The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. XV. CHESTERTOWN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876. NO. 12.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GREY.

Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;
Little boy and girl were they—
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver; and thick ranks
Of green willow fringed the banks,
Half in thought and half in play,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They had cheeks like cherries red,
He was taller—most a head;
She, with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swung a basket to and fro,
As she loitered, half in play,
Chattering to Willie Grey.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said,
And there came a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek,
"Boys are strong and girls are weak;
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered with a laugh,
"You shall carry only half;"
And then tossing back her curls,
"Boys are weak as well as girls."
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall,
Hearts don't change much after all;
And when, long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey
Stood again beside the brook,
Bending like a shep[illegible]ook,

Is it strange that Willie,
While again a dash of red
Crossed the brownness of his cheek—
"I am strong, but you are weak,
Life is like a slippery steep,
Hung with shadows cold and deep!

Will you trust me, Katie, dear,
Walk beside me without fear?
May I carry if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered with a laugh,
"No—but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Washing with its silver hands,
Late and early at the sands,
Is the cottage, where to-day
Katie lives with Willie Grey.

In the porch she sits, and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone—
This is long, and deep, and wide,
And has rockers on each side!

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We, the delegates of the democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of the convention and of the democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the democracy of the whole country. We do here re-affirm our faith in the permanency of the federal Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics: in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, in the total separation of church and state for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom, in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment, in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also the eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the dangers of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promises of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense without accumulating any revenue for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption; that instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted hindrances thereto; as such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed. A system open, public and inspiring general confidence would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor and renew in all its natural force the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the form and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a master-piece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling not a yearly rising revenue. It has impovished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry, followed by half of our people. It costs the people five time more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wasts the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—federal, State and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold in 1860 to $154,000,000 currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from $154,000,000 gold in 1860 to $730,000,000 currency in 1870; or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt and more than twice that sum for the federal government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil. Reform is necessary to correct the omissions [illegible]

ward of pertizanhip, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions falsified in the performance attes that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service.

President, Vice-President, judges, Senators, Representatives, cabinet officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. These offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust.

When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President, a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer, three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers, five chairmen of leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery, a late Secretary of the Treasury forging the balance in the public accounts, a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds, a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department, an embassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation, the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue, a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and thereby making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from cabinet; the party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

The Democratic nominee for the Presidency, was born in 1814 at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York. His ancestry is traced back to 1585, when a John Tilden was mayor of Tenterden, England. A branch of the family moved to Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634, and a Joseph Tilden was one of the London merchants who fitted out the Mayflower. Gov. Tilden's mother was descended of William Jones, Lieutenant Governor of the colony of New Haven, who is said to have been a son of Col. John Jones, a regicide judge of Charles I, who married Oliver Cromwell's sister. The Governor's father was a farmer and merchant, much esteemed for his judgment and strong common sense, and who was an intimate and cherished friend of President Van Buren.

Gov. Gilden entered Yale College when he was eighteen years old, after at that early age having written a disquisition on the effort to make a coalition between the national republicans and the anti-Masons, the defeat of which was necessary to democratic success. This disquisition was shown to Van Buren, who highly approved it, and caused it to be published as a campaign document. After his collegiate course he studied law in the office of the late John W. Edmunds, New York city, and while there published a series of papers in the advocacy of Van Buren's recommendation of a separation of the government from the banks, the establishment of an independent treasury, and the redemption of the government currency in specie.

Upon his admission to the bar he opened an office in Pine street, New York. In 1844, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, he founded the Daily News. In 1845 he was elected a member of the Assembly for New York city, and a member of the convention to remodel the State constitution. In both of those bodies he was a conspicuous authority.

In 1846 he withdrew from active politics and devoted himself to his profession, and soon became as pre-eminent therein as he had been in the political arena. One of his most notable legal triumphs was as counsel for the heirs of Dr. Burdell, who was murdered, and whose property was claimed by Mrs. Cunningham, who was charged with his murder and acquitted, but who claimed Dr. Burdell's property as his alleged wife. The case has passed into legal history as a most notable trial, and the defeat of the iniquitous claim was due mainly to Mr. Tilden's able handling of the case.

Among his other prominent successes at the bar was his defense of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in its suit with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in which immense interests were involved. Another was that of the Cumberland Coal Company against its directors, tried in Maryland in 1858. In that case he applied for the first time to the directors of corporations the familiar doctrine that a trustee cannot be a purchaser of property confided to him for sale, and he successfully illustrated and settled the equitable principle on which such sales to directors are set aside, and also the conditions to give them validity. These cases brought him into great prominence as a successful resuscitator of embarrassed corporations, and gave him a lucrative practice.

Gov. Tilden made every effort in his power to avert the late civil war. But failing in this he made no secret that his convictions were in favor of the integrity of the Union and supremacy of the constituted authorities. Therefore he urged the North to be conciliatory and forbearing, and advised the South to defer to the will of the majority, and to respect that federal constitution under whose ægis was assurance of full protection for person and property. When the blast of war came, and Lincoln called out the famous 75,000 men, Mr. Tilden maintained that the call should have been for 500,000 men, because he believed a great war was imminent, and a large force necessary in the very interests of humanity. In the light of subsequent events it is evident that the adoption of his views would have saved much carnation and devastation.

He urged that the war should be conducted upon a system of sound finance, so as to prevent the subsequent monetary complications which he foresaw. And when invited by the government at Washington to give his opinion as to the conduct of the war, he said: "You have no right to expect a great military genius to come to your assistance. They only appear once in two or three centuries. You will probably have to depend upon the average military talent of the country. Under such circumstances your only course is to avail yourself of your numerical strength and your superior military resources resulting from your greater progress in industrial arts and your greater producing capacities. You must have reserves and concentrate your forces on decisive points, and overwhelm your adversaries by disproportionate numbers and reserves."

His advice was not taken, but he had the satisfaction, within a year after it was given, of hearing the Secretary of War acknowledge its wisdom and lament his inability to secure its adoption.

When the war was over he, with Charles O'Conor and others, made their famous and successful onslaughter on the famous "ring" of which Tweed was "boss." This brought down on him the Tammany and other adherents of the "ring," but their efforts were futile, the people in their strength appreciating the full value of his services.

In this and similar efforts he proved himself pre-eminent in the work of reform—or reform in its fundamental principles and radical value. And on this recognition of his ability in that direction he was elected Governor of New York—the position he now occupies—by a very large majority. In that high office he at once inaugurated a cleansing of the Augean stables of New York plunderers.—The immense frauds perpetrated by mismanagement of the canals, and similar fraudulent jobberies, were fully unearthed by him, and have been scotched, if not killed.

Mr. Tilden is now in the sixty-third year of his age. He is five feet ten inches in height, and he has what physiologists call the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes and fair complexion. His hair, originally chesnut, is now partially silvered with age. He has never been married.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"I feel to-night," said a Carrolltown lady, who was always at a loss for a word, at a musical party the other evening. "I feel to-night light a—like a—like a—. Dear me, how stupid I am like a—"

"A morning star," suggested her husband.

"No, dear like a—. What are those birds that sing after dark?"

"Musketos?"

"What nonsense you do talk. Of course not."

"Betsy bug?"

"Rubbish. Dear me, it's extremely annoying. What is it I feel like. I know what it is just as well as anything. Those birds that never sing except at night time?"

"Bull toads?"

The latter suggestion of her husband was rejected with scorn, and he remarked that it was of no consequence, she would probably think of it by and by.—About two o'clock a. m., the following morning, Fred was dreaming that, while on the top of the Bank of California when it exploded, he was blown clear into the middle of a Sandwich Island barbacue. Just as the odor of roasting missionary greeted his nostrils, he was awakened by his wife:

"Fred, Fred!"

"What's the matter now?"

"I've got it."

"What, the colic?"

"No, pet, it's the nightingales."

"Where do you feel them, pet?"

"Oh, you stupid, I've got the word I couldn't think of to night. I feel like the nightingale."

"I'm durned if I do." And he turned over and went to sleep.

☞ Rain water is the best of all water for plants. Those keeping house plants will take notice.

THE DROWSY SENTINEL.

A General, after gaining a great victory, was encamping with his army for the night. He ordered watch to be kept all around the camp as usual. One of the sentinels, as he went to his station, grumbled to himself, and said, "Why could not the General let us have a quiet night's rest for once, after beating the enemy? I'm sure there is nothing to be afraid of."

The man then went to his station and stood for some time looking about him. It was a bright night, with a harvest moon, but, as he could see no sign of danger anywhere, he said to himself, "I am terribly tired, I shall sleep for just five minutes, out of the moonlight, under the shadow of this tree." So he lay down.

Presently he started up, dreaming that some one had pushed a lantern before his eyes, and he found that the moon was shining brightly down on him through the branches of the tree above him.—The next minute an arrow whizzed past his ear, and the whole field before him seemed alive with soldiers in dark green coats, who sprang up from the ground, where they had been silently but surely creeping onward, and rushed toward him.

Fortunately the arrow had missed him, so he shouted aloud to give the alarm, and ran back to some other sentinels.—The army to which he belonged was thus saved, and the soldier said, I shall never forget, as long as I live, that when one is at war, one must watch."

Our whole life is a war with evil.—Just as we have conquered it, it sometimes attacks us when we least expect it For example, when we have resisted the temptation to be cross and pettish, or disobedient, sometimes when we are thinking, "How good we have been!" comes another sudden temptation, and we are not on our guard, and do not resist it. Jesus says to us, "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."

THE LENGTH OF DAYS.

At London, England, Bremen and Prussia, the longest day has 16½ house.

At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest day has 18½ hours.

At Hamburg, Germany, and Dantzig, Prussia, the longest day has 17 hours and the shortest 7 hours.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk Siberia the longest day has 19 hours and the shortest 5 hours.

At Tornea, Finland, the longest day has 21½ hours and the shortest 2½ hours.

At Wardnuys, Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 2, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is 3½ hours.

At New York, the longest day, June 19, has 14 hours and 56 minutes; at Montreal, 15¼ hours.

TWO PICTURES.

The following contrast, (the first lines written by Dr. Franklin) will be read with interest:

1776.

"Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking the cow.
Daughter spinning yarn;
Son threshing in the barn,
All happy to a charm."

1876.

Farmer gone to the show,
Daughter at the piano,
Madame gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys learning latin.
With a mortgage on the farm.

☞ A man recently died in Zurich who for 30 years made a remakable big fool of himself. When young he fell in love, and then became jealous. While in this condition he offended his sweetheart, who to punish him made him swear that he would not speak for twelve months. He swore. But she died before the twelve months elapsed, and the lover concluded to remain dumb until he joined her in the next world. He kept his word, and for 30 years was never heard to speak.

☞ The future pitcher and catcher of some champion base-ball nine were observed yesterday practising with a half brick done up in an old stocking. This is what may be called the ragged edge of the game.—*Boston Transcript.*

For taking mildew off white goods, dip them in hot buttermilk whey, and dry them in the sun. It will come out the next time the article is washed.

☞ The laws are generally equal to all circumstances. In order to get jurymen whose minds have not been made up, men are selected with very little mind to make up.

☞ When the young ladies hand you a card now-a-days with the cabalistic letters Y. M. C. A. it means "*you may call again.*"

Do RIGHT and fear no one; thou mayst be sure that, with all thy consideration for the world, thou wilt never satisfy the world.

☞ The bitter past, more welcome is the sweet.

☞ Girls' lefts—Old bachelors.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by George A. Hanson, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Old Kent.

Notes Illustrative of the Early Records

OF

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND,

BY

GEORGE A. HANSON, M. A.

THE TYLDEN FAMILY.

John Stevenson Constable was the son of John and Isabella Stevenson Constable.

Isabella Stevenson Constable was the daughter of William and Isabella Conner Stevenson.

Isabella Conner Stevenson, born in 1735, died 29th Nov. 1872, was the daughter of James and Catharine Conner. James Conner died 5th of April 1740, the son of James Conner and Elinor Flannegan, who were married 1st January 1705. James Conner was the son of Philip Conner, who was the son of Philip Conner, the last Commander of Kent. (See Conner.)

William Stevenson, the husband of Isabella Conner Stevenson, was the son of William Stevenson of Lancashire, England, who married, 16th of August 1719, Francina Augustina, the third daughter of James Frisby and his wife Ariana Vanderleyden, who were married 9th of February 1713. James Frisby was born 18th of June 1676, the son of James and Sarah Frisby.

Ariana Vanderleyden was born in 1690, the daughter of Matthias Vanderleyden and his wife Anna Margaretta Herman, who was the daughter of Col. Augustine Herman and his second wife.

Col. Augustine Herman was a native of Prague, in Bohemia, who came to this country while still young, and was a selectman of Manhattan (New York) in 1649. He married twice. He married first, in New York, in 1650, Jennekin Verlett. In 1661 he settled Bohemia Manor, in Maryland, and married Miss Ward, of Cecil county. He was a very distinguished man and useful citizen. He represented Cecil county in the Legislature of Maryland, in the session of 1694, and his son-in-law, Matthias Vanderleyden, in the sessions of 1709, 1713, 1715 and 1716. Many of his descendants are living in Maryland. (See Conner.)

Mary Hanson Ringgold, daughter of Dr. William and Martha Hanson Ringgold, married, 9th October 1821, James Hodges, of Liberty Hall, on Huntingfield Creek, Kent county, and had five children, which will be mentioned in the following section. James Hodges was descended from William Hodges, of Kent county, who died in 1696.

SECTION 108. B. William Hodges, and his younger brother Samuel, settled in Kent about the year 1680. They were members of the Church of England.

Samuel Hodges, the younger brother, and his wife, Mary Hodges, had a son, Samuel Hodges, who was born 16th June 1702, and died, *sine prole.*

William Hodges, the elder brother, died in May 1696. In his will, dated 15th of February 1696, he mentions his children, then living, viz: Robert, William and John Hodges.

John Hodges, youngest son of William Hodges, married, 10th of May 1699, Mary Newes, and had a son, John Hodges; who was baptized 24th of February 1703.

William Hodges, second son of William Hodges, married, 23d of December 1736, Frances Bradshaw, and had children, viz: William, born 23d December 1739; Robert, born 16th of January 1741; Sarah Hodges, born 7th of May 1758; Frances Rebecca, who died young and was buried 17th December 1767; and Hannah Hodges, who married Mr. Winters. William Hodges died in 1777, at a very advanced age, more than ninety years old, and his wife survived him.

Robert Hodges, son of William and Frances Bradshaw Hodges, married Sarah Ayres, and had children, viz: Sarah, born 29th April 1766, and Frances Elizabeth Hodges, who was born in January, 1768.

Robert Hodges, eldest son of the first named William Hodges, had children, viz: William; John; Martha, born 15th January 1815; Robert, born 27th August 1718; Priscilla, born 9th September 1720; Stephen, born 28th February 1722; Samuel, born 25th December 1724; Rebecca, born 24th November 1727; Sarah, born 4th August 1728, and James Hodges, born the 22d of February 1732, the natal day of George Washington.

Robert Hodges died in 1735. In his will, dated 20th November 1734, he mentions his "loving wife Tamer Hodges," and his surviving children, viz: William, John, Robert, Stephen, and James Hodges.

Capt. James Hodges, of the Revolution, youngest son of Robert and Tamer Hodges, resided at Liberty Hall, Kent county, (the home-place of the family and also its ancient burial-place), married Sarah Granger, and had children, viz: James, born 6th January 1759; John, born 21st June 1761; Martha, born 30th January, 1764, (who married 13th of October 1785 William Gale), Richard, born 23d June 1766; Robert, born 23d of March 1768; Stephen, born 2d February 1773; Ann, born 23d June 1775, (who married Thos. Gale), and William Hodges, born 3d of July 1778.

Capt. James Hodges died in January 1816, having survived his son, James Hodges.

James Hodges, of Liberty Hall, son of Capt. James and Sarah Granger Hodges, married Mary Claypoole, and diedjin 1815, leaving a son, James Hodges.

James Hodges, of Liberty Hall, son of James and Mary Claypoole Hodges, was a member of the Legislature of Maryland, in the sessions of 1823 and 1824. He married, 9th of October 1821, Mary Hanson Ringgold, daughter of Dr. William and Martha Hanson Ringgold, and died 14th of February 1832, leaving his wife, who still (May 1876) survives, and the following children, viz: James, born 11th of August 1822; William Ringgold, born 27th of July 1824; Mary, born 19th of July 1826; Frances Harriet, born 18th of September 1828; and Robert Hodges, born 14th of February 1831.

Robert Hodges, of Baltimore, youngest son of James and Mary Hanson Ringgold Hodges, is now (May 1876) unmarried.

Frances Harriet Hodges, the youngest daughter of James and Mary Hanson Ringgold, married, 1st July 1852, William Ringgold Constable, son of John Stevenson and Harriet Rebecca Ringgold Constable, (see Constable), and had children, viz: Harrie Clarence; William; Stevenson; Charles Hodges; Mary Rebecca; Roberta, and Martha Hanson Constable.

Mary Hodges, eldest daughter of James and Mary Hanson Ringgold Hodges, married, 7th of June 1853, Alfred Henry Fisher, son of Dr. Jacob and Mary Ann Ringgold Fisher. She departed this life 9th of July 1854, leaving an only daughter, Mary Hodges Fisher.

William Ringgold Hodges, second son of James and Mary Hanson Ringgold Hodges, married, 19th April 1860, Matilda Phillips, daughter of S. H. Phillips, and had children, viz: Cora Ringgold, William Hanson, and Robert Beverly Hodges.

James Hodges, of Baltimore, eldest son of James and Mary Hanson Ringgold Hodges, married, 30th of November 1847, Josephine Augusta Bash, daughter of Henry M. Bash, and had children, viz: Mary Ella, Ida Virginia, Lillie Hanson, and William Ringgold Hodges.

Mary Ella Hodges, daughter of James and Josephine Augusta Bash Hodges, married, 16th of April 1874, George A. Kirby, of Baltimore, (son of William and Ann Sewell Kirby, whose ancestors settled at an early period on the banks of the Severn—the family still possess the original homestead), and has a daughter, Bessie Sewell Kirby.

Ida Virginia Hodges, daughter of James and Josephine Augusta Hodges, married, 12th of January 1875, Dr. St. George W. Teackle, of Baltimore, son of St. George Williamson and Catharine Hays Teackle, and has a son, St. George Williamson Teackle.

SECTION 108. C. Dr. St. George W. Teackle is descended from the Reverend Thomas Teackle, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was born in the year 1624, in Glocestershire, England. His father was slain in battle, fighting under the banner of Charles I, and he, being persecuted by the Cromwellites, came to America, in 1656, and settled in Accomac county, Virginia, where he performed the functions of his sacred calling until the 26th of January 1695, the day of his death.

Reverend Thomas Teackle, of Craddock, married Margaret Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson, Merchant, of London, and had nine children, three, only, of whom survived. viz: Elizabeth, Catharine, and John Teackle.

John Teackle, of Craddock, son of John and Margaret Nelson Teackle, born 2d September 1693, married, 2d November 1710, Susanna Upshur, daughter of Arthur and Sarah Upshur, and died 3d of December 1721, at York Town, Va., and left one daughter and five sons, viz:—Thomas, born 11th November 1711; died 20th July 1769; John, born 8th August 1713, died 3d May 1760, *sine prole;* Caleb, born 13th December 1714, died November 1739, on the Island of St. Croix, *sine prole;* Levin, born 12th March 1718, died 28th September 1794; Upshur, born 20th February 1719 (who married Mrs. Scarborough and died in September 1774; and Margaret Teackle, born 14th of March, 1720; who married Col. Edward Robins, and died 8th October 1794.

Thomas Teackle, of Craddock, eldest son of John and Susanna Upshur Teackle, married Elizabeth Custis, died 20th of July 1769, and had children, viz: Thomas, Caleb, (who married Elizabeth Harmenson), Severn, (who married Lucretia Edmondson, of Talbot co. Md.), Elizabeth, (who married Isaac Smith, of Northampton co. Va.), Margaret, (who married George Hack), Sarah, (who married Bowdoin Kendall), Ann, (who married Emery Stringer), and Susanna Teackle, who married David Goze, of Accomac Co. Va.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0138