

Woodrow History

by

Fred Woodrow and Son, James

Sept 26/91 - To Colleen
from ~~Connie~~ Lynn Muellett
from Jimmy ^{with} Patricia

26 September 1991
808 South Main Street
Geneva, NY 14456

Colleen Petrucci
113 Vian Drive
Burgettstown, PA 15021

Dear Colleen;

It's been great to talk with you. Mom has enjoyed knowing that you are well and that we have been in touch. Her address is: Seneca Nursing Home, 200 Douglas Drive, Waterloo, NY 13169.

I have sent you 3 items. One is a copy of part of much longer document prepared by a Mrs. Magnusson, a person who I have never met. The item marked 2 has been prepared by Jim Woodrow of Wellsville, Ohio who is the real hero in all of this. Jim has done most of the collecting of data, a job begun by his dad. The item marked 3 is a letter with maps and text sent to me by a colleague who was then finishing an advanced degree the topic of which was the structure of families living in Salem, Mass. in the 17th century.

In item 1, you will find on page 33, a sentence beginning "A Simeon Woodrow...." That fellow is the connection between our family and those described in the document. This Simeon is apparently a son of "? 5. John Woodrow", described on page 31, who was, apparently, the son of the Simeon I who is listed on the first page of the document. These two connections are iffy but Jim Woodrow is convinced they are real and so is Mrs. Magnusson. Of course, that does not mean that they are right.

Item 2 is Jim Woodrow's work. Jim takes the Simeon referred to above and puts into a list this Simeon's children. I am not certain just where our ancestors fit in but I think we are connected to John whose son Othniel is buried in a cemetery out at Woodrow, PA a village on the road between Avella and Hickory.

Item 3 is the basis for wild speculation. My colleague Christine Young notes a lot about Benjamin Woodrow of Salem, Mass. My family and I have been to the land which he owned by the log bridge which Christine refers to and which is shown on the maps. Benjamin's son Joseph may be Simeon I's father. I suggest this because Joseph left Salem (apparently) in his late teens and may have moved to the new frontier in western New Jersey and there started a family. I said this was speculation, so don't hold me to it.

I hope that you enjoy all of this as much as I do. It is interesting reading. No matter how it turns out, our family has been here a long time doing all sorts of things. There is a lot to be proud of both from those early days and now.

BEST REGARDS -
Karl and Mom

WOODROW HISTORY

Who was Fred's father?
v.m

By Fred Woodrow and Son, James
- 1964 -

Simeon Woodrow was born in West Notingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania in the year 1756 and died on October 30, 1833 at the home of a daughter in Jefferson County, Ohio.

On December 15, 1785, he married Elizabeth Alexander who was born 1764. They were married in Chester County, Pennsylvania by Philip Scott, Esq.

Simeon enlisted as a volunteer in the Revolutionary War in July, 1776, in that part of the army called the "FLYING CAMP". He was discharged from the service about February 1, 1778.

After the close of the war, he moved to Cecil County, Maryland and the 1790 census listed two daughters under five years old.

From Maryland he moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania between 1805 and 1813. In 1813, Simeon and wife bought land in Brooke County, Virginia, now West Virginia, on Hardin Run near New Cumberland.

To the above union were born the following children:

JOSEPH WOODROW (1799 - 1838) Married JAMIMA MIDDLESWART

- Children: Simeon
- Anthony (1821 -)
- Forn (1828 - 1849)
- Elizabeth
- John
- Jamima (1832 - 1832)

ELIZABETH WOODROW Married PETER WYCOFF - 1822

JOHN WOODROW (1799 - 1877) Married First Wife

- Children: William Woodrow
- Canniel Woodrow (1822 - 1860)
- Joseph Woodrow (1824 - 1872)

JOHN WOODROW (1799 - 1877) Married THENA JAYTZER (second wife)

- Children: John Woodrow (1829 -)
- James Hays Woodrow (1832 - 1896)
- Benjamin Woodrow (1834 - 1875)
- Henry Woodrow (1836 - 1912)

(Simeon Woodrow possibly had seven other girls and two other boys)

+ Ann

THENA JAYTZER

+ Ann

WILLIAM WOODROW

(3)

August 5, 1978

Don -

I knew when I got out all of my dissertation stuff again this summer I would find the note I wrote to you several months ago, and I did. (P.S. I also finished the dissertation!) My copy wouldn't make it through the Xerox machine again, so here's a retyped version - plus some other things I found while working in June.

Benjamin Woodrow was born about 1635 (not in Salem) and first appears in the Salem records when he married Rebecca Cantlebury in 1659. She was the daughter of William and Beatrice Cantlebury; her father arrived in Salem in 1638, was given a ten-acre lot by the town that year (which indicates that he did not pay his own passage, since ten acres was the minimum allotment set by the General Court as a "subsistence" allowance), bought an additional small parcel of upland and meadow near the Ipswich River in 1662, and died in 1663 a very poor man. His widow was given alms by the town the following year.

Benjamin Woodrow lived just east of the log bridge over the Ipswich River in Salem Village (map enclosed). His wife died in 1663, after bearing two children: Mary, born April 21, 1660, and Joseph, born in 1662. Benjamin bought forty acres of upland in Salem Village - presumably where he lived - in 1666. In 1667 he signed the petition of men from Salem Village to be relieved of the Salem Town watch, but did not join in the petition of 1670 to separate the Village church from the Town church; in fact, he didn't participate in the signing of any of the dozens of petitions about the church which circulated in Salem Village over the next twenty years. His signature on the watch relief petition (enclosed) is poignant, since he apparently never remarried, and would have left two children five and seven years old alone in a house on the fringes of civilization at that time if he'd had to travel the seven miles to Salem three or four times each month to take his turn at the watch. No wonder these men objected!

He next appears in the records in 1678, when "Bengamen Woodro" took the oath of allegiance in Mr. Resolved White's ward, which corresponds to the location of the farm just east of the log bridge. All males over the age of 16 were required to take the oath, so his son Joseph, who was just sixteen, also signed. However, he signed in another ward in Salem Village, which suggests that he had been bound out as an apprentice by this time.

Benjamin's daughter Mary married Samuel Sibley, a Salem Village cooper, ca. 1684. They had seven children baptized in the Salem Village church; Samuel joined the church on March 16, 1690, and Mary followed on April 27:

1. Samuel, baptized January 7, 1687
2. Benjamin, baptized May 4, 1690
3. Mary, baptized May 4, 1690
4. William, baptized May 4, 1690
5. Rebecca, baptized October 25, 1691
6. Lydia, born 1694
7. Elizabeth, baptized 1697.

Benjamin appears again in 1683 on the tax list in Salem Village

corresponding to the location of the farm he bought in 1666; he paid one of the lowest taxes on the list. His son Joseph appears on a tax list of 1681, but not on any subsequent lists, which indicates he moved from Salem after that date. Benjamin appears again on the 1689 tax list, again at the lower end of the scale. I don't know his date of death, but one of my secondary sources says he was still living in Salem Village in 1697; if he was, then he must have lived with his son-in-law and daughter, since he doesn't appear on the extant tax lists of 1690, 1694 and 1695. (Older relatives supported by children weren't taxed.) His daughter and son-in-law (Samuel Sibley) continued to live in Salem Village. Samuel gave testimony against one "witch" (John Proctor) and signed a petition for another (Goody Nurse); both were hung.

Benjamin never appeared in the town records, the church records, or the court records, and only once in the deeds to 1689. You could check deeds and wills on file in the Essex County Court House in Salem to see what happened to him after 1689, which is the last date on which I'm certain he was alive and living in Salem Village. I ended my search of the records with 1689, except to carry families already started by that date through to completion (e.g. Mary Woodrow Sibley's family).

This summer I found a few more tidbits in the tax records:

-- In 1671, Constable Robert Prince still owed the town the three shilling rate he was supposed to have collected from Benjamin Woodrow in 1670.

-- In 1683, Constable John Leach paid Benjamin Woodrow eleven shillings for "attending Clarke" - Clark was one of the dozen or so poor people of the town who was boarded at the expense of the town in the homes of various other people, often those who needed the income.

-- In December of 1684, Benjamin Woodrow's rates of nine shillings and eightpence were abated to Constable Nathaniel Hayward.

-- In February of 1687, several persons on Constable Eleazer Keysar's list, "being poor people," were abated their rates, including Benjamin Woodrow (ten shillings).

-- In October of 1690, Benjamin Woodrow was paid four shillings by the town for two days' work on the highways.

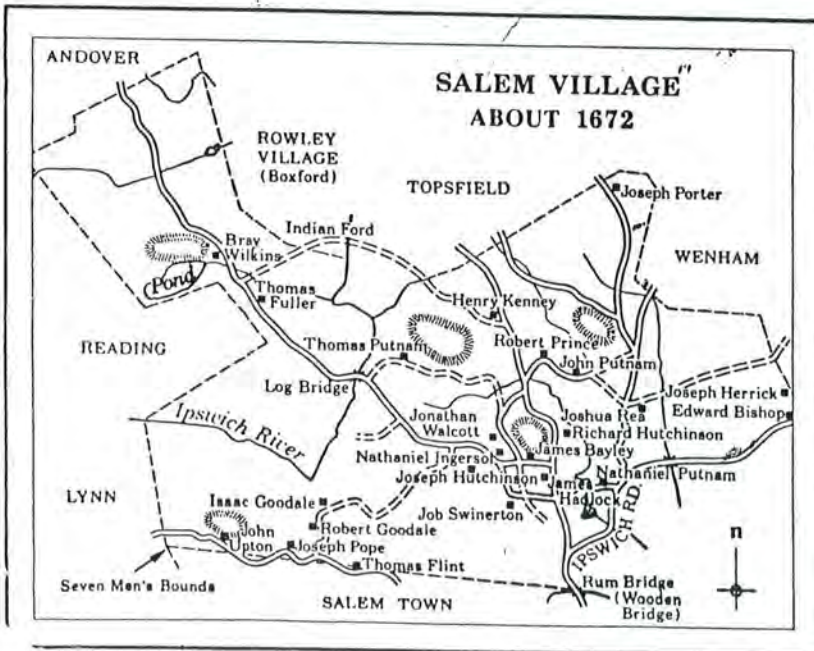
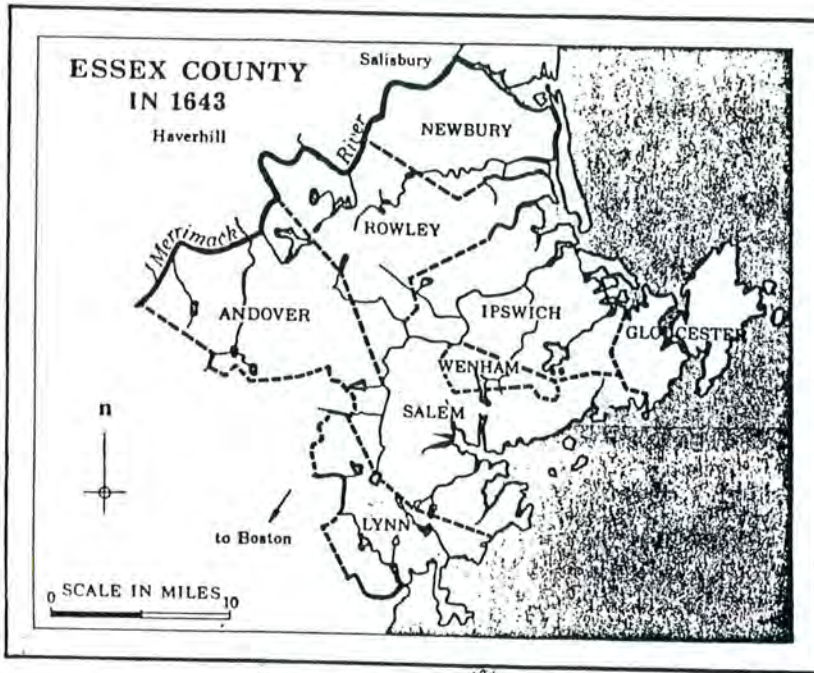
-- In December of 1690 Constable John Trask still owed to the town the rates of a number of people, including twelve shillings and sixpence from Benjamin Woodrow.

I guess Benjamin wasn't the star in your family's crown - but then he wasn't a horse thief either, at least as far as I can tell!

-Christine

Benjamin
sold his
shillings in
1691 to

The Village Forms



Petition of the Salem Farmers about the Military Watch (1667)

To the honored General Court at Boston

The humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Farms belonging to Salem most humbly showeth:

Whereas your petitioners have been required by our Commanders to attend the military watch at Salem Town, which (considering how remote our dwellings are from the Town) we did and do still conceive law doth not require it of us.

But because we are men, subject to be partial in our own case, and might not be acquainted with all the laws, we did present or request to the County Court at Salem last June to give us their judgment therein: namely, whether it were our duty by law to attend the said watch or not. And the judgment of the said Court, as far as we perceived, was that we were neither bound by law nor reason to attend the said watch, except in case of an exigency (which we do fully consent to—[as we would] if our dwellings were many miles further from the Town than they are, in case they wanted help, and ourselves in safety).

Yet notwithstanding the judgment of the Court, they did again require us (by express warrant in his Majesty's name and per order of the Militia) to attend the watch. And most of us did obey rather to avoid any occasion of trouble (because the spirits of [the] men seemed to be very high) than that we thought it our duty by law.

Since [then] we presented our case to Major Denison, who, being the Major of this regiment, we thought was the next person to seek to for help, [and] who did write in our behalf to dissuade them from any further troubling of us. But at

took no effect, but still they warned us to [attend the] watch, by the authority aforesaid, until the watch was ended.

Your petitioners did also request the last County Court at Ipswich to relieve us, but the Court was pleased not to determine the matter, but willing us rather to present it to this honored Court, which we do: as briefly as we can, humbly beseeching this honored Court to consider of our reasons, which are as followeth:

Imprimis. The remoteness of our habitations from the Town. Some of us live ten miles; some, eight or nine; the nearest are at least five miles from Salem meeting-house (upon the road)—and then 'tis nearly a mile farther to the sentry-place, and both horse- and foot-[men] required to go with arms and ammunition, every way fixed according to law; so that some of us must travel armed 11 miles to watch—which is more than a soldier's march that is under pay. And yet [we are] not excused from paying our part to all charges, both ecclesiastical and civil, besides the maintenance of our families [in] these hard times when the hand of God is heavy upon the husbandman.

2. The distance of our houses, one from another—some a mile, some further—that it is difficult sending one neighbor to another in dark nights in a wilderness that is so little cleared and [by] ways so unpassable.

3. The weakness of many of our families: when one man is taken away, the rest are some young, some sickly and weak—not able to help themselves, much less to make resistance if violence be offered. [So] that the news that we are to watch strikes like darts to the hearts of some of our wives, that are weak—[so] that one man was forced to go four or five miles to get a man to stay with his family, whilst himself went to Salem Town to watch.

4. The opportunity and advantage that Indians and other ill-affected persons have by knowledge-before, that such and such families are such nights left destitute of help for two or three miles about: for warning of the watch and watching is no private thing. For example, there was 29 warned for one night, as will plainly appear by warrants under the Captain's own hand and by testimony. Had they all gone, it would have cleared the strength of two or three miles about. If it be pleaded the number is altered [now], and but four warned for a night, for answer [we say that] as sometimes it falls, four will clear two miles about. It may also be questioned, whether it be not a profanation of the Lord's Day for persons to travel so far armed (as is before expressed), to watch a populous town in times of peace—consisting of near 300 able persons within the limits of the watch (and ourselves left out).

Whereas the Captain pleaded an exigency at Salem Court, because a Jersey or Guernsey ship came in (as they said) in the night undiscovered—to which we answer, there were several of us in company with our Captain at the Fort, and we saw the ship some hours before night; and [it] was discovered before night in the Town to be a stranger. For how can it be thought possible that a ship could

in in a clear day, and none see her, considering how many boats are daily

thing, and [considering that] Cape Ann and Marblehead lie before the

They further pleaded, these were dangerous times, and they were not able to keep a watch without us. For answer, if we should grant that these times are more dangerous than former, yet not so much to Salem Town as to ourselves, and other places in this Colony. For we know no obligation upon the enemy first to assault Salem Town, when they may come ashore at diverse places and come upon us (and other places also, by land) and meet neither with fort nor 400 men under the warning of an alarm to oppose them. 'Tis probable, if the French or Dutch should come, they will have a convoy of Indians from east or west, and come first upon remote dwellers. The consideration whereof is able to strike terror into the hearts of women and weak ones, especially considering what dreadful examples former times hath afforded in that respect, in this country, from Indians (and from others also), in the night season, when their husbands have been absent.

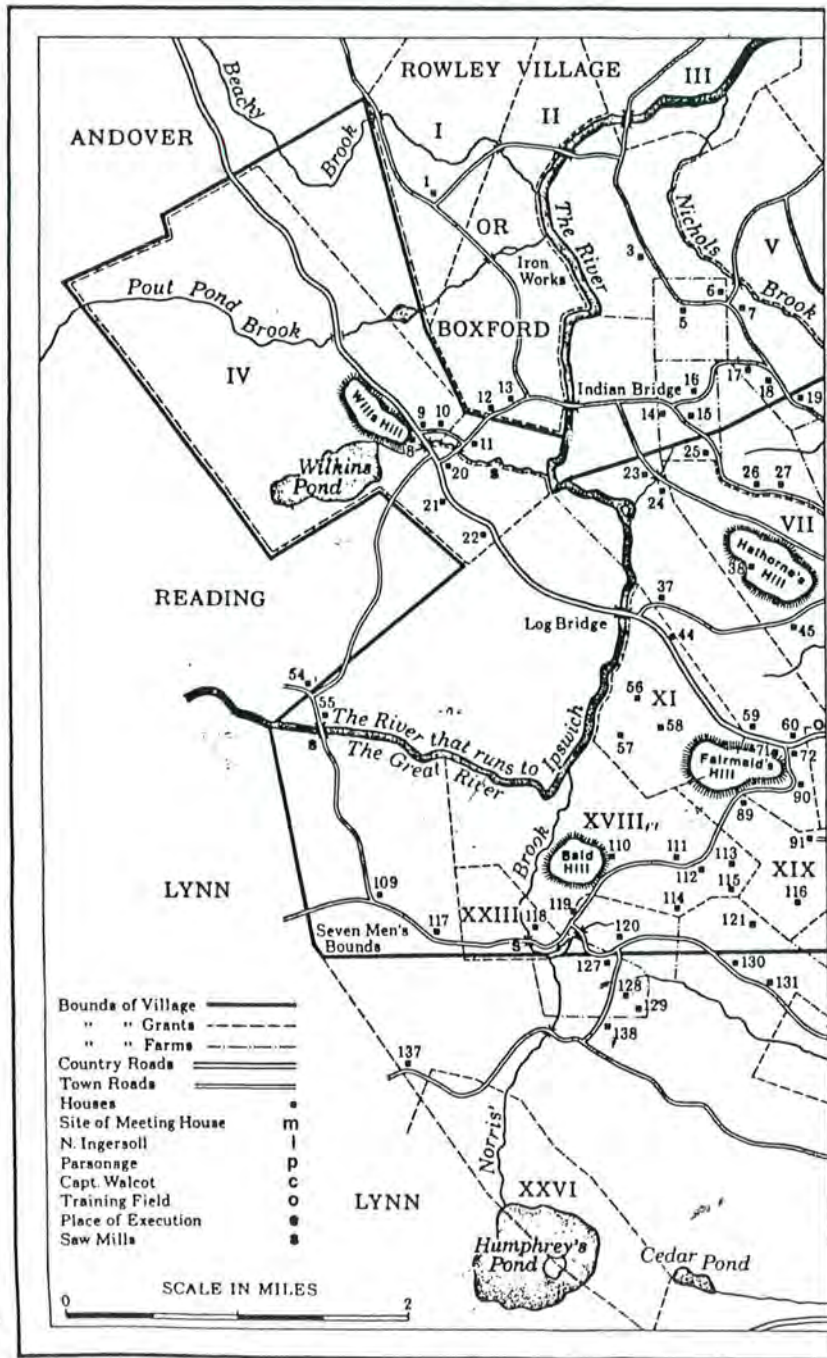
If what hath been said may be granted (as it may in every part be proved), then whether Salem Town hath not more cause to send us help to watch among ourselves, than we have to go to them—we consisting of not 50 persons able to watch; they a compact town, we so scattered [that] six or eight watches will not secure us. Our dwellings are so scattered and remote one from another, and so far from the Town, that Cambridge Village or Milton may as easy go to Boston to watch as we may go to Salem Town—and leave their families in a great deal more safety, because they have towns near to help them.

Your petitioners' humble request to this honored Court is that you would be pleased to release and ease us from this burden of watching, which is too heavy for us or our children to bear. Your petitioners shall always pray for you.

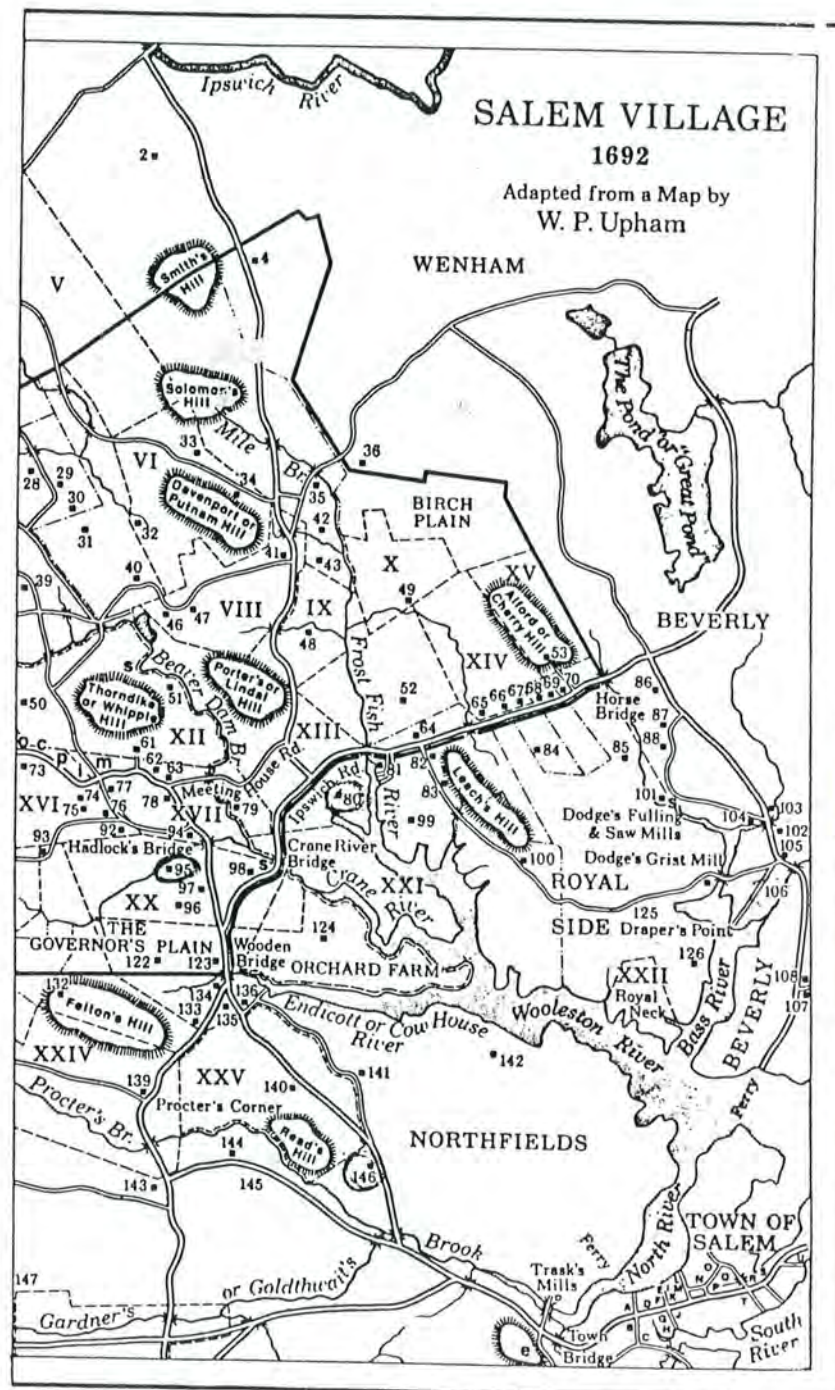
[October 15, 1667]	Job Swinnerton, Sen.	John Porter
	Robert Goodell	Richard Hutchinson
	Philip Knight	Jacob Barnet, Sen.
	Jonathan Knight	Richard Leach
	Isaach Goodell	Nathaniel Putnam
	Zachary Goodell	Jacob Barnet, Jun.
	Robert Prince	Joseph Hutchinson
	Joseph Houlton	Henrie Keine [Kenny]
	Jonathan Walcutt	Joseph Porter
	Nathaniel Ingersoll	John Putnam
	Robert Moulton	Giles Cory
	John Smith	Thomas Small
	Nath. Carrill	Benjamin Woodroe
	Job Swinnerton, Juner	John Leach
	Thomas Flint	Joshua Rea
		James Hadlock

[The General Court held a hearing about this petition on October 21, 1667 at which time it ordered that "henceforth all Farmers dwelling above four miles

A Map of Salem Village in 1692*



*Adapted from Charles W. Upham, Salem Witchcraft, 2 vols., Boston, 1867.



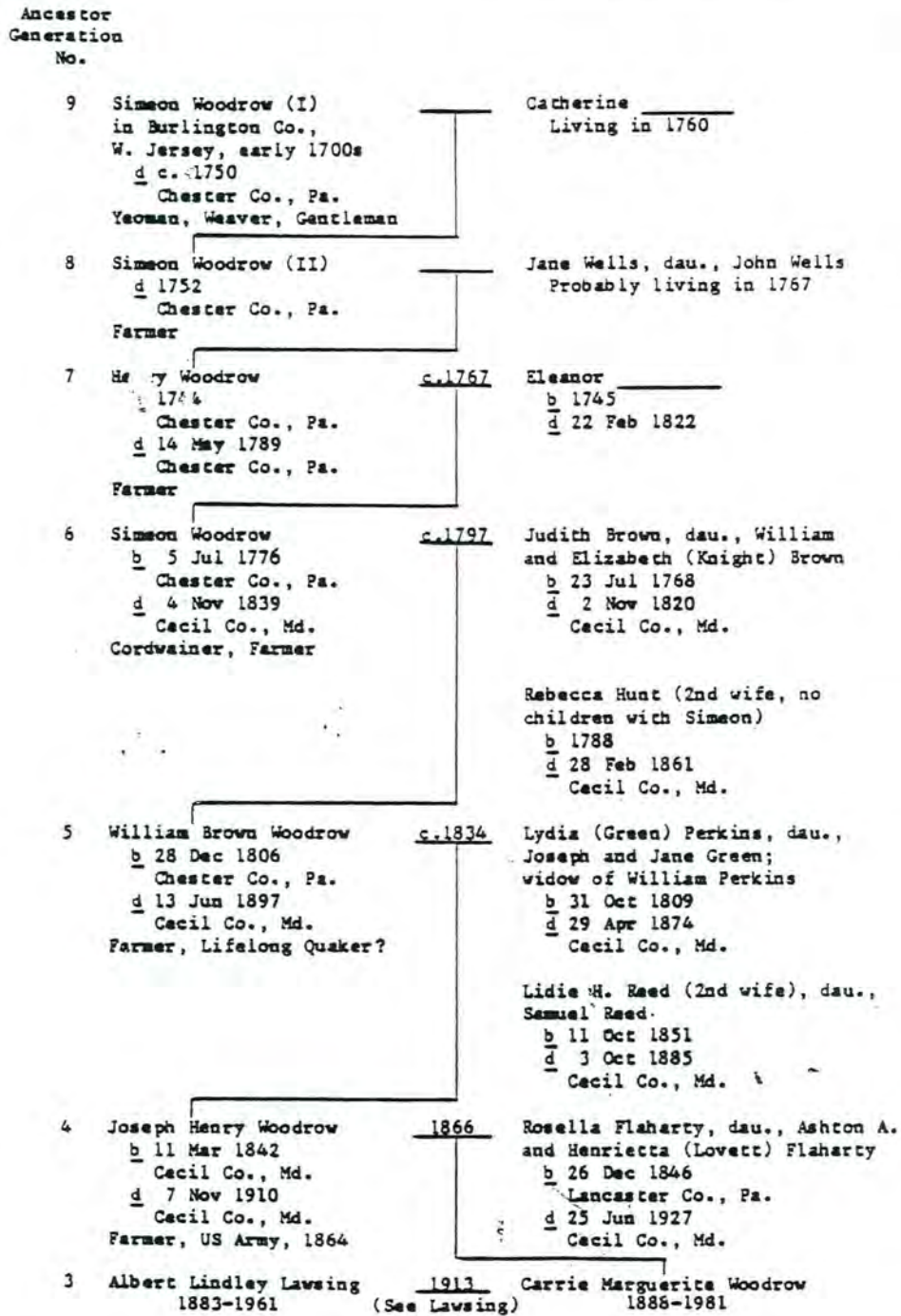
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Woodrow Ancestors in the Magnusson-Lawsing Family
Compiled by Margaret L. Magnusson
December, 1985

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CHRISTINE'S - DOCUMENT
SALEM - VILLAGE - TRIALS

Chart 1: Woodrow Ancestors, Magnusson-Lawsing Family



WOODROW

Information collected by Maurice O. Woodrow (1895-1935) was the first source of this account of Woodrow ancestors in the Magnusson-Lawsing family. In a letter to Carrie (Woodrow) Lawsing, 24 Sep 1928, Maurice enclosed a sketchy Woodrow genealogy that came to my attention about 50 years later. He also jotted some Woodrow information in a notebook that came into the possession of his sister-in-law, Elisabeth (Mrs. Samuel J.) Woodrow of Colora, Maryland, who kindly allowed me to copy from it. The sources of Maurice's information are unknown. His son Roger wrote to me, 19 Jan 1979:

...I have no information regarding my father's family search. As a child, I knew he pursued the search through Quaker cemeteries and other areas....

The earliest Woodrow ancestor identified by Maurice was Henry Woodrow (see Chart 1, AG 7). My own family search, sporadically pursued since the summer of 1977, so far has resulted in the identification of the next two earlier Woodrow ancestors.

By good luck, the course of my Woodrow search put me in touch with other family searchers who generously shared their lore with me. Thus, Elisabeth Woodrow steered me to Frances Taylor of Conowingo, Maryland (like Elisabeth, a hitherto unknown relative); and Frances Taylor mentioned me to her fellow-genealogist, Janet (Mrs. Robert D.) Strauss of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, who also had Woodrows in her family tree. Janet Strauss, in turn, gave my name to James L. Woodrow of Wellsville, Ohio, whose genealogical interest has led him to conduct a sort of clearing-house of Woodrow information. James Woodrow first wrote to me in 1981; and, since then, he has sent me many Woodrow reports. These reports reflected his own findings as well as those of other researchers--most notably, perhaps, David J. Sams, Helen (Mrs. James W.) Spurlin and Harold Woodrow.

The Woodrow story, so far as I now know it, begins when Simeon Woodrow (I) was a young man, probably already a husband and father. Because much Woodrow information--for example, Simeon's vital dates, his antecedents and the complete composition of his family--is yet to be found, probabilities figure in this account. As missing information comes to light, it can be expected that some of these speculations will be replaced with fact and that some will be abandoned.

Simeon Woodrow (I)⁹ is known to have lived in Burlington County, New Jersey, in the early 1700s and to have moved to Chester County, Pennsylvania around 1720. He is thought to have been born by 1683, and to have died in Chester County in the early 1750s. Simeon's wife Catherine is known to have survived him and to have been living in 1760.

... the earliest of this family to be of record" and "his name appears in the New Jersey Archives as early as 1709," according to an account of "The Woodrow Line" in Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages in America--CRLA (Vol. 17, pp. 57-60). Notations of Simeon's 1709 mention in the N.J. Archives have been found in the Cope Collection, a source of the CRLA account, but the 1709 reference to Simeon has not been located in the N.J. Archives. Other N.J. sources, however, indicate that Simeon may have been in Burlington County, N.J., as early as 1704 and that he was definitely there 1713-19.

In The Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey, 1680-1709 it was reported (p. 292) that "at a Court of Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Burlington...the 12th day of December...Annoque Domini 1704/05," constables, including "Symon Woodrof" for "Eversham," were "Sworne and attested to their office for the year ensuing." A little later it was reported (p. 301) that, when the constables were called in 1705, "Simon Woodroff" failed to answer and was "fyned ten Shillings for his non Appearance." The introduction of this book indicated (p. liv) that the office of constable was elective by township, tended to be avoided rather than sought and tended to be filled by persons in the lower economic brackets.

Even though his name was variantly spelled, it seems reasonable to think that Simeon Woodrow was the delinquent constable from Evesham in 1705. Several considerations support this idea: the elements of Simeon's name are uncommon, so it seems unlikely that two men with such similar names would be found in sparsely-settled Burlington County; and, as will be seen, documents known to reflect Simeon contain similar variant spellings of his name. If Simeon was the elected constable of Evesham in 1704, it could be speculated that he was then at least 21 years old--or that he was born by 1683.

Evesham was one of eight original townships, established in 1688, of Burlington County. Now there are at least 27 townships in the county (my map is incomplete). The present Evesham Township, probably a fragment of the original one, lies in the extreme southwest part of Burlington County. In Simeon's time, too, Evesham probably was the southwesternmost township, separated from the city of Burlington to its north by two other original townships--Chester (now Moorestown) and Willingboro.

Two 1713 deeds, thought to reflect Simeon, would locate him then in Chester, the township next north of Evesham. In the earlier of these deeds, "Simon Woodroft," yeoman of Chester, acquired for one year, 14 May 1713, a plantation on the Northampton River (the North Branch of the Rancocas Creek) from John Gosling, yeoman of Springfield (Burlington Co. Deed Book BB, pp. 449-50). This deed was witnessed by Thomas Scattergood--a Thomas Scattergood is known to have been Simeon's neighbor in Mansfield Township in 1717 (see below), which suggests that Simeon was indeed "Simon Woodroft." Before the year was out, "Simeon Woodroffe," yeoman of Chester, conveyed, 28 Dec 1713, the Northampton River property to John Cox, yeoman of Wellingborough (Burlington Co. Deed Book BBB, pp. 119-20). Simeon signed this second deed with his mark †. He signed other deeds with his mark X; but, in any case, Simeon's known illiteracy is consistent with the idea that he was the man named Simon Woodroft and Simeon Woodroffe in these transactions.

Just before the Northampton River property was conveyed to John Coxe, "Simon Woodroof, yoman" of Chester bought, 10 Dec 1713, a small riverfront property in the city of Burlington from Nathaniel Pope, "taylor" of Chesterfield (Burlington County Deed Book BBB, pp. 74-5). This property stayed in Simeon's possession until 8 Oct 1750 when "Simeon Woodrow of the Township of West Fallowfield in the County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania Gentleman and his wife Katherine" conveyed it for one year to Isaac Woodrow "of the same place Eldest Son and heir apparent of the said Simeon Woodrow" (Burlington County Deed Book R, pp. 61-5). Both Simeon and Katherine signed this document with their marks--X and ☺, respectively. Katherine's mark suggests that she learned it from someone who spelled the name with a C. Simeon's identification as "gentleman" suggests that, in 1750, he was a man of means or, at least, a man no longer associated with a more active occupation.

Simeon's Burlington property seems to have been enlarged a little when, 11 May 1719, he bought a parcel of land from John Witherill, tanner of Burlington. This land was described, in part, as lying east of Witherill's dwelling house and fronting for 25 feet on the Delaware River. The 1750 deed described Simeon's Burlington property as consisting of one acre and half a quarter and bounded, in part, by the Delaware River (33' 3"), east to a low water mark east of John Wetherill's house, by the lands of the late John Wetherill and by Pearl Street. Although the Witherill purchase seems to have been part of the property that was conveyed in 1750, the 1750 deed makes no mention of it and establishes title by the Pope-Woodrow transaction in 1713. It might be, then, that the Witherill purchase represented some sort of improvement of Simeon's 1713 title to this property. In any case, the Witherill/Woodrow deed indicated that Simeon's Burlington property was adjacent to that of a tanner; and that, since Simeon was apparently living in Mansfield Township at the time, he was already an absentee owner.

Two of the bounds of Simeon's Burlington property--the Delaware River and Pearl Street--still can be seen in Burlington. The area between these bounds, increased over the years by landfills, is now a public park; but, in Simeon's time, this area was the commercial section of a thriving town. In his Burlington: A Provincial Capital, George DeCou wrote (pp. 50, 95) that Burlington, for a while the port city of West Jersey, flourished in the first half of the 18th century; and that, then, tanneries were located on a little stream, Tanners or Tanhouse Run, that emptied into the Delaware River west of the city. Possibly, Simeon's property was in the vicinity of Tanners Run. It could be speculated, furthermore, that this property was a commercial investment of which he was the usually absent proprietor.

The Burlington property stayed in the family for more than 50 years. In his will, written in 1756, Simeon's eldest son Isaac gave the property to his two oldest sons--"Simon" to have the narrow end and Joseph, the broad end (CRLA, p. 58). In 1769, James Sterling, merchant of Burlington, acquired the property; Simeon and his wife Lydia sold Sterling their part, 14 Apr 1769 (Burlington Co. Deed Book Y, pp. 470-75); and Joseph's part went to Sterling, via a sheriff's sale, 26 Apr 1769 (Burlington Co. Deed Book Y, pp. 475-77). Because Isaac had the disposition of this property in 1756, it would seem that, by then, his father, Simeon (I), had died.

Nearly four years after he bought the Burlington property from Nathaniel Pope, Simeon "Woodroe," yeoman of Mansfield Township, bought, 2 Sep 1717, for £250, a plantation of some 179 acres in Mansfield from Abraham Brown, Jr., yeoman of Mansfield (Burlington Co. Deed Book BB, pp. 265-68). The bounds of this farm included Craft's Creek, "a grate Road," Samuel Woolston's land and the meadow ground of Thomas Scattergood; and Thomas and Phebe (Wetherill) Scattergood witnessed the deed.

The Woolston and Scattergood families, Simeon's neighbors in Mansfield, were early Quaker settlers. Samuel was the son of John Woolston who, in 1684, settled with his family on a 500 acre plantation in Mansfield Township about three miles (east and north) from the city of Burlington (DeCou, p. 222). Thomas Scattergood and his family, including his namesake son who married, in 1694, Phebe, daughter of Christopher Wetherill, settled on a 160 acre farm on Craft's Creek about a mile west of Columbus (DeCou, p. 216). From the locations of his neighbors, it could be guessed that Simeon's Mansfield farm was situated a couple of miles west of Columbus--perhaps on secondary road No. 543, if it used to be "a grate Road."

One more report reflecting Simeon's residence in New Jersey has been found in the Archives: "Simon Woodro" was a creditor in the settlement of the estate of Henry Newberry of Evesham Township, whose will was probated 22 Apr 1717 (NJA, 1st Ser., Vol. 23, p. 337). Payment to Simeon occurred in 1725/26, when he had become a resident of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

On 16 Nov 1720, Simeon Woodrow of Mansfield, Burlington County, West New Jersey, weaver, bought some 750 acres in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, Pa., at Conestoga Gap from Thomas Hayward, who had obtained a patent to this property 16 June 1714 (CRLA, p. 57). Within three years, Simeon resold the property, 20 Sep 1723, for £106 to Thomas Hayward, clothier of Chester Township, Chester County (Chester Co. Deed Book D, pp. 204-5).

The fact that Simeon, identified as a yeoman in his previous land transactions, was identified as a weaver in the Hayward transactions suggests that some change in his circumstances had occurred. It could be speculated that Simeon's Burlington lot had become the site of a weaving business; and that Simeon had done business with clothier Hayward which may have led to their property transactions and made appropriate their occupational identifications in these transactions. Arguing against such speculations is the fact that DeCou did not report a weaving industry in Colonial Burlington. By the same token, pursuing another speculation, it would seem that Simeon immigrated to Burlington as an adult who already knew the weaving trade.

When Simeon came to Chester County, it included an area west of the Octoraro Creek and its East Branch that became Lancaster County in 1729. Sadsbury Township lay on both sides of the Octoraro (see Chart 2, p. 5, and Chart 3, p. 7). Conestoga Gap, the location of the Hayward tract, was the early 18th century name for the present town of Gap, now situated just over the Sadsbury line in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County (letter, 30 June 1984, from John W. W. Loose). The earlier

place name, seemingly, reflected the pre-1729 township layout in what became Lancaster County. Then, all of the area south of the Pequea Creek was Conestoga Township except for a gap caused by the western extension of Sadsbury Township, created about 1717.

Simeon first appeared on Chester County tax lists in 1720, the year he bought the Hayward place in Sadsbury; and he remained on the Sadsbury lists until 1726, or for several years after he resold the Hayward place in 1723. In 1724, the Sadsbury-Fallowfield list (the two townships formed one assessment district with only 47 taxpayers) reported Thomas "Haward" of Chester with the note that "Simeon Woodrow lives on the land;" and, in 1725, Simeon was a town officer in Sadsbury (History of Chester County Pennsylvania, by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, p. 203). No property records for Simeon in Sadsbury subsequent to the Woodrow-Hayward deed, however, have come to light.

Chester County tax lists (see Chart 4, p. 9) indicate that, by 1729, Simeon was located in Fallowfield Township; and that he remained there until 1734. The only property record for Simeon in Fallowfield that has been found involved his acquisition by warrant and survey of a farm of of some 352 acres in March 1733.

In the proprietary colony of Pennsylvania, land passed from the proprietors by their warrant to the Surveyor General to have made a local survey that, when completed, was the substance of a patent passing title to the purchaser. Many of the early patents were for large tracts; and, in early times, small tracts generally were acquired by purchase from patentees rather than by conveyance from the proprietors. Beginning in 1733, when the heirs of William Penn opened a land office in the colony and streamlined conveyance procedures, purchasers of small tracts more frequently secured land directly from the proprietors.

The new procedures involved filling the blanks on a printed warrant form with the applicant's name, description of the vacant land desired and amounts (so much per hundred acres plus a nominal annual quit rent). Payment within six months together with the completion of the survey directed by the warrant effectively transferred land from the "Proprietaries" to the applicant although, technically, title did not pass until a patent was issued (see Futhey & Cope, p. 149).

Practices growing out of the warrant-survey system and sparse settlement often muddled the real estate scene. Thus (op. cit., idem):

Many of the immigrants seated themselves on vacant land and proceeded to make improvements, after the manner of modern "squatters," and in the course of a few years would apply for warrants Some, having made improvements, sold them without applying for warrants, and others, having obtained warrants, neglected to have them executed for several years, and in some instances assigned them to others. Thus the warrants and improvements alike were articles of merchandise

In effect, these practices seemed to recognize rights of pre-ownership possession. It might be that early tax lists sometimes reported residents in such possession as well as residents who owned their land. If so, Simeon's Fallowfield taxes before 1733, for example, may have reflected his settlement on the farm that was not surveyed to him until 1733.

Chart 4: Woodrows in Chester County, Pa., Tax Lists, 1720-63

1720	Simion Woodro	Sadsbury	
1721	Simeon Woodrow	Sadsbury	
1722	Simon Woodroe	Sadsbury	
1724	Thomas Haward	Sadsbury*	Simeon Woodrow lives on the land
1725	Simeon Woodrow	Sadsbury*	
1726	Simeon Woodrow	Sadsbury	
1729	Simeon Woodrow	Fallowfield	
1730	Simeon Woodrow	Fallowfield	
1732	Simion Woodrow	Fallowfield	
1734	Simeon Woodrow	Fallowfield	
1735	Joseph Woodrow	Fallowfield	+
	Isaac Woodrow	Fallowfield	+
	Simon Woodrow	Nantmeal	
1737	Joseph Woodrow	Fallowfield	+
	Isaac Woodrow	Fallowfield	+
	Simon Woodrow	Nantmeal	
1739	Joseph Woodrow	Fallowfield	+
	Isaac Woodrow	Fallowfield	+
	Simeon Woodrow	Nantmeal	
1740	Isaac Woodrow	Fallowfield	+
	Simeon Woodrow	E. Nantmeal**	
1747	William Woodrough	Ridley	Single freeman
	Joseph Woodrow	W. Fallowfield***	+
	Isaac Woodrow	W. Fallowfield	+
	Simeon Woodrow	E. Nottingham	+
1749	Isaac Woodro	W. Fallowfield	+
	Simeon Woodro	E. Nottingham	+
1750	Isaac Woodrowe	W. Fallowfield	+
	Simeon Woodrow	W. Fallowfield	
	Joseph Woodroe	E. Nottingham	+
1753	Simeon Woodroe	W. Fallowfield	
	Isaac Woodroe	W. Fallowfield	+
	Wid. Jean Woodroe	E. Nottingham	
	Joseph Woodroe	W. Nottingham	+
1754	Simon Woodro	W. Fallowfield	
	Isaac Woodro	W. Fallowfield	+
	Joseph Woodroe	W. Nottingham	+
	Alex ^r Woodro	Springfield	
1756	Isaac Woodrow	W. Fallowfield	+
	John Woodroe	E. Nottingham	+
	Joseph Woodrof	W. Nottingham	+ Inmate
1757	Isaac Woodrow	W. Fallowfield	+
	Joseph Woodrow	E. Marlborough	+ Single freeman
	Simeon Woodrow	E. Marlborough	+
	John Woodrow	E. Nottingham	+
	Jos. Woodrow	W. Nottingham	+ Inmate
1758	Isaac Woodrow	W. Fallowfield	+
	Jos. Woodrow	E. Marlborough	+ Single freeman
	Simeon Woodrow	W. Marlborough	+
	Joseph Woodrow	W. Nottingham	+ For land of Wm. Brown
1760	Isaac Woodrow	W. Marlborough	+ Single freeman
	Simeon Woodrow	W. Marlborough	+
	John Woodrow	E. Nottingham	+
1762	Simeon Woodrow	Birmingham	+
	Isaac Woodrow	New Garden	+ Single freeman
	John Woodrow	W. Nottingham	+ Inmate
1763	Simon Woodrow	Birmingham	+
	Isaac Woodrow	E. Marlborough	+ Single freeman
	John Woodrow	W. Nottingham	+ Inmate

Source: Cope Collection in Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Taxes were not ordered by the state of Pa. in 1736, 1738, 1748 (?), 1752, 1759 and 1761; and, otherwise, Chester County tax lists are missing for the years 1723, 1727-28, 1731, 1733, 1741-46, 1751 and 1755.

* Sadsbury combined with Fallowfield in one assessment district.

** Formed from Nantmeal Township in 1740.

*** Formed from Fallowfield Township in 1743.

+ Descendant of Simeon (I), reported in this account.

The Fallowfield property surveyed to Simeon 10 Mar 1733 was crossed by a little stream known as Woodrow's--later, Officer's--Run (shown in Chart 2 as Officer's Run); and it was bisected by a road that survives as State Route 41, or the Gap-Newport Road. Within a few years, half of this land, west of the road, was held by Simeon's son Isaac and the other half, by Archibald McDowell. The map of West Fallowfield Township in Breou's Atlas of 1883 shows Alex. Hudson on the land that used to be Isaac's and, across the road, Dav. Baird on the land that used to be McDowell's (later owned by Thomas Officer). Judging from this map, Simeon's Fallowfield place was one to two miles north of Cochranville.

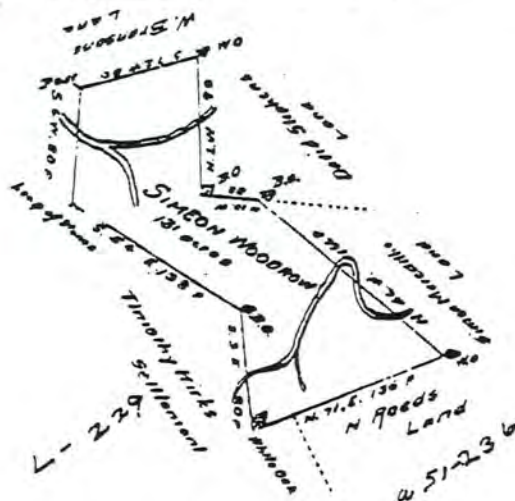
Isaac's survey of 20 June 1740, by warrant of the same date, involved 176 acres that were "pt. of 352 acres surveyed to his father Simeon Woodrow on the 10th day of March 1733." This survey noted that "The Conditions of Simeon Woodrow's warrt. not being by him complied with his Survey became void." Apparently, then, earlier rights and tax obligations associated with Simeon's Fallowfield place reflected pre-ownership possession.

Chester County tax lists suggest that, in 1735, Isaac took over his part of Simeon's Fallowfield farm and that Simeon, himself, went to Nantmeal Township, where he was reported through 1740 (see Chart 4). In Nantmeal, Simeon Woodrow "of Chester County" obtained a warrant, 13 July 1736, for "Three hundred Acres of Land Situate in Nantmeal Township whereon He has been above 12 Months settled & adjoining to David Stephens." This warrant went on to state that Simeon agreed to pay Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings for every hundred acres plus a yearly Quit-rent of one Half-penny per acre. It directed that 300A, "if not already survey'd or appropriated," be surveyed to Simeon, "which Survey, in case the said Simeon Woodrow fulfil the above Agreement within Six Months from the Date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void." Pursuant to this warrant, 131A were surveyed to Simeon, 8-5-1737--evidently there was less unappropriated land in the vicinity of David Stephens than Simeon had thought (see Chart 5, p. 11).

The Woodrow farm in the part of Nantmeal that became East Nantmeal in 1740 apparently was reflected in the bounds of a place bought by John Marsh, reported by Albert Cook Myers in his Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750 (p. 417). Marsh's place, patented to him 9 June 1747 (213 acres for about £33), was bounded by the lands of Timothy Kirk, Robert Wetherall, Henry Phillips, Callowhill Manor, corner of Vincent Township, the lands of John Wells, John Price and Simon Woodrow, and the Meeting Land. These bounds suggest that by 1747 some of the land in the settlement of Timothy Kirk, which in 1737 bounded Simeon's farm on the west, had been surveyed to Kirk; and that the Woodrow farm itself was in the neighborhood of the southwest corner of Vincent Township and of the East Nantmeal Particular Meeting House. According to Myers (p. 156) this meeting house was built around 1741.

From the bounds of the Marsh place, it could be inferred also that John Wells, an in-law of Simeon's son, Simeon (II), had land in the vicinity of the Woodrow farm. Considering that Simeon (II) lived in the area 1741-44 and that family ties often influenced settlement, it could be speculated that the man who obtained the Woodrow farm in 1737 was Simeon (II). Pending definitive information, however, it seems reasonable

Chart 5: Land Surveyed, 1737, to Simeon Woodrow in Nantmell Township, Chester County, Pa.



By Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon^{ble} Proprietaries bearing date the 13th day of July ADom/ 1736 I have Survey'd and and Laid out unto Simeon Woodrow in the Township of Nantmell in the County of Chester One hundred and Thirty one acres of Land with allowance of six p Cent. Beginning at a White Oak standing in the line of David Stephens's Land thence South Seventy-Two degrees Westerly Eighty pches to a post. Thence South Six degrees Westerly Eighty three pches to a heap of Stones. thence South fifty four degrees Easterly One hundred and Thirty eight perches to a Black Oak. Thence South Three degrees Easterly Eighty perches to a White Oak. Thence North Seventy One degrees Easterly one hundred and Thirty six perches to a White Oak. Thence North Forty Six degrees Westerly One hundred and Sixty Six perches to a Black Oak a corner of David Stephens Land. Then by the 5th Land North Seventy eight degrees Westerly Thirty eight perches to a Black Oak. Thence Two degrees Westerly Ninety eight acres to the place of Beginning. Survey'd 5th / 1737 p me Zach Butcher Dpl
To Benj^a Eastburn Survey^r Gen^l

Source: An original remaining on file in the Land Office of the Historical and Museum Commission of Pennsylvania recorded in C Book, Volume 224, page 116.

to think that Simeon (I) obtained the farm and that Simeon (II) operated it in the early 1740s.

Chester County tax lists were missing for six years, 1741-46, and Simeon was not listed in the next reported years, 1747 and 1749. It would seem, then, that by the end of the 1740s Simeon no longer held his East Nantmeal farm or, indeed, any property in Chester County. Although tax records give no clue to Simeon's locations 1741-49, Quaker records suggest that he may have turned over the operation of this farm to Simeon (II) by 1740 and that he, himself, may have then returned to his old stamping ground in Lancaster County.

In 1740, on the 1st day of the 7th month, Simeon "Woodroe" was admitted to unit (became a Quaker), according to the minutes of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held at Leacock, Lancaster County, on that date. A little more than a year later, 4-3-1741, it was recorded:

Sadsbury Preparative Meeting makes complaint against Simeon Woodroe for suing a Friend belonging to this Meeting, and he acknowledges that he did it ignorantly and is sorry for it and hath thereto subscribed his name: Simeon X Woodroe, his mark.

The Sadsbury Meeting House was in Lancaster County, within four miles of Gap, and just across the Octoraro from Sadsbury Township in Chester County (see Chart 2). It served Quakers in both counties: Isaac in Fallowfield Township, Chester County, for example, participated in the Sadsbury Meeting. While Simeon's Quaker records only generally locate him in the Sadsbury area, they definitely show that he was not in East Nantmeal in 1740-41.

Quakers designated months by number, instead of name, because they abhorred the pagan origin of such names. Their extensive society was organized through weekly preparative (or worship) meetings and through monthly (or business) meetings. Monthly Meetings (MM)--in Pennsylvania, generally named for the townships in which they were located--had the oversight of several preparative meetings and were held, in rotation, at the meeting houses within their purview. As a rule, Quakers maintained good membership records. Sometimes these records reflected complete Quaker careers from beginning to end: from beginning by birth-right or convincement (e.g., Simeon in 1740); through events in the member's life such as marriage, transfers and mistakes (e.g., Simeon in 1741); to end in death or disownment. No later Quaker records of Simeon, however, have come to light.

No known records corroborate the speculation that Simeon was in Lancaster County 1740-49: there are no Lancaster tax records before 1750; and the only Lancaster deed mention of Simeon Woodrow is thought to refer to son Simeon (see below, Which Simeon?). Additionally, it could be speculated that Simeon, propertyless, made his home with son Isaac in the late 1740s, at least. This speculation would not jibe with what is known of Simeon in the early 1740s: his mistaken lawsuit vs. a Friend in 1741 probably involved property; and Isaac, an experienced Quaker, probably would have prevented this mistake had Simeon been in his household then.

In 1750, Simeon definitely was in Chester County. He was "of West Fallowfield" when he then conveyed his Burlington property to Isaac; and,

in seeming confirmation, a Simeon Woodrow was then reported in the West Fallowfield tax list. In 1753-54, too, a Simeon Woodrow was reported in West Fallowfield. This Simeon may have been Isaac's eldest son; and, if so (see below, Which Simeon?), the known record of Simeon (I)--known to me, that is--ended in 1750. If not, it ended in 1754. Accordingly, it would seem that Simeon probably died around 1751 or else around 1755.

No comprehensive record of Simeon's children has come to light; but piecemeal information indicates that Simeon and Catherine Woodrow had, at least, four sons who survived to maturity.

Eldest son Isaac was so identified when Simeon and Catherine conveyed their Burlington property to him in 1750. In 1725, on the 16th day of the 9th month, Isaac Woodrow "of Pequea" married Mary Cheevers of Thornbury at the Concord Meeting House. In the near relatives part of the record of this Quaker wedding, Simeon Woodrow and Simeon Woodrow, Jr., were witnesses to the event.

Apart from evidencing the existence of Simeon (II), this record provides a basis for guessing the age of father Simeon. On youngest case assumptions (men marrying at 21 and becoming fathers at 22), it could be guessed that father Simeon was born by 1683--a date consistent with the idea that he was the constable from Evesham in 1704 (see above, p. 3). From what is known of other early Woodrow men, both Isaac and Simeon may well have been older than 21 when they married; so Simeon may well have been born 5-10 years earlier than 1683.

In February 1760, the executors of the will of Isaac Woodrow, who died in 1758, petitioned the Chester County Court for relief in the matter of Simeon's widow, Catherine. This petition was excerpted by Aimee Jackson Short in her Jackson-Taylor and Related Families (p. 88) as follows:

... Sheweth, That Simeon Woodrow, father of the said Isaac having sometime ago departed this life leaving a widow, to wit, Catherine to survive him and a very small estate

That the said Catherine hath nothing left of her own to subsist on and hath hitherto since the decease of said Isaac been chiefly maintained by Mary the said Isaac's widow. That the said Catherine hath only one son now living, to wit, Henry Woodrow, now residing in West Jersey

The gist of this petition, according to Mrs. Short, was to have the court set aside a portion of Isaac's estate for Catherine's use. In addition to identifying son Henry, this petition showed that Catherine was living in 1760.

A fourth son, Andrew, was identified in Henry's will, dated 1 Nov 1777, which mentioned "Ann Woodrow, widdo of my brother And. Woodrow" (Short, p. 93).

Which Simeon?

Simeon's adult years overlapped those of his namesake son and grandson (Isaac's eldest son); so some Simeon Woodrow records raise the question

of which Simeon was reflected in them. In the three records considered below, it has been thought that the Simeon involved probably was not Simeon (I).

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held in Philadelphia 6 Feb 1728/29, "A Petition of the Inhabitants of the upper parts of Chester County was laid before the Board." This petition, endorsed by some 189 persons including Isaac and "Simon" Woodrow, set forth the disadvantages of living so far from "the County Town," and prayed that the upper parts of Chester County be made a new county. The next day, Gov. Patrick Gordon acknowledged the merit of the petitioners' prayer and initiated actions that led to the erection of Lancaster County, proclaimed 10 May 1729 (Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, pp. 363-4).

Here seems a good place to provide an explanation of the double dating of years in some early records: before 1752, when England and her colonies tardily adopted the Gregorian calendar, years in these areas began on the 25th of March and the interval between 1 January and 24 March, inclusive, was sometimes rendered in both Old Style (Julian calendar) and New Style (Gregorian calendar) years. Throughout this account no attempt has been made to standardize reported dates.

To return to the petition that led to the erection of Lancaster County, it seems likely that petitioner Simeon Woodrow was Simeon's son, Simeon (II); because Simeon himself was on the Fallowfield tax list in 1729 and thus an inhabitant of the lower parts of Chester County. If so, it would seem to follow that son Simeon, no longer part of his parental household, had begun his adult life by 1729 in the area that became Lancaster County.

Petitioner Isaac Woodrow, Simeon's eldest son, definitely was an inhabitant of the upper parts of Chester County when he married in 1726: he was then of Pequea, a pre-1729 township at the headwaters of the Pequea Creek in the present Lancaster township of Salisbury. Isaac's endorsement of the petition indicates that he lived in what became Lancaster County after his marriage.

The next same-name record concerns the Simeon Woodrow "of Lancaster" who obtained a warrant, 22 Jan 1733, for land "lying on the Pequea Creek." Again, because father Simeon is thought to have been of Chester at the time; the man who obtained this warrant is thought to have been Simeon (II). In a deed abstract concerning the lands of William Fullerton on the Pequea Creek, it was mentioned that land "formerly surveyed to Simeon Woodrow" adjoined Fullerton's land (abstract, 9 Mar 1743, in E. Thomas Mayhill's Lancaster County Deed Abstracts, p. 14). Although Simeon's warrant was vacated so that no land was surveyed pursuant to it, both the warrant and the deed mention indicate that Simeon (II) actually lived on the Pequea Creek, at least in the early 1730s.

The day before Simeon Woodrow obtained his Pequea Creek warrant, a John Wells--probably the father-in-law or brother-in-law of Simeon (II)--also obtained a Lancaster warrant (Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 24, p. 551). The land of John Wells, too, was mentioned in the Fullerton

abstract as adjoining Fullerton land on the Pequea Creek. The coincidences in the land records of Simeon (II) and John Wells suggest that their settlements in the vicinity of the Pequea Creek in Lancaster County may have been influenced by family ties that had been established by 1733.

Finally, there is the record of Simeon Woodrow, yeoman of Fallowfield, who bought, 19 May 1753, some 32 acres for around £27 from Andrew and Mary Mason and Ellis and Ruth Lewis, all of Fallowfield (Chester Co. Deed Book I, p. 50). This purchase may well have been reflected in the report of Simeon Woodrow on the West Fallowfield tax lists 1753-54.

Because Simeon (I) was identified as a gentleman in 1750, when he was at least 67 years old, it seems unlikely that, three years later, he would be buying land as a yeoman. It is thought, accordingly, that this purchase probably was made by Isaac's eldest son, Simeon, who probably was in his middle 20s in 1753.

The Mason-Ellis-Woodrow deed was witnessed by Isaac and Joseph Woodrow. The only definitely identified Joseph Woodrow then was Isaac's second son, who probably was in his early 20s in 1753. It seems likely that a more mature Joseph, reflected in a number of early records and here thought to have been another son of Simeon (I), was the witness in this transaction.

* * *

Looking back over the records of Simeon Woodrow that have been reported in this account, it seems reasonable to think that Simeon (I) was a poor immigrant weaver who energetically pursued new world opportunities, particularly real estate opportunities. The reviewer is struck by Simeon's repeated moves from apparently suitable homesteads (e.g., the Mansfield farm and the Hayward place); and Simeon's reasons for moving, instead of staying settled, can only be guessed. If financial straits had been a factor in Simeon's moves, however, it would seem that he would have sold his Burlington property earlier. Accordingly, it would seem that the prospect of gain was a principal factor in Simeon's relocations. Taking into account Simeon's characteristic drive to exploit real estate opportunities, and considering that my understanding of early records is imperfect, it is not impossible that Simeon (I) was the man involved in one or more of the Which Simeon? records.

Reviewing Simeon's account for other indications of his personality, he appears to have gotten along well in the predominantly Quaker societies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania even though he did not become a Quaker until late in life. He apparently had a close and useful relationship with the Scattergood-Wetherill clan in Burlington County, for example; and he was a township officer in Chester County. As to his family relationships, Simeon's disposition of half of his Fallowfield farm to son Isaac could be taken as evidence of a father helping a son, or vice versa. All told, Simeon's records support to some extent the ideas that Simeon (I) was an energetic, ambitious and likeable man; and that Woodrows in western Chester County in the middle decades of the 18th century were a close-knit family.

Children of Simeon (I)--Woodrow⁸

The records considered above have indicated that Simeon and Catherine Woodrow had four sons: Isaac, Simeon (II), Andrew and Henry. It seems likely that the family was larger; and, therefore, some definite information about other children may yet come to light. In the meantime, it has been speculated that this family contained another son, Joseph, and a daughter, Anna Maria. Accounts of these children have been sketched, as possible, through several ensuing generations, keyed as follows:

- 1-6 Ancestor Generation 8, children of Simeon (I);
- (1) &c. AG 7, grandchildren of Simeon (I);
- a &c. AG 6, great grandchildren of Simeon (I); and
- (a) &c. AG 5, 2nd great grandchildren of Simeon (I).

1. Isaac (I), probably born by 1705, died in West Fallowfield Township, Chester County, Pa., in 1758. He married, 9-16-1726, Mary, daughter of James (deceased) and Margaret Cheevers of Thornbury Township, Chester County (Concord MM--Margaret Moreland was a near-relative witness at the wedding which might indicate that Mary's mother had, by then, re-married). Mary died in 1782 or 1783 in East Marlborough Township, Chester County.

As already recounted, Isaac and Mary are thought to have lived in Lancaster County before moving to Fallowfield Township, Chester County, in 1735. There Isaac took over half of his father's farm where he lived for the rest of his life. With Isaac's enlargements, the farm contained around 279 acres: 218 by 1740, plus 41 surveyed pursuant to a 1746 warrant, plus 20 1/2 surveyed pursuant to a 1753 warrant.

Isaac was a Quaker when he married; and, because his father was not then a Quaker, Isaac must have become a Quaker by conviction. At first, Isaac was in the New Garden MM which granted him a certificate to Concord MM, 1726-8-8, to marry Mary "Chivers." After 1737, when the Sadsbury MM was set off from New Garden, Isaac was in the Sadsbury MM--he was an overseer in it in 1755. Both Isaac and Mary continued as Quakers throughout their lives, and their children grew up as birthright Quakers in the Sadsbury MM.

In his will, dated 11 Oct 1756 and proved 22 June 1758, Isaac gave his inherited Burlington property to sons "Simmeon" and Joseph; and he directed that "my sons be put out to learn trades with persons of our Society," and that "when my youngest surviving child shall arrive at the age of five years" the estate should be sold and the proceeds divided among the children (Chester Co. Will Book 4, p. 121). The fact that Simeon and Joseph were the only sons specifically named in the will suggests that they may have been of age when the will was written.

Widow Mary with children Levi and Rachel transferred, 17th-6-1767, from the Sadsbury MM to the New Garden MM. This move placed her nearer to her older sons who had already made similar moves from the Sadsbury MM. Mary's will, written 3 Dec 1776 and proved 8 Jan 1783, named seven sons--"Simmeon," Joseph, Isaac (II), Caleb, Joshua, John and Levi, and three daughters--Mary Ford, Lydia Warner and Rachel Musgrove (Chester Co. Will Book 7, p. 130). Mary seems to have named her children in chronological order by gender.

With the exception of Joshua, born in 1746, the birthdates of the children of Isaac and Mary (Cheevers) Woodrow are unknown. From what is known of the family, though, it seems likely that Simeon was the first-born and that he was born within a year or two of his parent's marriage in 1726.

(1) Simeon probably was born 1727-29. He married, 6-15-1757, Lydia Pyle at London Grove Meeting House (New Garden MM). Lydia was the daughter of Moses and Mary (Darlington) Pyle of East Marlborough. As Darlington relatives, Simeon and his family figured in Gilbert Cope's Genealogy of the Darlington Family, a source for this account (see Nos. 12, 74-81).

A few years before his marriage, Simeon may have bought a small acreage in Fallowfield (see above, p. 15).

After their marriage, Cope reported, Simeon and Lydia lived in West Marlborough Township until 1762, when they went to Birmingham Township for two years. In 1764, they were back in the New Garden MM. Simeon was in the New Garden tax lists 1765-67 as a farmer--as a farmer and tavern keeper in 1766 (Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 11, pp. 130, 243, 310). In Chester County Collections, it was reported (No. 3, p. 108) that Simeon Woodrow petitioned, 28 Aug 1764, for a license at the house, The Sign of the Ship, that he had lately purchased in New Garden Township. This report went on to say that, in fact, Simeon had only leased this tavern and that he held it until 1767. The Sign of the Ship was later known as The Hammer and the Trowel; and, as such, it figured in Bayard Taylor's historical romance, The Story of Kennett.

In 1767, the Quakers complained of Simeon "for not paying his just Debts, which is thought to be occasioned thro' mismanagement in his outward affairs;" and, 6-3-1769, Simeon was disowned. About this time, Simeon and Lydia, then of East Bradford Township, sold Simeon's part of the Burlington property.

The family later moved to Frederick County, Virginia, where, 6-5-1775, Lydia (who remained a Quaker) and six children--Mary, Isaac, Lydia, Elizabeth, Rachel and Abraham--were received by the Hopewell MM on certificate from the New Garden MM. Simeon and Phebe, "youngest children of Simeon and Lydia," became Quakers on their mother's request 5-3-1779 (Hopewell MM). Some of these children later transferred from the Hopewell MM to the Crooked Run MM in Warren County, Va.

a Mary, probably born around 1758, m (1st) in 1775 Thomas WHITE, who died within a few years. Thomas was the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Kerlin) White, and had come to Virginia on a certificate from the Bradford (Pa.) MM dated 6-15-1770. Their marriage "by a priest" resulted in their disownment, but Mary acknowledged her error and was re-accepted, 8-7-1780 (Thomas, by then, probably had died). Mary m (2nd), 16-11-1780 at Hopewell Meeting House, Mahlon SMITH, son of William and Ann Smith of Loudon County, Va. They apparently lived in the Loudon County area, served by the Fairfax (Va.) MM: Mary and son Nathaniel White, b 5-19-1777, were received 26-1-1782 by the Fairfax MM from the Hopewell MM.

b Isaac to Crooked Run 1-7-1788 (Hopewell MM).

c Lydia to Crooked Run 3-3-1788; m 6 Jan 1791 Isaac BURKE in Frederick County, Va.

d Elizabeth m _____ CADWALLADER. The marriage was by a "hireling teacher" so Elizabeth was disowned 6-2-1785 (Hopewell MM).

e Rachel to Crooked Run 11-3-1788; m Abraham NEILL (b 9-26-1753), 5th son of Lewis and Lydia (Hollingsworth) Neill of Frederick County, Va.

f Abraham to Crooked Run 5-7-1792; d unmarried. With brother Simeon purchased, 11-9-1803, a lot in St. Clairsville, Ohio.

g Simeon to Crooked Run 8-1-1796. James L. Woodrow reported that Simeon, b 1775, m 27 Jan 1812 Clara or Clairmont Adamson (b 1789, Mo.) in Monongalia County, Va. (now W. Va.); and that they had two children:

(a) Clermont, m 26 Dec 1833 George HARRISON in Ohio County, Va. (now W. Va.).

J. Forsyth Harrison, a lawyer in Piedmont, W. Va. in 1924, apparently was a son of this union. In an article, "Woodrow Family in Chester County" (Daily Local News, West Chester, Pa., 10-24-1924; in clipping file of Chester Co. Historical Society) he described himself as "grandson of Simeon, brother of Isaac." The article recounted that Harrison, as a young man, read The Story of Kennett (pub. 1866) and thought that he recognized a Woodrow relative in it. His pursuit of this thought led to correspondence that included a letter from Joseph Taylor who wrote that he didn't think there were any "real" Woodrows in the story; but "The Woodrow property now in the possession of my son Bayard Taylor was formerly owned by Isaac Woodrow, brother of Simeon in Virginia."

(b) Simeon D., b 1815 in Va., m Elizabeth _____. In 1850 census, Simeon was a grocer, worth \$7000, in Ohio Co., Va. Simeon and Elizabeth had two sons: Neill and George D.

h Phebe m _____ COLEMAN, son of Abraham, out of unity. She was disowned 9-3-1792 (Hopewell MM).

(2) Joseph, 2nd son of Isaac and Mary (Cheevers) Woodrow, married Jemima Leeds--their marriage license was issued 31 Oct 1765 in Northampton, N.J. (N.J. Archives, 1st Ser., Vol. 22, p. 442).

Joseph left Sadsbury MM on certificate to New Garden MM, where he was received 8-27-1757; and New Garden granted him a certificate to the Evesham (N.J.) MM, 6-6-1761. In 1766, the year after his marriage, Joseph hit hard times: the Sheriff of Burlington County was ordered by the court to seize and sell his assets in order to satisfy Joseph's indebtedness of around £314 plus court costs (see above, p. 4). In 1767-68, he is thought to have been the Joseph Woodrow associated with Isaac Woodrow (his brother) in farming and sawmill operations in Kennett Township, Chester Co. (Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 11, pp. 292, 419). He then may have been the Joseph Woodrow who, back in N.J., was disowned for disunity, 5-2-1774 (Burlington MM); and he may have been the Joseph Woodrow who, back in Chester Co., was taxed as a small farmer in London Grove Township in 1774 (Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 12, p. 108).

Orphans Court records are said (by Helen Spurlin) to show that Joseph left three sons: Levi, William and Joseph.

a Levi. A Pennock genealogy (forwarded from Mary (Mrs. E. H.) Wilkins) reported that Nathaniel PENNOCK (1777-1848) married (1st), in 1805, Ruth, daughter of Levi Woodrow and (2nd) Sarah (Woodrow) Pyle, widow of James and sister of Ruth. Possibly, this Levi was the father of these sisters. Levi Pennock, Nathaniel's son (probably with Ruth), was a beneficiary in the will of Levi Woodrow, as was Levi Woodrow, "son of Joseph" (see Chart 7, p. 25). It seems likely that beneficiary Levi Woodrow was the nephew (c(b), below) of the Levi here considered.

Beneficiaries in Levi Woodrow's will tended to be relatives who had remained Quakers; but family searches apparently have not turned up Quaker records for the Levi here considered. At the same time, two Woodrow sisters--Ruth and Sarah--have been located in the family of Isaac (II). This coincidence and Levi's lack of Quaker records suggest the speculation that the sisters who married Nathaniel Pennock might belong in the family of Isaac (II).

b William.

c Joseph (1774-1829) married Deborah ____ (1781-1827). They were in Upper Darby before 5-2-1817 when they and their children--Mary Ann, Rachel, Martha, Levi and Joseph--went to the Chester MM (LDS No. 441417, p. 175; dates from Chester MM in LDS No. 389405).

(a) Mary Ann, b 1801-11-9, may have married Joel Dilworth or Isaac Horn (see note, Chart 7).

(b) Levi, b 1807-9-8. Levi, "son of Joseph," was mentioned in the will of his great uncle, Levi Woodrow (see Chart 7).

(c) Rachel, b 1810-9-6.

(d) Martha, b 1812-11-6.

(e) Joseph, not reported in LDS No. 389405, prob. b 1813-16.

(3) Isaac (II), probably born by 1739, died March 1794 in East Marlborough Township, Chester Co., Pa. He married, 10-23-1766 at New Garden, Ruth Dixon, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Dixon of New Garden (New Garden marriages in LDS No. 389399, p. 40). Ruth survived Isaac.

Isaac first appeared in Chester County tax lists in 1760 as a single freeman (over 21 and unmarried) in West Marlborough (Chart 4). Before his marriage, tax lists locate Isaac in nearby townships: in New Garden in 1762; in East Marlborough in 1763; and back in New Garden in 1765-66 (Chart 4 and Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 11, pp. 130, 244). Quaker records provide a duplicate reflection of Isaac's move from his parental home and the moves he made as he started his adult life. Together with his younger brothers Caleb and John, Isaac was received by the New Garden MM, 1761-9-5, on certificate from the Sadsbury MM; and the three brothers were granted a certificate to the Concord MM 1762-9-4 (New Garden MM).

Close brotherly ties can often be inferred from the records of the sons of Isaac (I); thus, the three brothers leaving home together for New Garden; and their probable anticipation that their older brothers, Simeon and Joseph, who had preceded them, could help them as they began their work careers. As to Quaker careers, only two of the sons of Isaac (I)--Isaac (II) and Levi--stayed the course.

After his marriage, Isaac is thought to have been associated with his brother Joseph in a farm and sawmill enterprise in Kennett (see above); and, in 1769, Isaac was the sole taxpayer in this operation. The next year Isaac bought, 5 Dec 1770, a farm of some 190 acres in East Marlborough, where he lived for the rest of his life (purchase mentioned in Chester Co. Deed Book L-2, p. 451).

Isaac's farm was situated on the Kennett boundary and it, or most of it, later came into the possession of novelist Bayard Taylor (see Reid Title Searches). Taylor named the place Cedar Croft and, as such, it is shown in the East Marlborough map in Breou's Atlas of 1883. Taylor's The Story of Kennett, a novel of fictional and fictionalized characters set in the Kennett area a few years after the Revolutionary War, mentioned a Woodrow farm. In a letter to J. Forsyth Harrison (see above) Joseph Taylor, Bayard's father, wrote that the fictionalized character, Deb Smith, actually died on the real Woodrow farm when "engaged in a drunken frolic."

In the Revolutionary War, the British were a close threat to Isaac's part of Chester County: the army of Howe and Cornwallis camped at Kennett en route to Brandywine; and the Battle of Brandywine was fought, 11 Sep 1777, in nearby Birmingham Township. Isaac, a family man in his 30s and a Quaker to boot, served two tours in the Chester County Militia (see Chart 6).

Isaac's will, dated 19 Mar 1794 and proved 31 Mar 1794, mentioned his widow, his brother Levi, his son Isaac (III), his daughter Sarah who had left him and other unspecified sisters of Isaac (III) (Chester Co. Will Book 9, p. 228). About a year later, 17 Mar 1795, four minor daughters of Isaac were identified in Orphans Court records: Ruth, Junr., over the age of 14 years; and Lydia, Phebe and Patty, all under the age of 14 years (Orphans Court Dockets--OCD--9, p. 252). Other records identify a sixth daughter, Rachel, who was 18-19 years old when Isaac died--perhaps the Orphans Court did not consider her to be a minor.

a Sarah, probably the eldest child in this family, apparently was the fiancée of Joseph TEMPLE when he requested, 2-12-1789, a certificate from the New Garden MM to marry "Sarah Woodrow, daughter of Isaac" (LDS No. 389399, p. 426). A Sarah Woodrow of New London married, 23 Mar 1831, Nathaniel PENNOCK of the same place (LDS No. 020992--Marriages of John W. Thomas, Esq., of New Garden--p. 91).

b Rachel (1776-1833), "daughter of Isaac and Ruth," married 1796-2-10 Issacher HOOPES (1769-1849) at London Grove (LDS No. 389402, p. 325; vital dates in The Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. 6, p. 306). Rachel and sons Levi and Isaac were mentioned in the will of Levi Woodrow.

c Isaac (III) died intestate in 1813 in New London Township, Chester County, Pa. He married, 8 May 1799, Sarah Pyle, daughter of James and Hannah Pyle of East Marlborough (London Grove MM). They bought a farm in New London Township, 19 Dec 1806 (Chester Co. Deed Book A-3, p. 490). Sarah survived Isaac.

Chart 6: Pennsylvania Woodrows in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.

Chester County

+ Isaac: Pvt., 8th Co., 8th Battalion, Chester County Militia (East Marlborough Township), 1778; Pvt. 3rd Class, 5th Co., 8th Battalion (East Marlborough), 1780 (Vol. 5, pp. 812, 820, 828).

The Chester County Militia was organized in March, 1777, and it was re-organized—new elected officers and new Company designations—every three years.

+ John: Pvt., 4th Class, 1st Co., 2nd Battalion, Chester County Militia (East Nantmeal Township), 1780, 1781 (Vol. 5, pp. 529, 537, 543).

+ John: Pvt., West Nottingham Co., 2nd Battalion, Chester County Militia, 1778 (Vol. 5, p. 520).

+ Levi ("Levy"): Pvt., 8th Class, 6th Co., 3rd Battalion, Chester County Militia (Kannett Township), 1780 (Vol. 5, p. 561).

+ Simeon: Pvt. in "flying camp" of Col. Comery's Regiment for six months, July-December 1776; and Pvt., 3rd Co., 2nd Battalion, Chester County Militia (West Nottingham Township), for two months, January-February 1778 (Simeon's pension application and Vol. 5, p. 520).

Other counties

Alexander and Allen: Privts., York County Militia (Vol. 4, p. 482).

Andrew, York County Militia, served a tour of duty guarding prisoners at Camp Security that ended 24 Dec 1781 (reported by James L. Woodrow).

Samuel and William: Privts., 1st Co., 8th Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, first call, 31 July 1777 (Vol. 6, p. 516). Samuel "Woodrough," 6th Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, also served a tour of duty that began 3 Aug 1781 (Vol. 6, p. 416).

+ Simeon: Committee of Safety, Penn's Township, Northumberland County, 1776 (see Simeon III, p. 46).

+ William: Pvt., 12th Pa. Regiment of the Continental Line, killed in action (Vol. 3, p. 688).

The 12th Pennsylvania was raised in Northumberland and Northampton Counties by January 1777. It suffered heavy losses in the battles of Brandywine (11 Sep 1777) and Germantown (4 Oct 1777); wintered at Valley Forge; and at Monmouth (28 Jun 1778) its remnant was nearly destroyed. It was incorporated into the 3rd Pa. Regiment, 5 July 1778 (Vol. 3, p. 672).

The date of Pvt. William Woodrow's death was reported by James L. Woodrow to have been 1777.

+ William: Lt., Capt. Thomas Proctor's Co., Philadelphia Associators.

In a petition to the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania, reported by James L. Woodrow, Lt. William Woodrow applied for a vacant artillery lieutenantcy in Capt. Proctor's Company; and stated that "your petitioner has been an officer in Capt. Proctor's Company of Associators from the beginning of the Association...." In a recommendation attached to the petition, Lt. Woodrow was stated to be "a strict supporter of the liberties of America...."

Source: Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series, and as noted.

+ Descendant of Simeon (I), reported in this account.

Isaac (III) and Sarah (Pyle) Woodrow had five children. They were identified in the records of the Orphans Court (OCD-12, p. 297), and their birthdates were reported in the records of the Kennett MM.

(a) Hannah, b 11-1-1802.

(b) James, b 4-2-1804, d 12-13-1880 in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pa. He bought his father's place in May, 1826 (OCD-15, p. 16); and, in 1831, he married Ann Way (b 4-4-1809, d 10-2-1889)--their dates are from their gravestones in the Eastland Friends Graveyard in Little Britain. "James, son of Isaac deceased" was mentioned in the will of his great uncle, Levi Woodrow.

Quaker records show that James was granted a certificate, 6 Jun 1826, from the Kennett MM to the New Garden MM, and that he was received back at Kennett 7 Apr 1829. The Kennett MM granted him a certificate to Little Britain, where he was received 16 Aug 1834. Records of the New Garden MM, however, reported 7 Jul 1831 James as "having kept company with and married a woman not in membership with Friends, by a magistrate;" and James was disowned for this 6 Oct 1831. Assuming that only one James Woodrow figured in the Kennett MM and the New Garden MM records, the inconsistencies in the two records might be explained by the Hicksite-Orthodox controversy then raging among Friends: possibly the Kennett MM (H) did not know of, or recognize, the actions of the New Garden MM (O); or, it might be, Ann was a Hicksite whom the New Garden group considered to be no Friend at all.

A memorial notice of Ann, printed in Friends Intelligencer and Journal (Vol. 46, pp. 713-14), stated that she died at the residence of her son-in-law Joel Pennock near Oxford, Pa., and that

She was a woman of strong conscientious convictions, inherited from her ancestors, who were early and conspicuous suffer(er)s for conscience' sake.

This view of Ann, published in a Quaker journal, is consistent with the idea that she was a lifelong Quaker who was cut off by the Orthodox faction of the society.

The 1850 census of Little Britain listed (dwelling No. 165) seven children in the family of James and Ann (Way) Woodrow.

Lydia Ann, aged 18 in 1850.

Joseph, b 10-18-1834, d 7-30-1879, according to his gravestone inscription at Eastland Friends Burying Ground.

Harriet Hoopes, aged 13 in 1850, m 23 Mar 1854, in West Nottingham, John Andrew M. Passmore, a farmer and teacher and the son of John W. and Deborah Passmore. In his record of marriages, Wm. B. Norris, J.P., wrote that Harriet and John were married in a Friends ceremony, and that they "said the ceremony themselves in my presence and in the presence of twelve other witnesses." This Quaker marriage by a magistrate, a contradiction in terms to an Orthodox Quaker, may have been similar to the one contracted by Harriet's parents which resulted in disownment by the New Garden MM (O).

Phiolena, aged 11 in 1850; Emma, aged 9 in 1850; William H., aged 3 in 1850; and Sarah, aged 6/12 in 1850.

(c) Philenah, b 2-9-1806, m _____ WHITE. She married out of unity and was disowned for it 1829-10-8 (New Garden MM).

(d) Levi, b 3 (or 8)-2-1809, was not mentioned in Levi Woodrow's will; so, perhaps, he had died or had been disowned by 1830, when the will was written.

(e) Isaac (IV), b 11-8-1811, married out of unity and was disowned for it 1837-6-7 (New Garden MM). "Isaac, son of Isaac deceased" was mentioned in Levi Woodrow's will.

d Ruth. It has been speculated that Ruth may have been the Ruth Woodrow who married Nathaniel PENNOCK in 1805 (see above, p. 19).

e Lydia married, 17 Sep 1812, Joshua Griffith HOOPES (1787-1873). A son Levi was mentioned in the will of Levi Woodrow.

f Phebe married, 1804-1-12, Thomas HICKLIN at Bradford. She was mentioned in Levi Woodrow's will and Thomas was an executor of it.

g Patty. A Pattey Woodrow of Chester Co. married, 20 Feb 1808, James JOBSON in a ceremony performed by John Graves, Esq. (LDS No. C20992) --evidently a non-Quaker wedding. Patty, "wife of Samuel Jobson," was mentioned in Levi Woodrow's will; and, in her Group Sheet of this family, Helen Spurlin reported that Patty married Samuel Jobson 20 Feb 1808.

If Patty married James, not Samuel, then it might be that Samuel was the husband of Martha (nicknamed Patty), the granddaughter of Levi's brother Joseph (see above, p. 19).

(4) Cal**b**, 4th son of Isaac and Mary (Cheevers) Woodrow, probably was born by 1744. With his brothers Isaac and John, he left the Sadsbury MM for the New Garden MM in 1761; and he and John--"brothers of Simeon"--transferred to the Concord MM in 1762. This brotherly identification supports the idea that the Woodrow boys left home for Simeon's household, from which they later made their separate ways in the world.

In 1765, Caleb was on the Birmingham Township tax list as a freeman (Pa. Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. 11, p. 125); and the next year, 9-3-1766, he--then living at a "considerable distance"--was disowned (Concord MM). He may then have gone to New Jersey, and may have been the Caleb Woodrow who enlisted as a private, 30 Mar 1778, in the 2nd N.J. Regiment. Pvt. Woodrow's service records show that his pay was set in American money (\$6 2/3 per month), but disbursed in British money (£1 5s per month); and that he deserted after a month and a half.

(5) Joshua (I) was born 22 June 1746 and he died in 1830 in Hillsboro, Ohio. He married, 12-17-1767, Elizabeth Watson of Wilmington, Delaware, who was born 11 Dec 1749 and who died, 27 Apr 1821, in Hillsboro. Elizabeth was not a Quaker; and, because Joshua failed to acknowledge his misconduct in marrying out of unity, he was disowned 9-16-1768 (Calm MM).

After his marriage at the age of 21--he was the only son in this family to marry so young--tax records indicate that Joshua was in Chester County until 1771, at least: in 1769, as a farmer and miller in West Bradford; and, in 1771, as a farmer in Newlin (Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 11, pp. 568, 751). Following his brother Simeon's example, Joshua later moved to Virginia, where he settled in Culpeper County.

In Virginia, Elizabeth became a Quaker in the Hopewell MM, 9-6-1779, as did, 10-3-1785, her seven children: John, Isaac, Lydia, Joshua (II), Simeon, Elizabeth and Mary. Two younger children, Rachel and Joseph, became Hopewell Quakers 8-1-1791. Elizabeth and younger children Joshua, Simeon, Elizabeth, Mary, Rachel and Joseph were granted certificates to the Crooked Run MM, 9-26-1791. Later, the family returned to the Hopewell MM which, 3-10-1808, gave certificates to the Fairfield (Highland County, Ohio) MM to Elizabeth and youngest children, Rachel and Joseph.

a John, probably born around 1768, is thought to have been the John Woodrow who was granted a certificate, 8-6-1798, to the Southland MM (Hopewell MM).

b Isaac is thought to have been the Isaac Woodrow who was disowned, 9-5-1808, for marrying out of unity (Hopewell MM).

c Lydia, born 1-13-1772; died 8-8-1841; married, 1-18-1797, Jonathan ELLIS (Crooked Run MM).

d Joshua (II) married Ann Trimble, born 15-8-1774, daughter of John and Catharine (Wilson) Trimble. The Trimbles had joined the Hopewell MM in 1775 from the Nottingham (Pa.) MM. Joshua and Ann, with children Watson, Joshua (III), Elizabeth and Rachel, joined the trek to Ohio where they were received, 9-6-24, by the Fairfield MM.

e Simeon; f Elizabeth; g Mary.

h Rachel, with her mother and her brother Joseph, was received, 4-29-1809, at the Fairfield (Ohio) MM. She married, 10 Jan 1811, Gen. Allen TRIMBLE (his 2nd marriage). Gen. Trimble was the governor of Ohio 1820-22 and 1826-30 (see John Farley Trimble's The Trimble Families in America, pp. 33-4). This non-Quaker marriage occasioned Rachel's disownment, 7-27-1811 (Fairfield MM).

i Joseph was disowned for disunity, 6-29-1811 (Fairfield MM).

(6) John, 6th son of Isaac and Mary (Cheevers) Woodrow, is thought to have married, 14 Jan 1773, Mary ____.

As already recounted, young John--probably then in his teens--left his home Sadsbury MM in 1761 with his older brothers Isaac and Caleb. They all went to the New Garden MM; and, in 1762, John and Caleb transferred to the Concord MM. In 1765, John was received back at the New Garden MM which, 5 Apr 1766, granted him a certificate to the Kennett MM. He evidently participated in the Kennett MM until 1773 when, 14 Jan, he was reported to have married contrary to discipline and, 13 May, he was disowned (Kennett MM).

John's wife, not named in the Kennett records, is thought to have been Mary; because Quaker records of a Mary Woodrow, "wife of John," are consistent with the idea that she married this John Woodrow. Mary's Quaker records began 26 July 1785, when she was received into membership by the Northern District of the Philadelphia MM. She transferred to the Southern District, 4 Apr 1786; and, 1787-5-7, she was received by the Hopewell (Va.) MM on certificate from SD MM Philadelphia. The next year, 1788-10-6, Mary's minor children--Henry, Mary, Lydia and Grace--were received by the Hopewell MM.

If this John married this Mary, her Quaker records locate the couple in Philadelphia 1785-87; and John may have been Pvt. John Woodrow in the Philadelphia Militia in 1785 and 1786 (Pa. Archives, Ser. 6, Vol. 3, pp. 1108, 992). It might be guessed, then, that after their marriage John and Mary went to Philadelphia where, perhaps, they may have known John's prosperous uncle Henry and named their son for him. Similarly, Mary's Quaker records suggest that John followed his brothers Simeon and Joshua to Virginia where, like them, he was a disowned Quaker father in an otherwise Quaker family.

Chart 7: Excerpts from the Will of Levi Woodrow, dated 15
Mar 1830 and Proved 3 Apr 1841.

I, Levi Woodrow, of the township of Kennett, Chester Co., Penna....
I give to Isacher Hoops⁺ and Thomas Hicklan⁺ all my wearing apparel

...
To my wife Sarah Woodrow as long as she remains my widow all my Land
and houses being and laying near Kennett Square...and after her decease
all the property she keep belong to me except the land to be equally di-
vided between Mary Dilworth, Rachel Hoops,⁺ Phebe Hicklan⁺ and Patty
Jobson⁺ share and share alike.

I give to Levi Hoops,[↔]son of Isacher Hoops and Levi Woodrow[↔] son of
Isar Woodrow, deceased after the decease or marriage of my beloved wife
Sara Woodrow all my land and houses near Kennett Square containing
about twenty acres.

I give to Levi Warner⁺ of Ohio, son of John Warner, deceased two hun-
dred dollars in one year after my decease.

I give to Levi Pennock,[↔] son of Nathaniel Pennock, one hundred
dollars...

I give to Levi Hoops,[↔] son of Joshua Hoops, one hundred dollars but
if he should die without issue then it goes to his brother Simeon Hoops.[↔]

I give to Levi Woodrow,[↔] son of Joseph Woodrow, fifty dollars...

I give to William Warner⁺ of Ohio, son of John Warner, deceased,
fifty dollars...

I give to Isaac Hoops,[↔] son of Isacher Hoops, fifty dollars...

I give to James Woodrow,[↔] son of Isaac Woodrow, deceased...

I give to Isaac Woodrow,[↔] son of Isaac Woodrow, deceased...

I give to Mary Dilworth, wife of Joel Dilworth...

I give to Rachel Hoops,⁺ wife of Isacher Hoops...

I give to Phebe Hicklin,⁺ wife of Thomas Hickland...

I give to Paty Jobson,⁺ wife of Samuel Jobson...

I give to Mary Horn, widow of Isaac Horn...

I give to Ann Conard, wife of Ebenezer Conard...

My friends Thomas Hickland and Samuel Jobson to be Executors...

Witnesses: James Meredith and Nathaniel Scarlett.

Source: Chester Co. Will Book 18, p. 26 (excerpted by Helen Spurlin).

⁺ Identified as Levi's niece or nephew in this account.

[↔] Identified as Levi's grandniece or grandnephew in this account.

Note: Levi's identified beneficiaries were in the families of his bro-
thers Joseph and Isaac and in the family of his sister Lydia. It
might be guessed, then, that Joseph's granddaughter Mary may have
been unidentified beneficiary Mary Dilworth or Mary Horn.

From the Hopewell MM, Mary and the children transferred, 1791-6-6, to the Crooked Run MM; and from the Crooked Run MM they transferred, 4-4-1795, to the Fairfax (Va.) MM. A note in the Fairfax records again identified Mary Woodrow as the wife of John and indicated that, at Crooked Run, the family had lived near Southland Meeting, Va.

a Henry was in the Alexandria (Va. and D.C.) MM when he was disowned for non-attendance, 22-8-1805, with regret "he being a birthright Friend."

b Mary married ___ MARTIN out of unity, 20-3-1806; but, two months later, she acknowledged her error and was retained as a member (Alexandria MM).

c Lydia was reported to have married, 22-5-1802, ___ MARTIN out of unity; and she was disowned 25-6-1803 (Fairfax MM).

d Grace married 2-27-1798 Israel MUSGROVE, contrary to discipline; and she was dismissed 5-26-1798 (Fairfax MM).

(7) Levi, youngest son of Isaac and Mary (Cheevers) Woodrow, probably was born in the early 1750s; and he died at Kennett in 1841, where he had lived for at least 61 years. He married, 1st, 5-27-1784, Phebe Walter, daughter of Joseph and Jane Walter of Chester County, at Kennett Meeting House. Phebe was born 11-26-1758 and she died 8-5-1785, a little more than a year after her marriage (Futhey & Cope, p. 756). Many years later, 5-28-1818, widower Levi married, 2nd, widow Sarah Pyle at Kennett Square (Kennett MM). Sarah died in 1843 at the age of 77.

As already reported, Levi went from Sadsbury MM to New Garden MM in 1767 with his mother and his sister Rachel. He was in Kennett Township in 1780 where he was taxed as a freeman (Futhey & Cope, p. 276); and he served a tour in the Chester County Militia in that year, too (see Chart 5). His Quaker membership was not transferred from New Garden to Kennett until 5-11-1782.

In his will, Levi, who had no issue, mentioned a number of nieces, nephews, grandnieces and grandnephews (see Chart 7, p. 25). All of his identified beneficiaries were, apparently, Quakers; and only two of them (the Warner brothers in Ohio), apparently, lived outside the Kennett area. Levi's will thus portrays him as the childless patriarch of a numerous tribe of Quaker Woodrows in and around Kennett. Perhaps his three so far unidentified beneficiaries--Mary Dilworth, Mary Horn and Ann Conard--also belong in the Woodrow family.

A vignette of the venerable Levi appeared in Chester County Collections (No. 3, p. 97):

(The Unicorn Tavern) ... in the immortal year 1776 burned, and in the flames perished Mrs. Woodrow, the mother of that Levi Woodrow who lived on South Union Street on the premises now occupied by Sharpless Mercer. His death occurred something like fifty years ago, and there are a number of persons now living in this community who recall his figure so bowed and bent with his years, and the pangs of rheumatism, that he shuffled along with two canes. (My italics)

Researcher Marwood Darlington thought that the Unicorn fire probably

occurred in 1777. The Mrs. Woodrow who perished in this fire could not have been Levi's mother; because Mary (Cheevers) Woodrow died in 1783. Just possibly, this Mrs. Woodrow was Levi's grandmother, Catherine.

(8) Mary, eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary (Cheevers) Woodrow, married, 8 May 1765, Thomas FORD (CRLA, p. 59), apparently a non-Quaker. Mary Ford (late Woodrow) was disowned, 1766-7-5, for marrying out of unity (New Garden MM).

(9) Lydia married, 1766-5-14, John WARNER, son of William Warner of Wilmington, Delaware (New Garden MM). Between 1767 and 1782, when this family may have gone to Ohio, John and Lydia (Woodrow) Warner had nine children (LDS No. 389402, New Garden MM, p. 446). Two sons, Levi and William "of Ohio" were mentioned in the will of Levi Woodrow (see Chart 7).

(10) Rach 1 married, around 1770, Aaron MUSGROVE. Rachel Musgrove (late Woodrow, dt. of Isaac) was disowned, 1770-6-2, for marrying out of unity (New Garden MM).

+ 2. Simeon (II), died 1752, married Jane Wells. They had eight children: John, Simeon (III), Hannah, Phebe, Henry, Jeremiah, William and Jane. A full account of Simeon (II), the Woodrow ancestor in the branch of the family here principally considered, follows this section (see p. 38).

3. Andrew died before 1760. He married Ann ___ (see above, p. 13).

4. Henry, the only surviving son of Simeon and Catherine Woodrow in 1760, died in 1778 in Philadelphia, Pa. He married, probably around 1741, Susannah Forman (1721-1812), daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Forman of New Hanover Township, Burlington Co., N.J.

In connection with his in-laws, Henry figured twice in the N.J. Archives. In 1758, Henry helped prepare an inventory for the settlement of the estate of his brother-in-law, Isaac Forman, Jr. (N.J. Archives, 1st Ser., Vol. 32, p. 119); and, in the will of Isaac Forman, Sr., written in 1771 and probated in 1774, Henry was identified as Susannah's husband (ibid., Vol. 34, p. 185). The abstract of this will identified Isaac's surviving son, Thomas, who was bequeathed Isaac's land and three negroes, and another daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. John) Evilman, Isaac's widow, not named in the will abstract, evidently survived until at least 1778, when she witnessed a codicil to Henry's will.

In her Jackson-Taylor and Related Families, Aimee Jackson Short wrote (p. 89) that Henry--the Woodrow ancestor of interest to her--was a weaver, lumber merchant and real estate investor. Businessman Henry's weaver identification recalls his father's identification as such (see above, p. 6), and suggests that, in his N.J. years, Henry may have been connected somehow with Simeon's hypothesized weaving business.

Henry apparently moved from N.J. to Philadelphia around 1760; inasmuch as two N.J. documents locate him in N.J. before then and a third locates him in Philadelphia in 1761. In 1744/5, "on the 9th day of the 1st month," Isaac and Elizabeth Forman, in consideration of their "love and affection" for their daughter Susannah, gave her a tract of about 11 acres

lying partly in New Hanover Township, Burlington Co., N.J. and partly in Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth Co., N.J. This document identified Susannah as "now wife of Henry Woodrow of Springfield" in Burlington Co. In an agreement dated 23 Apr 1759, between Charles Read of the City and County of Burlington and Henry Woodrow of the same County, merchant, Read apparently signed over to Henry the proceeds of a sawmill known as Pemanee. Thirdly, in an indenture dated 4 Feb 1761, Henry "Woodroe" together with Joshua Howell and Frances Rawl, "all of the City of Philadelphia, merchants," and apparently trustees in a bankruptcy, obtained assorted property from John and Martha Ewan of Mt. Holly in Burlington Co.

Although Henry lived in Philadelphia, apparently, from 1760 to 1778, only two tax reports of him there have come to light. In 1769, Henry was taxed around £29 on 4 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow and 2 servants in the Northern Liberties, east part, of Philadelphia; and, in 1774, he was taxed around £82 in the same district and on the same property, except that no servants were reported (Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 14, pp. 113, 396). The Northern Liberties was that part of Philadelphia that lay north of Vine St. and later was known as Germantown. Henry's place there probably was the "country seat," mentioned in his will; and his tax would seem to have reflected additional assets. In his will, Henry's grandson, Horace Binney, mentioned property around Spruce, Third and Second Streets as being part of Henry's estate (Short, p. 89).

In his will, written 1 Nov 1777 and probated in 1778 (excerpted in Short, pp. 93-94), Henry directed that all his property be sold except for the lot "where orchard and grave-yard is--and that not to be sold until my youngest daughter Susan be of age twenty-one, and then to reserve the burying ground for the use of my family." Following its victories at Brandywine and Germantown (4 Oct 1777) the British army occupied Philadelphia until June 1778. Some British troops were quartered near Henry's place and they used his orchard for firewood. This prompted Henry to add a codicil in 1778:

I have reserved in my will my country seat or small plantation whereon my garden and orchards are, until my youngest daughter arrived at the age of eighteen (sic), but now that they are ravished and laid waste by the army, I do hereby empower my executors to sell the farm at anytime....

And another second thought:

...also, I have ordered in my will my negro girl to be free at the decease of my wife, but as that may happen before the said negro is of age and suitable to be free, I therefore give...the said negro girl to my said wife to be disposed of as she in her discretion shall think best....

Pursuant to Henry's will, his real estate was sold; and his widow Susannah managed the proceeds so well that she became an even wealthier widow (Short, p. 91). In 1801, Susannah moved to Tennessee with her daughter and son-in-law, the Samuel Dorsey Jacksons. She died in 1812 and was buried at the Jackson's place, Tempest Side, near Jonesboro, Tenn.

In his will, Henry named two grandchildren--the children of his only son, William--and three daughters: Mary, Elizabeth and Susan.

(1) William was born by 1744 and he died in Philadelphia in 1777--probably in April. He married, 15 May 1765, Hester Stoneburner of Germantown. The inscription on her gravestone in the Upper Germantown Burying Ground reads that she "died 7 May 1814 aet. 71" (Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 1885, p. 88).

Tax reports indicate that William lived, or had a country seat, in the Northern Liberties; and that, when he died in his early 30s, he was fairly well-off. Reports for Northern Liberties, east part, showed that, in 1769, William was taxed around £8; in 1774, around £16; and in 1780 a tax of £60 on a valuation of £20,000 "for William Woodrow (estate)" was reported (Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. 14, pp. 113, 396; Vol. 15, p. 353). Like his father, William seems to have been into Philadelphia real estate; inasmuch as a ad in The Philadelphia Evening Post, 24 May 1777, concerned with the settlement of William's estate, ended with the note: "Three houses, with good gardens, to be let in Kensington, near Batchellor's Hall."

William probably was the Lt. Woodrow in Capt. Proctor's Associators who applied for a vacant artillery lieutenantcy (see Chart 1). In scanning The Philadelphia Evening Post, I found mentions of Capt. Proctor, so his Associators were of Philadelphia; and the inventory of William's estate, dated 5 May 1777, contained an item: "Arms and Accutriments, £8," so William possessed military gear when he died. From what is known of the Associators and of William, therefore, it seems likely that he was this Lt. Woodrow.

William and Hester (Stoneburner) Woodrow had two children.

a Leonard, died 28 Nov 1802 aet. 33, according to the inscription on his gravestone in the Upper Germantown Burying Ground.

b Sarah married Jacob CLEMENS, and they had two children (Short, p. 90):

(a) George S.; and (b) Charles Woodrow.

(2) Mary (1756-1793) married, 1st, 25 May 1777, Dr. Barnabus BINNEY (1751-1786) of Boston in a ceremony conducted by Rev. William Rogers of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia at the home of the bride's father, Henry Woodrow (Short, p. 90. In her account of this family, Mrs. Short cited the "Binney Genealogy," probably Charles J. F. Binney's Genealogy of the Binney Family in the U.S., and seems to have used Charles Chauncey Binney's Life of Horace Binney. In any case, these two books are sources here for information about the Binney-Woodrow family.).

Mary married, 2nd, Dec. 1791, Dr. Marshall SPRING of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Short's quoted account of the Binney-Woodrow wedding, reminiscent of an item from the social page of a newspaper, ended with the information that Henry, the bride's father, "was of Scotch descent." Elsewhere, Mrs. Short reported (p. 86) that Henry was indeed of Scots ancestry; inasmuch as his father, Simeon (I), was the son of James Woodrow (1637-1707)

of Glasgow. A report by the Scots Ancestry Research Society, commissioned by Harold Woodrow in 1978, however, indicated that this James Woodrow had no son Simeon. Even so, some Scots ancestry for Simeon may yet come to light; because Henry, himself, may well have been the source for the information that he was of "Scotch descent."

Dr. Barnabus Binney was the valedictorian of the class of 1774 at the College of Providence (now Brown University); and he then came to Philadelphia to study with Dr. Benjamin Rush. He entered the Revolutionary army as a Hospital Surgeon and, "much attached to Washington," was at Valley Forge 1777-78 (C. C. Binney, p. 2).

Son Horace Binney wrote that when he was born in 1780 the Binneys lived in a rented house in the Northern Liberties. After the war, around 1783, the family moved into the city to a house on the south side of Walnut Street, the second house east from Second Street. Later, the Binneys moved again: Horace recalled this house, "my mother's house," as being in the "court end" of town. It was situated on the north side of Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth, opposite the mansion of General Washington and next to the house of General Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury (*ibid.*, pp. 3, 15). After the British occupation, Philadelphia was the capital of the U.S. until 1800, and its population included many famous patriots.

In 1792, Mary, newly married to Dr. Spring, and her family moved to Watertown, Mass. Dr. Spring was considered to be a "mild Tory" (he voted no in the 1788 convention for the ratification of the constitution); but his politics were overlooked because of his kindness and skill (C. J. F. Binney, p. 248).

Barnabus and Mary (Woodrow) BINNEY had four children.

a Susan (1778-1849) married, 1805, John Bradford Wallace.

b Horace (1780-1875) married Esther Cox. He was valedictorian of the class of 1797 at Harvard University and went on to become a famous Philadelphia lawyer and a member of Congress, 1833-35.

c John (1784-1794).

d Mary (1786-1824) married Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq.

Marshal and Mary (Woodrow Binney) SPRING had one child.

e Marshall Binney (1792-1825) married Eliza Willing, daughter of Charles Willing of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Thomas Willing, first President of the United States Bank of Philadelphia (C. J. F. Binney, p. 248).

(3) Elizabeth Catherine (1764-1844) may have been named for her two grandmothers, as Mrs. Short pointed out (p. 91) She married, 20 Apr 1780, Samuel Dorsay JACKSON at the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia (Short, p. 16). He died in 1836 at the age of 80.

In 1775, when he was 20 years old, Samuel enlisted in the Continental Army; and he served as a 1st Lt., 1775-78, in Virginia and Georgia. After being wounded in the hip at the battle of the Ogeechee River in Georgia, he resigned from the army. In Philadelphia, after his marriage, he became a successful merchant and importer; but, around 1798, his association with financier Robert Morris involved him in business failure. In 1801, the family moved to Tennessee and settled at Tempest Side, on the Nolochucky River near Jonesboro, where both Samuel and Elizabeth were buried.

Mrs. Short's report of the Jackson family, the source of this account, mentioned that Elizabeth was noted for her beauty and gracious manner and provided (p. 17) an illustration--a family-held portrait of Elizabeth. Mrs. Short also wrote (p. 19) that "According to Seldon Nelson in *Prominent Tennesseans*, Elizabeth Catherine was a close friend of Dolly Madison at the time she was married to her first husband Mr. Todd."

I was unable to locate Mrs. Short's reference; but, in general, the story of a friendship between Elizabeth and Dolley (Payne Todd) Madison seems plausible. Dolley married Quaker lawyer John Todd in 1790, and they lived, 1791-93, in a handsome house on the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets (see *Dolley and "the great little Madison"* by Conover Hart-Jones, p. 9), within a few blocks of the Jacksons on Market Street and the then-widowed Mary Binney. It is not unlikely that young matron Elizabeth (then in her early 20s) and newly-wed Dolley (about four years younger) met and became friends. John Todd died in 1793; and, in 1794, Dolley married James Madison who became president of the U.S., 1809-17 (this marriage resulted in Dolley's disownment). It is not unlikely that, in Tennessee, Elizabeth recalled her friendship with the then-famous Dolley to her children and grandchildren; and that one of their descendants became a "Prominent Tennessean" who transmitted this family story.

Samuel and Elizabeth (Woodrow) Jackson had seven children, the youngest of whom, Alfred Eugene (b 1807) married Serephina Taylor and became an ancestor of Mrs. Short. Alfred Eugene was a general in the Confederate army and was ruined in the Civil War.

(4) Susan, a minor when her father's will was written in 1777, probably died before 1812; because she was not mentioned in her mother's will which was probated then. Susan married James DUNCAN of Gettysburg, Pa.

? 5. Joseph. Early records of a Joseph Woodrow suggest that he was in the Woodrow family here considered, and are compatible with the idea that he was a son of Simeon (I) and Catherine Woodrow. No record identifying his relationship to this family has come to light, however, so the nature of his kinship can only be presumed.

Records suggest that this Joseph Woodrow was born by around 1708, probably in New Jersey; and that he died around 1759 in West Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pa. He had a wife who survived him until 1776, at least. His wife may have been Ann ___; and, if so, she survived him until 1796, at least.

The earliest information about Joseph, a note on a Woodrow page in

the Cope Collection of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, indicated that Joseph Woodrow occupied the south 400 acres of the Hayward tract (see above, p. 6), 25 Oct 1729, when Hayward traded this land to William Fishburn. It could be guessed that Joseph was then of age; and, accordingly, that he was born by around 1708.

Joseph first appeared in Chester County tax lists in 1735, when he was reported in Fallowfield (see Chart 4). These lists indicate that Joseph was in Fallowfield through 1739. He was not a reported taxpayer in 1740; so, possibly, Joseph was out of the county then. Chester County tax lists are missing for the next six years; but, in 1747, they indicate that Joseph was in Fallowfield (by then, West Fallowfield).

Around 225 acres in Fallowfield were surveyed, 21 Apr 1736, to Joseph. A paper in the file of this survey indicates that it was reviewed in 1745 by surveyor B. Peters, who noted that he had examined Joseph Woodrow and another man (whose name I could not make out) and had determined that Joseph had sold 175 acres of his land. Accordingly, 50 acres were returned to Joseph, 12 Dec 1745, via a new warrant which involved the payment of some (illegible) fee dated from 21 Oct 1736. Probably this fee represented quit rent; and, because Joseph owed the fee on only 50 acres, it would seem that Joseph sold most of his original survey shortly after he obtained it.

Apparently, then, Joseph's Fallowfield homestead consisted of around 50 acres, and his real estate affairs were in some disorder until 1745, when B. Peters straightened them out. If Joseph was out of the county in the early 1740s, his absence may have contributed to the delay in clearing up his Fallowfield affairs.

If Joseph was out of the county then, he may have been the Joseph Woodrow who, in 1742, was reported to have been dwelling on Jonathan Wright's plantation in Burlington County, N.J. In his will, proved 1742-11-6, Wright gave the place to his two sons and mentioned Joseph's residence on the place (N.J. Archives, 1st Ser., Vol. 30, p. 550). The settlement of this estate may well have sent Joseph back to Fallowfield. In any case, Joseph was in Fallowfield in 1745 when B. Peters examined him.

Incidentally, the Wright will also mentioned Samuel Lovett, an ancestor in another branch of the family: "Negro woman, Nancy, to be free and under the care of my friend, Samuel Lovett" (see LOVETT).

Returning to Joseph's account, after 1747, when tax lists located him in West Fallowfield, Joseph was next reported as a taxpayer in 1750 in East Nottingham and, in 1753, as a taxpayer in West Nottingham. He was then listed as a taxpayer in West Nottingham in reported years through 1758. The fact that he was not listed after 1758 suggests that he died around 1759. This death date is consistent with the idea that Joseph was a son of Simeon (I); because it is known (see above, p. 13) that Henry was the only surviving son of Simeon (I) in 1760.

No property record for Joseph in East Nottingham has been found; but, in West Nottingham, he evidently bought a small farm. The warrant index of the Churchman Papers (at the Chester County Historical Society, p. 149)

shows that Joseph obtained, 19 July 1756, a warrant for 30+ acres in West Nottingham next to Thos. Brown, John Brown and John Caskree. This property apparently was reflected in a sketch of John Brown's land that showed the land of Widow Woodrow bounding it on the west (Churchman Papers, p. 237). The latest date in this sketch, 18-5-1776, indicates that, after Joseph died, his widow held the property until then, at least.

Joseph's West Nottingham property was conveyed, 24 Oct 1796, to George Gwynn for £120 by "Ann Woodrow, and John and Sarah Woodrow" (Ches-ter Co. Deed Book X-2, p. 257). This deed identified the property as that warranted to Joseph Woodrow, 19 July 1756, and it consistently referred to the grantors, who evidently inherited the property, in the style quoted. Probably, then, grantor John was Joseph's son, while grantor Sarah may have been John's wife. Grantor Ann may have been John's sister or, perhaps, Joseph's widow--if so, she survived Joseph by at least 37 years.

In addition to John, Joseph's family probably included other children; but no definite information about such children has come to light. Records support to some extent, however, the idea that Joseph had another son, Simeon.

A Simeon Woodrow, born 1756 in West Nottingham, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from West Nottingham in 1776, and served in the militia from West Nottingham in 1778. Arguing for the idea that this Simeon was Joseph's son are the considerations that Joseph was in West Nottingham in 1756 (when Simeon was born there), and that Joseph's widow was in West Nottingham in 1776 (when young Simeon apparently left and returned to a parental home there). Arguing against this idea are the considerations that no Orphans Court records for Simeon have been found (he was around three years old when Joseph died), and the fact that Simeon was not a co-grantor in the Woodrow/Gwynn deed (although he lived in the area at the time). All things considered, it seems more likely that this Simeon was a son, rather than a brother, of John.

Soldier Simeon named three of his children Joseph, Ann and John. While Simeon's relationship to Joseph is not definitely known, the names of his children support the idea that Simeon was in Joseph's family. As such, Simeon's name, itself, supports the idea that Joseph was in the family of Simeon (I).

(1) John lived at least until 1796, when he was a co-grantor in the Woodrow/Gwynn deed. Possibly he married Sarah ____, who was named with him in this deed.

If soldier Simeon was John's son, then (on youngest case assumptions) John was born by 1734, and he would have been in West Nottingham in 1756, when Simeon was born. No records placing John there then have come to light; so, to accommodate the idea that Simeon was John's son, it could be speculated that John was living with his parents in 1756.

In the 1760s, West Nottingham tax lists contained a number of John Woodrow reports: in 1762-63, as an Inmate, or renter (Chart 4); in 1765-66, with Andrew Byers (an Andrew Byers was reported in East Nottingham, 1765-68), as a farmer (10A) and carpenter; in 1767, as a farmer (66A); in 1768, as a jobber; and in 1769, as a farmer (50A) (Pa. Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. 11, pp. 34, 165, 379, 425, 620). In this period, however, another

John Woodrow, John's cousin, son of Simeon (II), may well have figured in some West Nottingham tax reports. Both John Woodrows, apparently, were reported in 1769: one as a small farmer (50A) in West Nottingham; and the other as a small farmer (30A) in East Nottingham (*ibid.*, p. 575).

Which John Woodrow was reflected in any one 1760s West Nottingham tax report can only be guessed. Cousin John's tax list reports began in 1756 in East Nottingham when he inherited the family farm there. He was not reported in East Nottingham 1762-67; so, presumably, he left the farm by 1761. His East Nottingham connection justifies the guess that he was the John Woodrow on the East Nottingham tax list in 1769. If so, it could be guessed that he stayed in the area after 1761 and may have been the John Woodrow on the West Nottingham tax list 1765-66, associated with Andrew Byers, who had East Nottingham connections.

In the 1770s, Chester County tax lists were infrequent (lists are missing 1770-73 and none was ordered in 1776) and no John Woodrow was reported until the end of the decade when, 1779-81, a John Woodrow was reported as a farmer (80A) in West Nottingham (*ibid.*, Vol. 12, pp. 168, 267, 447). In 1781, the other John Woodrow was reported in East Nantmeal as an Inmate and carpenter (*ibid.*, p. 400). Considering that cousin John spent childhood years in East Nantmeal, it seems more likely than not that he was the John Woodrow in East Nantmeal in 1781; and, considering that this John was a carpenter, it could be guessed that he was the John Woodrow who was reported as a carpenter in West Nottingham in 1766.

Assuming that John, son of Joseph, was the John Woodrow in West Nottingham 1779-81, it seems likely that he was there in 1778 and that he was the man who served a tour in the militia then from West Nottingham. If so, probably John, son of Simeon (II), was the man who served in the militia from East Nantmeal in 1780 and 1781 (see Chart 6). Although older men served in the Chester County militia (for example, Isaac, see above p. 20), it is possible that these two militiamen were namesake sons of the two older John Woodrows. In any case, it seems likely that the two militiamen were descendants of Simeon (I).

In 1790, the first US census reported only one John Woodrow household in Pennsylvania. It was in Bucks County and consisted of one free white male 16 and upwards and two free white females--presumably, John, his wife and a daughter. This census also reported a John Woodrow household just south of Chester County, Pa., in West Nottingham Hundred, Cecil County, Md., which consisted of, presumably, John, his wife, a son under 16 and two daughters. The composition of each of these households suggests a younger head of household than John would have been in 1790. At the same time, bearing in mind that an older man's household might be reduced by grown-up children who had moved away, either household could have been John's.

Because soldier Simeon, here thought to be John's son, also was the head of a household in West Nottingham Hundred in 1790; and because family ties often influenced settlement, it seems likely that the John Woodrow in West Nottingham Hundred was related to Simeon. Perhaps this John was the son of Joseph, or perhaps this John was his son, John, Jr. In the latter case, John had two presumed sons: John, Jr., and Simeon.

? a. John, Jr. (see just above).

? b. Simeon was born, 1756, in West Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pa.; and he died, 30 Oct 1833 in Brooke County, Va. (now Hancock County, W. Va.). He was married to Elizabeth Wright, 15 Dec 1785, by Phillip Scott, Esq., of Chester County. Elizabeth, born in 1764, died in 1843 or 1844 in Jefferson County, Ohio.

In 1776, young Simeon enlisted in the Revolutionary Army for a total of six months, and he later served two months in the militia. When he was an old man of 77, Simeon applied for a pension--most of the information in the preceding paragraph came from Simeon's pension application, 15 Feb 1833, and from Elizabeth's application for a widow's pension, 22 Feb 1840. Simeon's pension application recounted his military service as follows:

"In the month of July 1776 Declarant enlisted as a volunteer in that part of the Army called 'the flying camp' for a term of two months, in the company commanded by Captain Kirsh in Col. Gomery's regiment. Declarant entered the service in West Nottingham ... and was marched through Wilmington to Philadelphia, thence to Trenton ... and thence to Spangtown, where his term of enlistment expired

"Immediately after ... Declarant reenlisted for a term of four months in the same corps with Captain Armstrong and Lieutenants White and Hays in Col. Gomery's regiment, and was thence marched to Fort Lee and remained at that fort until after the battle at Fort Washington (opposite Fort Lee, across the Hudson River) When at Fort Lee, the greater part of the troops crossed over to battle at Fort Washington, but the declarant, with others, were ordered to remain at Fort Lee. After the battle at Fort Washington, we retreated first to Newark, then to Trenton, & crossed the Delaware & remained there until after the battle (of Trenton) on the 26th day of December 1776, were thence marched to Philadelphia. where declarant was discharged by Col. Gomery

"On the first day of January in the Year 1778 Declarant was drafted as a militia man to serve a tour of two months duty, from the county of Chester ... in Captain Evans' company ... Gen'l Sacy's Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia. We were first marched to Smithfield and thence to Shamony, about twenty miles north of Philadelphia, and remained ... until the expiration of the term ... about Feby 1778 whilst at Shamony an explosion of powder took place, by the carelessness of some of the men."

After his soldier stints, Simeon returned to West Nottingham; he was taxed as a freeman there 1779-80 (Pa. Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. 12, pp. 169, 267). The 1790 US census reported Simeon as the head of a small household (two young daughters) in the West Nottingham Hundred of Cecil County, Md. Even though Simeon was not reported in Cecil County in 1800--no Woodrow was--he evidently stayed in Cecil County until around 1805, at least. All of his children, the youngest born in 1804, were born in Md., and four legal papers locate this family in Md. until 1805. In a transaction recorded at the Cecil County courthouse, 25 Sep 1797, Elizabeth sold land that she had inherited from her brother John to her brother-in-law John Wetherspoon; and Simeon "of Cecil County" figured in several sales. He sold, 21 May 1798, to John Jameson for £9 a cow and calf, a breeding sow and two shoats; he sold, 21 Mar 1804, to Dr. John Williams for £20 two colts; and he sold, 24 Dec 1805, to Elisha Sidwell for about £68 a yoke of oxen, an oxcart, a horse and two mares (Cecil Co., 21/23; 25/45; JS-1-319). The substantial sale of livestock to Sidwell suggests that, at the end of 1805, Simeon was selling out in Cecil County and thinking of moving on.

Although the 1810 US census for Cecil County reported a Simeon Woodrow household, this household apparently was that of Simeon, son of Henry; its head was 26-45 years old (Simeon, son of John, was around 54 years old in 1810); and it contained nine youngsters (Simeon, son of John, had seven youngsters). Accordingly, this census report seems to support the idea that Simeon, son of John, had left Cecil County by 1810.

In his pension application, Simeon said that at the close of the Revolutionary War he moved to Maryland and thence to Brooke County, Va. In Brooke County he bought, 22 Feb 1813, a farm of 100 acres on Tomlinson Run from John Vaughan for \$300 (Brooke Co. Deed Book 5, p. 195). The deed of this purchase described Simeon as being of Washington County, Pa., where brother-in-law John Wetherspoon lived. It would seem, then, that Simeon moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania and thence to Brooke County; and that, in his application, Simeon forgot his sojourn in Pennsylvania. It has come down in this family that the move across the Allegheny Mountains to Virginia was made in a two-wheeled cart that carried the Simeon Woodrow family and its possessions.

Simeon and Elizabeth (Wright) Woodrow had five identified children: Joseph, born around 1794; Ann, 1797-1867; John, 1799-1877; Jane, 1803-1885; and Elizabeth, 1804-1867. Their two daughters apparently reflected in the 1790 census were lost to records through, perhaps, marriage or early death. Through son John, Simeon and Elizabeth were 3rd great grandparents of Woodrow historian James L. Woodrow, whose records include extensive information about Woodrow descendants in this branch of the family.

? 6, Anna Maria. It has come down in the family of Janet Strauss that Anna Maria Woodrow, born in the early 1700s in Colerain Township, Lancaster County, Pa., married John HUSS--John and Anna Maria were 5th great grandparents of Janet. From what is known of adult Woodrows then and there, it seems likely that Anna Maria was a daughter of Simeon (I).

In the Hastings Family Bible Record it was written that Anna Maria Huss was "born Dec. 1719 and died March 3rd, 1824, aged 94 years and three months," and that John Huss died 10 June 1791. The dates in Anna's Bible entry do not jibe: if her age at death was correctly reported, then her birth or death year was incorrectly reported. Congruence in the dates could be achieved by transposing the last two numbers in her vital years (i.e., born in 1724 and died in 1819); or by keeping her 1719 birth year and correcting her death year to 1814; or by keeping her 1824 death year and correcting her birth year to 1729.

Colerain Township, where Anna is thought to have been born, was formed from the southern part of Sadsbury Township in 1738. Because Simeon (I)--or, indeed, any other adult Woodrow in his family--apparently was not in the southern part of Sadsbury in the early 1700s, the speculation that Anna was a daughter of Simeon (I) involves another conjecture: that family lore locating Anna in Colerain reflected her long residence there rather than her birth there.

If Anna belonged in the family of Simeon (I), then, probably, a Jane Woodrow, thought to be Anna's older, unmarried sister, belonged there, too. Jane "departed this life May 8th 1806, aged 89 years and 9 months" (Hastings Bible Record).

(1) John and Anna Maria (Woodrow) Huss of Colerain had a daughter Margret, 1752-1797, who married Stephen Mahoney (or Mahon) around 1775. Stephen was born around 1757 in Dublin, Ireland, and he died 1 Sep 1839 in Cecil County, Md. They had eight children, all born in Colerain.

a Mary, 1776-1835, married, 25 Nov 1796, John Hastings, son of Peter and Rachel Hastings. John was the first keeper of family records in the Hastings Bible, which was given to him, 10 May 1820, by his brother-in-law Alexander Atkinson.

b Elizabeth, 1779-c.1845, married, 15 Jan 1802, Alexander Atkinson, who came to the US from Ireland in 1794. Alexander and Elizabeth were forebears of Janet Strauss, whose records include much more information about this branch of the Woodrow family--or this branch of a Woodrow family.

c Margaret; d Jeremiah, 1782-1855; e Stephen (II), born 1783; f Elisha, born 1788; g John, 1792-1846; h Nancy, 1796-1861.

Four of these children's names--Elizabeth, Jeremiah, John and Nancy--seem to echo those of children in the family of Henry, son of Simeon (II), here supposed to be Margret's older (by 8 years) cousin. Henry had a brother Jeremiah, too; and Henry and his brother Simeon (III) settled for a time in Colerain in the early 1770s. These bits of information support the idea that there were Woodrow family ties in Colerain: Henry and Simeon (III) may have been drawn to Colerain because their aunt lived there; and close cousinly ties may have been reflected in the names of some of Margret Mahoney's children.

The following section reports Simeon Woodrow (II), the Woodrow ancestor in the branch of the family here principally considered, and completes the account of the children of Simeon (I). By the end of the 18th century, many of the male descendants in the families of other children of Simeon (I), recounted above, had left Chester County, Pa., for greener pastures in other states (notably Virginia and Ohio). In contrast, male descendants in the family of Simeon (II), especially those who were ancestors in this family, tended to stay; put or to move very little. At the end of the 18th century, ancestor Simeon still lived in Chester County. In the next century, all of the Woodrow ancestors in this family lived in Cecil County, Md., just south of Chester County.

(Waynes) my Dad's Mother (Nan Devitt Lyons) had a sister who married a Woodrow. So they were Dada Aunt & Uncle. Jimmy Petrucci told me that his grandmother was a Woodrow (a sister to the one who married a Devitt or a daughter). Jimmy remembers his grandfather + him visiting my Dad up on the hill in Budgettsboro. I met James Woodrow about 1990. I visited his home + museum with a small group. He told about visiting my great grandpa James Lyons

James Lyons - son William Alexander Lyons married Nan Devitt

2/11

Born 1778

John a Steen + William Lyons - (Scotland)



Arch McWhorter James Lyons - Born 1824



Nan Devitt + Wm Lyons - Born 1853



1911 - Wayne Lyons + Helen Arnold - 1919



Devitt - 1937