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Since these pages were printed, additional papers belonging to Oliver Pollock have been discovered. These show that James and Oliver Pollock were sons of Jaret Pollock, who, with his second wife and his daughter Mary, lived in Carlisle, Pa., 1770. In a letter written by the father to Oliver, he mentions the death of this wife, who died May 20, 1770, and directs that letters should be addressed to him, "care of John Pollock, tavern-keeper, Carlisle." Oliver Pollock's school accounts in 1790 and 1791 mention children Oliver, Jaret, Jeannette, Christiana, Polly, and Lucetta. He then lived at 253 Chestnut street, below 5th, Philadelphia. Information is desired of Jaret Pollock, senior. The writer of these genealogical notes purposes some day issuing a volume of the correspondence of Oliver Pollock with the Continental Congress, 1776–1784.
POLLOCK GENEALOGY.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

OLIVER POLLOCK, Esq.

OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENT

AT NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA,

1776-1784.

WITH GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

ALSO GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES OF OTHER POLLOCK FAMILIES SETTLED IN PENNSYLVANIA,

By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden,
Member of the Southern, the Pennsylvania, and various other Historical and Scientific Societies.

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Reprinted from the "Historical Register."
TO THE MEMORY OF

MY COUSINS,

LIEUT. FRANCIS BRADFORD.

AND

CHARLES BRADFORD

LATE OF THE

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

I DEDICATE THESE

NOTES OF THEIR

ANCESTRY.
THE POLLOCK FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Having been engaged for some years in perfecting the genealogy of the Hayden family, which descended from William Hayden of Windsor, Connecticut, 1630; and also its collateral branches, with their history, I have thereby become interested in two families of the name of Pollock. One, that of the Hon. Thomas Pollock of North Carolina, 1740, which family had one common American ancestor with myself in the Rev. John Warham, of Exeter, England; who came to New England, 1630, and who was an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and who organized the first Presbyterian church in America. The other, that of my distinguished kinsman, Hon. Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1740, and of Revolutionary fame, all of whose descendants now living are my blood relations. This is my apology for having undertaken the work of gathering the following data of the Pennsylvania Pollocks when it might have been performed more perfectly by some one of the name.

The Pennsylvania Pollocks are all of Scotch Irish descent, and are supposed to have had but one origin in "Petrus, son of Fulbert, who succeeded his father and assumed as a surname the name of his hereditary lands of Pollok in Renfrewshire. He lived in the reign of Malcolm IV, who d. 1165, and was a man of great eminence in his time and a benefactor of the monastery of Paisley. This donation was confirmed by Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, who d. in 1199. Besides his estates in Renfrewshire, he held the barony of Rothes in the county of Aberdeen, which he gave to his daughter, Mauricle de Pollok, who m. Sir Norman Lesley and was ancestor of the Earls of Rothes." (Burke.) Although the arms differ, the crests of the Scotch and Irish Pollocks are the same: "A boar passant, or and vert, transfixed with a dart, proper."

i. Sarah, b. August 25, 1728; m. Elihu Parsons of Massachusetts.

ii. Jerusha, b. April 26, 1730; d. February 14, 1747.

iii. Esther, b. February 13, 1732; m. Rev. Aaron Burr, President of Princeton College; father of Aaron Burr, Vice President of U. S.

iv. Mary, b. April 7, 1734; m. Timothy Dwight of Massachusetts.

v. Lucy, b. August 31, 1736; m. Jahaleel Woodbridge of Massachusetts.

vi. Hon. Timothy, b. July 25, 1738; m. Rhoda Ogden, of New Jersey.

vii. Susanna, b. June 20, 1740; m. Eleazer Porter of Massachusetts.

viii. Eunice, b. May 9, 1743; m. 1st. Thomas Pollock of Newbern, North Carolina; 2d. Robert Hunt of New Jersey.


x. Elizabeth, b. May 6, 1747; d. January 1, 1762.

xi. Hon. Pierpont, b. April 8, 1750; m. Frances Ogden of New Jersey.

George Pollock, son of Thomas Pollock and Eunice Edwards, was an intimate friend of Aaron Burr, his first cousin. He lived in Philadelphia at 172 Chestnut Street, near Sixth, from 1800 to 1806. Burr was his guest when he visited Philadelphia. (See life of Blennerhassett.) Whence Thomas Pollock of North Carolina emigrated is not known. It is however certainly known that four men of the name of Pollock were among the early settlers of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

2. Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle, brother of James (1.)
3. James Pollock, of Hopewell township, whose will, dated May 25, 1773, mentions six children, viz:
   i. John.
   ii. Jean, m. Mr. Hinchman.
   iii. Martha, m. Mr. Dobson.
   iv. James.
   v. William.
   vi. Robert.
4. John Pollock, of Carlisle, of whom hereafter.

The descendants of James and Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle, Pa.,
comprising family names of Alger, Bradford, Briggs, Dougherty, Dady, Foley, Gibson, Morrison, McKay, O'Brien, Pharis, Penniman, and Robinson, are herewith given:

JAMES and OLIVER POLLOCK, brothers, emigrated from Ireland to America, and located at or near Carlisle, Pa., before 1760. The private papers, miniatures, coat of arms of Oliver Pollock, including all his official documents, commissions from, and correspondence with the Continental Congress, &c., were destroyed during the Civil War—partly at Vicksburg, Miss., and partly by the U. S. gunboat Essex, when it shelled Bayou Sara, La., in 1863. Family tradition, and the fact that Oliver was a charter member of the Hibernian Society, of Philadelphia, and in 1783, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of the same city, give assurance that these brothers were born in and emigrated from Ireland. But from what section of Ireland, and of what family descent is not known.

1. JAMES POLLOCK settled in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland co., Pa. He m. ANN LOWRY. In October, 1774, he was commissioned coroner for Cumberland county, to succeed Samuel Laird; was re-appointed to the same office October 9, 1775; and in 1776 appointed one of the commissioners for that county. Dr. Wing, in his "History of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle," mentions him as one of the original incorporators of that church in 1775, at which time the names of "James and John Pollock" appear as members thereof. These were doubtless father and son. In 1784, John alone appears in the incomplete list which Dr. Wing gives. James Pollock d. September 1, 1800, at Carlisle, and his will* was

*This will, as recorded in the Register's office at Carlisle, is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen.

"I, James Pollock, of the township of East Pennsborough, in the county of Cumberland, being weak in body, but of sound memory, blessed be God, do this 26th of Sept., 1789, make and publish this, my last will & testament, in manner following, that is to say:

"First I give & bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Ann Pollock all the rents, issues & profits of all my real & landed estate, during her natural life, & also all my personal estate after my just debts are paid out of the said personal Estate—the negro wench Venus not to serve more than ten years."
probated on the second of November, following. His widow doubtless survived him some years, as a Nancy Pollock resided at Carlisle in 1809. Oliver Pollock administered on his estate.

"I give and devise my tract of land situate on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near the Great Island, in Northumberland Co., to Jarrett Pollock, Mary Pollock, & Lusetta Pollock, my brother Oliver Pollock's children, to them & their heirs & assigns forever.

"I give and bequeath my tract of land situate in Nittany Valley, Northumberland Co., also my houses & lots in & near Carlisle to the said Jarrett, Mary & Lusetta Pollock, to them their heirs & assigns forever.

"I give & bequeath my tract of land situate in Bedford County to Galvez Pollock, son of said Oliver Pollock, to his heirs & assigns forever. And I make & ordain my loving friends Charles McClure & Andrew Galbreath, executors of this my last will & testament, in trust for the intent & purposes in this my last will and testament contained."

This will is duly signed and sealed by James Pollock and witnessed by Jonathan Hoge, John Hulings and Francis Silver, and was probated Nov. 2, 1809.

He seems also to have been a man of large estates. In the Carlisle Gazette of Feb. 26, 1808, Oliver Pollock offers for sale "The following valuable property being part of the estate of James Pollock decd late of the borough of Carlisle, & part of the estate of the subscriber:

"1. Tract limestone land in Nittany Valley, Centre Co., head of Cedar Springs, 400 acres, 4 in meadow, 20 easily made so, 80 cleared, & rest in white & black oak & hickory. Log House & kitchen, & Log barn. 16 miles from Bellefonte.

"2. 2,300 acres in West Branch Susquehanna river, Clearfield Co., called Locust Bottom & adjoining the County town, exceeded by none in that part for fertility & other advantages.

"3. Two lots, with improvements, on Main St., Carlisle, opposite Robt Graydon, Esq. tavern; 1 a corner lot with tavern house—back building, Barn Stables &c.

"4. 1 tract on Pine Creek, Lycoming Co. 400 acres.

"5. 1 tract, undivided ½ of 297 acres, on road from Frankstown to Clearfield Creek, formerly Bedford Co., now Clearfield (14½ acres.)

"6. 1 tract on Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co., 290 acres, well improved & tenanted.

Also sundry tracts of valuable Cotton lands on the Mississippi river between Natchez & Billeville. Perfect titles free from encumbrances.

"Apply to Col. Sumt Postlethwaite, Genl Wm. Alexander, Thomas Duncan Esq., Carlisle; Wm. Swangy, Esq., or Oliver Pollock, Balt., Md."

He also owned large tracts of land in Kentucky—several thousand acres on the Kanawha river, in Virginia and elsewhere.
He certainly had two sons, and possibly four. Mr. N. E. Robinson wrote me that "a Hamilton Pollock, nephew of my grandfather, Oliver Pollock, lived once at Tunica, Louisiana." It is not certainly known whether he had any other children than the following:

i. Thomas Pollock, whom Oliver Pollock mentions in a letter to the President of the United States Congress, dated New Orleans, September 18, 1782, thus: "I despatched my nephew, Thomas Pollock with fifteen volunteers, and Captain La Fitte with twenty six armed men, to Captain Willing's assistance." Nothing more is known of this Thomas.

ii. John Pollock, who must have been born before 1756, and who possibly emigrated with his father. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1776 by his father to draw £600 from the Committee of Safety for the use of the Commissioners of Cumberland county. This is the John mentioned in N. & Q., ii. March 5, 1881. His will, which contains all that is known of his family, is recorded at Carlisle. From this will it appears that John Pollock m. Grace, and had one daughter Margaret who m. Hanse Morrison, and had in 1807, two sons, (i) John Pollock Morrison and (ii) Lucas Morrison. Hanse Morrison was of Pittsburgh and m. Margaret Pollock, (or Peggy, as the Penn-

* "I, John Pollock of the borough of Carlisle & County of Cumberland & State of Pennsylvania, being old & infirm, but of sound & disposing mind & memory, do make, ordain & constitute this to be my last will & testament in manner & form following, viz: First I allow all my just debts and funeral expenses to be paid.

Item, I will & bequeath all my estate, real & personal & mixed to my beloved wife Grace, with full power & authority to grant, bargain & sell, release & confirm the whole or any part thereof in fee simple to any purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns forever, in order for her maintenance & support. And at her death I allow & order the residue of my said estate in case any shall be left to descend to my eldest grandsons John Pollock Morrison, & Lucas Morrison, sons of Hanse Morrison who is intermarried with my daughter Margaret.

And lastly I make and ordain my beloved wife Grace to be sole executrix of this my last will & testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the seventh day of January 1807."

This will is duly signed and sealed by "John Pollock," witnessed by George Loque and James Mitchell and probated March 18, 1807.
sylvania Archives have it,) November 12, 1795. Hanse Morrisson is not a common name, and it is very probable that it was he who is mentioned in Col. Claiborne’s “History of Mississippi.” (Vol. i, p. 320, 1881,) as having been, August 12, 1813, a captain in General F. L. Claiborne’s brigade of Mississippi and Louisiana Territory Volunteers. John Pollock d. February 18, 1807, at Carlisle, probably over 60 years of age, as he calls himself in his will “old and infirm.”

Among the advertised letters in the Carlisle Gazette of December 12, 1787, is one addressed to “John Pollock, care of James Pollock.” Hi Hamilton Pollock, who lived in Tunica village, Louisiana, in 1804, on the property of his cousin Lucetta, and who, it is supposed died there, whether married or not is not known. N. E. Robinson says he was Oliver Pollock’s nephew and agent at Tunica, and received 500 acres of land there for his services. In 1787–8 he was in Carlisle, possibly resident there then, as in the Carlisle Gazette of December 12, 1787, among the list of letters occurs one for “Hamilton Pollock, care of James Pollock.” So also September 20, 1788. He was possibly named from Hon. James Hamilton of Carlisle, the intimate friend and legal counsel of Oliver Pollock. He is also named in the will of Lucetta A. Pollock.

II. Oliver Pollock was b. in Ireland about 1737; and emigrated to Carlisle, Pa., it is supposed, about 1760. According to his own testimony, found in his affidavit in the trial of Gen. Wilkinson (Mem. vol. ii, app 1.), he removed in 1762–3 to Havana, Cuba, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in connection with an eminent house in that city. It is reasonable to suppose that at this time he was at least twenty-five years of age, and hence was born about 1737. At Havana he at once applied himself to the study of the Spanish language, in which he soon became proficient. Whether he was at this time a Roman Catholic, or whether his having been so subsequently, the result of his marriage, is not known. However, he became acquainted, soon after his arrival at Havana, with Father Butler, the President of the Jesuit College. Through his influence he was brought into close and intimate relations with Don Alex-
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

ander O'Reily, the Governor General of Cuba, whose friendship he retained through life.

In 1762 France had ceded her Louisiana territory to the King of Spain. Thither the thoughts of Pollock were early turned, and before 1768 he had removed to the town of New Orleans, then a place of 3,000 souls, but offering a fine opening for mercantile transactions, had purchased property and settled permanently. He soon established a high reputation in business circles, making frequent voyages to the cities on the Atlantic coast of America, and even establishing a trade with Spain and France. In 1769 he went to Baltimore, Md., purchased and fitted out a brig, which he named the Royal Charlotte, loaded her with flour and set sail for New Orleans. Meanwhile O'Reily had been appointed by the King of Spain to be Captain General and Governor of the Province of Louisiana, with directions to take immediate possession of that country, then in a state of insurrection. On the 17th of August, 1769, O'Reily arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 troops. The population of the town being then doubled, food became scarce, the provisions O'Reily had ordered to be forwarded failed to arrive, and a famine was imminent. At this important juncture Pollock arrived with his load of breadstuff at New Orleans. The last barrel sold, had, on that day, brought thirty dollars. With that generosity which afterwards marked his relations with the Colonies, Pollock at once placed his entire cargo of flour at the disposal of the Governor, requesting O'Reily to fix the price. This the Governor refused to do. Pollock thus tells the rest of the incident himself: "I then said that as the King had 3,000 troops there, and the inhabitants were in distress for flour, I did not mean to take advantage of that distress, and I offered my flour at fifteen dollars or thereabouts per barrel, which he readily agreed to, and observed that he would make a note of it to the King, his master, and that I should have a free trade there so long as I lived, and I did enjoy that privilege so long as I stayed in the country." Thus he laid the foundation of his large fortune, which he subsequently placed at the disposal of the Colonies.

In 1775, when the conflict between the Colonies and the
mother country began, among the many merchants from the former residing in New Orleans, Pollock was the most prominent and energetic. His sympathies were at once enlisted in favor of the Revolution, and his services rendered secretly and effectively. On the 10th of July, 1776, Don Bernardo de Galvez, then Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana, was appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana, succeeding Governor Unzaga, February 1, 1777. He was a young man of talent, energy, and character, the son of the then Viceroy of Mexico, and the nephew of the Spanish Secretary of State. Pollock was introduced to Don Galvez by Gen'l Unzaga with the assurance that “if the Court of Spain was going to take part with Great Britain, Oliver Pollock should not remain in the country twenty-four hours, but if the reverse, that they were going to take part with France, Oliver Pollock was the only man that he could confide in in the colony”—meaning as an English or American merchant.

Pollock and Galvez became very intimate and warm friends, the former naming his son Galvez in honor of the Governor. In the expeditions which Galvez commanded against the British possessions during the war between Spain and England, Pollock accompanied him in the capacity of an aid-de-camp, doing personal service, and largely aiding the armies of Spain. In 1778 the British authorities at Pensacola fitted out a sloop of war, named the West Florida, to cruise on and command Lake Pontchartrain. Pollock persuaded Gov. Galvez to furnish a small Spanish armed schooner, for the purpose of capturing the West Florida. Pollock placed in charge of the schooner Captain William Pickles, a gallant and judicious officer, who, with his much smaller armament, attacked and captured the British vessel and thus ended the British command of the lake and the canal leading to New Orleans. In 1779 Pollock fitted out the West Florida as a vessel of war, under American colors. Among the many difficulties attending this venture in the territory of a foreign power, was the procuring of arms and munitions of war. The West Florida was already fully equipped with arms by the British, but gun powder was one of the materials which could not be so readily had. However, Pollock succeeded in
purchasing five hundred pounds of powder for his own use from the King's stores, paying "four hundred and fifty Spanish milled dollars" for it. Thus thoroughly prepared for her cruise, the West Florida was sent to the gulf to aid Don Galvez in his expedition against Mobile and Pensacola.*

* The following letter from Pollock to Captain Pickles will show with what energy he prosecuted the interests of the Colonies:

"NEW ORLEANS, 20th January, 1780.

"DEAR SIR: You are now appointed commander of the sloop West Florida, belonging to the United States of America, all ready dispatched with a sufficiency of provisions on board for sixty days, for your crew, consisting of 58 men, as you will see by the enclosed account. In consequence you will make all possible dispatch with the said vessel & crew under your command for Ship Island, where I expect you will meet with Governor Galvez's fleet, for which you have herewith enclosed the signals agreed upon betwixt him & you, at which place you will join him, & proceed against Mobile & Pensacola, & give all the assistance in your power to Governor Galvez. & the commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet, for the reducing of those places, for the space of twenty days, or longer, if necessary, as requested by the commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet; after which should you be in want of provisions, you will deliver my letter to Don Bazilio Xemenez, or the commissary general of the Spanish fleet, or any who will furnish you with what you may think necessary for your voyage. & then you will proceed to Havana, & there deliver my letter to Monsieur Geronimo Zachapella who I expect will ship a cargo of tafia & sugar on board your vessel, to the amount of two or three thousand dollars, for the account of the United States, which you will receive on board & proceed immediately for the port of Philadelphia, or any other port on the continent you may think most safe from the enemy. For your government on that point you must procure the best intelligence possible at Havana, & proceed accordingly.

"And should it so happen that Mr. Geronimo is not there, or cannot supply you with the above cargo and the necessaries for you vessel, in that case you must apply to His Excellency Governor Navarro, or any other person you can procure it from, for which you will draw on the Honorable the Congress, and if that should not take, you may draw on me, at as large a sight as you can, and I will do honour to your drafts; but as you know my situation of this you must bear tender as possible, particularly if you find there have been no vessels with flour from the continent touching at Havana for this place.

"Should you succeed in taking any vessels from the enemy, that will suit you better for the voyage than the sloop, either at Mobile or Pensacola, or on the way, you will dispose of said sloop to the best
The West Florida proceeded on her voyage, and reaching Mobile, reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish fleet. From him he received a supply of provisions and awaited the action of the fleet. A very severe storm arising and scattering the Spanish vessels, and rendering impossible the immediate capture of Mobile, the West Florida proceeded to Havana. There rejoining the fleet, she returned in March to Mobile, rendering such service as was needed in the capture of that place. Thence she sailed for Philadelphia and reaching there safely her military stores were immediately applied by the naval agent at that time, in fitting out a vessel to carry Mr. Laurens, the United States ambassador, to Holland. Captain Pickles was subsequently killed in an affray at Philadelphia, and his murderer hung.

Pollock's reputation as a financier and zealous patriot had become so well known in Philadelphia before the breaking out of hostilities between the Colonies and Great Britain, that when the Congress decided to appoint an agent at New Orleans, he was the first choice. On the 12th of June, 1777, the Secret Committee of the United States, among whom were Franklin, Morris and Lee, appointed him Commercial Agent of the United States at New Orleans; at the same time directing him to ship at once to Philadelphia $50,000 worth of goods, blankets, etc., for the army. He also became very much interested in the efforts of Virginia to take possession of the Illinois country. When, in 1778, General George Rogers Clarke was despatched advantage and ship your men aboard the captured vessel, and proceed with your voyage in her as already directed, and keep a journal of the expedition and siege against Pensacola, which you will lay before Congress, with my letter to them, on your arrival there.

"Your experience and good judgment must govern you entirely respecting your attacking any of the enemy's ships or vessels. Not in the least doubting your care and zeal for the lives of your good officers and men, and the property of the United States, I conclude, wishing you success, and a safe and happy passage.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"OLIVER POLLOCK.

"To Captain William Pickles.

"Postscript: Should anything turn up in your passage that may appear to you more advantageous than touching at Havana, you have liberty to proceed direct from Mobile or Pensacola to the continent."
by Governor Jefferson with a small force to reduce the English posts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Pollock had already forwarded to Fort Pitt by Colonel Gibson, a large quantity of gunpowder obtained from the King's stores, part of which furnished Clarke with his ammunition.

In January, 1778, after Don Galvez had publicly recognized Pollock's official character as United States agent, the Governor of Virginia ordered Pollock to draw bills on France for $65,000 to aid Clarke. In order to meet these drafts, Virginia had proposed disposing of large quantities of tobacco stored in various localities in the eastern counties. But this tobacco the traitor Arnold destroyed during his raid into Virginia. The State being thus made powerless at the time to meet her engagements to Pollock, the bills were returned to him protested, and his creditors seized his property. During this year he had also borrowed from the royal treasury, through Galvez, $70,000 in specie, which was expended for the furtherance of Clarke's campaign, and the defense of the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontiers. For this amount he gave his own individual bond.

During the time of his appointment as U. S. agent, from 1777 to 1783 he made advances to the government of Virginia and also to the United States, on the basis of his own credit of over three hundred thousand dollars in specie. His private fortune was, for those days, great. He was supported by some of the first mercantile houses of Europe, as well as the south, and the wealth of many Spanish officers, his friends, was at his disposal. "But at that era the bond of America was comparatively of straw, her exchequer was of paper, but her promise was gold." How it resulted with Pollock, as her agent, is easily anticipated.

The Secret Committee of the United States, in Philadelphia, embarrassed him very seriously by failing to respond to his drafts. By their directions he made extensive purchases—borrowed and forwarded to Willing & Morris large sums of money, and pledged his own property for the amount. The Committee expressly stipulated that he should draw on them in favor of whom he pleased, with assurances that his drafts should be paid. They also pledged him that cargoes of flour
should be shipped to him in the several vessels he employed, and that other remittances should be made for future purchases. These promises they failed to make good. In reply to his appeal for remittances they wrote him July 19, 1779, recognizing his claims, his sacrifices, and his faithfulness to duty, but lamenting their inability to fulfill their pledges. Virginia was largely in the same situation. In 1780 she sent him a draft for a large amount, but it was at the time only as so much blank paper. In the Calendar of Virginia State Papers occurs a letter from Pollock to John Todd, County Lieut. of Illinois, acknowledging receipt of his without date, by the hands of Mons. Penault, May 4, 1780, New Orleans. "By this he had received a bill on France for £60,814½ for his advances to Virginia, but is unable to negotiate it at that place, on account of the great scarcity of specie, which would continue until a supply could be had from Havana. This gives him great concern, because it prevents his using the bills of Gen'l Clarke and other officers, and therefore from procuring the supplies of clothing so much needed by them. Gov. Galvez had captured Mobile, and is besieging Pensacola; had been created a Field Marshal; should he be successful at Pensacola and return to New Orleans, he should exert himself to make use of him."

By postscript of the 26th he "regrets to say Governor G. has returned to New Orleans; not having been supported in time by the expected fleet from Havana, had abandoned the siege of Pensacola. He has made application to Galvez for pecuniary assistance, but without success, as that officer required all his funds for his own purposes; had managed, however, to negotiate Clarke and Montgomery's bills and earnestly begs those officers will be as frugal as possible with the purchases made." On page 424, same volume, is a lengthy letter from Colonel Montgomery to Governor Jefferson testifying to Pollock's self-sacrificing zeal and liberality and the great importance he has been to the interests of the country in the west. But promises and good words do not pay debts. That which would have crushed most men only stimulated Pollock to greater exertions to sustain his own credit. Leaving a respectable American citizen, named Patterson, in his place as a hostage, he parted
from his family in 1781 and went to Richmond and Philadelphia. Appealing to Congress, then in session, and to the Assembly of Virginia, he was met with irritating delays and failures. Meanwhile, May 20, 1783, Congress appointed him United States agent at the Havanas; whither also Galvez had been transferred, having been succeeded by Miro as Governor of Louisiana. Leaving his claims before Congress in the hands of an attorney, he at once embarked for the Havanas. Here new dangers assailed him. Galvez, although transferred to Havana, had not yet arrived. Unzaga was still in command. The bills of credit drawn from Virginia were sent to Havana for collection. Meanwhile Virginia had ceded the Illinois country to the United States, who had also assumed all the costs of Clarke's campaign. In May, 1784, one year from the date of his appointment as United States agent at Havana, a non-commissioned officer of the Spanish army, and two soldiers with arms and fixed bayonets entered his dwelling. His property, house, carriage, mules, negroes and even the money due him, some $10,000 in the hands of the several bakers of the city who had purchased flour, were seized by the command of Unzaga, himself placed under arrest, and all correspondence between him and the United States prohibited. In August of the same year, he took leave of his family at Havana, and embarked them in the ship Favourite, Captain Vallance, owned by General Stewart, and sent them to Philadelphia, borrowing $3,000 for that purpose from a United States merchant at Havana named Thomas Plunket. He himself remained in close custody for eighteen months, until Galvez arrived. Through his influence he was released, after executing a bond to pay to Señor Comissario Ordene Don Diego Gardoqui, the Spanish minister to the United States, immediately on his arrival in that country the sums owing to the Royal Treasury, amounting in all to $151,696. Galvez, however, did not allow him to depart without other evidences of his friendship and he furnished him with the following testimonial:

"Don Bernardo DeGalvez, Knight of the Royal and distinguished order of Charles III, Commander of Bolanos in the order of Calatrava, Lieutenant General of the Royal Armies,
Inspector General of the Troops in America, Governor and Captain General of the Provinces of Louisiana and the two Floridas, and also Governor and Captain General pro tempore of the Island of Cuba, and city of St. Christoval de la Havanno, Judge Protector of His Majesty’s tobacco revenue, of the Packets and couriers of the Royal Company, &c., &c., &c.

“I certify that Oliver Pollock, Esquire, agent of the commerce of the United States, has resided in this capacity in the province of Louisiana while I was governor-general of the same, and that he acted in favor of the soldiers and citizens of his own nation with all the zeal and love which becomes a true patriot, supplying them with provisions, and assisting them whenever they wanted it, with his own credit and with ready money, the Congress bills not being current here: in all which he neither spared pains nor trouble to obtain the end he proposed to himself or to give every assistance in his power. He solicited loans in the name of the United States, and obtained $79,087, which are yet owing and unpaid. That in the expedition I made against the forts of his Britannic majesty, on the Mississippi, he attended me in person until the surrender.

“In witness whereof, and to serve him as of right it ought, I have granted him this present certificate at the Havanna the 1st day of May, 1785.

"El Conde De Galvez."

On his arrival at Philadelphia, Pollock at once appeared before Congress then in session. Here he was met with the slanderous charge that he was endeavoring to make enormous profits by his claim; that the demand he made to cover the bills which he had drawn on Spain was for specie, whereas the money had been disbursed in paper money. To a sensitive nature this return for the unflagging zeal and vast sacrifices he had made was galling beyond measure. But consciousness of rectitude in all his transactions as agent sustained him, and gave fresh vigor to his purpose. He fortunately learned that General Clarke was in New York. He readily found him, and obtained the following certificate, which silenced his slanderers and procured his immediate relief:

“These are to certify, to all whom it may concern, that all the bills I drew, when I commanded the Virginia troops in the
Illinois country, upon Mr. Oliver Pollock, agent for the United States at New Orleans, were considered by me to be for *specie*, as the respective bills expressed in dollars; and that the service Mr. Pollock rendered upon all occasions in paying these bills I considered at the same time, and now, to be one of the happy circumstances that enabled me to keep possession of that country.

"Given under my hand this day at New York, the 2d July, 1785.

"George Clarke."

On the 18th of December, 1785, Congress awarded Mr. Pollock over $90,000, with interest, to cover the claims for which he had been arrested, and for which his hostage remained in New Orleans. But the money was not in the Treasury, and the award of Congress was not paid until 1791. Meanwhile Pollock’s energies were not dormant. He resolved to return to New Orleans and relieve his hostage. Fitting out a vessel in Philadelphia, and loading it with flour, he sailed to Martinique, where he disposed of his cargo and laid in another. Then he sailed to New Orleans, where he remained eighteen months. Engaging once more in mercantile pursuits, his diligence and good fortune soon enabled him to pay, in 1790, all the claims of Galvez and others, and once more a free man he turned his face towards Philadelphia. On the 13th of April, 1792, he received from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury warrant No. 1,684, for $108,605. This was not, however, payment in full of all demands, for the United States still owes the heirs of Mr. Pollock, on the claim thus partially paid, the sum, including simple interest, of over $100,000.

In 1787 and 1788, the political agitation in the Territory of Kentucky over its proposed separation from Virginia was very great. A portion of the population were eager to make the Territory independent of the Congress, and to open negotiations with the Spanish Government for the privilege of navigating the Mississippi river, rather than to obtain this through the Congress. Out of this grew the famous Spanish plot of which General Wilkinson was supposed to have been the head. In a letter to the Spanish Government, under date of November 3, 1788, Miro says: “Oliver Pollock, a citizen of Philadelphia, who arrived here three days ago in a vessel from Mar-
tinique, has declared to me that Brown,* a member of Congress, who is a man of property in Kentucky, told him in confidence that in the debates of that body on the question of the independence of that Territory, he saw clearly that the intention of his colleagues was that Kentucky should remain under the jurisdiction of Congress, like the country of Illinois, and that a governor should be appointed by them for that province as for the other; but that as this was opposed to the welfare of the inhabitants of Kentucky, he was determined to return home, which he did before Pollock’s departure from Philadelphia; and on his arrival to call for a general assembly of his fellow-citizens, in order to proceed immediately to declare themselves independent, and to propose to Spain the opening of a commercial intercourse with reciprocal advantages, and that to accomplish this object he would send Pollock the necessary documents to be laid before me and to be forwarded to your excellency . . . . I acted towards Pollock with a good deal of caution, and answered him as one to whom had been communicated some new and unlooked for information, giving him to understand that I could not pledge to him my support before seeing the documents which he expected, &c,” (Gayarré, 222.)

What the purpose of Pollock was in communicating thus with Miro can only be conjectured. Gayarré writes me that “I do not remember in the numerous documents which I had to examine anything that connected Oliver Pollock with a participation in Wilkinson’s conspiracy.” His unswerving devotion to the United States, so continually manifested, forbids the suspicion that his motives were not thoroughly loyal to his allegiance; and whatever Miro may have suspected from the tenor of Pollock’s conversation at the time noted, his esteem for Pollock was in no wise lessened by a more intimate knowledge of him.

* John Brown, b. Rockbridge, Va., 1757, removed to the western part of the State, subsequently Kentucky. Elected to Congress 1787 to 1793. From 1793 to 1805 he represented Kentucky in the United States Senate, and was president pro temp. of the Eighth Congress. A warm and personal friend and supporter of President Jefferson. He d. at Frankfort, August 28, 1837.
In 1791 when he departed from New Orleans to return to Philadelphia, he bore the following flattering letter from the Governor to Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia:

"Sir: The bearer of this letter, Oliver Pollock, Esquire, had the honor of acting as public agent at this place, during a considerable part of the late war, on the part of the United States and also for the State of Virginia. Mr. Pollock, in the execution of the orders he received from these States, contracted very considerable debts in this place, which he was unable wholly to discharge; although he disposed of all his estate, real and personal, in this country, at a great disadvantage, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements with his creditors in this province.

"Mr. Pollock has since his arrival here very honorably and to the entire satisfaction of his creditors in this province, discharged all his remaining debts here, to a considerable amount; which he owed on account of the United States, and the State of Virginia. The just integrity evinced by this gentleman in the faithful discharge of his engagements entered into for the service of his country, strongly interests me in his favor, and induces me to pray you will have the goodness to take him under excellency's protection; and that you will be pleased to give him your aid in obtaining as speedy a reimbursement as may be for the monies now due to him from the United States, and from the State of Virginia, which I shall esteem as a personal favor conferred upon myself.

"I pray God to take you into his holy keeping.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

"Estevan Miro."

In 1791 or 1792, Pollock returned to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the property now known as Silver's Spring. Here his wife died and was buried and here his son James was killed. In 1797 Pollock became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by General John André Hanna of Dauphin county. In 1804 he was again an aspirant for Congressional honors in the Congressional district composed of Cumberland, Dauphin, Mifflin, and Huntingdon counties. He and David Burd of Huntingdon were against General Hanna of Dauphin, and Robert Whitehill of Cumberland. Pollock and Whitehill being both from the same county, neither were elected, the vote being as follows: Pollock, 1,700; Whitehill, 1,514; Burd, 3,245; Hanna, 2,931. The vote of Cumberland county was as follows, showing Pollock's popularity: Pollock, 1,367; Whitehill, 614; Burd, 1,168; Hanna, 462.
In 1806 he was again nominated, but withdrew in favor of Whitehill on the score of friendship, and to avoid a similar vote and non-election of either candidate.

He is recorded in Philadelphia as having taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1786, as "Oliver Pollock, of this city, gent., arrived here from Havanna near two years." In 1783 he became a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in Philadelphia, and so became one of the original members of the Hibernian Society in 1791.

He was twice married. First in New Orleans or in Havana about 1765, to Margaret O'Brien, b. Ireland, 1746, and descended by both parents from O'Brien, of Clare, and Kennedy, of Ormond. She was the mother of all his children. She d. Carlisle, Pa., January 10, 1799.*

* In Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette for Wednesday, January 23, 1799, we find the following tribute to her memory:

On the 10th inst. departed this life, Mrs. Margaret Pollock, a lady of distinguished birth and family, wife of Oliver Pollock, Esq., aged 52 years, and on the 13th her remains were deposited near the present residence of the family at Silver's Springs. She has left a husband and seven children, who lament in her a loss most dear.

Memory will long sustain a cause for tears, and each feeling breast acquainted with the real character of our deceased friend, will long most fondly dwell on the many excellent traits of goodness that illumined those days she passed on earth.

In her we saw the faithful, the tender, the affectionate wife—a parent most fond, indulgent, and kind—a friend, cautious, just, sincere, and warm—a Christian, engagingly pious, benevolent, and liberal. She sought the tear of misery and relieved it—her soul melted at the misfortunes of others and made them her own—her mind was great and happy; and she was blessed with a memory both fertile and pleasingly useful to rear the tender thoughts of youth, with a talent peculiarly her own. Endowed with a well cultivated mind, and an excellent understanding, her conversation was ever engagingly instructive and desirable. During her long confinement, she discovered much of that true courage which consists in knowing how to bear with misfortune; she never was heard to complain of the Divine will that was about to tear her from the fond embraces of her dearest connections; but with a firmness of mind, which alone proceeds from a conscious rectitude,
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

a happy one. He moved to Baltimore in 1806, and she d. there of billious fever November 17, 1814, aged sixty years, and was buried in the old Cathedral cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

At her death Pollock moved to the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Robinson, at Pinckneyville, Mississippi, where he died at a very great age. December 17, 1823. In his later years Mr. P. had become so embarrassed by his financial failures that May 30, 1800, he dates one letter from the debtors' prison, Philadelphia.

His New Orleans residence still stands, built of cypress wood, in what was formerly a whole square of ground, ornamented by some very fine old mulberry trees. It is well-preserved, old fashioned, with wide, low roofs, but spacious rooms and galleries.

By his first marriage he had issue:

3. i. Procopio J. 
4. ii. Jaret or Jared; m. Mary Briggs.
5. iii. Mary Serena; b. 1777; m. Samuel Robinson, M. D.
   iv. Oliver; living 1802.
   v. Christiana; living 1802.
   vi. Galvez; living 1802.
7. viii. Lucetta Adelaide; b. 1783.

her soul obeyed the awful mandate, and departed in a smile, amid the supplicating prayers of her weeping disconsolate family.

"Such the Saviour, to his arms receives,
   And fullest blessings of his kingdom gives;
   Such, the bount'ous God of Nature owns
   For such his Son gave up his dying groans.

"Friendly Angels for her guidance given
Point her way to yonder blooming heaven;
For purest bliss and one eternal day,
    Her pious soul hath left its native clay.

"How great the change, from little earth to Heaven!
Where joys most true, for trilling shades are given.

"Cease fond nature—ah! thou canst not save
One loved feature from the spoiling grave—
Her spotless soul that body ne'er shall stain,
Nor all thy griefs recall it back again.

"Mrs. Pollock was born in Ireland, and descended from a noble family by both her parents—O'Brien of the house of Clare, and Kennedy of Ormond, whose sons were distinguished in foreign services."
III. Procopio J. Pollock, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans; was educated in Europe. His miniature, which was lost, stolen, or destroyed in 1863, was painted in Bordeaux, representing him in a scarlet uniform. In the only letter written by him, in the possession of the present writer, he signed his name as above. About 1800 he removed to Oporto Rico, and engaged in the coffee culture. He became very wealthy; but nothing more can be learned of him. He is said once to have lived in St. Peters burg, Russia.

IV. Jared Pollock, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans; m. at Carlisle, Pa., February 13, 1800, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., Mary Briggs, dau. of David Briggs, Esquire, of Silver's Spring settlement, and shortly after removed to Centre county, where all trace of him is lost. This marriage was not approved of by Oliver Pollock, as his letters indicate.

V. Mary Serena Pollock, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans in 1777. She was m. July 9, 1797, by Rev. N. Snowden, at Silver's Spring, to Dr. Samuel Robinson, then a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, and oldest son of Daniel and Rachel (Nixon) Robinson of Dover, Delaware. He was descended on the father's side from John Robinson, Dover, Delaware, 1680, in the fourth generation, thus: Samuel¹, Daniel², Samuel², George¹. And on his mother's side from Nicholas Nixon of Dover, Delaware, 1680, in the fourth generation, thus: Samuel¹, Rachel¹, Thomas², Nicholas¹. He was one of fourteen children, ten of whom matured, their ages averaging seventy-nine. One sister, Maria Antoinette Robinson, m. Horace H. Hayden, M.D., of Baltimore, Maryland, seventh from William Hayden of Connecticut, 1630, and one brother, Thomas Robinson, m. successively his two cousins, the niece and the daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, first president of Delaware and a member of the Continental Congress.

Dr. Samuel Robinson was b. Philadelphia, where his father was engaged in the shipping business, January 7, 1766; baptised in Christ Church, by Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. Studied medicine under Benjamin Rush, LL. D., of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession at Baltimore, Md., and Hanover and Carlisle, Pa. In 1808 he removed to Pinckneyville,
Wilkinson county, Miss., where he lived until his death, December 9, 1846. He was skillful and eminently successful in his profession and greatly esteemed as a man. Mrs. R. d. at same place Sunday, ——— 21, 1847. They had issue:

i. Oliver Pollock, b. Hanover, Pa., June 17, 1800; d. June 18, 1800.


iii. Mary, b. Hanover, June 22, 1803; d. July, 1803.


10. viii. Mary Louisa, b. Pinckneyville, July 17, 1812; m. James C. Daugherty.

11. ix. Nathaniel Evans, b. Pinckneyville, April 3, 1814; m. Sarah Jane Alger.

x. Delia Anne, b. Pinckneyville, Dec. 17, 1817; m. James C. Daugherty.

VI. JAMES POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. N. O. ———, was killed in his early youth, at Silver’s Spring. He was riding a spirited horse to water, and desiring to see the carcass of a favorite dog that had died, he rode his horse to the spot where the animal lay. The horse startled by the body, or its odor, sprang to one side, throwing his rider, whose head striking upon a stone he was instantly killed.

VII. LUCETTA ADELAIDE POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. N. O., 1783; d. unm. at Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1804. Her remains were buried under the Roman Catholic church there. In the MSS. copy of Watson’s Annals of Philadelphia, now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is a water-color drawing of Lucetta. Under the likeness Mr. John F. Watson, the author of the Annals, has written these words: “The above is a likeness drawn from life by the celebrated General Kosciusko, done at Philadelphia, 1797—8, when the Congress was in session there. He was in attendance claiming a compensation for his services and wounds. It represents my amiable friend, Lucetta A. Pollock, who died at Philadelphia, in March, 1804,
in her twentieth year. She was the daughter of Oliver Pollock, Esquire, distinguished in the Revolution for his zeal and services in the American cause while a resident of New Orleans. My daughter, Lucetta, was named after her." The will of Lucetta was recorded 1804, Bk. 1, p. 258, and is on file in the Register of Wills' office, Philadelphia.*

VIII. MARGARETTA POLLOCK ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel, Saml³, George¹;) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. July 21, 1801, at Hanover, 

*In the name of God, Amen.

I, Lucetta Pollock now of the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, single woman, being of sound mind & memory, do make & publish this my last will & testament.

First, as to my tract of land and estate lying and situated on the Mississippi containing about 500 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, known by the name of old Tunica village and now in the possession of Hamilton Pollock, which said lot of land was granted & conveyed to me by Jearet (sic) Pollock and Mary his wife by deed being dated on the fifteenth day of September, 1802, I give bequeath & devise the same as follows: One full & equal half part thereof I give and devise to my beloved sister Mary Serena Robinson and her assigns forever, and one fourth part thereof I give and devise to my beloved sister Christiana Pollock, and to her heirs of her body and assigns forever, and the remaining fourth part thereof I give and devise to my brother Oliver Pollock and to his heirs of his body and assigns forever; but it is nevertheless my will and intention that if my said sister Christiana, and my said brother Oliver, or either of them shall die without issue of his or her body lawfully begotten that then and in that case the share apart of my said brother and sister, or either of them so dying without issue shall descend, and I do hereby give and devise it to my niece Margarett Pollock Robinson, her heirs and assigns forever. I give & bequeath & devise to my aforesaid brother Oliver Pollock all my right, claim & Estate, or any part thereof of my deceased uncle James Pollock, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; or in case he die without said heirs then & in that case I give & devise it to my said sister, Mary Serena Robinson, & to her heirs & assigns forever.

My grand Piano forte I give & bequeath to my said niece Margarett Pollock Robinson, and I do appoint my beloved father Oliver Pollock my executor, in conjunction with Richard Gernon, Esq.

(Signed.)

Witnesses: LUCETTA ADELAIDE POLLOCK.

RICH³ GERNON,

MARY McCLENACHAN.

Nov. 14, 1804. Gernon renounces the execution in favour of O. P.
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

Pa.; d. June, 1846; m. at Pinckneyville, Miss., September 19, 1819, to James W. Foley, of Wilkinson county, Miss.; b. 1798; d. June 24, 1826. Children:

12. i. Elizabeth Keay; b. 1822, at New Orleans, and m. Samuel Bradford, M. D.

ii. James William; b. Oct. 11, 1823, Philadelphia; d. in 1835.

iii. Mary Robinson; b. July, 1825, West Feliciana, La.; d. in 1833.

IX. Lucetta Adelaide Robinson, (Samuel¹, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹) (Mary², Oliver¹) b. Oct. 27, 1807, at Carlisle, Pa.; m. 1st, Nov. 17, 1825, CHARLES M. PENNIMAN, of Milford, Mass., om. of James Penniman, who came from England to Boston in 1631, in the ship Lion, with John Winthrop, Jr. He was b. 1805; d. Nov. 10, 1828, at Milford, Mass., s. p.; m. 2d, at Pinckneyville, Nov. 21, 1834. JOHN EBENEZER PHARES, (or Farrish,) son of William Phares, of East Feliciana parish, La., where they both died; and they had issue, all born at Jackson, La.:

13. i. Sarah Evans; b. July 4, 1836; m. Dr. Haden Edwards McKay.

ii. Wilbur Fish; b. Aug. 15, 1839; m. by Rev. Kirkland Baxter to Mary Johns, daughter of Thomas Johns, Esq., of Newtonia, Wilkinson county, Miss.; served four years in the Confederate States army in the Twenty-seventh Mississippi regiment, under Gen. W. L. Brandon, who says: "He was a gallant soldier and gentleman."

iii. John Ebenezer; b. Aug. 31, 1841; m. Mary Callahan, daughter of Dr. Phares Callahan, of Simsport, La. He also entered the Confederate States army, and served through the civil war.

X. Mary Louisa Robinson, (Samuel¹, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹) (Mary², Oliver¹) b. July 17, 1812. Pinckneyville, Miss.; m. about 1835, at Pinckneyville, JAMES C. DAUGHERTY, of Bedford, Pa., brother of the late Judge Win. T. Daugherty of that place, and son of James Daugherty and his wife, who was a daughter of Philip and Henrietta Fishburn, of Bedford. His mother, a pious woman of ninety-four years, still lives at Bedford. Mary Louisa D. d. about 1860. Mr. D. m. secondly his wife's sister, Delia Ann Robinson; b. Dec. 17, 1817. She d. in 1865. There was issue by the first marriage only:

i. William Carter; b. ——, 1837 at Jackson, La.; m. 1865 at New Orleans.
ii. Oliver Robinson; b. 1839 at Pinckneyville, Miss.; served in Fourth La. regiment, Confederate States army, 1861-1865; m. April 19, 1870, Mary Fitzpatrick Turnbull, daughter of Fred. G. and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Turnbull; b. Feb. 14, 1847; d. Feb. 24, 1880. Had twelve children, three living: 1Irma
garde, b. 1874; 2Oliver Blantin, b. 1877; 3Lucia, b. 1879.

iii. Ann; b. 1841 at Pinckneyville; d. 1879.
iv. Rosa; b. 1843 at Fort Adams, Miss.; m. 1865 at New Orleans.
v. Henry Clay; b. 1845 at Fort Adams, Miss.; served in Fourth
La. regiment, Confederate States army, 1861-5; m. 1866 in
Tennessee, Rosa Puckett, and had 1Oliver Pollock, 2Lucina
3William, and 4Peter.

vi. Cora; b. 1847 at Fort Adams, Miss.

XI. Nathaniel Evans Robinson, (Samuel4, Daniel5, Samuel6, George7) (Mary2, Oliver1;) b. April 3, 1814, at Pinckneyville, Miss.: m., Oct. 22, 1844, Sarah Jane Alger, daughter of Gregg Alger and Sarah Gibson, of Allegheny City, Pa. She
d. April 2, 1848, at Tunica, La. He now lives at Skipwith's
Landing, Issaquena county, Miss. Children:


ii. Lucetta Adelaide, b. 1847, at Tunica; d. January 2, 1848.

XII. Elizabeth Keay Foley, (Margaretta4, Samuel5, Daniel6, Samuel7, George8) (Margaretta3, Mary6, Oliver7;) b. 1822. at
New Orleans; d. February 11, 1872, New Orleans; m. at Pinckneyville, Miss., January 17, 1839, Dr. Samuel Bradford,
of Philadelphia, Pa., son of Samuel Fisher Bradford, of Phila
delphia, and his wife, Abigail Inskeep, and grandson of Lieut.
Col. Thomas Bradford, of the Revolutionary army, who was
the son of Col. William Bradford, wounded at Princeton.
He was of the sixth generation from William Bradford, the
first printer in the Middle Colonies, thus: Samuel6, Samuel F.4,
Thomas1, William8, William9, William10, who was son of Wil-
liam and Ann Bradford, of Leicestershire, England, 1663. (See
N. Y. Biog. and Gen. Rec., IV, 182.) Dr. Bradford lived and
followed the practice of his profession in Wilkinson county,
Miss. Children:

i. Charles, b. 1840; d. 1864, in Anderson county, Texas. He en-
tered the Confederate States army, 1861, but was subsequently
detailed by General Kirby Smith, because of disease of the
heart, and appointed superintendent of the Government iron-
works, in Texas, whither he moved his slaves, and remained until his death. He never married.

ii. Francis, b. 1842; d. May, 1864, De Soto Parish, La. He also entered the Confederate States army in 1861, then not yet of age; was first lieutenant Co. H, (Capt. Keary,) 8th regiment. La. Vol., Col. B. H. Kelley; he served three years, partly in Stonewall Jackson’s corps, army Northern Virginia, until 1864, when he was ordered to Louisiana, as recruiting officer for the army in Virginia. He never married.

XIII. Sarah Evans Phares, (Lucetta A., Samuel, Daniel, Samuel, George,) (Lucetta A., Mary, Oliver,) b. July 4. 1836, at Jackson, La.; m. at Newtonia, Miss., by Rev. William Baxter, September 26, 1855, to Dr. Haden Edwards McKay: b. December 3, 1828, Nelson county, Ky.; graduated an M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. He located in Daviess county, Kentucky, pursuing his profession until 1869, when he removed to Madison Station, Mississippi, where he is largely engaged in fruit-growing enterprises. Children:

i. Fannie, b. October 24, 1857.
ii. Alexander, b. August 3, 1859.
iii. David Phares, b. November 5, 1861.
v. John Franklin, b. March 29, 1866.
vi. Mattie, b. April 12, 1868.
viii. Lucy, b. July 26, 1872.
ix. Henry, b. November 6, 1874.
DESCENDANTS OF JOHN, JAMES, AND CHARLES POLLOCK, BROTHERS, WHO EMIGRATED FROM COLERAINE, IRELAND, ABOUT 1750, AND SETTLED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following genealogical notes came into my hands from various quarters, while making researches into the family history of James and Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle, Pa. I have thrown them into shape and present them in their imperfect condition; leaving the work of completion to those more immediately connected with this house. The records of the first two generations are based on a letter written in 1848, to William Pollock by his uncle James, of Erie county, son of Charles, and born 1769. A copy of this letter has been sent me by Captain O. W. Pollock, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. With the facts of this letter, all the traditions of other descendants agree.

James says: "My father, Charles, had three brothers, John, James, and Thomas. They all came to the Colonies many years before the revolution. Thomas remained but a short time, when he returned to Ireland, and being an educated man, he applied himself to the study of physick; which profession he practiced during the remainder of his life." The letter further states, in substance, all the particulars noted in the following record of John, James, and Charles, and adds: "My father had three sisters; I do not know their christian names, but their husbands' names were McLeon, Sheriff, and Colwell. The latter dying, his widow married an Allison, and settled in Nova Scotia."

In addition to this letter, Mr. William W. Hart, of Williamsport, gr.-gr.-grandson of John, has in his possession letters from Ireland, from which the following is gleaned:

In a letter from Wm. Scull to John Pollock, dated January 28, 1771, he says: "My love to cousin Nelly and aunt Jarvis."
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

In a letter from Thomas Pollock to his brother, John Pollock, dated at Coleraine, August 3, 1785, he says: "Betty and Mary join in most tender regards to you and family, and Mr. Barber and family." In a letter from Eliza Pollock to David Barber, Northumberland, Pa., and dated, as all the letters are, from Coleraine, Ireland, May 22, 1797, she addresses him as "Dear Brother," and says: "Brother Bob had some intention to go to America, but found it was not in his power this season;" again, "Brother John, they say, has left Carlisle;" and again, "Sister Jane is no more: she departed this life the 17th of February, 1797." The letter closes thus: "Dr. and Mary join in love to you and brother John." From these records I deduce the following genealogy:

A gentleman of the name of Pollock, living at Coleraine, Ireland, had the following children:

1. i. John Pollock, b. March 3, 1724, Coleraine: d. July 16, 1794, Carlisle, Pa.; m. 1st Catherine Campbell; 2d Eleanor Scull.
   ii. Thomas Pollock, M. D., b. ——; d. unm.
   iii. Robert Pollock, b. ——
2. iv. James Pollock, b. 1728, Coleraine; d. 1812; m. Mary Heron.
3. v. Charles Pollock, b. C., 1732; d. March 1785; m. Agnes Steele.
   vi. Jane Pollock, d. Feb. 17, 1797, at Coleraine, Ireland: m. —— McLean?
   vii. Eliza Pollock, m. —— Sheriff?
   viii. Mary Pollock.
   ix. ——— Pollock, m. 1st Mr. Colwell? 2d Mr. Allison; removed to Nova Scotia.
   x. Elizabeth Pollock, d. at Coleraine.
   xi. ——— Pollock, m. Davis Barber, of Northumberland, Pa., possibly having emigrated with her brothers.

According to James, this emigration occurred when Charles was twenty-two or three years of age. He having died in 1795, this fixes the date of emigration at 1750. James also says that John located at Carlisle, Pa.; James in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pa.; and Charles in Northumberland county, Pa.

I. John Pollock, b. March 3, 1724, in Coleraine, Ireland; settled in Carlisle, Pa., where he was twice married. First, March 8, 1759, to Catherine Campbell, dau. of Alexander
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

Campbell, of Cumberland valley, who d. December 12, 1765. M. second, June 18, 1766, to ELEANOR SCULL, dau. of William Scull, Deputy Surveyor of Pennsylvania, 1769, and sheriff of Northumberland county, 1775, and grandson of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, and a niece of Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. John Pollock was a merchant, distiller, and hotel keeper in Carlisle. He also engaged largely in land speculation. He sold a valuable property in Carlisle, for which he got his pay in Continental money, which, becoming greatly depreciated, caused him heavy losses. He was at one time postmaster of Carlisle. He died July 16, 1794, at Carlisle, leaving sufficient property to insure the comfort of his family. His widow, Eleanor, survived him fourteen years, as her will is dated Carlisle, August 29, 1808. In it she calls herself “widow of John Pollock, dec’d,” and mentions “Sister Elizabeth, (Scull,) widow of John McDaniel,” and her “daughter-in-law, Eleanor Armstrong,” and “Jean Pollock, wife of Alexander Pollock.” She d. s. p.

Children by first marriage, all born at Carlisle:

4. i. Eleanor, b. February 7, 1760; m. James Armstrong.
   ii. Thomas, b. March 22, 1762; a lawyer; d. unm., 1812.
5. iii. Alexander, b. January 30, 1764; d. 1801; m. Jane Sheriff.
   iv. John, b. December 11, 1765; d. February 18, 1772.

II. JAMES POLLOCK, b. about 1728, in Coleraine, Ireland; settled in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pa., at what is now Greensburg, about 1773, where he became a prominent citizen, and died in 1812. He m., about 1770, MARY HERON, of Heron’s Branch, Franklin county, Pa.; she d. November 5, 1820. He was appointed the first justice of the peace in that part of the State, having taken with him a commission from the Governor, on his removal to Westmoreland, dated February 27, 1773; re-appointed January 11, 1774. This office he held until the adoption of the Constitution of 1776. He was appointed, March 21, 1777, sub-lieutenant of the county, holding the office until he was superseded April 2, 1778, for reasons which appear thus in the Penn’a Col. Records, xi, 455: “George Reading, Esq., was appointed by the House of Assembly to be sub-lieutenant of Westmoreland county, in room
of James Pollock, who is superseded because he hath not taken the oath of allegiance to the State." Mr. Pollock represented his county, one or more sessions, in the Legislature of the State. "He was possessed of considerable worldly means for that period and, in a season of peculiar scarcity, his poor neighbors received grain and other necessaries from him, without money and without price." His grandson, Rev. J. T. Lytle, records an incident which illustrates his force of character, as well as that of his wife. Mrs. P. had accompanied a small caravan of the neighbors, who had gone east of the mountains to obtain salt, iron, and other necessaries, and on returning they were met on the top of the Alleghenies by a number of persons fleeing from the Indians, who were reported to have entered the valley. They represented to her the danger of proceeding, and tried to persuade her to turn back. "I will go on till I see Jamie," was her reply. She pursued her journey, and found all in peace, and her husband awaiting her return. The alarm was a false one. Before the fugitives started they had gathered around Mr. P. and tried to persuade him to flee with them, but he quietly remarked, "I will wait till I see Mary."

Mr. Pollock was visited by a very severe affliction in the tragic death of his son David, who was killed January 30, 1807, under the following circumstances: He had gone over the mountains eastward, on business, or, as some suppose, on an affair of the heart. In his return he had stopped at the house of one Statler, or Slotter, on the mountain, to take breakfast and feed his horse, and had proceeded on his journey. He had not traveled far when two men stopped and shot him: they then drew him off the road and robbed him, concealing his body behind a log, and made for the woods. This occurred on the old Pennsylvania road between Stoystown and Statler's tavern. Some packers from Westmoreland County, traveling down the road and near the place, heard the report of two guns. Coming to the spot, they found a hat, a whip, and a horse; they also saw tracks into the woods, which they traced for two or three rods, but could see nothing more. They then went on towards Statler's, and soon met a footman to whom
they showed what they had found, and told the story. The footman knew the horse and said he had traveled in company with the owner the day before. The packers then took the horse on to Statler's; Mr. S. immediately sent an express to Stoystown. In the meanwhile, some horsemen coming up the road, examined the place and found the body within a rod or two of the road. While the packers were coming with the footman they saw two armed men on the road, who immediately took to the woods. The neighbors then collected and pursued them, and, about midnight, found them in a house about six miles from Somerset. The woman of the house came out and told the party there were two men in the house. The men heard the noise and prepared to escape. Two of the party, Macks Koontz and Jacob Lambert, went in. One of the men, who afterwards proved to be the murderers, attempted to escape by the door, and on his way fired at one of the party, the bullet passing through his clothes. The man was then fired on by a number and instantly killed. The other was quietly arrested and lodged in the Somerset jail. From papers found on their person they proved to be Frenchmen, named Noel Huguel and John Duplie Arnaud. Huguel, the surviving murderer, was tried at Somerset, convicted, and hung. They bore the evidences of their guilt on their person. The body of Mr. Pollock was stabbed in ten or fifteen places. He had been shot through the neck and his throat cut in such a manner as nearly to sever his head from his body. A part of the dirk, with which he had been stabbed, was found in the body; the other part, with Mr. P.'s watch and seventy dollars in money, was found in the possession of the prisoners. The indignation of the people was such that Huguel had to be protected from lynch law.* On the same day, January 20, 1807, Mrs. Rachel Pollock, wife of Thomas, the eldest brother of David, died in childbirth. The Rev. Mr. Lytle states, that while the two dead bodies lay in the same room at the house of James Pollock, Mrs. P., the mother, replied to one of the women present, who was trying to console her, "It might be

*See American Register 1806-7, i. 214.
worse.” “But what could be worse,” the friend replies: “here is your son murdered and your daughter-in-law dead?” “Well,” said Mrs. P., “it would have been great a deal worse if my son had murdered some other man.” David Pollock was a very promising young man of 22 or 23 years of age.

James Pollock had children:

6. - i. Thomas, b. 1772; d. 1847; m. 1st Rachel Hendricks; 2d Susan Henderson.
   ii. Elizabeth, m. John McCoy.
   iii. Mary, m. David Knox.
   iv. James, d. unm.
7. - v. John, b. 1783; d. 1862; m. Elizabeth Hamill.
   vi. David, b. 1784-5; d. Jan'y. 30, 1807.
8. -vii. Nancy, b. 1789; d. 1845; m. William Lytle.

III. Charles Pollock, b. about 1732, in Coleraine, Ireland; d. March, 1795, in White Deer, Buffalo valley, in his sixty-third year. James, his son, says: “I think I recollect hearing my father say he was twenty-one or two when he came to America.” This would place the emigration of this family at 1750. Charles located in Northumberland county, near Fort Augustus—now Sunbury. Owned pew 32, Buffalo Township Presbyterian church, in 1791. He m. Agnes, or Agneze Steele, daughter of Adam Steele, of Northumberland county, who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland before 1750. [Steele had two sons, William and Richard Steele; and five daughters, Susanna, who m. —— Giler, and was shot by the Indians while milking her cow; Sarah, who m. —— Whiteside; Jane, who m. —— Huston; and Mary, who m. —— Lytle.] Children:

   i. John, d. unm. Mech., 1795.
   9. ii. Adam, b. 1767; d. 1816; m. 1801, Elizabeth Gilliland.
   10. iii. James, b. Aug. 8, 1769; d. May 23, 1857; m. June 2, 1801, Mary Steele.
   11. iv. Thomas, b. 1772; d. Sept. 29, 1844; m. 1st in 1796, Margaret Fruit, 2d in 1820, Eleanor Knox.
   12. v. William, b. 1773; m. Sallie Fruit; removed to Clarion county, Pa.
   vi. Richard, d. unm. and young.
vii. Charles, b. 1780; d. Aug., 1798; he was apprenticed to Robert Giffen to learn the tanning business; he injured himself carrying four bushels of grain some distance, up into a loft, and superinduced the disease from which he died in his 19th year.

viii. Mary, b. 1782; d. 1784.

ix. Jane, b. 1784; d. 1784, aged 6 weeks.


IV. Eleanor Pollock, (John,) b. February 7, 1760, Carlisle, Pa.; d. ———; m. May 24, 1788, in First Presbyterian church, Carlisle, to James Armstrong. They lived near Warrior church, in Northumberland county, and had a large family. Among their children were:

i. Eleanor, m. Andrew Guffy, of McEwensville, from whom descended A. J. Guffy, of Watsontown, Pa.


V. Alexander Pollock, (John,) b. January 30, 1764; d. ———, 1806; m., in 1789, his first cousin, Jane Sheriff, who d. in 1816. Children:

i. John, b. 1792; d. 1800.

ii. Thomas, b. 1795; d. 1854; m. Catherine Davis and had one dau., who m. S. D. Ball, of Lock Haven, Pa.

iii. Eleanor, b. Oct. 28, 1798; d. Nov. 28, 1866; m. Adam Hart, Muncy Station, Pa., and had William W., lawyer, at Williamsport, Pa., and Kate, living at Muncy.


VI. Thomas Pollock, (James,) b. 1772; d. 1847; m. 1st, Rachel Hendricks; d. January 30, 1807, at Greensburg; she was sister to Governor Wm. Hendricks, of Indiana, the father of Hon. Thomas H. Hendricks. 2d, Susan Henderson. He was one of the commissioners of Westmoreland county; member of the State Legislature for several sessions; for many years associate judge, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Children:

i. Ann, m. Thomas Mathews.

ii. Mary, m. Thomas Mathews
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

iii. Eliza, m. Thomas Chapman.
iv. Nancy, m. Thomas Moorehead.
v. Abraham, m. Elizabeth Lee; had one son killed in the Confederate States army.
vi. Joseph, m. Hannah C. Van Meter; had two sons in the Confederate States army.
vii. Susan, d. unm.
viii. Sarah Jane, m. Thomas Clark.
ix. James, removed to Kentucky.
x. Thomas.

VII. John Pollock, (James,) b. 1783; d. March 16, 1862; m. September 15, 1807, to Elizabeth Hamill, of Westmoreland county; b. December 18, 1788; d. February, 1864. He is said to have been "a remarkable man in his day. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an active politician. He possessed clear, penetrating intellect, keen wit, and admirable social qualities. His intelligent, fervent, practical piety was his greatest ornament. A ready and forcible writer, he was invariably found on the side of public questions which the progress of events has vindicated as right." Children:

iii. James, d. in Ky.
iv. Robert Hamill, D. D., b. Sept. 15, 1807, Greensburg; clergyman United Presbyterian church; d. July 20, 1877; m. Jane H. Scroggs, and had Mary and Thomas. (See mem. of him by Rev. J. P. Lytle, Evangel Repos., April, 1878.)
v. Thomas C., m. Martha J. Barnett.
w. Mary, m. Rev. Moses Arnott; grad. A. B. Jeff. Col. 1841. d. ———
xii. Jane Elizabeth.

VIII. Nancy Pollock, (James,) b. 1789; d. 1845; m. William Lytle. Children:

i. Mary, m. David Brown.
v. Nancy, m. Thomas McCaughey. P. O. Wooster, O.
IX. ADAM POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. 1767, in Northumberland county, Pa.; d. in 1816; m. 1801, ELIZABETH GILLILAND. In 1796 he lived in White Deer township, Northumberland county, and owned a farm, a stone dwelling house, and double barn. In 1800 he, with his brothers James, Thomas, William, and Robert, removed to Erie county, Pa., with their widowed mother, and settled on adjoining farms near Waterford. In 1806 Thomas and William removed to Armstrong—now Clarion—county, near Callensburg. Adam had several children. The only one that lived was:

15.  i. Charles, b. April 3, 1803; d. 1850, at Erie; m. Elizabeth W. Wallace.

X. JAMES POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. August 8, 1769, Northumberland county; d. May 24, 1857; removed with his brothers, in 1800, to Erie county, Pa.; m. June 2, 1801, MARY STEELE, who d. May 4, 1829. His farm was located four miles south of Waterford. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1837-8, from Erie. Children:

iii. Eliza, b. April 14, 1806.
viii. Thomas, b. Aug. 5, 1816.
x. James, b. July 5, 1820; d. Aug. 20, 1820.
xii. Steele, b. Nov. 10, 1823.

XI. THOMAS POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. 1772, in Northumberland county, Pa.; d. September 29, 1844, Erie county, Pa.; m. 1st 1796, MARGARET FRUIT, daughter of Robert Fruit, of Fruitstown, Pa.; b. 1774; d. Nov. 23, 1817; m. 2d, October 1820, ELEANOR KNOX; b. May 21, 1796; d. March 23, 1859. In 1800 removed to Erie county, and in 1806 to Clarion county, Pa.; locating near Callensburg, where his descendants still live. Children by first marriage:

16.  i. Nancy, b. North* county, Mch. 3, 1797; d. Aug. 29, 1866; m. 1822, Abel Grant.
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

   iii. Mary, b. Erie county, Feb. 10, 1801; unm.
21. vii. Thomas, b. July 4, 1810; d. Aug. 24, 1835; unm.; was a millwright.
22. viii. James, b. May 18, 1813; m. July 30, 1842, Elizabeth Stewart.

Thomas Pollock had the following children by second marriage, all born in Clarion county, Penna:

27. xvi. Samuel S., b. Oct. 23, 1833; m. Emma Knight.
28. xvii. Thomas, b. April 28, 1837; m. Augusta Brower.

XII. William Pollock, (Charles,) b. 1773, in Northumberland county, Pa.; d. 1824; m. 1798 to SALLIE FRUIT, sister of his brother Thomas wife, and daughter of Robert Fruit, of Fruitstown, Pa. She d. 1823. Robert Fruit was an early settler of Dauphin county. His name appears in the Paxtang assessment list for 1770. He was a juror on the first criminal case tried in Sunbury, 1772. Sworn as one of the County Commissioners of Northumberland county, April 4, 1774. In 1775 he was assessed for three acres cultivated land, three horses, five cows, one sheep, and one servant. He was elected member of the Assembly for the same county in 1776, and in the same year was chosen to serve on the Committee of Safety for the said county, from White Deer township. In 1778 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly. In
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

1790 he was constable of White Deer township and supervisor in 1791. William Pollock had children:

29. i. Nancy, b. 1799; d. 1833; m. Alexander Porter, brother of Ross Porter.
   ii. Jane, b. 1801; d. —, 1824.
   iii. Catharine, b. 1803; d. 1841; m. William Porter, brother of Ross; had six children.
   vi. Margaret, b. 1809; d. 1834. Brown county, Ohio.
31. vii. Robert, b. 1811; d. May 14, 1869; m. ——.
   viii. Sally, b. 1813; d. Felicity, O., April, 1837; m., 1835, Wm. Porter, nephew of Ross; had one dau., living Clarion county, Pa.
   ix. Adam, b. 1815 or 1816; d. 1851 or 1852; m. Rose Walters, d. s. p.
   x. Mary, b. 1817; d. 1835, in O.
   xi. Elizabeth, b. 1819 or 1820; d. in Ky.; m. Whalen Thomas; had two sons.

XIII. Robert Pollock, (Charles,) b. May 22, 1785, Northumberland county, Pa.; d. February 22, 1844; moved to four miles south of Waterford, Pa., 1800; m. Margaret Anderson. Children:
   i. Charles, b. Oct. 12, 1811.
   ii. Nancy, b. March 27, 1813.
   iv. Sally, b. March 10, 1817.
   vi. Mary, b. April 17, 1822.

XIV. Rev. James Pollock Lytle, (Nancy, James,) m. Elizabeth Wilson, of Xenia, Ohio. He is a clergyman at Sago, Muskingum county, Ohio. Children:
   i. Mary.
   ii. Nannie.
   iii. Samuel.
   iv. Frank.
   v. Paul.
   vi. William, d. inf.

XV. Charles Pollock, (Adam, Charles,) b. April 3, 1803, near Waterford, Erie county, Pa.; d. Erie, May 31, 1850; m., 1831, to Elizabeth Wilson Wallace, dau. of Dr. John C.
Wallace, the first resident physician of Erie, Pa. She d. July 5, 1881. Children:


ii. Otis Wheeler, b. Aug. 7, 1833; m. 1st Ellen Thomas; 2nd Sarah A. Black.

iii. Charles Gilliland, b. Feb. 2, 1835; m. Mary Lincoln.


v. James Steele, b. Oct. 18, 1838; m. March 26, 1870, Elizabeth Knight, of Little Rock, Ark. He was for a long time postmaster at L. R., and is now cashier of the Exchange Bank, in that city. No issue.


viii. Elizabeth Wilson, b. June 13, 1845; unm; P. O. Erie, Pa.

ix. Ellen, d. inf.

XVI. NANCY POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Northumberland, March 3, 1797; d. August 29, 1866; m. 1822, Abel Grant, shoemaker, from Providence, R. I. He purchased the farm in Butler county now known as the Grant Farm. He was b. January 13, 1788, and d. August 26, 1882. Children:


ii. Artimus, b. Sept. 24, 1825; m. May 23, 1853, Amanda Sexton; have eight children living—four married.

iii. Thomas, b. July 15, 1828; d. July 1, 1854; m. 1853, Elizabeth Grant; had one posthumous son, who is married.

iv. Sally Ann, b. Oct. 28, 1830; m. S. P. Eakin; had seven children—two married.


vi. Joseph S., b. Feb. 23, 1836; served in 78th reg. Penn'a Vol., 1861-5; m. 1866, Emma Laughrner; have three daughters.

vii. Mary Jane, b. Mch. 13, 1839; d. Aug. 13, 1866; m. Aug. 29, 1861, Arathus Carnahan; had one child.


XVII. CATHARINE POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. March 12, 1799; d. December 29, 1865; m. January, 1819, Ross Porter, b. March 3, 1794; d. March 31, 1864. Children:

i. Thomas, b. Dec. 1, 1819; m. Feb. 29, 1841, Maysville, Ky., Ann Holiday; live at Healsburg, Cal.; eleven children.


iii. Nancy, b. July 10, 1824; d. Sept. 23, 1830; m. Mch. 20, 1856, Andrew Porter; had one daughter—now married and has two children.
iv. Margaret, b. Oct. 6, 1826; d. Apr. 27, 1831.

v. Alexander, b. Mch. 8, 1829; d. Nov. 4, 1829.

vi. Sally Ann, b. Nov. 17, 1830; m. Feb. 10, 1853, to Robert Porter; have eight children.


ix. Olive, b. Nov. 26, 1837; m., 1st, June 7, 1859, James Kerr, served U. S. A. 1861-3; had seven children; he died 1863. M., 2nd, Herman Knight; have two children.

x. Eliza Mary, b. May 1, 1840; unm.


XVIII. Jane Fruit Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. March 21, 1803; d. Oct. 19, 1849; m., 1821, Joseph Troutman, who was b. Dec. 4, 1793; d. Oct. 19, 1881. Children:


ii. Catherine Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1824; m., July 9, 1847, to Rev. H. M. Chamberlin, M. E. Church; a daughter m. Rev. D. C. Plannett.

iii. Margaret Fruit, b. Feb. 5, 1827; d. 1858; m., Sept., 1857, Rev. Elliot Zingling.

iv. Nancy Grant, b. June 5, 1829; m. Frank R. Fritz; P. O. Parker City.

v. Thomas George, b. Aug. 17, 1831; m., Jan. 28, 1856, Christiana Arner; is a carpenter; P. O. Perryville.

vi. Mary Ellen, b. March 6, 1833; m. Elias Osman, carpenter, Butler county, Penna.

vii. Hannah Jane, b. Dec. 20, 1837; d. 1871; m., 1862, Martin Maloney; had five children—removed to Virginia.

viii. Sarah Emma, b. July 14, 1844; m., 1st, S. Newell; 2nd, Wm. Bell, Esq., of Bradford; carpenter and J. P. in Oil City for two years. Mr. Bell was a ruling elder in the U. P. Church.

XIX. John Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. May 19, 1805; d., Higginsport, O., July 12, 1851; m., 1832, Juliet Porter, niece of Ross Porter; b. 1813. He was a mill-wright, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Children:

i. Charlotte Jane, b. 1832; m., 1st, 1852, to Col. Parks Calvin, U. S. A. He was a lawyer and Col. of —— Ohio regt., U. S. A., 1861-5; d. Ironton, Ohio, 1866. She m., 2nd, —— Crumlish, engineer on the Ohio river. He d. at Ironton. She m., 3rd, Mr. Hamilton, of Sherman, Texas, where she resides.

iii. Granville, m. Hattie Jamison; served in U. S. A. during civil war; taken prisoner at Guyandotte. Is foreman Franklin Stereotype Foundry, Cincinnati, O.
iv. Arethusa, m. James Sargent. P. O. Felicity, O.
v. Theresa, m. Joshua McGraw. He was killed by steamboat explosion, Cincinnati, O.; P. O. Felicity, O.
vi. Henrietta James, m. Wm. Miller Pollock, (Robert, Thomas, Charles,) May 12, 1868.
vii. Thomas, d. inf.
viii. Laura, m. J. R. Newcomb, of Texas.

XX. Robert Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. May 4, 1808, Clarion county, Pa.; d. Nov. 17, 1882, Callensburg, Pa.; m., May 6, 1830, MARY MILLER; b. Clarion county, Nov. 3, 1810; d. Dec. 20, 1881. These both died within one mile of the spot where they were born. They celebrated their golden wedding May 6, 1880. They were both life-long and earnest members of the Presbyterian Church, having united with it in early youth. (For Obit, see Presbyterian Banner Dec., 1881, and Nov., 1882.)

Children:
i. Sarah Jane, b. April 24, 1831; d. Jan. 19, 1867; m., Jan. 12, 1856, Wm. R. Watson; four children living in the West.
iii. Wm. Miller, b. Feb. 5, 1835; m., May 12, 1868, Henrietta James Pollock dau. of John Pollock, supra, and his first cousin; served three years in company E, 62d regt., Pa. vol. inf., U. S. A., enlisting July 25, 1861; honorably discharged July 13, 1864.
v. Fruit, b. Dec. 2, 1840.

viii. Alvin R., b. Aug. 4, 1845; m., June 15, 1876, Amelia Richey.
viii. Hamilton H., b. July 8, 1847; grad. A. B. Lafayette College 1875, A. M. 1878; taught in Blair Academy 1875-8; P. O. Lasdville, Col.
x. [blank], b. Oct. 29, 1851; d. same day.
XXI. James Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. May 18, 1813; m., July 30, 1842, Elizabeth Stewart; b. Aug. 25, 1818: is a carpenter and farmer, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church; commissioned justice of the peace, Perry township, Clarion county, by Governor Pollock, March 13, 1855, for five years; was first post-master at Pollock P.O., serving for two years, 1869-1870. Children:

iii. Nancy Jane, b. March 2, 1847; m., Jan. 2, 1873, Isaac Hiliard; served in U. S. N. during civil war; P. O. Perryville, Pa.
v. Mary Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1851; m., April 16, 1878, Isaac Frank McCormick, M. D. He was killed by the cars July 8, 1890, Rossville, Kan., d. s. p.

XXII. William Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Oct. 27, 1817; d. Sept. 25, 1876, Wyoming, O. Learned the printing trade in Kittanning, Pa., in the office of the Anti-Masonic Free Press in 1829. In 1836 he left that paper and worked for some years on the Georgetown, O., Examiner. Thence to Cincinnati, O., where he was employed in the Franklin foundry until 1849, when catching the gold fever, he went to California, and worked three years in the gold mines. Returning to Cincinnati, O., he d. there; m., May 13, 1851, Martha Tullis, whose P. O. is Wyoming, O. Children:

i. Wm. Thomas, b. Oct. 30, 1853.
iv. Mary Alice, b. May 13, 1862.

XXIII. Margaret Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Oct. 18, 1821; m., July 4, 1842, Samuel Kifer. He was b. July 5, 1810, and d. Jan. 4, 1881. Children:

i. Eliza Jane, b. March 31, 1843; m., 1862, Joseph F. Labaugh, auditor of the Pittsburgh and Western railroad.
iii. Mary Ellen, b. Jan. 30, 1859; m., 1875, David Over. Is a clerk at Callensburg.
The Pollock Family of Pennsylvania.

XXIV. Eliza Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Dec. 17, 1823; m., Dec. 12, 1844, William Stitt; b. March 27, 1818. Children:

i. Margaret, b. May 27, 1846.
ii. Ellen, b. July 12, 1848.
iii. George T., b. April 20, 1851.
vi. Laura F., b. May 27, 1860.
viii. John C., b. June 24, 1867.

XXV. George Knox Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. March 24, 1826; m., April 6, 1854, Rachel J. Longwell. Children:

i. Theresa E., b. April 1, 1855; m. J. W. Kerr.
iii. Robert H., b. June 20, 1858.

XXVI. Charles H. Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Nov. 21, 1828; m., April 22, 1858, M. Caroline Richards. Children:

v. Willis E., b. June 9, 1866.

XXVII. Samuel S. Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Oct. 23, 1833; m. 1863, Emma Knight; entered company D, 14th regt., Pa. cav., U. S. A., during the civil war, and was 2d lieut. at its close; P. O. Fremont, Neb.

XXVIII. Thomas Hamilton Pollock, (Thomas, Charles,) b. April 38, 1837; m., Sept. 21, 1869, Augusta Brower; served in 10th Pa. Reserves, U. S. A., during the civil war; wounded at second battle of Manassas, 1862, and subsequently discharged on account of disability; P. O. Perryville, Pa. Children:

XXIX. Nancy Pollock, (William, Charles,) b. 1799; d. 1833; m. Alexander Porter, brother of Ross Porter. Children:

i. Fruit, living in Kansas.
ii. Polly.
iii. Sally.
iv. William
v. Andrew, d. Cincinnati, Apl. 6, 1883.
vi. Charles

XXX. Charles Pollock, (William, Charles,) b. 1807; d. April 30, 1874; m. 1829, to Ann Stewart. Children:

i. Elizabeth Jane, b. 1830; m. Wm. Livingstone, in 1851; he died 1882/3; had five children.
iv. Sarah.
v. Oliver, m. Rachel Miller. She d. 1875; had four children.
vi. Robert, m. Martha Corbett; have three children.
vii. Mary Ann, d. unm.
viii. Rosina.
ix. Narcissa, m. Joseph N. Best; had three children.

XXXI. Robert Pollock, (William, Charles,) b. 1811. In 1824, moved to Erie county; learned cabinetmaker's trade. In 1834, removed to Illinois; lived in Greggville and m. there. Again removed to Philadelphia and worked as cutter in a shirt factory; d. there May 14, 1869. Children:

i. Sally.
ii. Robert.
iii. Charles.
iv. Augustus.

XXXII. Captain Otis Wheeler Pollock, U. S. A., (Charles, Adam, Charles,) b. Erie county, Pa., August 7, 1833. Entered U. S. Army, October 10, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Sixty-third Ohio infantry; served through the civil war and is now Captain Twenty-third infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Was twice married; 1st, February 10, 1864, to Ellen Thomas, who d. December 15, 1867; m. 2d, October 24, 1871, to Sarah A. (Thompson) Black, daughter of R. R. Thompson, of Portland, Oregon.
Children of first marriage:
  
i. Henry Burt, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1866.

Children of second marriage:
  


XXXIII. Charles Gilliland Pollock, (Charles, Adam, Charles,) b. Erie county, Pa., February 2, 1835; m. May 1861, Mary Lincoln, of Minn. He lives at Whitten, Harden county, Iowa; is a notary public, real estate and insurance agent. Children:

  
i. Annie.

  
ii. Ithobert.
DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL POLLOCK, OF CHESTER AND DAUPHIN COUNTIES, PENNA.

Hon. James Pollock, who is a descendant of Samuel, writes: "My ancestors, of both branches, were of Scotch descent, and emigrated from Londonderry, Belfast, and the county Antrim, Ireland, about 1732, and landed at what is now Chester, Pa., where they remained for some years. Subsequently, some of the family removed to Dauphin, Cumberland, and Northumberland counties, and other places on the North and West branches of the Susquehanna. Some went west, and some to North Carolina. The Polks of N. C. and the family of the late President Polk were of the same stock; his family records showing the arrival and settlement of his forefathers in Chester county, and their removal to N. C., and that in all their original records, deeds, &c., the name is written in full "Pollock."

SAMUEL POLLOCK m. Margaret ———, and had issue born in Paxtang township, Dauphin county:

1. i. William, b. 1769; d. May 22, 1817; m. Sarah Fleming, Sept. 25, 1798.
2. ii. Thomas, b. ———; d. ———; m. ——— Fleming, dau. of Wilson, and sister of Sarah. He is spoken of, in 1807, as Capt. Thomas.

iii. James.
vi. Richard.
vii. Margaret.
ix. Jane.
c. Ann.
ix. Mary.

I. WILLIAM POLLOCK, (Samuel,) b. 1769, in Paxtang township, Dauphin county; d. May 22, 1817, at Milton, Pa. Mr. Coryell says: "He first entered the store of Thomas Caldwell, in Lewisburg, Pa., as an assistant, while Thomas, his brother, entered the store of Mr. Caldwell in Newberry, Lycoming county. After years of industry and economy, the brothers gathered up several hundred dollars, and commenced merchan-
dizing on a small scale at Milton. On one occasion Mr. Caldwell met William in Philadelphia, and asked him the amount of his purchases, which was but a small sum, as being the only cash on hand. William modestly said he did not like to ask credit of strangers. Mr. C. directed him to follow, and he would give him an introduction to his merchants. After the introduction, he informed them that Mr. Pollock was in a situation to sell goods at a fair profit, and to give him credit to any extent he desires, that he (Mr. C.) would vouch for the payment thereof. Pollock took the advice of his former employer and added to his purchases. From that time the business of the brothers increased, and continued for many years."

The firm became owners of the Block farm, adjoining Milton. William Pollock was a delegate from Washington township, Northumberland county, August 18, 1807, at a meeting of citizens at Sunbury to consider the outrage committed by the English vessel which made the memorable attack on the "Chesapeake" during that year. He was also a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and, with his brother, largely aided in building several church edifices near Milton. William m. in Turbot township, Northumberland county, by Rev. John Bryson, September 25, 1798, to Sarah Wilson, daughter of Fleming and Margaret (Bainbridge) Wilson. She was b. Nottingham township, Chester county, Pa., October 27, 1771, and d. Milton, Pa., February 19, 1865, aged ninety-four years. On her mother's side, she was of the same family as Commodore Bainbridge, and her grandmother was "Eleanor Bell."

Children:

i. Sarah, m. July 3, 1818, James S. Dougall, M. D., son of James Dougall, M. D., who was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and who, through the influence of Dr. Priestly, was induced to settle in Northumberland county, Pa. Jas. S. was b. Cookstown, Ireland, Oct. 5, 1794; educated under Rev. Thos. Hood, Buffalo valley, and at the Univ. of Penn'a, where, in 1817, he received the degree of M. D. He began the practice of medicine with his father, at Milton, following it with eminent success for over sixty years. He has had eight children, one of whom is a physician.

ii. Fleming Wilson, m. Mary Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong, the first tanner and currier in Milton, having settled there about 1773.
iii. Thomas Caldwell.

iv. Margaret, m. William McCleery, M. D.


vi. Mary Wilson, living at Milton; unm.

vii. James, b. Sept. 11, 1810, Milton, Pa.; graduated A. B. Coll. N. J., 1831, with the highest honors of his class; A. M. 1834. Received the honorary degree of L. L. D. from his Alma Mater in 1855, which honor was also conferred on him by Jefferson College in 1857. He studied law under Samuel Hepburn, Milton; admitted to the bar of Northumberland county Nov., 1833, where he practiced until 1844. He was appointed district attorney for the county in 1834, serving for three years. He was m. Dec. 19, 1837, to Sarah Ann Hepburn, daughter of Samuel and Edith (Miller) Hepburn. Mr. P. was elected to the United States Congress from the 13th Dist. of Pa., in 1843, where he remained until 1849, being twice reélected. He was, in 1848, the chairman of the House Committee which reported favorably the project of building a railroad to the Pacific coast. In 1850 he was appointed President Judge of the 8th Judicial Dist., and held the office until the elective judiciary was adopted. Declining a nomination for the office he returned to the practice of the law. In 1854, being nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, he was elected by a large majority. At the expiration of his term of office he again resumed the practice of the law. In 1860 was appointed as a representative from Pennsylvania to the Peace Conference in Washington. He was, in 1861, made Director of the U. S. Mint at Phila., which position he held until his resignation, Oct., 1866. In 1869 the President of the United States appointed him to the same position, which he still holds. (See sketch of Gov. Pollock in Freeze’s History of Columbia County, Pa.)
OTHER POLLOCK FAMILIES.

In 1879, Mrs. Maria Louisa (Dailey) Pollock, wife of John Osborne George Pollock, Esq., of Mountaintown, Navan, county Meath, Ireland, wrote me, that "John Pollock, the great grandfather of John O. G. Pollock, b. March 28, 1718, m. July 31, 1744, and had fourteen children, viz:

i. Robert, b. July 8, 1746.
ii. James, b. June 8, 1747; emigrated to America accompanied (sup.) by his brother Wm.
iii. Jane, (1st) b. Feb. 27, 1748; d. inf.
iv. John, (2nd) b. April 26, 1749; d. inf.
v. Jane, (2nd) d. in inf.
vi. Mary, b. May 19, 1751.
ix. William, b. ———, 1756; emigrated to America, sup., with his brother James.
x. Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1758.
xii. George, b. April 15, 1762.

The son of one of these, Robert, John, George, or Hugh, was A. H. C. Pollock, Esq., who m. Jessie, daughter of George Clark, Esq., of Westhatch, county Middlesex, and had John O. G. Pollock, who m. Maria Louisa, daughter of Henry Dailey, Esq., and was High Sheriff for county Meath, 1854. He has died since 1880. (See Burke's Landed Gentry.) From James, who emigrated to America, descended Professor Carlile Pollock Patterson, b. Miss.: appointed hydrographic inspector in the U. S. coast survey from California and died about 1881. He became superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey office on the death of Prof. A. D. Bache. Prof. Patterson stated to the writer that he was descended from the Mountaintown house, the old family seat of his mother being now owned by John O. G. Pollock, Esq.

His descent is as follows:
James Pollock had George Pollock, Carlile Pollock, and perhaps other children.

i. George Pollock moved from New York to New Orleans, in 1803. He became a justice of the peace for the county of Orleans, and it was before him that General James Wilkinson made his affidavit against Aaron Burr, Dec. 26, 1806. (Am. Reg., 1,110, 1806-7.) He was also a member of the grand jury that indicted General Wilkinson for the arrest of P. V. Ogden, Jan'y. 29, 1807. (idem., 98.) He had one son, Carlile, and perhaps more; and a daughter who m. a Mr. Patterson. They were the parents of Prof. Carlile Pollock Patterson; the seventh in succession who bore the name of Carlile.

ii. Carlile Pollock, who removed to New Orleans about 1700. He was a notary public and is spoken of as "a son of Oliver Pollock and a man of high standing," in a N. O. letter to the writer. He subsequently resided in N. Y. His name occurs in Philadelphia mercantile books, especially Conyham, Nesbitt & Co's, one of the great firms in that city in 1792/5, as an insurer of vessels from N. Y. to Antiqua and elsewhere. Prof. P. says he moved to Connecticut in 1800.
DISJECTA MEMBRA.

Captain William Pollock paid £23 11s. 6p. for saving powder out of the brig Nancy; which amount Committee of Safety granted August 27, 1776.

William Pollock was a tailor at Lewisburg, 1800.

William Pollock was on Assessor's list of Dunbar township, Fayette county, 1799, for one horse, one cow, and one hundred acres of land.

James Pollock was a soldier in Capt. Wm. Peebles' company. Second battalion, Col. Miles' regiment Penna. troops from Cumberland county, 1776.

James Pollock, justice of the peace Robinson township, Washington county, April 14 1840 to 1845; also held office in same county as auditor, 1832; commissioner, 1839: treasurer, 1861.

James Pollock, junior, justice of the peace for Peters and Nottingham townships, same county, December 26, 1822.

James Pollock was constable White Deer township 1779; single man in 1796.

James Pollock was married in Christ's Church, Phila., June 25, 1796, to Elizabeth Urviler.

John Pollock was resident of German township, Fayette county, September, 1791.

John Pollock opened store in Mr. Lewis' house, Lewisburg, 1795; d. 1806.

Edward Pollock, single, resident of East Buffalo township, 1800.

Thomas Pollock, d. Buffalo Valley, August 5, 1801.

John Pollock and Ahiman Pollock were heads of families in Springfield township, Fayette county, 1772.

Mrs. I. Pollock, d. Buffalo Valley, October 23, 1824.
Margaret Pollock, d. Buffalo Valley, October 13, 1842.
Joseph Pollock was farmer, White Deer township, with log-house and double barn, 1796.
Hugh Pollock, m. to Martha Anthony, First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, April 9, 1795.
Eleanor Pollock, m. to Wm. Beatty, Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, Bucks county, November 8, 1799.
Maria Pollock, m. Thomas Ewing, Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, December 31, 1808.
Mary Pollock, m. Elijah Hammond, same place, May 15, 1806.
Mary Pollock deeded to James Pollock, September 10, 1794, for 5s., 328 a. in "Cumberland county, now Lycoming," for which she had made application May 5, 1769. Witnesses: John M. Taylor and Prater Stephen.
Margaret Pollock, m. June 8, 1809, in Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, to John Boileau.
Susanna Pollock, m. November 24, 1808, same place, James Scott.
James Smith Polk, m. to Jean Fullion March, 7, 1785, by Parson Elder, of Paxtang.
Samuel Pollock, 1779, Capt. Murray's company, Paxtang, Col. Elder's battalion, marched with others to Bedford to protect settlers.
John P., private 6th Penn'a battalion, Capt. Jeremiah Talbot's company, 1776; Col. Wm. Irvine.
David Polk, Capt. Jacob Ziegler's company, Continental Line, 1st Penn'a seven months' men.
George Polk, Continental Line, 5th Penn'a, 1776.
John Pollock, 7th Penn'a Continental Line; killed in action, 1777.
James Polk, among taxables, West Paxton, 1750.
James Pollock, of Paxtang, with John Harris and seven others, appeal, 1755, to settlers to repair to the frontier to resist the Indians.
James Pollock, ensign Provincial service west of Susquehannock, January 4, 1758.

Thomas Pollock, graduated A. B., Yale, 1786; A. M. 1789; d. 1803.

George Pollock, A. B., Yale, 1787; A. M. 1790; d. 1839.
INDEX.

POLLOCK NAMES.

Abraham, 33.
Adam, 31, 34, 38, 42.
Agnes, 27, 31.
A. H. C., 47.
Ahiman, 49.
Alexander, 28, 32.
Alvin R., 39.
Amelia R., 39.
Ann, 3, 32, 33, 44.
Ann S., 36, 42.
Arethusa, 39.
Augusta B., 35, 41.
Augustus, 42.
Bella R., 42.
Benjamin F., 39.
" W., 37.
Betsey, 27.
Betsey, 36.
Carlile, 48.
Caroline R., 35.
Catharine, 27, 32, 33, 35, 39, 37, 47.
Charles, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41.
Charles E., 41.
" H., 35, 41.
" G., 37, 43.
Charlotte, 47.
" J., 38.
Christiana, 19, 32.
Davis, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.
Edie S., 42.
Edward, 49.
" C., 40.
Ellen, 37.
" T., 37, 42.
Eleanor, 27, 28, 31, 34, 50.
Eliza, 27, 31, 33, 34, 38, 41, 47, 50.
" G., 34.
" H., 34.
Eliza J., 42.
" K., 37.
" L., 33.
" S., 33, 45.
" W., 39.
Emma, 40.
" K., 35.
" R., 41.
Elizabeth, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40.
Eva B., 41.
Fleming W., 45.
Fruit, 39.
Galvez, 4, 19.
George, 2 47, 54, 50, 51.
" K., 33, 41.
Grace, 5.
Granville, 39.
Hamilton, 5, 6, 22.
" H., 39.
Hannah, 35.
" C., 33.
Henrietta J., 39.
Hugh, 47, 50.
Henry B., 43.
James, 2, 3, 4, 6, 17, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29.
" 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.
James M., 49.
" S., 37, 50.
Jane, 27, 32, 34, 36, 44, 47.
" E., 33.
" F., 35, 38.
" H., 33.
" J., 33.
" W., 37.
Jean, 2, 28.
Jessie, 47.
" V., 40.
Jared, 4, 19, 20, 22.
John, 2, 3, 5, 6, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 47, 49, 50.
Index.

John A., 37.
  " C., 39.
  " L., 40.
  " P., 50.
  " O. G., 47.
Joseph, 33, 56.
  " B., 35.
Josephine, 38, 43.
Juliet P., 35.
J., 50.
Laura, 39.
Lee E., 41.
Lucetta A., 4, 6, 19, 21, 22.
Mary, 4, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 45, 47, 50.
Mary A., 40, 42.
  " E., 40, 41.
  " L., 37, 43.
  " M., 35.
  " S., 19, 20.
  " W., 46.
Maria, 50.
  " L. O., 49.
Margaret, 5, 18, 19, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 44, 46, 50.
Margaret A., 38, 40.
  " M., 37.
Martha, 2, 50.
  " C., 42.
  " J., 33.
  " T., 35, 40.
Mauriele, 1.
M. Caroline R., 41.
Minnie M., 43.
Nancy, 4, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 42.
  " J., 40.
Narcissa, 42.
Nellie, 26.
Oliver, 1-25, 26, 42.
Orrin E., 41.
Otis W., 26, 37, 42.
Petrus, 1.
Procopio J., 19, 20.
Rachel, 30, 32.
  " J., 41.
  " J. L., 35.
  " M., 42.
Richard, 31, 35, 44.
Robert, 2, 28, 34, 35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 47, 49.
  " H., Rev., 33, 41.
  " A., 37.
  " L., 34.
  " W., 39.
Rosanna, 42.
Rose W., 36.
Samuel, 41, 46, 50.
  " G., 41.
  " S., 35, 40.
Sarah, 42, 45.
  " A. B., 42.
  " A., 37.
  " F., 44.
  " J., 39, 33.
Sally, 31, 36, 42.
  " F., 35.
Steele, 34.
Susan, 32, 33.
Susanna, 50.
Theresea, 29.
  " F., 41.
Thomas, 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44, 49.
Thomas C., 33, 46.
  " G., 39.
  " H., 41.
Tirza C., 40.
William, 2, 26, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 40, 42, 45, 47, 49.
  " William M., 39.
  " T., 40.
  " W., 41.
Willis E., 41.
Winifred, 18.
Adleman, Emma J., 41.
Alexander, Wm., 4.
Alger, Gregg, 3, 24.
    " Sarah, 21, 24.
Allison, Mr., 27.
Anderson, Margaret, 32.
Andrews, Margaret, 37.
Anthony, Martha, 50.
Armstrong, Eleanor, 31.
    " James, 28, 31.
    " John, 45.
    " Mary, 45.
    " Richard, 31.
Arnaud, Jno. D., 30.
Arnold, Benedict, 11.
Arnott, Rev. Mr., 33.
Bache, A. D., 47.
Batnbridge, Commodore, 45.
    " Margaret, 45.
Ball, S. D., 31.
Barber, David, 27, 30.
Barnet, Martha J., 33.
Baxter, Rev. W., 23, 25.
Beatty, Wm., 50.
Bell, Eleanor, 45.
    " Sarah E., 38.
    " Wm., 38.
Best, J. X., 42.
Black, Sarah A., 37, 42.
Boileau, Jno., 50.
    " Margaret, 50.
    " Charles, 24.
    " Francis, 25.
    " Samuel F., 24.
    " Col. Thomas, 24.
    " William, 24.
Brandon, Gen. W. L., 23.
Briggs, David, 3.
    " Mary, 19, 29.
Brown, Augusta, 35, 41.
    " David, 33.
    " Jno., 16.
Bryson, Rev. J., 45.
Burd, David, 17.
Burr, Aaron, 2, 48.
Dubois, Mr., 42.
Dwight, Timothy, 2.
Eakin, S. P., 37.
Edwards, Elizabeth, 2.
   " Esther, 2.
   " Ennice, 2.
   " Jerusha, 2.
   " Lucy, 2.
   " Mary, 2.
   " Pierpont, 2.
   " Sarah, 2.
   " Susanna, 2.
   " Timothy, 2.
Elder, Parson, 50.
Ewing, Thomas, 50.
Fishburn, Henrietta, 23.
   " Philip, 23.
Fitzpatrick, Mary, 24.
Fleming, Sarah, 44.
   " Wilson, 44.
Foley, Eliza K., 23, 24.
   " James W., 3, 21, 23.
   " Mary R., 23.
Franklin, Benjamin, 10, 28.
Fruit, Margaret, 31, 34.
   " Robert, 34, 35.
   " Sally, 31.
   " Sally F., 35.
Fullion, Jean, 50.
Gabralth, Andrew, 4.
Galvez, Don Benardo, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Gardoqui, Don Diego, 13.
Gayarré, Chas., 16.
Gernon, Rich., 22.
Gibson, Col. Geo., 3, 11.
   " Mary, 24.
Giffen, Robt., 31.
Giler, Susan, 31.
Gilliland, Elizabeth, 31.
Graham, Ann, 33.
   " Robert, 33.
Grant, Abel, 31, 37.
   " Amanda, 37.
   " Andrew M., 37.
   " Artemus, 37.
   " Arethusa, C., 37.
   " Elizabeth, 37.
   " Emma L., 37.
Grant, John L., 37.
   " Joseph S., 37.
   " Mary J., 37.
   " Martha W., 37.
   " Sally A., 37.
   " Thomas, 37.
   " William D., 37.
Graydon, Robt., 4.
Guffey, Mary, 32.
   " Samuel, 32.
Hammond, Elizabeth, 50.
Hamill, Eliza, 31, 33.
Hamilton, Alex., 15.
   " Charlotte J., 38.
   " James C., 6.
Hauna, Jno. Andrée, 17.
Hayden, Horace H., 20.
   " William, 1, 20.
Hart, Adam, 32.
   " Eleanor, 32.
   " Kate, 32.
   " Wm. W., 32.
Harris, Jno., 50.
Hendricks, Thos. H., 32.
   " Gov. Wm., 32.
   " Rachel, 31, 32.
Heron, Mary, 27, 28.
Henderson, Susanna, 31, 32.
Hepburn, Edith, 45.
   " Samuel, 45.
   " Sarah A., 45.
Hillard, Isaac, 40.
Hinchman, Jean, 2.
Hoge, Jonathan, 4.
Huguel, Noel, 30.
Hulings, Jno. 4.
Hunt, Robt., 2.
Huston, Jane, 31.
Hood, Rev. T., 45.
Inskeep, Abigail, 24.
Irvine, Wm., 50.
Jackson, Stonewall, 25.
Jamison, Hattie, 39.
Jefferson, Thos., 11, 12, 16.
Joceline of Glasgow, 1.
Johns, Mary, 25.
   " Thos., 23.
Johnston, Jane, 33.
Keary, Capt., 25.
Kelly, Col. B. H., 25.
Index.

Kerr, J. W., 41.
" Theresa, 41.
Kifer, Eliza J., 40.
" Mary G., 40.
" W. H., 40.
" Margaret, 40.
" Samuel, 46, 41.
Knight, Elizabeth, 37.
" Emma, 38, 41.
Knox, D., 81.
" Eleanor, 31, 34.
Koontz, M. A., 30.
Kosciusko, Thaddeus, 21.
Kyle, David, 33.
Labaugh, Eliza J., 40.
" J. P., 40.
Lafitte, Capt., 5.
Laird, Sand., 3.
Lambert, Jacob, 30.
Laughner, Emma, 37.
Laurens, Mr., 13.
Lee, Elizabeth, 33.
" Rhed. Henry, 10.
Lesley, Sir N., 1.
Lincoln, Mary, 37, 43.
Livingstone, Eliza J., 42.
" Winn, 42.
Longwell, R. J., 35, 41.
Loque, Geo., 5.
Lowry, Ann, 3.
Lytle, Eliza W., 33.
" Florida R., 33.
" Francis, 33.
" James P., 29, 30, 33, 37.
" Jane, 33.
" Martha W., 33.
" Mary, 31, 33.
" Nancy, 33.
" Winn, 31, 33.
McCaughey, Thos., 33.
McClenachan, Mary, 23.
McCleery, Wm., 45.
McClure, Chas., 4.
McCormick, J. F., 10.
" Mary E., 40.
McDaniel, Eliz., 28.
" Jane, 28.
McDowell, Joshua, 39.
" Theresa, 39.
McKay, Alex., 25.
" David P., 25.
" Belle, 25.
" Fannie, 25.
" Haden E., 23, 25.
" Henry, 25.
" John F., 25.
" Lucy, 25.
" Mattie, 25.
McLean, Mr., 26.
Malcolm, L. I., 1.
Maloney, H. J., 30.
" M., 38.
Matthews, Ann, 32.
" Mary, 32.
" Thos., 32.
Miller, Edith, 45.
" Mary, 38, 39.
Miller, Rachel, 42.
Meads, Maggie, 39.
Miro Estvan, Gov., 15, 17.
Miles, Col., 49.
Morris, Robert, 10.
Morrison, Hance, 3, 5, 6.
" Jun., 5.
" Lucas, 5.
" Margaret, 5.
Montgomery, Col., 12.
Moorehead, Thos., 33.
Newcomb, J. R., 39.
" Laura, 39.
Newell, S., 38.
" Sarah E., 38.
Nixon, Nicholas, 20.
" Rachel, 20.
" Thos., 20.
O'Brien, Margaret, 3, 18.
Ogden, Frances, 2.
" P. V., 47.
" Rhoda, 2.
O'Reilly, Don Alex., Gov., 7.
Osman, Elias, 35.
" Mary, 35.
Over, David, 40.
" Mary E., 40.
Parsons, Elijah, 3.
Patterson, Carlii E., 47.
Peadles, Capt. Wm., 49.
Index.

Penault, Mr., 2.
Penniman, C. M., 3, 21, 23.
" James, 23.
" Lucetta A., 23.
Pickles, Capt. Wm., 8, 9, 10.
Phares, John E., 3, 21, 23.
" Lucetta A., 23.
" Sarah E., 23, 25.
" Wilbur, 23.
" William, 23.
Phannet, D. C., 38.
Plunket, Thos., 13.
Postlethwait, Saml., 4.
Polk, J. K., 41.
Porter, Alexander, 37, 38, 42.
" Andrew, 37, 42.
" Catharine, 37.
" Charles, 42.
Porter, Eliza M., 38.
" Eleazer, 2.
" Emma C., 38.
" Fruit, 42.
" Jane F., 38.
" Juliet, 38.
" Keren, 33.
" Mary, 2.
" Margaret, 38.
" Nancy, 37.
" Nancy P., 42.
" Oliver, 38.
" Polly, 37, 42.
" Robert, 38.
" Ross, 35, 37, 38, 42.
" Sally, 37, 42.
" A., 33.
" Thos., 37.
" Wm., 37, 42.
Priestley, Dr. Jos., 45.
Puckett, Rosa, 24.
Randolph, Edmund, Gov., 17.
Rankin, Rev. J., 33.
Reading, Geo., 28.
Richards, Caroline, 35.
" M. C., 41.
Richey, Aurella, 39.
Robinson, Chas. E., 24.
" Bella, 42.
" Delia A., 21, 23.
" John, 20.
Robinson, George, 20, 23, 24, 25.
" Lucetta A., 21, 23, 24, 25.
" Maria A., 20.
" Margaretta P., 21, 22, 24, 25.
" Mary, 21.
" L., 21, 23.
" S., 21, 22.
" N. E., 5, 5, 24, 21.
" Oliver P., 21.
" Rachel, 20.
" Samuel, 3, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24.
" Sarah J., 24.
" Thomas, 20.
" Wm., 21.
Roult, Florida, 33.
Rothes, Earl of, 1.
Sargent, Arethusa, 39.
" James, 39.
Scott, James, 50.
Scroggs, Jane II., 33.
Scull, Eleanor, 27, 28.
" Eliza, 28.
" Nicholas, 28.
" Wm., 26, 28.
Sexton, Amanda, 37.
Silver, Francis, 4.
Sheriff, Jane, 26, 28.
Smith, Genl. K., 24.
Slingluff, S. C., 41.
Stotler, Mr., 29.
Stewart, Ann, 37, 42.
" Genl., 13.
Snowden, N., 20.
Sterling, Elizb. S., 45.
Stephen, Praner, 50.
Stitt, Eliza P., 33, 45.
" Wm., 35, 41.
Stewart, Elizabeth, 35, 40.
Steele, Agnes, 31, 37.
" Adam, 31.
" Jane, 31.
" Mary, 31, 34.
" Richard, 31.
" Sarah, 31.
" Susanna, 31.
" Wm., 31.
Tacheapella, Geronimo, 9.
Talbot, Jeremiah, 50.
Taylor, Jno. M., 50.
Thomas, Ella, 37, 42.
  " Eliza, 37.
  " Whalen, 37.
Thompson, R. R., 42.
Todd, Jno., 12.
Troutman, Cath. F., 38.
  " Christiana A., 38.
  " Hannah J., 38.
  " James, 35, 38.
  " Jane F., 35.
  " Mary E., 38.
  " Margaret F., 38.
  " Nancy G., 38.
  " Sarah E., 38.
  " Thos. G., 38.
  " Wm. P., 38.
Turnbull, F. G., 24.
Turnbull, Mary F., 21.
Tullis, Martha, 33, 40.
Unzaga, Gen., 8, 13.
Urviler, Elizabeth, 49.
Van Dyke, Gov. N., 20.

Valance, Capt., 13.
Van Meter, H. C., 33.
Warham, Rev. Jno., 1.
Watson, W. R., 39.
  " S. J., 39.
Wallace, E. W., 34.
Watson, J. F., 21.
Whitehill, R., 17, 18.
Whiteside, Sarah, 31.
Willing, Capt., 5.
  " & Morris, 11.
Wilson, Elizh., 33.
  " Fleming, 44.
  " Martha, 37, 33.
  " Margaret, 41.
Wing, Rev. C. P., 3.
Winthrop, Jno., 23.
Xemenez, Don Bazilio, 9.
Ziegler, Jacob, 50.
Zingling, Rev. E., 38.
  " Mary F., 38.
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<td><strong>This book is under no circumstances to be taken from the Building</strong></td>
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