

Wilkins and Morris families and Nova Scotia loyalists - notes and extracts from Public Record Office, British Museum, etc.: also letters from Euphemia Smith to Lady Longmore, 1907

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(29 PP)

L. 3/16

An Historical Sketch of the Morris family

from the days of Henry 2nd. of England, who was crowned

19th. December 1154.

Valentine Morris, very lately corrupted from Maur Rhys or Maur Rice is descended from the Prince of Gaintland.

When Rhys Fitz Gerald settled in Monmouthshire together with Strong Bow, Earl of, Striguill his neighbor, they in 1171 landed at Waterford in Ireland, with 200 knights and 100 archers, having been thereto authorized and encouraged by Henry 2nd. of England, and subdued the greatest part of that kingdom of Ireland which extensive conquest occasioned the king to interfere and call them back and giving them some indemnification appropriated their conquest to the English crown. (see the English history, and more particularly Barrsdom of Tancaroons history of Wales.) Owing to this expedition and at this period, one of the younger branches of this family removed and settled in Ireland from whom descended the Maurises or Morrises of that kingdom.

There were then other Rhys or Rices of the same family, two of them also princes of different parts of Wales, great warriors although not equally powerful with the head of the family Rhys or Rice prince of Gaintland, (or Monmouthshire,) whose dominions reached from above Dinawour Castle in Carmarthenshire, the

L.3/1

4, ENDSLEIGH STREET,
TAVISTOCK SQUARE. W.C.

February 12th, 1907.

Dear Lady Longmore,

I must apologise for sending you a typed letter on business paper, but I think what I have to say will be clearer this way.

It is the strangest coincidence that you should send me these letters to type, for I have never done any work on Nova Scotia until a few days ago, when an American author wrote and asked me to look out some data at the British Museum re the Acadians.

As I proceeded with your letters I was surprised to find that I perhaps might be able to tell you of supplementary information to that contained in these letters as to Shelburne and your ancestor Isaac Wilkins; for in my searches at the Museum I came across a paper in the Report of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, on the settlement of the Loyalists in Shelburne. It was a paper of considerable length, seemed very interesting, and I was sorry to have to put it away as it had nothing to do with Acadians. But I saw quite a long piece about Isaac Wilkins as one of the most important settlers. I think it was called "The Loyalty of Shelburne" and was in a Report about twenty years ago, but if you would like me to look it up, I shall be delighted to do so.

I am sending you an exact typescript of the letters on typewritten copy, but if you would like me to re-type the genealogy on last page in tabular form, will you kindly return the last page to me?

Again thanking you for so kindly sending me the work, and trusting you will find it satisfactory,

Yours very sincerely,

Phemie Smith.

the place of his residence to Chepstow Castle in Monmouthshire, full 70 miles on the sea coast, still called Gaintland Castle (or conquest in Welch.)

This Prince constantly kept the English at bay, after having subdued his enemies near home. The pedigree of the family mounts up through a succession of Princes of Wales to an Emperor of all Britain long prior to the landing of the Romans, in Julius Caesar's time; (see the Herald's office.) but for brevity this being meant only as a sort of extract, is in this place only just hinted at. See a pedigree of this ancient family and of their high rank and power in those times now in the possession of Valentine Morris. Between a younger branch of this family and the head which still remained Prince of Gaintland, in Gaintland, in South Wales, and that of the Elector Duke of Saxony, a marriage took place which gave rise to that electoral family assuming afterwards the name of Mauritius or Maurice an evident proof of the high rank and estimation in which that family and name were held in Europe.

He who accompanied Strong Bow in those warlike achievements for preeminence was called Maur Rhyss or Maurice the great Rice, the word Maur in Welsh signifying great.

His descendants dropping the name of Fitz Gerald it was thought an honor to retain that addition and thus the name became

L.3/2

14, Leinster Square,
Hyde Park,
London.W.

February 19, 1908.

Dear Lady Longmore,

I enclose two copies of the notes I sent you some time ago, to which I have prefixed an extract from a letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia. The comparison of the anticipations with the realisations of those poor Loyalist settlers gives a pathos to the whole American question, that one does not gather as a student of history. I thought you would like the reference to Shelburne.

It is strange sometimes how work clusters, as it were, round one centre. The Lansdowne MSS. contain documents which I think I shall have to examine for two other clients, and as they were mostly collected by that veritable Lord Shelburne, I have noted some volumes, so that if I go to Lansdowne House I shall take the opportunity of looking out for "Isaac Wilkins", and Shelburne, Windsor, and any other details that may interest you.

This letter to which I have referred above was the only item in the books at the Record Office that I told you I still wished to look through.

I am glad to say my health is much better since I moved out into better air, and since the New Year I have been

L. 3/16

Page 3.

Maur Rhys or Maur Rice spelt long with a dash between, but omitted and spelt Maurice in process of time.

It was very general for all the Welsh until nearly or about the 14th. century as do all the common people still to take other names, particularly the christian name of their father, grandfather or uncle, or any other relation or favorite which became their surname.

Thus have I known three brothers, by the same father and mother all of different names and none of the same with their father. Such had been the practise of this family who at times bore the names and arms before the 10th. century of Medith ap Howil ap Davvid ap Griffith, ap Carradock, ap Thomas, ap Gwinweth, all princes of Wales, and probably this had still continued to be the practise of some of this family but for the honorable addition of Maur or Mawr (great) in which they thought fit to rise.

From that branch of the family extant in Maurice Elector of Saxony and Duke of Bavaria came William Sovereign Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau, etc., Generalissimo of the United provinces against the king of Spain, and who in that situation became so celebrated in history and was afterwards Stadt Holder of Holland. He married a second wife about the year 1560 by whom he had two sons, the first called after his Electoral grandfather Maurice. He died an infant after which having one other him he also called Maurice which

14, Belvedere Square,
17th Floor,
London, W.

February 10, 1908.

quite busy.

I hope you are well, and have good news from all the
absent members of your family.

Thanking you for your kind thought of me which I much
appreciate,

Yours very sincerely,

Phemie Smith.

I am glad to say my health is much better since I
moved out into better air, and since the New Year I have
been in the house at the second office that I told you I still
This letter to which I have referred above was the only
you.

and St. Martin, Windsor, and any other place in that may interest
about the "opportunity of looking out for 'Misses Williams'".
I have noted some values, as that is I go to London and I
they were mostly collected by what veritable Lord St. Martin. I
I think I shall have to waiting for two other clients, and as
found one better. The Londoners, who, I believe, have which

I am glad to say my health is much better since I

moved out into better air, and since the New Year I have

inherited his father's titles and possessions.

It is worthy of remark that the illustrious house of Nassau through this marriage into a descendant of a junior branch of the Maurice family, thought the name so singularly honorable that from that day to the present it has chosen to take and keep the name. For the antiquity and honor of the counts of Nassau, from Otto Count of Nassau, son of John, son of Sverbardus, great grandson of Philip Generalissimo of the Provinces, who was buried at Neuremburg 912, see the pedigree now in the hands of Vallantine Morris, Esq., the lineal elder descendant of the elder and original Maurice or Mawr Rice. For further particulars of the antiquity of this highly respectable family see all the histories of Wales and the Herald's office.

About the middle of the 15th. century a younger brother of the family of the first Maurice still living in Monmouthshire, who was named William won a commission in the army and married a lady of good fortune in Devonshire where he settled. He had several sons, the eldest inheriting the estate. It was a descendant of this man, named William also whether grandson or great grandson I know not, who was instrumental in the restoration, and of whom more shall be said again.

* Sir Wm. Morrice, Secretary of State deserves credit in arranging the details of the Restoration.

Please
return
this

L. 3/3

14, Leinster Square,
Hyde Park.
London. W.

December 18th, 1907.

Dear Lady Longmore.

I send you a little bundle of gleanings from the books I mentioned in the British Museum, and from bulky volumes in the Public Record Office, about Isaac Wilkins and Shelburne. I am fortunate in having considerable influence in the latter place, so was able to alight on these particulars more easily than I should otherwise have done.

There are still two or three more books which I had not time left to attack, but I will do them when I am next there; and if I can gain access to the Colonial Institute Library, I will do so, and let you know if there is anything worth having.

The European Archivist of the Canadian Government is an acquaintance of mine, and has a most wonderful knowledge of his profession. Mentioning that I was interested in properties assigned to the Loyalists in Nova Scotia, he says that most probably exact details of the lands granted could be obtained by writing to

The Registrar,
Land Titles Office,
Nova Scotia.

But such application would occasion a small fee.

On page 2 of my Museum Notes, you will see that on the departure of Col. Beverley Robinson, I. Wilkins succeeded him as President of the Board of Agents, which officer had to examine the various grants and claims, of the Loyalists. I. W. seems to have taken such an active part, too, in all good works in Shelburne, that copious details should exist in Halifax. At the end of my notes I have mentioned sources of information that I think may be useful.

If you would care for me to write to the Registrar, and the Historical Society, I should be pleased to undertake the correspondence; in which case would you let me have a rough draft of the exact details you would like to ascertain about the property in question, for the application to the former?

Thanking you for your kind thought of me,

Yours sincerely,

P. Smith.

One other son by a still more fortunate marriage than even his father's, and other favorable events became possessed of a very considerable fortune and was a knight, was master of the ordnance, died and was buried 3rd. February 1542 to whom a monument was erected at St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, but the church being burned in the great fire in London it was almost wholly destroyed.

One of his descendants in 1623, Sir William Morris, (as they began corruptly to spell it,) settled in Cornwall in 1635. The elder branch of the family the lineal descendant of the first Morris, still remained in Monmouthshire, consisting of three brothers, Lewis, William and Richard; Lewis the elder in possession of Tinton the old family estate, as also of other estates, William whose patrimony was a share or moiety of an estate called Pinham, held jointly with one Blethwin that estate being of between four or five hundred pounds sterling at that time.

Richard was the youngest. On Charles 1st. encouraging the Marquis of Worcester his favorite, to enclose Windward Chase and other large tracts of land, before lying common, and gave him grants of the same, most of the country gentlemen some secretly and some openly, resisted and opposed it. Among the rest this Wm. Morris and Blethwin signalized themselves, heading the discontented party, and setting fire frequently to the enclosures, Windward in particular. But the Marquis being strongly supported by the king

(Public Record Office.)

Rosalie Longmore

L. 3/4

(Extract from Letter from Governor Parr, Nova Scotia,
to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Shelburne, December 16th, 1783.)

...."Several new Towns are almost compleated, the most considerable, most flourishing, and the most expeditious, that ever was built in so short a space of time is Shelburne, 800 houses are already finished, 600 more in great forwardness, and several Hundred lately begun upon, with wharfs and other Erections, upwards of 12,000 Inhabitants, about 100 sail of vessels, a most beautiful situation, the land good, and the finest and best harbour in the World. I have not a doubt of its being, one day or other, the first Port in this part of America."

(Lord Shelburne's reply, 12th March, 1784.)

"His Majesty was much pleased on the perusal of your representation of the flourishing state of Shelburne."

and troops being sent down and rigorous measures and prosecutions being carried on, (of which see the transactions of those times,) William Morris sold his share of Dinham to Blethwin and determined on a voyage till things might be a little blown over, leaving his son John to the care of his uncles Lewis and Richard. On the voyage Wm. Morris died or was lost at sea, and Blethwin was taken prisoner by the Algerines, and it was 20 years before he returned. This son John afterwards won a commission in the army in the Parliament's service; of him we shall again speak.

(N. B. About this time owing to bad spelling we find the name indiscriminately written, Maurice, Morrice or Morris.)

In the breaking out of the civil wars, that part of the family formerly branched off and as before remarked settled in Devonshire as also another branch settled in Yorkshire, in the person of Col. John Morris were Royalists. (see Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.) While they continued Royalists, which some branches of the family always did, they were frequently consulted on affairs of state of the greatest importance, for which see a letter from Sir George Granville to Wm. Morris Esq. at Chis-ton, dated at Newcastle May 15th. 1639, giving him an account of, and consulting him on the king's affairs. It appears also that this said Wm. Morris did introduce General Monk to King Charles 2nd., at Sir George Granville's request.

L. 3/4

Audit Office.
American Claims.
Vol. 103. p. 80.

"Persons receiving Allowances under a General Minute of the Board dated the day of but whose Claims are not set forth by Memorial or supported by Voucher.

<u>"Names.</u>	<u>Present Allowance.</u>	<u>Professions.</u>
"Wilkins Isaac.	\$200 "	

"Dr. Chandler for him -- was Member of the Assembly at New York and had as great influence as anybody very strenuous in supporting Gov^t. -- now lives at Rhode Island with a family of ten children -- had a farm near New York was worth \$5000. Was looked upon to be a man of great fortune -- has a wife still breeding and not less than ten Children -- he lives now in an house belonging to a Rebel which was Granted to him.

"Decision.

"He now lives at Rhode Island with a Wife and 10 Children, It appears to us that he had considerable property, & was extremely Loyal, He was a Member of the Assembly at New York, as we have our Information from a very respectable Quarter, and do not find that Mr. Wilkins has property upon Rhode Island, We think that considering his great family, property, and character, he should continue to receive his present Allowance."

Vol. 109. 2004. Wilkins Isaac -- Province of New York.

Claim for Loss of property 1,900 --		Sum originally allowed 500.
Total Sum payable under Act of Parl ^t	) 500	Sum already received.) 200.
Ballance after such receipt.	) 300	Final ballance 300.

Colonel John Morris descended from the last named William of Yorkshire, was at one time page to the Earl of Stafford and afterwards defended Pomfret Castle, in a most wonderful manner. (For which see Ludlow's Memoires page 99, and Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.)

His attachment to his patron Lord Stafford, and his resentment against the king for so shamefully deserting and giving him up after repeated promises and oaths to the contrary, sufficiently justify the desertion of ~~John Morris~~ *Col John Morris* from the king's party, which he did soon after his heroic defense of Pomfret Castle, and for which Lord Clarendon unjustly censures him.

The importance of his desertion appears by the style of Lord Clarendon's character of him. He was afterwards taken prisoner and carried before Poulson and Thorpe tried for high treason and executed at York, August 16th, 1649. (see Whitlock's memories Vol. 1 P. 428.)

To return to that part of the family still remaining in Monmouthshire. In 1651 John Morris son of that William who died at sea, on board ship, and who as before remarked, was left with his uncles Lewis and Richard, was a captain in the Parliament service and behaved most gallantly in the storming of the Island of Sicily, attacked by Sir George Ayscough for the parliament. See Sir George's letter to Parliament in Whitlock's Memoir.)

L 3/4

Colonial Corres.
Nova Scotia.
vol. 15. p.496.

Return of the Names, Titles, Professions or Occupations, and place of Residence of those Persons who by Letter of the 22nd July, 1783, Addressed His Excellency Sir Guy Carlton, K.B., General and Commander in Chief &c., &c., Praying a recommendation to His Excellency Gov^r John Parr of Fifty-five Persons for a Grant of Lands in that Province amounting to Two Hundred, and seventy-five thousand Acres.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Title, Profession or Occupation.</u>	<u>Place of Residence.</u>
Isaac Wilkins Esq.	Member of the Late General Assembly.	Westchester.

Col. Corres.
Nova Scotia.
vol. 16, p. 14.

Nova Scotia. Fees due on Grants of Land made to Sundry Persons who have taken Refuge in this Province from the United States of America, and to reduced Officers and Soldiers, Commencing the first day of July and ending the 30th September 1784.

<u>Grantee.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Gov.half fees.</u>	<u>Secretary's.</u>	<u>Auditors.</u>	<u>Surveyors</u>
Isaac Wilkins.	500.	\$1 : 15 : 0.	" : 12 : 6.	" : 7 : 6	" : 10 : 0
				<u>Registers.</u>	
				" : 15 : 0	

Vol. 16.p. 180.

p. 182.

"Minutes of Executive Council -- 3rd August 1784 -- Halifax. Isaac Wilkins appointed Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace for the District of Shelburne.

"5 Aug. 1784. Several Discontents and disturbances having arisen at Shelburne respecting Alotments of Lands in that Township.... &c. &c.

"It was resolved that Isaac Wilkins..... be appointed Agents, and be Instructed to Assign

Sir George sailed thence to reduce the island of Barbadoes, taking with him Captain Morris. In 1652 captain Morris landed with 200 men only, beat up the enemies' quarters, carried a fort sword in hand and spiked its guns, to which conduct chiefly was owing the speedy reduction of the island, as appears in the aforementioned letters of Sir George Ayscough.

To this was owing also the first connection of the family with the West Indies, where this part of it afterwards as will appear, settled. Captain Morris having received grants of lands in Barbadoes, and returning thither from England when he had made a voyage was shipwrecked as were the whole crew, off Deal castle, under the walls of which his body being found it was interred with military honors, in consideration of his eminent valor.

He had married in Barbadoes, a lady of fortune, and at his death left four sons, John, William, Lewis and Richard. The two last remained in Barbadoes. The two former during their father's life had settled in 1676 in Antigua, then newly settled, where William died unmarried. John died sometime before his father and had married the widow Grizel Graham, whose maiden name was Wallace of the ancient and honorable family of the Wallaces in Scotland of whom Sir William Wallace was a distinguished member. John, by his wife Grizel Graham, had five sons and one daughter, John, William, Thomas, Richard, Valentine and Elizabeth. John,

certain portions of Land (according to the King's Instructions) to all persons applying for the same, and report their proceedings to the Governor that Grants may issue to such persons accordingly."

like his grandfather was lost at sea, in coming over to Antigua in 1690. William died without issue 1691. Thomas inherited the estate one of the best in the Island and is to this day, but from indolence, neglect or other causes, outran it so much as to oblige his son to sell it as will be seen. Thomas married in England, Dorothy a gentle woman of large fortune in Jamaica and by her left two sons and two daughters, Thomas and Charles, Dorothy and Margaret which last died unmarried.

Dorothy married a Colonel Sadler of Jamaica of large fortune. Thomas married the daughter of ---- Masters, his brother married one other sister of the same family. Thomas left no issue, but Charles had three daughters, 1st. Elizabeth, who married Richard Wanton a man of respectable character then in Antigua, 2nd. Eleanor married Henry Wanton, brother to the above, and Mary, 3rd. daughter was unmarried. M.B. Dorothy the wife of Thomas, and Dorothy her daughter were much celebrated for their singular beauty. Richard brother of Thomas died also under age, without issue. Valentine, so called from his godfather Valentine Russell Governor of the Leeward Islands was about eight or nine years of age when his father died. He in due time became Colonel Valentine Morris. At the age of 16 he got a commission in the army, was at the attack of the Island of Gadeloup when and on other occasions he signalized himself so as to gain the attention and friendship

(Extract from Letter from Governor Parr, Nova Scotia,
to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Shelburne, December 16th, 1783.)

..." Several new Towns ~~are~~ almost compleated, the most considerable, most flourishing, and the most expeditious, that ever was built in so short a space of time is Shelburne, 800 houses are already finished, 600 more in great forwardness, and several Hundred lately begun upon, with wharfs and other Erections, upwards of 12,000 Inhabitants, about 100 sail of vessels, a most beautiful situation, the land good, and the finest and best harbour in the World. I have not a doubt of its being, one day or other, the first Port in this part of America."

(Lord Shelburne's reply, 12th March, 1784.)

..."His Majesty was much pleased on the perusal of your representation of the flourishing state of Shelburne."

of General Codrington, who commanded the forces and was governor of the West India Islands, which friendship lasted until the death of the General. In 1704 he married Elizabeth Keynell sole daughter and heiress of Sir Christopher Keynell, Baronet of Dorsetshire England, by his wife third daughter of Henry Harvey Esq., and sister to Wm. Lord Harvey which Sir Keynell had as many other considerate families gone over on the settlement of the West India Islands. By her he got a good estate in Antigua, called the "Rhode" and also a very good claim to another called "Bettys Hope," a considerable estate which he dropped upon a compromise with General Codrington, for an equivalent, particularly an estate called "Jolly Hill." For this see authentic deeds of the agreement between General Codrington and Valentine Morris, dated 1709 in the possession of his son Valentine Morris. By Elizabeth Keynell he had children as follows, _ Francis, John, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Grace. This said wife died in 1715.

(N.B. _ In 1712 died at Barbadoes Richard Morris, uncle to said Valentine, who left his nephew a legacy of 20 negroes and what little estate he died possessed of.)

Frances the elder daughter, died unmarried, as also John. Elizabeth married John Frye son of Col. Frye of Antigua, a gentleman of fortune and family. They had one son John who died unmarried, one daughter Elizabeth who married William Maston Esq., sometime

Audit Office.
American Claims.
Vol. 103. p. 80.

"Persons receiving Allowances under a General Minute of the Board dated the day of but whose Claims are not set forth by Memorial or supported by Voucher.

Names.	Present Allowance.	Professions.
Wilkins Isaac.	£ 200	

"Dr. Chandler for him - Was Member of the Assembly at New York & had as great influence as anybody very strenuous in supporting Gov^t - now lives at Rhode Island with a family of ten Children - had a farm near New York was worth £5000. Was looked upon to be a man of great fortune - has a wife still breeding and not less than ten Children - he lives now in an house belonging to a Rebel which was Granted to him.

Decision.

"He now lives at Rhode Island with a wife and 10 Children, It appears to us that he had Considerable property, & was extremely Loyal, He was a Member of the Assembly at New York, as we had our Information from a very respectable Quarter, & do not find that Dr. Wilkins has property upon Rhode Island, we think that considering his great family, property, & character, he should Continue to receive his present Allowance."

Governor of Gore of an old family in Devonshire who are both living and have two children a son William and a daughter Henrietta, fourth child of Valentine married Edward Horn of the family of Count Horn of Sweden. By this marriage, there was one son and daughter, Valentine the son married the daughter of Charles Sharp in the Island of St. Vincent of which he is Attorney General, and had issue Henry, Edward and Henrietta. In 1720, Colonel Valentine Morris married his second wife Elizabeth Wilmot. His issue was Frances, Sarah, Vallentine, Caroline. He died Lieut. Colonel in Dalzells regiment, after having discharged several important posts in Antigua and after having by his bravery distinguished himself in suppressing a most dangerous rebellion and defending the Island from the open attacks of the enemy. Before his death he went to England to reside and bought the estate called Pearcefield in Monmouthshire formerly in the possession of the Waters family, to whom part came by a marriage with the daughter of Lewis Morris or Maurice residing in the neighborhood of the Walters family.

At the same time that the first named William died or was lost at sea, his two brothers Lewis and Richard still residing in Monmouthshire also embarked in the civil wars, Lewis the elder at his own expense raised a regiment in the Parliament service, and his brother Richard was captain under him, in said regiment. Lewis and Richard then possessed together in Monmouthshire the Mansion

Sol. 109.

2004.

Wilkins Isaac - Province N. York -

Claim for loss of property 1,900 - Sum originally allowed 500

Total Sum payable
under Act of Parl. } 500Sum already
received. } 200Ballance after
Such receipt } 300

Final ballance 300 -

Colonial Cases.
Nova Scotia.

Sol. 15. p. 496.

Return of the Names, Titles, Professions or Occupations, and place of Residence of those Persons who by Letter of the 22nd July 1783, Addressed His Excellency Sir Guy Carlton, K. B. General and Commander in Chief &c. &c. Praying a recommendation to His Excellency Gov. John Parr of Fifty-five Persons for a Grant of Lands in that Province amounting to Two Hundred, & seventy five thousand Acres.

Name.	Title, Profession or Occupation.	Place of Residence.
Isaac Wilkins Esq.	Member of the Late General Assembly.	Westchester.

Col. Cor.
N. S.

Vol. 16. p. 14.

Nova Scotia. Fees due on Grants of Land made to Landry Persons who have taken Refuge in this Province from the United States of America, and to reduced Officers and Soldiers, Commencing the first day of July and ending the 30th September 1784.

Grantee.	Acres.	For help fees.	Secretary's.	Auditors.
Isaac Wilkins.	500.	£1..15..0	"-12..6	"-7..6

Surveyors.	Registers.
"-10..0	"-15..0

House and estate belonging to it called "Tinton" or "Tenton," known by the name of the Great or Court House, also a great part of the estate called Poulteny, also a farm called the Pantiles farm, late in the possession of the Duke of Beaufort also a farm called Portcassing, also others called the Gore farm and the Hill farm. The latter sold by Walters to the Gouvers of Guanam County to augment the living of Ilcor and all of which three last were given with the daughter of Lewis Morris when she married John Walters of Piercefield. There were also sundry other lands and woods called to this day Lewis Morris' lands and woods, etc., particularly one wood called the Fort Grove, Lewis Morris grove by the old people and it appears these are all held by the Duke of Beaufort to whose ancestor the Marquis of Worcester they were given by Charles 1st, in the height of his power, when under pretense of Lewis being in rebellion he confiscated the estates of said Lewis Morris. The Marquis of Worcester dying, and leaving his son a minor Cromwell, (who always paid that attention to minors,) did not resume the same but employed Lewis and Richard and gave them other indemnities. Lewis also possessed other small pieces of land late the property of one Wm. Morris of Bristol. Lewis Morris was at the attack, (and by some memoirs appears to have been first, by others second in command,) on Chepton Castle, (in Welsh Conquest Castle situated on a rock and defended for King Charles By Sir

Vol. 16. p. 180.

Minutes of Executive Council - 3rd August 1784 -
Halifax. Isaac Wilkins appointed Justice of the
Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Justice of the
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p. 182. 5 Aug. 1784. Several discontents and disturbances
having arisen at Shelburne respecting the Allotments
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It was resolved that Isaac Wilkins
be appointed Agents, and be Instructed to Assign
certain portions of Land (according to the King's
Instructions) to all persons applying for the same,
and report their proceedings to the Governor that
Grants may issue to such persons accordingly -

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Nicholas Kenneys. By cutting off the water which supplied the castle and which ran through the estate of Pearcefield owned by his son-in-law Walters, and also setting fire to the castle Lewis Morris took the castle and henceforth he and his family gave as their crest a "Castle on a Rock in Flames" with the motto "Tandem Vincitur" "At length he is conquered" alluding to the obstinate resistance of Sir Nicholas Kenneys. The original seal the present family now have, and give as their crest, but Lewis who acquired it quitting England for Barbadoes, and being obnoxious to the Stuarts consequently, not returning to England at the restoration, they never applied properly for leave to bear the same, and it is therefore only a crest of assumption.

N.B. Chepston Castle was several times taken and retaken in those times, at some of which times Lewis Morris might have been first and at others second, in command which may account for his at last taking and burning it. When Cromwell meditated an attack on the Spanish West Indies he sent in 1654 or 5, this same Colonel Lewis Morris thither, with orders to make himself master of those seas. Probably through his hands and from his nephew settled at Barbadoes receiving intelligence of the weakness in that quarter (for this see fragments of Colonel Morris's Journal, in the possession of the present family.) While on this service he bought an estate in Barbadoes, where his nephew John had been settled, as before mentioned.

Notes from the
Report of the N.S. Hist. Soc^y

(From 1755 onwards)

Public Record

Office

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Page 14.

When Cromwell sent forces under Penn and Venables to attack Hispaniola he sent out a vacant regiment and Colonel's commission to Colonel Lewis Morris, which were delivered to him at Barbadoes the place of rendezvous for the fleet. See the commission now in the family.

It appears by some of Cromwell's letters to Colonel Morris that his directions were for the forces to land and make the attack, upon any spot which Morris had examined and advised. And he (Cromwell) is said to have openly laid the fault of that expedition's failing, to those instructions not having been complied with. Captain Morris was also second in command in the attack on Jamaica which succeeded.

At the Restoration Colonel Morris thought it not prudent to return to England, when the greatest part of the family had played so bold a part in opposition to King Charles, and his brother Richard having married a woman of large fortune and good family named Pool, and having come over to him to Barbadoes, he sent him to New York to purchase large tracts of land, both being in affluent circumstances.

In this place it is proper to observe that in 1662 Lewis Morris, Peter Williams, William Bates with others in Barbadoes, in number 13 agreed with the chiefs of the Caribee Islands to purchase from them St. Luisea in Pu, and after these had consulted

2 Lucia 2 Fee

Notes from the Report of the Nova Scotia
Historical Society.

Vol. II.
(1879-80).

contains two interesting papers by Judge Morris,
presumably the father of Mrs. Isaac Wilkins, concerning
the removal of the Acadians, written about 1755.

Vol. VI.
(1887-1888).
page 67.

(Rep. of N.S. Hist. Soc.)

"The Loyalists at Shelburne."

(By the Rev. T. Watson Smith).

Among the able men who took part in the work of the session noted for the impeachment of Judges Deschamps and Brenton was Isaac Wilkins, the representative then elected for the township of Shelburne. Legislative halls were to him no novelty. The son of a Jamaican planter, he had been sent to King's (now Columbia) College, New York, to prepare for the Episcopal ministry. Having abandoned that purpose, he had settled at Westchester, and had been elected representative for that county in the legislature of the colony of New York, as a leader on the ministerial side. Previous to the war he had married a sister of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but a vote of thanks to the delegates who had drawn up that celebrated historical paper was defeated in the New York Legislature mainly through Isaac Wilkins's influence. He also used his pen with such effect that his pamphlets were burned whenever they fell into Whig hands. Previous to his departure for England in 1775, he published an address to his

with other chiefs of their people the sale was concluded in April 1663. The parties paid the money, took possession, settled and built there. But the French ever jealous of England especially then, from time to time made descents on them harrassing the property, so that Lewis Morris with the rest were forced back to Barbadoes.

For this purchase of St. Lucia, see the original papers respecting the English claims to that Island laid before the French Commissioner at Paris and printed in London 1765.

X See Mrs. Morris's Genealogy
To return to Richard, he did as his brother advised, went to North America, and made large purchases, particularly in New Jersey, and New York which that branch of the family now possess.

While residing in New York, Richard had a son born named Lewis after his uncle which son was his only child. In six months after his birth the father Richard died, and in a very few weeks his mother also died, and this child was left with strangers at home in Harlem.

In 1672 this orphan child was six months old and the sole one of the family and name at that period in this country. It was sometime before his uncle Lewis could settle his affairs in Barbadoes and remove to New York.

The Dutch from whom New York had been taken and retaken in 1673 had put such part of his property and papers as had escaped

friends, in which he declared that all he had done had been with a view to the welfare of his adopted land, and that he was about to leave America because he could not raise his hand against his sovereign, nor would he draw his sword against his country. A year later he returned to Long Island, and in 1783, came with the spring fleet to Shelburne. He was appointed first Custos of the county, and on Colonel Beverly Robinson's departure, president of the Board of Agents. Under promise of a grant of land at Shelburne he submitted to an excheat of a tract of five thousand acres, secured in 1770, near St. John, N.B. On his grant of seventy-two acres at Gunning Cove -- Carleton village of that day -- near the entrance of the harbour, he spent nearly all that he had in the erection of a very fine building, long known as "Wilkins's Folly". An official township list of "Persons absent or immediately on the wing" in 1792, contains the name of Isaac Wilkins. From Shelburne he removed to Lunenburg, and thence, about 1800, returned to Westchester, New York, where he became rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a position he continued to hold until his death in 1830. Two judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, both bearing the name of Lewis Morris Wilkins, and both residents of Windsor, were son and grandson of Isaac Wilkins.".....

Vol. VI.
page 74.

(writing of the defence of Nova Scotia)

..."A large number of Negro slaves reached Shelburne from the revolted colonies. They appeared on the rolls as "servants", but their number as ordinary servants was suspiciously large. Stephen Shakespeare was accompanied by twenty, and Charles Oliver Bruff, a goldsmith, by fifteen. Isaac Wilkins is also said to have brought a good many."

the pillage of servants and soldiers, under the care and management of the principal inhabitants of New York, and appointed the infant guardians, notwithstanding which his loss was very considerable particularly of books and papers belonging to the family.

As soon as New York was restored to the English, Lewis Morris the uncle, who in his old age had married a second wife in Barbadoes of low extraction and bad conduct sold his estate there and moved to New York, and occupied and improved the different purchases made by his brother, Richard, in which they were jointly interested.

Sometime after old Lewis Morris fell sick, and remained long so and died, during which time his wife and her supposed gallant one Bickley, destroyed all the papers they could get at, which had been saved from the troubles in England, from the removal to and from Barbadoes, and from the twice taking of New York and so altered and remodelled the old man's will as to leave themselves the whole of the personal estate, some negroes, a little family plate with arms and seal before mentioned.

But the fraud was so evident that the legislature decreed it a fraud, and young Lewis Morris years after when of age took possession of his Uncle's estate, as heir at law. This last named Lewis Morris Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey State Councillor Acting Governor in 1731 and Governor of New Jersey in 1738

Vol. IX.
page 94.

(Rep. of N.S. Hist. Soc.)

"Richard John Uniacke."
(Solicitor-General of Nova Scotia).

(By the Hon. L.S. Power.)

(1785).

"The rivalry between Blowers and Uniacke soon showed itself. Almost immediately after the opening of the session a question arose as to the legality of the election of Isaac Wilkins, grandfather of the late Martin I. Wilkins and Judge Wilkins; and, when the House went into Committee, the spectacle was presented of the Attorney-General -- who was also Speaker -- leading the party who thought Wilkins entitled to the seat, and the Solicitor General leading the other party who thought that the election should be declared void. In this case Blowers triumphed."

Vol. X.
page 23.

(Rep. of N.S. Hist. Soc.)

"The Loyalists and Slavery."

(By Rev. T. Watson Smith).

"Isaac Wilkins, of Westchester County, New York, a brother-in-law of Lewis Morris -- one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and father and grandfather of two highly respected Nova Scotia judges of the supreme court bearing the name of Lewis Morris Wilkins is said to have brought a number of slaves to the beautiful spot on the shores of Shelburne harbor called by his family Ridge Vale, but popularly known for many years as "Wilkins's Folly".

married a Miss Isabella Graham, daughter of James Graham Esqr. Attorney General of Boston and New York, and a grandson of James Graham Marquis of Montrose, by whom he had fifteen children, of whom only two sons and five daughters survived him, Lewis the elder, and Robert Hunter the youngest of all his children. Governor Lewis Morris died in 1746.

Note. — James Graham died at Morrisania in January 1701.

It appears that the same reasons that induced Lewis and Richard to emigrate to North America, had about the same time induced the other branches of the family to remove to Antigua which was to be out of the notice of the then government of England to which they had all made themselves particularly obnoxious. This part of North America and Antigua were then newly settled. To return to the descendants of the elder branch. Vallentine Morris Esqr. in Pearcefield in Monmouthshire and only son of the late Vallentine Morris who was youngest son of John Morris, as before remarked and who was eldest son of Captain John Morris who first settled in Barbadoes, and who was the only son of William lost or died at sea; who was second son of a family of three brothers Lewis, William and Richard who were settled in Monmouthshire in the very beginning of the troubles of Charles 1st., is now in possession of Pearcefield bought by his father as before stated in which is included a part of the family estate, which went by a

Extract from Halliburton's "A General Description of Nova Scotia." pub. 1823.

(Halliburton was a Governor of Nova Scotia.)

Writing of the influx of Loyalists in 1783:--

"Port Roseway was the chief place of disembarkation, and a large and spacious town was built there called Shelburne. It has a very commodious harbour, which next to Halifax, is esteemed the best in the Province. This town, in 1783, was supposed to contain about 10,000 white inhabitants, besides 1,200 blacks. The error of thus precipitately building so large a town, in a part of the province of all others, the least calculated to support so great a population, from the barrenness and sterility of the soil in its neighbourhood, was soon manifested in its rapid decline and desertion. This place, once so populous and well built, so respectable for its great wealth and excellent society, is now a small fishing town, desolate and poor in the extreme. In October, 1816, there were only 374 persons in the town and its suburbs, and that number has since decreased."

(Note by P.S.)

"Shelburne" received its name in honour of Lord Shelburne, created the first Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, who was Secretary for State for the Colonies.

The article "Loyalists in Shelburne" is descriptive of the locality, but being somewhat wordy I have not copied it verbatim, as I can summarise into a few lines.

The Loyalists on arrival, especially those who came to Shelburne in the autumn -- Isaac Wilkins arrived in the spring -- of 1783, found the land exceedingly poor, and distress existed during the following year. The only vegetables they had were brought at uncertain periods by small coasting vessels. The need of fresh meat was greatly felt, and "During the session of the Assembly in 1786, Isaac Wilkins moved that in consideration of the circumstances the Government should be asked to authorise the importation of cattle into the district of Shelburne but his motion was negatived." Shipbuilding, lumber-trade, dried fish trade, carrying trade between Nova Scotia and United States, were all

marriage of a daughter of the family, into the walters family and afterwards bought by the present possessor. Also other lands purchased from different persons together with several farms bought from the Duke of Beaufort to whom they had been given by Charles 1st., after Lewis Morris had forfeited them, for what was called rebellion, also some fields bought of one of the colateral branches of the family, one Wm. Morris of Bristol. The original seat of the family, Tinton, is now in the possession of a John Carrl, who got it by marriage with a Fielding, which family got it from the Beauforts, to whom it was given as the others by Charles 1st. having taken it from old Lewis Morris.

Frances eldest daughter of Vallentine Morris died in 1765 unmarried.

Sarah married 27th. October 1745 Henry Wilmot and had one son Henry and one daughter Elizabeth.

Vallentine in Dec. 1749 married Mary eldest daughter of George Mordaunt and Elizabeth his second wife. Said George Mordaunt was youngest son of John Lord Viscount Elverton, whose brother was the celebrated Henry Earl of Peterborough, John being made Viscount Mordaunt of Elverton during the lifetime of his elder brother on account of his signal services in the civil wars. The elder brother of the aforesaid George Mordaunt was the celebrated Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, so well known for his

attempted as industries but all failed, and men seized the first opportunity to leave Shelburne.

Three newspapers were started in the town:

"The Royal American Gazette."

"Port Roseway Gazette and Shelburne Advertiser."

"Nova Scotia Packet and General Advertiser."

They only existed a few years but evidently copies are in the possession of the Nova Scotia Hist. Society, and might contain many details about I. Wilkins.

The Akin Collection of the Nova S. Hist. Society, in Halifax might contain much information.

Also the Nova Scotian Archives might be useful.

TYPEWRITER

exertions in Spain, particularly in the taking of Barcelona.

A daughter of the first named Henry Earl of Peterborough married the Duke of Norfolk. (See the English peerage for this family.

Elizabeth, second wife of George Mordaunt was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Collins who had a regiment and was governor of the Island of Jersey. There is no issue of this marriage of Valentine Morris with Mary Mordaunt. Valentine Morris from his attachment to domestic life, and to the singular beauties of his seat Pearcefield which he had greatly improved and which had attracted the notice of persons of rank and taste in the kingdom, and also foreigners of distinction who had visited it, and its owner among whom had been several of the Royal family, after having several times refused most honorable and lucrative posts, at last he in 1723 found it advisable to revisit his possessions in the West Indies which a series of desolating hurricanes and mortality among the slaves had greatly injured. Here in the same year he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent, in which capacity he acquitted himself so well and gave such useful intelligence to His Majesty's ministers as to draw from them by order of his sovereign most signal official and other flattering approbation, and in token of this St. Vincent was in March 1776 detached from the Government of Granada, made a separate government of which he was made Governor in Chief, Captain General, Vice Admiral, Chancellor Ordinary, etc.

Notes from the Report of the Nova Scotia Hist. Society

Vol. II.
1879-80.

Contains two interesting papers by Judge Morris, presumably the father of Dr. Isaac Wilkins, concerning the removal of the Acadians, written about 1755.

Vol. VI.
1887-1888.
pages 67.

(Rep. of N. S. Hist. Soc.)

" The Loyalists at Shelburne.
(by the Rev. J. Watson Smith.)

" Among the able men who took part in the work of the session noted for the impeachment of Judges Deschamps and Brenton was Isaac Wilkins, the representative then elected for the township of Shelburne. Legislative halls were to him no novelty. The son of a Jamaican planter, he had been sent to King's (now Columbia) College, N. York, to prepare for the Episcopal ministry. Having abandoned that purpose, he had settled at Westchester, & had been elected representative for that county in the legislature of the Colony of New York, as a leader on the ministerial side. Previous to the war he had married a sister of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but a vote of thanks to the delegates who had drawn up that celebrated historical paper was defeated in the New York legislature mainly through Isaac Wilkins's influence. He also used his pen with such effect that his pamphlets were burned whenever they fell into Whig hands. Previous to his departure for England in 1775, he published an address to his friends, in which he declared that all he had done had been with a view to the welfare of his adopted land, and that he was about to

In this situation his conduct was zealous and assiduous, and drew on him still further assurances of his Sovereign's approbation.

While the French and American war was raging in those seas, against Great Britain, his address in keeping up secret communications and other extensive services allowed his Majesty to attend to and pursue only the information he gave and the measures he recommended to be taken. The capture by the French of several of the West India Islands among them St Vincent in 1779 would have been prevented by him as was fully proved, for the captors in speaking of Vallentine Morris, say that had the Governor's orders been duly obeyed and he properly supported the issue would have been very doubtful.

(Here follows in the record dry accounts of colateral branches, their marriage, etc.)

This ancient record of the Morris family terminates with the deaths of Lewis and Richard Morris who as before mentioned emigrated to America.

Having made purchases of land in New Jersey and New York, they called the estate in Jersey after the old family seat Tinton, that in New York ten miles from New York city in the county of Westchester they called Morrisania.

To return to Lewis Morris, who had married Isabella Graham, last mentioned the only son of Richard Morris and Miss Pool out of 15 children, aforementioned, two sons survived him, Lewis and Robert Hunter.

leave America because he could not raise his hand against his sovereign, nor would he draw his sword against his country. A year later he returned to Long Island, and in 1783, came with the spring fleet to Shelburne. He was appointed first Custos of the County, and on Colonel Deverly Robinson's departure, president of the Board of Agents. Under promise of a grant of land at Shelburne he submitted to an Escheat of a tract of five thousand acres, secured in 1790, near St. John, N.B. On his grant of seventy-two acres at Sunning Cove - Carleton village of that day - near the entrance of the harbour, he spent nearly all that he had in the erection of a very fine building, long known as "Wilkins's Folly". An official townships list of "Persons absent or immediately on the wing" in 1792, contains the name of Isaac Wilkins. From Shelburne he removed to Lunenburg, and thence, about 1800, returned to Westchester, New York, where he became Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a position he continued to hold until his death in 1830. Two judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, both bearing the name of Lewis Morris Wilkins, and both residents of Windsor, were son and grandson of Isaac Wilkins."

Page 74.
(writing of the defence
of Nova Scotia.)

"A large number of Negro slaves reached Shelburne from the revolted Colonies. They appeared on the rolls as "servants", but their number as ordinary servants, was suspiciously large. Stephen Shakespeare was accompanied by twenty, and Charles Oliver Bruff, a goldsmith by fifteen. Isaac Wilkins is also said to have brought a good many."

Mr. Lefferts "J. J. N. J. C." Catherine ?

Lewis married Miss ~~Sarah~~ Staats a daughter of Dr. Staats who held high and honorable offices under the crown in the state of New York. Lewis Morris and Sarah Staats had issue, three sons and one daughter, Lewis, Staats Long, Richard and Mary. Lewis married Miss Walton, Staats Long married the puchess of Gordon and died in the service of the King, in England.

Richard married Miss Ludlow and Mary married Mr. Thomas Lawrence.

Robert Hunter died Governor of New Jersey.

Lewis Morris married a second wife Sarah Gouverneur by whom he had issue one son and four daughters.

Lewis the eldest son married Miss Walton, took a conspicuous part in our revolutionary struggle and became a general. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, had issue six sons and four daughters, Lewis, Jacob, William, James, Staats and Vallentine.

Staats Long Morris second son of Lewis and Sarah Staats was a general in the British army. When the war of independence took place he was ordered to America whereupon he sent in his commission saying that every member of his family was engaged on the opposite side. He had command at Rockshead in Canada during the French war, spent many years in service in the East Indies, married the Duchess of Gordon and died a Major General.

Richard third son of Lewis Morris, was in the service of

Vol. II.
page 94.

(Rep. of Hist. Soc. of N.S.) "Richard John Kriacke."
(Solicitor General of Nova Scotia)
(By the Hon. L. S. Fowles.)

(1785.) "The rivalry between Blowers & Kriacke soon showed itself. Almost immediately after the opening of the session a question arose as to the legality of the election of Isaac Wilkins, grandfather of the late Martin J. Wilkins & Judge Wilkins; and, when the House went into Committee, the spectacle was presented of the Attorney General - who was also Speaker - leading the party who thought Wilkins entitled to the seat, and the Solicitor General leading the other party who thought that the election should be declared void. In this case Blowers triumphed."

Vol. x.
page 23.

"The Loyalists and Slavery. (Rep. Hist. Soc. of N.S.)
(Rev. J. Watson Smith)

"Isaac Wilkins, of Westchester County, New York, a brother-in-law of Lewis Morris - one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a father and grandfather of two highly respected Nova Scotia judges of the Supreme Court bearing the name of Lewis Morris Wilkins is said to have brought a number of Slaves to the beautiful spot on the shores of Shelburne harbor called by his family Ridge Dale, but popularly known for many years as "Wilkins's Folly."

the crown in the office of Judge of the Admiralty. This he abandoned, took his country's part, and was made Chief Justice of New York. He afterwards held an office under General Washington. He married a Miss Ludlow and had three children Lewis, Robert and Mary.

Mary, the only daughter of Lewis and Sarah Staats married Thomas Lawrence Jr. of Philadelphia.

Lewis Morris married for his second wife the third day of November 1746, Mrs. Sarah Gouverneur, daughter of Isaac gouverneur of Albany.

Sarah Staats the mother of Sarah Gouverneur, (second wife of Lewis Morris,) was born in Java, her father Dr. Samuel Staats having returned to Holland when the Province of New York surrendered to the English in 1664. He there obtained from William of Orange some prominent position in Java, and while there he married an East Indian "Begum" or Princess, by whom he had six daughters. Sarah the eldest married Isaac Gouverneur in 1704.

sarah their daughter became the second wife of Colonel Lewis Morris of Morrisania. She was the niece of his first wife.

They had issue, four daughters and one son.

To quote from the family record in the Bible of the Honorable Lewis Morris Governor of New Jersey, _

"I begin the year the 25th. of March.

Extract from Halliburton's "A General Description of Nova Scotia." pub. 1823. (Halliburton was ^{governor} of N.S.)

(writing of the
influx of Loyalists
in 1783.)

"Port Roseway was the chief place of disembarkation, and a large and spacious town was soon built there called Shelburne. It has a very commodious harbour, which next to Dalipax, is esteemed the best in the Province. This town, in 1783, was supposed to contain about 10,000 white inhabitants, besides 1,200 Blacks. The error of thus precipitately building so large a town, in a part of the province of all others, the least calculated, to support so great a population, from the barrenness and sterility of the soil in its neighbourhood, was soon manifested in its rapid decline and desertion. This place, once so populous and well built, so respectable for its great wealth and excellent society, is now a small fishing town, desolate and poor in the extreme. In October 1816, there were only 374 persons in the town and its suburbs, and that number has since decreased."

(Note by D.L.) "Shelburne" received its name in honour of Lord Shelburne, ^{created} the first Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, who was Secretary for State for the Colonies. The article "Loyalists in ^{Shelburne} Canada" is descriptive of the locality, but being somewhat wordy I have not copied it verbatim, as I can summarise into a few lines.

The Loyalists on arrival, especially those who came to Shelburne in the autumn - J. Wilkins arrived in the Spring - of 1783, found the land exceedingly poor, and distress existed during the following years. The only vegetables they had were brought at uncertain

I was born at Tinton in New Jersie in the year 1698 the 23rd. of September.

My wife was born at New York the 4th. of April in the year 1697.

I was married by William Vesey the 17th. day of March 1723 to Mrs. Sarah Staats daughter to Dr. Samuel Staats.

My daughter Mary was born the 1st. day of November 1724 after one of the clock in the morning. Christened by John Bartow, my father Godfather, my mother and my sister Coeymans godmothers.

My son Lewis was born the 8th. day of April 1726 at half an hour after ten of the clock at night, was christened by Robert Jenny, Mr. Weyinians and Captain Vincent Pearse Godfathers and Sister Gouverneur Godmother.

My son Staats Long was born the 27th. day of August 1728 at a quarter after one in the morning, was christened by Parson Orem, Chaplain of the Garrison, Mr. Joseph Murray and Mr. Gilbert Gullett Godfathers, and my sister Mary Pearce Godmother.

My wife departed this life the 11th. day of March 1731 aged 35 years, after a violent illness for nine days.

My daughter Mary was married the 9th. day of May to Thomas Lawrence Jr. of Philadelphia by Standard, Minister of the Parish of west Chester.

The 3rd. day of November 1746 I was married to Mrs. Sarah Gouverneur by Thomas Standard, Minister of the parish of Westchester.

periods by small coasting vessels. The need of fresh meat was greatly felt and "During the Session of the Assembly in 1786, Isaac Wilkins moved that in consideration of the circumstances the Government should be asked to authorize the importation of cattle into the district of Shelburne but his motion was negatived."

Shipbuilding, lumber-trade, dried fish trade, carrying trade between Nova Scotia & U. States were all attempted as industries but all failed, and men seized the first opportunity to leave Shelburne.

Three newspapers were started in the town:

"The Royal American Gazette."

"Port Roseway Gazette & Shelburne Advertiser."

"Nova Scotia Packet and General Advertiser."

They only existed a few years, but evidently copies are in the possession of the N. Scotia Hist. Society, & might contain many details about I. Wilkins.

The 3rd. day of February my wife was delivered of a daughter at half an hour after 11 of the clock at night, was christened by Thomas Standard named Isabella. (married a Wilkins.) My mother and Mrs. Margaret Gouverneur Godmothers, and my brother Robert Hunter Godfather.

The twenty third of November 1749 my wife was delivered of a daughter at half an hour after four of the clock in the afternoon. She was christened by Thomas Standard the 18th. day of December 1749, named Sarah, * Mrs. Low and my son Lewis' wife stood godmothers and my son Lewis Godfather.

The 30th. of January about half an hour after one of the clock in the morning in the year 1752 according to the alteration of the stile by act of Parliament, my wife was delivered of a son. He was christened the 4th. of May 1754 and named Gouverneur, after my wife's father. Nicholas Gouverneur and my son Staats were his Godfathers and my sister his godmother. Parson Archarly christened him.

The 10th. day of September 1754 at five of the clock in the morning my wife was delivered of a daughter. She was christened the 8th.

*
(Married her cousin V.P. Ashfield, September 15th. 1772, died at New York Nov. 6th. 1781, buried in Trinity Church Yard.)

• The Atkin Collection of the Nova Scotia Hist. Society
in Halifax, might contain much information.
also

The Nova Scotian Archives might also be useful.

day of October 1754 and named Euphemia* after my sister Morris.
My sister Morris and Sister Graham were her Godmothers and my son
Richard her Godfather. Molley Ashfield stood proxy for Mrs. Morris
and I stood proxy for my son Richard, he being sick at York.
Parson Achmuty christened her.

The 30th. day of January 1757 at fifteen minutes past nine of the
clock in the morning my wife was delivered of a daughter; she was
christened the 2nd. of March 1757, named Catharine after the Duch-
ess of Gordon. The puchess of Gordon and my daughter Lawrence
were her Godmothers and son-in-law Lawrence was her godfather.
Mrs. Sarah Low stood proxy for the puchess of Gordon and Mrs.
Margaret Gouverneur stood proxy for my daughter Lawrence. She
was christened by Dr. Johnson.

Colonel Lewis Morris Judge of the Admiralty died July 3rd. 1762
at Morrisania, aged 64 at 3 o'clock A.M.

22. On the 1st. day of December in the year 1773 Catharine Morris
departed this life aged 17 years and 10 months.

On the 14th. day of January 1786 Mrs. Sarah Morris relict 2nd. of
Colonel Lewis Morris died at Morrisania aged 71 and 3 months.

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611
On the 22nd. day of January 1788 Lewis Morris* of Morrisania died
aged 71 years, 9 months and 14 days.

* (Note. Married an Ogden.)

* (Note. The Signer. of the Declaration of Independence)

Notes from the
Report of the N.S.
Historical Society
from 1755 onwards.

Sarah 2nd. daughter of Lewis Morris and Sarah Gouverneur, born ^{L3/16} November 23rd. 1749, married September 1772 V.P. Ashfield Esqr.

She died at New York and was buried in Trinity Church Yard, where there is a stone erected to her memory, which was destroyed when the present church was erected.

Catharine daughter of V.P. Ashfield and Sarah Morris married George King, 3rd. son of the Rev. Bryan King, April 15th. 1809, at St. Ann's Church, Liverpool, by Rev. Bryan King.

1810 January 26th. Vincent Ashfield King was born at Everton, at nine o'clock in the morning, and baptized at St. Ann's church, Liverpool the 26th. February 1810.

1816 November 2nd. Ellen daughter of George and Catharine King was born a quarter before nine in the evening, and baptized at St. Ann's church, Liverpool, the 19th. November 1816.

1845 August 13th. Ellen King was married at Wordchurch to Rev. Harvey Goodwin fellow and tutor of Caius College Cambridge, now Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Gouverneur Morris only son of Lewis and Sarah Gouverneur was born at Morrisania in 1752, was the "author of the constitution of the United States" and Minister to France during the most exciting and terrible part of the French Revolution. He returned to America in 1798 and lived at Morrisania. In 1809 he married Anne Cary Randolph, and died at Morrisania in November 6th. 1816.

Audit Office.

American Loyalist Claims.

Vol. 103. 80.

(sic)

Persons receiving Allowances under a General Minute of the Board dated the day of but whose claims are not set forth by a Memorial or supported by Vouchers.

Names.	Present Allowance.	Professions.
Wilkins Isaac	£200	
(sic)	D^r Chandler for him - was Member of the Assembly at New York & had as great influence as anybody - very strenuous in supporting Gov^t - now lives at Rhode Island with a family of ten children - had a farm near New York - was worth £5000 - was looked upon to be a man of great fortune - has a wife still breeding & not less than ten children - he lives now in an house belonging to a Rebel which was granted to him.	

Decision.

He now lives at Rhodes Island with a wife & 10 children, It appears to us that he had considerable property, & was extremely Loyal. He was a Member of the Assembly at New York, as we had our Information from a very respectable Quarter, & do not find that Mr. Wilkins has property upon Rhode Island, we think that considering his

great Family, Property, & Character, he should
continue to receive his present allowance.

Exam^d

Audit Office.
American Loyalist Claims.
Vol. 103. p. 50.

No. of Certificate.	Name of Claimant.	Province.	Claim for Loss of Property.	Sum originally Allowed.	Sum as allowed on Revision.	Balance to be deducted for Act of Govt.	Total Sum payable under Act of Parliament.	Sum already received.	Balance after such Receipt.	Deduct on acct. of Pension.	Final Balance.
2004	William Jones	N. York	1,900-	500			500	200..	300.0.0		300..

Audit Office, L.S.
 American Legation, London.
 Feb. 10/99 Page 314/2004.

Audit Office.
American Loyalist Claims.
Vol. 109. 314/2004.

Audit Office.
American Loyalist Claims.
Bundle 16.

Point Pleasant 17th Augst 1785.

Gentlemen,

Mr Wilkins having desired that I would communicate to You such Circumstances as should occur to my Memory relative to my Knowledge of him, and the Tenor of his former Conduct; it is with great Alacrity that I comply with his Request in Certifying to Your Honorable Board, that I have known, and been intimately acquainted with, Mr Wilkins since the Year 1771 - at which Time he was one of the Members of the General Assembly in the Province of New York. - He resided at Westchester for which place he was the Representative. His Manners as a Gentleman - his Conduct as a Member of the House, & his Abilities, which were improved by Study & a Collegiate Education, were such as made him much noticed by Governor Tryon, and deservedly esteemed by those who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

At the Commencement of the American Contest he distinguished himself in the House of Assembly by his able and spirited Opposition to the then meditated design of forming a Congress. His Zeal in support of His Majesty's Government did not stop there. He was the supposed Author of some publications, which, about that turbulent Period, made their Appearance in the Publick Gazettes. These Circumstances, together with the open and unreserved Manner in which he opposed the Opinions & Measures of the American Faction, made it unsafe for him

to remain at Home with his Family. - He therefore embarked for England, from whence he returned, I think, in the latter End of the Year, 1776, when Mr. Wilkins, with a numerous Family of Young Children, came to him within the Lines (leaving Their House & possessions which, I have been told, were convenient & valuable) where they resided at heavy expence till the Evacuation of New York by His Majesty's Troops. I was well acquainted with Mr. Wilkins's Family who lived at Morripania; - They were wealthy & respectable - I cannot speak with any Certainty respecting Mr. Wilkins's loss of property, but I can with Confidence and it is with much Pleasure that I do, Certify that I have ever Considered him as a Gentleman clear and decided in his Principles, and uniform & meritorious in his Conduct, as a Loyal Subject and Zealous Friend to the British Constitution.

I have the Honor to be, with great Esteem,
Gentlemen

Yours most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) Edm^d Scamming.

The Honorable Commissioners
of American Claims.

(Endorsed) Isaac Wilkins Esq^r.
Heard.
New York.

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Audit Office.
American Loyalist Claims.
Bundle 16.

N. G. Isaac Wilkins

36 Cattle at $\frac{7}{6}$ - of these there were 2 pair of working Oxen -
6 Horses at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 per pair.
50 Sheep at 10 sh. ---
30 Hogs at 9 sh. ---

Crop 1776

Grain & Hay &c --- £300
Farming Utensils -- 100
Furniture - Bedding &c. -- 500
Liquors ---

	900	600
Stock	387	<u>200</u>
Hogs.	23 .. 19 .. 11	800 Hogs
	1310 .. 19 .. 11	

32 Cattle at $\frac{7}{6}$ is N. G. £ 192 is 879 of 108
2 pr. Ox. Oxen 25 is do. 50 .. 28 .. 2 .. 6
6 Horses at 20 is do. 120 .. 67 .. 6 .. -
50 Sheep at 10/ is do. 25 .. 14 .. 2 .. -
30 Hogs at 9/ 549 --- 13 10

(Printed Form except
words underlined)

Audit Office.
American Loyalist Claims.
Bundle 16.

Know all Men by these Presents, That I Isaac
Wilkins late of the Borough Town of Westchester,
but at Present of Jamaica in Queen's County
on Nassau Island in the Colony of New York
Esquire

Have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these
Presents do make, constitute, and appoint my Trusty
Friends, The Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler late of New
Jersey but at present in London, and Isaac Ogden
also late of New Jersey but at present in the City
of New York Esquire jointly and severally my true
and lawful Attorneys for me, and in my Name
and Trad, and to my Use, to ask, demand, recover
and receive, from the Right Honourable and
Honourable Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,
their Pay-Master, or Cashier, or any other Person
or Persons whatever, appointed or empowered to
pay the same, all such Sum and Sums of Money,
which have already, or shall hereafter be
allowed, or granted to me, by his Majesty, or the
Parliament of Great-Britain, or the Commissioners
appointed by an Act of Parliament passed in the
last Sessions of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for
appointing Commissioners to enquire into the Losses
and Services of all such Persons, who have
suffered in their Rights, Properties, and Professions,
during the late unhappy Dissentions in America, in
Consequence of their Loyalty to his Majesty, and
Attachment to the British Government," or by
any other ways or means whatever; and I do

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Bundle 16.

herely authorize and impower my said Attorneys in my behalf, to solicit, request, and claim from the said Commissioners, and all other Persons whatever, Aid, and Relief, on Account of the Loss of my Property, or for my Services, or otherways, during the late Diffentions in America; hereby giving and granting unto my said Attorneys by these Presents my full and whole Power and Authority, in and about the Premises, to have and take all lawful Ways and Means in my Name, for the Recovery of the same, and upon the Receipt thereof, Acquittances, Receipts, or other sufficient Discharges, for me and in my Name, to make, seal, and deliver, and generally all and every other Act and Acts, Thing and Things, Device and Devices whatsoever, needful and necessary to be done in and about the Premises, for me, and in my Name, to do, execute, and perform, as largely and amply, to all Intents and Purposes as I myself might or could do, if I were personally present, and Attornies, one, or more under them for the Purposes afore said, to make, constitute, and appoint, and again at Pleasure to revoke, hereby ratifying, allowing, and confirming, all and whatsoever my said Attorneys shall lawfully do, in and about the Premises, by Virtue hereof. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this seventeenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of

J^d Matthews

Alexander Wallace.

Isaac Watkins

Audit Office.
American Loyalist Claims.
Bundle 16.

(These are sewn
together with a thread
of black silk.)

(Written in Isaac Wilkins' Handwriting on two
Sheets of Foolscap.)

To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament
for inquiring into the losses and Services of the
American Loyalists,
The Memorial of Isaac Wilkins.

Sheweth

That your Memorialist is one of his
Majesty's loyal American Subjects.

That at the beginning of the late Rebellion
in America he was a representative of the Borough
Town of West Chester in the general Assembly of the
Province of New York.

That from his steady & inviolable attachment
to the British Government, and his open and determined
opposition to the Power & measures of Congress, both as
a Member of the Legislature & otherwise, he was
constrained to fly from America to avoid the popular
fury, and take refuge in England, in the Spring of the
year 1775 where he remained above a twelvemonth
by which means he was put to the Expence of upwards
of two hundred Pounds Sterg. - £200. That in
the Summer of 1776 he returned to America, and
was with the Army under Sir William How when
they landed that year on Long Island.

That immediately after Sir William How had got
Possession of Long Island your Memorialist's wife
and family were driven from his Farm and

Estete at West Chester by the Rebel Army, who
plundered his farm & house, taking off and
destroying his Stock of Cattle, Horses, Carriages,
farming utensils, Grain, Hay, provisions,
liquors, household furniture &c., and greatly
damaging his house, to the amount of more than
six hundred pounds Sterling ----- £ 600

That from that period, the 1st of September 1776
your Memorialist with a numerous family
consisting of a wife & eight Children besides
seven others, Servants & dependants, have lived
in a hired house in Long Island, where
notwithstanding the most rigid Economy, they have
expended upwards of four hundred Pounds Sterling
P^a annum, which to the 1st of September 1783 being
seven years, will amount at £400 a year to the
Sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds Sterling —
£ 2800

By which means your Memorialist has expended all
his Monies, & has besides contracted debts to the
Amount of several hundred pounds.

That all that now remains of your Memorialist's
real property is his before mentioned farm at
West Chester, which he purchased many years
ago at the price of four thousand Pound New York
Currency, and on which he has expended in
buildings & other improvements, at least one
thousand pounds more.

That your Memorialist early last Spring
after the arrival of the provisional Articles of
Peace, sent Servants over to the said farm with
Stock &c. to cultivate it for his use imagining
himself warranted in so doing by the Treaty, &
regard to personal safety however, not permitting

him to venture himself there.

That his servants remained upon it without much interruption till about the last of July, when they were driven off & possession taken by certain Commissioners, Stiled Commissioners of Sequestration, acting by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, and who have rented it with all the Crops upon it to a certain Person for the use of the said State, by which means your Memorialist is not only deprived of this year's profits of his farm, but the future possession of it rendered precarious. Altho' your Memorialist is persuaded it has never been confiscated.

That your Memorialist from the foregoing Causes is reduced with his numerous family to a State of poverty, and has now to look up to the Justice and Generosity of his Country for a Compensation of his Losses and Sufferings.

(sic) Your Memorialist acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of two hundred pounds Sterling a year, allowed him by the Lords of the Treasury, commencing the 5th of January 1778, when he received the first £200 pounds, which, by calculating it to the 5th of January 1784 infuing, will be six years allowance, amounting to twelve hundred pounds St^{er}. - £1200

Your Memorialist also acknowledges that he has at certain times during the War been unable to receive some assistance from his farm at West Chester, having for part of that period had a servant residing there to keep possession, who tho' exposed to continual danger, and sometimes obliged to seek safety by flight, has by his industry and management supplied your Memorialist with sums of Money and produce to the amount of nearly

4. d.
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five hundred Pounds Sterling ————— £ 500

Your Memorialist begs leave also to shew, that his attachment to his Majesty, and the British Constitution, in which both Reason & Sentiment concur, will not admit of his becoming a Subject of the American State. He therefore intends, and is preparing with his family to accept of the Asylum offered to them in Nova Scotia, purposing to remain no longer in the United States, than untill he can recover and dispose of his Estate, and settle his affairs.

Your Memorialist therefore Prays
That his case may be taken into your
Consideration, in order that your
Memorialist may be enabled under
your report to receive such Aid or
relief as his losses and Services may
deserve.

Isaac Wilkins

New York

November 19th. 1783.

Ames. Ex. Claims,
Bundle 16.

(Also in J. W. S. handwriting)

A State of the Charges and Credits as set forth in
the foregoing Memorial.

Expenses of the Memorialist's Voyage to England in the year 1775 - - - - -	£	200
Losses & damages sustained when the Memorialist's family were driven from his farm in the year 1776 - - -		600
Expences of himself & family on Long Island for seven years at £400 per Annum.		2800
	£	3600

Credit

Six years allowance from the Treasury at £200 per Annum. - -	£	1200
The product of the farm at West Chester during the war - -		500
		1700
Balance Sterling		1900

City of New York. Be it remembered that on the nineteenth
day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand
seven hundred & eighty-three personally appeared before
me David Matthews Esq^r Mayor of the said City the within
named Isaac Wilkins Esq^r who being duly sworn on the Holy
Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith that the
several matters & facts contained in the within Memorial,
by him signed, are true and also that the several Charges
contained therein as stated in the above account are also just
according to the best of his knowledge, judgment and recollection
and further saith not.

Isaac Wilkins.

Sworn before me the day and
year above written.

D. Matthews Mayor.

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(Endorsement of foregoing Statement &c.)

No 1723
Isaac Wilkins Esq's Memorial
late of the Province of New York.

Heard
received 24 March. 1784

A Claim

per Isaac Ogden No. 64
Newman Street.

Audit office.
American Loyalist
Claims.
Paras. 16.

✓ Wilkins family
Claims.

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Audit Office.
American Loyalists' Claims
Bundle 67

Sir

10, Parnton Square, 13 June 1789

I have the honor of enclosing Governor
Parr's Certificate in favour of Isaac Wilkins, which
I received a few days past from Halifax, & which I
beg you may be so good as to lay it before the
Commissioners. —

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Yours Most Obedt &

Most Hum^l Servant

Charles Morris Esq^r.

Charles Cooke.

Amer. Log. Papers.
Bundle 67.

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Province of Nova Scotia.

These are to Certify, The Right Honourable
the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury or
whom else it may concern, that Isaac Wilkins Esq.
formerly of New York in North America, is now
living at Shelburne in this Province, that he is an
efficient Settler, cultivating with great Expence and
Labour a Tract of Land, which Three years since
was a Wilderness; And, in Justice to his great Merit,
as a Suffering Loyalist, I do further Certify, That the
with drawing the Pension he hath hitherto received
from Government will reduce him and a numerous
Family to very great Distress.

"Witness my Hand at Halifax in
said Province this Third of May 1787.

(Signed T Parr.

(Endorsed)

Governor Parr's recommendation of Isaac Wilkins Esq.

June 21st, 1787.

Let the Leave be Extended to the 5th July, 88.

Audit Office.
American Loyalist Claims.
Bundle 67.

(Extract from Letter from Governor Parr, Nova Scotia,
to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Shelburne, December 16th, 1783.)

...."Several new Towns are almost compleated, the most considerable, most flourishing, and the most expeditious, that ever was built in so short a space of time is Shelburne, 800 houses are already finished, 600 more in great forwardness, and several Hundred lately begun upon, with wharfs and other Erections, upwards of 12,000 Inhabitants, about 100 sail of vessels, a most beautiful situation, the land good, and the finest and best harbour in the World. I have not a doubt of its being, one day or other, the first Port in this part of America."

(Lord Shelburne's reply, 12th March, 1784.)

"His Majesty was much pleased on the perusal of your representation of the flourishing state of Shelburne."

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Audit Office.
American Claims.
Vol. 103. p. 80.

"Persons receiving Allowances under a General Minute of the Board dated the day of but whose Claims are not set forth by Memorial or supported by Voucher.

<u>Names.</u>	<u>Present Allowance.</u>	<u>Professions.</u>
"Wilkins Isaac.	\$200 "	

"Dr. Chandler for him -- was Member of the Assembly at New York and had as great influence as anybody very strenuous in supporting Gov^t. -- now lives at Rhode Island with a family of ten children -- had a farm near New York was worth \$5000. Was looked upon to be a man of great fortune -- has a wife still breeding and not less than ten Children -- he lives now in an house belonging to a Rebel which was Granted to him.

"Decision.

"He now lives at Rhode Island with a Wife and 10 Children, It appears to us that he had considerable property, & was extremely Loyal, He was a Member of the Assembly at New York, as We has our Information from a very respectable Quarter, and do not find that Mr. Wilkins has property upon Rhode Island, We think that considering his great family, property, and character, he should continue to receive his present allowance."

Vol. 109. 2004.

Wilkins Isaac -- Province of New York.

Claim for Loss of property 1,900 -- Sum originally allowed 500.

Total Sum payable)	Sum already)
under Act of Parlt ^t) 500	received.) 200.

Ballance after)	Final ballance 300.
such receipt.) 300	

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Colonial Corres.
Nova Scotia.
vol. 15. p.496.

Return of the Names, Titles, Professions or Occupations, and place of residence of those Persons who by Letter of the 22nd July, 1783, Addressed His Excellency Sir Guy Carlton, K.B., General and Commander in Chief &c., &c., Praying a recommendation to His Excellency Gov^r John Parr of Fifty-five Persons for a Grant of Lands in that Province amounting to Two Hundred, and seventy-five thousand Acres.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Title. Profession or Occupation.</u>	<u>Place of Residence.</u>
Isaac Wilkins Esq.	Member of the Late General Assembly.	Westchester.

Col. Corres.
Nova Scotia.
vol. 16, p. 14.

Nova Scotia. Fees due on Grants of Land made to Sundry Persons who have taken Refuge in this Province from the United States of America, and to reduced Officers and Soldiers, Commencing the first day of July and ending the 30th September 1784.

<u>Grantees.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Gov.half fees.</u>	<u>Secretary's.</u>	<u>Auditors.</u>	<u>Surveyors.</u>
Isaac Wilkins.	500.	£1 : 15 : 0.	" : 12 : 6.	" : 7 : 6	" : 10 : 00

Registers.

" : 15 : 0

Vol. 16.p. 180.

p. 182.

"Minutes of Executive Council -- 3rd August 1784 -- Halifax. Isaac Wilkins appointed Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace for the District of Shelburne.

"5 Aug. 1784. Several Discontents and disturbances having arisen at Shelburne respecting Alotments of Lands in that Township.... &c. &c.

"It was resolved that Isaac Wilkins..... be appointed Agents, and be Instructed to Assign

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certain portions of Land (according to the King's Instructions) to all persons applying for the same, and report their proceedings to the Governor that Grants may issue to such persons accordingly."

TYPEWRITER

YOST

(BRITISH MUSEUM.)

Rosalie Longmire

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Notes from the Report of the Nova Scotia
Historical Society.

Vol. II.
(1879-80).

contains two interesting papers by Judge Morris,
presumably the father of Mrs. Isaac Wilkins, concerning
the removal of the Acadians, written about 1785.

Vol. VI.
(1887-1888).
page 67.

(Rep. of N.S. Hist. Soc.)

"The Loyalists at Shelburne."

(By the Rev. T. Watson Smith).

Among the able men who took part in the work of the session noted for the impeachment of Judges Deschamps and Brenton was Isaac Wilkins, the representative then elected for the township of Shelburne. Legislative halls were to him no novelty. The son of a Jamaican planter, he had been sent to King's (now Columbia) College, New York, to prepare for the Episcopal ministry. Having abandoned that purpose, he had settled at Westchester, and had been elected representative for that county in the legislature of the colony of New York, as a leader on the ministerial side. Previous to the war he had married a ~~sister~~ *daughter* of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but a vote of thanks to the delegates who had drawn up that celebrated historical paper was defeated in the New York Legislature mainly through Isaac Wilkins's influence. He also used his pen with such effect that his pamphlets were burned whenever they fell into Whig hands. Previous to his departure for England in 1775, he published an address to his

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friends, in which he declared that all he had done had been with a view to the welfare of his adopted land, and that he was about to leave America because he could not raise his hand against his sovereign, nor would he draw his sword against his country. A year later he returned to Long Island, and in 1783, came with the spring fleet to Shelburne. He was appointed first Custos of the county, and on Colonel Beverly Robinson's departure, president of the Board of Agents. Under promise of a grant of land at Shelburne he submitted to an excheat of a tract of five thousand acres, secured in 1770, near St. John, N.B. On his grant of seventy-two acres at Gunning Cove -- Carleton village of that day -- near the entrance of the harbour, he spent nearly all that he had in the erection of a very fine building, long known as "Wilkins's Folly". An official township list of "Persons absent or immediately on the wing" in 1792, contains the name of Isaac Wilkins. From Shelburne he removed to Lunenburg, and thence, about 1800, returned to Westchester, New York, where he became Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a position he continued to hold until his death in 1830. Two judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, both bearing the name of Lewis Morris Wilkins, and both residents of Windsor, were son and grandson of Isaac Wilkins.".....

Vol. VI.
page 74.

(writing of the defence of Nova Scotia)

..."A large number of Negro slaves reached Shelburne from the revolted colonies. They appeared on the rolls as "servants", but their number as ordinary servants was suspiciously large. Stephen Shakespeare was accompanied by twenty, and Charles Oliver Bruff, a goldsmith, by fifteen. Isaac Wilkins is also said to have brought a good many."

Vol. IX.
page 94.

(Rep. of N.S. Hist. Soc.)

"Richard John Uniacke."
(Solicitor-General of Nova Scotia).

(By the Hon. L.S. Power.)

(1785).

"The rivalry between Blowers and Uniacke soon showed itself. Almost immediately after the opening of the session a question arose as to the legality of the election of Isaac Wilkins, grandfather of the late Martin I. Wilkins and Judge Wilkins; and, when the House went into Committee, the spectacle was presented of the Attorney-General -- who was also Speaker -- leading the party who thought Wilkins entitled to the seat, and the Solicitor General leading the other party who thought that the election should be declared void. In this case Blowers triumphed."

Vol. X.
page 23.

(Rep. of N.S. Hist. Soc.)

"The Loyalists and Slavery."

(By Rev. T. Watson Smith).

Son "Isaac Wilkins, of Westchester County, New York, a brother-in-law of Lewis Morris -- one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and father and grandfather of two highly respected Nova Scotia judges of the supreme court bearing the name of Lewis Morris Wilkins is said to have brought a number of slaves to the beautiful spot on the shores of Shelburne harbor called by his family Ridge Vale, but popularly known for many years as "Wilkins's Folly".

Extract from Halliburton's "A General Description of Nova Scotia." pub. 1823.

(Halliburton was a Governor of Nova Scotia.)

Writing of the influx of Loyalists in 1783:--

"Port Roseway was the chief place of disembarkation, and a large and spacious town was built there called Shelburne. It has a very commodious harbour, which next to Halifax, is esteemed the best in the Province. This town, in 1783, was supposed to contain about 10,000 white inhabitants, besides 1,200 blacks. The error of thus precipitately building so large a town, in a part of the province of all others, the least calculated to support so great a population, from the barrenness and sterility of the soil in its neighbourhood, was soon manifested in its rapid decline and desertion. This place, once so populous and well built, so respectable for its great wealth and excellent society, is now a small fishing town, desolate and poor in the extreme. In October, 1816, there were only 374 persons in the town and its suburbs, and that number has since decreased."

(Note by P.S.) "Shelburne" received its name in honour of Lord Shelburne, created the first Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, who was Secretary for State for the Colonies.

The article "Loyalists in Shelburne" is descriptive of the locality, but being somewhat wordy I have not copied it verbatim, as I can summarise into a few lines.

The Loyalists on arrival, especially those who came to Shelburne in the autumn -- Isaac Wilkins arrived in the spring -- of 1783, found the land exceedingly poor, and distress existed during the following year. The only vegetables they had were brought at uncertain periods by small coasting vessels. The need of fresh meat was greatly felt, and "During the session of the Assembly in 1786, Isaac Wilkins moved that in consideration of the circumstances the Government should be asked to authorise the importation of cattle into the district of Shelburne but his motion was negatived."

Shipbuilding, lumber-trade, dried fish trade, carrying trade between Nova Scotia and United States, were all

attempted as industries but all failed, and men seized the first opportunity to leave Shelburne.

Three newspapers were started in the town:

"The Royal American Gazette."

"Port Roseway Gazette and Shelburne Advertiser."

"Nova Scotia Packet and General Advertiser."

They only existed a few years but evidently copies are in the possession of the Nova Scotia Hist. Society, and might contain many details about I. Wilkins.

The Akin Collection of the Nova S. Hist. Society, in Halifax might contain much information.

Also the Nova Scotian Archives might be useful.

TYPEWRITER

Notes on the Morris (Wilkins) family of Morissania near New York - & Nova Scotia

This was an old Welch family -
- (see elaborate type-written genealogy &
history - in possession of Lady Longmore -
cited below as "m.s." -).

a branch of which obtained lands
& settled in Barbadoes & other West-
Indian Islands in the time of the
Commonwealth (about 1650).

Some of the members took an active
part in the civil war mainly on the
side of the Parliament.

Richard Morris shortly after the
Restoration, left Barbadoes for
North America & acquired property
in New York & New Jersey States -

- (1) His son Lewis Morris (1671 to 1746),
was born in New York in 1671 & lived
at Morissania near New York -

He appears to have been at one time

15. 500 of New York
was a separate
room

Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey State & was Governor of New Jersey from 1738 till his death in 1746. (m.s. page 16)

a genealogy of his descendants is being published by Mrs.

Elizabeth Morris Lefferts (Mrs. F. R. Lefferts of 24 West 37th Street New York. —)

He - Lewis Morris - ^{born 1671.} married Isabella Graham - great granddaughter of the Marquis of Montrose. He had 15 children but two only of his sons survived him - viz:

- (2) Lewis, his eldest, & Robert Hunter his youngest child, of whom the latter is also said also to have been Governor of New Jersey when he died (see m.s. p 21).

- 12) Lewis the elder son 1698-1762 married (1st) in 1723 Sarah Staats by whom he had four children

— of the three sons by this marriage,
(2) the eldest, Lewis, became a General
in the American Army & was one
of the Signers of the Declaration
of Independence (M.S. p. 21.) —

The dates clearly show that it is
he & not his father of the same
name who should be described
as "the Signer". He is described
on p 23 of the M.S. as having been
born on April 8th 1726 while on
p 25 he is said to have died at
Morrisania on Jan: 22nd 1788 aged
71 years, 9 months, & 14 days — from
this it is clear that either '88 is
a clerical error for '98 — or 71 for 61. —

The second son Staats Long Morris
became a General in the English
army & married the Duchess of Gordon

The third son Richard was Judge
of admiralty under the Crown, &
apparently during the civil war.

Die 1810

Chief Justice of New York, m.s p.22,
 1698 ^{2^d} Lewis Morris, like his Father Lewis
 1762 & his Brother Richard is also
 described in the m.s (p.22) as
 Governor of New Jersey. — His
 first wife having died in 1736
 he married^{2^d} Sarah Gouverneur
 in 1746. — By her he had 4 Daughters
 and one Son. — The eldest child
 by this marriage was Isabella,
 her grandmother's name (see above)
 born in 1748 who married Isaac
 Wilkins — previously an active
 politician & M.L.A, born in 1742.
 They had 12 children of whom
 the 2^d Son Lewis Morris Wilkins
 (1768 to 1848), was a judge of
 the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.
 He married in 1799 Sarah Freighton
 by whom he had six children
 viz: 3 Sons Lewis Morris also a
 Judge in Nova Scotia, Charles &

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Martin, & 3 Daughters viz:
Isabella Anne Morris who
married ("my Grandfather" - P.M.L.)
Capt. W. S. Moorsom in Nova Scotia
in 1831. - Lucy who married
Mr John Sturge, & Sarah who
married the Rev. Canon Maynard
of Halifax in Nova Scotia.

The eldest son [of Lewis Morris ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{Legner}]
(by his 2nd marriage) ¹⁷⁶² born in 1762 - was the celebrated
"Gouverneur Morris" named after
his mother's family name (1762 to
1816). - after his mother's death
in 1786 he acquired the Morrisania
estate by a family arrangement
from his half-brother General Morris
(see life by C.C. Morris - p. 16). By his
will he bequeathed Morrisania
to his wife & after his death if she
made no disposition - which she
presumably did in favour of their
only son 'Gouverneur' born in 1813 - to
my (P.M.L.) great grandfather

See page 3

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Lewis Morris Delkins (see above),
see letter from Canon Maynard to
Lady Longmore written August 1894.—
Gouverneur Morris (17th) was an
active supporter of American
Independence. He was a Delegate
from New York to the Continental
Congress & an intimate
friend of Washington & Hamilton.
In 1787 he was appointed a
Delegate from Pennsylvania to
the Constitution Convention &
took an active part in its
preparation (see 'Life' page 17).

In 1788 he drew instructions
for Franklin, then representative
of the U.S. at the French Court.

He was afterwards American
Minister to France (1792-4),
and is described by *Taine* (*Origines
Contemp.*) as, with Rivarol &
Mollet du Pan — one of the most
acute observers & critics of the Revolution.

In 1809. he married

7.
L. 3/17

Anne Carey Randolph.
at Morrisania - where he died
in 1816. leaving one only son, -
named 'Gouverneur'. -

(authorities: "Life of Governor
Morris" by J. Sparks 3 Vols -
Boston 1832 - best authority
for family life & early history
which it appears to treat in
considerable detail. -

also "Diary & letters of Gouverneur
Morris" by Anne Carey Morris
2 Vols. London 1889.

also "Gouverneur Morris - un témoin
américain de la Révolution
Française" par A. Zomer
Paris 1906.

Note "Diary & letters of Gouverneur Morris"
2 Vols.

are in possession of

Lady Longmore

Woolston

Southampton

a Wilkins "Family Bible" is said to be in possession
of "Charlotte Hoffman" - descend antl -
{ daughter of Isabella & Isaac Wilkins }

L 3/18

1.
Morrisania continued to be associated with Westchester in the support of a minister until 1840, when the present parochial church of St. Ann's was founded by Gouverneur Morris Esq., being the first building devoted to religious worship and instruction ever commenced in Morrisania. The church with its adjoining grounds were magnificently conveyed to the Vestry as a donation, by its founder, Gouverneur Morris, in a deed securing the holy & beautiful house, which God had moved him to erect, to the service of God.

Deed of Gift.

" This indenture made this 17th day of July 1841, between Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, Esquire, of the first part, and the Rector, Wardens & Vestrymen of St. Ann's

Church at Monisania, of the second part:
 Whereas the said Governor Morris, with
 a view to the promotion of religion & piety, has
 at his own Expense erected on his Estate at
 Monisania aforesaid, a Church or Edifice
 intended for the public worship of God,
 according to the rights & Ceremonies of the
 Protestant Episcopal Church in the United
 States of America. . . .

The Church.

The church of St. Ann is situated in a
 picturesque position, near Old Monisania
 on rising ground, overlooking a clear &
 rapid little stream, hastening to rejoin the
 more expanded waters of the East River.
 It is a pleasing Gothic structure of marble, &
 comprises a nave with two aisles, small recess
 chapel, & a spire over the Southern end.

It was erected by the present Governor
 Morris Esq, in a field on his own Estate,
 which had for sometime been hallowed as

my
containing the sepulchre of his parents.
In a vault constructed to receive his
remains, as appears according to a
tablet in the chancel, the relics of the
Hon: Gouverneur Morris, a name illustrious
in his country's annals, were laid by his
faithful widow. In the year of our Lord
1837 she joined him with the dead, &
over her remains has arisen this beautiful
sanctuary, which, in remembrance of her
& ^{with} ~~the~~ respectful regard to other valued
relations of the name, was called S. Anna's,
from the blessed Anna of the Gospel, &
consecrated by that name on the 28. July
1841, by Bp. Onderdonk. The following
notice of the consecration occurs in the
Bishop's address of the Bishop to the
57. Convocation of the Diocese. — Monday
28. July, consecrated S. Anna's Church, Morrisania,
Westchester county of which the laying of
the corner stone, but little more than eight

23/18

months previously was mentioned above.
In that short period, this substantial
marble edifice was erected, finished
& furnished, in a beautiful, neat &
commodious manner, at the sole cost of
Gouverneur Innes, on his own Estate.
This is the 4th instance of such pious
munificence in the history of our Diocese,
and one which every true friend to
his country will delight to regard as
eminently worthy of a name already
illustrious in that country's annals.

God grant that it may not be the last
addition to the list which hands down
to the grateful remembrance and veneration
of the Church, the names of Duane, Van
Lander and Pierrepoint. It were much
to be desired that our wealthy & benevolent
men would duly consider the perpetual &
inestimable good that may be done by the
erection - & let me add, moderate endowment

of churches. Before proceeding to the consecration of St. Ann's Church, Mr. Morris had cheerfully given every security that the church should be permanently devoted to the worship of our communion, and with that view transferred to a parochial corporation, when one should be formed. The act of incorporation of this church bears date 20th of July 1841; Robert Morris & Lewis Morris, wardens.

Jacob Buckhout, Daniel Devoe, Benjamin Rogers, B. M. Brown, E. Leggett, Lewis G. Morris, and Henry N. Morris bechymen.

--- In a vault near the church repose the remains of the Hon: Gouverneur Morris, who died at Morningside Nov. 5th 1816 aged 64. On the West side of the church is a neat Parsonage.

Further notes of descendants of
"Morris" family L. 3/19

Gouverneur Morris died 1816.
left one son named "

"Gouverneur".
His "Gouverneur" had 2 Daughters
one of them being

"Anne Carey Morris"
(married to a W. Maudslay)

who compiled the

"Life & Letters of
Gouverneur Morris"

& another married to a
W. Davenport.

These 2 ²widowed Sisters live
together in London -

W. Maudslay says she has seen
an old Wilkins family Bible
which is in the possession of
Charlotte Hoffmann's descendants

who was a Daughter of
Isabella & Isaac Wilkins

James Morris III born 1726

married 1749.

over 1798-

married Mary Walton"

elect on Lewis - born 1752 and 1824

^u General Jacob — 1753. — 1844

24 more Sons & 4 Daughters

Richard, Brother of Lewis III m. a Miss Lindlow
born 1730. & had a daughter Mary born 1765. d. 1836
died 1810. married Major Popham

Wm Lawrence

Walesby Richard

Carthage in (the) ...

Rev. Dr. J. A. Allen. New York. N. Y.

(Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page)

Their Daughter "Ellen" (King) born 1816 -
 (Ellen's name is crossed out)

children: Catherine married in 1809 George King
(son of Robert King)

a Mr. Caldwell merchant of New York - they had

born 1748. Had a sister "Sarah" who married

schell⁴ in the manner I have written
12/3/20



Mrs Lefferts - began with Capⁿ Richard Morris
married Aug 2 1669 to
Sarah Pole (not Pool)

They both died in 1672 leaving one child
Governor Lewis Morris i -
born Oct 1671 -

15th Nov^r 1691 married Nov^r 1691 to Isabella Graham
He died May 1746. - She died 1752 -
their 4th child Lewis ii. born 1698.

married 1st March 1723. to Tryntje Staats -^x

married 2^d Nov^r 1746 to Sarah Gouverneur.

~~by Staats~~ Eldest son Robert Hunter died in 1764
(He then were 5 daughters the eldest named Isabella)
& others son John &c -

Lewis ii. children by Tryntje Staats (born 1697.)
died 1731.

1st Mary - (born 1724)
(died 1805?)

2^d Lewis iii b. 1726 died 1798.

Staats Long

Richard: ~~Isabella~~ Sarah born 1730
after mother's death 1731.

Lewis ii married 2^d S. Gouverneur 1746.

eldest daughter Isabella born Feb. 1748

Sarah - Nov 1749

Gouverneur - Jan 1752

Euphemia - Sep. 1754

Catherine - Jan - 1757.

Morris

1654

Crest
Tandem Vincitur

L. 3/21

1848

To the Glory of God

And in loving memory of
Captain Richard Morris

an officer in Cromwell's Army, & Sarah Pole, his wife,
both of whom died at Morrisania, 1672, and
were interred in Trinity Church Yard

Col: Lewis Morris R. A

Member of Council in Barbados W. I in 1654,
died 1691, & his wife Mary Morris

i Hon^l Lewis Morris, Governor,
Son of Capt: R. Morris & Sarah Pole, first-lord of
the Manor of Morrisania, where he was born in
1671, Chief Justice of New York & first-Governor
of the Province of New Jersey, died May 21st 1746,
& his wife Isabella Graham who died in 1752.

ii Hon^l Lewis Morris

Son of Hon Lewis Morris & Isabella Graham, Judge
of the High Court - of Admiralty, born Sept. 23^d 1698,
died July 3^d 1762, & his first-wife Catherine Staats, & his
2^d wife Sarah Gouverneur.

iii General Lewis Morris

Eldest-Son of Hon Lewis Morris & Catherine Staats, born
at Morrisania, April 8th 1726, where he died
January 22nd 1798. He served in the Army of the
Revolution with his three sons Lewis Jacob &
William & was one of the signers of the
Declaration of Independence, & his wife
Mary Beckman Walton, who died March 11
1794.

Continued

Hon Gouverneur Morris
Son of Hon Lewis Morris and Sarah Gouverneur.
Born at Morrisania Jan: 30th 1752, died
Nov: 6th 1816. Was a member and Secretary of the
Convention that formed the Constitution of
the United States, & in 1792 Minister Plenipotentiary
to France, which office he held during the
French Revolution, & Ann Carey Randolph
his wife who died 1831, in whose memory
this Church was erected by her Son
Gouverneur Morris in 1841

Lieut: Col: Lewis Morris
Eldest-Son of Genl: Lewis Morris & Mary Walton,
aide to General Nathaniel Greene, died at
Morrisania Nov 22^d 1824 & his wife Ann B.
Elliott. April 29th 1848.

Feb: 15th 1866, the bodies that had
been interred in the family Vault in
front of the Manor House at Morrisania
were transferred to the Vaults beneath
St: Ann's Church, where they now lie
& in a Vault in the Church yard
repose the remains of Gouverneur
Morris, donor of St: Ann's Church.

Tablet unveiled by
Archdeacon George F Nelson
on Nov: 2^d 1907. 4 p-m. Special Service

Photo of this tablet - sent to I.S.L. by
Mr: Maudslayi.

These notes all taken from

"History of the Church
in Westchester County"

by Bolton

by Stanford & Swords

New York
1855

Some details of Morris family
also - letters etc - concerning
Col. Staats Morris & the
business of Joseph
etc.

L3/22

DESCENDANTS OF
LEWIS MORRIS

OF MORRISANIA.

B. 1671.—D. 1746.

First Governor of New Jersey as a separate Province,
1738—1746.

COMPILED BY ELIZABETH MORRIS LEFFERTS.

A GENEALOGY of the Morris (of Morrisania) Family, beginning with the first Ancestor in this Country and carried down through each generation to the present time, and including the descendants in all lines so far as ascertainable. The work contains some four thousand names and double that number of dates of births, marriages and deaths. It is the result of years of research and inquiry in many countries, and while the author makes no claim to infallibility, it is felt that the work is substantially correct.

The arrangement is in Chart Form printed on hand-made Strathmore Japan paper with deckel edge; size about $12\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{3}{4}$, and held in handsome binders which permits of the removal or insertion of leaves at pleasure. The work contains over one hundred sheets, including a full index of names.

The edition is limited to 200 copies at \$15 each and subscriptions will be entered in the order received. Those desiring copies will please apply to the Publisher, Mr. TOBIAS A. WRIGHT, 150 Bleecker St., New York, accompanying order with a Postal Money Order or Exchange on New York to cover subscription price.

DESCENDANTS OF LEWIS MORRIS OF MORRISANIA.

B. 1671—D. 1746

First Governor of New Jersey as a separate Province.

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AMONG THE 1032 FAMILY NAMES APPEARING MAY BE
FOUND THE FOLLOWING :

Akerly	Davis	Marston
Allen	Delafield	Mayer
Anderson	De Lancey	Mel de Fontenay
Antill	de Montsaunin	Meredith
Ashfield	de Peyster	Moorsom
Atwell	Dexter	
		Morris
Babcock	Edwards	
Bache	Ellis	Newell
Barretto	Evans	Norwood
Bartlett		
Bayard	Fish	Odell
Beall	Foote	Ogden
Benjamin	Ford	
Blake		Peabody
Bleecker	Goodwin	Phelps
Bowdoin	Graham	Popham
Bowman	Grimball	Prime
Bowne		
Boyd	Hamilton	Randolph
Brantingham	Hasbrouck	Robbins
Bramfill	Haseltine	Russell
Brinkerhoff	Hoffman	Rutherford
Brown		
Bunker	Jones	Shakespear
Burns		
Burrill	Kean	Tappan
	Kearny	Turnbull
Cameron	Ketchum	
Campbell	Kimberly	Van Cortland
Carlisle	King	Vander Horst
Carmer		Van Horne
Carnochan	Landon	Van Zandt
Clark	Lansing	Von Hemert
Clarkson	Lawrence	
Cooke	Longmore	Wilkins
Cooper	Ludlow	Wyeth
Coventry	Ludlum	
Cunningham		Youngs
	Mallaby	Zborowski
Davenport	Manigault	

Capt. Rich^d Moore d. 1672
 had an elder brother
 by name Lewis
 sent by Cromwell to
 the Indies on
 military service
 in 1654 or 5.

Marston	Davis	Barcock
Mayer	DeLaford	Bahe
Met de Fontenay	De Lancy	Barretto
Meredith	de Montaigne	Bartlett
Mosson	de Poyet	Bayard
Morris	Dexter	Beal
	Edwards	Benjamin
Newell	Ellis	Blake
Norwood	Evans	Blacker
	Fish	Bowdoin
Odel	Foot	Bowman
Ogden	Ford	Bowman
Pasbody	Goodwin	Bowman
Phelps	Graham	Bowman
Popham	Grimball	Bowman
Prime		Bowman
Randolph	Harrison	Bowman
Robins	Hastings	Bowman
Russell	Hastings	Bowman
Rutherford	Hoffman	Bowman
Shakespeare	Jones	Bowman
Tapen	Kear	Bowman
Tarball	Kearny	Bowman
	Ketchum	Bowman
Van Cortland	Kimberly	Bowman
Van Horn	Kirby	Bowman
Van Horn		Bowman
Van Rant	Landon	Bowman
Von Hemert	Lanning	Bowman
	Lawrence	Bowman
Wilkins	Longmore	Bowman
Wyeth	Lodow	Bowman
Youngs	Ludlum	Bowman
Zborowski	Mallaby	Bowman
	Manigault	Bowman

7.3/23 TABLET TO HEROES OF TWO COUNTRIES UNVEILED IN OLD ST. ANN'S, OF MORRISANIA.

Many Descendants of Pioneer Morris Family Attend the Interesting Exercises—
Rev. Henry Nelson Delivers a Splendid Eulogy.

On Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's avenue and 140th street, was the scene of a memorable ceremony, consisting of the formal unveiling of a tablet to the various members of the old Morris family, who have remained conspicuously in the early history of the Bronx.

The tablet, which is the work of the Henry Hazard Bronze Company, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and designed by Knickerbocker & Tucker, at 120 Fifth avenue, is the gift of the following members of the Morris family, all of whom were present upon the occasion:

Mr. Henry Lewis Morris, Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, Mr. P. Randolph Morris, Mr. James Morris, Mr. Newbold Morris, Mr. Rutherford Stevenson, Mr. Archibald D. Russell, Miss Eva V. C. Morris, Mrs. Frederic J. de Puyster (Augusta Morris), Mrs. Phil Livingston (Juliet Morris), Mrs. William Preston Griffin (Christine Keam), Miss Mary Walton Kemble, Countess de Montcalm (Anna Chodzko), Mrs. Alfred Mandel (Annie Cary Morris), Mrs. J. Alfred Davenport (Mary Morris), Mrs. Lewis E. V. Turner (Margaret Rutherford Morris), Mrs. J. J. Hayden (Alexa Stevens), Mrs. Livingston Crosby (Lillian Murray Carnochan), Mrs. John Murray Carnochan (Ethel Morris).

Rev. Dr. George Francis Nelson, archdeacon of the Diocese of New York, who delivered the address upon the occasion, alluded sympathetically to the memorial tablet, and the names inscribed thereon, especially, as in such case the character and services of the one remembered were stated. The inscriptions thus spoken of by the archdeacon were as follows:

1764 1842 TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF

CAPTAIN RICHARD MORRIS, an officer in Cromwell's Army, and Sarah, his wife, both of whom died at Morrisania, 1872, and were interred in Trinity Churchyard.

COL. LEWIS MORRIS, B. A. member of Council in Bardonia, N. Y., in 1814, died 1891, and his wife, Mary Morris.

HON. LEWIS MORRIS, son of Captain Richard Morris and Sarah, first lord of the Manor of Morrisania, whose he was born in 1811, Chief Justice of New York, and first Governor of the Province of New Jersey, died May 21, 1848, and his wife, Isabella Graham, who died in 1782.

HON. LEWIS MORRIS, son of Hon. Lewis Morris and Isabella Graham, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, born September 23, 1838; died July 1, 1902; and his first wife, Catherine Staats, and his second wife, Sarah Gouverneur.

GENERAL LEWIS MORRIS, eldest son of Hon. Lewis Morris and Catherine Staats, born at Morrisania, April 8, 1775, where he died January 22, 1799. He served in the army of the Revolution with his three sons, Lewis, Jacob and William, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and his wife, Mary, Bookman Walton, who died March 11, 1794.

HON. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, son of Hon. Lewis Morris and Sarah Gouverneur, born at Morrisania, January 28, 1752; died November 6, 1816. Was a member and secretary of the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and in 1792, Minister Plenipotentiary to France, which office he held during the French Revolution; and Ann Cary Randolph, his wife, who died 1821, in whose memory this church was erected by her son, Governor Morris, in 1816.

LIEUT. COL. LEWIS MORRIS, eldest son of General Lewis Morris and Mary Walton, aide to General Nathaniel Greene; died at Morrisania November 21, 1824; and his wife, Ann B. Hott, April 23, 1848.

February 15, 1866, the bodies that had been interred in the family vault in front of the Manor House, at Morrisania, were transferred to the vault beneath St. Ann's Church, where they now lie, and in a vault in the Churchyard repose the remains of Governor Morris, donor of St. Ann's Church.

cause he could recall the past and make it live again.

To be sure, many of the lower animals showed powers of memory which were remarkable, but between this and HUMAN memory, there was a wide and impassable gulf.

Human beings recall the REMOTE past, and keep it ever fresh in their minds. Those who were absent from us by death or removal, were yet present with us in the power of memory. Spots where things could not be forgotten are given place in the sanctuary of history.

A few weeks ago, in the city of Richmond, he stood in the place where Patrick Henry had delivered that speech which had thrilled the minds of schoolboys ever since, and which had filled him also in the days of his youth.

Upon this tablet were inscribed the names of seven men who had played a notable part in the history of two countries.

It could not escape them that the majority of the group were soldiers; a Captain in Cromwell's Army and other soldiers in the Revolution.

This was not a glorification of war.

With all respect to advocates of peace, it must be said that until men become something different from what they are, wars would be necessary for the maintenance of human rights and justice—things which would have become of England had not an unknown man stepped from the ranks and proved himself a great commander, putting England upon a new path. Oliver Cromwell had been described by Macaulay as the greatest man who had ever ruled England. While he might be more of a Puritan than some of them would like, he was still a man who believed in the rectitude of his course and his soldiers were men who feared God.

An officer in the army of "invincibles," or "Roundheads," who were strong because they fought for principle and ideas, was something more than a soldier.

Another Morris mentioned on the tablet had signed the greatest of human documents—the Declaration of Independence—and had backed up his signature by himself entering the American army with his three sons.

This Republic, which was founded by men who dared to face the greatest power in the world, the drum beat of whose military post, as described by Daniel Webster, followed the sea and was heard around the world, and by dauntless courage had won the victory.

A like spirit of noble sacrifice in the days of the Civil War had saved that Union which the earlier heroes had founded. Other, like their fathers, had responded to the call of duty. Today, it was no longer necessary to serve in war. There were now problems greater and more complicated problems than those of the past, and to these problems the people of today must address themselves.

A century ago there was no army, no navy, no country, and he could hear the words "In God We Trust"; but the patriotism of the men of that time had achieved all these things which it is incumbent upon their successors to perpetuate and transmit to others.

Tablets and monuments were not needed by the martyrs of the past, but were for the benefit of the living, who, stirred by these memorials of former days might seek to emulate the virtues of those who had gone before.

It was St. Ann's Church—and in Holyday, Ann means grace—and those virtues for which the women recorded on this tablet were distinguished.

This was a service in memory of the dead, but St. Ann's was not a church of the dead, but of the living.

The members of the parish were conscious of a duty to God and of a call to active service.

The pastor of the parish, Rev. C. C. Harriman, followed Dr. Nelson with a few remarks of congratulation upon the auspicious occasion. He said the members of St. Ann's Church were grateful to the members of the Morris family who had contributed the tablet as full of pleasing memories for all.

Impelled by this reminder of the past, they would strive to equal the virtues of those whom they could not forget, and to do their duty as true soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

After the services had closed, by the invitation of the pastor, the members of the Morris family then, were greeted and escorted by Mr. Harriman to the rectory, where there was a brief interchange of social greetings.

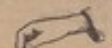
The parish secretary, George P. Hott, was kept busy for some time after the services answering questions about the tablet and the names inscribed upon it, which seemed to awaken more interest than anything of the sort heretofore put up in his little old St. Ann's Church.

Dr. Nelson, who did not take a text of Scripture as the theme of his discourse, opened with speaking of memory as the most distinctive of human gifts. Man was not the result of a process of evolution, he

Have you a cigar box, a bit of tissue paper, a paper of pins and a thick knife? Well, that is all you need to make a pinsetter, and I am sure the pleasure and amusement it will afford you and your friends will amply repay you for the trouble.

First, you take the box and nail down the lid, then cover the whole box with light colored paper, so that it will look pretty. Then take the pins along the edges of the bottom of the box. You must be very careful in the positioning of the pins, for this is the difficult part of the work.

Have your sister or somebody sing the soprano part of any song you like, note by note. Perhaps, unless the singer



be convicted. Evangelist W. H. Collinson will preach at Trinity Episcopal Church, W. 12th street, on Sunday, at 11 a. m. subject, "Danger Signs of the Twentieth Century." In the evening Mr. Collinson will preach at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 1425th street and Brook avenue, at 7 p. m., subject "A Church Without Power."

The Daughters of the Revolution will have a service in the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington on Sunday, November 24. The pastor, R. R. Perry, is preaching a series of sermons, given each Sunday evening, on the "Present Problems in American Life." The subject Sunday evening will be: "The Mass of Potage Redeemed."

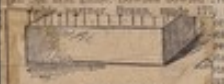
Bowling.

The scores made in the championship bowling tournament at the Brookwood Park Club house on Monday night, were as follows: First game—Brookwood Park, 154; Bronx Valley, 64. Second game—Brookwood Park, 68; Bronx Valley, 53; Third game—Brookwood Park, 147; Bronx Valley, 281.

On Wednesday night the scores were: First game—Bedmen, 112; Knights of Columbus, 712. Second game—Bedmen, 807; Knights of Columbus, 832. Third game—Bedmen, 615; Knights of Columbus, 413. The tie game was won by the Bedmen on the roll off.

Bowling Tournament.

In addition to the championship tournament the interest is diversified at the club house in Brookwood Park by occasional match games with one or two players comprising a side. One of these contests was decided on Monday night when Frank Brown, of the Red Men, and Walter Downes, of the Knights of Columbus, defeated Chas. J. Rose and R. P. Cannon, both of the Brookwood Park Club in three straight games at close scores. Friends of the players were on hand to encourage them and each strike was greeted with applause and cheering. In the first game, Downes bowled 176,



THE PINSETTER.

or has a perfectly true voice, you better use some instrument to tune your pinsetter by. Use new strings and pound them in until it sounds exactly like the singing, just as violin is tuned with a glass. The deeper the pins are driven the higher the sound. If a very high note is needed small black pins are best, and bass notes large wooden pins are best, because you can be used for all very little difference in the depth the driving makes a great difference in the sound.

Holding the box firmly to your left hand or, better, placing it on a table, you take a long pin in your right hand and run the point along the middle of the pins in the box as they stand right. You should run the pin in your hand according to the time the pinsetter writes in.

The pinsetter can be made in perfect form, played in perfect time and has clear, sweet sound, the water runs over stones. If you possess any musical talent, you can make the accompaniment of chords on another box have a very pretty sound.

ABOUT THE SUN DOG.

Explanation of the Cause of Their Bright Lights in the Sky.

Did you ever see a sun dog? Perhaps you do not know what a sun dog is. The scientific name for it is helios, which means "near the sun." From the Greek words para and helios you have seen a halo around the sun, often as dark and sometimes, one around the sun. A halo is caused by the refraction and dispersion of rays of light by the ice crystals floating in the upper atmosphere. The crystals act as prisms, breaking the light into the colors of the rainbow, as sometimes happens that the refracted rays are intensified at certain points. The halo, perhaps because these more crystals at those points, and the spots are often dazzlingly bright. A spot of that kind that is called parhelia, or more familiarly a sun dog, because it is near the sun as a dog is near its master. When the sun gets high in the heavens, parhelia gradually separates from halo and appears as a brilliant spot of light. So far as the editor knows there is no separation of that kind in moon's halo, perhaps because moon's light is so much fainter than that of the sun. The editor had great pleasure in seeing a sun dog several years ago, and it was beyond description.—Chicago News.

Lions and Tigers.

A curious story of an interesting difference in courage between a lion and a Bengal tiger is told by an American. "One day, in order to set a test, we placed a fence between two cages and lighted the fire. As soon as they began to burn they attracted the attention of both animals but in a wholly different manner. The lion withdrew into a corner and watched the proceedings with a feline and uneasy eye. The tiger, on the contrary, advanced to the burning fire with a firm step and snuffing at it. On reaching the fence he took a leap and began to roll it over the fire and when it exploded beneath his nose he did not flinch, but continued to jump upon it."—London News.

Visit to the Tomb of the Imperialist Nicholas II.

A correspondent of a London paper writing from Russia says: "Kiev is the holy city of Russia. It is the place where Vladimir, the first Muscovite Christian, was baptized. It is full of churches, golden domes, they seem to be ever looking. On the plains of Volynskoy I have met peasants in pilgrimages journeying to Kiev to give thanks. When young above the swirling waters of the Dniester they see the white walls of the monasteries, the soft green of the woods, the mighty domes of gold, they kneel in the dust and thank their God."

On Sunday I went to the Lavin, the great monastery, churches white churches, dark cave for the shelter of thousands of figures. The walls were lined with icons and sacred pictures. The air was thick with incense. The great church—Kiev—intended to hold thousands of figures.

With a tiger in my hand, I joined the pilgrims in visiting the tomb of the "Imperialist Nicholas"—man so good that in death their faith has not decayed. The pilgrims were just wide enough for one person at a time. There were hundreds of us and we all carried candles. The atmosphere was hot and suffocating. In black robes some were being held. There were many windows through which in order day food was passed to the monks who lived in seclusion and died in seclusion.

The tomb of Nicholas II. On the walls are open coffins, but outside of them under a glass to see how imperishable the saints really are. The people believe; they reverence like the lowest. At corners stand black garbed priests whispering with a brown holy water into the faces of the pilgrims. It is all eerie and mysterious and, as I write, rather like a dream.

Thousands come hundreds of miles to worship in the Lavin at Kiev. They are in Russian garb—blue and red skirts, baggy velvet trousers and top boots. The women wear dresses of homogenous, much embroidered, wreath the head in black and wear high boots of the lightest red leather.

They are simple people, very devout, very superstitious. As I went with them I thought their ideas on matters spiritual must be about the same as prevailed in England during the dark ages.

In one of the churches of Kiev is a bell put there by Napoleon. All I know of Napoleon is I came to Kiev when he was a young man when the church was my supreme delight. That he was a man steeped to the back of a white horse which was turned down in the snowdrifts. But Napoleon was a traitor, and when recently a solemn service was held in Kiev and the tomb of Napoleon was most solemnly opened in the cathedral of the Russian Orthodox church.

FOR THE DEBUTANTE.

Pretty Fashion of Sending Flowers.

For the Giving Out Party. The fashion of sending flowers to a debutante is unquestionably increasing each year, and the popular debutante of today receives anywhere from 100 to 200 bouquets long-que. Unquestionably these flowers are generally kept back at the hotels and not sent until so very near the time for the guests to arrive that there is little opportunity given to arrange them effectively as might be desired.

However, with the aid of a clever florist a large center dressing room can be suitably converted into a perfect tower of arbutus, geraniums, chrysanthemums, carnations, violets, roses—a fitting background for the charming debutante. A high wire screen, in which is inserted either a small bush of one colored roses or different bouquets as they arrive makes an effective and becoming background against which to stand while receiving one's guests.

Shower bouquets are the favorite with both brides and debutantes, and indeed, an array of bouquet is as pretty as a picture. All white is the accepted color for a debutante, as for a bride, so that a large shower bouquet of white of the valley or of white corbels and gardenias and with a white satin ribbon from which fall the showers or spray of tiny lilacs and mallow-like flowers make a truly exquisite touch to the conventional given of soft white lace and chiffon.

To Wash Carpets.

A preparation for washing carpets and carpets is made of two ounces of any good white soap dissolved in two ounces of boiling water.

When ready add five ounces of ammonia, two and a half ounces of glycerine and two ounces of either chloroform or ether. Bottle and cork tightly.

To clean a carpet or rug add a tablespoonful of the preparation to a pail of tepid water and wring the cloth from this.

The same preparation is also good for cleaning chairs.

Two tablespoonfuls to a pint of water will remove the most obstinate stains.

Queer Habits of Bats.

Nearly all bats have the faculty of hibernation. Two—Myotis, however, is not perfect—that is to say, that when the winter they sleep up, together with the hibernation which are their food. But there is a true hibernation trance differing from sleep, with very low rate of pulse, least action and respiration. Probably they would endure immersion in water for an hour or two without drowning as other hibernators have been found to do.

IS SUICIDE EVER JUSTIFIABLE?

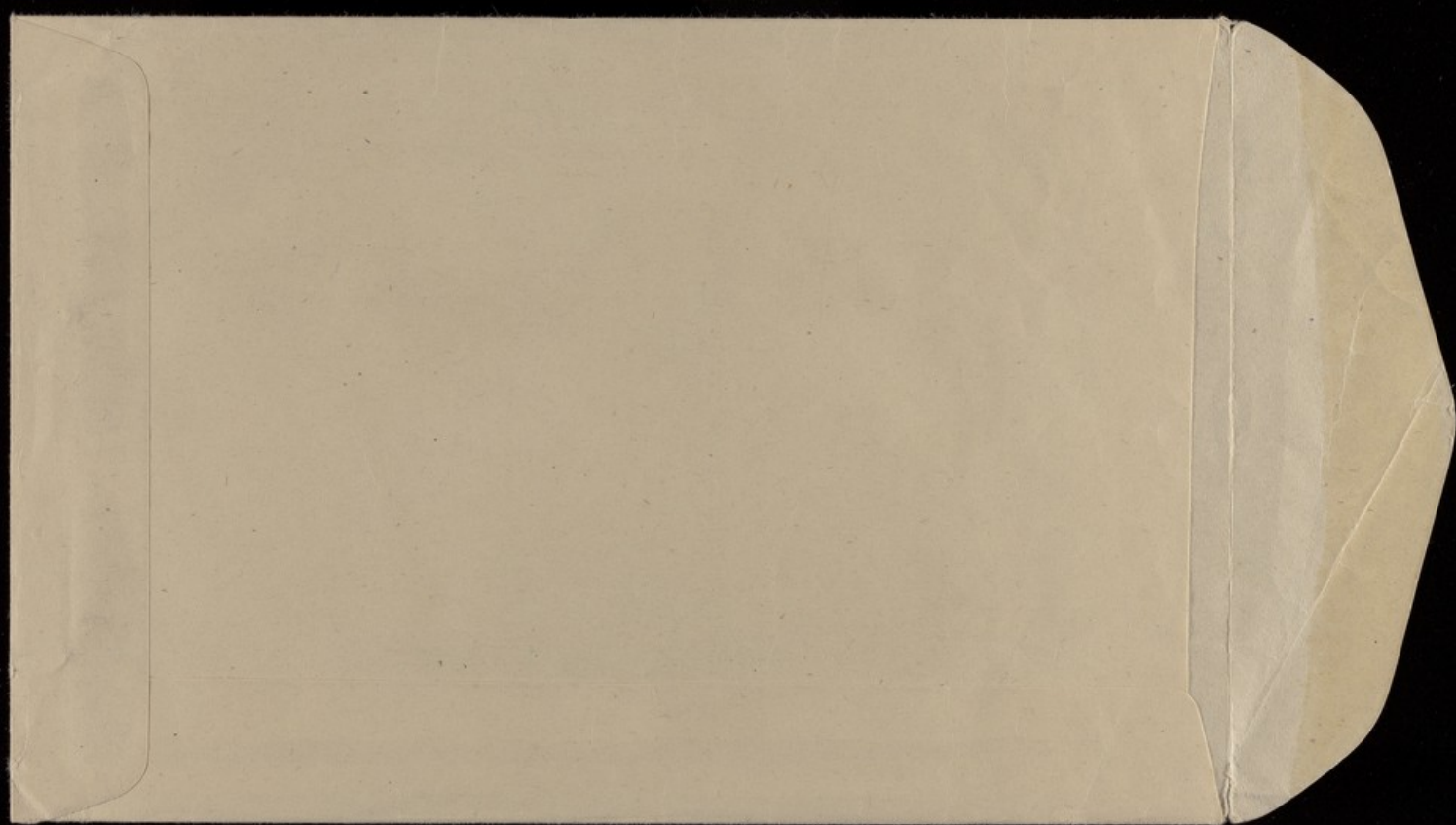
The Rev. Dr. R. R. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh street, between 84th and 86th streets, announced that at his Current Events Class, at 3913 Avenue C on Sunday morning, he will ask and answer the question, "Is Suicide Ever Justifiable?"

Interesting history of the James Morris Family.
of Morrisania - New York & their connections
with ours. & further connections -

W. F. Longmire,

25/2/53

Remond House
Barrow





Lady Longmore
The Laure
Historical Sketches Woolstone
of Morris Family in Southampton

