

The following are excerpts from the book *Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania., Swarthmore, PA: 1902, Myers, Albert Cook*, that include references to the Harlan family.

These letters afford us interesting glimpses of the migratory movement and of the social side of colonial life. A few of the first letters were printed in the descriptive pamphlets, but the first manuscript letter that has come under notice is one to William Porter in Ireland, from George Harlan, a Friend, who had come over from Donnahlong, County Down, in the north of Ireland, about 1687, and who at the time of his writing, 10 Mo. 27, 1696, was living on Brandywine Creek, in Chester county, just over the famous circular line of Delaware. The communication relates particularly to the estate of Thomas Childs, an Irishman, who had died in New Castle County, at the house of Valentine Hollingsworth, another Irish Friend. It is as follows:

“BRANDYWINE CREEK, the 27th of ye 10th month 1696. LOVING FRIEND

“William Porter This may acquaint thee that I have Received 4 Letters from thee all of one date and tennor being ye 20th of ye 9th m. '95 in Relation to Mary Child whose Son Thomas Died Something more than two years Since at Vallentine Hollingsworths he hapning to fall Sick there, & as to what is Reported Concerning his Bequest to his mother I have here Sent thee the Copsy of his Will on the other side. . . . I was with him in time of his Sickness and he being about to make his will I put him in mind of his Relations in Ireland and his answer was thus he had never Received any Letter Since he had been in the Countrie from any of them Replying further he had been troublesom to his friends in his Life time & Questioning by Reason of the Warrs and Mortallity that had been of Late in Ireland whoe of his relations might be Living or Dead and to Impose Soe troublesom an undertaking uppon his friends (as the making Sale of what he had & turning it into mony. . . .) he would not doe it.

“Mine with my Wifes dear Love is Remembered unto thee & to the Rest of our friends & relations Let my Bro understand that wee are all indiffrent well & Know of no alteration Since I wrote by Thomas Musgrave my Wifes dear Love is Remembred in perticular to Robert Hoop and Elenor; having often desired to hear from them Soe having not Else at present but remain thy friend

“Copsy of a Letter to William Porter in Ireland.”

About 1687, the brothers George and Michael Harlan, from Parish of Donnahlong, County Down; Thomas Hollingsworth, son of Valentine Hollingsworth; Alphonsus Kirk, from Lurgan, County Armagh; William Gregg, probably from the north of Ireland; William Dixon or Dixson, from Parish of Segoe, County Armagh; and other Friends settled on the west side of Brandywine Creek, in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, near the present village of Centerville, and became the founders of what later was known as Centre Meeting.

For several years during the summer months they attended Newark Meeting at Valentine Hollingsworth's, but in the winter season were allowed to hold a meeting of their own at the homes of some of their number, doubtless most of the time at the house of George Harlan. At Newark Monthly Meeting, 10 Mo. 7, 1687, was granted "ye request of friends beyond Brandywine to have a meeting there this winter Season"; and 10 Mo. 2, 1689, "George Harlan Desireing ye Concurrence of ffriends on behalf of ye familys on ye other side of Brandywine for ye holding of a Meeting this winter Season amongst themselves by reason of the dangerousness of ye ford to which ye Meeting agrees & Consents." 9 Mo. 7, 1702, "ffriends on ye south side of Brandywine haveing requested yt they may have Every other first day a meeting on their side ye Creek this meeting having taken it into Consideration allows thereof and for ye more certain knowledge and settlement of our meeting it is thought Expedient and necessary yt our meetings be kept only at two places vizt at Newark, at Valentine Hollingsworth's, one first day, and on ye other side of Brandywine ye other first day."

The records indicate that a meeting-house was not built until about 1711. At the Monthly Meeting, 5 Mo. 1, 1710, "Its agreed upon yt Alphonsus Kirk is to be allowed 7s. 6d. **** acre for what Land ye meeting have occation for not Exceeding six Acres." 9 Mo. 3, 1711, "This meeting appoints George Harlan, Thos. Hollingsworth Alphonsus Kirk and Samll Graves to take ye oversight of ye building of ye Center meeting house requesting ym wth all Convenient speed to let out ye work to some workmen in order yt it may be ye more speedily done and return an acctt to ye next meeting how they proceed." About 1795, the wooden structure erected at this time was replaced by the present brick building. One of the most prominent of the early ministers of this meeting was Christopher Wilson, who came over from Ireland in 1712, and settled in New Castle County.

In 1699, William Penn directed Henry Hollings-worth, deputy-surveyor of Chester County, to lay out a tract of 30,000 acres of land for his two children, William and Letitia Penn. This survey included all of the present Township of New Garden and the greater part of Kennett, with several thousand acres in the northern part of New Castle County.

The large survey was divided, the eastern part, consisting of 15,500 acres, being conveyed to Letitia Penn, and the western part, of 14,500 acres, to her brother William Penn, Jr. Letitia's tract was confirmed to her by her father's patent, dated October 23, 1701, in consideration of one "Bever skinn" yearly and "the fatherly love and natural affection I bear to her my said daughter." This tract received the name of the Manor of Steyning, also called Letitia's Manor, with the privilege "To have and to hold a Court Baron with all things whatsoever to a Court Baron belonging, and to have and to hold view of ffranck pledge for the conservation of the peace and the better Government of ye tenants holding or hereafter to hold of the said Mannor."

Letitia Penn, who had come over to Pennsylvania with her father on his second visit in 1699, returned with him to England in 1701, before her departure by power of attorney authorizing James Logan and Edward Pennington to dispose of land and to have the management of her property here. Pennington soon died and Logan was her sole attorney,

until in 1711, having married William Aubrey, a London merchant, Letitia and her husband executed another power of attorney to Logan and Samuel Carpenter.

The land described in Letitia Penn's patent included nearly all of the Township of Kennett, excepting a few small tracts already conveyed to settlers, and although for some years known by its manorial name, it soon came to be called Kennett. Kennett is first mentioned on the court records in February, 1705, when Henry Peirce appeared in court as constable for that township. In 1706, he was appointed supervisor of the highways, and Ezekiel Harlan (son of George Harlan), the heaviest tax payer in the Township, succeeded him as constable. George Harlan and Gayen Miller were probably the first of the Irish Friends to secure land in Kennett. In 1702, Miller purchased 200 acres on the east branch of Red Clay Creek, including the eastern part of the present Borough of Kennett Square. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1714. Harlan, as we have previously stated, settled at first at Centre in New Castle County, but soon moved up the Brandywine and purchased 470 acres in Kennett, now Pennsbury, Township. While living here he had for his neighbors, over the creek in a great bend, a settlement of Indians. After they had gone away he obtained, in 1701, a warrant for 200 acres in this bend of the creek, the land being granted "in regard of the great trouble and charge he has bore in fencing and maintaining the same for the said Indians while living thereon." George Harlan was elected to the Provincial Assembly from New Castle County in 1695, and from Chester County in 1712.

Of the forty-three persons taxed in Kennett, in 1715, there were nine Irish Friends, as follows: Gayen Miller, 8s. 6d.; Michael Harlan, 5s. 6d.; Ezekiel Harlan, 12s. 6d.; Aaron Harlan, 5s. 6d.; Moses Harlan, 4s. 2d.; Valentine Hollingsworth, 2s. 9d.; James Harlan, 2s. 6d.; Joshua Harlan, 2s. 6d.; John Gregg, 3s. 4d. In 1716, Benjamin Fred, originally from Carlow Meeting, Ireland, purchased 200 acres in the Township.

Adjoining New Garden on the west is London Grove Township to which also came many Irish Friends. This township was organized in 1723. On August 12, 1699, William Penn sold to Tobias Collet, Daniel Quare, Henry Goldney, and Michael Russell, Friends of London, among other lands, 60,000 acres, not then located, and granted a warrant, dated 6 Mo. (August) 17, 1699, for the survey thereof. These persons admitted others into partnership with them, and formed a company, generally known as the London Company, for the improvement of their property, the number of shares eventually reaching 8,800, and the shareholders several hundred. As a part of the 60,000 acres, a survey in Chester County, was made of 16,500 acres, which included nearly all of the present Township of London Grove and the greater part of the Townships of Franklin (formerly a part of New London) and London Britain. This tract was rectangular, being over three miles wide, and about eight and six-tenths miles long. That part of London Grove which lies directly north of New Garden, containing 718 acres, was subsequently added to the former survey, so that the London Company owned, altogether, 17,218 acres in Chester County, for which a patent was granted June 25, 1718. Much of the land was originally leased for a term of years, with stipulations that a certain number of acres should be cleared and plowed yearly, orchards planted, etc.

The following advertisement was probably circulated soon after the land was taken up:

“THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PENSILVANIA LAND COMPANY IN LONDON DO
HEREBY GIVE NOTICE

“To all persons that are willing to settle upon lands in Pensilvania, and the territories
thereunto belonging,

That they will Give to Every such Person or Persons Fifty Acres of Land to them and
their Heirs for ever, Free and Clear of all manner of Quit-Rents: Ten Families to Settle
together for the Conveniency of Good Neighbourhood in every Five Thousand Acres.
This Encouragement we promise to Give to a Hundred Families; and so soon as each
Family have Built them a Cottage, and cleared Ten Acres of Land, every Family so
settling shall have Deeds executed by the trustees, and sent them over upon Certificate
for that purpose first obtained under the Hands of this Company's Agent or Agents
Residing in Pensilvania.

“Samuel Carpenter & Tho. ffairman are the Comp's Agents.”

Under the direction of the Company's agent, John Estaugh, of Haddonfield, in New
Jersey, Isaac Taylor, Deputy-Surveyor of Chester County, surveyed many tracts for
settlers on the Company's lands. Like those of New Garden the subdivisions in London
Grove were mostly rectangular, and a large number of them seem to have been laid out in
1718 and 1719. Many of the settlers obtained deeds for their lands, dated March 14,
1722-3, from Collet, Quare, and Goldney.

John Cane, a Friend, who with his wife Ann came over from County Armagh about 1713,
was one of the first settlers of London Grove, but he did not long survive to enjoy his
new home. John Allen, who was an Irish Friend, arrived as early as 1714 and located in
the Township on the north-west line of New Garden. Here he built and operated one of
the earliest mills of that section. In 1719 he purchased from Thomas Garnett an adjoining
tract of 200 acres over the line in New Garden, being part of the 500 acres granted to
Garnett by Evan Evans, as previously stated. Below Allen we find Joseph Sharp with a
tract of 100 acres, which joined his plantation in New Garden. Joseph Sharp, a tanner by
trade, was appointed one of the overseers of the poor in the newly-organized Township of
London Grove in 1723. His son, Samuel Sharp, a resident in London Grove, served as a
member of the Continental Congress. In 1722, James Lindley, of New Garden, purchased
400 acres and in the next year became the first constable of the Township. Jeremiah Starr,
of Oldcastle, County Meath, brother of James Starr, of New Garden, arrived with his
family in the year 1717, and took up a tract of land in London Grove, a little north-west
of Avondale. He represented Chester County in the Assembly from 1738 until 1743,
when he became Collector of Excise, a position he held until 1756.

Of the forty-two taxable persons in London Grove in 1724 there were ten Irish Friends:
John Allen, 8s.; Joseph Sharp, 13s.; Jeremiah Starr, 4s. 6d.; James Lindley, 19s.; Robert
Cane, 4s.; John Cane, 7s.; Moses Harlan, 4s.; Michael Harlan, Sr., 13s. 4d.; Michael
Harlan, Jr., 2s. 4d.; Joseph Garnett, 1s. 8d.

In the moving and drifting about which was continually occurring among the settlers, other Irish Friends made their way to the Marlboroughs, among the earliest of whom were Ezekiel and William Harlan of the numerous progeny of the Harlans, Thomas Jackson, who came over from New Garden Township as early as 1718, and Samuel Beverly, from Ballinacree Meeting, County Antrim.

Crossing the northern boundary of Marlborough we come to a township the whole of which was owned by an Irish Friend, Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, and named in his honor Newlin Township. This tract, consisting of seven thousand seven hundred acres, through the center of which flows Brandywine Creek, was purchased by Newlin, evidently as a land speculation, from the trustees of the Free Society of Traders, by deed of June 10, 1724, for a consideration of £800, and at once negotiations were entered into for the sale of portions of it.

Soon a difficulty arose with the Indians, who had a village on the north side of the Brandywine in the east end of the tract, and laid claim to the land one mile wide on each side of the Creek; but Newlin and the purchasers from him paid no attention to their demands. Thereupon, in the summer of 1725, several of the tribe led by the chief Checochinican proceeded to Philadelphia and appeared before the Provincial Assembly, through their interpreters, one of whom was Ezekiel Harlan, making complaint of the encroachments upon their lands. The Assembly carefully considered the case, but made no satisfactory adjustment before adjourning.

At the beginning of the next session in the following year, the Indians again appeared and urged their claims. The subject was again taken up and James Logan on behalf of the Commissioners of Property reported that they had "used such means as they thought most likely to satisfy" the Indians, "and continues them in the quiet possession of their claims, and for that end ... had agreed and accommodated the matter with Nathaniel Newlin." Newlin was then summoned before the Assembly, and declared in writing that "neither he nor his heirs will, by any means, disturb or molest the Indians in their possessions or claims." With these assurances the Indians expressed themselves as satisfied, and after shaking hands with Newlin in a friendly manner, quietly returned to their homes.

The work of settlement, however, seems not to have been retarded, and in 1729 the chief Checochinican, on behalf of his people, appealed once more to the government, writing that notwithstanding Newlin's promise that they should not be disturbed in the free and peaceable enjoyment of their lands on the Brandywine, some of their lands had been sold, and they had been forbidden even to make use of timber growing thereon for the building of cabins. What action, if any, was taken upon this complaint has not been learned, but not long after, the greater part of the Indians removed from the County, and all trouble growing out of their claims ceased.

The following is a list of the first purchasers from Newlin: George Harlan, 169 acres for £50, 14s.; Stephen Harlan, 20 1/2 acres for £20, 10s.; Joseph England, 200 acres for £30; Mordecai Cloud, 326 acres for £97, 16s.; Abraham Marshall, 120 acres for £36; Joel

Baily, 228 acres for £68, 8s.; William Dean, 124 acres for £37, 4s.; George Lashly, 75 acres for £22, 10s.; and Ralph Thompson, 75 acres for £19, 19s., 9d., a total of 1337 acres for £383. The purchasers were also to pay a yearly quit rent of one shilling per hundred acres.

Moses Harlan obtained a patent for 855 acres of land on the upper fork of the Conewago Creek, in Menallen Township, Oct. 9, 1745. He and Margaret, his wife, by deed of July 21, 1747, conveyed to John Blackburn, 258 acres thereof. The will of Moses Harlan, of Menallen Township, was dated 10 Mo. 10, 1747 and proven March 29, 1749. He mentions his son-in-law John Blackburn; grandson Jacob Cox, son of daughter Mary Cox; grandsons Thomas and Moses Blackburn; and granddaughter Dinah Cox.

In its early years Menallen Meeting was distinctively an Irish meeting, the majority of its members being from Ireland. Among them were John Blackburn, Judge of the York County Court in 1764, County Treasurer in 1759 and 1766, and member of Assembly. Daniel Winter, William Delap, Joseph Hewitt and son George, from Ballyhagen Meeting, County Armagh; John Wright, from Castleshane, County Monaghan; John Morton, from New Garden, Chester County; Thomas Nevitt, from Sadsbury; William Newlin, and Moses Harlan, son of George, from Chester County; George Wilson, Solomon Shepherd, and Jacob Hinshaw, from Grange near Charlemont; Robert Mickle, from Dublin; and Francis Hobson, Jr.

The most common form of the early dwelling, however, was the more permanent log cabin, built of squared logs, placed horizontally one upon the other and notched together at the corners. The interstices between the logs were filled in or "chinked" with stones or wedges of wood, and then plastered over with mortar or clay. The roof was covered with boards or oak shingles, either pinned by wooden pins or pegs or held in place by "weight timbers." Says Ashmead: "Locks in ordinary use were unknown; the doors [were hung on wooden hinges or straps of hide and] were opened by strings, which on being pulled from the outside raised heavy wooden latches within, to which they were made fast, and intrusion was prevented when the inmates pulled the latch-strings in at the outer doors. From this common practice originated the ancient saying descriptive of generous hospitality, 'the latchstring is always out.'"

A stone chimney of immense size, capable of receiving a whole cord stick on the hearth, was built into one end of the house. The great fireplace was used for cooking and heating. Here were to be found frying-pans, chafing-dishes, and spits, and suspended over the andirons by pothooks from an iron bar or crane, were the pots and kettles, which were so highly prized by the settlers that they were frequently bequeathed by will. George Harlan, of Kennett, in his will of 1714, devised to his son Aaron a "great brass kettle," and William Halliday, of New Garden, in 1741, left "unto my Daughter Deborah Lindly my big pott that I brought from Ireland." We may be sure that his bequest was all the more highly regarded because it had come over sea. Halliday also gave to his daughter-in-law, Mabel Halliday, "a gridle."

The great hearth fire was the center of attraction in the long winter evenings. Its dancing flames filled the room with good cheer, throwing into the shadow the bare and homely outlines and lighting up with gentle touch the prominent features,—the rude furniture, the floor bare save for a rug or two, the overhanging beams, the mantel bright with pewter and brass,¹ and the walls unadorned excepting perhaps for a map or sampler or a fowling-piece. Here by the fireside the household and perhaps a few neighbors would assemble to enjoy the evening fire and to chat of affairs of common interest and to exchange the marvelous stories current in those days; but no one has equalled the gentle Whittier in giving the spirit of this scene of domestic peace and contentment:

Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about,
Content to let the north-wind roar
In baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost-line back with tropic heat;
And ever, when a louder blast
Shook beam and rafter as it passed,
The merrier up its roaring draught
The great throat of the chimney laughed;
The house-dog on its paws outspread
Laid to the fire his drowsy head,
The cat's dark silhouette on the wall
A couchant tiger's seemed to fall;
And, for the winter fireside meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet,
The mug of cider simmered slow,
The apples sputtered in a row,
And, close at hand, the basket stood
With nuts from brown October's wood.
What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north-wind raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.

At New Garden Monthly Meeting, 5 Mo. 29, 1729, London Grove Preparative Meeting made report:

yt Willm: Lowdon was a fighting with Michael Harlan Junr ye Last Harvest for wch: he is Sorry & has Given a paper Condemning ye Same which this meeting Takes as Satisfaction.

Extracts from the inventory of George Harlan, of Kennett, made Oct. 29, 1714: wearing apparrell £ 5; 1 Bed 1 Bolster 2 pillows & pillow Cases; 2 **** of Sheets; 1 Rug and 1 blanket; 1 Bedstead; 1 Chest; 1 Table; 1 Couch; 1 old warming pan; two Chests; 6 pieces of pewter; 1 Bress Skillet; 1 frying pan; 3 floats 3 pails 1 Churn 1 wooden bottle; 1 Gun; 2 Cows 1 black 1 Red; 1 Stone horse; 1 Dark brown meare Called Midge & this years

horse Colt; 1 Black Ridgeline (?); 1 Dark Brown mare with a bay yearling; saws, augers, planes, axes, etc; one old Bed tick and Bolster; one Bay mare about 15 years old in the woods; one Brown Bay Horse Colt about 1 year old; 1 bay horse one bay mare; one Sorril Colt; 1 Grey Mare and Colt [Total value of estate £ 270. 8. 2.]

Thomas Carleton, son of Mark and Susanna Carleton, was born 9 Mo. 19, 1699, at Ballyhaken, near Edenderry, Ireland, and in 1720 settled in Kennett Township, Chester County, where he married, 3 Mo. 20, 1730, Hannah Roberts, widow of Robert Roberts, and daughter of William Howell, of Haverford. She was born 5 Mo. 17, 1689, and died 5 Mo. 6, 1758. Thomas died 9 Mo. 30, 1792. He and his wife were active members of Kennett Meeting, and both eminent ministers. Their children were Susanna, who married Michael Harlan, and Thomas, born 8 Mo. 21, 1732, died 6 Mo. 26, 1803, who married, 10 Mo. 26, 1757, Lydia Gregg, daughter of Thomas and Dinah. Thomas had children—Hannah (m. William Passmore,) Dinah, Martha, Mark, Sarah, Samuel, Thomas, Lydia (m. Abner Mendenhall) Thomas, and Caleb.

In 1682, Valentine Hollingsworth and his family, accompanied by his son-in-law, Thomas Connaway, and by John Musgrave, an indented servant, sailed from Belfast for the Delaware, and, as we have already stated, settled on a large plantation of nearly a thousand acres on Shelpot Creek in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, about five miles northeast of the present city of Wilmington. He was prominently identified with the affairs of Friends, the early meetings being held at his house. In 1687, he gave “unto ffriends for a burying place half an Acre of land for yt purpose.” A meeting-house was afterward built on this plot and the meeting known as Newark, from the name of the plantation, which in the original survey was called “New Worke.” Valentine Hollingsworth was appointed a Justice of the Peace for New Castle County, in 1685, and represented the county in the Assembly in 1682-3, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1695, and 1700.4 He died subsequent to 1710, and his wife Ann died 8 Mo. 17, 1697. They were interred in Friends' ground at Newark.

The children of Valentine Hollingsworth by his first wife, Ann Ree, were as follows:

1. Mary Hollingsworth, born 1 Mo. 25, 1656, at Belleniskcrannell, married, first, 4 Mo. 28, 1682, at the house of Francis Robson, Parish of Segoe, County Armagh, to Thomas Conway or Connaway, of Parish of Lisburn, County Antrim. They came to the Delaware with her father in 1682, and settled near him in New Castle County. Thomas Connaway died 11 Mo. 30, 1688-9, and his widow, in 1693, married, secondly, Randal Malin, widower, of Upper Providence, now Delaware County (originally of Great Barrum, Cheshire, England). Randal Malin became a Quaker minister and in 1727 removed with his wife and family within the limits of Goshen Monthly Meeting.

By her first husband, Thomas Connaway, she had three children: (1) Elizabeth, b. 7 Mo. 9, 1687, m. 1st Charles Booth, 1705, and 2d, Thomas Babb, in 1720; Ann, born about 1688, m. Philip Taylor, 6 Mo. 10, 1705; Sarah b. about 1689, m. 3 Mo., 1710, to John Yearsley, b. in England about 1685, son of John and Elizabeth. By her second, Randal Malin, she had three children: Hannah, b. 1 Mo. 7, 1695-6, m. Daniel Williamson, Jr.,

about 1716; Rachel, b. 5 Mo. 24, 1702, m. John Cain or Cane, 9 Mo. 7, 1722; and Katharine, who married — Tate, in 1721.

2. Henry Hollingsworth, 1 b. 9 Mo. 7, 1658, at Belleniskcrannell, is thought to have come over to Pennsylvania as a redemptioner to Robert Turner, in 1683. Subsequently he lived for a time with his father in New Castle County. In 1688, he returned to Ireland for a wife and on 6 Mo. 22d of that year was married to Lydia Atkinson, of Parish of Segoe, County Armagh, whom he shortly after brought to Pennsylvania.² For a number of years he was Deputy Surveyor of Chester County. In 1695, he resided in Chester, and was Sheriff of the County. He also represented New Castle County in the Provincial Assembly. In 1700, and for some time after he was Clerk of the Courts, and Coroner of Chester County. He removed to Elkton, Md., about 1712, in which year he was appointed (3 Mo. 9 by Lord Baltimore) Surveyor of Cecil County. His manuscript commonplace book, which is a medley of receipts, poetry, astrology, alchemy, chemistry, some of which is in Latin, is in the collection of the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia. He died 2 Mo. or 3 Mo. 1721. His children were: Ruth, m. George Simpson, 12 [p.315] Mo. 24, 1706; Stephen, who m. Ann —, was a Magistrate in Cecil County, Md., in 1730, removing subsequently to Virginia, where, in 1734, he obtained a grant of 472 acres of land on the west side of the Shenandoah River, in Orange County; Zebulon, b. 1696, d. Cecil County, 8 Mo. 8, 1763, m. 4 Mo. 18, 1727, Ann, daughter of Col. Francis Mauldin; Catharine m. —Dawson, of Kent County, Md.; Abigail, m. Richard Dobson, in 1720; and Mary.

3. Thomas Hollingsworth, b. 3 Mo., 1661, at Belleniskcrannell, d. 1732-3, in Winchester, Va. He resided for a time in Rockland Manor, New Castle County but later removed to Winchester, Va. His first wife Margaret (by whom he had one son Abram, born 1 Mo. 19, 1686), died in 8 Mo. 1687. He then married 1 Mo. 31, 1692, Grace Cook, of Concord. Children by second wife: Elizabeth, b. 11 Mo. 8, 1694, m. — Stroud, in 1718; Hannah, b. 1 Mo. 17, 1697, m. William Dixon, in 1718; Thomas, b. 12 Mo. 23, 1698, m. Judith Lampley in 1723; Jacob, b. 1 Mo. 4, 1704, m. Rachel Chandler, 1729; Sarah, b. 8 Mo. 7, 1706, m. John Dixon, in 1724; Joseph, b. 3 Mo. 11, 1709, m. Martha Houghton, in 1730, and removed to Virginia; Grace, b. 3 Mo. 9, 1712.

4. Catharine Hollingsworth, b. 5 Mo., 1663, at Belleniskcrannell; d. 6 Mo. 29, 1746; m. 11 Mo. 2, 1688, George Robinson,¹ who was born in the north of Ireland, about 1666, came to the Delaware in 1687, and died 9 Mo. 8, 1738. Their children were: Mary, m. Thomas Jacobs, 8 Mo. 13, 1710; Ann, m. Jonathan Ogden, in 1720; Valentine, m. Elizabeth Booth, in 1740.

At Newark Monthly Meeting (women's branch), 12 Mo. 4, 1698, "Wee have ordered that Katherine Robinson bee purser to this meeting Given in Collection £5. 10s."

The children of Valentine Hollingsworth by his second wife, Ann Calvert, were:

5. Samuel Hollingsworth, b. 1 Mo. 27, 1673, at Belleniskcrannell; d. 1748; m. in 1701, Hannah Harlan, daughter of George and Elizabeth Harlan. He lived in Birmingham Township and held several important public offices. In 1729 and 1738, he was appointed

Justice of the Peace for Chester County. From 1725 to 1728 he represented the county in the Provincial Assembly. Children: Enoch, m. 1st Joanna Crowley, 10 Mo. 23, 1725, 2d Elizabeth Chads, widow of William Pyle; John, m. Mary Reed, in 1732; Samuel, m. Barbara Shewin, in 1738, and died in 1751; George; Elizabeth, m. Henry Green, in 1734.

6. Enoch Hollingsworth, b. 6 Mo. 7, 1675, at Belleniskcrannell; died in New Castle County, 8 Mo. 24, 1687.

7. Valentine Hollingsworth, b. 11 Mo. 12, 1677, at Belleniskcrannell; d. 1757; m. in 1713, Elizabeth Heald.

8. Ann Hollingsworth, b. 10 Mo. 28, 1680, at Belleniskcrannell; m. James Thompson in 1700.

9. John Hollingsworth, b. 2 Mo. 19, 1684, in New Castle County; d. in 1722; m. Catherine Tyler, in 1706.

10. Joseph Hollingsworth, b. 5 M. 10, 1686, in New Castle County.

11. Enoch Hollingsworth, buried 9 Mo. 26, 1690.

John Calvert removed with his family about 1683 to Pennsylvania, and settled in Upper Providence Township, now Delaware County, where he owned 300 acres of land, granted to him by William Penn, 1 Mo. 13, 1683. An adjoining tract of 300 acres was also granted at the same time for Thomas Calvert, the father, who probably did not come to this country. Still another tract of 100 acres, contiguous to the above, was granted on the same date to Margaret Calvert, probably the daughter of Thomas. On 2 Mo. 11, 1691, it was ordered that a patent for the whole tract should be made to John Calvert, to whom it was made appear to belong. At Chester Monthly Meeting, 4 Mo. 6, 1687, mention is made of a difference between John Calvert and Thomas Hollingsworth (stepson of John Calvert's sister Ann, who married Valentine Hollingsworth) about dividing their lands in Upper Providence.

Children of John and Judith (Stamper) Calvert:

I. Ruth, b. 6 Mo. 2, 1674, at Lurgan, Ireland; m. about 1697, Edward Paviour, of Upper Providence.

II. Isaac, b. 9 Mo. 2, 1676, at Lurgan.

III. Thomas, b. 9 Mo. 27, 1678, at Lurgan, bought a lot in Chester, in 1700, and sold it in 1702.

IV. Joshua, b. 8 Mo. 18, 1680, at Lurgan. At a Chester County court, held 6 Mo. 25, 1702, the sheriff made a return of an execution on the estate of John Calvert, which was sold to Thomas, Joshua, and Thomas Calvert for £243. Joshua was constable of Upper

Providence in 1704. In 1724, he had 370 acres of the Calvert land in Upper Providence. The remainder seems to have been in possession of Daniel Calvert. Joshua Calvert m., in 1709, Deborah, daughter of George and Elizabeth Harlan, and is thought by Gilbert Cope to have been the parents of Thomas Calvert, who married Sarah Williamson, about 1739, lived in Edgmont, now Delaware County, and probably in East Marlborough, Chester County.

V. Daniel, b. 5 Mo. 6, 1685, in Pa.; m. about 1709, Elizabeth Pritchett.

VI. Mary, b. 12 Mo. 19, 1687, in Pa.

VII. Judith, m. 10 Mo. 8, 1725, Daniel Broom, of Marple, now Delaware County.

WILLIAM DIXSON and Isabelle Rea, both of Parish of Sego, County Armagh, Ireland, were married at the house of Roger Webb, Parish of Sego, 5 Mo. 4, 1683. Among those who signed the marriage certificate were Henry Dixson, Rose Dixson, Thomas Harlan, and Isabelle Logan.—Marriage Book of Lurgan Mo. Mtg., Ireland.

William Gregg settled on a tract of 400 acres of land in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, surveyed to him 3 Mo. 11, 1685. He died “ye 1st of ye 7th month and was buried on his own plantation 1687.” Children: Richard; Ann; John, b. circa 1668, d. 1738, m. 11 Mo. 1694, to Elizabeth Cooke [John Gregg, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, yeoman, aged about 67 years, made a deposition about 1735, “that he has dwelt in the sd County about” 51 years (No. 175, Miscellaneous Papers, 1655-1805, Three Lower Counties, Hist. Soc. of Penna.)]; George. It is presumed by the writer that William Gregg came from the north of Ireland with the Hollingsworths, Dixsons, Sharplys; but no doubt the point could be fully proven if a diligent investigation were made in Ireland. One William Gregg, of Toberhead Mtg., and Ann Wilkinson, of Antrim Mtg., County Antrim, were married at Antrim, 11 Mo. 5, 1702; and George Gregg, of Toberhead Mtg. and Alice Richardson, of Ballyhagen Mtg., were married 8 Mo. 12, 1714, at Ballyhagen.—Minutes of Ulster Province Mtg. William Edmundson attended a meeting, in 1700, at the house of Thomas Gregg, at Toberhead, Co. Antrim.—Journal****

This, no doubt, is the same family that came over to New Castle Co., prior to 1690. Henry Dixson, it is said, kept an inn at New Castle and had three children: (I.) William was married about 1690 to Ann Gregg, daughter of William Gregg, who, it is believed, also came from the north of Ireland. William was a weaver by trade and settled on Red Clay Creek, in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County. He made his will 1 Mo. 31, 1708, and it was probated Sept. 20, 1708. He mentions his wife Ann, and appoints his brothers, Michael Harlan and John Gregg, [p.320] as advisors. The widow, Ann Dixson, then married John Houghton, of New Castle County. (II.) Dinah married Michael Harlan, 1 Mo., 1690, at Newark Mtg. (III.) Rose married in 1690, Thomas Pierson, widower, Deputy Surveyer of New Castle County. (See account of Thomas Pierson by the writer in Penna, Mag., XXI., 506-7.)

GEORGE AND MICHAEL HARLAN.—

"George Harlan ye Sone of James Harlan of Monkwearmouth was baptized at Monkwearmouth [Co. Durham] in old England ye 11th day of 1 Mo. 1650." "Michael Harlan came from the north of Ireland with his Brother George, about the year 1687-and ye beginning of the year 1690 he married Dinah ye Daughter of Henry Dixon and Settled first Near ye Center, Meeting house in Christiana Hundred & County of New Castle on Delaware and afterwards removed into Kennett in Chester County, where they lived Many years."—Records of Kennett or Newark Mo. Mtg.

George Harland, of Parish of Donnahlong, Co. Down, Ireland, and Elizabeth Duck, of Lurgan, Parish of Shankill, Co. Armagh, were married "at the house of Marke Wright in ye Parish of Shankell," 9 Mo. 17, 1678. Signers to marriage certificate: Henry Hollingsworth, Wm Porter, George Harland, John Calvert, Timothy Kirk, Elizabeth Harland, Roger Kirk, Alphonsus Kirk, deborah Kirk, Elinor Hoope, Robert Hoope, Thomas Harland

—Marriage Book of Lurgan Mo. Mtg., p. 91.

Thomas Harland, of Donnahlong Parish, Co. Down, Ireland, son of James Harland, was born "nigh Durham In Bishoprick," England, and was married 2 Mo. 7, 1680, at the house of Francis Robson, Parish of Sego, Co. Armagh, Ireland, to Katharine, daughter of George Bullock, of Lurgan. Among signers to marriage certificate were: Isabella Harland, Elizabeth Kirk, deborah Kirk, Roger Kirk, George Harland, Timothy, Alphonsus and and Robert Kirk.

The wife Katherine Harland died 3 Mo., 1690, and Thomas was married again, 11 Mo. 8, 1702-3, to Alice Foster, of Lisnegarvy. Children by first wife, Catherine: Ananias, b. 4 Mo. 19, 1682, at Donochlong; Rebecca, b. 9 Mo. 24, 1683 at Donochlong; Patience, b. 6 Mo. 18, 1685, at Donochlong; Christian, b. 12 [p.321] Mo. 16, 1687, at Donochlong; Catherine, b. 9 Mo. 12, 1689, at Donochlong. Children by second wife, Alice: James, b. 9 Mo. 3, 1703, at Corking, Co. Down; Thomas, b. 5 Mo. 4, 1705, at Corking; Abigail, b. 2 Mo. 24, 1708, at Corking. Patience Harland and James Alderdice, both of Lurgan, Co. Armagh, were married at Lurgan Meeting, Jan. 6, 1707. Marriage certificate signed by: Thomas, Christian, and Catharine Harlan. (Records of Lurgan Mo. Mtg.) I have seen no evidence to show that any of the family of Thomas Harlan came over to Pennsylvania.

George Harlan settled at first about where the village of Centreville, New Castle Co., Delaware, now is, and the early meetings were held at his home. Later he removed farther up Brandywine Creek, and purchased 474 acres of land in Kennett, now Pennsbury, Township, Chester County. While living here he had for his neighbors over the creek, in a great bend, a settlement of Indians. After they had gone away he obtained, in 1701, a warrant for 200 acres of land in the bend of the creek, granted "in regard of the great trouble and charge he has bore in fencing and maintaining the same for the said Indians while living thereon." He died in 1714, and was buried by the side of his wife at Centre Meeting House.

In his will, dated 2 Mo. 21, 1714, probated 8 Mo. 2, 1714, George Harlan mentions his brother Michael Harlan, his servant Mary Mathews, and directs that his body be interred in the new burying ground on Alphonsus Kirk's land.—Hist. Chester Co., p. 587; Chester County Wills.

“George Harland [County Down, in 1680] had taken from him for Tithe, by Daniel Mac Connell . . . twelve stooks and a half of Oats, three stooks and a half of Barly, and five loads of Hey, all worth ten shillings ten pence.”—William Stockdale's *A Great Cry of Oppression*.

[Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley, widow of the late William McKinley, President of the United States, is a descendant of George Harlan.]

Children of George and Elizabeth Harlan: Ezekiel, b. 7 Mo. 16, 1679, m. (I) Mary Bezer and (z) Ruth Ruffington; Hannah, b. 2 Mo. 4, 1681, m. Samuel Hollingsworth, in 1701; Moses, b. 12 Mo. 20, 1683-4, m. 1712, Margaret Ray, a native of Lurgan, Ireland, and made a final settlement in Menallen Township, now Adams County; Aaron, b. 10 Mo. 24, 1685, m. Sarah Heald, in 1713-14; Rebecca, b. 8 Mo. 17, 1688, d. 8 Mo. 17, 1775, m. William Webb, 1 Mo. 22, 1709-10; Deborah, b. 8 Mo. 28, 1690, m. Joshua Calvert, in 1710; James, b. 8 Mo. 19, 1692, m. Elizabeth —, in 1716; Elizabeth, b. 8 Mo. 9, 1694, m. Joseph Robinson, in 1713; Joshua, b. 11 Mo. 15, 1696-7, m. Mary Heald, in 1719.

Children of Michael and Dinah (Dixson) Harlan: George, b. 10 Mo. 4, 1690, m. Mary, widow of Alexander Stewart, and daughter of Joel and Ann Baily; Abigail, b. 9 Mo. 23, 1692, m. Richard Flower, 12 Mo. 17, 1724-5; Thomas, b. 4 Mo. 24, 1694, m. Mary Carter, in 1720; Stephen, b. 2 Mo., 1697, m. Hannah Carter, 7 Mo. 26, 1723; Michael, b. 2 Mo. 7, 1699, m. Hannah Maris; Solomon, b. 10 Mo. 7, 1701; James, b. 1703, m. Susanna Oborn, 10 Mo. 19, 1733; Dinah b. 8 Mo. 23, 1707, m. Thomas Gregg, 2 Mo. 20, 1729.—See Hist. Chester County, 587.

MARGARET RAY, unmarried, from Lurgan Meeting, County Armagh, Ireland, received 1 Mo. 7, 1713. Married Moses Harlan.

JOHN SHARP, received 7 Mo. 6, 1712, from Ireland.

John Sharp and Joseph Sharp, probably brothers, were no doubt nearly related to Anthony Sharp, a native of Gloucestershire, England, who became a Friend and removed to Dublin in 1669.

John Sharp m. 2 Mo. 16, 1726, at New Garden Meeting, Ann Bryan, of New Garden. He died about 1748. His widow then married, 3 Mo. 30, 1751, at New Garden Meeting, John Nichols, of Kennett, and died about 1782, her will being proved that year.

Children of John and Ann (Bryan) Sharp were:

I. John, b. 5 Mo. 19, 1730.

II. Elizabeth, b. 4 Mo. 23, 1732, m. 5 Mo. 2, 1754, at New Garden Meeting, James, son of John Nichols, of Kennett.

III. George, b. 2 Mo. 27, 1735, d. Dec. 9, 1761, m. (1st) about 1763, at Old Swede's Church, Wilmington, Delaware, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Dinah Gregg, of Kennett (children by 1st wife—Thomas, Samuel), and (2d) Sarah (Chambers) Gregg, widow of Benjamin Gregg (children by 2d wife—Abiah, Eli, Jesse).

IV. Benjamin, b. 7 Mo. 25, 1738, m. 2 Mo. 3, 1762, Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah Wiley, of Kennett.

V. Mary, b. 8 Mo. 26, 1740, m. about 1758, John Woodward, Jr.

VI. Thomas, b. 11 Mo. 12, 1747, d. March, 1768, m. Rachel.

Joseph Sharp, of Newark or Kennett Monthly Meeting, tanner, came from Ireland about 1711, and settled in London Grove, Chester County; m. 9 Mo. 4, 1713, at Concord Meeting, Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Pyle. By deed of March 25, 1714, he purchased two tracts of land of 200 acres each in New Garden. He died in 1746.

Children of Joseph and Mary (Pyle) Sharp:

I. Abigail, b. 5 mo. 26, 1714, d. 9 Mo. 27, 1726.

II. Elizabeth, b. 5 Mo. 25, 1717, d. 10 Mo., 1719.

III. Mary, b. 7 Mo. 17, 1710, d. 10 Mo., 1719.

IV. Elizabeth, b. 12 Mo. 19, 1720, m. Jeremiah Douglass. (Children, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth.)

V. Sarah, b. 6 Mo. 5, 1723, d. 10 Mo. 22, 1723.

VI. Joseph, b. 8 Mo. 19, 1724, m. Deborah Miller, and removed to Iredell County, S. C.

VII. George, b. 9 Mo. 4, 1726, d. young.

VIII. Abigail, b. 2 Mo. 1729, m. (1st) William Sharpless, (2d) Moses Palmer.

IX. Mary, b. 6 Mo. 21, 1731, d. 6 Mo. 30, 1731.

X. Samuel, b. 8 Mo. 30, 1734, d. about 1819, m. Mary, widow of Isaac Starr, and daughter of Richard and Abigail (Harlan) Flower.