the house in question was owned by a man named Moland, a surgeon in the Continental service. In 1897, the Bucks County Historical Society placed a bronze tablet upon the wall of the house to commemorate the event. Its inscription reads:

IN THIS HOUSE WASHINGTON HAD HIS
HEADQUARTERS FROM AUGUST 10, TO
AUGUST 23, 1777, WITH 13000 MEN
ENCAMPED NEAR.
HERE THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
FIRST JOINED THEM.

THIS TABLET ERECTED BY THE
BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1897.

After leaving Hartsville, Washington, as has been said, met the British, under Howe, at Chadds Ford, on Brandywine Creek. Although the enemy's loss was the greater, Washington's troops were beaten by a flank attack, and while the Americans were gradually forced to fall back, Howe occupied Philadelphia.

At the time of the war of 1812, Hartsville was one of the centers from which troops were organized for active service.

> "Information of the burning of the Capital reached Bucks County, Saturday, August 27, 1814, two days after the event, and the following Thursday, a meeting was held at Hart's Cross Roads, now Hartsville, to raise volunteers to take the field. Here it was resolved to organize and march forthwith to meet the enemy. The name of John Davis heads the roll---------. The company was full before night, when the members proceeded to the election of officers as follows: Captain, William Purdy; First Lieutenant, Samuel Daniels; Second Lieutenant, James Horner, and Ensign, John Davis. Samuel Hart was appointed Orderly Sergeant. The company met for drill the following Saturday, September 3rd, in a field on the farm of John Shelmire of Warminster."

On the 5th of September, 1814, Captain Purdy's

"Bucks County Riflemen" marched to Philadelphia.

Of the Samuel Hart referred to above, the author General Davis, has this to say: "Samuel Hart belonged to a Scotch-Irish family, of Plumstead, where he was born. Two members of the family, William and Samuel Hart were present at the capture and death of Moses Doane, in Plumstead, in 1783, and William carried the body of the dead outlaw to his dwelling and laid it on the kitchen floor until morning, when he sent it to his unhappy father. Our Samuel Hart was associate Judge of the courts of the county several years. He was the grandfather of John and Frank Hart, bankers, Doylestown, and was an excellent man and citizen."

By 1818, when practically all the townships of the county had become separate electoral districts, we find that the elections for Warrington, Warwick and Warminster, were held at the residence of Joseph Carr, at Hartsville.

To-day Hartsville presents an aspect not unsimilar to that of 1876, when General Davis tells us about it. It has, of course, increased in size and population, but the larger part of the village still continues to lie on the Warrington side of the Bristol Road. Services are frequently held in the Hartsville Church, and it too has a large cemetery, adjoining it. No Harts are buried

here, however; the old lecture room opposite to the church is deserted and the memories and associations of its early days are things of the past, such is the vicissitude of life.

At the cross-roads, we gaze upon the "Hartsville Hotel" on one corner, directly opposite to the location of the old tavern and the original abode of Col. William Hart. The latter house is probably the oldest structure in the village and at the present time stands forth resplendent in a coat of paint of a very vivid yellow hue. A dwelling house and the usual "General Store" occupy the two remaining corners, and inside the latter is the "Hartsville Post Office".

Continuing along the Bristol Road from the cross-roads, we find that the village has extended its residence in a straight line for almost a mile, to Ivyland, on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, which station is used for all traffic to and from Hartsville.

There are no Harts now living in the village which was named for their family, but a visit to Hartsville today by any member of the family would be well repaid in the associations which such a visit would be sure to enkindle. The farmers of the country are of an interesting type and will have many amusing anecdotes to tell to those who bear the name of Hart. Well do we remember

our trip to the cross-roads, where, having been introduced to an elderly farmer as a Hart, we were at once offered a farm for sale, a farm which certainly had no equal in any part of the country, if we were to believe the words of the owner, and which would, in addition, provide the means of once more bringing the family back to the home of its ancestors. As it was, the offer was declined.

And so it goes; the facts connected with the history of the village which have been left out of this little book are many and varied. Some day, perhaps an energetic member of the family may unearth them and write a complete history; that we have not in any sense of the word attempted to do. We have merely tried to state a few facts in connection with the locality, which we know to be true and which we hope may at least interest some members of the family in that part of the country with which their ancestors have been so intimately connected.

THE NAME OF HART.

We have mentioned the fact that there were at an early date several families of the name of Hart in Pennsylvania and the adjoining state of New Jersey, which families cannot be said to be related to the descendants of Samuel Hart on this side of the water, at least. It is true, however, that they all trace back to the British Isles, particularly to Ireland and to Scotland. This is true of the John Hart (1651-1714) family of Warminster, the said John Hart being the son of Christopher and Mary Hart of Witney, in Oxfordshire; it is likewise true of the Thomas Hart family of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and of the John Hart family of Hopewell, New Jersey; John Hart (1708-1780) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a son of Captain Edward Hart. The name of "Thomas Hart of Enfield, Middlesex, Merchant", appears among the purchasers named by the deed from Lady Carteret and eight trustees in the sale of East Jersey in 1680.

It is probable that the name has been spelled at different times Hart, Heart, Harte, and Hartt. It has been suggested that it might even have been written Hirt. Heart, and subsequently, Hart, seems to have been the customary spelling of our branch of the family as far as the records are available. In one of the dictionaries of family names that are on record, we find the following:

HART: a male deer--a common charge of heraldry. Its medieval form as a surname is 'Le Hart'.

and in another:

HART: A stag or male of the red deer from the age of six years. It is then of full growth with branching horns. The female is the hind and bears no horns.

HEART: Represented in the convertional form. Blazoned a human heart or a body heart.

and again:

HART: The name given to the stag or male of the red deer, from the age of six years, when the crown or surroyal of the antler begin to appear. Great importance was formerly attached to the distinction of names proper to deer at different ages, and Guillim, in his Heraldry, defines Hart as above, rebutting the notion "that a stagge, of what age soever he be, shall not be called a Hart, until the king or queen have hunted him;" "but if the king or queen do chase or hunt him, and he escape alive, then after such hunting or chasing he is called a Hart royall".

The Harts are said to be of Irish descent, and in "Irish Pedigrees" the stem of the O'Hart family is traced

down through a long line of ancestors, from Heremon, the seventh son of Milesius of Spain. He and his eldest brother, Heber, were, jointly, the first Milesian monarchs of Ireland. They were Princes of Tara, and Chiefs of Sligo. "The House of Heremon", writes O'Callaghan, "from the number of its princes or great families, from the multitude of its distinguished characters, as laymen or churchmen, and from the extensive territories acquired by those belonging to it, etc., was regarded by far as the most illustrious."

The armorial bearings of this family are: Arms-Gu. A lion passant guardant or, in base a human heart argent. Crest-A dexter cubit arm holding a flaming sword; all proper. Motto-Fortiter et Fideliter.

An investigation into the armorial bearings of the several families of Hart listed in the available records will at once suggest the similarity of the crests. In many cases where the Coats of Arms are quite different, the crests thereof will consist of "a dexter hand erect grasping a couteau sword", or "a" dexter arm grasping a scymitar ppr, "or," a dexter arm grasping a spear, all ppr", or "a hand holding a sword", or "a dexter cubit arm holding a flaming sword, all proper," as above.

From which fact, it would seem that the stem must have

been the same in all such cases. Colonel William Hart, of Hartsville, in Pennsylvania, had for his sign, the representation of the human heart, which representation is, of course, in evidence in several of the Hart Arms chronicled by the authorities.

COPY OF LETTER TO HARRY M. HART, ESQ.

Harry Maybin Hart, Esq.,

The Ritz Carlton,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

December 11, 1915.

Dear Harry:—

I am sending you herewith a sketch of the Hart crest and coat-of-arms. The crest engraved upon the silver bottle-top which you recently sent me and which belonged to your grandfather, Captain Hart, proves to be the Hart crest.

Since receiving your letter and enclosure I have made rather extensive investigations with the above result. In the fourth edition of Fairbairn's "Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland", a recognized authority upon the subject, we find on page 288, the following:

> Heart, Scotland-A dexter hand erect grasping a couteau sword. Fide et amore.

And again, in the "Book of Family Crests Comprising Nearly Every Family Bearing Properly Blazoned and Explained", published in London in 1840, we find the same reference in Vol. II, page 233, to wit:

> Heart, Sco., A dexter hand erect, grasping a couteau sword. Fide et amore.

The above references refer, of course, to the crest alone. For the coat-of-arms we must see the "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry or General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland,

Comprising a Register of All Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time, Including the Late Grants by the College of Arms", by John Burke, Esq., and John Bernard Burke, Esq. This is the "Third Edition", published in London, in 1844, and is generally known as "Burke's Armory", an established authority. Here we find:

> Heart (Scotland), ar. three hearts flammant gu. Crest, A dexter hand erect grasping a couteau sword. Motto, Fide et amore.

The name of the family seems to have been spelled both HEART and HART, as we find the Hart crest likewise listed under HART. See Fairbairn's, Vol. I, Page 281, to wit:

> Hart of Edinburgh, A dexter arm grasping a scimitar ppr.

And again, in Burke's General Armory (Edition of 1878, London):

> Hart (Edinburgh, 1773) Ar. two hearts inflamed ppr. Crest, A dexter arm grasping a scymitar ppr. Motto, Fide et amore.

This latter blazoning, you see, is almost identical with the former, the sketch of which I am enclosing. It apparently belongs or did belong to another branch of our family on the opposite side of the Atlantic. It seems to have been filed in the Herald's Office in 1773, twenty-three years after the death of Samuel Hart (born circa 1690), the pioneer of our family in America and your great-great-great-grandfather.

Furthermore, in "The Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames", by Clifford Stanley Sims, published in 1862, we find this reference:

> HEART. The family bear three hearts gules, in their arms, whence probably their name.

I imagine that the enclosed sketch will answer your purpose. Any further knowledge of the subject that I may have is at your disposal.

Very sincerely,

Thomas Hart.

RECORD OF THE HART LOT AT LAUREL HILL

At the head of the lot are the graves of James and Ann Hart, the progenitors of the family in Philadelphia. Their remains were removed from the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth & Buttonwood Streets and the original stones are standing, much obliterated as to their inscriptions by the ravages of time and the elements. The remains of Thomas and Mary McCalla Hart and their daughter, Nancy Hart Pringle, lie beside them, having been removed hence from the burial ground of the Second Presbyterian Church at Noble, Pa. There lie:

JAMES HART (1759-1826)

ANN HANKINSON HART (1765-1820)

THOMAS HART (1786-1852)

MARY McCALLA HART (1789-1823)

NANCY HART PRINGLE (1817-1843)

JOHN KIRK HART (1823-1860)

JAMES HANKINSON HART (1811-1862)

WILLIAM BRYAN HART (1813-1864)

SARA BYERLY HART (1817-1886)

THOMAS HART (1839-1904)

BYERLY HART (1844-1904)

MARY WEST HORSTMANN HART (1848-1899)

THOMAS HART (1819-1893)

REBECCA ANNA REEVES HART (1825-1869)

HARRY REEVES HART (1857-1910)

REGINALD LAWRENCE HART (1858-1917)

REGINALD LAWRENCE HART (1884-1914)

THOMAS HART (1887-1888)

HORACE HART (1847-1849)

EDMUND DEACON THORNE (1875 -1876)

CORALIE GOUDKOP (1877-1877)

WILLIAM H. HART (1788-1877)

MARY ELIZABETH SPERRY HART (1801-1871)

ROBERT ADAMS (1815-1894)

MATILDA MAYBIN HART ADAMS, (1823-1871)

WILLIAM H. HART ADAMS (1845-1[illegible])

ROBERT ADAMS, JR. (1849-1906)

The graves of Harry Reeves Hart, Reginald Lawrence Hart and Reginald Lawrence Hart, Jr., have as yet, no stones to mark them.

December 10, 1920.

ADDENDA

Since printing this record of the family, several occurences have taken place which should be mentioned among these notes:

Miss Josephine Stokes Carr, the daughter of William Hart Carr, Esq., and her brother, Mr. John Hart Carr have become deceased. Mr. Carr died at the Lankenau Hospital, November 10, 1920, shortly to be followed by his sister, who died at her residence, 2401 South 21st Street, December 5, 1920.

On November 27, 1920, Edward Trotter Price, the son of Thomas C. Price and his wife, Susan H. Trotter, married Mrs. Helen Orne Hance, the former wife of Edward H. Hance of Philadelphia.

FAA