

Reminiscences of the Revolution by an eldest
Sister, recorded at the earnest request of her
youngest Brother, D. A. Sayre.

... ..

It is with peculiar interest we revert to revolutionary days, and remember those who early and heartily espoused the cause of Liberty; for only by being familiar with their self-denials, sacrifices and dangers, do we in any measure, learn to prize our rich inheritance.

And while we hold in admiration and regard the leaders in the struggle, we would not forget those of less fame, though not of less patriotism, whose deeds have no place on the historic page. As stars are not appreciated in presence of the sun, but seem as though they were not, so the deeds of many Patriots, are obscured by the superior lustre of those in conspicuous stations; yet as the stars show their glory at night, so in times of darkness, those men were seen to be important to shine as truly, as if their worth was always visible.

Among this number, was our father, who resided with his family at Elizabethtown, where he carried on an extensive business, having between 20 and 30 in his employ, manufacturing shoes and boots, at this time for the American army, but at his country's call, he volunteered, and united himself with a grenadier company, (in which his brother Daniel was Lieutenant,) and stood ready to act whenever necessary.

In 1776, the British took possession of Elizabethtown, and Father being an open friend to Freedom, was obliged for the safety of his family, to secure their flight. He

Then she arrived at the house, she came and sat by the bed, and she said that the Russians had been in and painted their

therefore employed a lad from Long Hill to come for his family, and in order to avoid the sentinels which were stationed about town, the horses were made to swim the creek and brought up to the back door of the house. Soon the wagon was loaded with such necessary articles as it would hold, and leaving the rest, Mother took her seat with a child on either side and one in her arms. It was raining, but as a shelter, father's camel cloak (one of the ample ones of those days) was thrown around her and the children; then being ready, she bade adieu to a house rendered dear by sweet associations and tender recollections; and started for a place of safety. About midnight they arrived at an uncle's, Col. Ludlows, (living at Long Hill) drenched with rain, where they made their home a short time.

The love of liberty glowed in that mother's heart, which made her cheerful even in such an adventure.

It is often said concerning the days of the Revolution, - The times that tired men's souls, and with truth it may be said, those were times that tired women's souls too.

While the British had possession of B-town, grandmother, who was a practicing mid-wife, (it being the office of females in those days) was sent for by a woman who lived at some distance. As sentinels were placed in the parts of the town through which she would have to pass, she felt perplexed and knew not what to do; but feeling that it was her duty she dare not refuse to go. Being a pious woman, she commended herself to God, and started with the lad; but as she came in sight of the sentinels her heart began to fail her, and she stopped to consider what to do, soon however, she put her trust in God and went on. The sentinels were stationed at each end of the stone bridge which she had to cross, she told them her business, and seeing the lad by her side, they allowed her to pass. When she arrived at the house, the woman was sick on the bed, and she said that the Hessians had been in and pointed their

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bayonets at her breast; she could not understand them, but showed them a flask of liquor, by which their attention was diverted, and their demand for a while satisfied. Their frequent entrance was so annoying that grandmother was obliged to go out and inform their officer of the situation of the woman and of the conduct of his men. Madam, said he, make yourself easy. I will give orders that my men desist from thus troubling you; the order was given and obeyed.

§ The winter was very severe while the enemy were in Elizabethtown, and a vessel laden with stores for their army was frozen in the creek; and a company of American militia took possession of it as a prize, removed the contents to Springfield, where they were disposed of at auction; the sale continuing two weeks. The avails were divided amongst those who took it, and the military stores were reserved for government.

From Long Hill father removed his family to Turkey (now New Providence) where they remained a short time. He was then employed in the Commissary Department, and of course, "messed" with the officers. It was their custom to drink eggnog before breakfast and he partook with them. While visiting home, he felt the want of something at that hour, but for sometime knew not what it was. After ascertaining the cause, he abstained from that drink on his return; and he often said if he had persisted in it, he would probably have become an intemperate man; for an appetite was forming which might have proved his master. A reputation, and one a very flourishing school. The same year he removed his family to Bound Brook to his sister Hancourt's, then a widow. A company of Virginia light-horse were quartered near, and the officers called there frequently, and I received much attention from them; and to gratify me, they promised me a visit to their camp. So on a

§ Fact obtained from Maj. Miller. ~~Wine-glass was difficult to obtain.~~

4.

pleasant day, two of the company came, and taking me by the hand, one on either side, started. They gave me a swing now and then over the little rills of water in their path, and soon we reached the camp. I distinctly remember the green uniform of the horsemen and the furniture of the tents, which consisted of wooden stools for chairs and plain wooden tables - all in camp simplicity.

One day an officer was coming to our house and when a short distance from it, he heard the report of a gun; the ball passed very near him and he took it up while smoking and brought it in the house. He was in great agitation, suspecting it was aimed at him.

In the Spring of 1777, father purchased a farm in Bottle Hill (now Madison) of Theophilus Miller, as a temporary residence, expecting at the close of the War to return to Elizabethtown.

While Rev. Mr. Bradford was pastor of Bottle Hill Church, he was instrumental in having a two-story school house erected on the spot now occupied by the depot. As Mr. B. was a native of New England, he returned there to procure some articles that he wished; among which was isinglass for the windows of the school house, which he brought in his saddle-bags. A number of students accompanied him back to B.U. to attend the Latin School, which was held in that school house, of which Mr. B. was principal.

It had a high reputation, and was a very flourishing school; and a number of the scholars became Ministers of the Gospel, among which were, Dr. Ashbel Green, of Philadelphia, Rev. Aaron Condit, of Hanover, Mr. Spalding and Mr. Marsh.

When General Burgoyne was taken in the Summer of 1777 the exultation and joy of the people through the country was

* Owing to non-importation from Eng. window-glass was difficult to obtain.

very great, and the students attending the Latin school united with the citizens of Bottle Hill in celebrating the event by a torch-light procession, attended with music. A number of the students boarded at a house occupying the spot where brother Baxter's now stands, and the march was commenced there. The houses were illuminated and the inmates were cheered with the words - "Burgoyne is taken! Burgoyne is taken!" They continued their march until they reached the centre of the village, where the liberty pole now stands. Then, a committee was appointed to go to Deacon Sayre and request of him to give them a tar barrel to burn; he complied with their request, and soon it was erected on poles and fired, and the village was brilliantly illuminated.

In 1781, Mr. Bradford left Bottle Hill, the Latin School was abandoned, and the school house was removed to Chatham, and converted into a printing office, where Shephard Mollock (who was obliged to flee from Elizabethtown with his press), issued the N.J. Journal, said to be the first paper ever issued in the State. After the war, he removed to Elizabethtown, and that paper is issued to the present day. The printing office was converted into a dwelling house, which David Bruin now occupies.

CHAPTER SECOND.

Alarms caused by the British Springfield battle, capture of General Lee, Mr. Caldwell's character &c., &c.

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Owing to the proximity of Elizabethtown, to the depots of the British at N. Y. and Staten Island, the inhabitants suffered much from midnight alarms and plunder. Often the report would come that the enemy were crossing the stone bridge, which filled many hearts with consternation. I was then living with my Grandmother, attending school, and I well remember the agitation such reports produced.

One night a scouting party came to town, surrounded the house of Geo. Livingston, and entered to obtain his papers (he being absent) but his daughter, with great presence of mind, secured them and ran up stairs and through the scuttle door she went out upon the top of the house and remained until their departure, so they failed in their effort.

My aunt was one time surprised by one of these parties and she had a beautiful daughter who attracted their attention in a manner which she thought improper, and with a mother's feelings she threw her arms around her and entreated them to spare her daughter if they took everything else.

Uncle Joseph Meeker being an active Whig was surprised one night by a party of British and Tories, some of whom he recognized, entering his house and taking him prisoner. Such was their haste that they scarcely allowed him to dress, and without shoes or stockings they compelled him to go with them across fields and through by-places. He was conducted to N. Y., and there confined in the famous sugar house, where he suffered much. It was two weeks before his family could have anything conveyed to him for his comfort. After some time he was liberated and returned to his family; but such was his fear of being taken ^{re} that he resorted to the barn or fields to sleep, and father when

he visited him was obliged to do the same.

Owing to the frequent visits of the enemy for plunder, the inhabitants of the town invented many ways to secrete their goods. Uncle Mester had a space partitioned off of a back bed room, which was so nicely done that it could not be easily perceived, and I think was never discovered by the enemy. In it they deposited their beds, bedding, clothes and most of their valuable goods.

In those days women were obliged to superintend the farm, and go to mill on horseback, seated on the bags of grain.

An aunt of mine (whose husband and oldest son were in the army) wished to raise some buckwheat, and when the season came for sowing it, she sent her little son (attended by his sister with her knitting work) at some distance to plough, after the ground was prepared, and aged man sowed the grain, and in time of harvest they secured an abundant crop.

One night in 1779 or 1780, a report came to Rottle Hill, that General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys; father being home on a visit arose from his bed in surprise, but found that a portion of the army were on their way to Morristown, and had only encamped for the night. They formed a line from the church up to brother Howell's, and I remember seeing the smoke rise from the fires when they were preparing their breakfast. Mother provided breakfast six times that morning for the officers.

For sometime during the Revolution, there was an alarm gun stationed at Short Hills, near the spot where Bishop Hobart's house now stands. It could be heard at a great distance, it was said from 40 to 50 miles. Its report spread alarm and terror as it sounded forth every half hour, when danger was nigh. Its object was to collect the militia for action, and they were to come with ammunition and three days provision;

§ The object obtained from a lady over 80 yrs. of age.

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thus their strength was concentrated, and all united against a common foe.

June 23rd, 1780, the battle of Springfield was fought. The enemy were opposed by our troops with much spirit, but superior numbers compelled them to retreat beyond the second bridge, where they made an effectual stand, and the enemy began to retreat, plundering and firing houses as they went, taking pains to render buckets useless for drawing water.

Self-possession and fore-thought were showed by women, in such hours of alarm. One house in Springfield was fired, but the woman thought of her dye-tub, and by throwing on its contents, saved her house, which was one of the largest in the place.

A maiden lady was determined to secure some of her valuables; so she prepared two ample pockets, confined them around her waist, and filled them with plate, spoons, notes, money, &c., but the enemy came in for plunder, and soon found by her appearance that she had some treasure about her; and soon disengaged the pockets from her waist with their bayonets, and carried them off with all their contents; the loss of which I have often heard her lament.

Some of our troops followed the enemy to Elizabethtown, having skirmishes now and then on the way. When opposite Grandmother's they had a pitched battle and a ball came through her door and rolled across the room. She, her daughter and son fled to the cellar for protection. Soon the house was entered and what was not taken, was destroyed, even to a barrel of soap, which was overturned. One of the company asked Grandmother if there were any Rebels there, she replied - no, but we are widows, and he said with an oath, I believe all American women are widows. The command to retreat was heard and they left, and proceeded to the point where they crossed to Staten Island, but such was their haste that they were obliged to leave much of their plunder on shore; and the next day a Proclamation was made to

those who had lost property to come and claim it.

It was thought that that the enemy designed proceeding to Morristown, and accordingly many teams were pressed to convey away military stores. Father was with General Washington on the day of the battle, and had care of his baggage, but ever anxious for the safety of his family, he gave orders when leaving home, for a wagon to be loaded and stand ready to convey them farther into the country, in case of danger from the enemy.

There were a number of prisoners taken on the day of the battle, and some of them were brought to B.W. on parole, and I have often seen them in their red coats, walking around the tavern.

A few ~~XXX~~ weeks after the Springfield Battle, I visited Elizabethtown with my father, and on the way he pointed out to me the battle grounds, among which was the bridge where the contest was most severe; and owing to the numbers that fell, pits had to be dug, and bodies thrown in promiscuously.

There were but five houses standing between Elizabethtown and Short Hills.

In Jan. 1786, the Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown was fired by a refugee and consumed. Soon after Father's house (from which his family fled) was converted into a church. It was a large two-story double house, and the partition walls were removed, a pulpit and galleries erected, and seats prepared, so that it was a pleasant place where I have often joined in the services. It was used for that purpose until the erection of the present Church, seven years after.

* Many fled from Springfield through fear of the enemy, and a Mr. Terrill had his wagon loaded and started with his family for a place of safety. His wife was near her accouchment, and before they had proceeded far the wagon was obliged to stop, a bed was taken out and laid by the side of a worm fence, and she was there delivered of a child. She was an aunt of Rev. John Hancock, Methodist.

10.

General Lee was very popular with the army and people, as they had much confidence in his skill and experience, which he had acquired in other countries.

At one time, a man residing at Backingridge, of great influence and withal a patriot, remarked that he wished a ball put through General Washington's head so that General Lee might take command, as he was more active in his movements. General W. heard of the remark, and instead of arresting him, as he might have done, sent for him and informed him of what he heard. And then with his usual calmness and sincerity, General W. said to him, I did not seek the office which I hold, but it was conferred upon me, and I felt it a duty to accept^{of} it. And with regard to action, he said, that owing to inferior numbers, want of ammunition and provisions, he often deemed it imprudent to seek battle, when other leaders might have rushed forward, and lost the whole army. - After thus justifying his course, he concluded by saying, As you are a man of influence, I wish to engage your prayers and efforts that I may be sustained. - The man was convinced of the wisdom of General Washington's course, and ever after was his ardent friend.

Soon after, in Dec., 1776, General Lee was taken prisoner, which cast a gloom over the country, and excited general sorrow. Mr. Caldwell was Chaplain in the army, and by his eloquent and patriotic appeals, in times of gloom and despondency, contributed much to sustain and excite the spirits of both officers and soldiers. At the capture of Lee, he done much to revive their drooping spirits, by reminding them that God was still the same, and able to raise up others to fill his place; and in His wisdom, could overrule these apparently adverse circumstances for good. Mr. Caldwell was a man of faith, of self-denial and energy. He was high in the confidence of Washington, and greatly beloved by soldiers and people.

Fact obtained from a lady 80 yrs. of age.

11.

* To the enemies of his country, Mr. C. was an object of the deepest hatred, and such was their known thirst for his life, that while preaching the Gospel of peace to his people, he was compelled to lay his loaded pistols by his side in the pulpit.

There was a particular friendship subsisting between Mr. Caldwell and father, from their first acquaintance, and when passing up and down with the army, he would often call at our house and spend the night; and father would notify the people and they would collect at the house, when Mr. C. would address them, and often from a text given by father after he came.

! Mr. C. preached at Chatham in the open air, and one day a man was preparing a platform under a tree, for him to stand on, when a person came along, who inquired what he was doing, after being told, he replied, ^{Why} Mr. Caldwell could preach if he laid on his back, a fact showing the estimation of his abilities by people in general.

The next day after Mrs Caldwell was shot, father went down with Mr. C., saw ~~the~~ wounds and the desolation around. The house where Mrs. C. was shot was fired and consumed, and Mr. C's papers torn and strewed in the street; and on the day of his wife's funeral, he found a remnant of a sermon on Submission to God in trying circumstances, and he remarked - I preached this to my people a short time since; now is a time to apply it to myself and practice what I recommended to others.

After the funeral, father brought six of the children home with him, and their attachment for him became so strong that they gave him the appellation of foster-father; and in after life when they visited him, they would manifest the affection of children.

Mr. Caldwell was shot Nov. 1781, but the memory of his virtues and usefulness "Still linger like twilight hues, when the bright sun has set."

* From notes on Elizabethtown. ! A fact from Maj. Miller.

12.

Mr. C's children were, in the providence of God, remarkably provided for. They all lived to become members of the Church of Christ, and to fill places of distinguished honor and usefulness.

In the Fall of 1781, General Wayne took up his quarters at Father's house in Battle Hill. Mother had not the least intimation of his coming, until it was written on the front door - General Wayne's headquarters. His guards were stationed in the kitchen, and he had a mulatto boy for servant, who wore a wooden sword, as the martial spirit must be encouraged.

The winter was very severe, attended with heavy snows; one bank at the back of the house came up to the eaves, and the door was effectually barricaded for a time. The snow became very solid, so that sleighs passed over the tops of fences. The cold was so intense some nights that the sentinels had to be relieved every quarter or half hour.

That season the small-pox was in the army and six of us children were inoculated for it, brother James being but six weeks old.

The same winter, Col. Barber quartered at the Parsonage (now Dr. Green's), Col. Ogden at Maj. Miller's, Maj. Eaton at J. J. Harrison's, Woodruff in a house standing on the site of E. Cook's and Marsh. They had their families with them, and were all from Elizabethtown, and I believe all were from Mr. Caldwell's congregation.

Who can fully estimate our blood-bought inheritance? The past comes up with its thrilling incidents to remind us of its value, the present speaks loudly to guard it well, and the future demands that we despise it not. These voices have claims upon this nation, and seem to say by what you were, by what you are, and by what you may become, sell not your birth-right, nor lightly esteem your dear-bought privileges.

May the Star of Liberty, which long since arose upon this

nation with attractive glory, never be darkened, but shine on until other nations shall catch its light and peace and freedom reign throughout the earth.

And while this nation holds in grateful and lasting regard, those who counted not their lives dear when struggling for liberty, may it never forget that the warmest richest offerings of the heart should be given to God, who wrought its deliverance, and made this land indeed a goodly ~~inheritance~~ heritage.

After father's death, a law was passed that widow's of Revolutionary soldiers could draw half pay, and my mother was advised by her friends to make application, which she did, but for some cause did not obtain it. The sum which was due amounted to more than \$2000.

Father never applied for a pension for his services during the war, although justly entitled to it, for he could not conscientiously take an oath that he needed it for the support of himself and family.

Since my sketch of the Revolution was finished, a document has come into my hands that was obtained for mother to send to Washington. I have never seen it before, but as it confirms my statements respecting father, I thought it best to insert it here.

His office and public affairs, by the success of our cause. He often bore arms during the whole of the war, and was also much engaged in procuring and furnishing provisions and supplies for the Militia and State troops. I frequently saw him carrying his musket and performing guard duty at or near Elmstedtown when I was there myself, and I cannot now tell with any certainty, in whose company he then belonged, until after he removed to Morris Co.

In Jan. and Feb., 1777, while the army were stationed at Frederick and Annapolis in winter quarters, the Militia of Essex, Morris, Somerset and all the other adjoining counties, were engaged

STATE OF NEW JERSEY)

MORRIS COUNTY)

Before the subscriber, a Justice of Peace, in and for said County, personally appeared Robert Young of the same County and State, an aged and respectable man, believed by me, to be a man of truth and fully entitled to belief, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare as follows, viz: I am now in the 88th year of my age, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and am now a pensioner of the United States under the law of 1832. I was personally well acquainted with Deacon Ephraim Sayre in time of the Revolution, and knew him as long as he lived. When the Revolution began, he lived in Essex Co. at Elizabethtown, from whence he removed to Morris Co., where he died some 12 or 13 years ago, much respected by all who knew him. He was a man of exemplary piety, and a Deacon of the Presbyterian Church in Bottle Hill (now called Madison) for many years.

He was an active and persevering Whig during the War, and served his country faithfully through the whole struggle. He was, as I believe, much in the confidence of Gov. Livingston and other influential Whigs in this part of the State, and contributed much by his advice and active efforts, to the success of our cause. He often bore arms during the whole of the War, and was also much engaged in procuring and furnishing provisions and supplies for the Militia and State troops. I frequently saw him carrying his musket and performing guard duties at or near Elizabethtown when I was there myself, but I cannot now tell with any certainty, in whose company he then belonged, until after he removed to Morris Co.

In Jan. and Feb., 1777, whilst the enemy were stationed at Brunswick and Amboy in winter quarters, the Militia of Essex, Morris, Somerset and all the neighboring counties, were encamped

near those places, commanded by Genl. Winds and Genl. Dickinson. The camp did not break up till some time in April. After the enemy left Amboy and Brunswick, I often saw Ephraim Sayre that winter performing militia duty in one of the Elizabethtown companies under Genl. Winds command, until sometime in the Spring, and I believe he was so engaged during that season, not less than two months. I recollect him also as a militia soldier and performing militia duty in the neighborhood of Perpton and along the North River, under Genl. Winds and Col. Seely, not less than a month, a little before Burgoyne was taken prisoner. After his removal to Morris Co., my belief is that he belonged to Capt. Ward's Co. and performed duty under his command. I saw him at Hackensack in a skirmish with the enemy at a small fort called Pollifly under Genl. Winds and Col. Seely, and again at Aquack^ocock where we had under the same officers, a severe engagement with the enemy at the bridge. Mr. Sayre was present at both engagements and I believe he was in Capt. Ward's company. And after the engagement, was kept on guard duty along Second river near Bloomfield, and in the neighborhood of Newark, not less than a month at each time.

Ephraim Sayre was also engaged in providing provisions and stores and supplies for the use of army and militia. In what character he served and what was his particular rank I cannot say. He was also actively engaged in transporting military stores, as cannon, arms &c., to or from Easton in Pennsylvania, in time of the war.

He was a man of energy and perseverance, and upon sudden emergencies, his activity and enterprise was very serviceable and useful to his country. When in this kind of business, if an alarm of danger was heard, he was among the foremost to march with his musket and join his comrades to repel it. I recollect him once at Spanktown (now Rahway) performing a month's turn of duty in the warm season of the year, guarding the shore opposite Staten Island under Col. Seely.

16.

He was also in the battle of Connecticut farms in May 180 when Mrs. Caldwell was shot through a window, and afterwards in June, at Springfield, when the Church and village were burnt by the enemy. The enemy were driven through Elizabethtown to Staten Island and Mr. Sayre, with the rest of his company, under Col. Hathaway, were detained to guard the shore and country not less than a month.

I have also seen him engaged guarding the jail and the public stores at Morristown, two different times of a month each. I also recollect him at Monmouth in the engagement with the enemy in June 1778.

Sworn and subscribed at the residence of

Robert Young, June 10th, 1839.

Charles Carroll Gardner .
856 South 15th St .
Newark N y.

The two ancestors of which I am writing entitle their
desendant to membership in Colonial Dames Society .
Are Col Richard Townley and Richard Smith . the patentee.

of Smithtown ; L . I . I am pleased to be able to state that
you have at least three others lines . James Evetts ; (father
in law of Effingham Townley) . John Ogden (grandfather of .

John Woodruff ; 2 nd . who was great great grandfather of
Flavel Woodruff) and Lieut . Thomas Cooper (grand father of .
Sarah (wife of John Woodruff) and 2nd . All served the State in
some capacity sufficient to make their heirs eligible . I .

have not the details at hand . but the Register of the New
Jersey Society of Colonial Dames show that all five mentioned above
have been passed on as qualifying ancestors . Col . Richard Townley
Townley ! and

was the eighth son of Nicholas and Joanna White
at Littleton
was born at Littleton *Pièce County* middlesex
England . about 1654 . He came to America early in 1684 in the
suite of Francis Howard . Lord Effingham ; Governor of Virginia .

On a visit to New York shortly after his arrival he became acquainted
with Elizabeth widow of Governor Philip Carteret of New Jersey .

They were soon married and settled at Elizabethtown where
his wife owned considerable property ; and *where on May 27, 1685*
he was made Justice of the court of Common Right . In 1686 he was
made a member of the Privy Council of Lord Neil Campbell and the
same year was commissioned Captain of a foot company in Elizabethtown .
In 1692 he became one of the council

of Governor . B Fletcher of New York . Mand five years later of Council of
Gov . Bellomont . He was a Founder of St . Johns Church Elizabeth
New Jersey . and was a Judge of the Court of Quarter Session at
the time of his death in April . 1711 . (Hatfield ' s History of
Elizabeth ; Littell : s Passaic Valley Genealogies ; Lawrence - Genealogy .
Chace - Townley Estates : New Jersey Archives ; Vol . 13 @ 21 ;
Colonial Manuscript of the State of New York .

Col . Townley ; wife Elizabeth was the daughter of Richard .
and Sarah (Folger) Smith . of Smithtown . L . I . and the widow of Capt
Williams Lawrence and Gov . Philips Carteret . Richard Smith came
with his father ; also named Richard ; at an early date to Boston .
and subsequently moved to what is now North Kinston ; R . I . and
still later to Brookhaven L I . He was patented a tract of about 10 .
Square miles in 1677 covering the present Smithtown ; L . I . He
lived at Nissequogue " and died there about 1692 . His will was dated
Rhode Island . March 5 . 1691 . He married Sarah Folger ; and
was a justice in Suffolk County ; a Magistrate in Brookhaven . and
and Setuket . and a member of the Governor ' Council . 1688 . and
1692 . He and his nine children . Viz : Jonathan . Obadiah (drowned
Aug . 7 . 1680 .

Richard ; Job .Daniel Adam Samuel. Elizabeths and Deborah.
married "" Larence). Most of the sons settled in Smithtown.
and had long lines ofdescendants there. (Ross History of
Long Island : Vol .1: Register ofthe New Jersey Society of Colonial.
Danes of America .1914: Thompson s. History Long Island .Vol.
1: Hatfield n History .of Elizabeth .N J. :: Files of N.Y.

Genealogical and Biographical and Records) .Elizabeth . wider.
of Col .Townley .made her will Mar .8 1711_12 and it was probated
July 23.1712. It named her three children .

Children of Richard and Elizabeth (SMith(Townley . 1.Sarah.
born 1685. Married John Shackmaple and moved ti New London Conn.

2.Charles. born 1686. "Married Abigail EVette anddied Sep. 2.
1756. 3 Effingham .born about 1690. married Sarah Evette .

Effingham Townley . son of C_{ol} and Elizabeth (SMith)
Townley. was born at Elizabethtown . not far from 1690. HE.
was married about 171_to Sarah .daughter of James Evette who bore
him three children .His name appears on the records very frequently.

in land transactions . but seldom in other connections. He
however .to have served a term as Sherff .His father_
in_ law .James Evette was a native of London .and came about.
1689. to New York .Where he held a number of Important offices.
. The date ofEffingham Townely death is not known.Littell's
Passaic. Valley Genealogies: Hatfields 's Elizabeth;)

Children of Effingham. and Sarah.(EVetts).Townley.

- 1,James.born.171-.Married Mary Garthwaite. see below .
- 2Richard .b.Dec.13.1720 .married CatherianAnderson.
- 3.Effingham.b. %_oc 11.1729. married Jenina Earl and died 1818.

James .3.son of .(Townlet) son of Effingham and Sarah.
(Evetts) Townley. awas born at Elizabethtown. about 171-.

He was married to Mary Garthwaite. who was : without doubt.
daughter of William and Cordelia Garthwaile of Elizabeth about .

He is named in the Charter of Elizabeth .1739- 40.as High .
Constable. He died before 1768. Littell; s Passaic Valley Genealogie
Hatfields Elizabeths Records of .ST Johns Episcopal Church;.
Elizabeths).

Chinldren of James and Mary Garthwaite).Townley .)

- 1.Eise. B. about 1733. Married Cornelius. Badgley.of Elizabeth.
- 2.William.B. 173-. Married Rhoda ----.and died 1891 .see
blow .
- 4.Edward. born 29 1739. married Mary Burrows. and Abigail.
Price died March .3.1823.

- 5.Sarah;born 1740- married Aug .4. 1774.Williams Higgins.
6. Mathias born -- baptised Feb .10. 1750-married Nancy.
Searling and Johanna smith .and died Dec-23.1831.

William (4). Townley .son of Mary (Garthwaite). Townley.
 was born at Elizabeth about 173-. HE married Rhoda---- and
 seems to have lived out towards Springfield. although he attended
 and had his children .baptized at St .Johns Church Elizabeth.

His will was dated Oct .27; 1801. and probated Nov.16; 1801
 naming his wife and children and brother Edward .Townley .
 New Jersey Wills . Trenton N. J. Records of St Johns Church .
 Elizabeth.(.

Children of William and Rhoda (----) Townley .

1. Nathan.
2. James. baptised Aug .31; 1762.
3. Williams Needs bapt .May 23. 1762. died about 1806.
- 4 John Shacknaple. married Cornelia Foster.
5. Benjamin Conkling .
6. Prussia. married ----- Stackhouse and James Bonnel.
7. Roda. born March 31; 1776. Married . Flavel Woodruff . and .
 died at Madison Aug 7. 1861.

Theodore
 Great Great Mother of Sydney, Ayre

Bell - Cary

Newark.N.J.

Mrs Roger.Williams.

Lexington. Ky.

I learn from the lineage books of D.A.R. that you are descended from several N.J. families and as you are apparently interested in genealogy I write to offer you additional data on your ancestry .

I have by far the largest collection of genealogical data record of N. Y. families in existence and have discovered many unknown and unpublished facts .two of them of which you are descended .one of which enables me to trace your line back several generations in England. in a certain line of your ancestress Eunice . Woodruff .father I have the full names of the 8.great grand parents .and of .12. out of 16 .great -great grand parents .A very unusual occurrence here in N.J .If your .great grand mother was Eliza .V.S. Brittin.wife of William Woodruff I can furnish her ancestry in several lines for several generations .If you or your relatives together wish a full report on all of the various families from which you are descended excluding the Sayre family .has been printed a -

I am a member of the Historical New Jersey society .

At least 3. families I can place in England . At two Colonial Dames descents . Including one Dutch .patron .the author of the first book concerning .New Amsterdam

856 Charles Carroll Gardner.
South .15.th St

Newark N. J

DEATH VALLEY.

A Terrible Place Where Every Living Thing That Enters Into It Is Almost Sure to Die.

The great Sierra Nevada range that divides California from the State of Nevada is slanted towards the south, in Mono, Inyo and San Bernardino counties, into short and divergent ridges between which are various valleys and levels of desert unlike any other conformation on the Continent. Southern Nevada is of much the same general character, a waste and worthless land, except for minerals and occasional oases, unless artesian wells sometime reclaim the soil that only requires water to make it very productive, in most places at least. A vast area it is, marked on maps as a silver, borax and nitrate belt, and much of its surface is unfit even for pasturage. It contains many mining-camps, however, and is gradually coming into notice and being pierced by railroads. It occupies within its limits one of the least explored districts of the United States—the famous Death Valley, which, with its rocky and barren environments extends over a portion of San Bernardino and Inyo counties, chiefly the latter, and lies wholly within the limits of California. Since 1850, a great deal has been said and written about this modern Inferno Valley, and its marvels, but the peculiar horrors of the place are not easily described.

According to Furnace Creek observations the winter climate of Death Valley is not so bad, but the summer climate is—very hot, dry and hot, that "men have died when water was in abundance, but they could not drink it fast enough to supply the drain caused by the desiccative power of the furnace-like air." A short walk causes great thirst. Something in the atmosphere, even in winter, makes the eyes very painful and weak. Numbers of persons state that birds who attempt to fly over the valley drop dead with the heat and exertion. There is no vegetation except sage-brush, and but little of that. Near the few creeks and springs in the adjacent hills are stunted willows and mesquit bushes. Breezy afternoons a burning wind, fierce as a simoon, flows across the valley and whisks the coarse hot grains of sand and even large pebbles, with increasing force against those who venture to face it. At Furnace Creek the heat was 120 degrees in the shade in July, and workmen often slept in wetted blankets in their hopeless endeavors to keep cool. No one has ever been able to report upon the heat in the heart of the valley, at the focus of its lowest point. It is only a few years since the bodies of two men, who had had water and food in abundance, were found in the valley, the awful heat being the cause. Mr. Dannel killed one of his horses and drank its blood as a substitute for water when on a prospecting tour in this region last year. The three horrors of Death Valley are scarcity of water, extreme heat, owing to the absence of rainfall and the enormous amount of reflecting surface of sand and stone, and hence unparalleled dryness of atmosphere. It would easily serve as a not unfit companion to that fearful circle of Dante's Inferno, wherein he placed his old teacher, San Brancato Lelini, Secretary of Florence, describing him as walking "with scorched countenance" under a continual rain of "diluted flakes of fire," and over a soil of acid and thick sand, "as hot as fire, like tinder beneath the steel." The hardest of prospectors ever hesitated to pierce to the center of the valley, and the least of them heat swerves the poise of his mind, unsets his reason, bids him wander without aim, although within sight of the snow-peaks of the Sierras, until he falls in the flames of the desert to die in despair, forever unburied and unknown—dead men lying in the heart of dead seas, or on the slopes of dead volcanoes, withered into mummies, whitened in the pitiless sun. Not long ago such a body was found preserved by the benedict acids of a hollow in the sands. Another was discovered in the Coso range, where, from letters found with it, the poor prospector's remains had lain for ten years.

The experiences of some of the exploring parties, none of which have thoroughly traversed the valley, add to the previous outlines. The French party from Butte County, California, visited the region in May, 1850, and discovered the emigrant camp in the northern part of Death Valley, near where, in 1850, they abandoned their wagons, which, in 1861, stood there still, the iron unrotted, the wood undecayed, untouched by drop of rain or dew. During October 1850, the Greave expedition followed the French trail, and found water near where the emigrants of 1850 had perished. Curious hieroglyphic inscriptions were observed on the rocks in the hills west of the valley.

A Wedding in the West Indies.

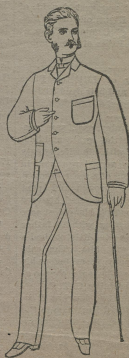
In fact it is extraordinary to see the gorgeous costumes that issue on Sundays out of the nihilist shanties, more especially when the costume of the previous day is recollected to have been two rather spare and very dirty garments of once white canvas, and certainly no boots. To attire the whole population so gorgeously of course many skilled sailors are required, and in the coast of 1851 no fewer than 10,000 females returned themselves as seamstresses. These ladies, however, have other sources of income besides their needles.

With such splendid habiliments to show on Sunday, the negro, of course, is constant in attendance at church. On entering the sacred building the men's first care is to remove their boots, not from any feelings toward Mohammedanism, but because they are painful. In connection with this I may mention a ludicrous occurrence which caused some amusement among the English residents in Barbadoes. A black man had a situation of trust in the garrison. I forget whether he was a soldier or not, was engaged to a black lady, and the general promised to be present at the wedding. On the appointed day the bride party duly arrived, the bride died in white satin with the orthodox orange flowers, veil, etc., and white shoes. Every thing was ready, but the general had not arrived. The bride became more and more uneasy, and still the general came not; the sweat poured down her black face, and still she held out, but at last human nature could stand it no longer, and the faithful bridegroom knelt down and removed the mistletoe slippers which had caused so much agony. Noon after the emancipation of the poor black, the general arrived and all went well, but still the ceremony was held to have been in some degree marred.

Going Through the Suez Canal.

Steamers going through the Suez canal must stop where the pilot gives the word, and when the ship has gone down, no matter where the vessel is, whether at a station or not, it must stop up at the bank. There is no risk in this, as no other steamer will attempt to go on after sundown. The pilots are a fine set of men, of different nationalities, English, French, Greek, Italian, etc. They dress in a simple uniform, something like naval officers in uniform.

Arkansas Traveler. Some persons take pride in raising up the children to be sharp, six many times arrier da in grown de puts de sacrific ter a great cal o' trouble.



Men's Sack Suit \$8 Upwards



Men's Four Button Cutaway Frock Suits \$10 Upwards



Men's Spring Overcoats \$7 Upwards



Men's Double-Breasted Sack Suits \$10 Upwards



The Norfolk Suit \$3 Upwards



The Norfolk \$3 Upwards



Boy's Cutaway Frock Suits \$8 Upwards



The Osborne \$3 Upwards



The Derby \$2.50 Upwards



The New Brighton \$3.50 Upwards

VOGEL BROTHERS
SPRING STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTH
For 1885 now Complete
AT LOWER PRICES
Than in the past Twenty-five Years
BROADWAY and HOUSTON ST.
EIGHTH AVE. and 4th ST.
NEW YORK CITY.

Fashion Catalogue, Price List, Samples of Cloth and Rules for Self Measurement

Temperance in Russia.

The Russians, in their anxiety to diminish the consumption of spirits, are proposing to reduce the duty on beer, and are vehemently opposing the recent proposal of the Russian minister of finance to raise the import duty on tea. The Moscow Gazette ridicules the idea that tea should be regarded as an article de luxe in Russia, where, even among the poorest classes, tea is the only beverage that both saves the people from the evil effects of drinking impure water, and greatly reduces the consumption of alcoholic drinks. It is pointed out that if the duty is raised smuggling will be resorted to to a much greater extent, and public health will suffer by adulteration. In support of this statement that tea is the chief drink among all classes in Russia, the Moscow Gazette publishes figures furnished by experts engaged in the tea trade with China, according to which Russia consumes 80 per cent. more tea than England.

English-Speaking People.

When Milton and Shakespeare wrote only 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people spoke the English language. The number has now increased to 100,000,000, over one-half of whom live in the United States.

Frozen Meat Not Profitable.

Shipping frozen meat from Australia to England is not proving profitable. The Australian Frozen Meat company has just declared a loss of \$30,000 on the last half-year's business. The shareholders have become alarmed and the directors agreed that the business should not be extended without the consent of the former. The company has a contract with the Orient line of steamers, running between Southampton and Australia via the Suez canal. The entire importation of fresh meat into Great Britain and Ireland is now estimated at nearly 380,000 tons annually, valued at \$100,000,000.

Our Salt Industry.

There are in Michigan 117 firms engaged in the manufacture of salt with the aid of machinery, and 4,900 covers for making solar salt. The manufacturing capacity of the wells is 3,875,000 barrels. The amount actually manufactured during the year ending Dec. 1 was 3,232,175 barrels. In Marine City a solid bed of pure salt was lately struck at a distance of 3,000 feet.

The Zulu Bible.

This year, for the first time, it is said, the Zulus have had the entire bible translated for them in their own language.

Comparative of Stock Feeds.

Experiments have been made in England as to the comparative value of good hay for stock, with the result that it is estimated that 100 pounds of hay are equal to 275 pounds of green Indian corn, 400 pounds of green clover, 442 pounds of rye straw, 300 pounds of wheat straw, 190 pounds of oat straw, 180 pounds of barley straw, 158 pounds of pea straw, 200 pounds of buckwheat straw, 400 pounds of dried corn stalks, 175 pounds of raw potatoes, 304 pounds of turnips, 300 pounds of carrots, 54 pounds of rye, 46 pounds of wheat, 39 pounds of oats, 45 pounds of mixed peas and beans, 64 pounds of buckwheat, 57 pounds of Indian corn, 65 pounds of soya, 105 pounds of wheat bran, 187 pounds of wheat, pea, and oat chaff, 179 pounds of mixed rye and barley chaff, 59 pounds of timothy, and 320 pounds of mangel wurzel.

Children on the Stage.

Stage babies often earn excellent salaries, usually receiving from \$10 to \$20 per week, together with their expenses and those of their mother or other relative who travel with them. Children who play speaking parts in dramas often receive higher salaries than many older performers.

HAVE YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT

THE TOWNLEY MILLIONS.

The Lawful Descendants Residents
of our City - Copies of a Pedigree - Old Letters and a Coat of Arms of Sir Charles Townley.

"The poor, crippled newsboy who hobbles about the Union Depot selling papers, and between times, blacking boots, is an heir to from \$40,000,000. to \$100,000,000," remarked a gentleman recently to a HERALD reporter."

"He is by direct descent," continued the speaker, "an heir to the vast Townley estate, which, for many years, it is reported, has been in the hands of the English authorities with no claimants. There are numerous other persons in our city, who move in higher circles of life, who are also descendants of this Townley family, and who, if the estate ever comes to this country, will have but little trouble to prove their right of inheritance."

"There is a story going the rounds of the press today which reads very much like a romance and entirely new to the descendants of the family in this part of the country. Heirs are springing into existence in all parts of the Union. The latest yarn published in this connection tells of a willful but comely lass named Mary Townley, who, despite her father's protest, became engaged to one John Lawrence, a man of good family but of no considerable wealth. Failing to conciliate the father of Mary, this romantic yarn says, the young people came to America in the colonial period and settled in Massachusetts. Now, this may be true and may not. I think it is all stuff. The descendants in Elizabeth have letters, documents, coats of arms, and a pedigree establishing, quite clearly and conclusively, their claim. The story of the comely lass, Mary, is new to them."

"There was a Mary Townley, a daughter of Col. Richard

Townley, who came over to America in the suite of Francis Howard, Lord Effingham, governor of Virginia in 1683. He settled here in Elizabethtown. He was a widower and had been here a little more than a year when he married the widow of Governor Carteret. Mary, his daughter, married Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Carteret's son by a former marriage."

"Mrs. Carteret had other children by Lawrence, and two boys were buried, with others of the family in the First Presbyterian Church yard. These boys were Samuel and Thomas, and their bodies lie beneath the present church. Their headstones are masoned in the rear walls."

(PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS OF THE TOMBSTONES OF THE LAWRENCE CHILDREN.)

"Colonel Richard Townley in 1605 gave the property now owned by St. John's church for the church and a place for a burying ground. The foundation for the original church was laid in 1706, but the edifice was not finished for want of clear title, which difficulty was removed in 1711 after Colonel Townley's death, by deed made by Elizabeth Townley, his wife, and Effingham Townley. Many of the Townleys are buried in St. John's yard, and the dust of the old colonel himself lies under the present edifice."

"There is no question concerning the existence of a Townley estate in England. A lady in this City, about two years ago, visited across the ocean for her health, and paid a trip to Bernley, England. Here she visited Townley hall, and was shown through the buildings by the servants, the family being away on a tour to France. Inquiring of the porter as to the ownership of the beautiful estate the servant replied: "Mr. Townley, mam, is a claimant, but the estate is in chancery."

Upon her departure the lady was presented with a piece of wall vine which climbed the exterior of the hall.

The plant was brought back to America, and is now living in the conservatory of Commodore Kiggins, on Elizabeth Avenue."

In 1768, Richard Townley, a grandson of Col. Richard, opened a correspondence from this town with his kinsman in England, Sir Francis Townley Clarendieux, a resident of old Fish Street, London, and the result was an exchange of much information concerning the family.

The descendants of Richard Townley in this city still hold possession of these letters, also a pedigree of the family, dating back to the time of William the Conquerer. Two maps or engravings of Sir Charles Townley's coat of arms were also sent over in 1769, and Mr. John J. Lowden has one of them, and to him we are indebted for the photograph here given. One corner, one quarter almost, has been unfortunately lost, and must be supplied by imagination.

(THE COAT OF ARMS OF SIR CHARLES TOWNLEY.)

The motto is "Tenes Le Vraye," and the inscription beneath:

Sir Charles Townley, of Long Whalton, in the County of Lancaster, Eng.

It came to America in a sealed box, on the ship Edward, in 1769, together with the pedigree, as the facts show in the following portion of the correspondence between Sir Charles and Richard Townley, of this city.

LETTERS FROM SIR CHARLES.

OLD FISH STREET, LONDON, 8th April, 1769.

Mr. Richard Townley,

SIR:

The favour of your Letter of the 4th of April 1768 I duly Received with answer to the Queries I requested enclosed therein & return you thanks for the same. I have sent by the Ship Edward, Capt. Effingham Lawrence bound for New York, a

small seal box, the Freight paid, directed for you at Elizabeth Town, containing a curious pedigree of the family, wherein you will find a very particular account of all the children of our great Grandfather, Nicholas Townley, Esq., and desire you will write me word whether you receive the same safe. My Respects attend every one of the Family, and I remain with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant and
kinsman,

Charles Townley, Clarenceux,

RICHARD TOWNLEY'S REPLY.

East New Jersey Elizabeth Town, 9th March 1770.

Sir:

I Received your favor of 8th April 1769, also by the Ship Edward, Capt. Effingham Lawrence, Commander, a small seal Box, Containing a Curious Pedigree of your Family, and two Mapps of the Cotage of Arms, and Returne you many thanks for them, and all favours shown to our Family. I am sorry to Inform you with the loss in my Family since my Letter of 4th April 1768, viz: on the 6th September 1768 my Eldest son William Townley Dyed and the 7th Ditto my Wife Dyed. She was a good Wife and a very Tender Mother. I conclude with great respects to yourself and all the Townleys both Males and Females, and am Sir

Your obliged
Humble servant and kinsman
Richard Townley.

Old Fish Street, London, 17th August, 1771.

Mr. Richard Townley,

Sir:

I was duly favored with your letter dated 9th March 1770 and am glad the Pedigree of the Townley Family, which I sent entirely for the use of my Relatives in Elizabeth Town came safe to hand and that it was agreeable. I condole you for the great loss of your Spouse and eldest Son.

Lady Townley and I have been under very great Affliction

& Sorrow for the loss of our Younger Daughter Cecilia Townley who Dyed with the Small Pox. She was a most beautiful & Lovely child. I have nothing remarkable at present, more than to desire you will answer the Queries on the other side hereof & to distribute my affectionate respects to every one of the Townley Family young and old, Males & Females, amongst the rest I beg to be kindly remembered to Mr. John Harriman for whom I entertain a particular regard, as he is the very first who wrote to me from Elizabeth Town.

I Remain Sir
 Your Affectionate
 Kinsman & Obt. Servt.
 CHARLES TOWNLEY CLAREUCEUX
 Kings of Arms of the
 South East and West parte
 of all England.

The pedigree is very ingeniously written on a broad sheet, and the descendency by families carefully traced by pen lines. The original copy referred to in the above letters is at Louisville, Ky., in possession of Mrs. Kitty Bryant, a daughter of the late Caleb Townley, formerly a resident of this city. Mr. Lowden has a fac-similie of the pedigree. It reads as follows:

THE PEDIGREE OF SIR CHARLES TOWNLEY, KNIGHT CLARENCEUX
 AND KING OF ARMS.

(Coat of Arms.)

Nicholas Townley, Esqr., was living 14th, R. Edward 4th. He was the 3d Son of John Townley, of Townley in County of Palatine of Lancaster, Esqr.

Elizabeth, daughr. of Richard Catterall, of Catterall, in the County of Palatine, of Lancaster, Esqr., Relict of William Tempest son and heir of Roger Tempest, Lord of the Manor of Broughton, in the same County, Esqr.

Richard Townley, Esqr., son and heir was of Grays, June 4th R. Henry 8th.

Margaret, daughr. and heir of John Clarke of Warles, by which

marriage Royale came into this branch of the Family of Townley.

Nicholas Townley of Royale, in the County of Palatine of Lancaster Esqr., son and heir.

Annet, daughr. of Sir Hugh Vaughan of Littleton place in the County of Middx. Knight and Privy Counsellor to King Henry 7th and King Henry 8th.

Edward Townley of Royale in the Parish of Burnley, Esqr., son and heir buried there Ad., 1598 41st of Queen Elizabeth.

Catherine 3rd daughr. of Richard Curson of Waterbury, in the County of Oxford, Esqr.

Francis Townley, Esq., 3d son was of Littleton Place aforesaid being left heir to his great uncle Francis Vaughan, Esqr.

Catherine, 3d and youhgest daughr. of Sir Thomas Foster Kight, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster in the reign of King James the 1st.

Nicholas Townley of Littleton Place aforesaid Esqr., son and heir dyed 3d June 1687, aged 75 years, buried at Littleton.

This Nicholas Townley, esq., was possessed of a very plentiful estate and had, in marriage portion with his wife, twenty thousand pounds, a very large sum in those days; but, being of a most extravagant disposition, run through and spent all he had, whereby he beggared his very numerous family, except his eldest son, Nicholas, who, concurring with his father in selling the estate at Littleton, had a handsome fortune paid him. The said Nicholas was, for many years before his death, maintained as the sole charge of his son, Sir Charles Townley, C.T.C.

Johanna elder of the two daughrs. & coheirs of William White of Northiam in the County of Sussex Esqr. She died before her husband and was buried at Littleton. Her husbands Behavior broke her heart.

Nicholas Townley, of East Bourne, Sussex County and of the Inner Temple, London, Esqr., eldest son, Dyed 1st May 1685 in his Father's lifetime; buried in the great Chancel of East Bourne Church.

Jane, 2d Daught. and coheir of Nicholas Gildredge of Bourne, Gen't. She dyed 8th March 1712 and was buried with her husband.

Francis Townley, 2d son became a merchant at Hamburg. He dyed Ad. 1861, and his issue are all extinct.

William, 3d, John 6th and Robert 9th all dyed unmarried.

Edmund Townley, 4th son became a merchant also at Hamburg. Buried there at St. John's church; his issue are all likewise extinct.

Thomas Townley, 5th son, citizen and draper of London, dyed ^{he} about the year 1681 and his issue are all extinct.

Catherine, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, Honor, all dyed infants.

Charles Townley, 7th son of the Parish of St. Dunstons in East London, merchant, born at Littleton Place, 14th Feby. 1652, dyed 20th September 1719, and lies buried in the family vault at St. Dunstane aforesaid.

Sarah, daught. of Anthony Allen of Camberwall in County of Surry and citizen of London, a near relative of Sir Thomas Allen, Bart., Late Mayor of London, Ad. 1660. She dyed 30th Dec. 1729; buried with her husband.

Richard Townley, 8th son, went over in the retinue of Lord Effingham Howard, Governor of Virginia. He settled at Elizabeth Town where he became a great man, and where his descendants now reside.

William Willson, Esqr., son and heir apperent of Sir William Willson of East Bourne in the County of Sussex, Bart.; dyed in his Father's life time, 15th July, 1713, in the 32d year of his age; buried in the Chancel there.

Jane, only child, dyed Ad. 1719; buried with her husband; respected by every one for her personal and amiable perfections and accomplishments.

Charles Townley, Esq., eldest son, born in Great Tower street, in the Parish of St. Dunstons, in the East London, 11th November 1749, now living A.D. 1769 to be Herald.

May, elder daughter, born in Old Fish street London, 22d October 1752. Living A.D. 1769.

Wm. Townley, 2d son born in the Town of Nottingham, 1st July 1755; living A.D. 1769.

John Townley, 3d son, Born at Lenton Abbey, near Nottingham, 17 July 1757. Living A.D. 1769.

Robert Townley, 4th son, dyed at age of thirteen months, buried in the Family vault at St. Dunstons aforesaid.

Sarah, only daugh'r of William Wilde of Long Whatton, in the County of Liecester, Gen't born 21st May 1691; married 9th June 1712; died on her birthday 1714, buried in the family vault at St. Dunstons.

Sir Charles Townley, Knight, eldest son, born on Great Tower Hill, London, 7th March 1713. He was possessed of divers lands at Long Whatton & elsewhere. Made York Herald 26 August 1735; King of Arms, 11th January 1755, and was knighted in Westminster Hall, 22d September 1761. Being the coronation day of their Majesties King George 3d & Queen Charlotte.

Mary (his wife) younger of the two daughters & coheirs of George Eastwood of Minfield in the West Riding of the County of York, Gen't born 5th September 1765; married there 24 June 1748, and Sir William Wilson of East Bourne only son succeeded his Grandfather in Title & Estate; He dyed 23d January 1723 in the 19th year of his age, unmarried and is buried in the Chancel at East Bourne.

Elizabeth, only daughter was married to James Glen of Sinlithgow, North Britten, Esqr., Captain General & Governor in Chief of South Carolina. She dyed without any issue.

Charles Townley of Chapman in the County of Surry, Esqr., (1st son of Charles Townley, 7th son of Nicholas) born in the Parish of St. Hunstans, East London, the 9th August 1684, died at Chatham 16th

January 1765, and was buried in his own family vault at St. Dunstons aforesaid. Her married a second wife, who dyed before him, leaving two sons, viz., Kirkes & Hamnett Townley and two daughters, Arabella and Carofina, all living 1769.

Cecilia, younger daughter, born in Old Fish Street, London, 27th Nov., 1766, living A.D. 1769.

James Townley, 2d son (of Charles Townley 7th son of Nicholas) born 25th Sept. 1685, was unfortunately drowned as he was bathing 28th June 1782; unmarried; buried at St. Dunstons aforesaid.

Sarah, only surviving daughter, born 23d January, 1695, died unmarried Windsor 1st May, 1741, buried under a white marble in St. George's chapel there. She left her fortune to her nephews Charles and James.

Nicholas, Francis, Sarah, Martha, Honor, all dyed infants.

James Townley, 2nd son (of Charles Townley of Chapham) M.A. born at Great Tower, London, 6th May 1714, now Rector of St. Benet Grace Church & Lecturer of St. Dunstan in the East aforesaid; also head master of Merchant Taylors School London; chaplain to George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen and likewise to Johnathan Shipley Lord Bishop of Landaff. Living 1769.

Jane (his wife) daughter and coheir of Peter Bourim of Lisbon, Merchant, Living 1769.

Charles Townley, eldest son born A.D. 1744. Living A.D. 1768; a very celebrated engraver.

James Townley, 2d son born A.D. 1746; living A.D. 1769. A Proctor in Doctors Commons.

George Stephen Townley, 3d son, born A.D. 1747; living A.D. 1769. Intended for a clergyman.

Jane, 1st daughter, Sarah, 2d daught., Catherine, 3d daught., Mary 4th daught., Elizabeth 5th daur; all living 1769.

The above is in every Particular correct;
Witness my hand in London this 31st day of March, 1769.

CHARLES TOWNLEY, Claraucieux.

In a brief sketch of his own life, Sir Charles writes in one of his letters to Mr. Richard Townley:-

"I was born 2th May 1713, was married 24th June 1748, to Mary, younger of the two daughters and coheirs of George Eastwood of Wakefield Yorkshire, Genl. She was born 5th September 1725, now living a good and most agreeable lady. We have now living three sons and two daughters, viz., Charles Townley, Esq., born 1 Oct. 1749, designed for a king of arms; Mary born 22 Octob. 1752; William, born 1st July 1755; John, born 17th July 1757; Cecilia, born 27th Nov. 1766."

I was Knighted by Royal Master King George the 3d on his coronation day as his Majesty sat at Dinner in Westminster Hall, having been in the Herald's office upwards of thirty-two years, viz., 15 years York herald and 17 years King of Arms. I have only one own Brother, born 6th May 1714, of whom our mother dyed in childbed on her birthday, 21st May 1714, aged on that day but 23 years. His name is the Reverend James Townley, M.A., Rector of St. Bent Grace Church, London £200 p ann; Lecturer of St. Dunstan in the East in the said city £80 per ann; Head-Master of Merct. Taylor's school, one of the most famous in aforesaid city; £500 p.ann. and Chaplain to the prest. Earl of Aberdeen, besides a very genteel fortune that came to him at our Father's death. He married in 1741 Jane, daught. of Mr. Bounin, a Lisbon Mert., by whom he has now living 3 sons and 5 daughr., all unmarried, viz., Jane, Charles, James, George, Sarah, Catherine, Mary and Elizabeth. My Father, Charles Townley, had a very liberal education, was a very Eminent merct. of London and was the only son of Charles Townley my Grandr., also a merchant, by his wife, Sarah Allen. My Father dyed 16th January 1755, aged 70. He married to his first wife, my mother, Sarah Welch, with whom he had a large fortune, which I now enjoy. Soon after her death he married a 2d wife, by whom he left now living 2 sons and 2 Daughters. My Great Grandfather, Nicholas Townley, Esq., was by inheritance seated a Capital Mansion called Littleton, twelve miles from London, with an Estate there of between 2 and 3 thousand pounds per Ann. and married in or

(11)

about 1630 a Lady of Very ancient Family with whom he had down
Twenty Thousand pounds a Very Large fortune in those days but that
old Rascal spent every Shilling and left eight Sons and Six daugh-
ters, men and women grown quite Destitute to shift for themselves,
whereof my Grandfather Charles was the 7th Son and Richard, the
Collonel 8th Son.

17th July 1767.

C.T.C.

THE TOWNLEY MILLIONS.

The Lawful Descendants Residents
of our City - Copies of a Pedigree - Old Letters and a Coat of Arms of Sir Charles Townley.

"The poor, crippled newsboy who hobbles about the Union Depot selling papers, and between times, blacking boots, is an heir to from \$40,000,000. to \$100,000,000," remarked a gentleman recently to a HERALD reporter."

"He is by direct descent," continued the speaker, "an heir to the vast Townley estate, which, for many years, it is reported, has been in the hands of the English authorities with no claimants. There are numerous other persons in our city, who move in higher circles of life, who are also descendants of this Townley family, and who, if the estate ever comes to this country, will have but little trouble to prove their right of inheritance."

"There is a story going the rounds of the press today which reads very much like a romance and entirely new to the descendants of the family in this part of the country. Heirs are springing into existence in all parts of the Union. The latest yarn published in this connection tells of a willful but comely lass named Mary Townley, who, despite her father's protest, became engaged to one John Lawrence, a man of good family but of no considerable wealth. Failing to conciliate the father of Mary, this romantic yarn says, the young people came to America in the colonial period and settled in Massachusetts. Now, this may be true and may not. I think it is all stuff. The descendants in Elizabeth have letters, documents, coats of arms, and a pedigree establishing, quite clearly and conclusively, their claim. The story of the comely lass, Mary, is new to them."

"There was a Mary Townley, a daughter of Col. Richard

Townley, who came over to America in the suite of Francis Howard, Lord Effingham, governor of Virginia in 1683. He settled here in Elizabethtown. He was a widower and had been here a little more than a year when he married the widow of Governor Carteret. Mary, his daughter, married Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Carteret's son by a former marriage."

"Mrs. Carteret had other children by Lawrence, and two boys were buried, with others of the family in the First Presbyterian Church yard. These boys were Samuel and Thomas, and their bodies lie beneath the present church. Their headstones are masoned in the rear walls."

(PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS OF THE TOMBSTONES OF THE LAWRENCE CHILDREN.)

"Colonel Richard Townley in 1605 gave the property now owned by St. John's church for the church and a place for a burying ground. The foundation for the original church was laid in 1706, but the edifice was not finished for want of clear title, which difficulty was removed in 1711 after Colonel Townley's death, by deed made by Elizabeth Townley, his wife, and Effingham Townley. Many of the Townleys are buried in St. John's yard, and the dust of the old colonel himself lies under the present edifice."

"There is no question concerning the existence of a Townley estate in England. A lady in this City, about two years ago, visited across the ocean for her health, and paid a trip to Bernley, England. Here she visited Townley hall, and was shown through the buildings by the servants, the family being away on a tour to France. Inquiring of the porter as to the ownership of the beautiful estate the servant replied: "Mr. Townley, mam, is a claimant, but the estate is in chancery."

Upon her departure the lady was presented with a piece of wall vine which climbed the exterior of the hall.

The plant was brought back to America, and is now living in the conservatory of Commodore Kiggins, on Elizabeth Avenue."

In 1768, Richard Townley, a grandson of Col. Richard, opened a correspondence from this town with his kinsman in England, Sir Francis Townley Clarencieux, a resident of old Fish Street, London, and the result was an exchange of much information concerning the family.

The descendants of Richard Townley in this city still hold possession of these letters, also a pedigree of the family, dating back to the time of William the Conquerer. Two maps or engravings of Sir Charles Townley's coat of arms were also sent over in 1769, and Mr. John J. Lowden has one of them, and to him we are indebted for the photograph here given. One corner, one quarter almost, has been unfortunately lost, and must be supplied by imagination.

(THE COAT OF ARMS OF SIR CHARLES TOWNLEY.)

The motto is "Tenes Le Vraye," and the inscription beneath:

Sir Charles Townley, of Long Whalton, in the County of Lancaster, Eng.

It came to America in a sealed box, on the ship Edward, in 1769, together with the pedigree, as the facts show in the following portion of the correspondence between Sir Charles and Richard Townley, of this city.

LETTERS FROM SIR CHARLES.

OLD FISH STREET, LONDON, 8th April, 1769.

Mr. Richard Townley,

SIR:

The favour of your Letter of the 4th of April 1769 I duly Received with answer to the Queries I requested enclosed therein & return you thanks for the same. I have sent by the Ship Edward, Capt. Effingham Lawrence bound for New York, a

small seal box, the Freight paid, directed for you at Elizabeth Town, containing a curious pedigree of the family, wherein you will find a very particular account of all the children of our great Grandfather, Nicholas Townley, Esq., and desire you will write me word whether you receive the same safe. My Respects attend every one of the Family, and I remain with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant and
kinsman,

Charles Townley, Clarenceux,

RICHARD TOWNLEY'S REPLY.

East New Jersey Elizabeth Town, 9th March 1770.

Sir:

I Received your favor of 8th April 1769, also by the Ship Edward, Capt. Effingham Lawrence, Commander, a small seal Box, Containing a Curious Pedigree of your Family, and two Mapps of the Cotage of Arms, and Returne you many thanks for them, and all favours shown to our Family. I am sorry to Inform you with the loss in my Family since my Letter of 4th April 1768, viz: on the 6th September 1768 my Eldest son William Townley Dyed and the 7th Ditto my Wife Dyed. She was a good Wife and a very Tender Mother. I conclude with great respects to yourself and all the Townleys both Males and Females, and am Sir

Your obliged
Humble servant and kinsman
Richard Tawnley.

Old Fish Street, London, 17th August, 1771.

Mr. Richard Townley,

Sir:

I was duly favored with your letter dated 9th March 1770 and am glad the Pedigree of the Townley Family, which I sent entirely for the use of my Relatives in Elizabeth Town came safe to hand and that it was agreeable. I condole you for the great loss of your Spouse and eldest Son.

Lady Townley and I have been under very great Affliction

& Sorrow for the loss of our Younger Daughter Cecilia Townley who Dyed with the Small Pox. She was a most beautiful & Lovely child. I have nothing remarkable at present, more than to desire you will answer the Queries on the other side hereof & to distribute my affectionate respects to every one of the Townley Family young and old, Males & Females, amongst the rest I beg to be kindly remembered to Mr. John Harriman for whom I entertain a particular regard, as he is the very first who wrote to me from Elizabeth Town.

I Remain Sir
 Your Affectionate
 Kinsman & Obt. Servt.
 CHARLES TOWNLEY CLAREUCEUX
 Kings of Arms of the
 South East and West parte
 of all England.

The pedigree is very ingeniously written on a broad sheet, and the descendency by families carefully traced by pen lines. The original copy referred to in the above letters is at Louisville, Ky., in possession of Mrs. Kitty Bryant, a daughter of the late Caleb Townley, formerly a resident of this city. Mr. Lowden has a fac-similie of the pedigree. It reads as follows:

THE PEDIGREE OF SIR CHARLES TOWNLEY, KNIGHT CLARENCIEUX
 AND KING OF ARMS.

(Coat of Arms.)

Nicholas Townley, Esqr., was living 14th, R. Edward 4th. He was the 3d Son of John Townley, of Townley in County of Palatine of Lancaster, Esqr.

Elizabeth, daughr. of Richard Catterall, of Catterall, in the County of Palatine, of Lancaster, Esqr., Relict of William Tempest son and heir of Roger Tempest, Lord of the Manor of Broughton, in the same County, Esqr.

Richard Townley, Esqr., son and heir was of Grays, June 4th R. Henry 8th.

Margaret, daughr. and heir of John Clarke of Warles, by which

marriage Royale came into this branch of the Family of Townley.

Nicholas Townley of Royale, in the County of Palatine of Lancaster Esq., son and heir.

Annet, daughr. of Sir Hugh Vaughan of Littleton place in the County of Middx. Knight and Privy Counsellor to King Henry 7th and King Henry 8th.

Edward Townley of Royale in the Parish of Burnley, Esq., son and heir buried there Ad., 1598 41st of Queen Elizabeth.

Catherine 3rd daughr. of Richard Curson of Waterbury, in the County of Oxford, Esq.

Francis Townley, Esq., 3d son was of Littleton Place aforesaid being left heir to his great uncle Francis Vaughan, Esq.

Catherine, 3d and youhgest daughr. of Sir Thomas Foster Kight, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster in the reign of King James the 1st.

Nicholas Townley of Littleton Place aforesaid Esq., son and heir dyed 3d June 1687, aged 75 years, buried at Littleton.

This Nicholas Townley, esq., was possessed of a very plentiful estate and had, in marriage portion with his wife, twenty thousand pounds, a very large sum in those days; but, being of a most extravagant disposition, run through and spent all he had, whereby he beggared his very numerous family, except his eldest son, Nicholas, who, concurring with his father in selling the estate at Littleton, had a handsome fortune paid him. The said Nicholas was, for many years before his death, maintained as the sole charge of his son, Sir Charles Townley, C.T.C.

Johanna elder of the two daughrs. & coheirs of William White of Northiam in the County of Sussex Esq. She died before her husband and was buried at Littleton. Her husbands Behavior broke her heart.

Nicholas Townley, of East Bourne, Sussex County and of the Inner Temple, London, Esqr., eldest son, Dyed 1st May 1685 in his Father's lifetime; buried in the great Chancel of East Bourne Church.

Jane, 2d Daught. and coheir of Nicholas Gildredge of Bourne, Gen't. She dyed 8th March 1712 and was buried with her husband.

Francis Townley, 2d son became a merchant at Hamburg. He dyed Ad. 1861, and his issue are all extinct.

William, 3d, John 6th and Robert 9th all dyed unmarried.

Edmund Townley, 4th son became a merchant also at Hamburg. Buried there at St. John's church; his issue are all likewise extinct.

Thomas Townley, 5th son, citizen and draper of London, dyed about the year 1681 and his issue are all extinct.

Catherine, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, Honor, all dyed infants.

Charles Townley, 7th son of the Parish of St. Dunstons in East London, merchant, born at Littleton Place, 14th Feby. 1652, dyed 20th September 1719, and lies buried in the family vault at St. Dunstane aforesaid.

Sarah, daught. of Anthony Allen of Camberwall in County of Surry and citizen of London, a near relative of Sir Thomas Allen, Bart., Late Mayor of London, Ad. 1660. She dyed 30th Dec. 1729; buried with her husband.

Richard Townley, 8th son, went over in the retinue of Lord Effingham Howard, Governor of Virginia. He settled at Elizabeth Town where he became a great man, and where his descendants now reside.

William Willson, Esqr., son and heir apperent of Sir William Willson of East Bourne in the County of Sussex, Bart.; dyed in his Father's life time, 15th July, 1713, in the 32d year of his age; buried in the Chancel there.

Jane, only child, dyed Ad. 1719; buried with her husband; respected by every one for her personal and amiable perfections and accomplishments.

Charles Townley, Esq., eldest son, born in Great Tower street, in the Parish of St. Dunstons, in the East London, 11th November 1749, now living A.D. 1769 to be Herald.

May, elder daughter, born in Old Fish street London, 22d October 1752. Living A.D. 1769.

Wm. Townley, 2d son born in the Town of Nottingham, 1st July 1755; living A.D. 1769.

John Townley, 3d son, Born at Lenton Abbey, near Nottingham, 17 July 1757. Living A.D. 1769.

Robert Townley, 4th son, dyed at age of thirteen months, buried in the Family vault at St. Dunstons aforesaid.

Sarah, only daugh'r of William Wilde of Long Whatton, in the County of Liecester, Gen't born 21st May 1691; married 9th June 1712; died on her birthday 1714, buried in the family vault at St. Dunstons.

Sir Charles Townley, Knight, eldest son, born on Great Tower Hill, London, 7th March 1713. He was possessed of divers lands at Long Whatton & elsewhere. Made York Herald 26 August 1735; King of Arms, 11th January 1755, and was knighted in Westminster Hall, 22d September 1761. Being the coronation day of their Majesties King George 3d & Queen Charlotte.

Mary (his wife) younger of the two daughters & coheirs of George Eastwood of Minfield in the West Riding of the County of York, Gen't born 5th September 1765; married there 24 June 1748, and Sir William Wilson of East Bourne only son succeeded his Grandfather in Title & Estate; He dyed 23d January 1723 in the 19th year of his age, unmarried and is buried in the Chancel at East Bourne.

Elizabeth, only daughter was married to James Glen of Sinlithgow, North Britten, Esqr., Captain General & Governor in Chief of South Carolina. She dyed without any issue.

Charles Townley of Chapman in the County of Surry, Esqr., (1st son of Charles Townley, 7th son of Nicholas) born in the Parish of St. Hunstans, East London, the 9th August 1684, died at Chatham 16th

January 1765, and was buried in his own family vault at St. Dunstons aforesaid. Her married a second wife, who dyed before him, leaving two sons, viz., Kirkes & Hamnett Townley and two daughters, Arabella and Carofina, all living 1769.

Cecilia, younger daughter, born in Old Fish Street, London, 27th Nov., 1766, living A.D. 1769.

James Townley, 2d son (of Charles Townley 7th son of Nicholas) born 25th Sept. 1685, was unfortunately drowned as he was bathing 28th June 1782; unmarried; buried at St. Dunstons aforesaid.

Sarah, only surviving daughter, born 23d January, 1695, died unmarried Windsor 1st May, 1741, buried under a white marble in St. George's chapel there. She left her fortune to her nephews Charles and James.

Nicholas, Francis, Sarah, Martha, Honor, all dyed infants.

James Townley, 2nd son (of Charles Townley of Chapham) M.A. born at Great Tower, London, 6th May 1714, now Rector of St. Benet Grace Church & Lecturer of St. Dunstan in the East aforesaid; also head master of Merchant Taylors' School London; chaplain to George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen and likewise to Johnathan Shipley Lord Bishop of Landaff. Living 1769.

Jane (his wife) daughter and coheir of Peter Bourim of Lisbon, Merchant, Living 1769.

Charles Townley, eldest son born A.D. 1744. Living A.D. 1768; a very celebrated engraver.

James Townley, 2d son born A.D. 1746; living A.D. 1769. A Proctor in Doctors Commons.

George Stephen Townley, 3d son, born A.D. 1747; living A.D. 1769. Intended for a clergy man.

Jane, 1st daughter, Sarah, 2d daught., Catherine, 3d daught., Mary 4th daught., Elizabeth 5th daur; all living 1769.

The above is in every Particular correct;
Witness my hand in London this 31st day of March, 1769.

CHARLES TOWNLEY, Claraucieux.

In a brief sketch of his own life, Sir Charles writes in one of his letters to Mr. Richard Townley:-

"I was born 2th May 1713, was married 24th June 1748, to Mary, younger of the two daughters and coheirs pf George Eastwood of Wakefield Yorkshire, Genl. She was born 5th September 1725, now living a good and most agreeable lady. We have now living three sons and two daughters, viz., Charles Townley, Esq., born 1 Oct. 1749, designed for a king of arms; Mary born 22 Octob. 1752; William, born 1st July 1755; John, born 17th July 1757; Cecilia, born 27th Nov. 1766."

I was Knighted by Royal Master King George the 3d on his coronation day as his Majesty sat at Dinner in Westminster Hall, having been in the Herald's office upwards of thirty-two years, viz., 15 years York herald and 17 years King of Arms. I have only one own Brother, born 6th May 1714, of whom our mother dyed in childbed on her birthday, 21st May 1714, aged on that day but 23 years. His name is the Reverend James Townley, M.A., Rector of St. Bent Grace Church, London £200 p ann; Lecturer of St. Dunstan in the East in the said city £80 per ann; Head-Master of Merct. Taylor's school, one of the most famous in aforesaid city; £500 p.ann. and Chaplain to the prest. Earl of Aberdeen, besides a very genteel fortune that came to him at our Father's death. He married in 1741 Jane, daught. of Mr. Bounin, a Lisbon Mert., by whom he has now living 3 sons and 5 daughr., all unmarried, viz., Jane, Charles, James, George, Sarah, Catherine, Mary and Elizabeth. My Father, Charles Townley, had a very liberal education, was a very Eminent merct. of London and was the only son of Charles Townley my Grandr., also a merchant, by his wife, Sarah Allen. My Father dyed 16th January 1755, aged 70. He married to his first wife, my mother, Sarah Welch, with whom he had a large fortune, which I now enjoy. Soon after her death he married a 2d wife, by whom he left now living 2 sons and 2 Daughters. My Great Grandfather, Nicholas Townley, Esq., was by inheritance seated a Capital Mansion called Littleton, twelve miles from London, with an Estate there of between 2 and 3 thousand pounds per Ann. and married in or

about 1630 a Lady of Very ancient Family with whom he had down
Twenty Thousand pounds a Very Large fortune in those days but that
old Rascal spent every Shilling and left eight Sons and Six daugh-
ters, men and women grown quite Destitute to shift for themselves,
whereof my Grandfather Charles was the 7th Son and Richard, the
Collonel 8th Son.

17th July 1767.

C.T.C.