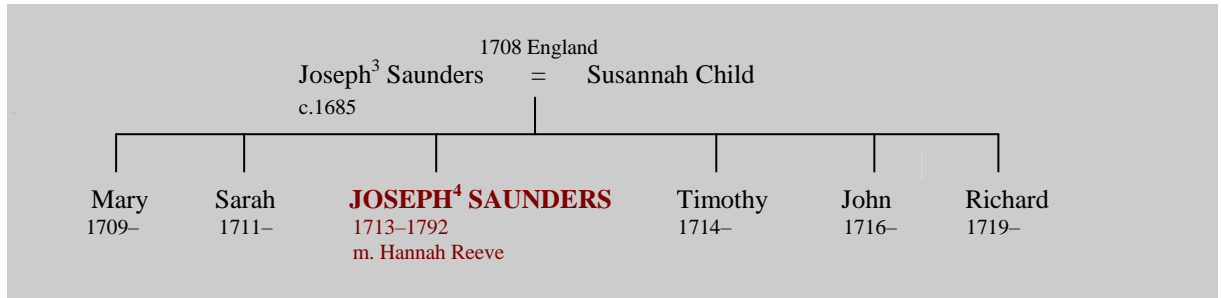


Chapter Two

Revised
January 2021**JOSEPH⁴ SAUNDERS**
1713–1792*From Great Britain to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

JOSEPH⁴ SAUNDERS was born on the 8th day of January 1712/1713 at Farnham Royal, County of Bucks, Great Britain in the reign of Queen Anne (1702–1714). The records of the Society of Friends in England, Buckinghamshire Quaker Records, Upperside Meeting, indicate that Joseph was the third child and eldest son of Joseph³ Saunders, wheelwright, who on 17th June 1708 had married Susannah Child, the daughter of a prominent Quaker family. He had three brothers and two sisters.

Register of Births belonging to the Monthly Meeting of Upperside, Buckinghamshire from 1656–1775, TNA Ref. RG6 / Piece 1406 / Folio 23:

Joseph Saunders (Son of Joseph Saunders of the parish of Farnham Royal in the County of Bucks Wheelwright, and of Susanna his Wife) was born there on the eighth day of the eleventh month, in the year one thousand seven hundred and twelve: there being present Sarah Heywood midwife, Mary Beard, Katherine Child, Mary xx Child, and Mary Sexton.



The Town Crier

Missing from the account of Joseph⁴ Saunders is information on his early life in Britain: the years leading up to 1732 when he left for America. He was obviously well educated with impressive handwriting skills and had a head for numbers. Following Quaker custom, his father, who was a wheelwright, would have apprenticed young Joseph when he was about fourteen to a respectable Quaker merchant. When he arrived in America at the age of twenty he knew how to go about setting himself up in business and quickly became a successful merchant.

The Quakers

Some information on the Quakers, their origins and beliefs will help the reader understand the kind of society in which Joseph was reared and dwelt.

The first two generations of the Saunders family in America and many of the families connected by marriage were Quakers or members of the Society of Friends, as they more properly called. Their lives, both spiritual and otherwise, revolved around regular Monthly Meetings at which minutes were diligently recorded. Substantial information was found in the *Encyclopaedia of American Quaker Genealogy* by William Wade Hinshaw (hereafter referred to as 'Hinshaw').

Hinshaw has chronicled in six volumes the complete records of the minutes of Quaker Monthly Meetings in America. These meetings record the comings and goings of members, their marriages, names of parents, often their children and occasionally their dismissal from the Society of Friends. Perhaps to make the job of writing the minutes easier in those times, the Quakers used many abbreviations for repeated words or phrases. The following is a list of the abbreviations they commonly used in recording their minutes.

Abbreviations

Encyclopaedia of American Quaker Genealogy
by William Wade Hinshaw

b	born	mbr	member
bCLH	buried central Laurel Hill	mbrp	membership
bF	buried Fallsington	mcd	married contrary to discipline
bFH	buried Fair Hill	MH	meeting house
bLH	buried Laurel Hill	mou	married out of unity
bMR	buried Marshall Road	mtg	meeting
bNLH	buried North Laurel Hill	NDMM	Philadelphia MM for the Northern District
bS	buried Salem	nmtm	not member of this meeting
bSLH	buried South Laurel Hill	prc	produced a certificate
bSWG	buried South Western Ground	prcf	produced a certificate from
bur	buried	QM	quarterly meeting
bWC	buried Woodland Cemetery	rec	receive, received
bWLH	buried West Laurel Hill	recrq	received by request
cert	certificate	relrq	released by request
ch	child, children	rem	remove, removed
com	complained, complained of	rm	reported married
con	condemned	rmt	reported married to
d	died	roc	received on certificate
dec	deceased	rocf	received on certificate from
dis	disowned, disowned for	rpd	reported
dt	daughter, daughters	rq	request, requests, requested
fam	family	rqc	requested certificate
form	formerly	rqct	requested certificate to
gc	granted certificate	rst	reinstate, reinstated
gct	granted certificate to	s	son, sons
h	husband	SDMM	Philadelphia MM for the Southern District
jas	joined another society	w	wife
jH	joining Hicksites	wd	widow
jO	joining Orthodox	WDMM	Philadelphia MM for the Western District
ltm	liberated to marry, left at liberty to marry		
m	marry, married, marrying, marriage		

The term '*Quaker*' is the popular name for members of the *Religious Society of Friends*. The Quaker religion developed in England in the 1600s and has been known throughout history for its humanitarian activities. They reject war and stress peace and education; they and reject all liturgical forms (including the sacraments, ecclesiastical structures and definitions of faith). Members meeting for silent worship attend to the Inner Light. Quakers have a strong commitment to radical involvement in justice and peace issues. They have no sacraments and no ordained ministry. George Fox (1624–1691) of England founded the Quakers and began preaching in 1647, attracting a variety of religious seekers during the period of social and political revolution in England. The word Quaker was originally meant as an insult to Fox, who told an English judge to tremble at the Word of the Lord. The judge called Fox a 'Quaker'.

In 1682 William Penn, a prominent Quaker, founded the colony of Pennsylvania as a haven for the continually persecuted English Quakers who wished to immigrate to the New World. Penn gave the colony a constitution that was a model for safeguarding the religious liberties of its citizens. While the Quakers governed the Colony during the period from 1682 to 1756, Pennsylvania maintained no militia and only a modest police force.



Politics Quaker Style: a history of the Quakers from 1624 to 1718 by John H. Ferguson, The Bongo Press, 1995, gives a useful picture of the Quaker community.

Back Cover synopsis:

Although the early Quakers disclaimed political intent, their messianic objectives aligning human society with the teachings of Jesus often put them at odds with the established political powers in seventeenth-century England. The early ministries of Quakerism's founder, George Fox, coincided with [the end of] the English Civil War, and he and his followers were subject to frequent persecution and imprisonment. The Quakers' strange habits and conduct caused them to be feared and misunderstood. However, Fox's integrity earned him the respect of Oliver Cromwell. Ironically, the pacifist Quakers were associated with other less peaceable sects in the public mind, and after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, they found themselves under suspicion of treachery. As tensions began to ease and the era made progress toward religious and political toleration, the Quakers achieved a measure of political power in America as William Penn became instrumental, with the support of Charles II, in the development of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.



George Fox 1624–1691
A bronze bust in the
Library of Friends House, London

P. 4:

Quaker 'peculiarities' were well known at that time and often led to shunning and imprisonment. Among such customs were refusals on the part of males to doff hats inasmuch as only God was worthy of 'hat Honor', regardless of social rank or legal requirements. Other customs included 'knee bending refusals' to upper class people, among whom were lords, ladies and public officials; usage of 'thee' and 'thou' rather than 'you' because of the latter's plural inference. Other oddities included plain dress, unpretentious living, rustic meeting houses, silent worship except for deeply felt oral preaching or prayers, non-hierarchical church organization and governance. In retrospect, the affronts to upper class persons appear to have been rude and contrary to the Golden Rule. Early Quakers were often uncompromising, hoping thereby to 'level' standards of personal conduct in a class-ridden society.

P. 171:

In the American War of independence patriotic feelings were profoundly stirred. Many young Friends broke anchor and were swept into war by the spirit of the times. The largest group of this type was in Philadelphia. A small group of Quaker patriots organized an independent Society, called the 'Free Quakers'. They renounced the ancient testimony against war and claimed individual freedom in their relation to the State and to public life. The defection was, however, too small to affect very seriously the main body of Friends, and the little band itself found it impossible to maintain a separate existence on its somewhat anomalous basis. ... By actual count of cases in the minutes of Monthly Meetings it appears that no less than four hundred members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting were expelled for their participation in some form of military service during the Revolutionary period (1776–1783).

A History of the American People by Paul Johnson, published by Weidenfeld & Nicholson, London, 1997, has this to say about Quakers on p. 91:

Philadelphia ... had been founded and shaped by Quakers ... who themselves had become rich. A tax list of 1767 shows that they were only one in seven of the town's inhabitants but they made up half of those who paid over \$100 in taxes. Of the town's seventeen richest men, twelve were Quakers. The truth is, wherever the hard-working, intelligent Quakers went, they bred material prosperity which raised up the others as well as themselves. The German immigrants, hard-working themselves but from a poor country only slowly recovering from the devastation of the Thirty Years War, were amazed at the opportunities the Quaker colony presented to them. One German observer ... summed it up neatly in 1754: 'Pennsylvania is heaven for farmers, paradise for artisans, and hell for officials and preachers.' Philadelphia may have acquired twelve churches by 1752. But it had fourteen rum distilleries.

The Quakers were the driving influence in Colonial Philadelphia for many years. Other sources referenced for information of their lifestyle and religious philosophy were:

- *The Man in Leather Breeches: the Life and Times of George Fox*, by Vernon Noble.
- *Friends and Relations: Three centuries of Quaker Families*, by Verily Anderson.
- *Meeting House and Counting House: The Quaker Merchants of Colonial Philadelphia 1682–1763*, by Frederick B. Tolles.
- *Friends in the Delaware Valley: Philadelphia Yearly Meeting*, by John M. Moore.
- *A Quaker Book of Wisdom*, by Robert Lawrence Smith.
- *The Quakers in the American Colonies*, by Rufus M. Jones.

oOo

Joseph⁴ Saunders arrived in the Colony of Pennsylvania from England towards the end of 1732 or early in 1733 when George II (1721–1760) was King of Great Britain. Joseph was about twenty years old. A devout Quaker, he was one of many who left Britain for the New World around that time and appears to be the first of this particular Saunders line to arrive in America. He comfortably settled down to his new life in the town of Philadelphia amongst the burgeoning Quaker community there.

Quaker arrivals in Philadelphia 1682–1750, a list of Certificates of Removal received at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends by Albert Cook Myers, p. 100:

Joseph Saunders, unmarried, **nephew of Richard Saunders**, is lately gone on Shipboard ... intending for Pensilvania [*sic*]. Dated 12 mo. 12, 1732, from Two Weeks Meeting at Bull and Mouth, London, England. Original on file.
Received 4 mo. 28, 1734.

While there is no connection, it is interesting to note that Benjamin Franklin signed the pen name Richard Saunders to his famous *Poor Richard's Almanac*. The name is supposedly that of an imaginary astronomer.

ibid., p. 106:

Joseph Saunders, unmarried, returning to Pennsylvania.
Dated 1 mo. 8, 1735-6.
Original on file. Received 4 mo. 28, 1734.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 642:

SAUNDERS
1734, 4, 28. Joseph, nephew Richard, rocf 2 Weeks Mg at Bull & Mouth,
London, dated 1732, 12, 12.
Joseph rocf Bull & Mouth Mtg, dated 1735/6, 1, 8.

Describing Joseph as ‘nephew of Richard’ tallies with information provided by Gandy, the British researcher, that Joseph’s father was deceased at the time of his travel to the New World.

On his arrival in the Colony of Philadelphia at the age of twenty Joseph set about establishing himself as a merchant. The first mention found of Joseph is in *Abstracts from Ben Franklin’s Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728–1748* by Kenneth Scott, 1934, p. 363:

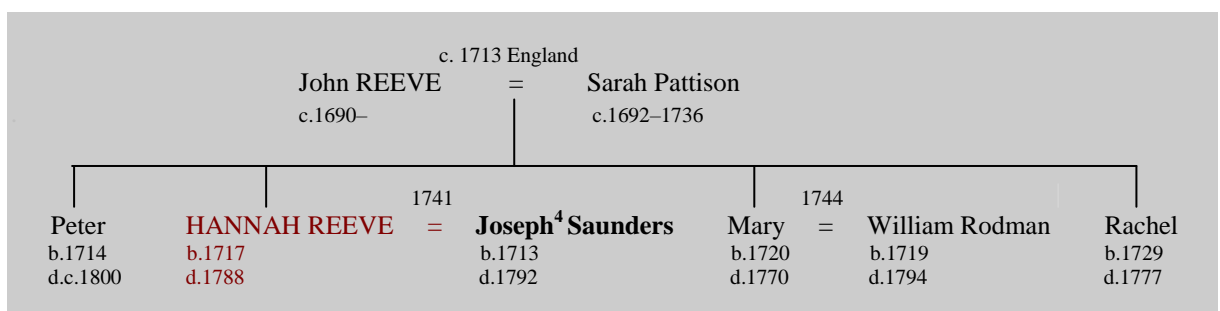
SAUNDERS, Joseph, at his house next to Job Goodson’s in
Chestnut St., Phila. — sells cloth, hardware, snuff. (3 June).

oOo

On 8 January 1740/41 Joseph⁴ Saunders, aged 28, married Hannah Reeve. She was born at Whitby in the County of York, Great Britain on 5 November 1717 and was the daughter of John Reeve (1690–1743) and his wife Sarah Simpson (1692–1736). The family migrated to Pennsylvania around 1720 with two of their four children.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 643:

SAUNDERS
1740, 11, 8. Joseph [Sanders], Phila., Pa., m Hannah Reeve,
dt John, Phila., at Phila. Mtg.



The Reeve Family

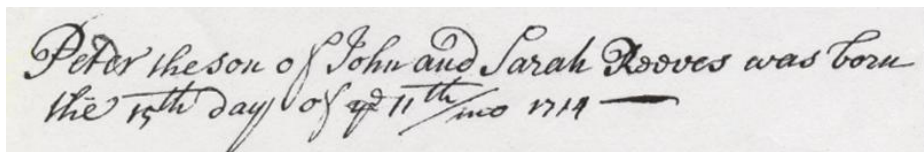
Some information has been located on the Reeve (sometimes spelt as *Reeves*) family. Hannah's parents are the earliest members of the Reeve family to be found. Her father was John Reeve, a mariner, born 1690 in Yorkshire, England and died 1743 in Philadelphia. Around 1712 he married Sarah Simpson at Whitby, in the County of York, which is where his first two children, Peter and Hannah, were born. Sarah was born 1692 and died 1736.

The *FamilySearch* records maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints [www.familysearch.org] say his wife was Sarah *Simpson*, but that is wrong. However,

they did have the details of their four children correct. As we shall see later, it is possible that John Reeve remarried after his wife Sarah Pattison died in 1736.

Ian Marson, a professional researcher in England, checked the Quaker Meeting Records of Whitby in Yorkshire and found the birth dates for John and Sarah Reeve's two eldest children Peter and Hannah. Further research of these records failed to reveal any other relevant details on the Reeve family in the Whitby area.

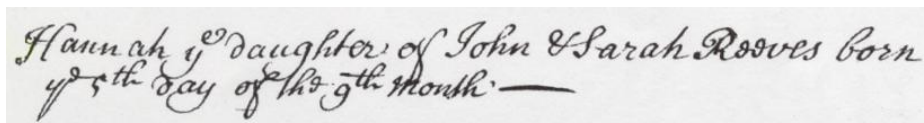
Quaker meeting Records of Whitby in Yorkshire,
Births of Friends Children 1714, p. 136:



Peter the son of John and Sarah Reeves was born
the 15th day of 1st mo 1714 —

ibid.,

Births of Friends Children belonging Whitby Meeting 1717, p. 162:



Hannah y^e daughter of John & Sarah Reeves born
y^e 5th day of the 9th month —

The Reeve family's arrival in America is recorded in *Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting*, compiled by Albert Cook Myers, p. 75:

John Reeves, of Whitby, County of York, and mariner. Dated 1 mo, 1, 1719–1720
from Mo. Mtg. at Scarborough, held at Whitby, England. Original on file.

An undated entry in *Hinshaw*, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, p. 631 records John Reeve's transfer certificate from Whitby:

REEVE
— [no date] — John (Reeves) & w & fam rocf Scarborough MM,
held at Whitby, Eng., dated 1719/20/1.1.

John Reeve and his wife Sarah, née Pattison, had four children:

1. Peter Reeve was born 15 January 1714 in Whitby, England and died in Philadelphia 18 October 1800. He served as a Director of *The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss of Fire* from 1761–1787. His brother-in-law Joseph⁴ Saunders served as the company's first clerk and was also a Director. Peter married Mary Richardson. She was born 22 March 1716 and died 18 November 1798.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 631:

REEVE
1772, 5, 2, Mary Richardson (now Reeve) rocf Wilmington MM,
dated 1767, 9, 16.
1772, 6, 4. Peter & w, Mary, (form Richardson) dis mcd.

Colonial Families of Philadelphia, p 1548:

Mary Richardson, b. March 22, 1715-16, d. Nov. 18, 1798; came to Phila. to live with her brother, Joseph, 1767, and m. there, 1772, **Peter Reeve**; no issue;

Peter Reeve and his wife Mary Richardson were members of the *Society of Friends* until they were dismissed for being married by a priest about 1772. At the time of their marriage Peter was 58 years old and Mary 56.

U.S. Quaker Meeting Records, 1681–1935

That Peter Reeve and Mary his Wife late Richardson, have lately been married by a Priest, John Reynold & John Elliott are appointed to visit them hereon, and lay before them the inconsistency of their Conduct with their Religious profession and the Rules of our Discipline; also to treat with her for her neglect of attending the Meeting until this time with her Certificate from Wilmington dated in the 9th Month 1767.

On Consideration of the case of Peter Reeve and Mary his Wife; the Meeting being concerned to maintain our Testimony against the Accomplishment of Marriages before the Priest, and contrary to the good order of our Discipline; is not satisfied to accept the Acknowledgments they have offered, but thinks it necessary to Declare that by this Transgression against our Christian Testimony, they have disunited themselves from this Meeting, untill from a more deep sense of their Transgression they condemn their outgoing to Satisfaction.

James Pemberton Clerk

Peter and Mary Reeve acknowledged the error of their ways and were accepted back into the *Society of Friends*. Following their deaths they were both buried in Quaker Burying Grounds.

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia
Dear Friends

Having had our Education in the Society, & a sincere Regard for the principles of our profession, we feel'd to condemn the Accomplishing our Marriage contrary to the Rules of our Discipline before a Priest; and hope by our future Deportment to demonstrate the sincerity of this Acknowledgment.

Yours
the 6. 25. 1772

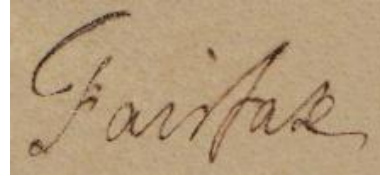
your affectionate Obedients
Peter Reeve
Mary Reeve

Family memorabilia contains an original Deed for the purchase by Peter of a tract of land from Thomas Lord Fairfax ... *'The right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron of Cameron in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia ... I do give, grant and Confirm unto Mr Peter Reeve of the City of Philadelphia a Certain Tract Waste and ungranted Land on The Walnut Run a Drain of Lunie's Creek in Hampshire County ...'* The sale comprised some 440 acres of land. The Deed is dated *'... this Twenty eighth Day of May in the Fifth Year of His Majesty King George The Third's reign, One Thousand seven Hundred and sixty five'*.

Thomas Lord Fairfax signed the Deed thus:



*Thomas Fairfax
6th Lord of Cameron
1693-1781
His cousin Ann Fairfax (1728-1761)
married Lawrence Washington,
George Washington's half-brother*



2. Hannah Reeve was born 5 November 1717 in Whitby, England and died 22 July 1788 in Philadelphia. Hannah married **Joseph⁴ Saunders**, the subject of this chapter, on 8 January 1741 in Philadelphia.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 631:

REEVE

1740, 11, 8. Hannah, dt John, Phila., Pa., m Joseph Sanders [*sic*],
Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

3. Mary Reeve was born 1720 in Philadelphia and died 5 October 1770 in the same city. She married **William Rodman** in Philadelphia on 6 September 1744. He was born 5 May 1720 in New York and died 30 January 1794 and was the son of John Rodman III and Mary Willett. Mary and William Rodman had eight children.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 412:

REEVES

Mary (Reeve), dt John & Sarah, b. 6-28-1720.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 631:

1744, 5, 27. Wm. Rodman prcf Burlington MM,
dated 1744, 5, 2, to m Mary (Reve).

1744, 7, 6. Mary, dt John, Phila., Pa., m Wm. Rodman, s John, Burlington,
West New Jersey, at Phila. Mtg.

→ See the Rodman family further on.

4. Rachel Reeve was born 4 September 1729 in Philadelphia and died 1777. She never married.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 412:

REEVES

Rachel [Reave] bur 4-3-1777, ae 48.

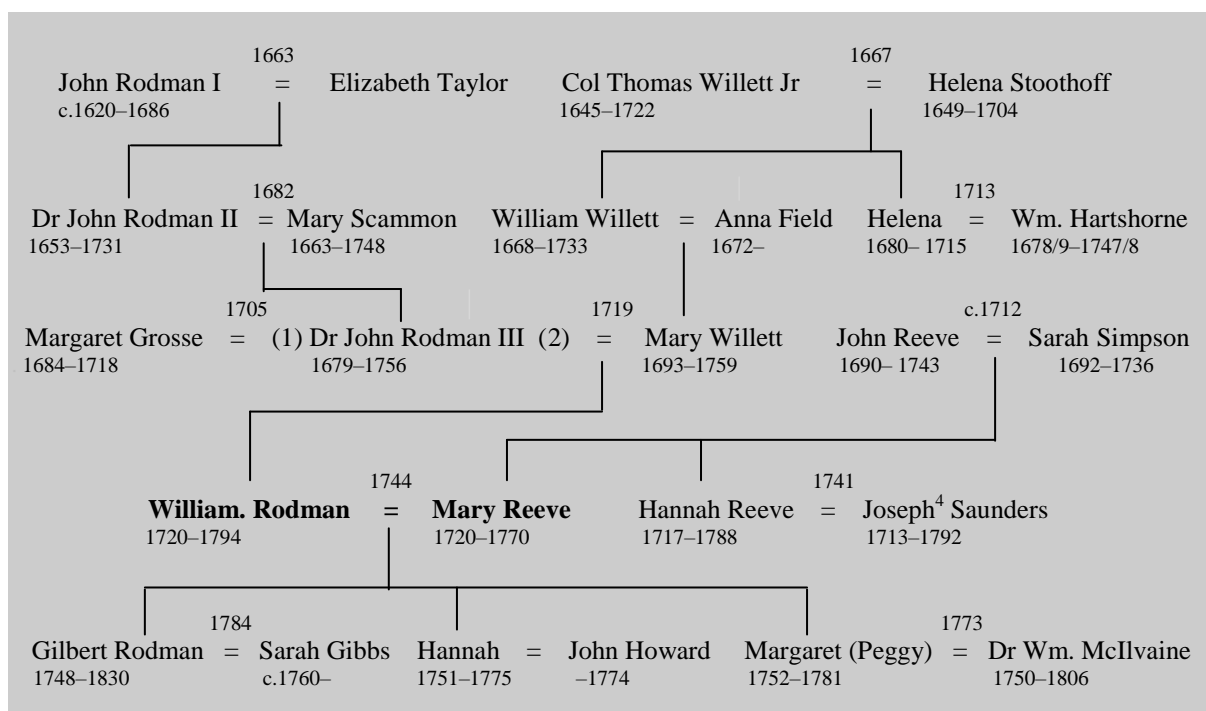
Sarah Pattison Reeve died in 1736 after which her husband John may have married the widow Rebecca Hugg Pattison Satterwaite as her 3rd husband in 1741.

ibid. Vol. II, p. 412:

REEVES

Sarah, w John, bur 6-18-1736.

The Rodman Family



While no earlier Reeves have been found it is a different story with the Rodman family who not only can be traced back to John Rodman I (c.1620–1686) but have probable additional connections to John Reeve, his wife Sarah Pattison and William Hartshorne whose grandson, also William Hartshorne, married Joseph Saunders's daughter Susannah.

Most of the following information has been extracted from the Rodman Family Genealogy found on <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~marshall/esmd207.htm>. Additional information was gleaned from *FamilySearch* records maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints [www.familysearch.org]. While their records are not always entirely accurate, much of what was found on the extended Rodman family looks correct. *Hinshaw's* records of Quaker Monthly Meetings also confirmed many of the relationships.

The earliest Rodman found is John Rodman I who was born c.1620 in New Ross, Wexford, Ireland. As a young man he migrated to Barbados, West Indies. There he married Elizabeth Ann (family name unknown) in 1663. She was also from John's home town in Ireland. John died in 1686.

Their son Dr. John Rodman II (or Junior) was born 1653 in Barbados, West Indies. He married Mary Scammon (or Scannon according to *Hinshaw*) in 1682 and at some point moved to Long Island, New York, where they both died – he on 10 July 1731 and she on 24 February 1747/8. Dr. Rodman was a Quaker.

John Rodman Sr
1653–1731

Mary Scammon who married Dr. John Rodman II is the niece of Ann Scammon who married Major Richard Waldron. Their grandson William Rodman married Mary Reeve. She is the sister of Hannah Reeve who married Joseph Saunders, the direct ancestor of Robert Saunders the author of this family history. → See Chapter 14: The Gerrish Family – The Waldron Family.

Hinshaw, Vol. III, New York Monthly Meeting, p. 273:

RODMAN

Dr. John, s John & Elizabeth, of Ireland & Barbados, Flushing, b 1653 d 7 mo (Sep) 10, 1731;
m **Mary SCANNON** (*sic*) b 1662 d 11 Mo (Jan) 21, 1747/8 aged 85y 1m

Dr John Rodman II and his wife Mary Scammon had about 14 children.

One son was Dr John Rodman III who was born 14 May 1679 in Barbados, West Indies and died 13 July 1756 in Burlington, New Jersey. He married twice. His first wife was Margaret Grosse (1684–1718) whom he married 7 August 1705. They had four children.



John Rodman Junior
1679–1756

After Margaret died on 2 June 1718 John married Mary Willett the following year on 7 July. Mary was born 5 September 1693 and died 8 April 1759.

ibid, p. 273:

John, s John & Mary [Scannon], Flushing, b 3 Mo (May) 3, 1679; m Margaret Grosse, dt Thomas & Eliz., Boston, d Flushing 2 June 1718

John, [s John & Mary Scannon] m 2d **Mary WILLETT**, dt William, Cornell's Neck (m between 5 Mo 2 and 6 Mo (Aug) 5, 1719, cert not recorded)

Ch: **William** b 1720
Anne " 1722
Scammon " 1723
Hannah " 1726
Samuel " 1729
Margaret " 1731
Elizabeth " 1731
John rem to Burl. 3 Mo 5, 1726; a physician

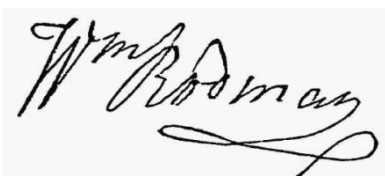
Mary Willett was the daughter of William Willett (1668–1733) and Anna Field. William's sister Helena Willett (1680–1715) was the second wife of William Hartshorne (1678/9–1747/8), grandfather of William Hartshorne who married Susannah Saunders.

Dr John Rodman III and his second wife Mary Willett had eight children.

Their eldest son, William Rodman, was born 5 May 1720 at Flushing, Long Island, New York. He married Mary Reeve (1720–1770, daughter of John and Sarah Reeve on 6 September 1744. Mary was the sister of Hannah Reeve who married Joseph Saunders. William died 30 January 1794 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania aged 73. He was a judge and a member of the State Assembly. He was disowned by the *Society of Friends* for owning slaves.



Silhouette of
William Rodman
1720–1794



William Rodman
1720–1794

ibid., Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 639:

RODMAN

1744, 5, 27 Wm. prof Burlington MM, dated 1744, 5, 2,
to m Mary Reve (sic).

1744, 7, 6. Wm., s John, Burlington, West New Jersey,
m Mary Reeve, dt John, Phila., Ps., at Phila. Mtg.

William and Mary Reeve Rodman had eight children.

Three of their children are identified in a letter Hannah Reeve Saunders wrote in January 1774 to her cousin John Reeve. In this letter, which is transcribed in full further on in this chapter, Hannah relates the activities of various members of her family, including three of her sister Mary Reeve Rodman's children—Gilbert, Hannah and Margaret (aka Peggy).

1. Major Gilbert Rodman was born 21 July 1748 in Pennsylvania and died on 21 Aug 1830 aged 82. He married Sarah Gibbs, daughter of Richard and Margery Gibbs on 3 June 1784. He was a Major in the 2nd Bucks Co. Battalion during the Revolutionary War in 1776. Gilbert and Sarah Gibbs had eleven children. Hannah says in her letter: *Brother Rodman has settled his son Gilbert on a farm ... we wish he were well married.* (He was aged 36 when he married). Being a devout Quaker, Hannah would have disapproved of her nephew's later involvement in the Revolution.



Above – the broken tombstone at Gibbs Burial Ground at Eddington, Bucks County, PA and at left the replacement Inscription Plaque.



2. Hannah Rodman was born 1 April 1751 and died 31 January 1775. She married John Howard. He was born about 1750 and died 3 January 1747 in Granada Island, West Indies. They are referred to in Hannah's letter as *Cousin Jno. Howard and Wife.*
→ See page 112 further on in this chapter.
3. Margaret (Peggy) Rodman was born on 20 September 1752 in Pennsylvania. She married Dr. William McIlvaine on 6 Nov 1773 at Burlington, New Jersey. He was the son of William McIlvaine and Anne Emerson. Margaret died on 22 February 1781 at age 28 and was buried at St. James Church, Bristol, Bucks Co., PA.

In Hannah's letter to her cousin John Reeve she says: *Tomorrow will be a year her sister Peggy was married to Dr McIlvain, without the consent of her father, who has not spoke to her since.* Peggy was and still is a common pet name for Margaret. Such is also the case with Joseph and Hannah Saunders's daughter Sarah, who was called Sally.

Dr. William McIlvaine was born on 8 July 1750 in Philadelphia, PA. He was a physician and graduated circa 1773 from the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. He was a Capt. in the First Battalion of the Bucks Associators in 1775 and was a surgeon in Col. Read's Regiment in 1776 during the War of Independence.



After Margaret (aka Peggy) died he married Rebecca Coxe, daughter of William Coxe and Mary Francis, on 2 December 1782 at Philadelphia, PA. Rebecca was born 3 February 1760 and died September 1883 aged 23 in Philadelphia.

William then married a third time to Mary Shippen on 16 June 1785 at Philadelphia, PA. William died on 16 September 1806 at Burlington, NJ, at age 56. He was buried at St. Mary's Episcopal Churchyard Church, Burlington, NJ.

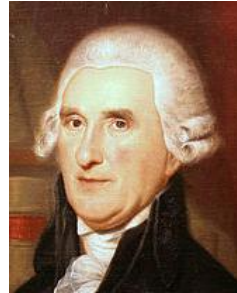
Mary Shippen was born 15 August 1757 and died 14 March 1831. She was the daughter of Edward Shippen IV, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and Margaret Francis. Mary was the older sister of Margaret 'Peggy' Shippen who married, and then conspired with, the infamous traitor Benedict Arnold as his 2nd wife. Peggy was born 11 July 1760 and died 24 August 1804 in London aged 44.



Benedict Arnold
1741–1801

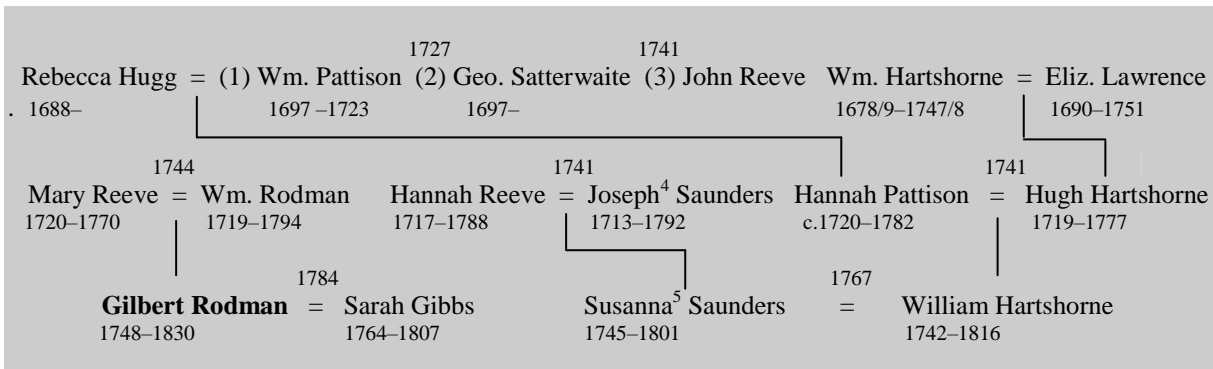


Peggy Shippen
1760–1804



Edward Shippen IV
1729–1806

Susanna⁵ Saunders (1745–1801), daughter of Joseph⁴ & Hannah Saunders, married William Hartshorne (1742–1816) as his first wife in 1767. → See [The Hartshorne Family](#) further on.



William was the son of Hugh Hartshorne (1719–1777) who married Hannah Pattison (sometimes spelt Patterson) in 1741. Hannah was the daughter of Rebecca Hugg and her first husband William Pattison who died at sea between Philadelphia and Bermuda.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Burlington Monthly Meeting, p. 230:

HARTSHORNE

1741, 2, 9. Hugh, s William, Monmouth Co., East N.J.,

m Hannah Patterson, dt William, Burl. Co., at MH, Burl. Co.

Rebecca then married in 1727 George Satterwaite (or Saterthwaite) and she was condemned by the *Society of Friends* for marrying contrary to discipline. After George died Rebecca married for a third time in 1741—to **John Reeve**. This could be the same John Reeve who was the husband of Sarah Pattison who died in 1736 and father of Hannah Reeve who married Joseph Saunders.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 256:

SATTERTHWAITE

1729/30, 1, 3. George [Saterthwaite], & w, Rebecca, con mcd.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 252:

REEVES

1741, 3, 7. John [Reeve], Phila., m Rebecca Saterthwaite,
Burl. Co., at Burl. MH.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 256:

SATTERTHWAITE

1741, 3 7. Rebecca (Saterthwaite), Burl. Co.,
m John Reeve, Phila., at Burl. MH.

It is probable that Sarah Pattison who married John Reeve was related to William Pattison, Rebecca Hugg's first husband.

oOo

Lucy¹¹ Stabler Smith, a descendant of Hannah Reeve and Joseph⁴ Saunders provided an article entitled *The Handiwork of Little Hannah* written by her great aunt, Lucy⁹ Leadbeater Stabler (1875–1917), which was published in the July 1930 edition of *ANTIQUES* magazine, p. 47.

Two centuries ago, little **Hannah Reeve** was living in Philadelphia with her parents, John and Sarah (Pattison) Reeve. Of course, all little girls in those far-off days were good and obedient, and all of them—or nearly all—proved how good they were by embroidering samplers.

Goodness, I surmise, was a fixed attribute throughout the early colonies; but the forms of samplers which it achieved show a considerable variety. If Hannah had been born in New England, for example, she would almost certainly have done her work in silk on strips of linen. The pattern would have consisted of bordered geometric designs, executed mainly in cross stitch, and at least two eloquent rows displaying the letters of the alphabet. A picture, a pious sentiment, and the juvenile author's name might have appeared at the bottom.

But, since she was a Philadelphian, Hannah followed the custom of the locality, and set herself to the elegant employment of producing a square of wool needlepoint embroidery.

The result would have done credit to an English grand dame, so perfect is each tiny stitch, so harmoniously blended are the reds, blues, greens, buffs, and occasional touches of bright yellow.

And even today, these colours are fresh, as unfaded, as when little Hannah finished her work and marked it with her initials and the date of its completion, H.R. 1733.



Photograph of the sampler
supplied by Lucy Stabler Smith

It is pleasant to know that, in spite of goodness, Hannah grew to womanhood, married Joseph Saunders, and bore a daughter Susannah, who in turn, married William Hartshorne. The present number of her descendants is that of the sands of the sea, and they are scattered to the four corners of the globe. But among them are many readers of *Antiques* who I know will be thrilled to recognize the work of their remote ancestor. There is just cause for pride in having had a great, great, great-grandmother that was once such a good and industrious little girl.

The sampler was owned by the late Clara¹⁰ Lea Ralston (née Leadbeater), the mother of Lucy¹¹ Stabler Smith, and has been on loan to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC, where it is displayed from time to time. Hannah Reeve was aged sixteen when she completed the sampler in 1733.

Joseph⁴ and Hannah Saunders's granddaughter, Mary⁶ Hartshorne (1783–1853), had married Edward Stabler (1769–1831) and they are the direct ancestors of Lucy¹¹ Stabler Smith. Mary⁶ Hartshorne was the daughter of William Hartshorne (1742–1816) and his first wife Susannah⁵ Saunders (1745–1801). → See '*The Stabler-Leadbeater Connection*' further on in this chapter.

oOo

Joseph⁴ Saunders owned a large Family Bible wherein are recorded the events of the family with respect to births and deaths. The Bible is a very large edition and the foot of the Title page reads: *London: Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, dated M.DCC.XXXVIII [1738]. Price One Pound Five Shillings Unbound.*

As head of the household, Joseph diligently wrote in his elegant handwriting the births and deaths in his family during his lifetime. The following is a transcript:

Joseph Saunders was born at Farnham Royal in the County of Bucks Great Britain on the Eighth day of January 1712/13 ——— and his Wife

Hannah Saunders was born at Whitby in the County of York Great Britain on the 5th of November 1717 ———

And were

Married at Philadelphia the eighth day of January 1740/41. ———

DEATHS

My Daughter Mary, Wife of Thomas Morris died the (blank) day of July 1774 and was buried the (blank).

Son Peter Saunders left Philadelphia the 22nd December 1780 in Company with John Benezet in Order to Embarque with him on board the Ship Shelaley Capt Homes bound to Port Lercon in France with intention to stay there and in Holland about a year, they Embarqued at Chester & proceeded, but were never heard of after leaving Delaware Bay; there were on board about eighty persons passengers and Seamen, it is supposed they foundered at Sea.

My Wife died the 8th February 1788 and was buried the 11th in the afternoon.

Daughter Lydia, Wife of Samuel Coates, died the 24th October 1789 about four o'clock in morning and was buried 26th afternoon.

Daughter Sarah Wife of William Redwood died the 29th October 1789 in morning and was buried the 31st afternoon.

Son John died in Alexandria on the 18 of 5th mo 1790 was buried on the 20th.

The Affectionate and much loved Father of this family, Deceased on the 26 of 1st mo. 1792 at the Home of Samuel Coates Philadelphia.

BIRTHS

Sarah Saunders, Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders, was Born the Tenth day of November 1741, eleven minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning.

Timothy Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born 4th March 1743/4 a few minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning — Died the 9th June following.

Susannah Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Thirteenth day of April 1745 between twelve and one o'clock in the morning.

Joseph Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the 25th day of February 1746/7 half an hour after nine o'clock in the morning, & died the 16th July 1747.

Mary Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was born the Thirteenth day of April 1748 between 7 & 8 o'clock in the evening.

Hannah Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Twenty Eighth day of May 1750 about half an hour after 5 o'clock in the morning.

John Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Twenty sixth day of December 1752 about sixteen minutes after 6 o'clock in the Morning.

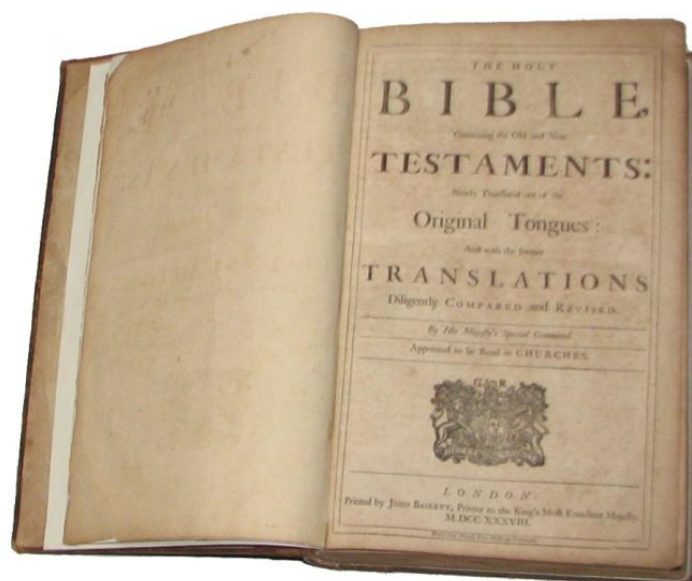
Rachel Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Eighth day of August 1754, 8 minutes before 4 o'clock in the Morning.

Joseph Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Seventh day of December 1755 half an hour after 11 o'clock at night — & died the 4th March following.

Lydia Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was born the thirteenth day of May 1757, a little after 4 o'clock in the Morning.

Peter Saunders, Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Fifteenth day of November about 40 minutes after 10 o'clock in the Night 1759.

From its origin in England the Bible went to Philadelphia in the late 1730s or 1740s and was owned by Joseph⁴ Saunders until his death in 1792. At some later date it came into the hands of his grandson, David⁶, who carried it with him around the Horn to California about 1863 where it resided with his family and descendants in San Francisco and San Rafael. Eighty-three years later, in 1946, David's great grandson brought the Bible across the Pacific to Sydney, Australia. The Bible had been encased with an oilskin cover which protected the Bible from damage and also protected the beautifully embroidered slip-on cover made by Joseph's eldest daughter Sarah⁵ (sometimes referred to as Sally) in 1753. The embroidered cover has since been removed from the Bible and professionally preserved.





*The embroidered Bible cover made by Sarah Saunders in 1753
The cover measures 570mm wide by 390mm deep*

* * *

A search of the minutes of early Quaker records revealed a number of notations concerning Joseph Saunders.

Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. VIII, No.1—Early Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly meeting, 28th of ninth month, 1740, p. 268:

Joseph Saunders & Hannah Reeves declared their intentions of Marriage.
He produced a certificate from the two weeks Meeting in London,
dated the 8th of first Month, 1735/6, ... the Young woman's Father
being present declared his Consent to their Proceedings.

ibid., February, 1741, p. 270:

Joseph Saunders applied to this Meeting for a Certificate to Friends in
London, he being on a Voyage to Britain.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, p. 631:

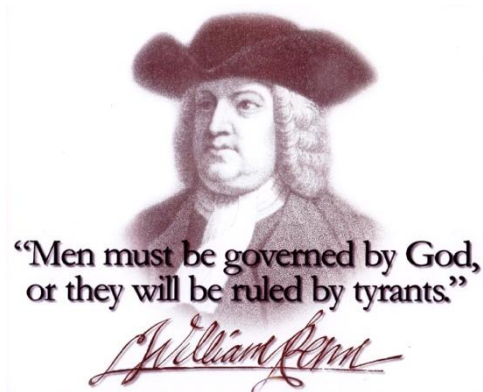
1734, 4, 28. Joseph, nephew Richard, rocf 2 weeks Mtg at Bull & Mouth,
London, dated 1732, 12, 12.
1740, 11, 8. Joseph (Saunders), Phila., Pa., m Hannah Reeve,
dt John, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

To give the reader an idea of Joseph's new environment, *Encyclopædia Britannica* provides a short history titled '*Foundation and Early Settlement of Philadelphia*':

William Penn acquired the province of Pennsylvania in 1681 from King Charles II of England as a place where his fellow Quakers could enjoy freedom of worship and a chance to govern themselves and develop their own way of life. The King made the grant, signed on March 4, 1681, and proclaimed it a few weeks later on April 2, partly to settle a debt owed to Penn's father, Admiral Sir William Penn, upon his death and also to complete the settlement of the Middle Atlantic region with Englishmen. Penn sent his cousin William Markham to take charge of affairs of government and also to lay out the city Penn named Philadelphia, city of Brotherly love, the name symbolizing his idealistic concepts. From England, Penn wrote in 1681 asking that '*The Rivers and Creeks be sounded on my side of the Delaware river ... in order to settle a great Towne, and be sure make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy*'. He wanted every house to be placed in the middle of its own plot to provide ground about it that it may be a greene Country Towne, which will never be burnt, and always be wholesome.

Penn arrived in 1682 but had little chance to enjoy his city. He was forced to travel to England in 1684 and was unable to return until 1699. By then, Philadelphia was a flourishing town with many crops and trading houses, as well as several hundred dwellings and about 10,000 people clustered close to the riverfront. Penn's governor declared the city was already 'the equal of New York' in trade and riches. Penn's policies throughout the colony of religious toleration and the right of the people to take part in the government, in addition to growing prosperity, soon began to attract thousands of English, German, and Scots-Irish settlers, and most came by way of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia by the 1770s had grown to at least 30,000 persons in the central city, and it was the third most important center in the British Empire, overshadowed only by Liverpool and London. This position was due in large measure to the city's site at the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, which provided the city access to inland farm regions and to the coal and ore resources that supplied the early iron industry.

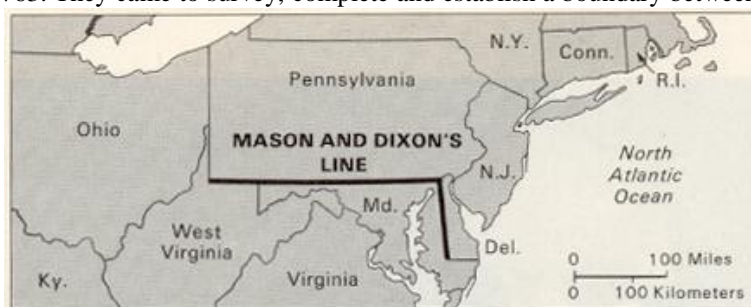


William Penn
1644–1718

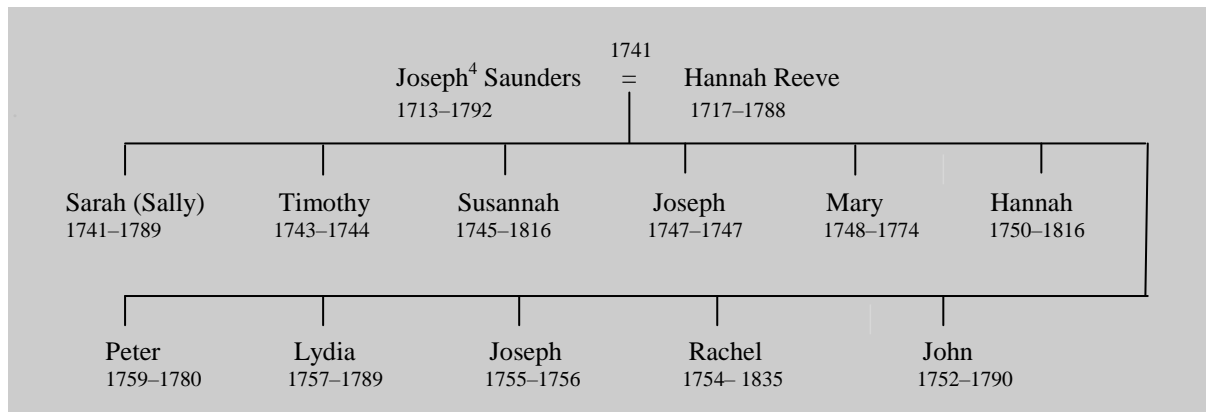
A visitor in 1756 wrote: '*Everybody in Philadelphia deals more or less in trade, a tribute not merely to Philadelphia but also to the shrewd business talents of the Quaker merchants*'. A large and profitable system of triangular trade involved foodstuffs and wood products, such as lumber and barrel staves, that went from Philadelphia to the West Indies and there exchanged for sugar, rum, and other West Indian products. These were carried to English ports, where they in turn were exchanged for English manufactures to be brought back to Philadelphia. The prosperous farm country of interior Pennsylvania supplied the Philadelphia merchant with goods for the West Indies, and a profitable coastal trade existed with other colonies and directly with England.

History of Philadelphia, Scharf and Westcott, Vol. 1, p. 258:

Mason and Dixon's Line. On Nov 15, 1763 there arrived in Philadelphia Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two Englishmen surveyors, sent over by agreement between Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn, made August 4, 1763. They came to survey, complete and establish a boundary between Maryland and Delaware and Pennsylvania (thence known as **Mason and Dixon's Line**), which would put an end forever to the disputes and bloodshed which had stained the history of the border from the time of the first founding of William Penn's proprietary government.



Joseph⁴ and Hannah Saunders had eleven children. They were all born in Philadelphia.



1. Sarah⁵ ‘Sally’ Saunders was born 10 November 1741 and died 29 October 1789. She married William Redwood as his 2nd wife in Philadelphia on 18 January 1776. He was born 21 December 1726 in Newport, Rhode Island and died 14 January 1815. William was the son of Abraham Redwood and Patience Howland.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 643:

SAUNDERS

1776, 1, 18. Sarah, dt Joseph & Hannah, Phila., Pa.,
m Wm. Redwood, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 631:

REDWOOD

1776, 1, 18. Wm., Phila., Pa., m Sarah Saunders,
dt Joseph & Hannah, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.



Abraham Redwood
1665-1728

The research library at *Swarthmore College* in Pennsylvania has a record of the information contained in the Redwood Family Bible. The following is an extract:

William Redwood was born in Newport, Rhode Island on 21 December 1726. He was the son of Abraham Redwood and his second wife Patience (Howland) Phillips. She was a widow.

Abraham was born in Bristol, England in 1665. He went to reside in Antigua in 1687 and remained there till 1712 when he removed with his first wife, Mehetabel Langford, and their children, to settle in New England. There he lived seventeen years, part of the time in Salem, Massachusetts, and part of the time in Newport, Rhode Island. Abraham died in 1728/29, and his wife in 1715.

One of their daughters, Ann, married **John WANTON** of Rhode Island.

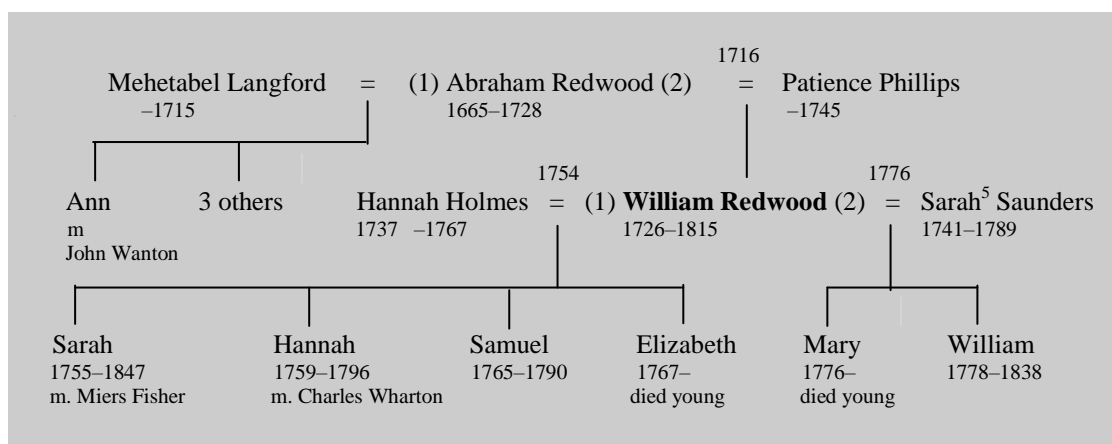
[Note: When Joseph Saunders's son John died in 1790, his widow Mary married Philip WANTON, also from Rhode Island. It is likely the two Wantons are related.

→ See Chapter 3: John Saunders].

Abraham and Mehetabel had a son, also Abraham, who was heir to the family estates on the island of Antigua. He founded the Redwood Library in Rhode Island and died in 1788. It is believed his son Jonas managed the estates in Antigua.

William Redwood's first marriage was to Hannah Holmes of Newport, Rhode Island on 7 November 1754. She died 1 November 1767 aged 30 years. In December 1772 William settled in Philadelphia. There his daughter Sarah Redwood, who was born 18 December 1755, married Miers Fisher on 17 February 1774.

[Note: In his Will Joseph Saunders nominated William Redwood as one of his executors and Miers Fisher was a witness. Miers Fisher (1748-1819) was married to Sarah Redwood, the daughter of William Redwood and his first wife Hannah Holmes. He was a prominent lawyer, legislator, philanthropist, and scientist in early Federal Philadelphia. Benjamin Warner, publisher and bookseller, married Fisher's daughter, Lydia Fisher, in 1814. He was among a group of prominent Quaker merchants who were temporarily exiled to Winchester, Virginia, during the Revolution. After the War, he practiced law and also served for a brief time as a Philadelphia Common Councilman and a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Miers and Sarah had sixteen children, only five of which survived [him].



William married the second time to Sarah Saunders, the daughter of Joseph and Hannah Saunders, on 18 January 1776. They had one daughter Mary—born 18 November 1776; died 14 August 1777, and one son William—born 23 April 1778; died 22 November 1838. Sarah died in Philadelphia on 29 October 1789.

After the decease of his nephew Jonas Redwood in the island of Antigua, William went there to take care of the estate, living there for five years. He left Philadelphia in October 1781 and returned to his family in Philadelphia in August 1787. William died in 1815 in Philadelphia.

2. **Timothy⁵ Saunders** was born 4 March 1743/4 and died in infancy 09 June 1744.
3. **Susannah⁵ Saunders** was born 13 April 1745 and died in 1801. She married William Hartshorne (1742–1816) of Philadelphia as his 1st wife on 8 October 1767. He was the son of Hugh Hartshorne (1719–1772) and Hannah Pattison (sometimes spelt Patterson). Hannah died in November 1782 and was the daughter of William Pattison and Rebecca Hugg.

ibid., Vol. II, Burlington Monthly Meeting, p. 248:

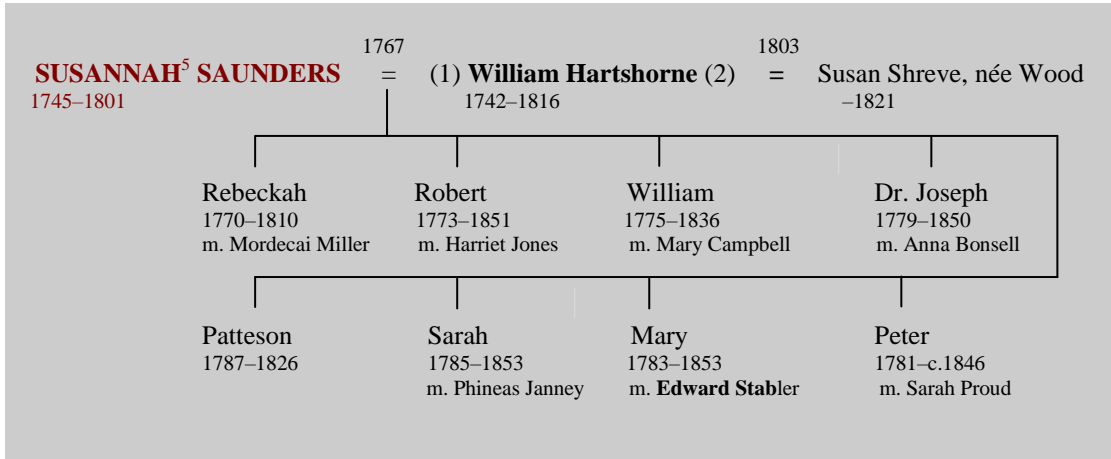
PATTERSON
1741, 2, 9. Hannah, dt William, Burl. Co., m Hugh Hartshorne,
s William, Momouth Co., East New Jersey, at MH, Burl. Co.

ibid., Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 372:

HARTSHORNE
Hugh [Hartshorne] s William, bur 9–29–1772, ae.

The Hartshorne Family

The Hartshorne (sometimes spelt Hartshorn) family in America is quite numerous and some members were prominent Quaker citizens in the towns in which they dwelt.



The Story of Old Town & Gentry Row in Alexandria, Virginia, by Robert H. Wilson records the following under *Quaker Heritage*, p. 27:

Even among the numerous Quakers who settled in Alexandria just before the revolution William Hartshorne's background was unique. He was a descendant of Richard Hartshorne, leader of a group of English Quakers who came to New Jersey in 1669, a generation before William Penn's Quaker experiment in Pennsylvania. Hartshorne's ancestors entertained George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, in their home during the religious missions of Fox to America.

William Hartshorne was born in 1742 in Burlington, New Jersey. At 18 he was sent to Philadelphia to begin a business career under the care of the monthly meeting of Friends there. For a while he lived in the house of Reese Meredith, one of the Meeting's outstanding businessmen. He served as an apprentice in the counting house of Joseph Saunders, a Quaker marine underwriter, **who was also clerk of The Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire**, the oldest of its type in America, founded in 1752 by Benjamin Franklin [More on this later in the chapter].

As was often the case, upon completion of his apprenticeship, Hartshorne married his employer's daughter, Susanna [*sic*] Saunders. Not long afterwards he heard enthusiastic reports from Captain John Harper about the rising seaport of Alexandria. When he and Harper formed a partnership and talked of moving to Virginia, it was Hartshorne who obtained from Reese Meredith their letter of introduction to George Washington.

In Alexandria the two Quakers reacted quite differently to Virginia's preparations for war. Harper supported the movement for independence and readily agreed to act as agent for the Committee of Safety in purchasing gunpowder. Hartshorne declined to take part.

The Impact of the Quaker Community Upon the Economic Development of Alexandria, Virginia, 18th through mid-19th Centuries, by Paula M. Coomler, p. 13:

William Hartshorne arrived in Alexandria as a merchant from Philadelphia in 1774. In 1775 he bought land on the Little River Turnpike and built a grist mill establishing a plantation known even today as Strawberry Hill. In addition to this he owned Wm. Hartshorne and Co., a large general store on King St., which sold New England and West Indian rum and dry goods. He owned a wharf and warehouse on the river, and had among his customers a Virginia gentleman named **George Washington**. General Washington told his farm suppliers that "if you send it to the care of Mr. Hartshorne in Alexandria, it will come safe".

The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. XIII, Nos. 2–3, Early Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 216:

25th of 9th month, 1767.

William Hartshorne and Susannah Saunders also declared continuance of intentions of marriage.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 643:

SAUNDERS

1767, 10, 8. Susanna, dt Joseph, Phila., Pa.,
m Wm. Hartshorne, s Hugh, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 544:

HARTSHORNE

1767, 10, 8. Wm., s Hugh, Phila., Pa., m Susanna Saunders,
dt Joseph, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

ibid., Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting, p. 555:

SAUNDERS

Susanna dt Joseph of Philadelphia MM, Pa., m 8–10–1767 at Philadelphia
(Pa) MH, William HARTSHORNE s Hugh & Hannah (PATTERSON)
Hartshorne of Philadelphia, Pa.; Susanna (SAUNDERS) Hartshorne w Wm,
d 26–10–1801 in Alexandria, Fairfax Co. Va. (See Hartshorne)

ibid., Vol. VI, Alexandria Monthly Meeting, p. 775:

SAUNDERS

Susannah, dt of Joseph & Hannah (REEVE) Saunders, of Phila., Pa.;
m 8–10–1767 at Phila. MH, William HARTSHORNE,
as his 1st w (See Hartshorne).

ibid., Vol. VI, p. 746:

HARTSHORNE

William, a merchant of Alex., Va. (b. ca 1742 in N.J. d 13–10–1816 in his 75th yr.,
s Hugh Hartshorne & w, Hannah Patterson-Hartshorne of Burlington MM, N.J.
& Falls MM, Pa; of Burlington MM, N.J. to Phila. MM, Pa. 3–3–1760; m
(1st 8–10–1767 at Phila. Mtg, Susanna SAUNDERS (d in Fairfax Co., Va., 26–10–
1801, dt Joseph Saunders of Phila., Pa.) William Hartshorne & wm Susannah, & two
ch, Rebeckah & Robert, were rec by Fairfax MM, Va., 1774, 2, 28 on cert from
Phila. MM, Pa., dtd 29–10–1773; William & ch became charter mbrs of Alex. MM,
D.C., 1802, they then living within the verge of the new MM (Alex MM) being
automatically transferred from Fairfax MM to Alex MM.

Ch: of Wm. Hartshorne by 1st w, Susanna Saunders-Hartshorne
Rebeckah rmt Mordecai Miller 24–11–1792 at Fairfax Mtg
Robert gct New York MM, N.Y. 26–6–1806 (clear)
Patterson gct N.Y. MM, N.Y. 21–12–1809 (clear)
Peter S. rpd mou 8mo–1814; dis 2–6–1815
Mary b 8–9–1783 d 29–4–1853; m Edward Stabler, 2nd w
Sarah S. b 19–6–1785 d 1–5–1853; m Phinneas Janney, 2nd w.

Wm. Hartshorne m 2d 30–6–1803 at Alex. Mtg. D.C., Susannah (WOOD)
SHREVE, wd of Benjamin Shrieve; parents not listed, although the minutes
say that she had their consent. No issue of this m.

Wm. Hartshorne was dis joining the army in 1777; rst by Fairfax MM
22–2–1783. He failed in business in 1810, but was absolved from blame
by Alex. MM.

William Hartshorne's first wife, Susanna⁵ Saunders, died in 1801.

Two years later on 30 June 1803 William married Susan (née Wood), the widow of Benjamin Shreve (sometimes spelt Shreeve or Scribeve).

ibid., Vol. VI, p. 778:

SHREVE

Susannah (WOOD), wd of Benjamin Shreeve; m (2) 30–6–1803 at Alex. MH, Va., William HARTSHORNE, as his 2nd w. She was a charter mbr of Alex MM; she had been rec at Fairfax MM, Va., 26–8–1786, as Susannah (WOOD) Shreve, w of Benjamin Shreve, whom she m 6–4–1786 at Upper Springfield MM.

Artisans and Merchants of Alexandria, Virginia 1780–1820, Volume 2, compiled by T. Michael Miller, Alexandria Library, Lloyd House:

SHREVE, BENJAMIN – Merchant – 307 S. St. Asaph St.

1770, married Hannah Marll; 1775, enlisted in the army; 1784, owned a warehouse at 100 Prince St.; 4/1785, Shreve conveyed to the trustees of the Society of Friends a site at 311 S. St. Asaph St. – the first location of the Friends Meeting House; 2/1786, married Susannah Wood; 1796, owned 5 one story frame building occupied by John Janney and others on the S.W. corner of King and Fairfax St.; 11/1801, death – buried at the Friends Burying Ground; 1803. Susannah married Wm. Hartshorne; 1796 3rd ward census; *Hinshaw*; COX; MAS

(Note: Hannah Marll may be related to Sarah Marll who married David Pancoast in 1760. → See Chapter 3: John⁵ Saunders

Susannah Shreve Hartshorne, née Wood, died 21 February 1821 and her death was reported in the *Alexandria Gazette* on 23 February 1821.

Died

On the evening of the 21st inst. in her 70th year of her age, **Susan Hartshorne**. — Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon at three o'clock

Her death occurred just three days after making her Last Will and Testament. Researcher Ruth Lincoln Kaye located her Will in the Alexandria Will Book 2:424, dated 18 February 1821:

In the name of God Amen I Susan Hartshorne Widow of Wm. Hartshorne of the Town of Alexandria & District of Columbia, Being of sound mind memory & understanding, do this eighteenth day of second month eighteen hundred & twenty one make Publish and declare this my last will and Testament in manner following to wit: I the said Susan Hartshorne do give and bequeath unto Rebecca Leonard my niece one red bedstead & bed, the made of white homespun cotton with six blankets, one yarn coverlead & one white Counterpane marked B.S.S., one white bedstead with bed & curtains belonging thereto, also one bed bedding & curtains standing in the Front room upstairs, one bureau, one walnut Dining table, one round tea do and one breakfast do that stands in Ester Woods room, six mahogany chairs & six walnut chairs, one Toilet Table, one Cooking glass in front room upstairs 7 one small do in the garret, one homespun carpet, Eleven table spoons, one soup ladle & small silver cream pot all marked W.H. Also one small can, one pair of sugar tongs & one decanter spoons all silver, one large looking glass, one mahogany dining table say the small one in the front room also one chest of drawers upstairs together with the window curtains & six chair covers also one large China Bowl.

Item I give & bequeath to Hester Wood my sister the Bureau standing at the head of the stairs together with the bedstead that she Hester now occupies.

Item I give & bequeath to Isaac Shreve one old Bible & one silver tumbler the latter marked B.S.S.

Item I give and bequeath to Rebecca Shreve daughter of the said Isaac one silver cream jug marked B.S.S.

Item I give & bequeath to Benjⁿ Shreve of Salem one soap ladle silver & one pair of gold buttons marked B.S.S.

Item I give & bequeath to my niece Rebecca Leonard my new family Bible in two volumes.

Item I give & bequeath to Sam^l B. Shreve now of one silver can not marked & one looking glass in the back room.

Item I give & bequeath to Sarah wife of Phineas Janney one wiresafe for covering China.

Item I give & bequeath to Rebecca Leonard my tea set of China marked B.S.S.

Item I give & bequeath my wearing apparel to Mary Leonard, Hester Wood and Rebecca to be divided equally among them.

And after the payment of my just debts & funeral expenses I give and bequeath to my sister Hester Wood & my niece Rebecca Leonard all the remainder of my Estate to be equally divided between them.

And Lastly I appoint Wm. H. Miller & John Wood Jnr. my executors of this my last Will & Testament hereby revoking all former Wills by me heretofore made in witness thereof I the said Susan Hartshorne have set my hand & my Seal.

Signed Sealed Published declared)	
by the said Susan Hartshorne to be her)	<i>her</i>
Last Will & Testament in the presence)	Susan X Hartshorne (seal)
of us who have signed as witnesses)	<i>mark</i>
Mordecai Miller)	
Benj ⁿ Wood)	
Sam ^l B. Shreve)	

At a session of the Orphans Court for the County of Alexandria in the District of Columbia the first day of March 1821 this last will and Testament of Susan Hartshorne deceased was presented to the Court by William H. Miller and John Wood Jnr the executors therein named and proved in due form of law by Mordecai Miller and Benjamin Wood Witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. And the said Executors being qualified thereto and given bond and security according to law Letters testamentary were granted them.

Teste. Alex. Moore
Reg. Wills

Know all men by these presents that we William H. Miller, John Wood, Mordecai Miller and Benjamin Wood are held and firmly bound unto Robert Young Esquire Judge of the Orphans Court of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia and his successors in office in the sum of one thousand dollars lawful money of the United States to the payment whereof well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 1st day of March 1821.

The Condition of the above obligation ... (this section missing)

William Hartshorne died 15 December 1816 and his death and funeral notice was reported in the *Alexandria Gazette* the following day:

Departed this life, yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in the 75th year of his age. **WM. HARTSHORNE, senr.** — his friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his dwelling house on Wilkes street between Royal and Pitt streets, this afternoon at three o'clock.

William Hartshorne's Last Will and Testament is recorded in the Alexandria Will Book 2:201 and was provided by researcher Ruth Lincoln Kaye and is dated 7 September 1813:

I WILLIAM HARTSHORNE of Alexandria in the District of Columbia being in health and of sound mind and memory do make this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all others before made.

First it is my will and desire that all my just debts be paid and if my personal property be not sufficient to discharge all my said debts (inclusive of my household goods) then I direct all my Real Estate to be sold at the discretion of my Executors.

Secondly it is my desire that my dear wife Susanna may have all my Household furniture and wearing apparel. Thirdly that out of the proceeds of my Real Estate that the remainder be divided into nine equal parts, the Interest of the first part to be paid annually to my said wife Susanna during her natural life, the remaining eight parts to be given in equal shares to my son-in-law Mordecai Miller, my Sons Robert, William, Joseph, Peter & Pattison Hartshorne, to my Daughters Mary Stabler and Sarah Janney. And after the Death of my said wife that her share be equally divided among my other Legatees or their heirs. And I do hereby appoint my sons-in-law Mordecai Miller, Edward Stabler and Phineas Janney and my Sons Robert, William, Joseph, Peter and Pattison Hartshorne my Executors. IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Seventh day of the ninth month in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Wm. Hartshorne (seal)

At a session of the Orphans Court for the County of Alexandria in the District of Columbia the 16th day of May 1818, the last Will and Testament of William Hartshorne deceased was proved by the oath of Charles Slade and Solomon Barry to be wholly written and signed by the Testator and ordered to be recorded.

(signature illegible)

William Hartshorne and Susannah⁵ Saunders had at least eight children:

- A. Rebeckah⁶ (sometimes spelt Rebecca) Hartshorne was born 7 June 1770 in Philadelphia and died 9 December 1810 in Alexandria, Virginia. She married Mordecai Miller 8 November 1792. Mordecai was born 17 September 1764 and died 3 April 1832. Mordecai, a Quaker, was an outstanding watchmaker in Pennsylvania. Amongst his clients was George Washington.

Hinshaw, Vol. VI, Alexandria Monthly Meeting, p. 746:

HARTSHORNE

Rebecca, dt Wm. & Susannah (SAUNDERS) Hartshorne,
m 8-11-1792, Mordecai MILLER, s Warrick & Elizabeth (PRICE) Miller.

ibid., Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting, p. 535:

MILLER

Mordecai of Alexandria, Va., b 17-9-1764 d 3-4-1832, s Warwick & Elizabeth (PRICE) Miller of Baltimore Co., Md. dec, from Chester Co. Pa m 8-11-1792 Rebecca HARTSHORNE dt William & (1st w) Susannah (SAUNDERS) Hartshorne of Fairfax Co., Va. (m at Alexandria MH, Va.) Mordecai & Rebecca were Charter mbr Alexandria MM, Va.

Ch: (from Alexandria MM B & D p 5)

1. William Hartshorne m Amy Ann PHILLIPS at Alexandria MH 1820, dt Thomas & Rachel.
2. Robert Hartshorne m Anna Janney at Alexandria MH, 1823, dt Elisha & Mary (GIBSON) Janney.

3. John S. mou in 8mo 1826, dis same 22–2–1827.
4. Samuel dec.
5. Joseph H. M. Phebe Ann Janney 1832 dt David & Elizabeth (MOORE) Janney.

Our Town: 1749–1865. Likenesses of This Place & It's People Taken from Life by Artists Known and Unknown. Sponsored by the Alexandria Association, Member National Trust for Historic Preservation at Gadsby's Tavern, April 12–May 12, 1956, p. 54:

122 MORDECAI MILLER (1764–1832) John Gadsby Chapman
Oil on canvas, 22 x 27 in.



Mordecai Miller
1764–1832

Born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled in 1702, Mordecai Miller moved to Alexandria and was a silversmith sometime before 1791, when he repaired a knee buckle and mended a table cross for George Washington. He imported clock works which were encased in mahogany cases with his name on the face. On November 8, 1792, he married Rebecca Hartshorne (1770–1810), born in Philadelphia, the daughter of William Hartshorne and Susannah Saunders Hartshorne, who moved to Alexandria in 1774. Mordecai and his wife were both Quakers.

Mordecai Miller died 3 April 1832. His death notice appeared in the *Phenix Gazette* on 4 April 1832 and was followed by an obituary on the 6th :

D I E D

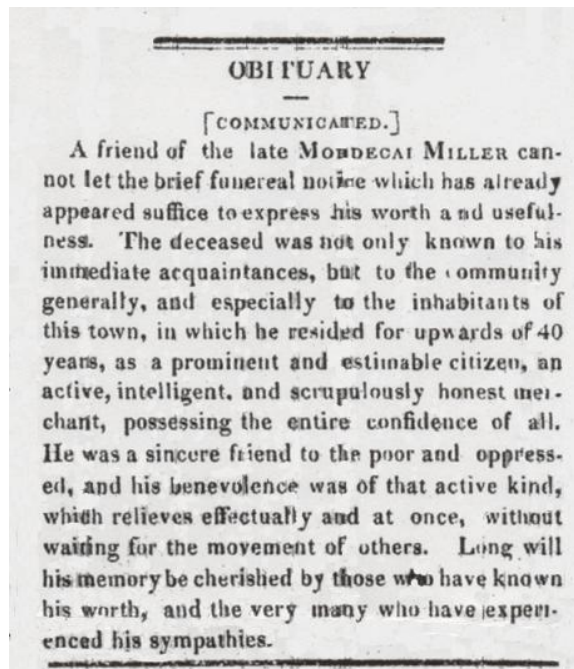
At Half past five o'clock on the evening of the 2d instant, MORDECAI MILLER, in the 69th year of his age, for many years a respectable Merchant of this town. The friends and acquaintances generally of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his Burial, This Afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, from his late residence on Washington street.

27 January 1832

Lewis Carroll, the pen name of Charles Ludwidge Dodgson, was born in England. He was an English writer of world-famous children's fiction, notably *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its sequel *Through the Looking Glass*. He was noted for his facility at word play, logic and fantasy. He was also a mathematician, photographer and Anglican deacon. By the time of his death, *Alice* had become the most popular children's book in England and by 1932 it was one of the most popular in the world. Shortly before his 66th birthday, Lewis Carroll caught a severe case of influenza, which led to pneumonia. He died 14 January 1898.



Lewis Carroll
1832–1898



Mordecai Miller and Rebeckah⁶ Hartshorne had five sons, the most prominent being their third-born child:

- i. **Robert⁷ Hartshorne Miller** was born 10 August 1798 in Virginia and died 10 March 1874. He married Anna Janney 23 April 1823. She was born 25 September 1802 and died 23 February 1885. Anna was the daughter of Elisha Janney and Mary Gibson. Robert and Anna had eleven children.



Anna Janney
1802–1885



A daughter, Cornelia⁸ Janney Miller, married Francis⁷ Stabler, son of Edward Stabler and Mary⁶ Hartshorne.

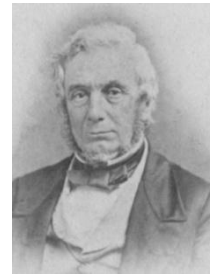
Amongst the Quaker community in Alexandria at that time there were a number of marriages between the Janney, Hartshorne and Stabler families.

Cornelia Janney Miller
1831–1910

Extracts from *Robert Hartshorne Miller 1798–1874 A Quaker Presence in Alexandria*, a thesis by Perry Carpenter Swain, February 14, 1988:

Robert Hartshorne Miller was born August 10, 1798, the third of five sons, to Mordecai and Rebecca Hartshorne Miller. Rebecca, daughter of William Hartshorne, a prominent merchant, was one of three sisters who married Alexandria Quakers. In 1823, Miller married Anna Janney, a member of a well-known Loudon County Quaker family. Between 1824 and 1844, eleven children were born to them. Miller was associated with many public enterprises, such as the Alexandria Canal, the Mount Vernon Cotton Factory, one of the Alexandria railroads, a local bank and the Alexandria Water Company.

He also lectured at the Lyceum and served as a trustee of the Female Orphan Asylum. He was a member of the common Council from 1834 to 1837. Politically he was aligned to the Whig party. Robert was one of Alexandria's wealthiest citizens. At the time of his death in 1874, his estate was valued at \$75,000.



Robert H. Miller
1798–1874

Only three years after Robert's birth, Alexandria became part of the District of Columbia in 1800. In 1802, canal construction around Great Falls was completed; in 1805 Long Bridge joined Alexandria and the District. And with a new corporate charter (1804), Alexandria seemed to be on the threshold of unlimited growth.

Mordecai and Rebecca Miller were also thriving. They were charter members of Alexandria Monthly Meeting when it was established in 1802.

An important event among the members of Alexandria Quaker community in 1806 when Edward Stabler, the prominent druggist and an elder and minister in the Monthly Meeting, married Rebecca's sister, Mary Hartshorne. Robert Miller, then aged 10, attended this wedding. In December of that same year (1810) Rebecca Miller died at the age of 40. Mordecai's sister, Rachel Hewes "... took charge of the family." When the War of 1812 brought British troops and ships, Alexandria's commerce was drastically curtailed.

Robert Hartshorne Miller died 10 March 1874. His death was announced in *The Evening Star*, Washington, DC on 10 March 1874:

—◆—
**Death of a Prominent Citizen of Alex-
 andria.**
 ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 10.—Robert H. Miller, a prominent citizen, and president of the Citizens National Bank, died to-day, aged seventy-six.
 —◆—

Continuing with children of William Hartshorne and Susannah⁵ Saunders

- B. Robert⁶ Hartshorne was born 19 August 1773 in Virginia and died 24 March 1851. He resided in New York before removing to Nova Scotia. On 21 March 1816 he married Harriet Elizabeth Cutler in Nova Scotia. She was born 15 September 1787 and died 7 February 1847. Robert and Harriet Hartshorne had five children.
- C. William⁶ Hartshorne Jr was born 16 July 1775 and died 8 November 1836 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Mary Bankhead Campbell 18 March 1803. She was born 1763 in Scotland. Mary was first married to James Wilson Jr. He was born 3 December 1741 in Scotland and died 14 June 1799. Mary and James Wilson had four children.

18–19 April 1775

Paul Revere (1734–1818) was an American silversmith, engraver, early industrialist and Patriot in the American Revolution. Together with William Dawes he rode from Boston to Lexington (14 miles) to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams that British forces are coming to take them prisoner, and to seize colonial weapons and ammunition in Concord. On receiving the warning, Concord residents began moving the military supplies away from the town.



William⁶ Hartshorne Jr. and Mary Bankhead Wilson, née Campbell had one child:

- i. Saunders⁷ William Hartshorne was born 19 December 1803 and died 25 May 1887 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a ship designer and builder, founding the Cincinnati Marine Ways. He married Ann Eliza Burrows. She was born 3 December 1813 in New Jersey and died 16 March 1889 in Cincinnati. They had seven children.



Saunders William Hartshorne
1803–1887



Ann Eliza Burrows
1813–1889

- D. Dr Joseph⁶ Hartshorne was born 12 December 1779 in Alexandria, Virginia. He died 20 August 1850 in Brandywine, New Castle, Delaware and was buried in Friends South West Burial Ground, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Joseph graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1805. After some travel abroad he commenced practice in Philadelphia and was surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1815 to 1821.

Joseph Hartshorne
1806

Joseph⁶ married Anna Bonsall on 4 November 1813. Anna was born 13 February 1792 and died 31 May 1879. They had eight children.

- E. Peter⁶ Saunders Hartshorne was born 27 August 1781 and died about 1846 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Sarah Proud on 5 April 1814 in Maryland. She was born about 1789. Peter was disowned by Quakers for marrying out of unity.

Peter Saunders Hartshorne
1808

- F. Mary⁶ Hartshorne was born 8 September 1783 and died 29 April 1853. She married Edward Stabler (1769–1831) as his 2nd wife in 1808. He was the son of Edward Stabler Sr. (1730–1785) and Mary Robinson (1730–1780). Edward Stabler was a prominent Quaker, who established a pharmacy in Alexandria in 1792, now the *Stabler-Leadbeater Museum*.

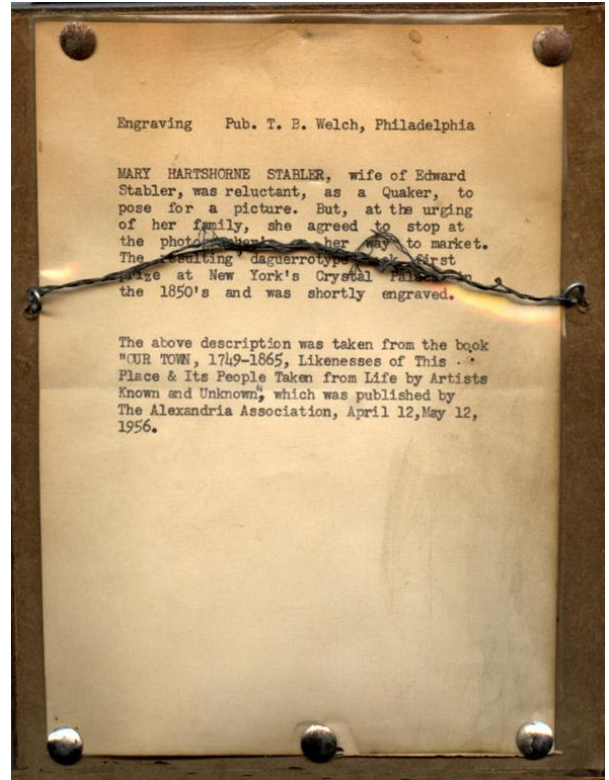
Hinshaw, Vol. VI, Alexandria Monthly Meeting, p. 746:

HARTSHORNE

Mary, dt William Hartshorne by his 1st w, Susannah (SAUNDERS) Hartshorne,
m 28-7-1808 at Alex MH, Va., Edward STABLER, as his 2nd w.
(See Stabler)



Mary Hartshorne Stabler
1783–1853



Engraving Pub. T. B. Welch, Philadelphia

MARY HARTSHORNE STABLER, wife of Edward Stabler, was reluctant, as a Quaker, to pose for a picture. But, at the urging of her family, she agreed to stop at the photographer on her way to market. The resulting daguerreotype took first prize at New York's Crystal Palace in the 1850's and was shortly engraved.

The above description was taken from the book 'OUR TOWN, 1749–1865. Likenesses of This Place & Its People Taken from Life by Artists Known and Unknown', which was published by the Alexandria Association, April 12, May 12, 1956.

➔ **See The Stabler-Leadbeater connection further on.**

The Impact of the Quaker Community Upon the Economic Development of Alexandria, Virginia, 18th through mid-19th Centuries, by Paula M. Coomler, p. 15:

Edward Stabler ... was also a prominent Quaker businessman. Born in Petersburg, PA, in 1769, he grew up learning the tanning business. However, for two years he assisted his brother William in his pharmacy in Richmond and decided that was to be his trade. ... Stabler's apothecary shop [in Alexandria] was the center for the town's most prominent to come and discuss world events. Robert E. Lee was found there when a messenger came with the news of Harper's Ferry. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun would meet there to pass the time of day. Stabler was also a collector of the Port of Alexandria for eight years, and an original stockholder in the 1st National Bank. He died in 1831.

- G. Sarah⁶ Saunders Hartshorne was born 19 June 1785 and died 1 May 1853. She married Phineas Janney as his 2nd wife on 28 November 1811. He was born 5 May 1778 and died 18 October 1852.
(Note: Phineas sometimes spelt with a double 'n' by *Hinshaw* – Phinneas)

Hinshaw, Vol. VI, Alexandria Monthly Meeting, p. 746:

HARTSHORNE

Sarah Saunders [Hartshorne] (dt of Wm. Hartshorne by his first w, Susanna Saunders) m 28-11-1811 Phineas JANNEY, as 2d w (see Janney).

ibid., Vol. VI, p. 757:

JANNEY

Phinneas (b 5-5-1778 d 18-10-1852 in 75th yr, s Israel Janney & w, Pleasant Hague-Janney, the latter dec, of Loudon Co., Va.); m (1) 13-11-1799 at Upper Ridge MH, under Hopewell MM, Va., Ruth LUPTON (b 9-11-1778, dt David Lupton & w, Mary Hollingsworth-Lupton of Hopewell. Fredrick Co., Va.; see Hopewell MM & Goose creek MM); Phinneas Janney gct Fairfax MM, Va., 27-1-1800 by Goose Creek MM; Ruth (Lupton) Janney, 1st w of Phinneas, gct Fairfax MM, Va., 6-1-1800 by Hopewell MM; Phinneas & Ruth (Lupton) Janney thus became charter mbr of Alex MM, D.C., 1802, they then living within the verge of the new Alex. MM. No issue listed. Phinneas Janney m (2) 28-11-1811 at Alex MH, D.C., Sarah S. HARTSHORNE, b 19-6-1785 d 1-5-1853 in her 68th yr, dt William Hartshorne by his 1st w, Susanna Saunders-Hartshorne, the latter dec, of Fairfax Co., Va.; no issue listed. Phinneas Janney was an Elder of Alex Mm and took a very prominent and active part in the affairs of the mtg; a splendid memorial to him is found in the Men's Minutes. His 2nd w, Sarah S. (Hartshorne) Janney was also an Elder of Alex. MM; a memorial to her says in part: "Sarah S. Janney, dt Wm. & Susannah Hartshorne, was b at Alexandria, Va., 19-6-1785; she was a sister to Mary (Hartshorne) Stabler, 2nd w of Edward Stabler; in 1811 she m Phinneas Janney, with whom she lived in greatest harmony for over 40 yr ..." (Phinneas Janney had no issue from either w:—Janney Genealogy). According to "The Alexandria, Va. Gazette of 1837", Phinneas Janney owned a large general store in which he specialised in rare old wines, especially Madeira & Port; also in Swedish and English Bar Iron & Cable Iron, in all of which he was a wholesale merchant.

Phineas Janney was first married to Ruth Lupton on 13 January 1799. She was born 9 November 1779 and died 16 May 1804. The *Hopeful Friends History 1724–1924, Frederick County, Virginia*, compiled from official records and Published by a Joint Committee of Hopewell Friends, p. 317:

CROOKED RUN MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

1783–1803

As recorded in Book A

Jona Lupton, Clerk

JANNEY—LUPTON

Phineas Janney, of the county of Loudoun and State of Virginia, son of Israel Janney and Pleasant his Wife of the same place, and *Ruth Lupton*, Daughter of David Lupton and Mary his Wife of the County of Frederic and State aforesaid; 13th day of 11 month, 1799; at Upper Ridge.

*Phineas Janney**Ruth Janney*

Listed amongst the large number of witnesses were Phineas's parents, Israel and Pleasant Janney, and his niece Jane Janney who would later marry Richard Hartshorne Stabler. Richard was the nephew of Sarah⁵ Saunders Hartshorne who became Phineas Janney's 2nd wife in 1811.

The Impact of the Quaker Community Upon the Economic Development of Alexandria, Virginia, 18th through mid-19th Centuries, written by Paula M. Coomler, p. 11:

One family within the Quaker community that is certain to be remembered as a "founding family" of Alexandria is the Janney family. They were an extensive family with more branches than one could count, and all of them upstanding, exemplary members of the community.

The Janney that seemed to have the most impact on Alexandria's economic progress, however, is Phineas. In the [Alexandria] Gazette he is mentioned as owning "a large general store in which he specialised in rare old wines, especially Madeira and Port."

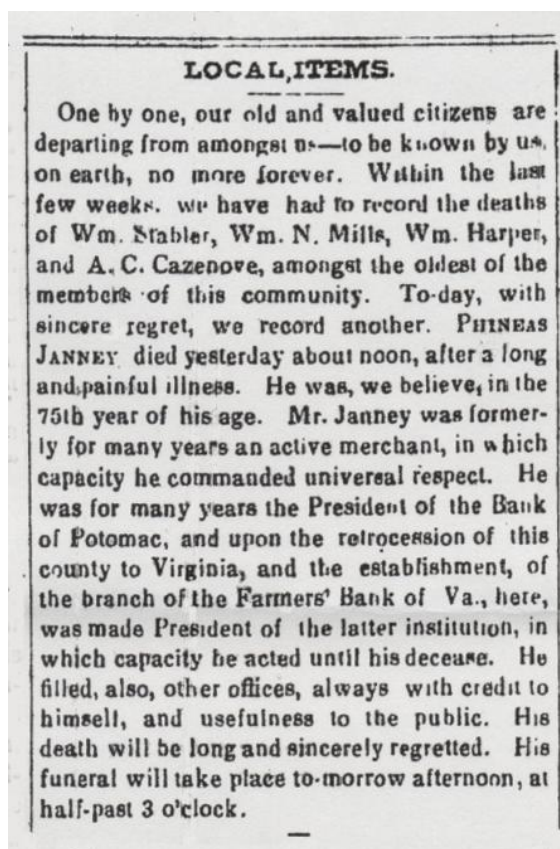
Phineas also started a transportation system west through the wilds of Virginia to the D.C. area and beyond. Phineas was the founder and President of the Little River Turnpike Co..

10 March 1753

The Liberty Bell was hung in Philadelphia. The bell was cast in London, England, and shipped to Pennsylvania. Soon after it arrived, the bell cracked. In 1753, a new bell was cast from the same metal. It was first hung in the steeple of Independence Hall and was later relocated to the adjacent visitor's centre where it has become an iconic symbol of American Independence. The bell acquired its current distinctive crack sometime in the 19th century.



Phineas Janney died 18 October 1852. His death, obituary and funeral notice were printed in the *Alexandra Gazette* the following day.



Phineas Janney was buried in the Quaker Burying Ground on the corner of Queen and Columbus streets, Alexandria. His tombstone was one of eight found intact and preserved by *Alexandria Archaeology* in the 1990s. In keeping with Quaker simplicity the inscription reads:

PHINEAS JANNEY
1852



Phineas Janney's wife, Sarah⁶ S. Janney, née Hartshorne, died some seven months later on 1 May 1853. Notice of her death and funeral was published in the *Alexandria Gazette* two days later on 3 May:

Died.

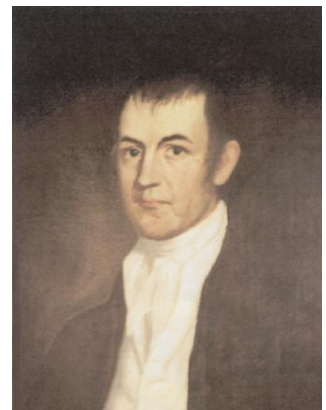
On first day, the 1st instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., SARAH S. JANNEY, relict of Phineas Janney, in the 68th year of her age. Her funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence on Washington street, to which her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited, without further notice.

H. Pattison⁶ Hartshorne, the last child of William and Susanna Saunders, was born 9 January 1787 and died 21 April 1828.

oOo

The Stabler -Leadbeater Connection

EDWARD STABLER and John Leadbeater were two of Alexandria's more prominent families, the former being the founder of one of the oldest Apothecary establishments in America. Much of the early information on the Stablers and Leadbeaters was extracted from *A Portrait of a Historic Apothecary Shop*, published in 1993 by the Stabler Leadbeater Apothecary Museum in Alexandria, Virginia and a write up on the Stabler family by Anne S. Paul in *The Fireside Sentinel*, Jan-Dec 1991, published by Alexandria Library. Additional information on the Leadbeater family and succeeding generations to the present day was supplied by Mrs Lucy¹¹ Stabler Smith, a direct descendant of Edward Stabler and John Leadbeater.



Edward Stabler
1769-1831

The history of the apothecary business established by Edward Stabler, the induction of a number of his sons into the trade and the involvement of the Leadbeater family is a story in itself. Our focus here, however, is to relate as best as we can from the available information an overview of the lives of the more prominent members of the two families. Some of the following information has been extracted from a document titled *The Stabler Family of Alexandria Virginia* by Virginia Jenkins, 1985, archived in the Alexandria Library.

Edward Stabler's father, Edward Stabler Sr., emigrated from York, England to Philadelphia in 1753 at the age of 21. (York at that time had a large Quaker community and was also where Hannah Reeve who married Joseph⁴ Saunders was born). In 1757 Edward Sr married Mary Robinson of Chester County, Pennsylvania and moved to Petersburg, Virginia. Here Edward Stabler Jr. was born on 29 September 1769, the youngest of six children.

Hinshaw, Vol. VI, Black Water Monthly Meeting, p. 121:

STABLER

– no date – Edward, Petersburg, Va., elder of Gravelly Run PM, d 1885, 6, 23;
m Mary d 1780, 12, 30 bur at Frs bur ground at Gravelly Run MH,
Dinwiddle Co. 1781, 1, 2

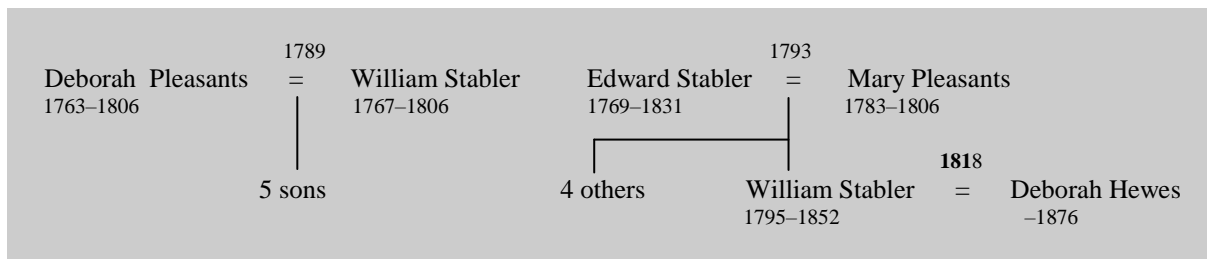
Ch of Edward & Mary:

Edward	b 1758, 7, 25 d 1768, 1, 2 at Wilmington, Pa., & bur at Frs Bur Ground at Curles MH the 30 th of the same
Sarah	b 1760, 3, 17 d 1762, 7, 29 bur at Frs Bur Ground at Curles MH, the 30 th of same
Ann	b 1763, 11, 30
Mary	" 1765, 11, 27
William	" 1767, 8, 30
Edward	" 1769, 9, 28

1780, 12, 30. Mary d ae "abt 50 yrs" & bur in Friends' Bur Ground
at Gravelly Run MH, Dinwiddle Co.

Young Edward spent two years apprenticed as a pharmacist in the apothecary shop of his brother William (1767–1806) in Leesburg, Virginia. In 1792 he moved to Alexandria and rented a three storey building in Fairfax Street and founded the family apothecary business which continued for the next 141 years.

On 28 February 1794 Edward married Mary Pleasants. She was the younger sister of Deborah, the wife of Edward's older brother William. The couple had met some years earlier at William's wedding in 1789 while Edward was apprenticed to his brother.



ibid, Vol. Ceder Creek Monthly Meeting, VI, p. 267:

STABLER

1789. 6, 4. William, Louden Co., s Edward & Mary, Petersburg City, Va., dec;
m at Genito MH, Goochland Co., Deborah PLEASANTS,
dt Thomas & Elizabeth, Goochland, Co.

ibid, Vol. VI, p. 268:

STABLER

1793, 3, 12. Edward granted permission to m Mary Pleasants by his two guardians,
John Hough & Mahlon Janney; mentioned that Edward, dec, is his father.

ibid, Vol. VI, p. 267:

STABLER

1794, 2, 27. Edward, Alexandria, Va., s Edward & Mary, both dec, Petersburg, Va.;
m in Genito MH, Goochland Co., Mary PLEASANTS,
dt Thomas & Elizabeth, the latter dec, Goochland Co.

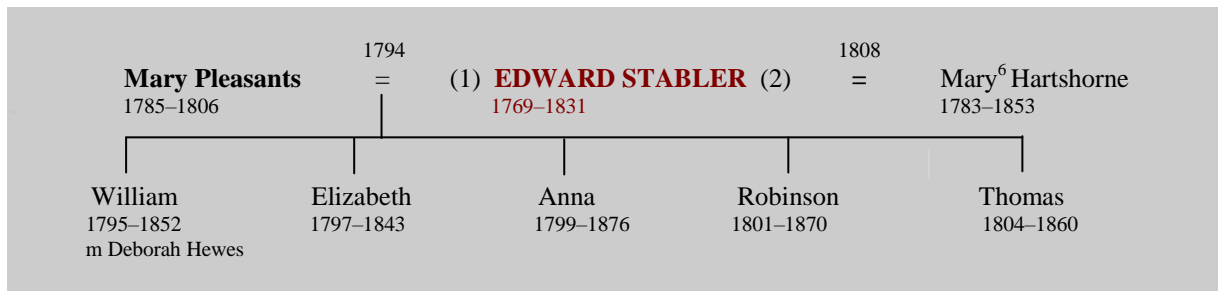
ibid, Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting, p. 587:

PLEASANTS

Mary, dt Thomas & Elizabeth, the latter dec, Goochland Co., Va.,
 m at Genito MH, Goochland Co., Va., 27-2-1794, Edward STABLER,
 s Edward & Mary, both dec, Petersburg, Va. (See Edward Stabler)
 Mary (Pleasants) Stabler, w Edward, rocf Ceder Creek MM, Va., 25-7-1795
 dtd 29-8-1794 (See Stabler)

Edward was very active in the Society of Friends or Quakers. In 1798, at the age of 29, he was appointed to the station of Elder in the Fairfax Monthly Meeting. In 1802 he was active in establishing a Monthly Meeting in Alexandria. Four years later he made his first appearance in the ministry and was active as a preacher and minister until his death in 1831.

Edward Stabler travelled extensively on Quaker business during the 1820s, to church meetings in New England, New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland. His sister-in-law, Deborah Pleasants Stabler was also a Quaker preacher and travelled with him on many occasions. Some trips kept Edward away from home for as long as two to six months, leaving William to mind the shop. In the summer of 1825, Edward '*suffered with a large and painful gathering in his right arm and hand*' that left his right hand permanently crippled. Despite this infirmity, Edward continues to travel and preach.



Edward Stabler and Mary Pleasants had five children:

1. William Stabler was born 25 October 1795 and died 24 September 1852. He married Deborah Hewes 22 September 1818. She was the daughter of Abram Hewes and his wife Rachel née Miller, sister of Mordecai Miller. Mordecai, Deborah's uncle, had married Rebecca⁶ Hartshorne, the younger sister of Mary⁶ Hartshorne who was to become Edward Stabler's second wife.

ibid., p. 535:

MILLER

Rachel dt Warwick & Elizabeth (PRICE) Miller of Alexandria, Va.
 m 14-7-1796 at Alexandria MH Abram Hewes of same place,
 s James & Ursula Hewes of Middlesex Co., N.J. (Note: Rachel
 was a twin with Ruth Miller).

ibid., Alexandria Monthly Meeting, p. 783:

STABLER

William b 25-10-1795 d 24-8-1852, s of Edward & 1st w,
 Mary (Pleasants) Stabler, of Alex., Va., the latter dec; gct Chesterfield MM,
 N.J., 24-9-1818 to m Deborah HEWES d 27-5-1876; rocf Chesterfield
 MM N.J., 25-2-1819, dtd 2-2-1819 as Deborah H. Stabler, w of Wm. Stabler.
 Wm. Stabler was appointed Elder 1834 & Minister 1845; a long memorial
 was written for him after his death (See H-v2, p333).

ibid., p. 748:

HEWES

Deborah; William STABLER gct Chesterfield MM, N.J., 24–9–1818 to m her;
she was rocf Chesterfield MM, N.J. 25–2–1819. dtd 2–2–1819 as
Deborah H. Stabler, w William; she d 27–5–1876.

After his father's death in 1831 William became head of the family and the Orphan's Court appointed him guardian of his younger siblings. He held many positions of responsibility in Alexandria. When he died in 1852 at the age of 56 he was interred in the Friend's Burying Ground in Queen Street. Among those also buried there are Phineas Janney (1778–1852) husband of Sarah Hartshorne (1785–1853); Mary Wanton (1762–1846) whose first husband was John Saunders (1752–1790) → See Chapter 3; William's parents, Edward and Mary⁶ Stabler, and his half sister Harriet Stabler.

The Old Quaker Burial Ground in Queen Street is now the site of the Alexandria Library. Along with a number of others, William's gravestone was salvaged and for a few years they were kept in safe storage by *Alexandria Archaeology* until the local Quaker Meeting took possession of them.



2. Elizabeth Stabler was born 30 June 1797 and died 7 March 1843. She married Joseph Bond as his 3rd wife 10 February 1828. They had five children.

ibid., Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting, p. 564:

STABLER

Elizabeth dt Edward Stabler of Alexandria MM, D.C. by his 1st w Mary (PLEASANTS) Stabler m 2–10–1828 at Alexandria MH, D.C.
Joseph BOND s Joseph & Elizabeth (MOORE) Bond of Loudon Co., Va., as his 3rd w. She was rocf Alexandria MM, D.C.
14–8–1830 dated 18–3–1830 (See Bond).

Elizabeth's death was announced in the *Alexandria Gazette* on the same day:

DIED,

At Sandy Springs, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., ELIZABETH S. BOND, wife of Joseph Bond, and daughter of the late Edward Stabler of this place.

3. Anna Stabler was born 21 February 1799 and died 6 May 1876. She never married.
4. Robinson Stabler was born 14 September 1801. He first married Mary Ann Davis on 16 October 1828 and second to Adeline E. Jones on 23 September 1847.

From *Our Quaker Friends of ye olden time* (1905) p. 95:

ROBINSON STABLER, of the town of Alexandria, of the District of Columbia, son of Edward and Mary Stabler (the latter deceased), and **MARY A. DAVIS**, daughter of William Davis, Jr., of the town of Lynchburg, Va., were married at South River Meeting-house 10-16-1828.

Hinshaw, Vol. VI, South River Monthly Meeting, p. 308:

STABLER

1828, 10, 16 Robinson, Alexandria, D.C., s Edward & w, Dec;
m at South River MH, Campbell Co., Va., Mary A. Davis,
Campbell Co., Va., dt William Jr. & Zalinda, of Lynchburg,
Va., dtd 1838, 8, 5.

DAVIS

1828, 11, 6. Mary Ann rmt Robinson Stabler
ibid., Vol. VI, Alexandria Monthly Meeting, pp. 737–738:

DAVIS

Mary Annie, dt Wm. Davis Jr. & w, Zalinda, of Lynchburg, Va.,
m 16–10–1826 at South River MH, Va., Robinson STABLER,
of Washington D.C. (See Stabler).

Robinson Stabler died 31 December 1870. His death was announced in *The Daily State Journal* of Richmond, Virginia on 9 January 1871:

DEATH OF A PROMINENT FRIEND.—The death of Robinson Stabler, of Lynchburg, Va., is announced. He was a son of the late Edward Stabler, and a native of Alexandria, Va. His old friends in Maryland and Virginia will receive the intelligence of his death with much regret. Robinson Stabler was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and was noted for his strict integrity.

5. Thomas Snowdon Stabler was born 22 March 1804 and died 11 August 1860. He was unmarried. He was buried at Woodside Cemetery, Ashton, Maryland.

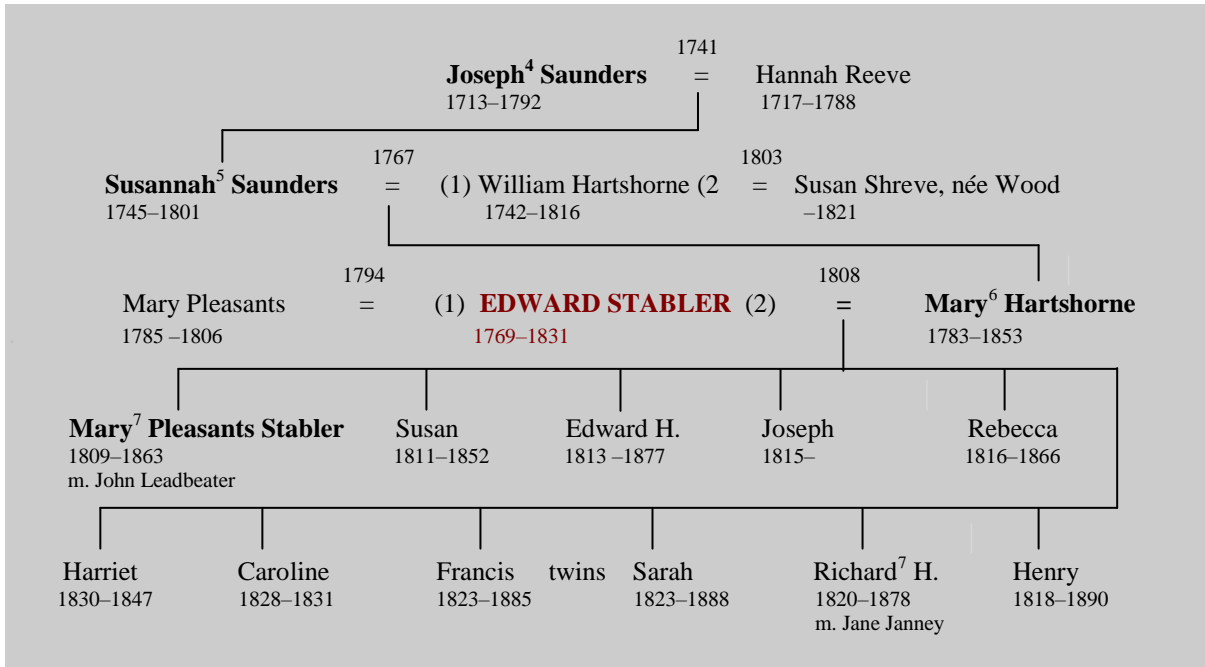
Edward's first wife, Mary Pleasants Stabler, died 20 September 1806 leaving Edward with five children, the eldest eleven years old. Deborah Pleasants Stabler, the widow of Edward's brother William and sister of Mary, cared for Edward's children as well as her own five sons.

Two years later on 28 July 1808 Edward married Mary⁶ Hartshorne, the daughter of William Hartshorne (1741–1816) and his first wife Susannah⁵ Saunders (1745–1801). Mary was the granddaughter of Joseph⁴ Saunders.

ibid., Vol. VI, p. 746:

HARTSHORNE

Mary, dt William Hartshorne by his 1st w, Susannah (SAUNDERS) Hartshorne,
m 28–7–1808 at Alex MH, Va., Edward STABLER, as his 2nd w.
(See Stabler)



Edward Stabler and his second wife Mary⁶ Hartshorne produced 11 children:

- i. **Mary⁷ Pleasants Stabler**, the great-granddaughter of Joseph⁴ Saunders, was born 30 April 1809 and died 9 August 1863. Named after her father's first wife, she married John Leadbeater on 25 June 1835. The Leadbeater family are discussed later in this chapter.
- ii. **Susan⁷ Stabler** was born 5 February 1811 and died 20 January 1852 of *pneumonia* and *typhoid fever* in Alexandria, Virginia. She married Willis Fawcett on 4 April 1838 in Washington DC. He was born 15 July 1809 in Harrisburg, Virginia and died 6 December 1878 in Yorktown, Texas. By 1843 they had moved to St Charles County, Missouri. In 1853, Willis waived his rights to his deceased wife's estate in favour of his seven children. After his death in 1878, Richard H. Stabler was made guardian of the children until 1892 at which time they had all attained legal age.



Willis Fawcett
1809–1878

→ See also Chapter 7: The Douglass Family:
Section on John Douglass Brown and his descendants.

Susan, who was a Quaker, and Willis were married by the Rev. James Laurie of the First Presbyterian Church in Washington DC.

ibid., Vol. VI, Alexandria Monthly Meeting, p. 782:

STABLER

Susan, dt Edward Stabler by 2d w, Mary (HARTSHORNE) Stabler,
rpd recently mou by women frds, to FAUCETT; her ack acc 18–7–1839.

Susan's apology to the Society of Friends of her native Virginia for marrying out of meeting (*mou*) was accepted in 1839 and she retained her membership.

Susan⁷ and Willis Fawcett had eight children:

- a. Mary⁸ Lucretia Fawcett was born 28 April 1839 in Gainesville, Alabama and died 1 March 1842 in St. Charles, Missouri.
- b. Virginia⁸ Fawcett was born 1841 in Missouri and died 1873.
- c. Lucy⁸ Fenner Fawcett was born 4 March 1843 in St. Charles, Missouri and died 2 September 1895 in Alexandria, Virginia.
- d. Eugenia⁸ Gauss Fawcett was born 16 October 1844 in St. Charles, Missouri and died 30 September 1937 in Alexandria, Virginia.
- e. Edward⁸ Stabler Fawcett was born 22 March 1846 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 21 March 1901. He married Mary⁷ Goulding Hooff on 21 October 1875 in Alexandria, Virginia. She was born 1 December 1853 and died 20 February 1925 in Washington DC. Both are buried at St Paul's Cemetery, Alexandria.



Mary Gouldng Hooff was the daughter of James Wallace Hooff (1825–1915) and his second cousin Jannett⁶ Hoof Brown (1828–1879). Jannett⁵ was the daughter of John Douglass Brown I (1782–1830) and Mary Goulding Gretter (1788-1854).

John Douglass Brown was the son of Rachel⁴ Douglass (1758–1829) and James Brown (c.1750–1805).

Rachel Douglass was the sister of William⁴ Douglass (1745–1839) who was the father of Judge Isaac⁵ Richardson Douglass (1790–1850).

→ See Chapter 7: The Douglass Family – Descendants of Rachel⁴ Douglass who married James Brown.

Edward⁸ Stabler Fawcett and Mary Goulding Hoof had two children:

- (i) Lewis⁹ Hoof Fawcett was born 21 July 1888 in Alexandria and died 15 June 1971. He was a lawyer and never married.

- (ii) Lawrence⁹ Gretter Fawcett was born 21 November 1898 and died 27 February 1985. He married 1st to Mary Edith Lloyd on 21 February 1942. She was born 12 December 1904 and died 6 April 1970. Lawrence married 2nd to Margery Arden Hall on 24 April 1971. She was born 3 February 1904 and died 12 February 2006.
- f. Harriet⁸ Stabler Fawcett was born 16 October 1847 in St. Charles, Missouri and died 5 July 1922 in Alexandria, Virginia.
- g. Joseph⁸ Willis Fawcett was born 18 May 1849 in Missouri City, Texas and died 20 March 1942 in Grayson, Texas. He married Mary Ann Dunn on 4 November 1878 in Oklahoma.. She was born 19 July 1861 in Kentucky and died 4 November 1946 in Texas. They had ten children.



Joseph Willis Fawcett
1849–1942

Mary Ann Dunn Penn
1861–1946

- h. Henrietta⁸ Fawcett was born 14 January 1851 in St. Charles, Missouri and died 16 November 1937 in Alexandria, Virginia.
- iii. Edward⁷ Hartshorne Stabler was born 17 May 1813. He was married twice: first to Mary C. Jeffries on 18 December 1833 and second to Louisa M. Field in 15 June 1859. Edward was the collector of the Port of Alexandria for eight years. He was also one of the original stockholders in the First National Bank, established in 1864.

Edward's marriage to Louisa Field was announced in the *New York Daily Tribune* on 17 June 1859:

STABLER—FIELD—In Brooklyn, Long Island, on the 15th inst., Edward H. Stabler of Baltimore, to Louisa M. Field, daughter of Richard Field of the former place.

ibid., Vol. VI, p. 781:

STABLER

Edward H., s of Edward Stabler, dec, by 2d w, Mary (HARTSHORNE) Stabler, gct Balt. MM, WD, Md., 21–11–1833, to m Mary C. JEFFRIES rem, he was gct Balt. MM WD, Md., 19–6–1834.

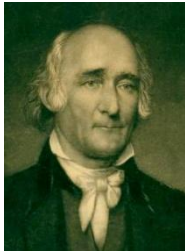
Hinshaw, Vol. III, New York Monthly Meeting, p. 298:

Edward H., s Edward & Mary (both dec), Balt., b N.Y. d 2–2–1877
ae 64y bPP: m at Richard Field's Bkn. 6–15–1859 Loiusa M. FIELD,
dt Richard & Deborah M., Bkn., b N.Y. 8–2–1829 d 2–12–1914 (H).

Edward Hartshorne Stabler died 2 February 1877. His death was published in the *New York Herald-Tribune* the next day:

STABLER—Edward H. Stabler, on the 2d inst., in the 65th year of his age. Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on first day, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Baltimore papers please copy.

- iv. Joseph⁷ Stabler was born 6 May 1815 and died 12 days later.
- v. Rebecca⁷ Stabler was born 27 June 1816 and died 13 October 1866 and never married. She was named after her mother's older sister Rebeckah⁶ Hartshorne who had married Mordecai Miller. With her sister Susan, Rebecca Stabler attended the Alexandria Female Boarding School where she received a classic education from Benjamin Hallowell.



Benjamin Hallowell opened a boarding school in Alexandria, Virginia in 1824. His most famous student was Robert E. Lee (1807–1870) who studied at the school for a month before entering West Point (The United States Military Academy) in New York.

Benjamin Hallowell
1799–1877

After the death of Rebecca's father in 1831, Phineas Janney was appointed her guardian. It has to be remembered that in those days English common law decreed that the father was the sole guardian of his children. When he died another adult male, usually a close relative, such as an older brother or uncle, or the mother's second husband, should she remarry, was appointed guardian by the Court. This rule has since been changed by statute so that the natural mother can rightly assume this role.

Rebecca is buried with her brother Richard Hartshorne Stabler at Ivy Hill Cemetery in Alexandria.

- vi. Henry⁷ Stabler was born 24 July 1818 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 7 June 1890 in Montgomery, Maryland. He married Mary Lea on 12 October 1842. She was born 1822 and died 31 July 1888. They had six children. Henry was a Quaker.
- vii. Richard⁷ Hartshorne Stabler was born 1 December 1820 in Alexandria, Virginia. He married Jane Janney on 25 January 1847. She was born 29 October 1822. Phineas Janney who married Sarah Hartshorne⁶, a granddaughter of Joseph⁴ Saunders, was the couple's mutual uncle. Richard's son Lawrence⁸ (1856–1923) married his second cousin Lucy⁹ Chandlee Leadbeater (1874–1923) in 1906.

ibid., Vol. VI, Alexandria Monthly Meeting, p. 756:

JANNEY

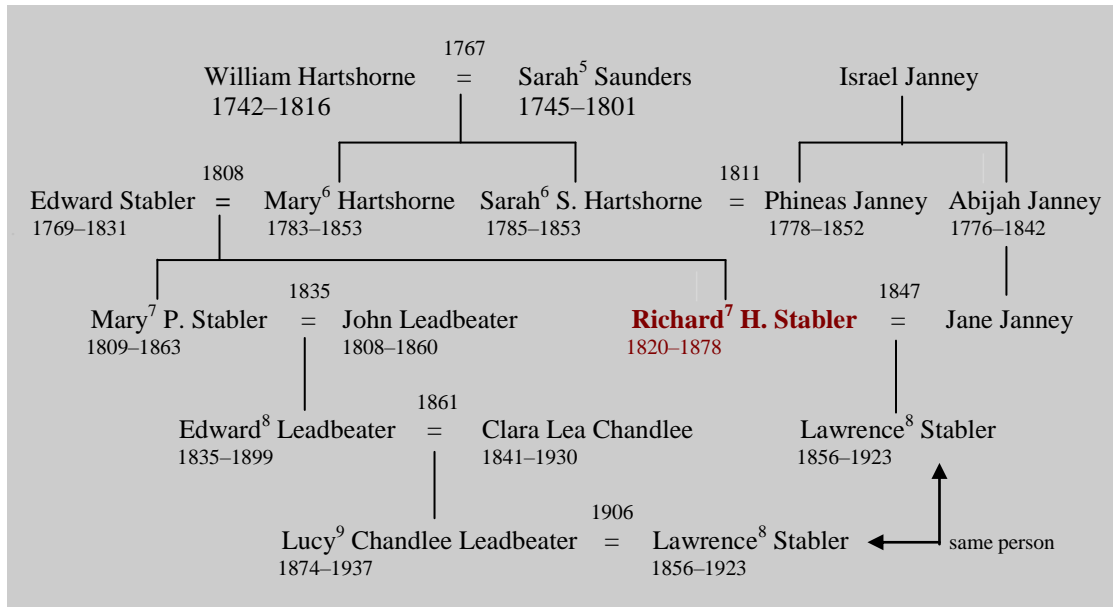
Jane, dt Abijah Janney & 2d w, Mary (MITCHELL-ELLCOTT) Janney,
both dec; m 25–1–1847 Richard Hartshorne STABLER (See Stabler).

ibid., Vol. VI, p. 781:

STABLER

Richard Hartshorne b 1–12–1820 d 18–11–1878; m 1847 Jane JANNEY.

After completing a druggist apprenticeship with William Stabler (1795–1852), Richard⁷ entered the *University of Pennsylvania Medical School* in 1841 and took his degree in 1843. That same year the notorious filibuster William Walker (1824–1860) also graduated from the medical school, so it is likely the two knew each other. Another student at this prestigious university's medical school was Joseph⁴ Saunders's great-grandson, William⁷ Hartshorne Saunders (1819–1859), who graduated in 1848. → See Chapter 5: Dr William⁷ Hartshorne Saunders



Dr Richard⁷ Hartshorne Stabler died 18 November 1878. His death was reported in the *Petersburg (VA) Index-Appeal* on 23 November:

Dr. Richard H. Stabler, late president of the College of Pharmacy of Washington city, died at his home, in Alexandria, Va., about 2 o'clock Monday morning, of congestion of the brain.

Jane Stabler, née Janney, died 24 September 1884. Her death was announced in *The Sun*, Baltimore, MD the following day:

Mrs. Jane J. Stabler, of Alexandria, widow of the late Dr. R. H. Stabler, and a daughter of the late Abijah Janney, of that city, died this morning of paralysis.

- viii. Sarah⁷ Stabler (twin sister of Francis) was born 1 September 1823 and died 2 July 1888. She married Richard S. Huck on 26 January 1847. He was born 1822 and died December 1898. Both are buried at Mount Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Virginia.
- ix. Francis⁷ Stabler (twin brother of Sarah) was born 1 September 1823 and died 30 June 1885. He married his cousin Cornelia Janney Miller on 4 September 1850. She was born 17 October 1831 and died 1 October 1910. Cornelia was the daughter of Robert⁷ Hartshorne Miller and Anna Janney and the granddaughter of Mordecai Miller and Rebecca⁶ Hartshorne. Rebecca was the sister of Francis's mother Mary⁶ Hartshorne who married Edward Stabler.

ibid., Vol. VI, p. 765:

MILLER

Cornelia Janney, dt Robert H. & Anna (JANNEY) Miller; m 4-9-1850
Francis STABLER; rem with h, gct Balt. MM, WD. 21-11-1850.

Francis and Cornelia's marriage was announced in the *Alexandria Gazette* on 6 September:

Married,
In this town, on the 4th inst., according to Friends' ceremony, FRANCIS STABLER, of Baltimore, (son of the late Edward Stabler, of this place,) to CORNELIA, eldest daughter of Robert H. Miller.

Francis Stabler died 30 June 1885. His death was announced in the New York-Tribune on 1 July:

STABLER—On Tuesday, June 30, 1885, at Springfield, N. J., Francis Stabler, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral from St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., on Thursday, July 2, at 4 p. m. Train leaves Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2:30 p. m. Kindly omit flowers. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

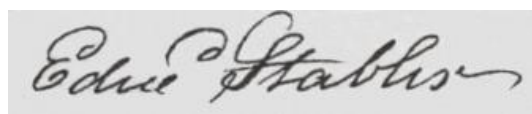
Cornelia Janney Stabler, née Miller, died 1 October 1910 in Maryland. Her death was reported in *The New York Times* on 3 October:

STABLER.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, 1910, Cornelia, widow of the late Francis Stabler, in the 70th year of her age. Funeral at Friends' meeting house, Sandy Springs, Md., Tuesday, October fourth, at ten-thirty A. M.

- x. Caroline⁷ H. Stabler was born 15 February 1828 and died 3 February 1831 aged three.
- xi. Harriett⁷ Stabler was born 30 April 1830 and died 25 July 1847 aged 17.

In 1794 Edward Stabler became the first elected Librarian of Alexandria. That same year he was elected an Elder of the Fairfax Friends (Quakers). Then in 1806 Edward became a minister and was widely respected as a preacher. In 1815 Edward purchased a two storey brick house at what is now 307 South Asaph Street and moved his large family into it. He lived there until his death in 1831. Mary³ H. Stabler, his widow, lived there until her death twenty-two years later in 1853. In 1852, she was one of the first residents in Alexandria to apply for city water to be piped into her house.

In 1819 Edward turned his apothecary shop over to his oldest son and changed the name to '*E. Stabler & Son*'.

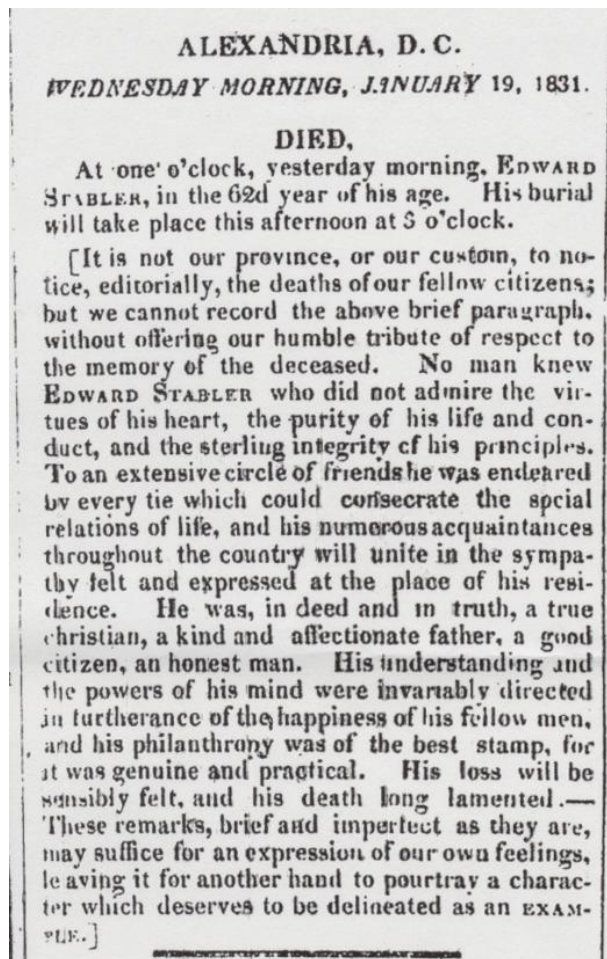


Edward's signature c.1813, from the Minute Book of the Alexandria Library. He was among the first 119 members of the company

Edward Stabler died 18 January 1831, supposedly of scarlet fever. However, Ruth Kaye a professional researcher in Alexandria suggests that Edward succumbed to *erysipelas*, a very painful inflammation of the skin. His 2nd wife, Mary⁶ Hartshorne, was the niece of John⁵ Saunders (1752–1790) who was also thought to have died of this disease.

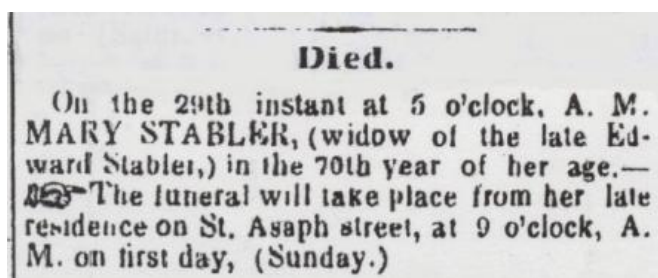
→ See Chapter 3: John Saunders

The *Alexandria Gazette* announced Edward's passing the next day, 19 January 1831, and included a lengthy obituary:



After Edward's death the apothecary shop traded as *William Stabler* since he had trained four of his brothers as pharmacists. In 1839, his half-brother, Henry, became a partner and the name changed to *Wm. Stabler & Co.*

Edward's second wife, Mary⁶ Hartshorne Stabler, died 29 April 1853. Her death was reported in the *Alexandria Gazette* the next day:



The Last Will and Testament of Mary⁶ Stabler née Hartshorne was recorded in the Alexandria Will Book 6: 215–216–217 and provided by Researcher Ruth Lincoln Kaye. The will is dated 8 April 1853.

I Mary Stabler of Alexandria in the State of Virginia, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and annulling all others made by me.

Firstly It is my will and desire that a portion of my estate to the amount of Fifteen Thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) should my estate exceed that sum in value (saving and excepting my household and kitchen furniture and apparel, which is to be disposed of as hereinafter described) and if the value of my estate shall at the time of my decease be less than the sum of Fifteen thousand dollars then the whole of my estate shall be divided between the children and grandchildren of my late husband Edward Stabler, in such a manner that the grandchildren shall take only the share that their deceased parent would be entitled to, if he or she were living; and accordingly under this direction the children of Elizabeth S. Bond and Susan Fawcett deceased daughter of the said Edward Stabler, will take and be entitled to the shares of their respective mothers. And so should any of the children of the said Edward Stabler, deceased, die previously to my decease and leave a child or children then the share of the party so dying, shall go to his or her child or children, and should either of the children of the said Edward Stabler deceased, be dead, or depart this life previously to my decease, and leave no issue, then the share of the party so deceased or dying, shall be divided amongst the children and grandchildren of the said Edward Stabler deceased, in the same manner as though he or she had never lived.

Secondly I desire that any remaining portion of my estate (excepting as aforesaid my household and kitchen furniture and apparel) shall go to my own children and grandchildren, and be divided amongst them by my executor, in the same manner as I have described in the first section of this my will, that the fifteen thousand dollars therein bequeathed, shall be divided amongst the children and grandchildren of my late husband Edward Stabler deceased, and with similar qualifications and exceptions in case of the death of any of my own children, that are therein made, with respect to the decease of any of the children of the said Edward Stabler, deceased.

Thirdly I desire that the portions of my estate which shall at any time accrue under the provisions of this will, to infant children shall be held by my Executor in trust for them, with power to apply the interest or principal, or both, as he may deem expedient, to the maintenance education and support or other proper use of the said children during their minority, and on their attaining the age of Twenty-one years, that the said Executor pay over to them, as they severally attain that age, the amount of the principal and interest that under this provision remains undisposed of, in such proportion as they may severally be entitled to receive the same. And it is my further desire, that the portions of my estate which shall accrue under the provisions of this Will, to the daughters of the said Edward Stabler deceased, shall be held for them, by my Executors, in trust, and the interest or income thereof only shall be paid by them during their respective lives. And said shares and the profits shall be held for the sole and separate use of the said daughters, and in no way subject to the control of their husbands and in no way and under no circumstances liable for their husband's debts or contracts. And this provision shall apply as well to the shares of those who are not now married, as by the shares of those who are. Should any of the daughters of the said Edward Stabler depart this life after my decease and leave no children, then the share of the party so dying shall be equally divided between her surviving brothers and sisters, unless by her last will and Testament she otherwise dispose thereof. Upon the death of any of the said daughters the trusts upon which her share is held, shall cease and determine as far as said share is concerned.

Fourthly The household and kitchen furniture I leave, after it shall have been appraised by two disinterested persons appointed by my executor (the inventory thereof not to be sent to the Court) I desire shall be divided by my executor, as in his judgment may appear right, amongst all the children of Edward Stabler deceased, who may be living at the time of my death at its appraised value, no account of which need be rendered to the Court; but provided there shall remain any part of said furniture which none of the children shall be willing to receive at the appraised value, then I desire that such part shall be sold for the benefit of my estate.

Fifthly I desire that my wearing apparel may be divided amongst the daughters of Edward Stabler deceased, who may be living at the time of my death, said division to be made under the direction of my Executor and no account of it to be given to the Court.

Sixthly The expenses that may be incurred in affecting the special trust above created, are to be paid out of the proceeds of the several funds to which they belong, all

other expenses incident to the administration of my estate, are to be paid by the estate as is usual in such cases.

Seventhly I nominate and appoint my son Edward H. Stabler executor of this my last will and testament and I direct that no security be required of him in his qualifications to that office.

Eighthly I hereby authorize and request my son Edward H. Stabler to nominate and appoint by his last will and testament or otherwise, some competent and faithful person or persons to succeed him as executor or executors of this my will, and as trustee or trustees for the several funds herein named, and I hereby direct that no security shall be required of the said executors or trustees that he may appoint; and I further desire that the person or persons whom he may thus appoint to succeed him shall in like manner name and appoint his or their successor or successors and so on until all the trusts shall be finally determined and ended.

(Note: I have devised the sum of \$15,000 in the first clause of this will, in the way therein expressed, because I estimate that I now am possessed of that amount of property which I received from my late husband Edward Stabler dec^d).

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of the Fourth month in the year One Thousand, eight hundred & fifty three.

Signed, sealed, published and declared as the last will and testament of the Testatrix, in our presence, who signed the same as witnesses thereto, in her presence and in the presence of each other.
Jno. S. Miller
R. H. Miller
Saml. Miller

Mary Stabler (Seal)

At a Court for Alexander County May 2^d. 1853

The last will and testament of Mary Stabler deceased was proved in open Court by the oaths of R. H. Miller and Samuel Miller two of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Edward H. Stabler the Executor therein named qualified and gave bond without security according to law.

Teste.

B. H. Berry

Clerk



JOHN LEADBEATER was born 1808 in England. After studying pharmacy he migrated to America and gained employment with Edward Stabler around 1830. Here he met and fell in love with Edward's daughter Mary. However, as Mary was a Quaker and John was Church of England (Anglican), Edward withheld his consent to their marriage. While his eventual marriage to Mary⁷ Pleasants Stabler on 25 June 1835 is generally spoken of as an elopement, the couple signed a prenuptial agreement six days prior to their wedding in Philadelphia, which was officiated by Mayor John Swift.



*John Leadbeater
1808–1860*

For the first two years of their marriage the couple lived in Baltimore, Maryland, where John was in business with Edward⁷ Hartshorne Stabler, his brother-in-law. They then returned to Alexandria and after a short period in partnership with Henry Cook, John joined the Stabler shop, now run by William Stabler (1795–1852). Henry Stabler (1818–1890), William's half-brother, who joined the business in 1839, left in 1844 to pursue other interests.

William Hartshorne Stabler died in 1852 and, as he had no sons, he chose his brother-in-law to succeed him. Thus John Leadbeater became the sole proprietor of the apothecary shop.

John Leadbeater died in February 1860 and the ownership of the pharmacy passed to his wife Mary, who, despite her marriage to an Anglican, remained faithful to many of the Quaker principles. When the Civil War erupted, Alexandria gained the dubious distinction of being the first southern city to be occupied by northern troops. John Leadbeater's death was reported in the *Alexandria Gazette* on 10 February 1860:

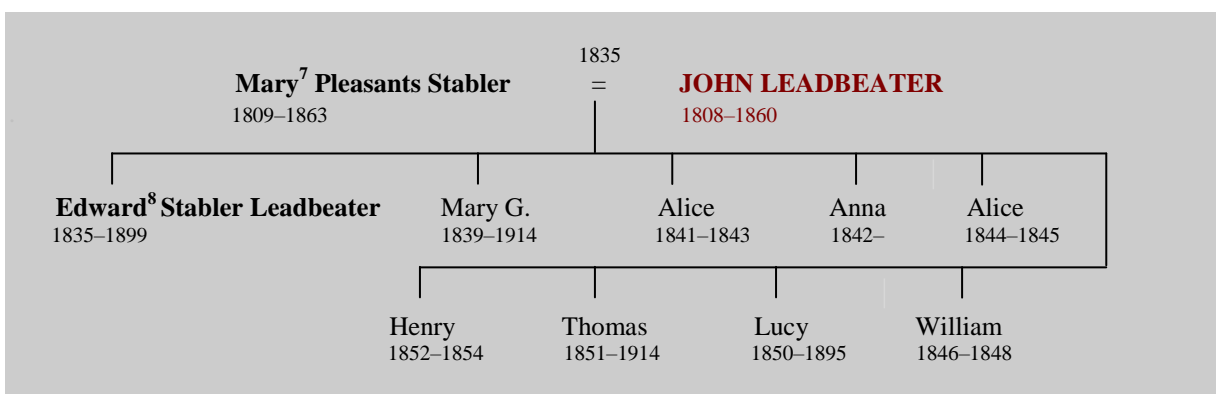
On Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, JOHN LEADBEATER, in the 52d year of his age.—
The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Pitt street, 7th day morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mary⁷ Pleasants Leadbeater née Stabler died 9 August 1863. Her death was reported in the *Alexandria Gazette* the following day:

DIED.
 On the morning of the 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, **MARY P. LEADBEATER**, wife of the late John Leabeater, of this city, aged 54 years. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence.

The business then fell into the hands of her son Edward Stabler Leadbeater (1835–1899) who changed the name to *E.S. Leadbeater & Co.* Continuing his family's community involvement, Edward Stabler Leadbeater became Alexandria's Fire Chief and Superintendent of Christ Church Sunday School.

John and Mary⁷ Leadbeater produced eight children.



- a. **Dr. Edward⁸ Stabler Leadbeater** was born 31 March 1835. He was the oldest son of John and Mary Stabler Leadbeater. He married Clara Lea Chandlee on 10 October 1861. She was born 4 September 1841 and died 28 May 1930.



*Edward Stabler Leadbeater & Clara Lea Chandlee
on their wedding day*



*Clara Lea Leadbeater
née Chandlee, c.1900*

Dr. Edward⁸ Stabler Leadbeater died 11 October 1899. His death was announced in the *Philadelphia (PA) Enquirer* on 13 October:

Old Druggist Dead
Special to The Inquirer.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 12.—Dr. Edward Stabler Leadbeater, head of a drug firm that was established here nearly one hundred and ten years ago, died last night, aged 61.

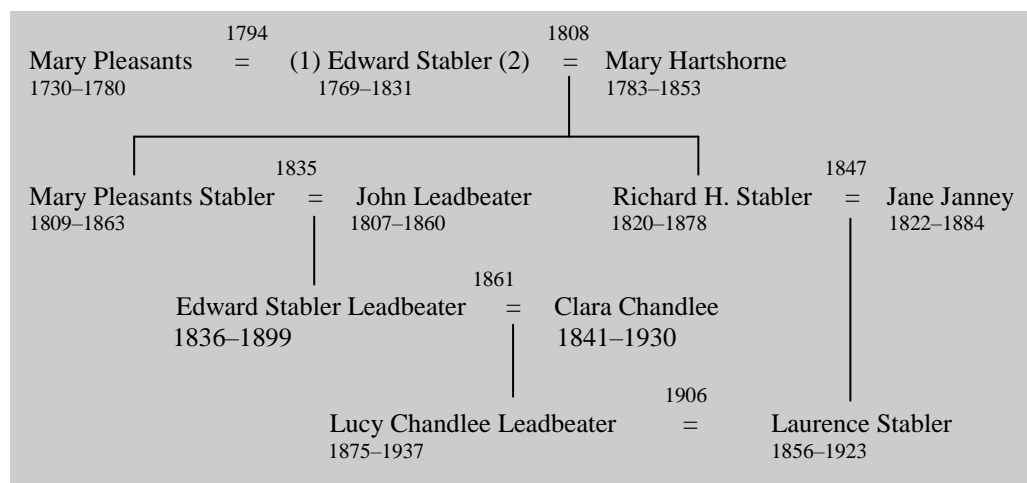


*Edward Stabler Leadbeater
1835–1899*

Edward⁸ Stabler Leadbeater and Clara Lea Chandlee had seven children:

- (i) Mary⁹ Pleasants Leadbeater was born 30 April 1864 and died 25 July 1950. She married William Boothe Lloyd on 17 October 1888. He was born 5 March 1865 in New Jersey and died 27 April 1834 in Alexandria, Virginia.
- (ii) Clarence⁹ Chandlee Leadbeater was born 4 October 1866 and died 17 September 1944.
- (iii) Edward⁹ Stabler Leadbeater Jr. was born 1869 and died 15 May 1933.
- (iv) John⁹ Leadbeater was born 7 January 1872 and died 29 January 1917.
- (v) Lucy⁹ Chandlee Leadbeater was born 7 January 1875 and died 31 May 1937. Lucy was the author of the article on *'The Handiwork of Little Hannah'*. She married her cousin, once removed, Laurence⁸ Stabler on Wednesday, 28 November 1906. He was born 9 May 1856 and died 16 February 1923. Their pending marriage was announced in the *Evening Post*, Washington DC on Thursday, 8 November 1906:

Mrs. Edward Stabler Leadbeater has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Lucy Chandlee Leadbeater, to Dr. Laurence Stabler. The ceremony will occur on Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. W. J. Moston, rector, will officiate. The admission to the church will be by card only.



Laurence⁸ was the son of Richard⁷ Hartshorne Stabler and Jane Janney, and was the great, great, grandson of Joseph⁴ Saunders (1713–1792). Laurence was first married to Elizabeth ‘Bessie’ Masters on 16 September 1885. She was born 27 February 1856 and died 30 November 1898.



*Laurence Stabler as a young man
1856–1923*

Laurence⁸ and Elizabeth ‘Bessie’ Masters had one daughter, Bessie Masters Stabler. She was born 25 September 1886 and died 14 November 1899. Her death was announced in *The Sun*, Baltimore, MD on 16 November:

MISS BESSIE STABLER.
 [Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]
 ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 15.—Miss Bessie Stabler, the young daughter of Dr. Lawrence Stabler, just entering into womanhood, died last night at her home, on St. Asaph street. The mother of the young lady died about three years ago. The deceased was a most attractive young lady and the center of a circle of attached friends. She was the great-granddaughter of Dr. Edward Stabler, Alexandria's earliest pharmacist.



Lucy C. Leadbeater
1875–1923



Laurence Stabler
1856–1923

Lucy⁹ Chandlee Leadbeater and Laurence⁸ Stabler had no children.

Lucy and Laurence's marriage was announced in great detail on page 5 of *The Washington Herald* on Sunday, 2 December 1906:

Miss Lucy Chandlee Leadbeater, daughter of Mrs Edward Stabler Leadbeater, and **Mr. Lawrence Stabler**, were married at Christ Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock. The church, which was crowded with friends of the bride and groom, was beautifully decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums, and the wedding march was played by Mrs. Charles G. Lennon, organist of the church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Berryman Green, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, assisted by Rev. William J. Morton, rector of the church. The bride entered the church on the arm of her twin brother, Mr. Lawrence Chandlee Leadbeater, of Birmingham, Ala., by whom she was given in marriage. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Dr. Arthur Snowden. Miss Leadbeater had as her matron of honor Mrs. George Garr Henry of Morristown, N.J. The ushers were Messrs. Clarence C. Leadbeater, Edward S. Leadbeater and John Leadbeater, brothers of the bride; Henry S. Wattles, Frank Slaymaker, and Edward S. Fawsett. The bride's gown was of white radium silk, trimmed with Venetian rose point lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor's gown was white spangled net, trimmed with pink velvet and she carried bridesmaids roses. After the wedding a reception to which invitations were issued to only the bridal party and the immediate family, was held at the home of the bride's mother, and later Mr. And Mrs. Stabler left on a wedding journey. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. And Mrs. William B. Lloyd and Mr. Edward Lloyd, of East Orange, N.J.; Mrs Gardner F. Lloyd of Princeton University; Miss McLester of Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. And Mrs. John C. Bently, Miss Eliza H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Bently, Miss Mary Bently, Mr. Richard Bently, and Mrs. Kate Janney, of Sandy Springs, Md.

- (vi) Laurence⁹ Chandlee Leadbeater was born 7 January 1875 was Lucy's twin brother. He married Dovey Sowell (1890–1972) in 1914.

Laurence died 15 September 1917 aged just 42 after only three years of marriage and several months before the birth of his second daughter.



Laurence Leadbeater
1875–1917

- (vii) Arthur⁹ Chandlee Leadbeater was born 30 April 1877 and died 25 March 1886 aged just nine years old.

Laurence⁹ and Dovey Leadbeater had two daughters:

- (a) **Clara¹⁰ Lea Leadbeater** was born in 1916 in Alabama and died in 2003 in Tennessee. She was the owner of Hannah Reeve's *sampler* mentioned earlier in this chapter. She married West Morton Ralston (1909–1995) on 9 November 1940.



Clara Lea Leadbeater
1916–2003



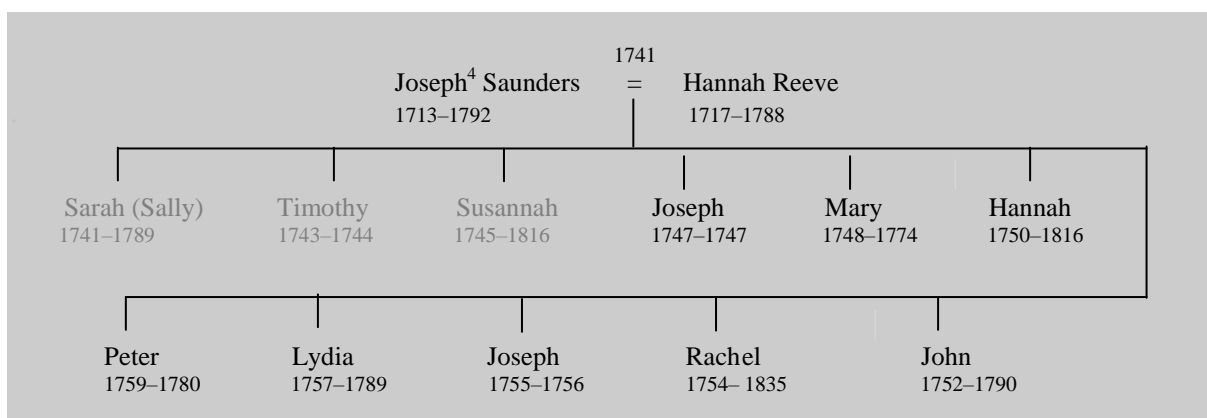
West Morton Ralston
1909–1995

Clara¹⁰ Lea Leadbeater and West Morton Ralston had five children:

- (b) Laurie¹⁰ Chandlee Leadbeater, 2nd daughter of Laurence and Dovey Leadbeater, born 1917 and died 1991.

oOo

Continuing with Joseph⁴ and Hannah Saunders's children ...



4. **Joseph⁵ Saunders** was born 25 February 1747 and died in infancy 16 July 1747.
5. **Mary⁵ Saunders** was born 13 April 1748 and died 22 July 1774 one week after giving birth. She married Thomas Morris (1745/46–1809) in Philadelphia on 6 October 1768.

The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. XIII, Nos. 2–3, Early Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 222:

26th of 8th month. Thomas Morris and Mary Saunders declared intentions of Marriage, her parents expressed their consent, and the Young Man's Mother-in-law hers, her husband being prevented by sickness.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 602:

MORRIS

1768, 10, 6. Thomas, s Anthony, Phila., Pa.,
m Mary Saunders, dt Anthony [should read Joseph], Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

ibid, Vol. II, p. 643:

SAUNDERS

1768, 10, 6. Mary, dt Anthony [should read Joseph], Phila., Pa.,
m Thomas Morris, s Anthony, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

Colonial Families of Philadelphia, Editor: John W. Jordan, Vol.1, p. 69:

Thomas Morris, fifth son of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris, and brother to Capt. Samuel Morris, born 11 mo. (January) 25, 1745-6, in Philadelphia, died there October 2, 1809. He was associated with his brother Joseph in the ownership and operation of the brewery on Second Street and occupied the old family Mansion House on Second Street above Arch, where he received the corpse of his elder brother Anthony, after the battle of Princeton. He was elected an Overseer of the Public School, November 1, 1782; was one of the Commission having charge of the building of Philadelphia Library in 1789; was a contributor to Pennsylvania Hospital in 1780, and a member of its Board of Managers from 1793 to his death in 1809; was one of the committee of Friends to build the Westtown Boarding School, 1800 and a Director of the Hand in Hand Company, 1791.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends and was married under the auspices of that Meeting, October 6, 1768, to Mary, born April 14, 1748, died July 22, 1774, daughter of Joseph Saunders who was born at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, England, February 1712-13, and died in Philadelphia, and his wife, Hannah Reeve, born at Whitby, Yorkshire, England, 9 mo. 15, 1717, died in Philadelphia, February 8, 1788.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris:

- A. Sarah, b. Aug 3, 1769; d. May 10, 1780
- B. Anthony Saunders, b. Feb. 28, 1771; d. of yellow fever, Sept. 10 1793
- C. Joseph, b. Sept. 15, 1772; d. Feb 16, 1817 m. 6mo. 18, 1795 to Abigail Marshall
- D. Thomas, b. July 13, 1774; d. April 14, 1841

Thomas Morris, youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris, born at the old Morris Mansion, Second Street above Arch, Philadelphia, July 13, 1774, resided at the place of his birth and at his country seat called "Swarthmore", on the Old York road, near Philadelphia. He was a member of State in Schuylkill, March 18, 1800, and became its fourth governor, May 1, 1828, serving until November 6, 1834. He was a member of common Council and a manager of Pennsylvania Hospital. 1817-40 treasurer of Philadelphia Library; prison inspector, and filled a number of other positions of trust and honor.

Thomas married at Philadelphia Meeting, June 8, 1797, Sarah, daughter of Charles and Patience (Parrish) Marshall, and granddaughter of Christopher Marshall who was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 16, 1709. Came to Philadelphia, 1729, joined Society of Friends, and married, June 1, 1735, Sarah Thompson. He was a druggist in Philadelphia and served as a member of the Committee of Safety, 1775, and was a Justice of the Philadelphia Courts. He later joined the Society of Free Quakers. Had son, Charles, above mentioned, born May 8, 1744, died, 1826. Philadelphia: married, August 15, 1765, Patience Parrish, born Baltimore, Md., November 10, 1745, died Philadelphia, 1834,—two daughters married Morris, Sarah becoming wife of Thomas and Abigail, wife of his brother Joseph. Sarah (Marshall) Morris died in Baltimore, Md., 4mo. 2, 1824, and her husband died 4mo. 14, 1841.

6. **Hannah⁵ Saunders** was born 28 May 1750 and died 21 June 1816. She married Mordecai Lewis (1748–1799) in Philadelphia on 7 January 1773.

The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania,
Vol. XIV, No.2 — Early Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 167:

27th of 11th month, 1772.

Mordecai Lewis and Hannah Saunders Jr declared intentions of marriage; her parents and his Mother being present expressed their consent



Hannah Saunders
1750–1816
Photo of portrait

ibid., p. 168:

25th of 12th month 1772.

Mordecai Lewis and Hannah Saunders Jr declared Continuance of intentions of marriage; he producing a minute from the Monthly Meeting of Friends for this City for the Southern district

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 643:

SAUNDERS

1772, 1, 7. Hannah, dt Joseph & Hannah, Phila., Pa.,
m Mordecai Lewis s Jonathan & Rachel., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.
[So recorded, but date is in error; 1 tm 1772, 12, 25; rm 1773, 1, 29].

ibid., Vol. II, p. 580:

LEWIS

1772, 1, 7. Mordecai, s Jonathan & Rachel, Phila., Pa.,
m Hannah Saunders, dt Joseph & Hannah, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.
[So recorded, but date is in error; 1 tm 1772, 1, 12, 25; rm 1773, 1, 29].

Carol Wojtowicz Smith, the curator of *The Philadelphia Contributionship Companies* (as it is now called), provided the following information about Mordecai Lewis from material in the company's archives:



Mordecai Lewis
1748–1799

Mordecai Lewis, the only son of Jonathan and Rachel Lewis, was born 21 September 1748 in Philadelphia. On 7 January 1773 he married Hannah⁵ Saunders, daughter of Joseph⁴ and Hannah Saunders, at Friends Meeting Philadelphia.

Mordecai and Hannah⁵ Lewis had nine children. Some of the following information has been taken from Mordecai Lewis's family Bible which had been passed on to his daughter Hannah who married John Paul.

Mordecai Lewis signature
1806

- A. Jonathan⁶ Lewis was born 5 May 1774 and died June 26 1774.
- B. Hannah⁶ Lewis was born 6 May 1775 and died 24 March 1824. She married John Paul.

C. Rachel⁶ Lewis was born 4 May 1776 and died 1841. She married 1st W. Dawson and 2nd A. Wilson

D. Joseph⁶ Saunders Lewis was born 9 May 1778 at Gilbert Rodman's, Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died 13 March 1836. He married Frances Montgomery. Gilbert Rodman was Hannah⁵ Saunders's cousin.

→ See the Reeve family described earlier in this chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
3d month 26, 1799.
At a meeting of the managers, JOSEPH SAUNDERS LEWIS was elected treasurer to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the room of his father Mordecai Lewis, lately deceased: Published by order of a board of managers. SAMUEL COATES, Secretary.

The Philadelphia Gazette
26 March 1799

E. Jonathan⁶ Lewis was born 14 November 1779 and died 10 September 1793 of yellow fever.

F. Reeve⁶ Lewis was born 28 October 1781 and died 1 January 1820. The name 'Reeve' is the maiden name of his grandmother, Hannah, who married Joseph⁴ Saunders. Reeve married Rachel Walm Thomas. She was born 1781 and died 1849. Reeve and Rachel Lewis had ten children.



Reeve Lewis
1781–1820



Rachel Walm Thomas
1781–1849

G. Mordecai⁶ Lewis Jr. was born 24 February 1784 and died 15 August 1851. He married Elizabeth Smith on 9 June 1808. She was born 25 August 1790 and died 23 April 1844. His son Joseph⁷ Saunders Lewis (1810–1886) married his cousin Martha⁷ Smith Lewis (1810–1877), daughter of Mordecai's brother. Samuel⁶ Neave Lewis and Rebecca Chalkley Thompson – see below.

H. Samuel⁶ Neave Lewis was born 3 September 1785 and died 3 February 1841. He married Rebecca Chalkley Thompson on 15 June 1809. She was born 23 June 1790 and died 28 July 1866.

Samuel was a prominent Philadelphia merchant, ship owner, white lead manufacturer, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital and Treasurer of the State in Schuylkill. His portrait at right is attributed to Rembrandt Peale (1778–1860).



Rebecca Neave Lewis
née Chalkley Thompson
1790–1866

Samuel Neave Lewis
1785–1841



Samuel's daughter Martha⁷ Smith Lewis (1810–1877) married her first cousin Joseph⁷ Saunders Lewis (1810–1886), son of Samuel's brother, Mordecai, Lewis Jr. (1784–1851), and Elizabeth Smith – see above.

- I. Mary⁶ Lewis was born 16 April 1788 and died 25 February 1864. She married Jacob S. Rightley. He was born about 1786 in Pennsylvania and died 10 May 1864.

Mordecai Lewis's Mercantile education was acquired in the Counting House of Samuel Neave of Philadelphia (after whom he named a son) and with whom he entered in partnership under the style of Neave, Harman & Lewis.

Samuel⁶ Neave died in 1774, a bachelor, and left a considerable Estate. Among the Legacies were £500 Pennsylvania Currency to the Pennsylvania Hospital and £150 to Mordecai Lewis. After his death, Harman & Lewis continued the importing and shipping business. Afterwards Mordecai Lewis was engaged as a Ship Owner with William Bingham under the Firm of Mordecai Lewis & Co. At a later period, and until his death on 13th March 1799, he continues the above business, more particularly with the East Indies, and acquired a considerable fortune.



Joseph Saunders Lewis
1778–1836

When abroad in Europe in 1772 he received the Freedom of the City of Glasgow, Scotland recorded on a quaintly embellished piece of parchment with the City of Glasgow Arms painted on the back and the Motto *Let Glasgow Flourish*.

Mordecai, and his son, Joseph⁶ Saunders Lewis, served with *The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire*, a company founded by Benjamin Franklin and others in 1752 which appointed Joseph Saunders as its first clerk.

----- of the *Pennsylvania Hospital* list three generations of the Lewis family as Treasurers, totalling 101 years service.

Mordecai Lewis	1780 to 1799	– 19 years
Joseph Saunders Lewis	1799 to 1826	– 27 years
Samuel Neave Lewis	1826 to 1841	– 15 years
John T. Lewis	1841 to 1881	– 40 years

Mordecai Lewis's name can be found on some of the paper money issued under the authority of the Province of Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. The most respectable citizens were selected to sign, and a small commission was paid them, which was in many instances handed over to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

During the time the British were in Philadelphia from Sept 1777 to June 1778, Mordecai Lewis left the city with his family and stayed with his relative Gilbert Rodman in Bucks County.

Previously to that period he had joined one of the volunteer companies of young men of the first families of Philadelphia which were got up at a very early stage of the War; but he did not go into active service. He was of course disunited from the Society of Friends [Quakers] by this act, as they could not overlook such a violation of their discipline.

The fact of his being in the confidence of the new Government, by signing some of the paper money issued thereby; his being obliged to leave Philadelphia when the British came in, and his having joined a volunteer company of Americans,

show that his sympathies were strongly with the infant Republic. Found amongst some of Mordecai's correspondence was the following:

... I have been join'd with an Extract from the Minutes of Orange Street Monthly Meeting [formerly Prince Street between Front & Second, removed in 1832, where Mordecai Lewis was a Member]:

" 10 mo. 25 1775 -- Mordecai Lewis has deviated from our Christian Testimony against War by bearing of arms and training to learn military exercise, friends have treated with thereon but have not been able to prevail with him to desist therefrom"

A testimony of discussion was issued in 1st. mo 1776.

* * *

Mordecai Lewis died on 13 March 1799 in Philadelphia in his 51st year. The following obituary was published in one of the Philadelphia newspapers:

Died on the Monday evening last in the 51st year of his age after 4 days illness, Mordecai Lewis, an eminent Merchant of this City. It may be said of this Gentleman that he was an ornament to the profession, being just in his dealings, true to his promises, punctual in the payment of his debts and correct in keeping his accounts.

By the union of these qualities, join'd to an unremitting attention to business, he acquired a very considerable Estate.

His well earned wealth afforded the means of support & a good education to a numerous offspring; at the same time it enabled him to indulge his inclination in dispersing no small portion of it to the relief of the poor, to whom his heart & his hand were open'd with great liberality on every proper occasion.

His loss to them & to many Tradesmen, whose dependence for bread was on his benevolence & employ, will be inseparable. While they bear in his private capacity living & grateful testimonies to his merit, his public spirit, talents & virtues will be imprinted with indelible characters on the records of our most valuable Institutions. The Bank of North America, the Insurance offices in Philadelphia & the City Library will lament the loss of an able Director; the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital of a Friend & faithful Treasurer & United America of a good Citizen & firm supporter of her Laws and Constitution.

The following letter is from the Letter Book of the Executors of Mordecai Lewis.

Philadelphia, 3rd mo 27 1799
Esteemed Friend Joseph Wood, London.

Knowing the intimate connexion and frequent correspondence which has been maintained between thee and our late excellent relative Mordecai Lewis ever since his being in Europe about 28 years ago, and believing that those with others his very numerous friends most well acquainted with his worth and held him in due estimation, we take the liberty of thus conveying information of his lamented Death on the 13th day of the present month after a four days illness of what his Physicians called Gout in the Stomach.

His general character for integrity as a Merchant in his very extensive commercial concerns, his unobtrusive Benevolence to those who stood in need of his advice or assistance, and the dedication of his time and his valuable talents in most of our Public Institutions of merit, as well as his application of them to the benefit of Individuals in the settlement of intricate subjects of Dispute, have left on the public mind a sense of loss sustained, such as had rarely occurred in our observation.

Amongst his friends who had a more intimate knowledge of him in the private walks of life, his death has left a void more easily imagined than described—but his family (a most amiable wife and seven children) their situation we shall forbear attempting to set forth. Their loss is indeed incalculable.

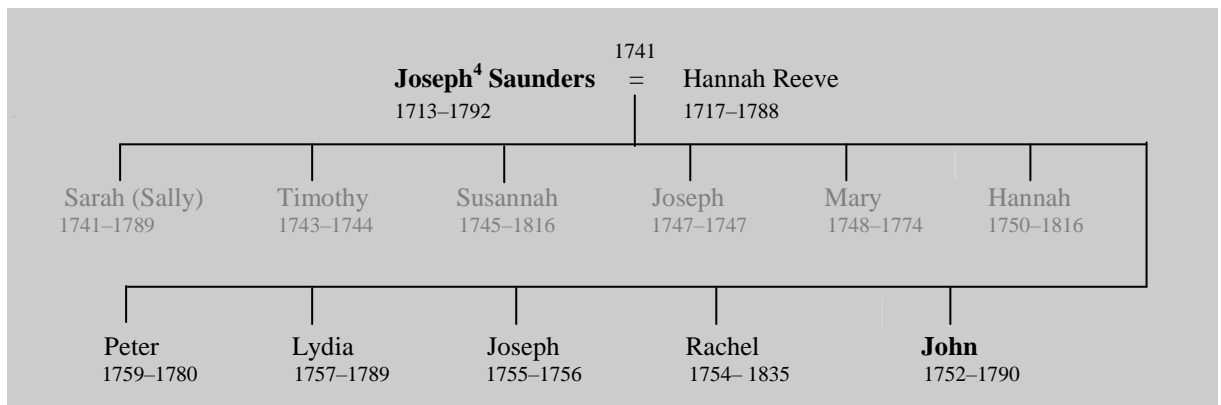
The necessary but unpleasing task of attending to the Administration of his Estate is devolved upon us as executors to his Will. ----

Signed Thomas Morris
Samuel Coates
Joseph Morris

At the time of his death Mordecai resided at No. 112 South Trout Street, a fine old double house still standing in 1848 but somewhat altered. The initials 'ML. 1785' are on the funnel of the rain spout. His counting house was on Dock Street, directly back of his dwelling. His country seat was near the 'Rising Sun' Tavern about 4 miles from Town, called Forrest Hill.

oOo

Continuing with Joseph⁴ and Hannah Saunders's children ...



7. **John⁵ Saunders 1752–1790** → See Chapter 3

Born 26 December 1752

Died 18 May 1790

Married Mary Pancoast (1762–1846) in Alexandria in 1783.

8. **Rachel⁵ Saunders** was born 08 August 1754 and died 18 December 1835. She married Joseph Crukshank in Philadelphia on 1 November 1797 in Philadelphia as his 2nd wife. He was born 2 July 1747 and died 9 August 1836.

Joseph Crukshank's first wife was Mary White (1750–1796) whom he married on 22 April 1773 in Philadelphia.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 499:

CRUKSHANK

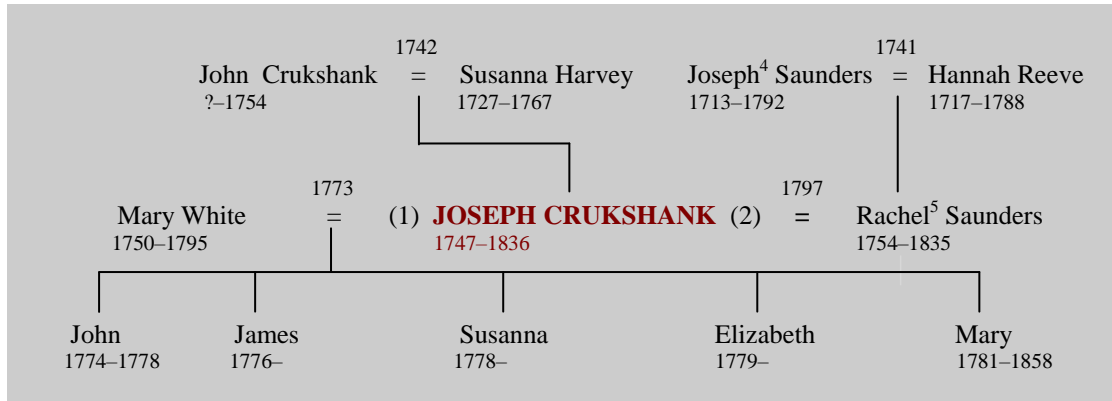
1773, 4, 22. Joseph (Crukshank), s John & Susanna, Phila., m Mary White, dt James & Mary, Phila., Pa., at Phila., Mtg.

This union produced five children:

- i. John Crukshank (1774–1778).
- ii. James Crukshank (1776–). He was dismissed from the *Society of Friends* in 1798. He married 1st Hester Ash and 2nd Hosea Levis, producing several children from each marriage.
- iii. Susanna Crukshank (1778–).
- iv. Elizabeth Crukshank (1779–1780).

- v. Mary Crukshank (1781–1858). She married Benjamin Marshall in 1804.

Joseph Crukshank was born in 1747 and, according to *Hinshaw*, was the son of John and Susannah Crukshank. Other sources say his father's name was Richard. Joseph had an older sister Elizabeth (1719–1809) who married John Fullerton.



Joseph was a well-known printer and publisher in Philadelphia for many years and in 1790 was appointed to print Benjamin Franklin's *Poor Will's Almanac*. Joseph's son James was also involved in his father's printery.

Jakki Dandorf provided a brief outline of Joseph Crukshank's business career in her article titled: *Poor Will's Almanac for the Year of our Lord 1790 The Printer Behind Poor Will's Almanac: Joseph Crukshank*.

Joseph Crukshank, or Cruikshank, was born in Philadelphia on July 2, 1747. He was the son of John Crukshank, and married a woman named Mary White. Mary and Joseph had five children: two boys and three girls. Joseph died at age 89, on August 9, 1836.

As an apprentice, Joseph Crukshank acquired the majority of his skills from Andrew Stuart. After years of printing and publishing books for Stuart in 1769 he finally opened his own printing house. After his printing house he opened a book and stationery store with partner Isaac Collins. Their company, which only lasted a year, was titled Crukshank & Collins. Crukshank's publishing and bookselling, including Crukshank & Collins, took place on Market Street, between Second and Third, in Philadelphia. In addition, in 1774, Andrew Stuart left his book shop in the care of Crukshank and Thomas Macgee. He cared for his book shop until Stuart died in 1769. Crukshank was very successful in market Street. He was able to create a good reputation for himself which led to the printing of many important works.

For example, Crukshank printed *Blackstone's Commentaries* in 1772. Many important and noble figures of that time were subscribers to this edition, and Crukshank had the privilege of printing this in four volumes. Crukshank continued to print various works over the years. In 1773 he printed *Thoughts Upon Slavery*, in Market Street. He also printed several treatises, doctrines, etc. of the Quakers. The list of Crukshank's work is extremely varied and lengthy. However, it wasn't until 1790 that Crukshank printed *Poor Will's Almanac*.

Crukshank's printing era was at a time when many young men were striving to be successful printers. Almanacs were widespread and the trade was very competitive. Crukshank was able to print many important works, sell books for his own sake, and be well respected by his fellow citizens.

A year after his wife Mary died Joseph married Rachel⁵ Saunders on 1 November 1797. By that time Rachel was 43 years old and Joseph was 50. This marriage would have relieved Rachel's parents, Joseph⁴ and Hannah, who perhaps despaired that their youngest daughter would ever wed. Her marriage to the highly respected Quaker

printer and publisher Joseph Crukshank would have satisfied them immensely, even though no children would be forthcoming from the union.

Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, 1797—Marriages:

Crukshank, Joseph m 1-11-97 Saunders, Rachel,
dau of Joseph Saunders, Jan 13th 1797.

Joseph and Rachel were married for 38 years and lived to a very advanced age for those times, with Rachel dying in 1835 at the age of 81 and Joseph in 1836 aged 89.

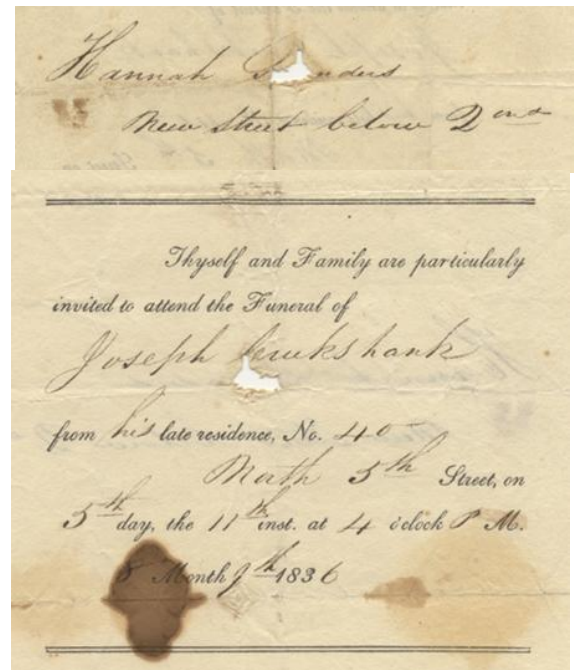
Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 702:

CRUKSHANK
Joseph d 8-9-1836, ae 89 y
Rachel d 12-18-1835, ae 81 y

When Joseph Crukshank died an invitation to his funeral was sent to David⁶ and Hannah Saunders, then living at New Street below 2nd in Washington DC.

The invitation is written in typical Quaker style.

David was the nephew of Joseph Crukshank's wife Rachel⁵, the younger sister of David's father, John Saunders.



→ See Chapter 3: John⁵ Saunders

Joseph Crukshank died 9 August 1836. His death was reported in *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia the following day:

Died.
Yesterday, after a painful illness, Joseph Crukshank, in the 96th year of his age.

This notice of his death says he was 'in the 96th year of his age' when he died. This would mean he was born in 1740. *Hinshaw* says he was 89 when he died, i.e. born 1847. This date conforms with the brief biography provided by Jakki Dandorf in her article titled: *Poor Will's Almanac for the Year of our Lord 1790 The Printer Behind Poor Will's Almanac: Joseph Crukshank*.

9. Joseph⁵ Saunders was born 07 December 1755 and died in infancy 04 March 1756.

10. **Lydia⁵ Saunders** was born 13 May 1757 and died 24 October 1789. She married Samuel Coates in Philadelphia on 12 January 1775. He was born 24 October 1748 and died 5 June 1830 in Philadelphia. He was a Quaker.

After Lydia died Samuel married Amy Horner on 17 November 1791. She was born 27 March 1765 and died 11 January 1838.



Samuel Coates
1748–1830

The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania,
Vol. XIV, No.2—Early Minutes of Philadelphia
Monthly Meeting, p. 274:

25th of 11th month, 1774.

Samuel Coates and Lydia Saunders laid their Intentions of Marriage before this Meeting; her parents being present expressed their consent, as did Jno. Reynell, the Uncle of the Young man.

ibid., p. 275:

30th of 12th Month, 1774.

Samuel Coates and Lydia Saunders declared continuance of their intentions of marriage.

Hinshaw, Vol. II, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, p. 643:

SAUNDERS

1775, 1, 12. Lydia, dt Joseph & Hannah, Phila., Pa.,
m Samuel Coates, s Samuel & Mary, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

ibid., Vol. II, p. 489:

COATES

1775, 1, 12. Samuel, s Samuel & Mary, Phila., Pa.,
m Lydia Saunders, dt Joseph & Hannah, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.

Colonial Families of Philadelphia, Editor; John W. Jordan, Vol.1, p. 655:

Samuel Coates, second son of Samuel and Mary (Langdale) Coates, born August 24, 1748, was but nine weeks old at the death of his father, and was adopted by his uncle and aunt, John and Mary (Coates) Reynell. He finally succeeded his uncle as shipping merchant, and was a well-known and prominent businessman of the city.

John Reynell was one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Samuel Coates early became interested in that institution and its aims and needs. He became one of the Board of Managers in 1785, and continued as such forty years, during which period he was Secretary of Board for twenty-six years, and President thirteen years, the infirmities of age necessitating his retirement 1825. At a special meeting of the board held June 7, 1830, two days after his death, resolutions were adopted, recording a tribute of respect and affection to his memory, and commemorating his services as “the long-devoted and faithful benefactor of the Pennsylvania Hospital”. He was also prominent in other charitable and philanthropic institutions, and was Overseer of Public Schools of Philadelphia, 1786-1823.

Samuel Coates, after the Revolutionary War, took charge for the Penn family of their estate, as their agent, in Pennsylvania, being succeeded in that capacity by his son: John Reynell Coates, who in turn was succeeded by General Thomas Cadwalader.

By his first wife, Lydia⁵ Saunders, he had four children who survived infancy, viz:

John⁶ Reynell, b. Nov. 22, 1777; d. Feb. 21, 1842; m., June 10, 1801, Sarah, dau. of John Morton, President of Bank of North America; studied law with his cousin William Rawle; Attorney and agent for Penn estate; issue: Morton⁷, Henry⁷, Saunders⁷ and Lydia⁷;

Hannah⁶, b. May 14, 1780; m. (first), Oct 8, 1800, James Willis Clement, (second) Charles L. West;

Joseph⁶ Saunders, b. Jan. 16, 1783; d. March 29, 1835; m. (first), June 21, 1809, Sarah Robinson; (second) Elizabeth Scott;

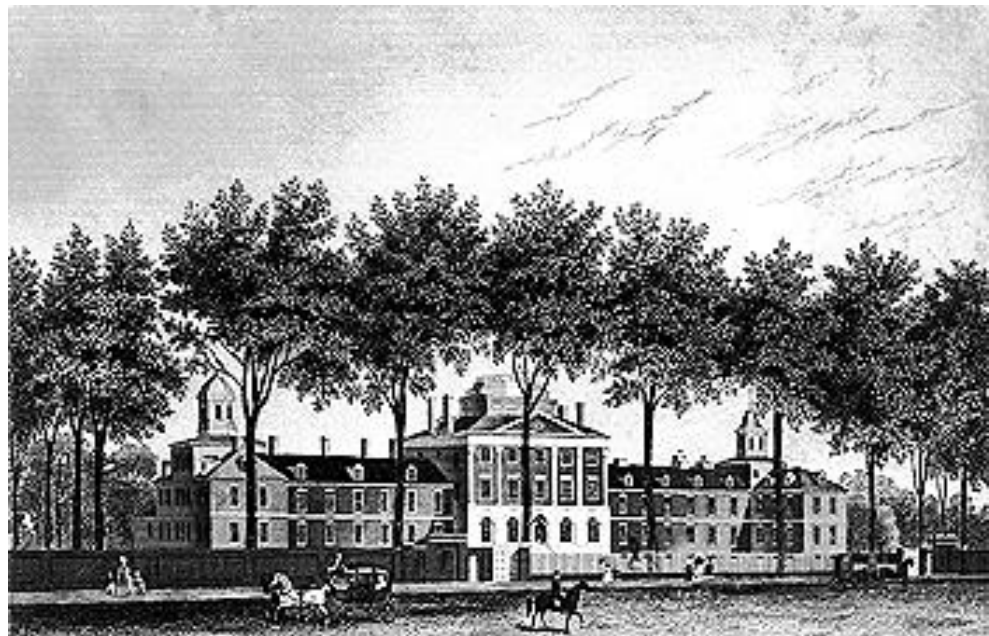
Lydia⁶, b. Aug. 24, 1786; d. Feb. 26, 1862; m. Nathaniel Mintern, of N.Y.

October 1780

John Hancock became the first governor of Massachusetts. In 1774 he was made leader of the Massachusetts delegate to the second Continental Congress. He was a prominent Patriot of the American Revolution and became the first representative to sign the Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776. He is remembered for his large and stylish signature on this document, so much so that the term *John Hancock* has become a synonym in the United States for one's signature.



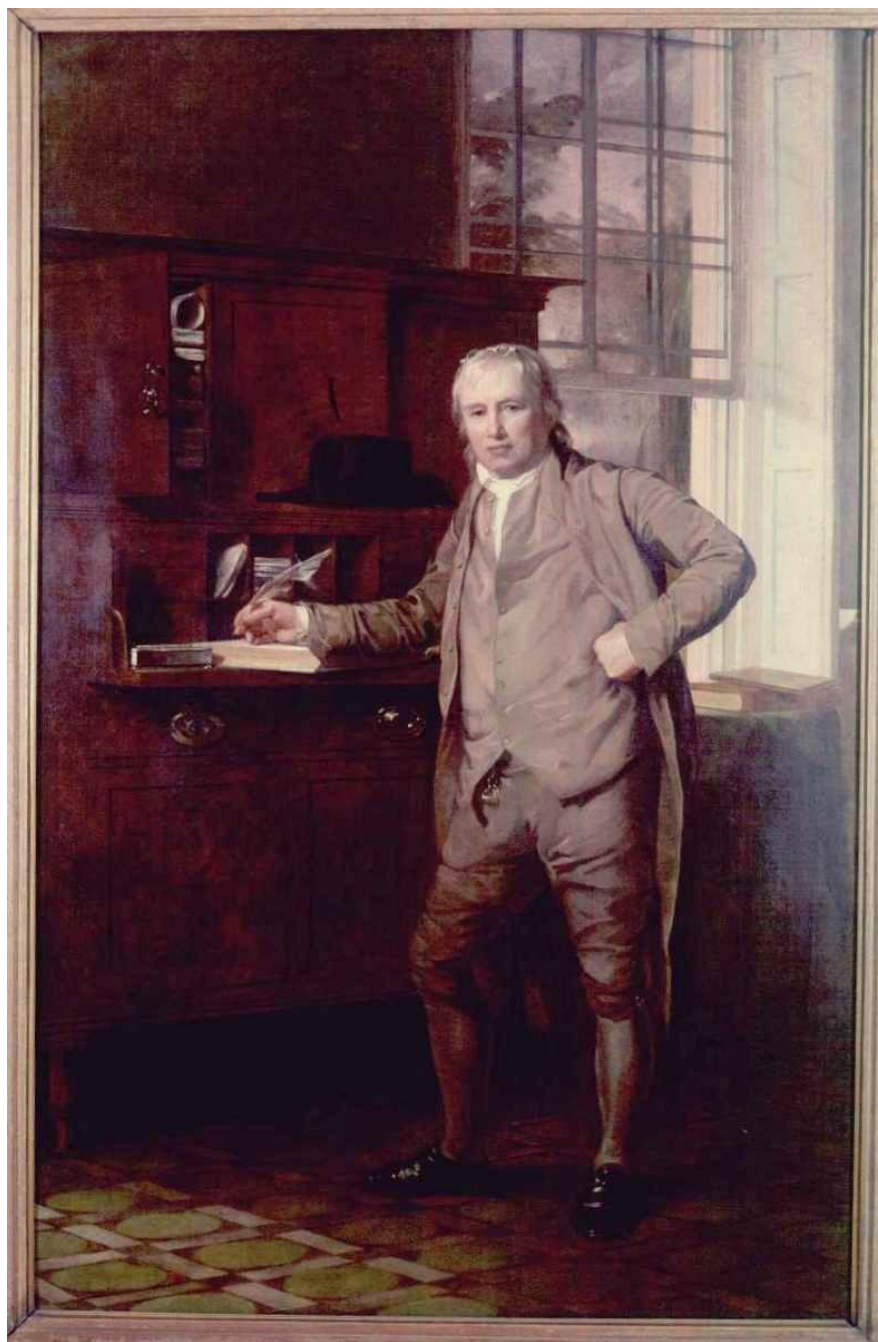
John Hancock
1737–1793



*Pennsylvania Hospital in the 18th century.
It was founded by Benjamin Franklin and
Dr Thomas Bond in 1751*



Pennsylvania Hospital today



Samuel Coates
1748–1830

*Portrait painted by Thomas Sully in 1812.
Courtesy of Pennsylvania Hospital Historic Collections*



14 June 1777

The Continental Congress resolved that the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and the Union be 13 stars. **Betsy Ross**, the daughter of a Quaker carpenter in Philadelphia, was a seamstress who made flags at the time of the American Revolution. It is thought that she designed and made the first United States flag, but this is not proven.



See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betsy_Ross

11. Peter⁵ Saunders, Joseph and Hannah's last-born child, was born on the 15th November 1759 and died at sea 1780/1781. Family Bible notation:

Peter Saunders left Philadelphia the 22nd December 1780 in Company with John Benezet in Order to Embarque with him on board the Ship Shelaley Capt Homes bound to Port Lercon in France with intention to stay there and in Holland about a year, they Embarqued at Chester & proceeded, but were never heard of after leaving Delaware Bay; there were on board about eighty persons passengers and Seamen, it is supposed they foundered at Sea.

John Benezet, born 21 June 1749, was a native of Philadelphia and the son of Daniel Benezet, a prominent Philadelphia merchant. In 1775 he married Hanna Bingham and with funds given to him by his father set up an import business. The same year he served as one of the secretaries who recorded proceedings at the Pennsylvania Provincial Congress.

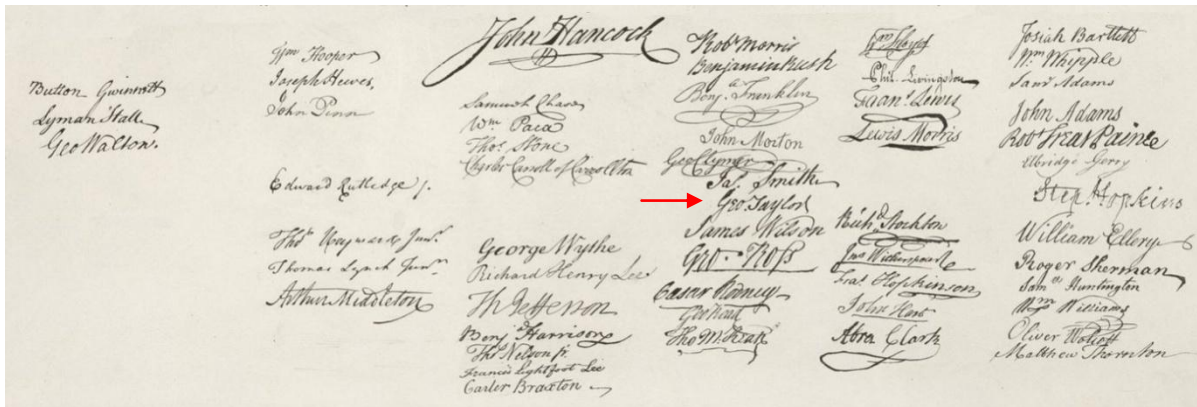
In 1776 he purchased George Taylor's estate for £1,800. Taylor was one of the signatories of the *Declaration of Independence*.

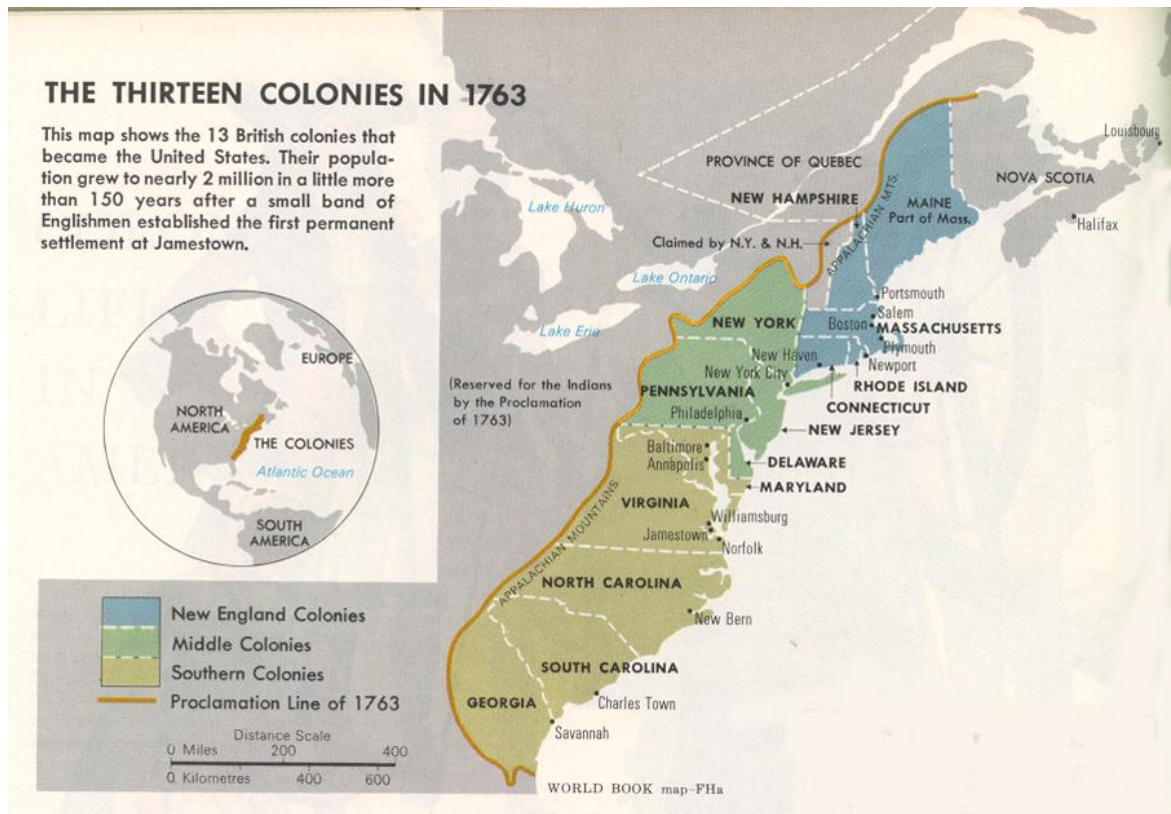
Benezet died in the winter of 1780-81 when his ship, the *Shillelagh*, was lost at sea during a voyage to France. Amongst the passengers was Peter Saunders

oOo



Signatories:





The thirteen colonies and the dates of their first permanent settlement:

Virginia	1607	Delaware	1638
Massachusetts	1620	Pennsylvania	1643
New Hampshire	1623	North Carolina	1653
New York	1624	New Jersey	1660
Connecticut	1633	South Carolina	1670
Maryland	1634	Georgia	1733
Rhode Island	1636		

Colonial Life In America

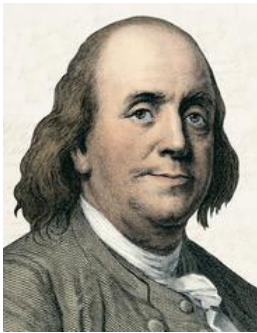
Colonial life in America was very difficult for the hopeful settlers who came to escape poverty, persecution, and to gain religious freedom. Later came the adventurous explorers and those sent by European Nations to begin business ventures in this uncharted new land.

They eventually settled into the original 13 colonies now known as the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, New Hampshire, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Georgia.

The settlers did not know how to live in the rugged wilderness and had no experience in preparing for the harsh, bitter cold winters. They faced many hardships and knew little about how to hunt for game or how to plant crops on this new soil. As a result, many succumbed to malnutrition and diseases.



Joseph Saunders was a devout member of the Quaker community and through his business affairs formed close and lifelong friendships with many prominent citizens of the time. Within ten years of his arrival in Philadelphia he was married and raising a large family. Some of his new in-laws, if not already, were to become successful Quaker businessmen, many attaining positions of importance in the Colony. Joseph's reputation as a respected Quaker merchant together with his influential contacts within the Quaker establishment no doubt led to his involvement with *The Philadelphia Contributionship*.



Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790), pictured at left, and numerous other prominent Philadelphians, twelve of whom comprised the first Board of Directors, formed *The Philadelphia Contributionship* in 1752. At the first meeting of the subscribers on April 13th of that year, John Smith was elected Treasurer and the Board later appointed Joseph Saunders the first Clerk.

Horace Mather Lippincott in his book *Early Philadelphia—Its Life and Progress* published 1917 by J.B. Lippincott Company says on p. 242:

The first advertisement after the company had begun business appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 11, 1752, as follows:

Notice is hereby given, that the Insurance Office, for shipping and houses, is kept by **Joseph Saunders**, at his house, where Israel Pemberton, Senior, lately lived, near the Queen's Head, in Water Street.

The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire appointed **Joseph⁴ Saunders** as its first Clerk. He served in this role from 1752–1754, returning as a Director from 1763–1765. Joseph's son-in-law, **Mordecai Lewis**, also served as a Director from 1785–1799 as did his son, Joseph⁶ Saunders Lewis, from 1805–1817.

Joseph Saunders's daughter, Hannah⁵, had married Mordecai Lewis who was descended from William Lewis of Glamorganshire, South Wales, and who came to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1686. Mordecai Lewis was a proficient student of the classics and a prominent merchant in the city. The illustration of Mordecai's son Joseph⁶, shown below, is courtesy of the archives of *The Philadelphia Contributionship*.



*Early nineteenth-century Miniature of
Joseph Saunders Lewis, 1778–1836
Watercolour on ivory
Grandson of Joseph⁴ Saunders*

At the Sign of the Hand-in-Hand, published by *The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire*, Second Edition, 1935, pp. 4, 8, 11, 16 and 19:

The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, the oldest fire insurance company in America, ... the original Deed of Settlement ... containing the signatures of nearly eighteen hundred earlier members ... among whom were Benjamin Franklin, John Morton and Robert Morris, three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; James Hamilton, lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, John Smith, the first Treasurer of the Company and a leading citizen of his time ...

... It has been related that the name Benjamin Franklin “stood at the head of the Directors chosen at the first election.” This is attested by the original minute book, in the handwriting of **Joseph Saunders**, the first clerk of the Company, whose office on Water Street near the Queen’s Head was also the first office of the Contributionship.

... John Smith was a respected merchant of Philadelphia and a marine underwriter, and, as such, associated with Saunders, who conducted an office for that purpose. The latter had been in England where fire insurance had flourished since 1696, ... At the first meeting of the subscriber, held at the Court House on April 13, 1752, to organize the Company, John Smith was elected Treasurer, and the Board later appointed **Joseph Saunders** clerk.

... The minutes of the first meeting record that all but one of the twelve Directors were present. ... It was agreed “to pay a forfeiture of one shilling for not meeting precisely at the hour appointed, and two shillings for total absence.” ... Joseph Saunders’ account of fines for the year from April 9, 1753 to April 8, 1754 shows a total of eight pounds, four shillings collected. ...

Nathalie Lachenmayer of *The Philadelphia Contributionship Companies*, as it is now called, provided the following information:

... According to our Directors’ Seating Chart, **Joseph Saunders** was a director from 1763–1764, seat number four; Mordecai Lewis was a Director from 1785–1798, seat number twelve. ...

Carol Wojtowicz Smith, the curator of *The Philadelphia Contributionship*, provided further information:

Joseph Saunders was the first clerk of The Contributionship from 1752–1754. He was paid 40 pounds per year for his services which included the rent of his office. He returned to the company as a director from 1763–1765. ... Mordecai Lewis, his son-in-law, served as a director from 1785–1799. Lewis’s son, Joseph Saunders Lewis, served as a director from 1805–1817. In 1817 he became treasurer of the company.

Your ancestors were certainly very prominent citizens of Philadelphia and, as you can see, loyal members of the Philadelphia Contributionship. ...

Joseph Saunders’s appointment as the company’s first Clerk is perhaps not surprising given his background as found in an article printed about 1932 entitled *Short History of Philadelphia Insurance Agents* provided by Carol Wojtowicz Smith.

The first insurance broker in Philadelphia was Joseph Saunders, who negotiated contracts of Marine Insurance as early as 1749 from an office on Carpenter’s Wharf. He was later appointed clerk of The Philadelphia Contributionship upon its organization in 1752, but continued his insurance brokerage office.

Joseph lived and conducted his store and office for marine insurance on the east side of Water Street North near Chestnut Street. On March 10, 1752, he is found advertising in the Pennsylvania Gazette that he “... is remov’d from his late store on Reese Meredith’s on Carpenter Wharf to the house wherein Israel Pemberton, the Elder, lately liv’d, in Water Street, next door to James Pemberton’s, at the Corner going to Chestnut Street Wharf, where he continues to sell ... ”.

Shown below is Page 2 of the First Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Contributionship dated 16 May 1752. It states the appointment of Joseph Saunders as Clerk and describes his duties and remuneration.

2.

Philadelphia May 16th 1752

The Directors met except William Griffiths,
 Resolved to allow the Clerk Forty pounds ^{per Annum}
 for the following Services viz^t
 To receive the applications from Persons proposing
 to Insure, and their Earnest of Ten shillings
 To acquaint the Surveyors of such Persons names
 and Houses, in order for their Surveying such Houses, and
 making a Report in writing to the Clerk, which he is to lay
 before the Directors at their next Meeting.
 To attend the Directors at their Meetings, Minute
 their proceedings, & when they have concluded on the
 sums & rates of Insurance, to inform the Persons proposing
 to insure
 To make out an Acc^t of the amount of Deposits
 and Charges to be carried by the Party to the Treasurer
 to whom said amount is to be paid, deducting the Earnest
 paid the Clerk, and on his receipt being produced to the
 Clerk, he is to make out the Policy & get it signed by three
 of the Directors, which Policy he is to deliver with the
 Companys Mark to the Party insured.
 To keep the Companys Books and Accounts
 which are to be made up yearly, or from time to time
 as Losses may happen, And Joseph Saunders agreed
 to serve the Company as Clerk on these Terms
 Resolved to allow the Surveyor, two shillings &
 six pence for Survey and reporting the State of the
 Buildings to be Insured in one Policy
 Resolved, That Joseph Fox & Samuel Rhodes
 be Surveyors for the current Year, one of them at least
 to survey each house &c.
 Adjourn'd to the 20th inst. at 6 PM precisely

Attribution:

The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire.
 212 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-9232

Joseph's involvement with The Contributionship led a number of his extended family to also participate. His sons-in-law Samuel Coates, Joseph Crukshank, Thomas Morris and Mordecai Lewis all served as directors of the Company as did his brother-in-law Peter Reeve. It comes as no surprise that many of the Directors were Quakers, who at that time constituted the city's leading merchants and businessmen.

Acc ^t of Fines due from the Directors of Philad ^a Contributionship from 9 April 1755 to 8 th of Apr ^{il} 1756		Acc ^t of money rec ^d from them at sundry times 1754	
Benj. Franklin	5-	Apr 6 Benj. Franklin	5-
James Pemberton	16-	Apr 23 James Pemberton	16-
John Morfill	17-	Apr 8 John Morfill	17-
Hugh Roberts	13-	Apr 6 Hugh Roberts	13-
William Coleman	10-	Mar 28 William Coleman	10-
Samuel Rhoads	2-	Apr 6 Samuel Rhoads	2-
Joseph Fox	13-	Apr 6 Joseph Fox	13-
Joseph Morris	7-	Apr 8 Joseph Morris	7-
James Pemberton	9-	Apr 6 James Pemberton	9-
Josias Jones	4-	Apr 6 Josias Jones	4-
Abel James	14-	Apr 8 Abel James	14-
James Logan	1-11-		6-10-
Deduct for Logan who did not pay to Jos. Saunders	6-10-	Allowed Saunders for Exp ^s made Wine, Cloth & 17 th March 1755	4-5-
		By Cash	2-5-
		Ball due to the Company last years settlement	2-18-
		Due the Company	5-3-
Received Jos. Saunders			
To the above Ball L 5-3- ¹⁷⁵⁵		By Cash p ^d by O ^b Eldridge for repairing to plant of 12 th Baller Buckets 3-12-	
		By Cash rec ^d 1-11-	
		To Make L 5-3-	
1755 The Directors of Philad ^a Contribution or any others Co ^y that will pay to Hugh Roberts			
To 20 th Luther Buckets delivered to the 12 th City Workmen for the Country, drawn Money by O ^b Eldridge at 7 th of		1755 By Cash of Jos. Saunders 1-11- 1756 By Cash of Jam ^s Logan 1-14-	

CLERK'S ACCOUNT OF FINES RECEIVED FROM DIRECTORS OF THE CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FOR LATENESS AND ABSENCES

The above reproduction forms part of the archives of The Philadelphia Contributionship



Joseph advertised regularly in Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*. The newspaper also carried various notices to do with his role as clerk of the Philadelphia Contributionship. The following is a sampling:

January 1, 1751

JOSEPH SAUNDERS, at his store on Reese Meredith's wharf, sells sundry sorts of dye stuff, as madder, ground redwood ... gun powder, neat powder ... shot pouches ... glass, earthen and china ware ... coffee, tea, chocolate, rice, pepper ... and best Florence oil, wholesale or retail for ready money.

January 8, 1754

Insurance Office, Philadelphia, January 1, 1754

Notice is hereby given to those that have had, or shall have their houses and stores insured in this Office, that if any damage arises to such houses or stores by the breaming of ships at their wharves, or by gunpowder stored in their buildings, contrary to the good and wholesome Laws of this province in those cases provided, such damage will not be made good by the Office.

Persons inclined to insure, are first to apply to JOSEPH SAUNDERS, clerk of the company, at the office in Water Street and deposit ten shillings earnest money, on which their buildings will be immediately survey'd and the policies forwarded with expedition.

May 17, 1754

Very good English Cheese and British Herrings to be sold by JOSEPH SAUNDERS, near the Queens Head, in Water Street.

Oct 29, 1767

JOSEPH SAUNDERS at his store in Chestnut Street between Front and Second Streets, has to sell ...

April 5, 1770

To be sold by JOSEPH SAUNDERS, in Chestnut Street, a few pieces of choice Os naburgs, Russia sheeting etc ...

March 15, 1775

JOSEPH SAUNDERS, in Chestnut Street hath for sale etc ...



Joseph and Hannah kept in touch with their relations and Quaker friends in England through news brought by visiting or new immigrant Quakers to Pennsylvania and, of course, by correspondence. Several letters have survived the passage of time and are recorded here as they provide useful information on various members of the Saunders family.

There are two letters written by Joseph and one lengthy one by Hannah. The following transcripts faithfully follow the original documents. Two of the letters mention their daughter 'Sally'. This was a family pet-name for their eldest daughter Sarah who did not marry until 1776 when she was 35 years old.

Transcript of two letters written by Joseph Saunders to *Brother & Sister Sibley* and *Brother & Sister Smith* in England, dated 25th February 1772:

Philada. Feby. 25th 1772

Dear Brother & Sister Sibley

I wrote to you of the ship Mary & Elizabeth Capt Sparks in October Last by which I then acquainted you nearly the then state of my Family since which nothing material has occurd [*sic*]. I don't think I should have wrote to you again so soon as this, but that I was willing to acquaint you that by this ship goes two Women Passengers to pay a Visit to Friends in England one of them viz. Sarah Morris on a Religious Account who we here Esteem a fine Woman in the Ministry, the other Deborah Morris her Niece as a Companion to her Aunt. They are Relations of my Son in Law Thomas Morris. If they should visit Uxbridge you will undoubtedly see them, have not at present to add but that my Wife & Family join in dear Love to you all.

Your Loving Broth.

JS

Joseph's sister Mary, living in Buckinghamshire, England, had married William Sibley as her 3rd husband. → See Chapter 1: The Saunders Family in Great Britain.

Philada. Feby. 25 1772

Dear Brother & Sister Smith

It is a considerable time since I had a letter from you, though not long since I heard of your Welfare. I should be glad of a line from you by all convenient opportunity, for it is much to be questioned my ever seeing you again, though I have not quite given out that thought. I wrote to brother & Sister Sibley last fall & then acquainted them the state of my Family, which Sister Sibley will undoubtedly acquaint you with, since which no alteration material has occurred, my Daughter Sally remains single and gives the old reason for not doing viz. that the right person has not presented, Daughter Susa. Hartshorne has one Child living, a fine girl named Rebecca, Daughter Mary Morris has two Children the oldest a fine hearty girl named Sarah, the other a hearty boy named Anthony Saunders Morris, the reason of adding Saunders to his name is because the Morris family are very numerous and a great many of the name of Anthony --- son John lives with his brother in Law Morris & I hope will do very well, I think him a sober well inclined youth, our other children are all at home viz. Sarah, Hannah, Rachel, Lydia & Peter --- Peter is the only one that now goes to school, he is about 12 yrs of age, he loves his Books and hope will turn out clever.

By this ship goes two Women Passengers to pay a Visit to Friends in England, one of them viz. Sarah Morris on a Religious Account who we here Esteem a fine Woman in the Ministry, the other Deborah Morris, her niece as a Companion to her Aunt. They are relations of Son in Law Thomas Morris. If they should visit Meetings pritty [*sic*] generally you will undoubtedly see them. We are all pritty [*sic*] well (& hope you enjoy the same blessing) and join in dear Love to you, your children & all friends.

Your Loving Brother
JS

Dear Sister In thy next pray be very particular.

I long to hear how our good old Unkle (*sic*) Wm. Child & his family are.

Letters to Brother
Wm. Sibley and
Brother Smith
of the Pennsylvania
Packet Capt. Osborne
Feby. 1772

A letter from Joseph's wife Hannah (née Reeve) to her cousin John Reeve details the activities of some of her children. We don't know how John Reeve is related or where he was living. The term cousin was used very liberally by the Quakers to cover a broad range of relationships. There are also references to her sister Mary Reeve Rodman's family. The Quaker's pacifist philosophy so influenced their everyday life that there is no mention of the unrest fermenting in the colony which erupted into a revolution just five months later.

Philadelphia 5th, 11th Mo: 1774

Dear Cousin,

It is so long since we corresponded, I hardly know which is in debt, (if I have not mislaid one) thy last was the 7th June 1772, since which, several alterations have happened in mine and Sister Rodman's Family; as thou has sometimes desired to hear how we were situated, shall give it thee as near as I can remember.

Cousin Jno. Howard & Wife [Hannah^A Rodman] came from Granada, the latter part of summer 1772, stay'd 2 months, came partly to bring their daughter Molly, about 2 years old, in a poor State of Health, they left her at Bristol^B, 3 miles from her Fathers, but he never noticed her, the Spring following she had a Son they called Lewis, (after a friend of theirs), she was very ill, some time after & not able to suckle, was forc'd to do as is common in the West Indies, let her child suckle a Black, 'till she could come over to provide another, which she did the 8 month 1773, & placed it near the other, & sent the Negroe [*sic*] back, as she was hired only to nurse. Her Husband, intended over in a few months, but afterwards wrote, he could not get away 'till the crop came in, as that is the time to collect the Debts, & he had a good Deal out, she would fain have gone over, when she found he would not

come 'till Spring; but happy for Her she did not! For the Vessel she would have gone in, arrived two Days after he was buried, then she thought it best, she had comply'd with his Request, & her friends Advice not to go; tho she reflects much on herself for leaving him; He died in the 2d Mo. last, after being some time ill, the Acct came to his Friend Mordecai Lewis, who wrote to her Father and let him know, it was thought, he was the properest Person to acquaint her with it, which he readily did, & directly sent for her and the 2 children (which alarmed her very much, as she was always in Fear of what has happened), the next Day he acquainted her of it, which had like to have been too much for her tender Frame, it has encreas'd her cough, with other consumptive symptoms, that there is no Hope of a recovery (She can't hold it long). Tomorrow will be a Year, her Sister Peggy ^A [Margaret Rodman] was married to Dr McIlvain , without the consent of her father, who has not spoke to her since, altho he goes by the Door to Meeting, which is in Bristol , where they live. He is a man of pretty good character, some Property, & his practice in Physick [*sic*] increases, but a Presbetarian [*sic*]. Brother Rodman [William] has settled his Son Gilbert on a farm about 15 miles off him, has near finish'd a good House on't, he is a clever young man, we wish he was well married.

My daughter Hannah was married to Mordecai Lewis the 7th Mo: 1773, the young man that I mentioned to thee. He as well as we were very sorry he forgot, he had anybody to call on at Stockton, we wish he had had a Letter, he was within a few miles in going from Leeds to Scotland; they had a Son born in 5th Mo: last, but died in six weeks.

The 8th. of this will be a year, since my Son and daughter Hartshorne, took their leave of us to settle at Alexandria, on the River Potowmack [*sic*] in Virginia, used to be called Bellhaven, was remarkable for General Braddock's landing his Troops there, it is about 250 miles from the Sea, and 162 from here (they went down in a carriage with my Daughter Sally their children, Rebecca & Robert, this not 3 months old) its a pleasant Situation, a fine Wheat country & seems yet to answer their expectations. As the Carpenters Business was dull, our Son John had a mind to go there and try. He went a week before them in a Brig that carried their goods & was going to Harper & Hartshorne to load Wheat & Flour for Lisbon; they all arrived in one day. Harper had been down some time loading one they have in the Lisbon Trade & some others; they have had several this summer to load. John is building a good brick house for [John] Harper, who has this summer took his family there. Jno. was up in the Spring.

My Husband with son Hartshorne's father [Hugh] was down in 5th Mo: last, likes the place much, we seldom are a Week without hearing sometimes off'ner, either by travellers, neighbours, or Post. Our Son and Daughter Hartshorne with Sally came up the 4th last Mo: & ret'd the finish of this, with his Sister in Sally's place, their Remove so far was a great Tryal, altho' it was with all their friends consent, as he is a prudent man & a good husband.

We have met with a closer Tryal since, our Beloved Daughter Mary Morris was del'd of a fine Boy, the 13th. 7Mo: past, & died the 22, to the great affliction of all her Relations, her husband was inconsolable for some Time, is now a little more cheerfull [*sic*], she has left 4 very fine children, the eldest a girl, was not then 5 years old, 3 sons, we have Reason to think our Loss is her great gain.

We were pleased to hear of you from Sarah & Debby Morris, the former seem more feeble, since the Hot Weather, but hope she will get stronger as we have had a very fine Fall so far, their Ship Mates Robt. Walker, Mary Leaver (who knows of Family) & Elizabeth Robinson, are on their travels different ways—Elizabeth Robinson in her journey to wards Carolina, made it in her Way, to visit the few Friends that are in Alexandria, lodg'd with my children, had a Meeting in the Court House, a great many People came, that never heard a Woman preach, they behaved very well & much pleas'd; they are under great Disadvantage, the Meeting they belong to is near 50 miles off. I suppose our friend Stephenson, has been at Fairfax Meeting, they have some a little nearer in Maryland.

Sister Rachel is with us, she is much as usual, never quite well, she Desires her Love to you all as doth thy Cousin Peter, I told him to Day, I had found thy last to him among mine, it is March 18th 1773. I desired him to answer it & give an acct of some of our public affairs. He said thee would see them in print, & he could not write now, he is well, his Wife has been poorly this Summer, but is better; if nothing prevents my youngest Daughter Lydia, will be married this winter, when that happens we shall have but Sally Rachel & Peter at home. My Husband & they join in Love to J. Stephenson, S. Gayforth, cousin Eslubs, thy Father & Mother Rutter, thy self, spouse & children.

Thy affectionate Cousin
HS

^{A.} See the Rodman Family earlier described in this chapter.

^{B.} Bristol is located in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 23 miles northeast of Philadelphia opposite Burlington, New Jersey on the Delaware River.

In November 1773 Joseph's daughter and son-in-law, Susanna⁵ and William Hartshorne, left Philadelphia to settle in Alexandria, Virginia. His son, John, went a week before them in a brig carrying supplies to also settle there. Joseph must have also seen the potential of the town of Alexandria for the records show that he, along with his son-in-law's father, Hugh Hartshorne (–1772), invested in property there and in February 1775 Joseph sold a parcel of land to his son John.

8 June 1809

Thomas Paine died. Joseph Saunders would have been familiar with, but probably did not support, the campaigns waged by the pamphleteer, agitator and writer Thomas Paine. Born 1737 in the UK, he was the son of a Quaker father and Anglican mother. Paine arrived in Philadelphia from England in 1774. Two years later he published his famous pamphlet *Common Sense*, which voiced the American colonists' demands for freedom. Paine was on the extremist edge of the Philadelphia patriots and greatly influenced the thinking of the leaders of the Revolution.



Thomas Paine
1737–1809

Joseph remained a devout Quaker throughout his long life and was a successful and respected merchant in Philadelphia. He provided well for his children and must have instilled in them the principles of being good Quakers as they all married into respectable Quaker families.

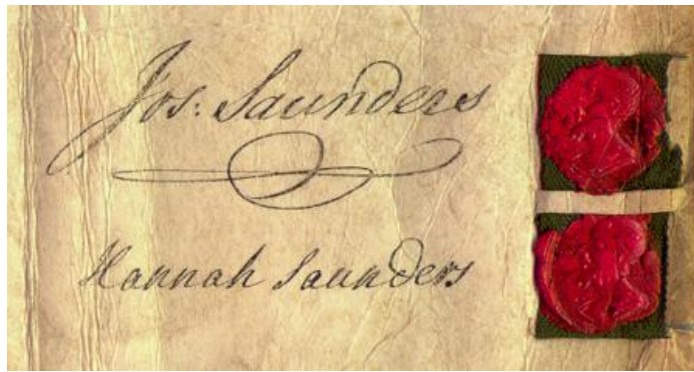
In the latter half of the eighteenth century in colonial Philadelphia there was dissent in the community and the struggle for independence resulted in a war against the British with the American Revolution taking place from 1775 to 1783. This caused many problems amongst the Quaker community whose creed did not permit participation in the military or the taking up or supply of arms. Many of its members were "disowned" from the Society for actively supporting the revolutionary effort.

While Joseph had formed business relationships with the likes of Benjamin Franklin and other well-known Philadelphia identities, as a devout Quaker, and thus a pacifist, he would have avoided any involvement with the activities of those engaged in armed insurrection. If he sympathised at all with the revolutionary cause there is certainly no evidence of his leanings to be found in his and his wife's correspondence during the troubled times just prior to the revolution. While we can only speculate on his loyalties, as a good Quaker he would have peacefully attended to his family and his business interests as best as he could amongst the turmoil around him.

Little is known of Joseph during the last fifteen or so years of his life. Probably his life revolved around his family, his duties as a Quaker elder and tending his Counting House affairs. Several of his children as well as his wife had predeceased him and it is supposed he went to live with his son-in-law, Samuel Coates.

Joseph⁴ Saunders died on 26 January 1792 at the home of his son-in-law Samuel Coates, in Philadelphia at the venerable age of 79. Notice of his passing was reported in *Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, Tuesday, 31 January 1792:

On the 26th inst. departed this life after a lingering illness, which he bore with great patience, JOSEPH SAUNDERS, in the 80th year of his age; he was for many years a reputable merchant of this city.



Joseph and Hannah's signatures on the Indenture document relating to the land sale to their son John



Joseph lived to see George Washington elected as the first president of the United States.



30 April 1789

George Washington took his oath of office in New York City on the balcony of the Senate Chamber at Federal Hall on Wall Street. General Washington had been unanimously elected President by the first Electoral College, and John Adams was elected Vice President. The Chancellor of New York and fellow Freemason, Robert R. Livingston administered the oath of office. The Bible on which the oath was sworn belonged to New York's St. John's Masonic Lodge.

Joseph⁴ Saunders's Last Will and Testament is dated 15 May 1788 and following changes to his family made a Codicil dated 21 January 1790.

I, JOSEPH SAUNDERS, of the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, Merchant, being of Sound disposing Mind and Memory do make this my last Will and Testament hereby annulling and revoking all others by me heretofore made.

First I will, order and direct That all my Real Estate of which I may be possessed at the Time of my decease both in this State and in the State of Virginia or elsewhere shall be sold, and the net proceeds thereof together with my Personal Estate including Plate, Household Goods & Furniture of what kind so ever, Reading Books etc to be Inventoried and Valued and Sold, and if any of my Children should take any part thereof at the Valuation such must be deemed as part of their Shares in my said Estate.

Item I give devise and bequeath unto my Daughter Rachel Saunders Two hundred Pounds to be paid to her immediately or before any other division is made in order to make her equal with her Brother John and her Sisters for what I have heretofore given to them, And then I give devise & bequeath all the Rest of net proceeds of my Real and personal Estate after my Just Debts and Funeral Charges shall be paid & satisfied unto my Children, Sarah Redwood, Susanna Hartshorne, Hannah Lewis, John Saunders, Rachel Saunders and Lydia Coates one seventh part each and unto the Children of my Daughter Mary Morris deceased viz.: Anthony S. Morris, Joseph Morris & Thos. Morris the remaining seventh part to be equally divided between them share and share alike to their and each of their Heirs and Assigns forever.

Lastly I constitute and appoint my son **John** and my Sons in Law **William Hartshorne** of Alexandria in Virginia, **Thomas Morris, Mordecai Lewis, Samuel Coates** and **Wm. Redwood** of Philadelphia, Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

Witness my Hand & Seal this fifteenth day of 5 Mo. called May in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Eighty eight.

Signed Seal published and
declared by the within named
Testator for & as his last Will &
Testament in the presence of us
Joseph Richardson
Nath'l Richardson
Ezekiel E. Maddock

Jos. Saunders (Seal)

I, Joseph Saunders the Testator within named considering some Alterations which have happened in my Family since the publication of my said Will do think it proper to make this Codicil in addition thereto, viz.:

First I give and bequeath to my son John Saunders all my wearing apparel of every kind whatsoever to be delivered to him without any Inventory or Account thereof to be taken or made.

Item Having lately advanced and paid to my daughter Rachel a Sum of Money in Part of the Pecuniary Legacy in my said Will directed to be paid to her before the Division of my Estate, I do hereby revoke the said Legacy of two hundred Pounds within mentioned & give and Bequeath to her the sum of One hundred and fifty Pounds in lieu thereof to be paid to her in the same manner as is within mentioned that is before the Division of the Residue of my Estate of which she is to have an equal Seventh part.

Item Whereas my beloved daughter Sarah Redwood hath departed this life Since the Execution of my said Will leaving Issue an only Son William Redwood aged twelve years & upwards, I do therefore give devise and bequeath the one equal Seventh part of my Estate within given to his Mother to him the said William Redwood his Heirs & Assigns forever provided that if he should Die under Age & without Issue the same shall revert to my Estate & be equally divided among the Six Families of my Children, the Grand Children taking a parents share.

Item Whereas my beloved daughter Lydia Coates hath also departed this life since the Execution of my said Will leaving Issue four children I do therefore give devise and bequeath the one full & equal Seventh part of my Estate within given to her to all and every of her said Children who shall live to

attain the Age of twenty one Years or be married, equally to be divided among them if more than one, or the whole to one if but one should attain that age or Marry, their, his & her Heirs and Assigns forever.

Item If any of my other Children should die in my life Time leaving issue my Will is that his or her share of my Estate by my said Will given shall go to his or her Children in equal shares in the same Manner as above. Provided in the case of those who have died.

Item I do authorize and empower my Executors in the said Will named or such or so many of them as shall take Letters Testamentary & the Survivors & Survivor of them to make and Execute all such Deeds Conveyances & Assurances in the Law as shall be necessary to convey to the purchaser or Purchasers of all & every part of my Real Estate a good and perfect Estate of Inheritance in Fee Simple of and in the same. Lastly I do confirm and Republish all things in my said Will contained except what are herein altered and declaring this Codicil to be part of my last Will and Testament I have set my Hand and Seal thereto this twenty first day of the first Month One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety.

Signed Seal published & declared
by Joseph Saunders as a Codicil & part to
& of his last Will & Testament in the presence
of us who in his presence & of each other
have at his Request Subscribed our Names
as Witnesses of the Execution thereof
Miers Fisher, Ezekiel E. Maddock
Hugh Roberts

Jos. Saunders (Seal)

Proved and Registered at Philadelphia
Recorded in Will Book W, p. 222 & c.

Philadelphia City and County Sct. These are to certify that the foregoing writing is a true copy from the original Will and Codicil of Joseph Saunders deceased, duly proved the 29th day of February 1792 filed and remaining of record in the registers Office at Philadelphia. Given this 18th day of June 1793.

Geo Campbell Regr.

City of Philadelphia Sct. I MATTHEW CLARKSON, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that George Campbell Esquire is the Register General of Wills in and for the City and County of Philadelphia duly appointed. In Testimony ... the nineteenth day of June *Anno Domini* One thousand seven hundred and ninety three.

Matth. Clarkson, Mayor

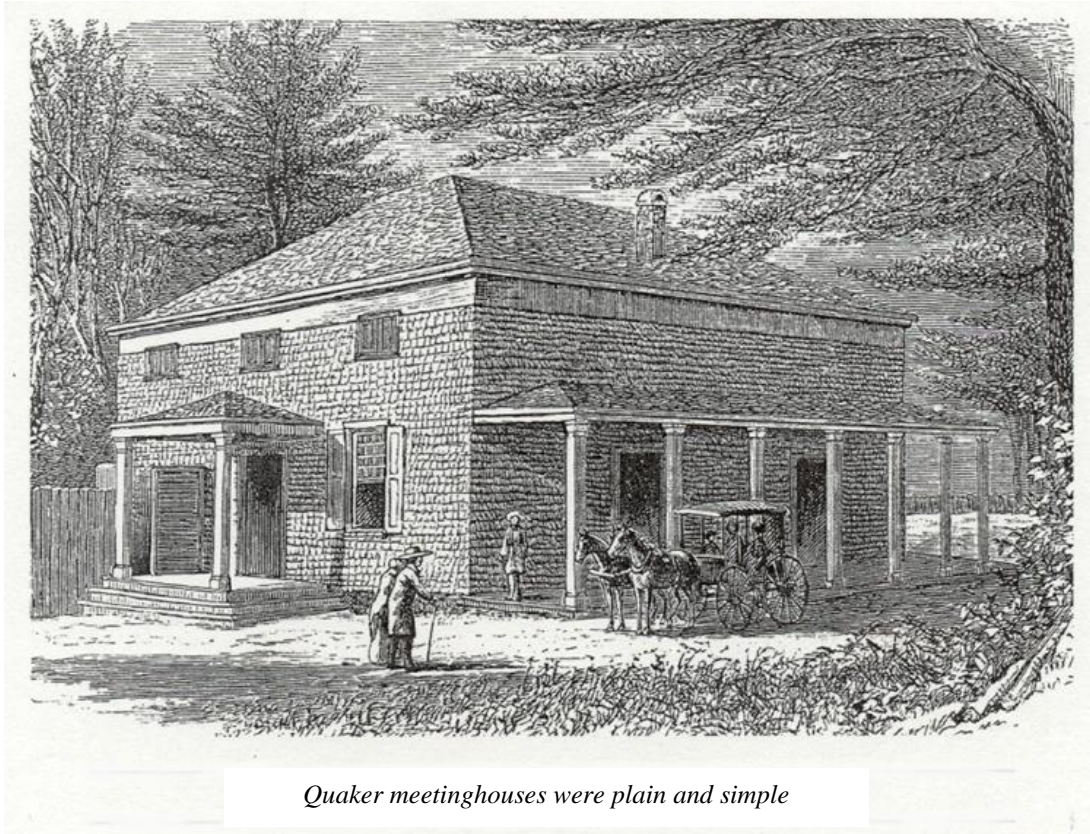
At Court held for County of Fairfax 15th July 1793. This Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Saunders deceased and the Codicil thereto annexed having been certified by George Campbell Register of Wills in and for the City of Philadelphia and under the Seal of Office and also attested by Matthew Clarkson mayor of the City of Philadelphia and under the Seal of the said office of Mayoralty is on motion ordered to be recorded.



Joseph Saunders lived a long life—nearly eighty years. This was quite an achievement in the eighteenth century. The persecution of the Quakers in Britain presumably led him to immigrate to the fledgling colony of Pennsylvania where he and his Quaker friends could live without harassment. He lived through the American Revolution and died in 1792 during George Washington's third year as President of the new Republic. Joseph developed close friendships and business relationships with many influential and prominent citizens of Philadelphia and became a successful and prosperous merchant. He and his wife, Hannah, produced a large family, and while some died in infancy as frequently occurred in those

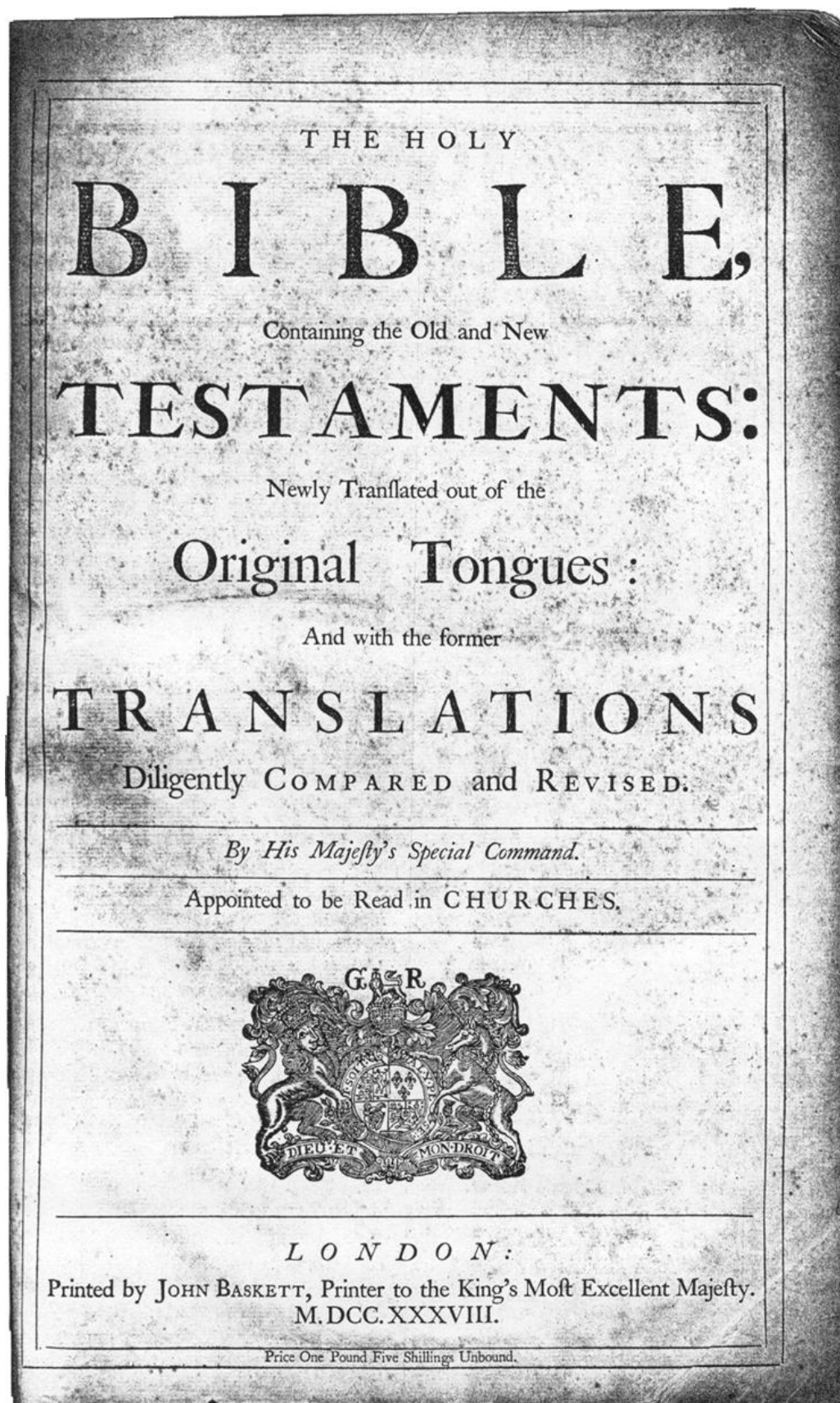
times, he must have attained much satisfaction from those of his children who survived to adulthood. They all married into solid Quaker families.

Numerous as his family was, the death of his remaining son, John, in 1790 must have been a grievous blow to Joseph. His wife of forty-nine years had passed away only two years previously and he had also lost three of his married daughters, two of them the year before John died. Joseph had his share of grief during the last few years of his life.



Quaker meetinghouses were plain and simple





Title page of the Bible belonging to Joseph Saunders

Joseph Saunders was Born at Sarnham Royal in the
County of Bucks Great Britain on the eighth day of January
1713/13 — And his Wife
Hannah Saunders was Born at Whitley in the County
of York Great Britain on the 5th of November 1717 —
And were
Married at Philadelphia the eighth day of
January 1740th —

My Daughter Mary, Wife of Thomas Morris died the
of July 1774 and was buried the
Son Peter Saunders left Philadelphia the 22nd Decem^r 1776
in Company with John Benozet in Order to Embark with him on
board the Ship Thelalay Capt. Thomas bound to Port Secoon in
France with intention to stay there and in Holland about
a year, they Embarked at Chester & proceeded, but were never
heard of after leaving Delaware Bay, there were on board about
Eighty persons Passengers & Seamen, it is supposed they found death
at Sea —

My Wife died the 8th February 1788 and was buried the 31st in
the afternoon

Daughter Lydia, Wife of Samuel Coates died the 24th October
1789 about four o'clock in morning and was buried 26th afternoon —

Daughter Sarah Wife of William Redwood died the 29th October 17
in morning and was buried the 31st afternoon

Son John died in Alexandria on the 18 of 5th mo 1790 —
was buried on the 20th

The Affectionate, and much loved Father of this
family, Deceased on the 26 of 1st mo 1792 at the House
of Samuel Coates Philadelphia.

First page of entries listing the date and place of birth of Joseph Saunders and Hannah Reeve, the date and place of their marriage and deaths in the family.

Sarah Saunders, Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders, was Born the Tenth day of November 1743, eleven minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning.

Timothy Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the 4th of March 1743^{1/2}, a few minutes before 11 o'clock in the morning. Died the 9th of June following.

Susannah Saunders, Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Thirteenth day of April 1745 between twelve & one o'clock in the morning.

Joseph Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the 25th day of February 1746^{1/2}, half an hour after nine o'clock in the morning. Died the 16th July 1747.

Mary Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Thirteenth day of April 1748 between 7 & 8 o'clock in the evening.

Hannah Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Twenty eighth day of May 1750 about half an hour after 5 o'clock in the morning.

John Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the Twenty sixth day of December 1752^{1/2}, about sixteen minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning.

Rachel Saunders, Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the eighth day of August 1754, 8 Minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning.

Joseph Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the seventh day of December 1755 half an hour after 11 o'clock at night. He died the 4th March following.

Lydia Saunders Daughter of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the thirteenth day of May 1757, a little after 11 o'clock in the morning.

Peter Saunders Son of Joseph & Hannah Saunders was Born the fifteenth day of November about 40 Minutes after 10 o'clock in the Night 1759.

Second page of entries listing the births of Joseph and Hannah Saunders's eleven children.

Philadelphia 5th Nov^r 1774

Dear Cousin

It is so long since we corresponded, I hardly know which is in Debt; (if I have not mistakn one) thy last was the 7th June 1772, since which, several Alterations, have happen'd in mine & Sister Rodman's Family; as thee has sometimes desired to hear how we were situated, I shall give it thee as near as I can remember - Cousin Jos^{ph} Howard of Miss^{es} came from Granada, the latter part Summer 1772, Stay'd 2 Months, came partly to bring their Daughter Molly, about 2 Years old, in a poor State Health, they left her at Bristol, 3 Miles from her Mother, but he never noticed her, the Spring following she had a Son they call'd Lewis, (after a Friend of theirs) she was very ill, sometime after, & not able to suckle, was forc'd to do as in common, in the West Indies, let her Child suck a Black, till she could come over to provide another, which she did the 8 month 1773, & plac'd it near the other, & sent the Negroe back, as she was hir'd only to nurse; Her Husband, intend'd over in a few Months, but a steward, wrote, he could not get away, till the Capt came in, as that is the time to collect the Debts, she had a good Deal out, she would fain have gone over, when she found he would not come till Spring; but happy for Her she did not! for the Vessel she would have gone in, arriv'd two Days after he was bur'd, then she thought it best, she had compli'd, wth his Request, & her Friends Advice, not to go; tho' she reflect much on herself for leaving him; He died in the W^{est} Ind^{ies}, last, after being some Time ill, the Deat^h came to his Friend Mordecai Lewis, who wrote to her Father & let him know, it was thought, he was the properest Person, to acquaint her with it, which he readily did, & directly sent for her of the 2 Children, which alarm'd her very much, as she was always in fear, of what has happen'd; the next Day he acquainted her of it, which had like to have been too much, for her tender Frame; it has increas'd her Cough, with other consumptive Symptoms, that there is no Hope of a recovery (she can't hold it long). So Morrow will be a Year, her Sister Peggy was married to Dr ^{M^r Swain}, without the Consent of her Father, who has not spok'd to her since, altho' he goes by the Door to Meeting, which is in Bristol, where they live; He is a Man of pretty good Character, some Property, his Practice in Physick increases, but a Presbiterian - Brother Rodman has settl'd his Son Gilbert on a Farm about 16 Miles off W^{est}, has now finish'd a good House out, he is a clever young Man, we wish he was well married

M^y

The first page of Hannah Reeve's letter to her cousin Peter Reeve.

Dated 5th November 1774

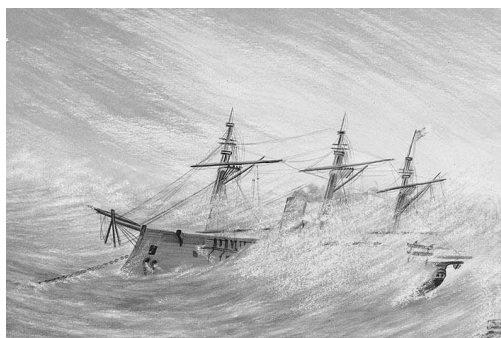
Summary**JOSEPH⁴ SAUNDERS 1713–1792**

1713 08 Jan	Born -	Farnham Royal, County of Bucks, Great Britain. Third child and eldest son of Joseph ³ Saunders, Wheelwright, and his wife Susannah (née Child).
1734	Aged 21 -	Migrated to Philadelphia.
1741 08 Jan	Aged 28 -	Married Hannah Reeve.
1741 10 Nov	Aged 28 -	Daughter Sarah ⁵ born.
1744 04 Mar	Aged 31 -	Son Timothy ⁵ born; died in infancy aged 3 months.
1745 13 Apr	Aged 32 -	Daughter Susannah ⁵ born.
1745 04 Jul	Aged 32 -	In London; see letter to Hannah.
1747 25 Feb	Aged 34 -	Son Joseph ⁵ born; died in infancy aged 5 months.
1748 16 Apr	Aged 35 -	Daughter Mary ⁵ born.
1750 08 May	Aged 37 -	Daughter Hannah ⁵ born.
1752 11 Jun	Aged 39 -	Appointed clerk of Philadelphia Contributionship.
1752 26 Dec	Aged 39 -	Son John ⁵ born.
1754 08 Aug	Aged 41 -	Daughter Rachel ⁵ born.
1755 07 Dec	Aged 42 -	Son Joseph ⁵ born; died in infancy aged 3 months.
1757 13 May	Aged 44 -	Daughter Lydia ⁵ born.
1759 15 Nov	Aged 46 -	Son Peter ⁵ born.
1763	Aged 50 -	Appointed Director of <i>Philadelphia Contributionship</i> .
1774 Jul	Aged 61 -	Daughter Mary ⁵ died from childbirth complications.
1775 20 Mar	Aged 62 -	Sold land to son John ⁵ in Alexandria.
1775 19 Apr	Aged 62 -	<i>American Revolution commenced when minutemen and redcoats clashed at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.</i>

Summary of Joseph⁴ Saunders (1713–1792) continued

9 October 1780

The Great Hurricane of 1780, also known as Huracán San Calixto, the Great Hurricane of the Antilles, and the **1780 Disaster**, is the deadliest Atlantic hurricane on record. Between 20,000 and 22,000 people died throughout the Lesser Antilles when the storm passed through them from October 10–16. The hurricane struck Barbados with winds possibly exceeding 320 km/h (200 mph) before moving past Martinique, Saint Lucia, and Saint Eustatius and causing thousands of deaths on those islands. Coming in the midst of the American Revolution, the storm caused heavy losses to British and French fleets contesting for control of the area.



1780 22 Dec	Aged 67 -	Son Peter ⁵ died; lost at sea.
1783 03 Sep	Aged 70 -	<i>The Revolutionary War ends with the final signing of the peace treaty in Paris.</i>
1788 08 Feb	Aged 75 -	Wife Hannah died.
1788 15 May	Aged 75 -	Made Last Will and Testament.
1789 24 Oct	Aged 76 -	Daughter Lydia ⁵ died.
1789 29 Oct	Aged 76 -	Daughter Sarah ⁵ died.
1790 21 Jan	Aged 77 -	Made Codicil to Last Will and Testament.
1790 18 May	Aged 77 -	Son John ⁵ died.
1792 26 Jan	Aged 79 -	Died at the home of his son-in-law Samuel Coates.

