

Ancestors of Bowater Sumner

Parents

Grandparents

Great-Grandparents

Robert Sumner
b: 1716 in Fairfax Co. VA
d: December 01, 1772 in Guilford Co. NC

Bowater Sumner
b: August 08, 1749 in Fairfax Co. VA
d: March 01, 1829 in Highland Co, OH

John Beals
b: March 20, 1684/85 in Chester Co. PA
d: 1745 in Prince George Co. MD

Phebe Beals
b: 1720 in Chester Co. VA
d: August 19, 1805 in Surry Co. NC

Sarah Bowater
b: September 17, 1688 in Chester Co. PA
d: December 27, 1777 in York Co. PA

John Beals, Sr.
b: August 24, 1650 in England
d: August 11, 1716 in Chester Co. VA

Mary Jane Clayton
b: August 29, 1665 in Sussex, England
d: Bef. 1726 in PA or VA

Thomas Bowater
b: February 10, 1654/55 in Bromsgrove, En
d: 1724 in New Garden, NC

Sarah Edge
b: Abt. 1674 in London, England
d: February 26, 1691/92 in PA

Carolyn W. Spence
7530 Nc Highway 62
Trinity, NC 27370



Husband: Robert Sumner

Born: 1716 in: Fairfax Co. VA
 Married: September 29, 1746 in: Fairfax Co. VA
 Died: December 01, 1772 in: Surry Co. NC
 Father:
 Mother:
 Other Spouses:

Wife: Phebe Beals

Born: 1720 in: Chester Co. VA
 Died: August 19, 1805 in: Surry Co. NC
 Father: John Beals
 Mother: Sarah Bowater
 Other Spouses: Charles Canaday

CHILDREN

1	Name: Joshua Sumner Born: November 02, 1753 Married: December 31, 1774 Died: 1858 Spouse: Sarah Sally Cox	in: Carvers Creek, Bladen Co. ,NC in: Snow Camp, NC in: Jefferson Co, TN
2	Name: William Sumner Born: March 29, 1747 Married: March 20, 1771 Died: October 02, 1801 Spouse: Eleanor Edwards	in: Fairfax Co. VA in: New Garden, NC in:
3	Name: Bowater Sumner Born: August 08, 1749 Married: December 10, 1771 Died: March 01, 1829 Spouse: Rebecca Burris	in: Fairfax Co. VA in: New Garden, NC in: Highland Co, OH
4	Name: Caleb Sumner Born: May 22, 1751 Married: October 09, 1782 Died: October 12, 1831 Spouse: Mary Ballard Carson	in: Carvers Creek, Bladen Co. ,NC in: New Garden, NC in: Indiana
5	Name: Phebe Ann Sumner Born: May 18, 1755 Married: August 05, 1777 Died: January 08, 1811 Spouse: Welcome John Garrett	in: Surry Co. NC in: Surry Co. NC in:
6	Name: Thomas Sumner Born: December 20, 1757 Married: October 08, 1777 Died: May 30, 1838 Spouse: Hannah Hiatt	in: New Garden, NC in: New Garden, NC in: Highland Co, OH
7	Name: Prudence Sumner Born: March 10, 1760 Married: 1778 Died: September 28, 1835 Spouse: Garrett Gibson	in: Rowan Co, NC in: in: Muncie, IN
8	Name: Abigail Sumner Born: March 11, 1762 Married: 1786 Died: September 26, 1846 Spouse: John Carson	in: Surry Co. NC in: in:

Carolyn W. Spence
 7530 Nc Highway 62
 Trinity, NC 27370

9	Name: Robert Sumner, Jr. Born: November 20, 1767	in:
M	Married: Died: 1774 Spouse:	in: in:
10	Name: Sarah Jane Sumner Born: 1765	in:
F	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
11	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
12	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
13	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
14	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
15	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
16	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
17	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
18	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:
19	Name: Born:	in:
	Married: Died: Spouse:	in: in:

The following has been taken from George Moore's "Sumner Family History and Genealogy." I have omitted all the references he included in this history.

SUMNER FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

(1) ROBERT SUMNER (Ancestor):

b. 1716; d. 4-26-1777 in Stokes Co., NC, near Westfield, Surry Co., NC; m. 9-29-1746, reported by Fairfax Friends Meeting, Waterford, Fairfax Co., VA (Prince William Co., before 1742 and Loudoun Co., after 1757 to Phebe (Beals) Canaday (Sometimes spelled Canada, Kanaday, Kennedy), widow of Charles Canada b. 1720; d. 8-19-1805 Stokes Co., NC in area of Westfield, Surry Co., NC; dau. of John Sr. and Sarah (Bowater) Beals. Phebe m. 1st 1739 to Charles Canaday, b. 1715 in Prince Georges Co., Md. Their sons: Charles, b. 9-25-1740 and John, b. 1-25-1741, being half-brothers to the Sumner children.

Children: (2) William, (3) Bowater; (4) Caleb; (5) Joshua; (6) Phebe Ann; (7) Thomas; (8) Prudence; (9) Abigail; (10) Sarah; (11) Robert Jr.

Phebe (Beals) (Canaday) Sumner's ancestors;

A1. John Beals Sr., b. 1660 in England; will 8-11-1726, probated 12-17-1726 in Chester Co., PA; bur. East Nottingham Friends Meeting graveyard, near Calvert and Rising Sun, Md. in an unmarked grave; m. 11-1-1682 (three days after Penn arrived with followers on ship, "Welcome.") at Chester Friends Meeting, Chester Co., PA (First called Meco-poonack-a by Indians, meaning large potato; then called Upland when Swedes settled in 1645) to Mary Clayton, b. 6-29-1665 in Parish of Rumbaldsweek, Sussey Co., Eng., dau. of William and Prudence (Mickel or Mæchel) Clayton. William Penn asked his friend, Robert Pearson to call the place and he replied, "Chester, in remembrance of the city from whence I came."

It is not known from what part of Eng. John Beals came. "The English arrived first in the Southeastern part of the county (Upland) adjoining (what became) Delaware and a few took up lands bordering upon the Maryland line. They were principally from Sussex, the residence of Wm. Penn, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire." At that time "Upland had for it's Western boundary, Chester Creek, and it is presumed Ridley Creek for its Eastern limit."

John Beals (Hayles) was among a list of taxable persons of Upland, Chester Co., PA presented to the New Castle, Del. Court. He lived on Chester Creek, across the Chester township line in Aston township. "John testified in court 1691 that he plowed certain land in dispute fourteen years before." The affidavit he signed in the Chester Co. Court, pertained to an old line fence near the present city of Chester, stated that he cultivated a field there.

"The men's meeting at Upland the 2 day of 8 mo. of 1682 John Balles and Mary Cleton did propound their intentions of marriage and nothing being found but clearness they were ordered to present it againe before the next monthly meeting this being the first time of their proposeall and it is also ordered that Robert Wade and his wife inquire into their Clearness and being it in at the next meeting." The Chester Meeting of Friends was established in 1675 under the supervision of Robert Wade, William Edmunson calling the meeting. The meeting was officially established by the Burlington Friends Meeting of Burlington, NJ in 1681.

After 1696 the Friends of Ashton attended Chichester or Concord for convenience.

"Robert Wade and wife, Lydia were among the earliest English settlers. He was there in 1675. He settled on the West side of Chester Creek, 13 miles Southwest of Philadelphia. Robert Wade entertained Penn and his party of 102 upon arrival from England in 1682,"

"Att Our Men's and Women's meeting at Chester the 1 of the 11th mo. 1682 John Bales and Mary Cleaton did then and their propound their proposeall and nothing to oppose them nether one thing being found but clearness friends their did give their consent that they might proceed when they might see meet in the feare of the Lord to take each other upon a daie appointed."

They lived near the Concord Friends Meeting, from where they moved in 1704 to lots 36 and 37 in the Northeastern section of the thirty-seven Nottingham Lotts. In 1966 Friends meetings were being held at the Concord Friends Meeting house, Concordville, Delaware Co., PA, south of routes 1 and 322.

Ten years after the Friends were established at Chester some of the members moved to New Castle, Delaware. Among them were ministers, James Brown who settled at Marcus Hook, Chester Co., PA in 1681 and his brother, William Brown who settled at Concord (Chichester) in 1684. On 12-1-1685 the Chester Quarterly Meeting authorized for the community the Newark Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Some of the Newark Friends learned from the Indians of fertile well drained land farther West near the head of the Chesapeake Bay. "Early in 1701, William Penn, accompanied by several Quakers....finally came to a spot where walnut, oak and chestnut were thriving upon fertile soil, watered by the branches of Octorora Creek and Northwest River. Here Penn drew up his horse and told his followers that he "then and there set apart and dedicated forty acres of land to them and their successors forever, for the combined purpose of worship, the right of a burial ground and the privilege of education."

Penn desiring to keep his followers from migrating away from the territory and wanting "...to extend his domain as near the navigable water of the Chesapeake Bay.." chose Andrew Job, prominent in the New Castle Settlement, to persuade his followers not to migrate from the area which William Penn claimed. William and Margret (Exton) Reynolds settled in the area in 1640. During the summer of 1701, James and William Brown left the Newark area with their pack horses and selected a new homesite, near a large spring which is located on the North side of the road between the Friends Brick Meeting house and Rising Sun.

In the third month of 1702, Henry Hollingsworth laid out 18,000 acres into 37 tracts of something less than 500 acres. "The tracts started seven and one-half miles of thereabouts, West of the Northeastern corner of Maryland and extended about ten miles to the Octorora. In its widest part the tract extended about three miles from North to South." This "...tract of land about halfway between Delaware and Susquehannough (Susquehanna), or near the latter, being about twenty miles distant from New Castle, on Otteraroe (Octoraro) River." "...between the main branch of North East and Otteraroe Creek.."

At a Court held 3rd day of 1st week, 10th mo. 1688, the Grand Jury laid out a road from Ashton to Edgemont. It passed through John Beales' pasture and across Chester Creek. It is not known that he helped survey the road route, but has been claimed that he was a surveyor who assisted in laying out Phila., PA

The Concord Friends Meeting Minutes state: "Nov. 11, 1702/3. In as much as it has pleased God to visit John Bales with Lameness for a considerable time for which he is made incapable of service of Overseer of Chichester Meeting." "1-9-1709. Friends from Nottingham request for John Bales to be Overseer in the room of William Brown." "On 1-13-1709 John Beal and Robert Dutton were made Overseers. The East Nottingham Meeting was set up under the Concord Friends Meeting on 2-9-1705 and held at William Brown's house. When the Preparative Meeting was granted 3-13-1706, Mary Beals was made an Overseer. John Bales was recorded as being on many important committees.

"The brothers (James and William) Brown like their father were ministers of the Gospel, and in 1704 a meeting was organized at the house of James which was the origin of East Nottingham Meeting. As many of the settlers were members of Concord M.M., they applied to this meeting for permission to have meetings of worship. This request was granted." The first Meeting house was built of durable hand hewn chestnut and yellow pollard logs in 1709.

In the lottery selection of the new settlement, John and Mary received lots 36 and 37 in the northeastern section, close to the established Friends Settlements in the country and reasonably close to the future Nottingham Meeting House. Some of their neighbors in the 37 lots were: Edward Beson, Henry Reynolds, John Richardson, Eb Empson, William Brown, Cor Empson, Jas. Cooper, Jas. Brown, Robert Dutton, Samuel Littler, Andrew Job, Randel Jenney, Joel Bayley, and John Churchman. Their neighbors to the East were the Welsh who were granted a tract of land starting at Newark and going West four and a half miles almost to the Big Elk Creek and South for a mile and in an irregular line Southeast to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and an irregular line back to Newark, all in New Castle Co. at that time. This group of Christians sailed in June and landed in Phila. in Sept. of 1701; having migrated from Pembroke and Carmarthenshire, South Wales. Some of the prominent settlers founded the Baptist Church at Iron Hill.

By 1722 a tax assessment listed among others; John, Jacob and William Beals; Joseph Jones, Aaron Coppack, Messer (Mercer) Brown and on non-resident land, Richard Jones. At West Nottingham were: Richard, William and Thomas Brown; Henry Reynolds; Richard Harold; John Miles; Joseph Rich; James Brown and Alexander Ross. And on non-resident land; William Beason and John Canidy. At West Nottingham in 1753 men listed on the tax list included; John Kanidy; James Johnson; Isaac Brown, Henry Reynolds; Widow Barns; Joseph Rich; and Neshaniel Horn, a Freeman.

"We are told that education of some sort was provided as early as 1715." Five of John and Mary's children were married between 1711 and 1717 and may have been living on the "verge" of Nottingham when dau. Patience married 4-20-1717 to Joseph Jones.

"Whereas Joseph Jones of Nottingham in ye country of Chester and province of Pennsylvania, son of John Jones of Worstershire in ye kingdom of Great Britain, malster, (prob. Maltser, a maker of malt) and Patience Beals, dau. of John Beals of ye aforesaid county, yeoman. This 20th day of ye 4th month, 1717 at Nottingham Meeting House.... ..and the witnesses who signed the marriage certificate were: (Others and) John Baels Sr; John Baels Jr; Wm Beals; Jacob Baels; Henry Reynolds; Rich(ard) Harrold; Thomas & Ann Jackson; James & Mary Wright; John and Margery Piggot (Pickett); John Dawson; Harris (or Norris or Morris) Reese; Job White."

As the Nottingham community grew, a new Brick Meeting was constructed at East Nottingham in 1724 (and after a fire in 1750, a stone addition was built, however there is disagreement as to either date.) This little brick church, located about a mile and a quarter Southwest of Rising Sun in Nottingham township, Chester Co., PA, still stands as a memorial to the settlers. Most of them are buried in the Nottingham graveyard in unmarked graves. The Monthly Meeting at Nottingham "ye 15th day of ye 11th month, 1731/2" affirmed a continuing agreement "... of our clearness respecting Tombstones or marks of distinction set up at or upon graves, this meeting does therefore send an acct. that we are clear therein so far as we know."

John and Mary lie at rest in the open section East of the Meeting house where he was buried in 1726 and she sometime after 1731. The last record of her was in the Nottingham Meeting Minutes, "8 mo. 17, 1731; Katherine Ross, Rachel Oldham, Mary Beals, and Dinah Brown to Quarterly Meeting." It is claimed that Mary Beals married second to Richard Levick.

The English, arriving first in the Southern part of Chester Co., PA, were principally from Sussex, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. It is not known from which area each of them came except that the Browns were from Northampton. Summer Hill was the name of the village before, Henry Reynolds opened a public house near the cross roads and renamed the village, Rising Sun. It has been claimed that the Sumners were from Wales. The Welsh were close neighbors of the Nottingham Lots. "...between 1682 and 1684 over 50 ships arrived in Penna. with settlers, most of whom were Quakers." "The Quaker immigrants were from all parts of England, as well as Scotland, Ireland and Wales. So many came from Wales that an area in Southeastern Penna. was known as the Welsh Tract."

The great immigration of the Society of Friends into Penna. indicated the willingness of these pioneers to help William Penn succeed with his "Holy Experiment." As early as 1685, Chester Co., PA settlers moved into what became New Castle, Delaware and established "The New Works" (Neward) Meeting of Friends. This meeting and the Concord Meeting in Chester Co., were the parent meetings of the Nottingham Meeting.

By 1712 New Garden Township, Chester Co. was settled. To this day there is evidence of these hard working and industrious people. They dug ditches as dividers between their farms as a means to prevent the spread of Indian fires. It has been said that our forefathers thought nothing of working sixteen hours a day — we don't think much of it either.

During John's lifetime, Pennsylvania still consisted of three counties; Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks. Mary was living in 1720 when Lancaster was divided from Chester. By 1752 divisions were made to include the counties of York, Cumberland, Northampton and Berks. Through the years subdivisions were made until 1878 when Lachawanna was taken from Luzerne, making a total of 67 counties in the state.

This idea of personal freedom and justice to all was something unheard of at this time." There had been little controversy between Penna. and Maryland. George Talbot's Susquehanna Manor" of 32,000 acres had been granted to him in 1680. Then 22 years later William Penn settled his Friends on the 37 lots called Nottingham. It was his hope to establish settlers as close as possible to shipping on the Chesapeake Bay. The Maryland Council directed in 1694-5 that it's counties adopt "Collours" (flags) to represent them and assigned to Cecil County a Crimson flag and Prince Georges a flag with a red cross in a field of white. About 1715 controversies became apparent, at least among the governing officials of both states. That part the peace loving Friends took and their regard for the Crimson Flags, died and was buried with those first settlers at Nottingham. However their descendants moved into the Monocacy area of Prince Georges Co. where the red cross was flying on the white field.

The protracted boundary dispute between the states was not solved until the Mason and Dixon line was surveyed between 1763 and 1767 by Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason, English Astronomers. A very small part of Lot 36 and even less of Lot 37 was included in the 1,188 remaining in Penna. The remainder of the 16,812 acres of the original 18,000 acres became a part of Cecil Co., MD. So although John and Mary were buried in what became Maryland some of their roots remained in Penna. During the surveying, 1765, Thomas and Richard Penn confirmed the original grand of 40 acres for the Nottingham Meeting of Friends. Previous to 1968 meetings were held here once a year in September; then started meeting the first Sunday of each month except, Dec., Jan., Feb. and March. The Friends still own much of the hilltop, including the land on which Calvert School is built.

Children of John and Mary (Clayton) Beals:

- John Beals Jr., - b. 11-28-1685 Chester Co., PA; d. 1745; m. 9-14-1711 to Sarah Bowater.
- William Beals, - b. 2-1-1687, Chester Co., PA; m. 4-26-1712 to Rebecca Chambers m. 2nd 1722
- Jacob Beals, - b. 7-28-1689, Chester Co., PA; m 4-1-1710 to Mary Brooksby
- Mary Beals, - b. 1-24-1692, Chester Co., PA; m. 4-1-1710 to Richard Harrved (or b. 4-24-1692, m. Richard Harrold (probably correct)
- Patience Beals - b. 4-16-1695, Chester Co., PA; m. 4-20-1717 to Joseph Jones
- Grace Beals - b. 1697, Chester Co., PA

Mary (Clayton) Beals' Ancestors:

- Bl. Robert de Clayton, b. 1030 in Caudebec, Normandy, France; attained his name after being presented with the Clayton Manor, Lancashire, Eng. following his service at the Battle of Hastings as a follower of William The Conqueror (1027-1087); as Lord of the Manor of Clayton, he was the first of the family mentioned in English history. Sons: John, William and Robert.

- B2. William de Clayton, b. 1060; d. 2-2-1141; m. Mary Hyde; succeeding his father as Lord of the Manor of Clayton; served faithfully King Stephen; killed in battle on Candlemas Day, 1141. Sons: Robert (and possibly William)
- B3. Robert de Clayton, b. 1090; m. Margret Cabaldeston (or Osbaldeston); Lord of the Manor of Clayton, Lancashire, Eng. Son: William
- B4. William de Clayton, b. 1120; d. 1152; bur. at Layland Lancashire, Eng; m. Elizabeth Farrington, b. at Farrington, Eng.; he was Lord of the Manor of Clayton, Lancashire, Eng. Sons: Richard who became a Priest, Thomas who died without issue and Robert.
- B5. Robert de Clayton, b. 1150; m. 1169 to Elizabeth Parker; he succeeded his father as Lord of Clayton Manor. Several daughters and sons: William, John, Robert and Thomas, who went with King John to Normandy in 1200 and died without issue.
- B6. John de Clayton, b. 1180; d. 1209; m. Cicely Peel; he was Lord of Clayton Manor. Sons: William who died young and Thomas.
- B7. Thomas de Clayton, b. 1210; m. Ruth Latham; he was Lord of Clayton Manor. Sons: John, Robert and William.
- B8. John de Clayton, b. 1240; d. 1280; m. Ruth Latham, his 1st cousin in 1263; he was Lord of Clayton Manor. Sons: Thomas and Ralph.
- B9. Ralph de Clayton, b. 1270; was Lord of Clayton Manor. Sons: John, Giles and Nicholas.
- B10. John de Clayton; m. 1307 to Mary de Langtown; accompanied John of Gaunt in 1356 to assist King of Navarre against the French; accompanied King Edward on most of his expeditions. Sons: John, Richard and Robert. He was also Lord of Clayton Manor.
- B11. John de Clayton, b. 1330; Lord of Clayton Manor. Sons: John, William, Ralph and Robert.
- B12. John de Clayton, b. 1360; d. 1404; bur. at Layland, Lancashire, Eng.; m. Dame Mary Pereby. Sons: Thomas, Robert and William.
- B13. Thomas de Clayton, b. 1390; d. 1426; m. Dorothy Thelwell, b. Thelwell, Cheshire, Eng., dau. of Henry de Thelwell, Lord of Thelwell. The Claytons received the township and village of Thelwell as a marriage portion. Lord Thelwell's name was originally Dutton. Sons: John and William.

Dorothy (Thelwell) Clayton's ancestors:

- C1. Geoffrey de Dutton, b. 1240; m. Idonea (Alice) de Lacie; their second son was Thomas de Dutton. Geoffrey was 3rd Feudal Baron of Nether-Tabley Manor and of Warburton Manor.

Idonea de (Lacie) Dutton's ancestors:

- D1. John de Lacie, b. 1192; d. 7-22-1240; son of Roger de Lacie, 7th Baron of Halton Castle; Hereditary Constable of Chester; Magna Charter Surety; m. to Margaret de Quincey, b. 1190; d.

before 3-30-1266; dau. of Idonea (above).

Margaret (Quincey) de Lacie's ancestors:

- E1. Saier de Quincy, b. 1130; d. 1219; son of Robert de Quincy; m. Margret de Beaumont; dau. of Robert "Blanchmains"; 3rd earl of Leicester; a descendant of Charlemagne and Petronelle de Grantmesnil. Son: Robert.
- E2. Robert de Quincey, b. 1160; Crusader; m. Hawise of Chester, Countess of Lincoln, dau. of Hugh Kevelioc de Meschines, Earl of Chester and Bertrade d'Evreux de Montfort; dau. Margret m. John de Lacie (See E1. above)

Hawise of Chester Quincey's ancestors:

- F1. Randolph de Meschines, b. 1057; Viscount de Bayeux; m. Alice of Normandy, b. 1060; dau. of Adelheid.

Alice of Normandy Meschines' ancestors start with Mark Anthone, 83 BC and down several generations through, Tiber C. Czesar, 125 AD from there on to 186 AD and a continuous line of eleven Kings to Charles Martel, who died 741 AD.

- G1. Charles Martel, b. ?; d. 741 AD; King of Frankish Kingdom; Sons: Carloman and Pippin (Pepin) III, (Note: Pepin I. died 639 AD and Pepin II, died 714 AD.
- G2. Pepin III, the Short, b. ?; d. 9-24-768 at St. Denis; m. Berta (Bertrade); dau. of Charibert of Laon; served as Mayor of the palace under Childeric III; in 752 AD dethroned the monarch and confined him in a monastery; requested and obtained the sanction of the Pope to become King of France, the first of the Carolingian Kings. He assisted the Pope Stephen III against the Longobards, defeated the Saxons, Bavarians and other German nations, and united Quitaine to his crown. He reigned 16 years. Sons: Charles (Charlemagne) and Carloman.
- G3. Charles (Charlemagne) b. 4-2-742 prob. at Aiz-la-Chapelle; d. 1-28-814; bur. at Aiz-la-Chapelle, his favorite residence; m. Hildegarde, dau. of Gerold Chilebrand, Duke of Suabia and her mother Emma's ancestors included, Alfred the Great, Edward The Second, Louis IV of France and one branch of Hengst 434 AD. Charlemagne became King of the Franks in 768 when his father died; divided the Kingdom with his brother, Carloman who died in 771 after which he ruled the whole empire consisting of France and a large part of Germany. He followed the plan of his grandfather to unite and restore the Western Empire. On Christmas Day, 800, he was crowned and proclaimed Caesar and Augustus by Leo III. Interested in promoting Education, he attracted distinguished scholars to his court and established an Academy at his Aiz-la-Chapelle palace. He invited teachers of Language, mathematics, theology and science from Italy and founded schools in the principal cities and monasteries.

- G4. Pepin, b. 776 (or April 773); d. 7-8-810 while King of Italy at the city of Milan; m. Bertha of Toulouse; dau. of William Count of Toulouse.
- G5. Bernhard, b. 797; d. 4-17-818; m. Cunegonde, b. ?; d. 835; He was King of Lombardy.
- G6. Pepin de Peronne, b. ?; d. 840.
- G7. Herbert I., Count of Vermandois, b. 840; murdered 902; m. Berthe de Morvois; dau. of Guerri I. Count of Morvois and Eve de Rousillon.
- G8. Beatrix de Vermandois, b. 870; m. Robert, Duke of France, b. 810; d. 6-15-923, age 113.
- G9. Hugh de Grand; Duke of France; Count of Paris; b. 900; d. 956; m. Hedwige, dau. of Henry I., "The Fowler", Emperor of Germany and Matilda of Ringleheim, b. ?; d. 956.
- G10. Hugh Capet, King of France, b. 938; d. 10-24-996; m. Adelaide of Poitiers.
- G11. Robert II, King of France, b. 970/1 at Orleans; d. 7-20-1031; m. 988 to Constance of Toulouse, b. 970; d. 1033; dau. of William Taillefer, Count of Toulouse and Blanche d'Anjou.
- G12. Adelaid, b. 1030; m. to Richard III, Fifth Duke of Normandy.
- G13. Alice of Normandy, b. 1060; m. Randolph de Meschines.
- F2. Ranulph de Brisquessart de Meschines, b. 1087; Viscount de Bayeux; d. 1129; m. to Lucia Tailboys.
- F3. Ranulph de Gernon de Meschines, b. 1127; d. 1153; m. Maud (Fitz Robert) of Cloucester, the natural son of Henry I., King of Eng. and Maud Fitz Robert, who was dau. of Robert Fitz Hamon, Lord of Crelly in Calverdos, and Sybil, dau. of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shewsbury. Ranulph was Viscount of Avranches and the Earl of Chester.
- F4. Hugh de Kyvelioc de Mechines, b. 1147; d. 1181; m. Bertrand de Montfort. Hugh was 3rd Earl of Chester. Daus.: Amice (Alice) and Hawice.
- F5. Hawice of Chester; m. Robert de Quincey. (See E2, Page 6)
- C2. Thomas de Dutton, b. 1280; Lord of Thelwell.
- C3. Randle de Dutton, b. 1310; Lord of Thelwell.
- C4. Henry de Dutton, b. 1350; d. 1438; Lord of Thelwell.
- C5. Dorothy Thelwell, b. 1390; m. Thomas de Clayton. (See B13, Page 6)
- B14. John de Clayton, b. 1419 in England; m. 1st to Mary Mainwaring, b. ? in Cheshire, Eng.; d. 1445; dau. of William Mainwaring and Amicia de Leycester whose ancestors dated back to William the Conqueror and the old Saxon Earls as well as being a great granddaughter of Henry I, king of Eng. She was a great grand daughter of the Earl of Garva of Marcia and descendant of the Normandy Earls and early Saxon Kings. John m. 2nd to Jane Clifton. Ch: 3 daughters and Thomas, William, Richard and Robert who d. 1471 in Paris.

Mary (Mainwaring) de Clayton's ancestors:

- C1. Sir Warin Mainwaring, b. 1090; a descendant of "Ranulphus"; a companion of William The Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.

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- C2. Sir Thomas Mainwaring, b. 1120.
 - C3. Sir Roger Mainwaring, b. 1150.
 - C4. Sir Ralph Mainwaring, b. 1180; m. Alice (Amice) de Meschines, dau. of Hugh Kevelioc de Machines, Earl of Chester and Bertrarde d'Evreux de Montfort.

Amice (Alice)(de Mechines) Mainwaring's ancestors:

Amice was a sister of Hawise of Chester. See ancestors F1 through G1 to G13 and on through to and including F4 (Pages 7, 8 + 9)

F5. Amice (Alice) de Mechines; m. Sir Ralph Mainwaring. (See Cr above)

- C5. William Mainwaring; m. Amicia de Leycester. (See BL4, Page 8)
- BL5. Thomas de Clayton, son of John and Mary (Mainwaring) de Clayton, b. 1440; disowned for disobeying his parents; had at least three sons, one of which was Robert.
- BL6. Robert de Clayton, b. 1470; d. 1510; bur. at Leyland, Lancastershire, Eng.; m. Jane Farrington. After Robert's uncle Richard died, his uncle William succeeded to his grandfather, John de Clayton, b. 1419. Then after William's death, Robert became the heir. CH: Three daus.; sons: Thomas (1498-1580); John (1499-after 1550); Edward, b. 1505 and Richard b. 1506.
- BL7. John de Clayton, b. 1499 at Clayton Manor; d. after 1550; John's elder brother, Thomas didn't marry until age 60, so the Clayton Mansion was the birthplace of all of John's children. He then founded Clayton Hall in the parish of High Hoyland, Yorkshire, Eng. Sons: Thomas and Richard of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng.
- BL8. Thomas Clayton, b. 1540 at Clayton Hall, Lancashire, Eng.; d. 1585; m. Anguis Thornhill, b. Fixby, Yorkshire, Eng.; dau. of John of Fixby; resided at Clayton Hall, Hoyland Parish, Yorkshire, Eng. Sons: Richard of Wakefield and Thomas.

Anguis (Thornhill) Clayton's ancestors:

C1. Sir Byron Thornhill, m. Jean Fitz-William. Jean (Fitz-William) Thornhill's ancestors:

- D1. Sir William Fitz-William.
- D2. Sir William Fitz-William, b. 1040; m. Emma De Solabis.
- D3. Sir William Fitz-William, b. 1072; m. Eleanor Elnely, dau. of Sir John Elnely.
- D4. Sir Will am Fitz-William, b. 1104; m. Ella Warren, dau. of Wm. & Isabelle () de Warren.
- D5. Sir William Fitz-William; m. Albreda de Legoiers.
- D6. Sir William Fitz-William; m. Ella Plantegent.
- D7. Sir William Fitz-William; m. Agnes Berton; dau. of Roger.

Agnes (Berton) Fitz-William's ancestors:

- E1. Richard Bertron; m. Sybella Milford; dau. of Sir John Milford.
- E2. William Bertron; m. Hawipe Merily, dau. of William Merily.

- E3. Roger Bertron; m. Ada de Umfravel, dau. of Robert Umfravel.
- E4. William Bertron; m. Alice de Unfravel.
- E5. Roger Bertron, b. ?; d. 1241; m. ?.
- E6. Roger Bertron, father of:
- E7. Agnes Bertron, m. Sir William Fitz-William. (See D7. above)
- D8. Sir William Fitz-William; m. Agnes Grey; dau. of Lord Richard Grey of Candor.
- D9. Sir William Fitz-William; m. Agnes de Methom, dau. of Sir John Mithorn (?).
- D10. Sir William Fitz-William; m. Isabel Deimcourt, dau. of Lord Deimocurt.
- D11. John Fitz-William; m. Jean de Reresby.
- D12. Jean Fitz-William; m. Sir Byron Thornhill. (See C1. above)
- C2. Thomas Thornhill; m. Margret Lacy.
- C3. Richard Thornhill; m. Margret Foothill, dau. of William and Maud (Fixley) Foothill.
- C4. William Thornhill; m. Jennet de Catten, dau. of John de Catten.
- C5. Byron Thornhill; m. Barbara Hopton, dau. of Richard Hopton.
- C6. William Thornhill; m. Elizabeth Merfield, dau. of Robert Merfield.
- C7. John Thornhill; m. Janet Sovile.
- C8. Anguis Thornhill; m. Thomas Clayton. (See B18. above)
- B19. William Clayton, b. 1570 in Yorkshire, Eng.; d. 1627; m. Margret Cholmley (Cholomandelay); dau. of John of East Riding, (dau. of Jasper, Yorkshire, Eng. ?). William was known as William of Oakenshaw, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. Sons: John, William and Thomas.
- B20. Thomas Clayton, b. 1598; d. 1666; m. Mary Thompson, dau. of William Thompson of Timmouth Castle. They lived in London where he died. CH. William, four other sons and two daughters.
- B21. William Clayton, b. 1625 (or sometime between 1625 and 1633), London Eng. (or Chichester, Engl); d. 1689 (or died 1691 or after 2-22-1690); m. in Eng. Prudence Michels of Mickel (or Michaels); b. in Eng.; died 1691 or at least after 1689.

In 1655, William at age 30, accompanied Edmunson on foot in a religious mission from Eng. to Ireland. Because of his religious activities in England he was imprisoned at the York Castle different times between 1660 and 1667.

As a Commissioner for the Yorkshire New Jersey Co., and the London New Jersey Co., he boarded the ship "Kent" at London early in the year of 1677 and landed at New Castle, Del. on the 6th of June. In company with 230 passengers he landed at Racoon Creek, 15 to 18 miles north of Phila., on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, or "landed on what was then an Island on the East bank of the Delaware River."

Rede 11

"They bought from the Indians (land) along the river shore from Oldman's Creek all the way up to Trenton and made first settlements on the river about 18 miles above the site of Phila. at a place called New Beverly, then Bridlington and finally Burlington." The location was a crossing point of the Delaware between New England and Maryland-Virginia. George Fox made the crossing in 1671 while visiting the American Colonies. It has also been claimed that Clayton "was granted a patent by the British government for five hundred acres of land at Chichester, Pa. where he settled in 1671.

"...in March 1678/9, he purchased the share of Hans Oelson, one of the original grantees of Marcus Hook, PA, and settled at that place. He was a Friend, and an active and consistent Member." The following real estate transactions were recorded in Chester Co., PA: Wm. Claton, 215 acres Mar. 6th, returned 4-28-1680; Wm Clayton & Co. War't to survey lands 4-26-1684; Wm Clayton Ret. 107 & 47 acres 7-2-1684; Wm Clayton, War't 500 acres, 2-14-1718 which would be for his son; description of Wm. Clayton lots.

"William Markham, Governor under Wm Penn, perhaps first settler at Chester...." "....agent to Wm Penn Esq., Proprietor of the province on PA, chose on 8-3-1681 nine men to serve on the counsel, one of which was William Clayton." While the Counsel was making preparations in Chester for the new "Holy Experiment," Wm Penn, in Eng. "...determined to try the unheard of experiment of allowing everyone liberty of belief. This was shown by the first section of document prepared before the "Welcome" sailed in 1682. It was as follows; "That all persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty God, to be the creator, upholder and ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil Society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent any religious worship, place or ministry whatever." "Thus was laid the foundation of the religious liberty which was afterwards incorporated in the constitution of the United States and has spread throughout the Protestant Christian World." "...a lineage to the people whose peculiar principles are now among the most cherished provisions of our government should be a valued possession."

A little over a month after Robert Wade (and no doubt Wm Markham, Wm Clayton and others of the Provential Counsel) entertained the members of the ship "Welcome" at Upland (later called Chester) PA; William Clayton was presiding over the first Assembly of the new Province of Pennsylvania. "The first Assembly for the Province convened at Chester, 12-4-1682 and passed the "Great Law of Body of Laws," comprising sixty-one chapters. An election was held on the 20th and John Simcock, Ralph Withers and William Clayton were elected to represent Chester at the first Assembly held at Phila.; Mar. 12th, 1683.

Penn must have been well pleased for when he arrived in the province, "He found his experiment well under way. The City of Phila. was already laid out as a "green country town" on a gridiron pattern according to his instructions and settlers were pouring in to take up the fertile lands lying around it." "In drawing up the Frame of Government he intended, he said, to leave himself and his successors 'no power of doing mischief, that the will of one man may not hinder the good of a whole country.'"

Penn returned to Eng. in 1684, due to the illness of his wife, and didn't return until 1699. Trusting his followers to continue a new Government in a new country, William Clayton was chosen as acting Governor 1684, 1685. Clayton was Justice of the Court in Upland before the Penn party arrived and continued in this capacity after the new settlement changed the name of Chester County. Among his civic activities, he found time to become Philadelphia's first Judge along with Judge Daniel Francis Pastorius.

The new Colony progressed rapidly, "...about forty ships came over during the year whose passengers were a part of the great movement, and assisted in acquiring land." "... instead of getting it by robbery and murder." The forethought and prayers preceeding the first Assembly of the Province in Phila. proved to be successful. "Universal toleration was proclaimed, a charter of liberties was solemnly consecrated, and a democratic government was established." The Delaware and Shawnee Indians learned of the new Assembly's actions when they met under the famous Elm Tree with Wm Penn and his followers. "... and the belt of wampum (small beads made from shells and formed into a belt for the use of money by North American Indians — Webster) presented to Wm Penn under the elm has not inaptly been designated as the only treaty 'not sworn to and never broken.'"

Children of Wm & Prudence (Mickel) Clayton were:

William, b. 3-11-1655 in Eng.; d. 2-22-1727 in Chester Co. PA; m. 2-5-1683 Elizabeth Beezer.

Prudence, b. 8-20-1657 in Eng.; d. 1728; m. 1678/9 to Henry Reynolds.

Joseph, b. 12-12-1659 in Eng.

Elizabeth, b. 1660 in Eng.; d. an infant.

→ Mary, b. 6-29-1665 at Parish of Rumbaldsweek, Sussex, Eng.; m. 11-1-1682 at Upland (Chester) Co., PA to John Beals Sr (Mary's middle name was Jane)

Honour, b. 1-18-1662; m. 6-8-1679 to James Brown of Burlington, NJ.

B22. Mary Clayton, b. 6-29-1665 at Parish of Rumbaldsweek, Sussex Co., Eng.; m. 11-1-1682 to John Beals Sr., b. 1660; will probated 12-17-1726. Mary was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and age 13 when her parents and oldest brother, William signed the first marriage certificate at the Burlington Friends Meeting, Burlington, N.J. Thomas Leeda and Margret Collier were married there on 8-6-1678. Four years later she and John had the honor of having Robert and Lydia Wade appointed by the Chester Friends Meeting to look into the "clearness" for their marriage. (See A1. page 1)

→ A2. John Beals Jr., b. 1685 (b. 1-28-1685 or b. 11-28-1685); d. 1745 location unknown; d. at Monocacy, Carroll Manor, Prince Georges Co., Md. and probur. near the Cold Spring Friends Meeting, located 10 miles north of the Patomic River; m. 9-14-1711 at Chester, Chester Co., PA to Sarah Bowater,

b. 1689; b. 6-17-1688; b. 1-17-1689; dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Edge) Bowater. Sarah m. 2nd 3-28-1748 at the Cold Spring Friends Meeting, Monocacy, Carroll Manor, Prince Georges Co., MD to Alexander Underwood, minister and widower having m. 1st Jane Harris and had eleven children. Alexander and Sarah moved to the area of the Warrington Friends Meeting, near Wellsville, York Co., PA. They signed his son, Samuel's marriage certificate 12-30-1756. It is not known when Sarah died but he died 10-31-1767.

John Jr. was age 19 and living with his parents in Ashton Township, just across the line from Chester Township, Chester Co., PA when the family moved to Lots 36 and 37 of the Nottingham Lotts in Chester Co., PA. (This section became Cecil Co., MD after the 1763-1767 Mason-Dixon state line was surveyed. Sarah was born about the time her parents moved from Phila. to the area of the Chester Friends Meeting, Chester Co., PA (Delaware after 1789)

After John and Sarah were married they lived on the "verge" of the Nottingham Lotts, Calvert, Chester Co., PA. The tax assessment lists others and the following neighbors: Jacob, and William Beals; Joseph Jones, Aaron Coppock, Mercer Brown, Richard Jones, Richard, William and Thomas Brown; Henry Reynolds, Richard Harold, John Miles, Joseph Rich, James Brown, William Beason, John Canidy and Alexander Ross. Ross and John's Uncle William Beals married sisters: Catherine and Rebecca Chambers.

In 1728 they moved to another part of the county and on 4-25-1733, the New Garden Friends Meeting at Chester, issued a certificate for them and their children, Sarah, John and Thomas to the East Nottingham Friends Meeting.

About 1725 Henry and Josiah Ballinger from Salem, West New Jersey and soon afterwards, James Wright and William Beals, brother of John Jr., and Others from the Nottingham area settled on a tributary of the Potomac River. On this large creek, called Monocacy, after the valley by the same name, a meeting for worship under the authority of the New Garden Friends Meeting at Chester, PA, was established at the home of Josiah and Mary (Wright) Ballinger's home. Previous to 1736 when a building was erected for the meeting and called, Cold Spring; John and Sarah and their seven children moved amongst their relatives and former neighbors.

About 1730 a neighbor of the Beals at Nottingham, Alexander Ross, Morgan Bryan and others were granted a tract of 100,000 acres of land on the Opekan River and its vicinity in Spotsylvania Co., VA (Orange Co. in 1734 and then Frederick Co. in 1738). Within two years seventy families from Penna. and some of the Quakers from Monocacy Valley had settled in the area. The Opeckan Friends Meeting, later called Hopewell, became a meeting for worship in 1734. About a year before, a settlement of Friends made their homes on the Tuscarora, a branch of the Opeckon River and established the Providence Friends Meeting. In 1736 the Chester Quarterly Meeting granted Hopewell and Providence permission to hold Monthly Meetings which were held alternately in their meeting houses. At the Quarterly Meeting held at Chester, Chester Co., PA on 3-9-1737, John Bailes (John Beals Jr.) and George Mathews represented the Hopewell Monthly Meeting. And on 6-13-1739 George Mathews and James Wright, the second minister at Hopewell, were the representatives. (Note: James Wright was a good friend of the Beals as shown by John Jr's father's will of 8-11-1726 at Nottingham when Wright lived there.)

The Cold Spring (Monocacy) Friends Meeting of Friends became a part of the Hopewell Friends Meeting in 1735 when they were jointly a Monthly Meeting. It has been presumed that John Jr. lived in the area of the Hopewell Friends Meeting and was living on 9-12-1741 when his son, Thomas married Sarah Antrim and on 11-10-1746 when his daughter, Prudence, married Richard Williams. One source claims, "I find it stated that John Beals (Jr) died in 1745, three years before (some of) the family moved to North Carolina; but did not say where he died. I presume it was VA." The Friends Minute Books list him as living in Monocacy as late as 1746. We are sure that he died sometime previous to 1-26-1748, when Alexander Underwood and Sarah (Bowater) Beals declared their intentions to marry. Since it was a custom for early Friends to refrain from placing tombstones on their graves, there is probably no marker in MD or VA telling when John Jr. died. Or any marker near Wellsville, York Co., PA where Sarah (Bowater) (Beals) Underwood was laid to rest.

Children of John Jr. and Sarah (Bowater) Beals were:

Sarah, b. 4-29-1713 in PA; d. 9-9-1800; m. 1732 to John Mills.
John Beals, b. 2-17-1717 in PA; d. 4-17-1796; m. Margret Hunt.
Thomas Beals, b. 1-14-1719 in PA; d. 8-29-1801 in Ohio; m. 9-12-1741 to Sarah Antrim.

→ Phebe Beals, b. 1720; d. 8-19-1805, Westfield, NC; m. 1st Charles Canaday; m. 2nd 9-29-1746 Waterford, VA to Robert Sumner, b. ? (or 1716); d. 4-26-1777 at Westfield area, Stokes Co., NC.

Mary Ann Beals, b. 1722 in PA; d. 7-10-1790; m. Thomas Hunt.

Prudence Beals, b. 3-1-1730 in PA; d. 6-25-1815 in Delaware Co., Ind; m. 11-10-1746 to Richard Williams.

Bowater Beals, b. 1732 in PA; d. 2-9-1791; m. 10-12-1752 to Sarah Cox. OR Bowater m. Ann Cook, dau. of Thomas Cook, on "this 12th day y2 10th mo. 1752 at Warrington Meeting" of Friends near Wellsville, York Co., PA. They lived in Surry Co., NC (Warrington Friends Meeting Minutes).

Sarah (Bowater) Beals' ancestors:

Al. Bowater Family general:

The Bowater family, respected and influential ancestors lived in the English counties of Worchester, Warwisk, Stafford, Essex, North Downs and Middlesex. "From one of the later (Bowaters) a landowner of considerable wealth, the government purchased most of the freehold rites since occupied by the artillery and other barracks, the military reporting grounds and C a Woolrich," which lies on the Thames River, southwest of London, Middlesex Co., Eng.

The earliest connection of the family in America is indicated by the following items:

"4-27-1622 Francis Carter to John Bowater 02 shares...." In list of shareholders of the Virginia Company 1616-1623 (C.O.I., Vol. II No. 33 Document in Public Records Office, London list of Records N.36")

"ffranuncis Carter passed over 9 shares of land in Virginia parcell of the later 40 assigned vnto him by the right honorable the Lady LeWarr to Henry haulsted of London march taylo-3; to George Male, of London gent 2, To M" Io Bowater of London Marchant-2. to Mr Rich Stephens of London painter stainer-1." "Also To Rich Markham of -----, in ye county of Kent Esqr.-1."

- A2. John Bowater, b. 1629 Worcestershire, Eng. and lived at Bromsgrove, Eng.; d. 1-16-1704 Chester Co., PA; Will dated 5-20-1705, probated 9-17-1705 Chester Co., PA.; 1st to Ann (Carter ??) and had at least one son, Thomas, b. 2-10-1655 in Bromsgrove; m. 2nd Frances Corbit; m. 1st 1650 Westbury St., Spelafields Hamlet, Whitechapel, London, Eng. to Ann —; b. 1632 Bromsgrove, Worcester, Eng.; m. 2nd 2-12-1683 under auspices of Chadwick Monthly Meeting to Frances Corbet (one reference suggests that Frances' last name was either Barnet or Barnard.)

John's interest in the freedom and opportunities in Wm Penn's new American Colony were no doubt a result of such items as listed here by Joseph Besse in his Sufferings of the Quakers:

"Anno 1681—On the 27th of the Month called June, John Bowater, was committed to Worcester Goal, at the Suit of Thomas Wilmot, Priest of Bromesgrove, for small Tithes, and about five months after, he was removed thence to the Fleet Prison at London, and while there in Prison had an Heifer taken from him at Home worth 1 pound, ten shillings."

"1683— Divers others were imprisoned this year... There was also for the like Cause Prisoners in the Fleet, some of whom had been there several Years, the following persons, viz. (among others) John Bowater, of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire."

Previous to these commitments, John had become a follower of George Fox and his Quaker faith. He traveled extensively furthering the propagation of the religion. "About the year 1678 (1677 or 1678—Chester Co., Hist, p. 78) John Bowater (Bowater) visited Virginia. In a list of 'The names of places and Friends in America, where John Bowater was received and had meetings and service for the Lord in the Gospel of Peace' the following are mentioned which are known to be in the section of VA of which we now speak;" James River in VA; James River at Chuckatuck; Pagan Creek; Moody (Muddy) Creek in Accomak; Savidge Neck; Nesswatakes and Ocahanack." "In Accomak Co., VA in 1683, there was standing near Guilford Creek another small meeting house."

The above events no doubt led to the Dudley Monthly Meeting, Worcestershire, Eng. issuing a certificate of removal 3-21-1684 and subscribed by Richd Parker, Will Corbet, Wm Sankey, Wm Asmore and several others and received by the Phila. Friends Meeting on 9-4-1685 (or was it 1684 see below). "At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at the Governor's house in Phila. 4th of 9th month 1684;— Several certificates were presented to the meeting, and committed to John Southworth to record vizt.— One for John Bowater and his wife. One for George Pearce from friends and another from his Dealers etc."

"John Bowater and wife produced their certificates to Chester Monthly Meeting 3-7-1688. The Bowater Friends Meeting was held in their home in Nether Providence, Middletown Township, Chester Co., PA until five acres were purchased from Joshua Hastings on 4-10-1700 and a building erected 9-4-1700, the land adjoining that of John Bowater. When the

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Bowaters moved to Willistown (Weston), PA on 5-27-1702 the meeting was then called the Middletown Meeting.

"9-23 and 25-1702— The Comm'rs grant to John Bowater 250 a's in right of Finchers Land that at quitts in the Welsh Tract, out of the Tract formerly laid out to Griff Jones, and 150 on the purchase at 30 pounds p'r 100, to be paid 25th 1 mo. Next, with interest for 3 Months."

John was an active man in the community not only in the affairs of the Society of Friends but in a civic way. He signed the Meetings "Testimony against selling rum to the Indians and served on many committees. He was a member of Jury and the Grand Jury in 1692; held the wedding of John Sharples in his home on 9-23-1692; included in the Assessor's list at Middletown in 1696; was Constable of the town in 1694-5 and 1696-7.

John and Ann Bowater's Children:

Thomas, b. 2-10-1655 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Eng.; b. 1661; m. 8-4-1685/6 to Sarah Edge.

John and Frances Corbit (Corbet) Ch:

Ann Bowater, b. 11-30-1683 in Eng.; d. 2-25-1684.

Mary Bowater, b. 8-25-1685 in PA; m. Stephen Ailes.

William Bowater, b. 2-19-1686; d. young.

Elizabeth Bowater, b. 2-23-1688; m. William Pusey, d. 1740

John Bowater, b. 8-3-1690 (twin)

Ann Bowater, b. 8-3-1690 (twin); m. William Chandler.

Alice Bowater, b. 1692; m. 1st Jacob Pyle; m. 2nd Moses Mendenhall.

Phebe Bowater, b. 1694; m. Shadrack Scarlet.

- A3. Thomas Bowater, b. 2-10-1655 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Eng., b. 1661; d. after 1720; m 8-4-1685/6 to Sarah Edge; b. 1664 at St Andrew, Holborn, London, Eng; d. 4-25-1692 Chester Co., PA; b. 1670; dau. of John and Jane (——) Edge.; d. 4-26-1692 Chester Co., PA.

Thomas came from Wortershire, Eng. with Ffrances Ffincher of Wooster City, a glover, on the "Bristol Comfort" ship which arrived in the Delaware River on 7-29-1682 before Wm Penn and the "Welcome" arrived in late October. Thomas came from Bromsgrove, Worcester, Eng. to America on the Bristol Comfort 7-28-1683. After serving his dentured service for passage he married Sarah Edge. Thomas served Fincher for three years, living in Edgmtown Township of Chester Co., PA. In 1686, he married Sarah Edge who died in 1692. On 3-2-1695/6 he bought from John Fox, former servant to Nicholas Newlin, 100 acres in Edgemont township which had previously been sold in 1693 to Charles Thomas. "50 acres of land was offered by Penn to those who came as servants as Thomas above did." Aware of the difficulties John Bowater, a minister, had in their home town of Bromagrove, Eng. and hearing about John's earlier visit to America, probably influenced Thomas to indenture himself to Frances Fincher. Almost eight months before John was issued a certificate from the Dudley Monthly Meeting, Worcestershire, Eng.; Thomas had arrived in America. Or it may have been a year and seven months.

When John and Frances (Corbet) Bowater presented their certificates from the Philadelphia Friends Meeting to the Chester M.M. on 3-7-1688, "Thomas, whose relationship to them is not known, produced his certificate at the same time." At a later time in history as written by Smith on Delaware Co., PA., p448, it states: "Thomas Bowater thought

to be a brother to John a minister of Middleton." Chester Co., Hist., page 78 states: "John Bowater, before he became a settler within our limits (Chester M.M., PA) had visited New England, Maryland and Virginia as a Public Friend." There is no doubt that John's prominence in the Society of Friends and civic activities overshadowed Thomas' contribution to history.

In 1701 Thomas married, Frances Barnet, a widow. In 1720 they removed to the area of the New Garden Friends Meeting in Chester Co., Pa. The Sharples Genealogy, p100 states that Sarah (Edge) Bowater, died 2-27-1716 which produces some doubt about the second marriage of Thomas being in 1701.

Sarah (Edge) Bowater's ancestors:

B1. George Edge, b. Eng.; d. 1676 at Cheshire, Eng.; m. to Joan—.

B2. John Edge, b. 1646 of St. Andrew, Holburne (Holborn), London, Middlesex Co., Eng.; d. 5-19-1711 (or 5-10-1711); bur. Nether Providence, Chester Co., PA. (Cecil Co., MD after 1763-67 Mason-Dixon line surveyed); m. at Nether Providence to Jane—, b. 1650; d. 3-27-1734.

There is an indication that John may have lived in Phila. "Here follow the Purchafors under a 1000 Acres, placed in the back of the front of Shullkill (Schuylkill River), and begin on the Southern-side with Num. 1 and fo proceed by the Numbers, as in the Draught." (Others and): John Edge, Numb. 147." "An Account of Lands in Pennsylvania Granted by William Penn, Esqr, Chief Proprietary Governor of that Province, to Several Purchasers within the Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, &c: Group 40 of 10,000 acres, John Edge, 125 Acres."

John had been imprisoned in England, subjected to public trial and heavy fines for refusing to act contrary to his conscience. Becoming an earnest member of the Society of Friends, their meetings were often held in John and Jane's home after they moved to Nether Providence, Chester Co., PA. in 1685.

"At a monthly meeting at John Edge's on y^e last of y^e 11th month 1697/8; Jams Sharples & Marey edge laid theyr intention before this meeting (an appointed meeting at John Edge's home) of taking each other as husband & wife, this being y^e first time, thayre parents being heard & consenting: tho: Minshall & robert Vernon is opoynted to make inquirie concerning his clearnes & Mak report to y^e nixt meeting thereof. zz The women appointed Mary Hoskins and Phebe Peckow to inquire concerning Mary Edge." The marriage certificate which was recorded, shows that James Sharples of Nether Providence, yeoman, and Mary Edge, daughter of John Edge of the same town, were married 1 mo. 3, 1697/8 at an appointed meeting at John Edge's house: of the 55 signing the certificate there were others and: John Bowater; John, Jane, Joseph and Abigail Edge; Tho. Bowater; Thomas Cleyton; George Maris and others whose descendants migrated together across the country generation after generation such as Simcock, Vernon, Worley, Carter, Hoskins, Sharples, etc.

John and Jane Edge's Children:

Sarah Edge, b. 1664; b. 1670 at St. Andrew, Holborn, London, Middlesex Co., Eng.; d. 4-26-1692 Chester Co., PA; m. 8-4-1685/6 to Thomas Bowater (See A3, page 16)
Mary Edge, b. 3-3-1677 Nether Providence, Chester Co., PA; d. 4-17-1698; m. 3-3-1697/8 to James Sharples.
Abigail Edge, b. 1680; d. 11-27-1716; m. 3-24-1706 Edward Woodward.
Joseph Edge, b. 1683; d. 7-27-1711.
John Edge, b. early 5th mo. 1685; d. 3- -1734; m. 8- -1709 to Mary Smedley, who m. 2nd 9-7-1739 to ?.
Jacob Edge, b. 3-8-1690 at Nether Providence; d. 2-7-1720; m. 1712 to Sarah Jones.

B3. Sarah Edge, b. 1664 or 1670; m. 8-4-1685/6 to Thomas Bowater. See A3, p. 16)

The excellent detailed records of the Society of Friends has given good records of Phebe (Beals) (Canaday) Sumner's ancestors and their migrations. The absence of the Sumners in these records indicates that Robert was not of their faith. Among the early settlers of Penna. and Md., none of the Sumners are known to have been Quakers. Phebe Canaday (Canada, Kenada, Kenaday, Kennedy) was disowned for marrying out of unity to Robert Sumner, a non-member, as reported 9-29-1746 by the Fairfax Friends Meeting, Waterford, Fairfax Co. (Loudoun Co. after 1757)

Phebe married first to Charles Canaday and had sons: Charles, b. 9-25-1740 and John, b. 1-25-1741. John Canidy was on the tax list of 1722 at Nottingham and John Kanidy was on the list at West Nottingham, PA in 1753. However there is no known connection between these two families. In 1725 the Monocacy Valley, Prince Georges Co., MD was settled by people from Nottingham and Salem, NJ. Just East of the Nottingham area, near Rising Sun formerly called Sumner Hill the Welsh Baptist settled in 1701. They were formerly from Pembroke and Carmarthenshire, South Wales and had for a time settled in Radnor Township, Chester Co., PA. One source claims that the Sumners came from Wales. It is known that Robert Sumner of Calvert Co. (became Prince Georges Co. in 1695) lived near the All Saints Church near Sunderland, 11-20-1711 and recalled church records of 1693. He was age 45. William Summers (Summers spelled like Robert did in his will of 10-1-1775) signed at All Saints Church Chapel below Monocacy, MD in 1761. To date no one has proven the ancestors of either of Phebe's husbands.

Some searchers have thought that the Robert Sumner mentioned in the will of James Sumner, Perquiams Co., NC probated 5-14-1750 was Phebe's husband. Others think that this Robert Sumner was the bachelor of Hertford Co., NC who represented his country 11-12-1776 at Halifax to prepare "a Bill of Rights and a constitution for the independant and soverign State of North Carolina." Of course there is still a possibility that it can be proved that Robert Sumner, son of James and Mary (Blanchard) Sumner, was the husband of Phebe.

As the Society of Friends of Phila., Bucks, and Chester Co., PA and of West New Jersey were closely associated; so were the Friends of Monocacy, Prince Georges Co., MD, Loudoun, Frederick and that part of VA which became West Virginia. There were eventually 19 Friends Meetings in this area and Frederick, Loudoun and Fairfax counties were the strongest Quaker counties in the state. Meetings often worshiped jointly and there was a close communication of the happenings in the entire area.

Generally the Quakers were friendly with the Indians but relations were improved when "a treaty was held in 1744, at Lancaster between the Chiefs of the Six Nations and the governors of PA, MD and VA."

As the immigrations progressed, large families produced and other than Friends moved into the area divisions were made by dividing the counties of the states. From 1748 to 1872 Prince Georges Co. was divided into: Frederick, Montgomery, Washington, Allegheny and Garrett counties. However that portion which contained Monocacy remained in Prince Georges Co. From 1769 to 1836 Frederick Co., VA was divided into: Botetourt, Shenandoah, Rockbridge, Bath, Allegheny, Page, Warren and Clarke counties. Highland was added from Bath and Pendleton in 1847. Pioneers of Western Virginia petitioned Congress to form a new state West of the Alleghenies and call it Westsylvania in 1776. West Virginia was admitted to the Union 6-11-1863. Friends then living in Virginia left descendants who lived in the border counties which became a part of West VA. The Beeson (Providence, Tuscarora) Friends meeting was located a mile West of Martinsburg, Berkley Co., W. VA. The Hopewell meeting was located a mile West of Clearbrook and six miles North of Winchester in Frederick Co., VA. The Cold Spring Friends Meeting of the Monocacy Valley was almost directly across the Potomac River from the Fairfax Friends Meeting at Waterford, Loudoun Co., VA and the Goose Creek Friends Meeting at Lincoln.

"In March, 1744, hostilities were openly declared between France and Great Britain." "The peaceful era of Penna. (and the other colonists) was at an end, and the dark cloud of savage warfare began to gather on the Western Frontier." The treaty at Lancaster with the Six Nations (Delaware, Shawance, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Monsay) and the governors of PA, MD, and VA eased the situation for a time.

It was the Fairfax Friends Meeting at Waterford that reported the marriage of Robert and Phebe. This area was settled about 1733 when Amos Janney of Bucks Co., PA and other members of the Society of Friends began holding meetings in his home. The first meeting house was built in 1741. It was located about ten miles South of the Potomac River and 40 miles East of the Hopewell meeting.

The farmers in these areas of fertile "new ground" were energetic and prosperous. Colonial trading of products was made easier by shipping along the Atlantic Coast, Chesapeake Bay and the various rivers, creeks and streams. The following excerpts from a History of Shenandoah County, VA by John W. Wayland, Ph. D., gives a good example of overland methods of trading commodities:

"The Monocacy and Conococheague Roads were traders' and Missionary routes, and generally followed the Indian trails. For nearly a half century after the first settlements were made, much of the transportation of goods was done by means of packhorses."

"Huge sacks, wallets and baskets, or panniers, were constructed for such purposes". "Horsemen could be seen almost surrounded with poultry, flax, butter, pork etc., even live calves and sheep were thus 'taken to market.' Much of the merchandise was transported in the same manner. An old record says as many as 500 pack-horses were in Carlisle (PA) at one time, and possibly the same number at York (PA), Baltimore (MD), and Phila. (PA). Some of them carried 'bars of iron hooked over and around their horses' bodies; barrels or kegs were hung on the other side of them."

"Packhorses were generally led in divisions of ten or fifteen horses, each horse carrying about 200 weight, going single file and managed by two men, one going before the leader and the other to the rear of the last horse. Pack horses had generally bells on them, which were kept from jingling during the day time, and were put on them at night while at pasture. Wagons came in use very early in Southern

Pennsylvania. Wagon roads were opened as early as 1745. Sleds were put into prominent use during the winter season. Hundreds of them came to York at one time as early as 1760."

"There was much opposition to the opening of wagon roads by owners of packhorses."

"Many of the first wagons made by our forefathers were entirely of wood, the wheels formed by sawing the trunks of huge gum, hickory or white oak trees."

The challenge in working out the "Holy Experiment" by these Friends was not easy. The fertile soil covered by trees, drained by the rivers and streams, supplied them with timber for building their homes, and churches; furnished fish and wild game, fruits and the cleared soil grew bountiful crops. Our forefathers thought nothing of working 16 hours a day. Although we appreciate what they did for us, we don't think much of working 16 hours either. Now it is said, "A man owes it to himself to be successful, once successful he owes it to the Internal Revenue." But people have learned to complain without suffering.

The Sumners at Waterford were typical farmers of the early settlement era; working and sharing their talents with neighbors. Their pleasures were closely connected to the working-day and their religious association. Taking an active part in the Fairfax Friends meeting, Phebe was reinstated 5-30-1748. Robert was received as a member of the Society of Friends by his own request on 6-26-1749. When they were married, Phebe's sons, Charles was age 6 and 4 days and John age 5, 8 mo. and 4 days (There is an error in their birth dates, as recorded by Eva C. Johnson, that even the calendar change in 1752 would not correct) A year to the day after Robert and Phebe's marriage William was born 9-29-1747. Bowater was born 8-8-1749, a little over a month after his father became a Quaker. The Sumner descendants followed the faith as they established meetings across the country for generations and many of them were followers of the modern Quakers over 225 years later.

While the Society of Friends were becoming established in America in the localities before mentioned, Henry Phillips, from New England is claimed to be the first to arrive at Perquiams Co., Carolina (North Carolina now), in 1665. Wm Edmundson came in the spring of 1672 and held a meeting on the banks of the Perquiams River, under several Cypress trees, two of which were still standing in 1931. The first Monthly Meeting was held in 1680. By 1725 meetings were being held on the South-west side of the river alternately in the homes of Gabriel Newby and Thomas Pearce. Little Liver Friends Meeting was the first to be set up in Perquimans Co. at Woodville. It was located at the head of Little River which was the boundary line to Pasquotank co., NC. Vosses Creek Friends Meeting was established on land of Francis Toms, at the head of Vosses Creek and about two miles from the town of Hertford. The Sutton Creek meeting had affiliated to it such families as: Albertson, Nixon, Townsend, Sutton, Tom, Newby, Hollowell, Morris, Henby, Moore and Morgan. The Wells Friends Meeting house was also located on the Percuiams River across from the Jessop farm. It was later used as a school and called the "Jessops Schoolhouse." Some years after being established the meeting house was moved to the road leading to Belvidere and in 1931 was serving as part of a barn on the property of Mrs Jack Trueblood, dau. of Thomas Jessop Sr. Some of the members of the Wells meeting were the families of: Pritlow, Elliott, Lamb, Cannon, Albertson, Saint, Fletcher, Cosand, Draper, Anderson, Copeland, Haskit, Chappel, Sanders, Ratcliff, Jordan, Barrow, Charles, Jessop and Guyer. Old Neck, Tar River and Up River were other meetings, but the Piney Woods Friends meeting was the only one still serving it's community of Belvidere in 1974. Some of the early settlers in this area were the families of: Scott, Newby, Winslow, Bundy, Pierce, Phelps, Hogg and Hill.

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There was a close association between the Quakers of Nansemond Co., Southeastern Virginia and the Quakers of Northeastern Carolina. In fact Belvidere received it's name from Ann Scott of Nansemond Co. She willed her estate "Belvidere" to a nephew. The land was just across the river from where the town later located. At this period of history there were Sumners throughout the area. James, Luke and Seth were mentioned from 1740 to 1767 in Perquiams Co. In the counties of Chowan, Bertie, Perquiams, Craven, NC and Nansemond Co., VA from 1710 to 1769 the following names were mentioned: James, Richard, Dempsey, John, William, Samuel, Joseph, Jacob, Luke, Moses and Francis.

The Carver's Creek Friends Meeting was founded by a man of the same name who moved from Penna. in 1740. The meeting was located in Bladen Co., NC. (New Hanover Co. after 1729, about thirty miles, as the crow flies, Northwest of Wilmington, NC. Situated in the village of Council, the meeting grew rapidly so that a Monthly Meeting was ask for in 1743 and granted in 1746. Most of the families came from the Fairfax Friends Meeting at Waterford, VA but others came from PA. Among those arriving from 1749 to 1752 were the families of: Carver, Clayton, Benbow, Beals, Ballinger, Chamness, Cox, Kenp, Mayer, Mathews, Sommers, Wright, and Clark. Since the records of this meeting were lost, little is known about it. However the minutes of the Fairfax establishes that Phebe's brother, Thomas and wife and sister, Prudence and husband, Richard Williams were granted a certificate to move there on 6-26-1749, the same day Robert requested membership to become a Quaker. On 2-2-1751 Robert and Phebe were granted a certificate by the Fairfax Meeting to the Carver's Creek Meeting of Friends. At least the Beals, Williams and Sumners didn't stay there long. Eventually the Quakers gave their meeting house to the Methodists who were coming into that section of NC. By 1896 the Methodists had one of it's strongest congregations in the country enjoying their church located on the old site of the Quaker meeting-house.

The Sumner family consisted of five as, Caleb was born at Council 5-22-1751 and the two Canaday boys made it seven. On their way to the Cane Creek Friends Meeting in Orange Co., NC, they may have taken the Cape Fear River route as did the earlier settlers when they joined the migration from PA, MD and VA by 1720. A meeting for worship was enstalled by 1727. When the Perquiams and Little River Quarterly meeting authorized Cane Creek as a Monthly Meeting 10-7-1752, Robert, Phebe and family were among those first received. Their certificates bore the date of 2-2-1752 from the Fairfax Friends Meeting at Waterford, VA. Some of the founding families were: Reynolds, Ozburn, Hiatt, Sumner, Ballinger, Hunt, Mathew and Cox.

The Sumners had become Carolinians. "It is the rarest thing for Quakers to speak of themselves as 'North Carolinians.'" "They are nearly always simply 'Carolinians' and in Quaker parlance 'Carolina' still means the Old North State." (The State of Carolina was divided in 1710 into North and South Carolina. By 1712 they had their own state capitols and governors.) Like the migrations from VA to Cane Creek, they no doubt traveled in small group of families. During the day of travel they gathered together for worship. Nathan Hunt describes how these early Friends set up their place of worship: "Two great logs were so placed to form the long sides of a narrow triangle. Those who sat at the head of the meeting were at the point of the triangle; Friends in their sedate garb took their places on the logs and then to prevent their horses from straying during the extended silent meeting, the animals were driven into the open triangle and the end closed by a third log."

"This stream of immigration was strong and healthy. It added a stable element, fortified still further by the presence of thrift, frugality, and energy, to the making of the state." "...faith in nature's medicines was almost a religious belief, for every family gathered roots, herbs and nuts for medicinal purposes and the colonists were remarkably long-lived." Principally farmers at this time, these "Friends became

a body apart. Their views concerning amusements, hunting, oaths, war, dress, speech, marriage, worship, tended more and more to make them a 'separate people.'" "These early settlers were not only Men of God, they were skilled, industrious, resourceful, progressive. They founded a colony which generation after generation Thrust forth its sons and daughters to be makers of a mighty nation, mighty not in the cause of war, but in the arts of peace and constructive citizenship." "...and they are not merely pious, they are substantial citizens, bankers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, professional men and women, some serving with distinction in the State legislature, the judiciary and in every worthy department of a complex society." "Consciously they were building the Kingdom of God on earth.

Many changes took place at Cane Creek, located near a creek of the same name. "The place received the name of 'Snow Camp' as a heavy snowstorm occurred at the time the British were encamped here." (The date was: 3-13-1781) In 1849, their section of Orange County became Alamance Co. The original log meeting house has been replaced four times. The early meetings were built with a balcony to accommodate the Worshipping of black people. The present meeting house is located in a triangle, reminiscent of early log triangles constructed during migrations. At the back of the triangle formed by two roads is where the original meeting stood. Beyond the cemetery is a woods. But the greatest change, which took place happened in 1752.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1751, prescribing the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar throughout Great Britain and her colonies; making the succeeding year begin with the first of January and dropping eleven nominal days (3-13) from the month of September 1752, so that what would have been the 3rd of the month was called the 14th. The Yearly meeting of Friends in London followed by that of Philadelphia, directed its members to recognize the change of style, and that thereafter the months should be numbered, beginning with January, 'all other methods of computing or calling the months unavoidably leading into contradiction.'

For over 1600 years the Julian Calendar had been used, getting it's name from Julius Caesar. Through the help of an Egyptian mathematician, the calendar was an improvement over the former Roman calendars "subject to the caprice of the rulers, who added or subtracted days and months at will..." The solar year was figured to be 365 days and 6 hours, but this was a little more than eleven minutes too much, or about one day in 131 years. To correct this the odd hours were disposed of by adding a day every fourth year. But this was too much. In the year 1582, Pope Gregory XIII, with the aid of a learned astronomer and physician of Naples, produced the Gregorian Calendar. Finally the Anglican Church decreed that the year begin on the 25th of March and the last month of the year was February. It was known as the Ecclesiastical, Legal or Civil year. And the Historical year was considered as January 1st to December 31st from the time of the Norman Conquest of 1066 AD.

This explains the double dating from January 1st to March 25th such as: Feb. 16th, 1742/3. From about 1650 the Quakers omitted calendar month names and used numbers such as: 7th day of 10th month, 1682. Since 1752, descendants, historians and genealogists have had difficulty with previous records. The above date may be written 7-10-1682 which is quite a different date. And in reading a will made in August and probated in January of the same year seems to be an error when in fact it was correct by the old style calendar.

"Some church people in England were very indignant when this change took place—feeling that somehow they had been robbed of 11 days and the corresponding wages. Some of them tried to find out if the new date were correct by noting whether or not the tree called the Glastonbury Thorn (supposedly planted by Joseph of Arimathea) would flower on the new date or the old. Sometimes the tree bloomed on one day and sometimes on the other, however, depending on the weather—so that supporters of both dates managed to keep up the quarrel for some time. This was in reference to the correct day of Christmas which had previously been considered to fall on Jan. 6th and before that on Jan. 18th as now celebrated by the Armenian church.

There must have been much concern and talk all over the world regarding this drastic change. Many years later in the 1930's when President Roosevelt changed the date of Thanksgiving Day, descendants of the Friends at Cane Creek, understood some of the concerns of their ancestors. Future generations will experience concerns many times multiplied if or when the United States makes the Metric System legal. When Robert and Phebe's fourth child was born, the date was listed 11-2-1753 and not 2nd day, 11th mo. called January, 1753/4.

The very day the Sumners were received at Cane Creek, the New Garden settlement thirty miles farther West, requested privilege to hold meetings for Worship on First days. Meetings were held at the home of Phebe's brother, Thomas Beals in Feb. of 1752. On 4-22-1752 Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Beals signed the marriage certificate of John Hiatt, son of George and Sarah Hodson, dau. of George at the New Garden Meeting. The Nottingham Company of PA had bought a large tract of land on the Buffalo and Reedy Fork Creeks in Rowan Co., NC (Guilford Co. after 1771). However the county was Anson in 1750 when it was taken from Bladen Co. and Rowan was taken from Anson in 1753. The first settlers at New Garden were from Penna., via MD and the Hopewell and Fairfax Friends Meetings in VA. The name was derived from the meeting of the same name in Chester Co., PA which had in turn been named for an earlier New Garden of County Carlow, Ireland. Fourteen certificates were received from the Cane Creek Friends Meeting. Phebe's brother, Thomas Beals was the leader and organizer of the Caroline Friends Meetings. The meeting-house had already been built on the land of Richard and Prudence (Beals) Williams on 10-19-1757 when they turned over to the meeting 50 (53) acres of land to also be used for a cemetery. "The place was called New Garden from their home in PA, and that in turn from New Garden in England."

Robert, Phebe and family were transferred from the Cane Creek Friends Meeting to the New Garden Friends Meeting without certificates in 1754. In Rowan Co., NC the Reedy Fork Creek had a branch named, "Summers Branch." They must have arrived early in 1754 for Robert signed the marriage certificate at New Garden for William Hiatt, son of John and Susanna Hodson, dau. of George on 2-20-1754. According to the minutes of the Perquimans and Little River Quarterly Meeting, New Garden had forty families as members by 5-25-1754. Two of the townships formed in the county were named Sumner and Summerfield. The tax list of Rowan Co. in 1759, listed Robert Sumner, John and Thomas Summers, and among others the following families who married into the Sumner family: Carson, Garrett, Jones, Mendenhall, Mills, Moon, Moore, Osborn, Johnson, Reynolds, Williams, Cook, Beals.

"...the New Garden Friends built a meeting house, supported a 'little brick school-house',and generally carried on the activities of a frontier colony." "Each home was a veritable factory, each family perforce owned the equipment for carding, spinning and weaving; the buzz of the spinning wheel was constantly heard; each family endeavored to produce its own clothing as far as possible; the men their shoes and harness made by their neighbors, and in exchange other homemade goods were accepted. Smiths, coopers, carpenters, weavers, thatchers, butchers, millers, were essential even in the frontier civilization." According to custom the labor was necessarily co-operative and "bees" of all sorts were the order of the day."

"There were able ministers and there was much visitation of concerned Friends from a distance, and the phenomenal migration of Friends from the Northern parts caused the meeting to grow rapidly and there was much rejoicing as additional families arrived." There was a close connection, colony to colony as they became dotted across the country. Communication was carried on by TeleFriend as members visited freely, bringing news as much by word of mouth as by letter. The traveler always found "the latch string" out for meals and lodging in the homes on his way and most certainly attended the First Day and Mid-Week meetings.

Robert and Phebe were living in Fairfax Co., VA (Loudoun after 1757) when George Washington met Lord Thomas Fairfax at "Belvoir", the home of the Lord's cousin, Wm Fairfax. George and Thomas became good friends which resulted in George getting his first remunerative work as surveyor in the Shenandoah Valley near Winchester at the age of 16. Washington did a good job of surveying for the Lord who was proprietor of one fifth of the State of VA, as it existed at that time. At age 17 the Lord procured him the position as public surveyor of Culpepper Co., VA. When Lord Fairfax built a stone lodge "Greenway Court" on 10,000 acre tract 12 miles Southeast of Winchester, a room was reserved for George whenever he came to visit. On 3-31-1750, George Washington's Journal lists the bounds of 272 acres of land to George Hyatt (Hiatt) in Frederick Co., VA. (Note: George Hiatt was an uncle of Robert and Phebe's son Thomas' wife, Hannah Hiatt, dau. of Joseph Hiatt.)

About the time the Sumners had arrived at New Garden, Guilford, Rowan Co (Guilford Co. after 1771), VA; George Washington had already delivered the protest of Gov. Robert Dinwiddie to the French Commander, Chevalier de St. Pierre. George delivered the reply at Williamsburg, VA on 1-16-1754 indicating that war was eminent. Through the Friends "grape-vine" they must have other details such as how, "Washington who was in front gave the order to fire. "near Fort Necessity on 5-28-1754 and started the war." Through the years the news was more open than, "a little bird told me" as communication reached the Western frontiers. As Commander of the French and Indian War, Washington established his head-quarters at Fort Loudoun. So at the head of the Shenandoah (named by the Indians, means: "The daughter of the Stars) Valley, Winchester played an important part in the Indian War. Again it was a focal point in the Revolutionary War and was taken and retaken 73 times during the Civil War. But the Hopewell Friends Meeting weathered all the storms and was still serving the Clearbrook community just North of Winchester in 1974)

The Monravians, Wachovia, Rowan Co., NC (was in Surry Co.-1771; in Forsyth Co.-1849) appreciated the news of happenings from the East coast. The mill they built in 1756 was used by the Friends from New Garden. On 12-16-1762 "Two Quakers brought us the good news that peace has been declared between France and England. These Quakers are recently from Penna., and came here to trade." The following Feb. 15th 1763, they brought the news that England would get all of North America.

"The New Garden community grew and prospered till in the course of time became the center of Southern Quakerism." And it's influence reached into South Carolina, Virginia and Eastern Tenn. As descendants migrated to these areas, 'brush Arbors' became their first Meeting places. "A site would be selected in a forest where there was a natural avenue of trees. Some upper branches would be fastened together overhead, and the open spaces filled with 'brush' (boughs and branches). Saplings would be cut and one end would be fitted where necessary with uprights. Brush would be piled around the outside in order to enclose the arbor to some extent. Sometimes a leafy canopy was erected over 'the minister's gallery', which was enclosed end of the arbor. Seats were nondescript. During meeting the men folk leaned against the tree trunks either standing or sitting/ women sat upon stumps or upon blankets or cushions brought from the home. The children would squat upon the ground close to the 'gallery'. The pulpit or desk would be rustic. An expert woodsman with his axe could hew a log, fix a slab at the top and nail some struts at the base in short order." "Buzzards would circle overhead, or perhaps congregate within sight to gorge upon carrion; cattle and razorback hogs would come on the run when they heard the stentorian voice of the preacher; squirrels, chipmunks and rabbits would hop unmolested not far from the worshipers, and the horses tethered close by would whinny to each other."

The men of New Garden area prided themselves on their strength and no fear of work. "Spacious fields of wheat, corn, buckwheat and patches of flax and cotton surrounded their homes. Sometimes a hundred beehives added another charm to the garden, with its lilacs, roses, sweet lavender and daisies."

"The women wove for the whole family, tow shirts, barndoor breeches and silken gowns. They sold great quantities of cloth, wagonloads of butter, cheese and honey. They raised silk, flax, cotton and wool, and manufactured these products for sale. They sold green apples and chestnuts all winter." "The home itself was like a colony of bees in which there were no drones. It was a custom that no young woman should marry until she possessed forty or more bed quilts, counterpanes and snowy sheets that she had made herself. These articles of her handiwork she embroidered with all sorts of needlework."

They made their own dyes for their 'plain-cut clothing,' but the colors were not necessarily plain. "Delphine Mendenhall, who belonged to Deep River (Meeting in Guilford Co.) remembered seeing a friend at meeting in plain dress, but the coat was pea-green and the pants were pink.

"These people did not live in crude log cabins. Many of them had comfortable homes, hiproofed, with dormer windows, built of brick or frame material. They had wealth; they loved beauty. All worked, continually stirring from four o'clock in the morning till late at night. Industry at length brought luxury and plenty. They were a pastoral and agricultural people such as good living never spoils, but, on the contrary, develops in them spirit and energy."

Their faith and industry had progressed so that "in 1764, Friends had begun investigations to find out who were the original Indian owners of their new homes in order that they might pay them for the land, as they were trying to do at Hope-Well, VA. It was remembered that the New Garden section belonged to the Cheraws, who had been since much reduced and lived with the 'Catoppeyes', Catawbas."

The tele-Friend "grape vine" had a controversial subject in 1765 when the British Parliament imposed a stamp duty on all paper, parchment, and vellum used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped paper to be null and void. The indignation of all the colonies was aroused by this Stamp Act, but from the New England States, NY, PA, MD and SC, delegates assembling in NY made the protest. They drew up a Declaration of Rights and a Petition to the King, and passed a resolution that the separate colonies reserved the right to tax themselves. Although the act was repealed the next year, it had all the effects of causing the American rebellion before the Revolutionary War.

It was close to a 100 years since George Fox came from England to Perquimans Co., NC in the interest of the progress of the Society of Friends. The "Holy Experiment" had been a great influence to all Quakerdom. The Friends of New Garden led by devout people like Thomas Beals, were well versed in the faith that sustained them. "Quakers are optimists. They believe that ultimately one can 'overcome evil with good.' "Might does not make right. As Jesus taught the Holy Spirit (or good-will) can work in human society as yeast permeates dough 'till the whole is leavened.' Quakers believe that hatred, fear, revenge, suspicion, war and retaliation are foreign to the Spirit of Christ. The teaching of Jesus is realistic and is truly the only proper manner of behavior." "Friends consider that the Holy Spirit is the greatest need of mankind. That is all that is necessary to remedy every wrong; to prevent family disruptions; to adjust all differences in business or between capital and labor; to end corruption in politics; to settle all international disputes. If the parties concerned would meet together in the Spirit of Christ, satisfactory and permanent adjustments could soon be found." "The Society of Friends has been foremost among religious groups to regard the promotion of social

justice, probity in business, and national righteousness as essentials of Christianity. They have manifested their sympathy with the poor, the afflicted, the mentally defective, prisoners, and slaves. They pioneered in the emancipation of females; in advocating a fixed price and in temperance reform; they promoted humanitarianism by abstaining from cruel sports. They probably did more than any other body to free worshippers from priestcraft and to interpret religion as a quest for the Abundant Life rather than recitals of creeds and participation in ancient ceremonials."

Almost 200 years after this period in history and 15 years before the number of Friends in the world numbered about 200,000; Francis C. Anscombe wrote: "it is not necessary that the Society of Friends should continue to exist as a small group which holds peculiar views; what is important is that the great truths for which Quakers stand become the guiding principles of all mankind."

The opportunities of this Western frontier inticed these colonists in making settlements of new fertile territory in rapid succession. People from the areas of New Garden and Cane Creek Friends meetings selected the area of the Piedmont which became Surry County in 1771 and a portion of it subdivided many years later and called Stokes County in 1789. They chose the fertile valleys of Big Creek and Tom's Creek where many kinds of fur-bearing animals abounded: Buffalo, bear, grey wolf, fox, squirrel, wild cat, otter, beaver, muskrat, mink and racoon. There were also deer and an enormous flock of wild turkeys.

At a point which became the county line between Surry and Stokes, the Friends established in 1760 the Tom's Creek Meeting. It was granted a meeting for Worship in 1771. By this time Robert and Phebe had moved from the New Garden area and located in what became Stokes Co. not far from where Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Beales located. Thomas had again become a leader in the Quaker movement across the country. The tax list of 1771-1772 for the Clerk of the House of Burgess included; John Burris; William Boles (Beals), Thomas and Stephen Balard (Ballard), Thomas Boles (Beals), Boyster Bales (Bowater Beals), Moses Cockram, (Cockerham) Uriah Carson, Joseph Cloud, James Fisher, John, Benjamin and Joseph Garrett, Jacob, Humphrey and Valentine Gibson, William Hill, William and Joseph Hiot (Hiatt), Simon Hadlet (Hadley), Ignatious Harrel, Abraham, Joseph, Levy, James and Richard Jones, Benjamin, Moses and William Johnson, John Nowlin (Newlin), John, Stephen and Jonathan Ozburn (Osborne), William and Elisha Pierce, William Ross, William Roberts, John and Madas Reed, Robert Summers (Sumner) -3, John Sumers-1, William and Joseph Stanley, Samuel Wright, Thomas White, John and Timothy Williams.

There was much communication over the 70 mile route through the Sauratown Mountains between Tom's Creek and the New Garden Friends meeting areas. In fact the trail they used is still called "Quaker Gap." The Tom's Creek Meeting claims that it was "within the limits of that meeting that alafalfa was first grown in this country, and that the seed was brought there from England by a Friend's missionary named Jessup." "Hannah Jessup a Quaker Missionary from England brought the first alafalfa to this country. They first frew down near the old spring that is called George Fox Spring." (Note: The tradition among the Sumner family is that Ann (Mathews)(Floyd) Jessup, 3rd wife of Thomas Jessup Jr, b. 1715 was the Missionary who went to England and brought back the alafalfa seed.

It is an established fact that she brought fruit seed to Guilford Co., NC. Thomas Jessup Jr., m. 2nd Hannah Bishop who died in the Cane Creek Friends Meeting area in 1763. He m. 1766 to Ann. It is supposed that the credit for the transfer was mistakenly given to Thomas' second wife. Thomas' first wife, Sarah, had a son, Timothy, who m. Hannah Pratt and their dau. Abigail, m. Joseph Sumner, grandson of Robert and Phebe Sumner. These two last Jessup families lived at Stokes Co. NC.

The first meeting house was built in 1772. The Cemetery and first school in the area were located nearby. In 1883 a more modern meeting house was built across the road. It was replaced by an attractive brick meeting which serves the community now. (1977) The well groomed cemetery has a section without tombstones. It was the custom of the early Quakers to conduct internments with simplicity. Small stones were sometimes laid or erected at the head of the grave. It is said of the New Garden Cemetery, "Many instances may be found in the minutes of the Yearly Meeting where families were required to cut down or else remove a large stone marker." However throughout the years the custom changed in the Old Tom's Creek Cemetery for today there are a number of large attractive stones out nearer to the road. The Western Quarterly meeting established in 1759, accomodated the meetings in what was then the counties of Orange and Rowan. It was a long trip through the mountains for Tom's Creek meeting to send it's representative to Monthly Meeting at New Garden. Eventually there were twenty Friends meetings in their own area including the Mt. Pleasant Meeting (later called Chestnut Creek) in Grayson Co., VA, (later Carroll Co) just north of the state line. Another of the Meetings was called New Providence, carrying the name along the Quaker migration route from Providence, PA (Later MD), Frederick Co., VA (later Berkley Co., WVA), Orange Co., NC and destined many years later to be located in Hamilton Co., IND. The local Friends were anxious to have their own Monthly Meeting and Phebe lived to see it happen on 12-23-1786. Representatives of the Preparative Meeting, established two years previously, were D^avid Ballard and Thomas Jessop. Robert and Phebe's son, Bowater was appointed Clerk and Samuel Bond the Recorder. The Quarterly Meeting held at the Cane Creek Meeting in Orange County on the 13th of the previous month granted Tom's Creek's request and changed it's name to Westfield. The name had it's origin due to the influence of the New Garden Meeting out in this Western field of their jurisdiction. It is interesting to note that the state received it's name Carolina from the latin word, Carolus in honor of King Charles I of England.

Although there is not a complete list of the neighbors and relatives of Robert and Phebe who were members when the Westfield Monthly Meeting began recording it's minutes, the following includes some of the families into which their descendants married: Byron, David, Carman, Moorman and Thomas Ballard; John Bowater and Wm B^eals; James Beeson, Samuel Bond, Gardner and John Briant (Bryant); John Sr and John Jr Burris; Benjamin Carr, John Carson, Thomas Sr and Thomas Jr Davis; Samuel Frazier, Moses Grigg (Gregg), Joseph Hart, John, Joseph Sr, Joseph Jr and William Hiatt; Curtis, Jacob and John Jackson; Hannah, Joseph, Thomas and Timothy Jessop (Jessup); William Jessop, Isaac Jones, James Mackiney, Richard Pinson, Thomas Puckett (Pickett), David Reece, William Ruddick (Riddick), Royal Simmons, Bowater, Caleb and Thomas Sumner and William White.

The year the colonies were preparing for their independence from England, Robert made his will as documented in Surry Co. on 10-31-1775. Since the Westfield Monthly Meeting didn't begin making it's recordings until late 1786, there are no records of Robert's death. However the New Garden Meeting reported "Robert Summers death on 4-26-1777" which was his actual death date. As a proof to this date, the marriage certificates of two of his sons stated that he was deceased. Thomas married 10-8-1777 and Bowater married 12-10-1777. Therefore New Garden's minute that Robert, the husband of Phebe died 12-1-1779, was really their youngest child and son, Robert Jr.

Uriah Carson and Strangeman Stanley were witnesses and "my trusty friends and relatives, Boarter (Bowater) Summers, and Boarter (Bowater) Bales (Beals) were his Executors. Land marks mentioned were "North of the Creek" and "second division to

begin at the Rocky point above my field where I live." There was a provision that if Robert Jr. died, his share would be divided after Phebe's death among his brothers and sisters: Caleb, Joshua, Phebe, Prudence, Abigail and Sarah. This meant that the division would not be made until after 28 years when Phebe died on August 19, 1805.

The year following Phebe's death, their son Bowater started the migration to Ohio when he was granted a certificate to the Miami Friends Meeting at Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio. In less than a half dozen years a great number of the Sumner relatives and Friends had migrated to Ohio, Tenn. and VA. Although it was a number of years before the United States Postal system was working effectively, the Tele-Friend "Grape-Vine" of communication, kept the Quakers well informed about what was happening in the various settlements. "William Hunt, of the New Garden, kept a list of the 'public Friends who hath visited in Truth Service from the first settlement of the meeting in the year 1752 up to 1778.' There were 93 outside Friends including some women who braved the hazards of travel to visit the New Garden Meeting and minister to the people." There were those who were not ministers who traveled back and forth between the Northern and Southern settlements, which further helped to keep people informed. If it were possible to collect a record of all the descendants of Robert and Phebe, there would be thousands scattered all over the nation. As more and more of these Sumner descendants are here assembled, the bonds to various localities and appreciation of what the ancestors did to make the United States, tends to unite the family as a part of it all.

Nadine Williams Britton
715 Sequoia Drive
Exeter, CA 93221

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO.

NAME Nadine Williams Britton
STREET ADDRESS OR P.O. 715 Sequoia Drive
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE Exeter, Ca 93221

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME AS NO. _____
ON CHART NO. _____

1 Abigail SUMNER
BORN 4 July 1891
WHERE Guilford, New Garden, NC
WHEN MARRIED 24/25 Aug 1845
DIED 17 Aug 1892
WHERE _____
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE Robert HARVEY

2 Joshua SUMNER
BORN 2 Nov. 1753
WHERE Guilford, New Garden, NC
WHEN MARRIED 31 Dec 1773/4
DIED _____
WHERE Jefferson Co. Tenn

4 Robert SUMNER
BORN 1716 (ca)
WHERE Fairfax Co. Virg. F.M.
WHEN MARRIED 29 Sept. 1746. Fairfax
DIED _____
WHERE Stokes Co. 26 Apr 1777
WHERE Westfield, NC (Surrey)
New Garden Friends Burial Ground

5 Phoebe BEALS
BORN 1745
WHERE Chester Co. Penn
DIED 19 Aug 1805
WHERE Westfield, NC. Stokes Co
(or Surry Co)
1st Charles Canaday 1748 (39)
Maryland Waterford

10 John BEALS Jr.
BORN 25 Nov. 1645
WHERE Nottingham, Cheshire Co
WHEN MARRIED 14 Sept. 1711 " "

Sarah BOWATER
BORN 17 Jan? 1664/9
WHERE Chester Co. Penn
DIED Come Creek, NC (Orange)
WHERE Wellsboro, Pa (York Co)
2nd. 1770 Underwood

6 COX
BORN _____
WHERE _____
WHEN MARRIED _____
DIED _____
WHERE _____

3 Sarah "Sally" COX
BORN 1753 ca
WHERE _____
DIED _____
WHERE _____

13 _____
BORN _____
WHERE _____
WHEN MARRIED _____
DIED _____
WHERE _____

14 _____
BORN _____
WHERE _____
WHEN MARRIED _____
DIED _____
WHERE _____

15 _____
BORN _____
WHERE _____
DIED _____

16 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
17 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
18 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
19 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
20 John BEALS Sr. CONTINUED ON CHART
21 Mary Jane CLAYTON CONTINUED ON CHART
22 Thomas BOWATER b. 10 Feb. 1665 CONTINUED ON CHART
23 Sarah EDGE b. July 1665 CONTINUED ON CHART
24 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
25 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
26 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
27 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
28 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
29 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
30 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART
31 _____ CONTINUED ON CHART

became
Q 26 June 1749
? William
? John SUMNER

12 Mar - 01 - 1779

NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES ON CHART BY NUMBER.