

Serendipity At Pennsbury

by
Catherine Hall

It was back in the 1960s, when I first started hunting for my ancestral ties, that I came across information that one of my husband's ancestors was married at Pennsbury in Pennsylvania.* Being curious as to where the town of Pennsbury was located, I consulted the Pennsylvania road map, trying to locate the town. The listing of town locations produced nothing. I tried old maps of Pennsylvania, diligently scouring the countryside for Pennsbury, all to no avail. I came to the conclusion that the town must have been small and was now extinct.

About ten years later, after I had given up on trying to locate Pennsbury, we went over to Pennsylvania to visit our son who worked for U.S. Steel, just across the Delaware river from Trenton, New Jersey. After showing us U.S. Steel, our son suggested that we stop at William Penn's home nearby. As we turned off the main road and into the driveway, there was a large sign proclaiming, "Welcome to Pennsbury." Then I realized that Pennsbury was not a town, but the name of William Penn's home.

We joined a tour being shown the grounds and house. Just inside the front door of the home was a large room in which we stood while the guide pointed out items of interest. When the guide asked if anyone had any questions, a group member at the back of the room asked if any of William Penn's children had been married in this room for it was very appropriate for such an occasion. The guide replied, "No, but there had been a Quaker wedding held there for friends of William Penn," and she named Thomas Rutter and Rebecca Staples, my husband's ancestors!

Just finding the long lost "town" of Pennsbury was certainly a welcome find for me. Then, to have a perfect stranger ask about a wedding at Pennsbury, and it being tied directly to my genealogical research, was an unexpected discovery, a true example of serendipity.

*Lessler, Lew W. *The Halls of Monmouth*, 1958, p.16-17
Wedding certificate, October 11, 1685



I grant the Guardianship of the persons and property of my son Joseph M. Ford and Daughter Clarissa E. Ford to my Daughter Sarah Carr and James M. Carr.

I do hereby ordain, constitute and appoint my beloved wife Juliet A. Ford and esteemed brother James Ford Executor & Executrix of this my last will and testament written on one sheet of paper four pages and hereby declaring and making void all wills by me made at any time heretofore. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourteenth day of April AD 1848.

Ebenezer Ford (Seal)

Now I the said Ebenezer Ford being desirous of altering the foregoing will upon the happening of a contingency, do therefore make this present writing and direct it to be taken as a Codicil to my said Will and taken as a part thereof. I do hereby direct that if my beloved wife Juliet A. Ford proves to be now in a state of pregnancy of which she may in due time be delivered of a living child I direct and will that each of the devisees of all personalty in the foregoing will shall be equally abated so as to give the after born child (if any) of my said beloved wife Juliet A. Ford a share of my estate equal in value to the devise as made to the Devisees each in personalty in the foregoing will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal with a further request that my said will and Codicil may be admitted to Probate on proof of my hand unto this 24 day of June AD 1848.

Ebenezer Ford (Seal)

***The State of Mississippi
Marion County***

I, J. R. Barnes clerk of the Probate Court of said county, do hereby certify that this & the 4 foregoing pages contain a true transcript of the last Will and testament of Ebenezer Ford late of said county deceased as the same remain of record and on file in my office

***Given under my hand and seal of said court
this 16th day of September AD 1859***

I give and devise to my son Thomas S. Ford when he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years the West half of South West quarter of Section twenty eight in Township One Range Seventeen West containing Eight acres & 10/100 also North Half of Division of Fractional Section Thirty Two of Township one of Range Seventeen West containing two hundred and nine acres more or less.

Reserving to my beloved wife Juliet A. Ford her Dower however in the foregoing devise and in lieu of her right of Dower in the two following devisees to Joseph M. and James E.

I give and devise to my son Joseph M. Ford when he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years the following lands Lot number 4 of Section No. 31 of Township one of Range Seventeen West & on the East Side of Pearl River containing Sixty-three & 80/100 acres also the East Division of Fractional Section Thirty-one of Township One of Range Seventeen West.

I give and devise to my son James E. Ford when he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years the following described tract of land Fractional Section thirty-five of Township One of Range fourteen East Containing Four hundred and ninety-two & 60/100 acres Reserving the use of the lands devised to the use of my wife and unmarried & minor children for cultivation until James E. Ford or Joseph M. Ford arrives at the age of twenty-one years.

I desire and direct that all my property real, personal and of every description that I may be possessed of at the time of my death, and not specifically hereinbefore devised or reserved shall be distributed by and under the foregoing items of this will and to the devisees therein severally named,

And now I do earnestly request and sincerely desire that my beloved wife and unmarried and minor children will remain and live in harmony together at my dwelling place until they may severally marry, arrive at full age or the limitation upon the devise of land expire or at least as many or so many of them as may agree so to do.

I grant the Guardianship and tuition of my infant son Thomas S. Ford to his mother Juliet A. Ford. I also grant the Guardianship of the person and property of my son James E. Ford to my beloved wife Juliet A. Ford.

I grant the Guardianship of my daughter & property Mary J. Ford to my Daughter Harriet N. Ford.

Ford
FamSECTION IV
GENERAL GENEALOGY*The Will of Ebenezer Ford*

of Marion County, Mississippi
written 1848 ~ probated 1859
[abridged]

Considering the uncertainty of life and the many difficulties that arise in the distribution of Estates and final settlement of same, I, Ebenezer Ford, being now in good health, and of sound mind and discretion: Do make constitute and write with my own hand this my last Will and testament of all my estate, real, personal, mixed and of every description whatever in the manner following, To Wit: ~

First I direct that all my just debts shall be paid by my Executors hereinafter nominated as soon as may be, of any money of my estate that may come into their hands.

I direct that my stock of Cattle, Horses & Mules, Hogs and Sheep be sold on one years credit at public sale by my Executors as soon after Inventory and Appraisalment as may be convenient, and the proceeds of said sale distributed as hereinafter divided.

I direct and earnestly desire and request that no inventory shall be taken or sale made of any part of my Household or Kitchen and store house or smoke house; furniture, goods, or provisions; But that all my Household furniture and goods may be divided by between and among my beloved wife and several daughters hereinafter named and that the provisions of the Smoke house and Store house remain for the use of the family.

...

I give and devise further to my [wife] Juliet A. Ford and children Sarah Carr, Harriet N. Ford, Sophronia L. Ford, Elizabeth A. Ford, Clarissa E. Ford, Mary J. Ford, Joseph M. Ford, James E. Ford and Thomas S. Ford all the rest and residue of my personal estate at the time of my death consisting of whatever it may, Moneys, Notes, Bonds and personal property of every description not hereinbefore divided to be equally divided share and share alike; less and deducting however from the distributive share of Sarah Carr the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars (without interest) which was advanced her at her marriage.

FORD Family

Donated by
Charlotte Smith

they wanted to if they tried hard enough; who thought that people who were not clean and "decent" and free from debt had only themselves to blame. She never spared herself in attaining these things for herself and her family and she thought it a waste of effort to help those who had neither the inclination nor the fortitude to help themselves. She gave what she considered a reasonable amount of advice and help but didn't believe in encouraging people to stay sick or destitute or dirty or disorderly. In all the years in which she brought up a family on the small salary of a country school teacher she never dropped to the cultural level of the average family with so little money. Her children didn't feel poor -- they were neatly dressed in clothing she made herself and trimmed with her hand-made lace; they were wholesomely fed, partly with the hundreds of quarts of fruit and jelly she canned. Though barely 5 feet tall and weighing most of her life only 110 pounds, Nature had endowed her with a sturdy body and an indomitable spirit -- with these she carved out a life that may well be pondered on by the easily discouraged.

The marker on her grave in Graceland, Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, California reads simply:

Sophie Ford
1846-1945
Our Pioneer Mother

written by her daughter
Lignon Ford Mantke
in the year 1946.

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

The Orange County California
Genealogical Society

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

er era in the life of
than half her life
For the first time she
-- and among people
ere were to be heard
apanese, turkish and
and a flat not far from
two years. She furn-
her husband joined
rooms at 1219 West

a tandem bicycle which
bicycle for each of
specially Fletcher and
riding 100 miles in 12
the trip and often via-
Long beach, the sis-

o she covered the
er, and over that
at time. In the hall
men sent him from the
e of 25, which will-
taken in San Fran-

ghter Alice had given
books filled a large
e Japanese cabinet
the horn" in a sail-
planted a lawn and
attractive for many

to take charge of
two winters and a
managing it. She
here her husband

on June 1st, her
Company, with 75
He had come from Pine
an Edison sub-station
house and went to live

erty on 22nd Street but
city to have the lot
at that time called
belonged to Fletcher
it as usual.

d in Los Angeles and
Publishing Co. where
of the business. It was
imes, then on Broadway,
lishing Co. was also

ich stood on the hill
le Street, but she usu-
Street. This was the
1400 pupils. While
, which was built out
near College, a school
houses on Seventh Street
Law Office and was ad-
al of California, and
atent Office, the se-

thwell of Los Angeles.
re the Ford's came to
it all the early wharves

erick hantke who had
on monotype machine
York.

Sophie Ford was not so happy after her children had left the family home but interested herself in making her clothes, keeping her house neat and beautiful, attending lectures and reading many hours a day, books old and new. Her California grandchildren began to arrive and she had long visits from them and from her daughter Irene who lived in San Bernardino, and was in constant touch with her other two children, who lived in Los Angeles.

She and her husband took many trips on the electric cars to Santa Monica and other beaches, and when the new resort at Venice was built by Abbot Kinney, she for several years in succession, rented for the summer a beach house there and enjoyed the band concerts and other beach attractions.

Mr. Ford had held a number of positions after coming to Los Angeles but had become too deaf to teach longer. He finally had a desk in his son's business office where he spent his days until 1931, not many months before he passed away at the age of 89.

In 1926, the year Sophie Ford was 80, began another era in her life. At an age when most people have settled into senility, if living at all, she decided she had outgrown the old house and, as she had bought and sold several lots in Los Angeles, with the aid of her son, Fletcher, she decided to keep one desirable lot near Melrose Ave. and Highland, and built on it a new, smaller house where she hoped to live until she and her husband were old. Somewhat to her husband's distress they moved from the old home they had occupied for 27 years, into the new 5-room stucco at 628 Citrus Ave. whose building she had supervised almost every day and which had been built to suit her to the last detail. The tile man who had been instructed as to the design of the bathroom floor tile, neglected to put in the small blue tiles at intervals, to form a pattern. But no workman was allowed to forget that the 80-year old, 5-foot tall lady who was paying for the work, knew what she wanted and intended to have it, so he had to correct his mistake.

Sophie Ford seemed to take a new interest in life with her new home. She planted four avocado trees in the back yard, also a number of other trees and shrubs, which no one believed she would ever live to see grow up -- but she lived almost 20 years in this home, and the trees got so large most of them had to be removed, and the shrubs grew high and old. She set out hundreds of little plants every year -- watched her rose bushes flourish and trained her vines on their trellises. She had a double garage built "just in case" and in about 1930 bought a Ford car, wore it out and bought another one of a later model. Her son and daughters drove the cars for her and riding was her favorite recreation. It was a hard blow for her when in the fall of 1931 she was attacked suddenly by sciatic rheumatism and lay in bed for 8 months -- no one thought the 87 year old woman could rise again. During this time her husband passed away August 23, 1932, after a very brief illness. But by January 1933 Sophie Ford was almost well again and in July of that year was so well that her daughters drove her car for her and took her for a 1700 mile automobile trip to Downieville, her childhood home, that she had not visited for more than 50 years.

They drove over dirt roads, and high mountain roads, but she never complained of any hardships, and her mind was as active and acute as ever. She was glad to view the childhood scenes but regretted that her "home town" had stayed so far behind the times that it had no wash-rack where she could have her car cleaned. She saw the house in which she had lived when she was 6 years old, and the old messenger office and the press on which the paper had been printed in the 70's, and looked over old files of the paper. When she got home from the trip she sent the messenger the story of her visit.

Sophie Ford stood on her front porch and had her picture taken the day she got home from this long trip, July 1933 -- she was almost 87 but was planning the next trip she would take. She did make several more long trips, one to the Imperial Valley where she witnessed the "Desert Pageant". On the way home her daughters, thinking she might be fatigued by the long trip and the heat, stopped at a hotel on the outskirts of Riverside and rented a cabin for a few hours, or for possibly the night, so that their aged mother could rest. But when they and the proprietor returned to the car to get her, she was out of the car dusting the engine hood and the windshield so that the neighbors shouldn't see a dirty car when she drove in her driveway. Naturally, the journey was resumed and she seemed none the worse for the trip. She loved to ride and for many years, until within a few months of her death, she spent many hours with her son or daughters, driving over the highways of California. On her 80th birthday her son put her on an airplane for San Diego and she enjoyed the new experience very much.

Until she was 95 years old Sophie Ford lived in her home and cared for the house herself. When she became so deaf and so uncertain on her feet at times, that the family thought it unsafe for her to stay there alone. There followed a succession of companions and nurses -- she had a number of falls which kept her in bed for a week or two at a time and it became more and more difficult to find a companion who would stay. During war times, when so many nurses were in the Army, it became impossible to get anyone, and it was necessary for her to go to a Rest Home to be cared for. There she passed away March 8, 1945, aged almost 99. While in the later years she sometimes became confused, and her dreams became mixed with reality, she had good control over her mind most of the time and she never became slow of comprehension as do so many elderly people.

This little sketch of Sophie Ford's life is written for those of her grandchildren who remember her only in her extreme old age, and those great-grandchildren and their descendants who, though they have never seen her, may be interested in an ancestor who spent her youth in one of the most romantic places and periods in the history of America; who was so independent she refused to let anyone do anything for her that she could possibly do for herself; who believed that no one need remain ignorant when the world was full of books; who believed that people could do almost anything

The removal to Los Angeles marked the beginning of another era in the life of Sophie Ford. She was 52 years old at this time, a little more than half her life spent, but the part she enjoyed the most still ahead of her. For the first time she was able to live in comfort in a city, with every convenience -- and among people who had lovely gardens and well kept lawns; where good speakers were to be heard in many auditoriums and churches. She was fascinated by the Japanese, Turkish and Chinese articles for sale in many stores on Broadway. She found a flat not far from Fourth and Hill Streets where she and the children lived for two years. She furnished it with bamboo furniture, Japanese silk curtains etc. When her husband joined the family they bought for \$2000 a story-and-a-half house of 8 rooms at 1219 West 22nd Street, in which they lived for 27 years.

While living in the flat downtown, Fletcher Ford bought a tandem bicycle which he and his mother rode (and which he still has in 1946) and a bicycle for each of his sisters. They took many long trips on these bicycles, especially Fletcher and his mother who several times "made a century" as was called riding 100 miles in 12 hours. They rode their tandem to Santa Barbara and back on one trip and often visited towns as far away as Santa Ana, Orange, Santa Monica and Long Beach, the sisters sometimes accompanying them.

Sophie Ford took great pride and pleasure in the new house on 22nd Street. It was a new house, just completed when she bought it. On either side of the large entrance hall opened parlor and library. The parlor and diningroom were entered through sliding doors and the entrance to the library where there were no doors, and into the stairway alcove, were topped by the elaborate grill work without which no home of 1900 was complete. From the grill work hung portiers - hers were of bead work but many people had them made of chenille, eucalyptus buds and other material, including sea shells.

Like many other homes, this one had no hard wood floors so she covered the floors with light colored Japanese matting strips sewed together, and over that laid Art Squares, as large rugs with borders were called at that time. In the hall she hung the oil painting of her husband's father which had been sent him from the East and in the library the oval painting of herself at the age of 25, which William Day had had made in China, copied from a photograph of her taken in San Francisco.

In the new home she placed the walnut parlor set her daughter Alice had given her in 1866, having it upholstered in a late style velour; her books filled a large bookcase in the library, and in an honored place was the little Japanese cabinet that a miner friend had given her in 1856. It had come "around the horn" in a sailing vessel from New York. Some new furniture was added, she planted a lawn and garden and did a great deal of the work herself in keeping it attractive for many years afterwards.

In 1903 Fletcher Ford, her son, went to Phoenix, Arizona, to take charge of a print shop there and his mother accompanied him. She spent two winters and a summer there, purchasing an apartment house on Folk Street and managing it. She came home occasionally to look after the home in Los Angeles where her husband and daughters were living.

In 1905 Sophie Ford came home to Los Angeles to stay, as on June 1st, her daughter Irene, who had become Chief Operator of the Telephone Company, with 75 girl operators under her, was married to George Culver Cady. He had come from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, several years before and was then working in an Edison sub-station in San Bernardino. They had a simple home wedding in the new house and went to live in San Bernardino.

In about 1906 the City of Los Angeles condemned the property on 22nd Street but sold the house back to Sophie Ford; it was necessary for the city to have the lot in order to cut Arapahoe Street through to 22nd. (Arapahoe was at that time called Miranda Street). She moved the house on to the next lot which belonged to Fletcher Ford, facing the house on Miranda Street, and life went on in it as usual.

After her daughter Irene was married, Sophie Ford remained in Los Angeles and Fletcher also returned and bought an interest in the Baumgardt Publishing Co. where he had formerly been employed, and later became the sole owner of the business. It was while this business was located next door to the Los Angeles Times, then on Broadway, that the famous Times dynamiting occurred -- the Baumgardt Publishing Co. was also destroyed by the fire following the explosion.

The daughter Lignon attended the red brick High School which stood on the hill north of Temple, on California Street. Cable cars ran on Temple Street, but she usually rode her bicycle to school after the family moved to 22nd Street. This was the only High School in the city at that time and there were about 1400 pupils. While she was attending it, they formed the Polytechnic High School, which was built out on Washington St. Lignon later attended the Brownsberger business College, a school Mrs. Florida Brownsberger had started in two large old private houses on Seventh Street just west of Figueroa., got a job as stenographer in a Patent Law Office and was admitted to the bar April 13, 1909 by the District Court of Appeal of California, and shortly afterwards was admitted to practice before the U. S. Patent Office, the second woman in the United States to be so admitted.

May 2, 1908 the son Fletcher Ford was married to Laura Rathwell of Los Angeles. Her family had lived in Los Angeles for a number of years before the Ford's came to the city, her father being a well known contractor who had built all the early wharves at Redondo Beach and Catalina Island.

The daughter Lignon was married June 7, 1908 to John Frederick Hantke who had come to Los Angeles as an Inspector and Salesman for the Lanston Monotype Machine Company, and whose parents' home was in Saratoga Springs, New York.

small daughter had
ad helped and become
s family, who had
es and his younger
wild part of Arizona
s with the box, carry-
man on horseback ap-
out asking any questions
w nothing of the
Grimes brothers were
ound that Cicero had
nearby bridge.

's lived and taught
her about 6 and Ezra
ook a trip to visit the
or about a year.

mountain districts of
ems were quite a reve-
felt over the death
coffin with her hand-
as taking place, the
her interest and sym-
tobacco at a convenient
't she, Mr. Jones?"
One or two of the
Ford's were there or
ried or took up with,
when the husband returned
, and which man was to
parently. Misunderstand-
shots in the Canyon that
n the fall of 1882.

e town of San Luis
e Ford's met the Schow
brick most of the old
P. Schow was one of the
tended. He and his
m, a Danish possession,
were friends of the
ut his wife Martha
her are living in Los
demonstration of the

stry, married a girl in
eir daughter, Mignon
English blood. Their
and half Italian and
good looks and intel-

in which the Ford's
im to hunt wild hogs.
thought it stranger
hogs ears and buried
decided to go on no
erstwhile friend was

w miles further away
ated between Norro and
first daughter who was
l to Mignon Ford. No
husband's help, sat
as at her usual duties.

California schools for
of nearly 35 years. He
ifornia schools to any
being taught to read
printing out the words
finite patience with
uring his old age
g of the writer's ap-
nor and good nature,
hole lives. The year
looked up his former
over the school days

that they were expect-
oo many children to be
their savings in a small
bly 3000 inhabitants at
rely been completed
prematurely and weighing
t wrapped her in a piece
nd thrived. They named
in later life.

In 1885 James A. Ford's brother, John Fletcher Ford, had come to the Sand Hill School District with his two children Ida and Roy. His wife, never strong, had died at Santa Barbara where they had stopped for a short time on a trip up the coast with a wagon and team of horses. They had thought that such a trip in the warm outdoors of California would benefit her health but she failed to improve. The two motherless children, about 8 and 11 years old, stayed for two years with the Ford's. The father went back to Iowa and when Alice was a month less than 17, in April 1885, she went to New Orleans and married her step-father's widowed brother. They attended the New Orleans Exposition being held there that year and then went to a home in Sioux City, Iowa. Alice became very homesick and was back in San Luis Obispo before her first child, Ulysses Simpson Ford, was born May 2, 1886. It seems that his mother's paternal grandfather was a first cousin of General Grant's mother, so they honored the great man by naming the baby for him. In a short time the father came to California and took back with him his wife and child to Sioux City where he had built a new two-story house in a new tract on the edge of the city. It was there in 1889, October 31st, that Sophie Ford's second grandchild was born and named Sophie Cecilia Ford, for her grandmother and the old family friend, Martha Cecilia Schow. Sophie took her own two little daughters with her and stayed in the East with her daughter Alice two or three months at this time.

From the fall of 1887 to the fall of 1889 James A. Ford taught in the Cambria School located about 30 miles north of San Luis Obispo. There was a kindergarten in this school, which Sophie taught part of the time. Her step-father, Andrew McKinsey, had come down to stay with them and remained for almost the whole two years they were located in Cambria. A little man, not much over 5 feet tall, kind and helpful, he was no burden. He belonged to the Methodist Church to which they all went in Cambria. It seems that when he was young he had belonged to a sect founded by Alexander Campbell who called themselves "Christians", and their church the "Christian Church". The other churches didn't like the "Christians" very well and called them "Campbellites". McKinsey was somewhat shocked in his young days, to find written on the church register, for the enlightenment of the incoming new minister, these character sketches: "Rachel McKinsey, a good Christian woman" -- "Andrew McKinsey, formerly a Campbellite". The minister who was leaving could not resist the temptation to give Brother McKinsey, with whom he had probably had a slight disagreement, a black eye with the new minister.

After Sophie Ford got home from the East in December 1889, James A. Ford (in January, 1890) went to Sioux City, Iowa to join his brother in the printing business, taking his son Fletcher aged 15 with him. John F. Ford was conducting a printing business and editing a little weekly paper called "Town Talk", I believe, but the undertaking did not succeed very well and after almost 2 years James A. Ford came back to San Luis Obispo where Sophie Ford had stayed in their home and cared for the adopted son Ezra and the two little daughters. Fletcher was left with his uncle in Sioux City to learn the printing business.

The small home they had bought had been rented the two years they lived in Cambria but when James A. Ford went East in 1890 his wife and children moved into it again and on his return to San Luis Obispo he resumed teaching in country schools. In about 1895 he was connected for a time with the evening newspaper in San Luis Obispo, the Breeze.

It was during those two years of her husband's absence in the East and the years following when he often came home only over week-ends from the various schools, that Sophie read and talked to her children through the long evenings. She told them stories of her childhood in the mining towns, read the Beatitudes and the Psalms and stories from the Bible and had them memorize many passages as well as many poems. She played on the Melodian which she had used to accompany the singing in country schools and later on an organ, which she played while the family joined her in singing. Her husband had a good bass voice and usually one of the children sang the alto, and many evenings were spent this way.

In 1897 when Sophie Ford's son, Fletcher, was 22 he came home from the East where he had learned quite a bit about the printing business. There was no opening for him in San Luis Obispo so after a few months he went to Los Angeles, driving the horse and buggy of a San Luis Obispo minister, W. H. Whelan, who had gone ahead on the train to a new Baptist parish in Azusa. A few months later Fletcher sent for the rest of the family to join him as he had gotten a job with the Baumgardt Publishing Co., next door to the Los Angeles Times on Broadway at First Street. Sophie and her two daughters went to Los Angeles February 17th, 1898, taking a small oil boat at Port Earford, now called Port San Luis, and after a rough and smelly voyage of about 20 hours, during which they were very seasick, arrived at the long wharf then at Santa Monica Canyon early the following morning. A gang plank was secured and those seasick passengers who wished to were allowed to leave the boat before daybreak. Fletcher Ford was there to meet his mother and sisters -- he had spent the night at Santa Monica, as at that time there were no electric cars going to the long wharf, which was said to be the longest in the world, a length of one mile. The family got on the steam train that ran along the foot of the bluffs to Santa Monica and then up to Los Angeles 18 miles away, ending at the University Railway Station, where they took an electric car to the home on 25th Street where Fletcher boarded. James A. Ford did not accompany his family to Los Angeles at this time as he had become a member of the Board of Education in San Luis Obispo and was Assistant Superintendent of schools and wished to finish out his term. He joined the family a year or two later and made his home permanently in Los Angeles. In 1898 Los Angeles seemed a very large city to people coming as the Ford's did, from a small town, but the population was just 100,000 and though the electric street cars gave the city quite a metropolitan look, the streets were dusty and dirty and some of the best stores were still located on Main Street, where horse drawn vehicles hitched in front of them, drew swarms of flies.

the Ford family, and during the tragic period when the Grimes' small daughter had fallen into a camp fire and been burned to death, the Ford's had helped and become quite well acquainted with them. A short time later the Grimes family, who had traveled on to Arizona, got into serious trouble. Cicero Grimes and his younger brother, Lafayette, who lived with them, held up a stage in a wild part of Arizona and took the Wells Fargo box. They rode off into the mountains with the box, carrying it on their saddles, and after a day or two they noticed a man on horseback apparently following them. So great was their fear, that without asking any questions they shot and killed the man, who it was afterwards proven knew nothing of the robbery, but was a prospector going about his business. The Grimes brothers were caught and the posse was for hanging them both but when they found that Cicero had a family they compromised on hanging the younger brother to a nearby bridge.

Another of the country school districts in which the Ford's lived and taught was the See Canyon District. At this time Alice was 13, Fletcher about 6 and Ezra 4. During their stay in See Canyon Sophie and the children took a trip to visit the McKinney's in Downieville and Alice stayed there for a visit for about a year.

See Canyon was inhabited by people who had come from the mountain districts of Tennessee and Kentucky and their mountain feuds and other customs were quite a revelation to Sophie. One woman, in describing the grief a friend felt over the death of her husband said "She jest paxed the ground and wiped the coffin with her handkerchief". At a home in the Canyon where a difficult birth was taking place, the mother being a woman of over 40, Sophie in attempting to show her interest and sympathy said to the father, who was in the sitting room chewing tobacco at a convenient distance from the stove, "Your wife is having a hard time, isn't she, Mr. Jones?". The reply was "Aw, it does an old woman good to be shuck up". One or two of the neighbors were sent to San Quentin for hog stealing while the Ford's were there or a few years before. The wife of one of the convicted men married or took up with another man while her husband served his term in prison, and when the husband returned there were heated discussions as to whose children were whose, and which man was to leave, discussions that embarrassed no one but the Ford's, apparently. Misunderstandings and differences of opinion were so often settled by gunshots in the Canyon that Sophie was much relieved when they moved to Laguna District in the fall of 1882.

Laguna was a school district just on the outskirts of the town of San Luis Obispo on the southwest. It was while teaching there that the Ford's met the Schow family - a Danish family who operated a brick yard from whose brick most of the old time brick buildings in San Luis Obispo were constructed. J. P. Schow was one of the trustees of the school and father of three of the boys who attended. He and his wife had come from the town of Nexø, on the Island of Bornholm, a Danish possession, had learned English, were refined and intelligent people and were friends of the Ford's as long as any of them lived. Mr. Schow died in 1886 but his wife Martha Cecilia Schow lived to be 80 and the fourth generation after her are living in Los Angeles at the present time, 1946, their family being a good demonstration of the Melting Pot of America.

The eldest Schow boy, Eugene, who was of all Danish ancestry, married a girl in Oregon who was of French, Irish and early American blood. Their daughter, Mignon Schow, married an Ernest Hill, who was half Austrian and half English blood. Their youngest son, Robert Hill, married a girl who is half English and half Italian and their two beautiful little children have apparently inherited good looks and intelligence from all these strains.

In one of the early school districts in San Luis Obispo in which the Ford's taught, one of the neighbors asked James A. Ford to go with him to hunt wild hogs. They had to hunt them at night, which he thought strange, but thought it stranger still when they had shot a hog, that the neighbor cut off the hog's ears and buried them. It seems that the ears each carried a notch. Mr. Ford decided to go on no more hunting trips with new friends -- a few months later his erstwhile friend was sent to San Quentin for hog stealing.

After leaving Laguna School they went to a district a few miles further away toward the ocean, called the Sand Hills District. It was located between Morro and the Los Osos District. There June 26th, 1883 was born their first daughter who was named Mary Sophie Mignon Ford, which name she later shortened to Mignon Ford. No doctor was in attendance but all went well. Sophie, with her husband's help, sat up in bed and bathed and dressed the baby and in a few days was at her usual duties.

By the year 1883 James A. Ford had been teaching in the California schools for 14 years. He continued to teach until about 1902, a period of nearly 35 years. He was one of the first teachers to introduce music into the California schools to any extent. Many an elderly person in California today recalls being taught to read from a chart on the teacher's platform, Mr. Ford patiently pointing out the words with a long pointer. And they remember with gratitude the infinite patience with which he had guided childish hands to write. At intervals during his old age Albert Ford was to receive letters from former pupils telling of the writer's appreciation of his former teacher's justice, his sense of humor and good nature, and the uprightness of character that had influenced their whole lives. The year he passed away, 1932, an old pupil of the Sand Hill District looked up his former teacher whom he had not seen for many years, and they talked over the school days of 1853 that seemed fresh in the minds of both of them.

While still in the Sand Hill District the Ford's found that they were expecting another baby and Sophie decided they were accumulating too many children to be moving from one country district to another. They invested their savings in a small 3-room house in the town of San Luis Obispo, which had probably 3000 inhabitants at that time, and built on to it three more rooms which had barely been completed when another daughter was born, January 2, 1885, two months prematurely and weighing three pounds. No doctor attended her birth - her mother just wrapped her in a piece of cotton batting and held her near her heart and she grew and thrived. They named her Ruth Clara Irene Ford, which she shortened to Irene Ford in later life.

out a year old, the
James A. Ford had
weekly paper there,
not being entirely
creditors had seized
me and the other stock-
James A. Ford and a sym-
already printed on
before it was deliver-
that the other part-
ing time of threats and
happened. But the fact
on and had a wife and

l books to the country
Exposition in
rom England and the
time to visit James
elta affair was fin-
o Santa Barbara, his
o Los Angeles, stayed
al at the corner of
on the outskirts of
s and other law-
e procured the school

were 2 rooms in the
e from the East who
anta Barbara were con-

ack to, the Ford fam-
the Ford relatives in
itted a teacher, and
roll of bedding. He was
followed by the little

were let down at night,
l, on a big wood burner
s and into their eyes
ious about the scenery
delayed by floods and
ive railroads. The baby
in sickness and exhaust-
w Visalia.

sd was in the colored
became urgent when they
se calling out to pass-

ll day, with the two
demonstrated a new
ce apart could talk to
-- trains might soon
r perhaps. Of course
s carriages and even
r, but none of these
xposition.

aw the Liberty Bell
sited the City of New
laces there.

at relatives, among them
dentown, New Jersey.
entown when his creat-
ity, and as legend has
land in about 1760. One
them the good old bible
a, Mary and Martha, twins
h descent, named Mary
rd and his wife Mary
, Ross County, their
ndiana where their other
r Ford, Ruth Ann, and
rom a sickness then
ow with four children,
ren went to live with

ed the grave of Grand-
ldren. He was reputed
s children that the
zone and the men tall
a fighting part in the

out, seizing a handful

of Jelly and throwing it over Uncle Jacob's beautifully appointed dinner table -- but as Uncle Jacob himself had insisted on the baby being seated at the table, it was felt that he was partly responsible for the ensuing confusion.

From Bordentown the Ford's went on to the middle west -- Marshalltown, Iowa, where James A. Ford's mother was now living, married to a second husband, Joseph Shoemaker, her daughters and his grown children living not far away. One of his sons, Gilbert had married the youngest daughter of Ezra and Mary Cross Ford, Clara, and this couple, Gilbert and Clara Shoemaker at this time had three children, a boy Arthur whom Sophie taught to read while visiting there, a little girl Maud and a baby Claude.

Albert's sister, Ruth Ann, had married a man named Eli Meade and had a little girl named Edith and was expecting another child which proved to be a boy and was named for the visiting brother, Albert. A year or two later was born another son, Fletcher Meade who was named for his mother's other brother, Fletcher Ford. This brother, John Fletcher Ford, had married a girl named Emma Treadwell when they were both very young, about 19 and 21, and was publishing a small country paper in Iowa. They had two small children, Ida and Roy. The Ford's visited with all these different relatives and had many stories to tell all through their married life of 60 years, about things that happened on their trip to the Centennial.

One story was of Grandpa Shoemaker, who was a rather outspoken but practical old gentleman from the State of Maine. When he viewed his step-son's wife, Sophie, wearing her long red "wrapper" or "tea gown" with a train, and Alice age 7, dressed in the latest children's style with a brief skirt several inches above the knee, he remarked that they "ought to cut about a foot off the bottom of Sophie's dress and sew it on to the bottom of Alice's".

The relatives were all amazed at the tales about California and the mining towns in the Sierras and at the deep tan that Sophie and the children had acquired in the hot summer in Visalia. At first they feared their relative had married a girl of Indian blood.

In going home to California they went by train to San Francisco and then by stage the rest of the way to Santa Barbara. A stranger boarded the train some time before they got to San Francisco and persuaded them to pay him in advance for rooms there, but on arriving they could find nothing of the rooms or the stranger. Friends of Sophie's San Francisco days in the 60's came to the rescue and at last they reached Santa Barbara where a very successful term of teaching began.

Sophie spent a great deal of time on the Santa Barbara beach with the children; the school and their home were down in what is now the old part of town, near the beach. She gathered sea moss, which was abundant there, dried it on absorbent paper and made many beautiful arrangements of it in scrap books and framed to hang on the wall. They all enjoyed the mild climate and friendly people of Santa Barbara.

Among the friends was a family named Fields, whose children attended the school. Mr. Fields, a young jeweler, had come out from Boston years before by way of Panama and married a girl from Acapulco, Mexico. She was a sweet, pretty little thing, but his aristocratic family in the East felt forever disgraced. Mr. Fields always looked rather wistful as he showed Sophie pictures in the family album of his proud mother and a stern looking father, with whom he no longer had any communication. Many years later the oldest Fields son greeted his former schoolmaster, James A. Ford, who was then in his 80's. Mr. Fields was carrying on his father's jewelry business and living in the same neighborhood where the school house and the Ford home had stood in 1877.

In 1878 there lived next door to the Ford's in Santa Barbara a large family who were Spiritualists. There was quite a colony of Spiritualists in and near Santa Barbara, some of whom still live in Summerland, a small settlement down the coast. The eldest daughter of the family next door, when about 17 had married a young fellow who worked in Montecito as hostler on one of the big estates. She had died May 1st, 1878, in giving birth to her first child, a boy.

The baby was brought to the grandmother's house, next door to the Ford's, and there Sophie saw him lying on a hard kitchen chair, the milk in his bottle caked from the heat of the stove and the 9-day-old baby already coughing with the bronchitis which afflicted him the rest of his life. While the income from teaching the school was barely enough to supply necessities to the four already in the Ford family, they took the pitiful motherless baby away from the ill-kept home, swarming with even more ill kept children, and legally adopted him when he was 11 days old. His father, Francis Floyd, gladly signed all necessary papers and agreed never to try to get the baby back, but Sophie was haunted for years by the fear that he might want the child that they had raised and loved as their own. The baby was named John Ezra Jackson Ford, honoring Albert Ford's brother, his father, and Sophie's step-father Andrew Jackson McKinsey. Like his foster brother and sisters, when he was grown Ezra used only one of his Christian names. The fact that he was a very shy child, and never cared for any kind of social intercourse, was fond of dogs and horses and spent most of his life on out-of-the-way ranches made some people think he had Indian blood -- but in the short history of his ancestors which his grandfather gave the Ford's, and which is still in the possession of the family, along with the adoption papers, it seems that he was of white American stock for some generations back, at least. He had dark brown hair but startlingly blue eyes in a tamed face. He grew up as one of the family in every way, but before he was 18 he refused to go longer to school and started working on ranches, the life he loved. He was known as an honest and reliable man and years ago acquired a ranch of his own in Arizona. He never married but so seldom wrote to the family that they knew little about him except through hearsay.

After Santa Barbara James A. Ford taught in a great number of California country schools, mostly in San Luis Obispo County. While teaching on the Estrella Plains, (pronounced "Estraya") the Ford's made friends with a traveling photographer and his family, named Cicero Grimes. The photographer had taken pictures of each member of

In 1875 when her son Fletcher Ford, born in La Forte, was about a year old, the Ford's went to live in Visalia in the San Joaquin Valley, where James A. Ford had gotten the school to teach. He also bought an interest in the weekly paper there, the Visalia Delta. He invested all their savings, about \$3000, but being entirely innocent of business he failed to investigate and within a year creditors had seized the newspaper and their savings were gone. During a time when he and the other stockholders were quarrelling over the management of the business, James A. Ford and a sympathizing workman on the paper, took the "boiler plate" (sheets already printed on one side and sent out from the East) from the Wells Fargo truck before it was delivered to the Delta office, and spent most of the night burning it so that the other partners would not be able to get out the paper. There was an exciting time of threats and recriminations when the Wells Fargo Company discovered what had happened. But the fact that it was a partnership quarrel and that Albert Ford was a Mason and had a wife and family kept him from being prosecuted for a Federal offense.

While in Visalia they spent a summer vacation selling school books to the country schools thereabout. There began to be much talk about the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 to celebrate our hundred years of freedom from England and the Ford's decided to go East and attend the Fair, and at the same time to visit James A. Ford's relatives in New Jersey, Indiana and Iowa. After the Delta affair was finished James A. Ford had ridden his old white horse Nellie down to Santa Barbara, his credentials in his saddle bags. He went on to the Mexican town of Los Angeles, stayed at the United States Hotel near the Plaza. The Catholic Cathedral at the corner of Second and Main Streets was being built at the time but it seemed on the outskirts of town, and Los Angeles with its muddy streets and frequent murders and other law-breaking, did not impress him as a desirable place to settle. He procured the school in Santa Barbara to teach for the next year.

Santa Barbara was considered quite a city in 1876 -- there were 2 rooms in the school and there was already quite a settlement of wealthy people from the East who had built homes in Montecito, near by, and both Montecito and Santa Barbara were considered pleasant healthful resorts by cultured people.

With the assurance of the school in Santa Barbara to come back to, the Ford family started East to see the Centennial Exposition and to visit the Ford relatives in the East. Albert Ford wore a high silk "stove-pipe" hat, as befitted a teacher, and a dark Prince Albert suit. He carried several bags and a large roll of bedding. He was accompanied by his wife carrying the 18-months old Fletcher and followed by the little step-daughter Alice, 7 years old.

They had to make up their own beds on the train seats which were let down at night, and heat their food taken from a large lunch basket they carried, on a big wood burner in the corner of the railway car. Cinders blew in at the windows and into their eyes and the soft coal smoke blackened the faces of passengers as curious about the scenery as were the Ford's. They changed trains several times and were delayed by floods and landslides and similar things incident to travel on those primitive railroads. The baby howled and they were all half sick from the warmed up food, train sickness and exhaustion, when they reached Philadelphia 10 days or more after leaving Visalia.

They got rooms near the station, which they later discovered was in the colored section of town, but soon changed their location. The change became urgent when they discovered Alice sitting on the front steps of the boarding house calling out to passing negroes -- "Nigger, nigger, nigger, sick, sick, sick".

The Ford's covered the Exposition thoroughly. Every day, all day, with the two children they went through the magnificent buildings. They saw demonstrated a new contraption whereby people in two different rooms quite a distance apart could talk to each other over a wire. They saw the newest type of locomotive -- trains might soon be able to reach unbelievable speeds, more than 50 miles an hour perhaps. Of course there were cracks who thought we might eventually have horseless carriages and even "greater nuts" who dreamed of human beings flying through the air, but none of these had produced anything worthy of being shown at the Centennial Exposition.

They visited most of the historic spots in Philadelphia, saw the Liberty Bell and the graves of early patriots in the old cemeteries. They visited the City of New York and Washington, D.C. with especial attention to historic places there.

Finally they went to New Jersey where they visited different relatives, among them Albert Ford's Uncle Jacob and his large family, who lived in Bordentown, New Jersey. The Ford's, ancestors of Albert Ford, had settled early in Bordentown when his great-grandfather, William Ford, who was a graduate of Oxford University, and as legend has it was known in England as "Sir William Ford", had come from England in about 1760. One of his four sons, Charles had a family of ten children, giving them the good old bible names of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Ruth, Lydia, Eleazer, Amos, Ezra, Mary and Martha, twins. Ezra, the father of James Albert Ford, married a girl of English descent, named Mary Cross whose parents had come from Manchester, England. Ezra Ford and his wife Mary moved out West to Ohio, where in the little village of Kingston, Ross County, their first child was born, and then further West to Benton County, Indiana where their other three children, a son and two daughters were born, John Fletcher Ford, Ruth Ann, and Clara Ford. When Clara was only 6 months old Ezra Ford died, from a sickness then called "lung fever", later known as pneumonia. He left his widow with four children, Albert, the eldest being only 10 years old. The widow and children went to live with a sister of Mary Cross, Ann Mildreth, in Iowa for a time.

While visiting Uncle Jacob in Bordentown, the Ford's visited the grave of Grandfather Ford, the Charles Ford who was the father of the ten children. He was reputed to have been a great lover of books and education and all of his children that the California Ford's met were people of some education and intelligence and the men tall and well built. The Ford's had been Quakers and had not taken a fighting part in the American Revolution.

Fletcher, age 18 months, disgraced the family by reaching out, seizing a handful

and were promptly forgiven the far West, married men to marry a man who had "got-

r headquarters. Day, in his s to distant mining centers who first gave her the ve up during her long life.

yards of material, and as se days, with suggestions her own experimenting, she and her children's cloth-

he used to tell of her s to the family of 2, and when d to eat them at dinner, them at the big boulders ts.

and her it was a good idea, and over the time when she all one day making pies -- time somewhat, and her ited. She had become a

the mining districts was stain trails with his shirt chast, a big staff in hand when he was called to treat while the crowd of solici- Pushing them all aside, he ner tight corset which gave 've got to give those guts and was off on the trails

first child was born, the only birth of any the baby Minnie -- she

's family. Day would sell ly would be outfitted with At one such time Day gave ch and earrings which she r an unprosperous time,

incipal hotel in Nevada City, ir balcony Day drove up she would like to go to see and a satchel and went with da City. He considered her probably held for an un- rned more of the ways of

ra company from the East akesperean plays. The d. She loaned her black the hotel furnished with great success and

g again in Downieville, ttinz in an upstairs ther could stop her, the utters and fell to the an examination seemed to ously hurt, but in a very ore failed to diamose the e days nor for many years who would recognize an he was a little over three ancisco, she passed away San Francisco.

d in San Francisco. About aughter. William Day had psium in Lower California, ough to go down there, and several friends who ailing vessel and Day set He left his wife and

It was while staying at the Russ House that Sophie renewed her acquaintance with Mrs. Mackay and her mother Mrs. Hungerford, who told her of the plans she had so successfully made to have her beautifully dressed daughter appear in the hotel dining rooms and clubs frequented by the lucky John Mackay who had become a millionaire in the Virginia City mines so lately. Mackay lost no time in proposing to and marrying the daughter.

Day's trip to Lower California was an ill-fated voyage -- the vessel was shipwrecked -- Day was never able to locate the mountain of gypsum -- his and his friends' money was all gone and he got back to San Francisco somehow with nothing but the ragged clothes he stood in and a beautiful collection of sea shells from the Gulf of Mexico that he had gotten from someone he met on the trip. Sophie had this collection for many years afterwards, at least part of it. She gave away some of the best of the shells to a very appreciative State Conchologist and others to friends. Day came back from the trip wrecked mentally and physically, as well as financially. He tried to take up again the profession of mining broker but his health and mind became rapidly worse and he left his family for long periods without money or care. Sophie finally took the baby and went home to Downieville. A lawyer in San Francisco secured a divorce for her -- at that time the plaintiff did not have to appear in court except in special cases. In later years she regretted having gotten the divorce -- there was a certain stigma attached to it at that time, even though it was procured for a serious cause. As she grew older she realized that Day's death a very few years later would have solved her problem. He had been in many ways a cultured man and a kind husband.

During the Days' stay in San Francisco, before the tragic trip to Lower California, they had made the acquaintance of a number of people of education and culture, among them a Harry Lacey, for whom they named their second daughter, Alice Lacey Day, born May 26, 1868 in San Francisco. Dr. Sawyer, considered the best doctor in San Francisco at that time, was a friend and even after he had lost his life savings in the gypsum venture remained a friend to them both. John Turner, a lawyer and Henry Wiggett an Englishman who was very well read, recognized Sophie's quick mind and intellectual curiosity and encouraged her to read and brought her books which opened her eyes to the world and its literature and culture of which she had seen so little. Another friend was Frank Bachelder who had been one of those early-day boys who had boarded with the McKinsey's in Downieville, and who now traveled for the Seth-Thomas Clock Company.

After securing the divorce in 1870 Sophie lived with her baby at her parents' home in Downieville. After a few months she wanted to do something toward supporting herself as the step-parents were getting old and were in very moderate circumstances. There were very few things a respectable woman could do to earn a living in those days. She hadn't the education to become a teacher so she asked the publisher of the town newspaper, the Mountain Messenger, a man named Vaughn, if she might learn to set type in his printing office. While working there she became acquainted with the new Junior partner, who was also principal of the Downieville School, a James A. Ford.

This was in 1872 and James A. Ford had come to California in 1869 on one of the early trains, with a friend named Sam Gillespie. They had stopped first at Grass Valley, where he taught school for awhile. Both boys taught school in several mountain towns before coming to Downieville. Sam returned to the East and in later years, when both men were in their 80's he again made a trip to the West and the boyhood chums renewed their friendship. They had written frequently through the years often recalling to each other jokes and experiences they had shared on their trip West in 1869. Uncle Sam returned to his son's home in Rochester, N.Y. and continued his letters, but his eyes became so bad that finally neither his old friend nor any of his family could decipher them and Sam Gillespie had to ask his son to write a few words to tell his old friend how he was doing.

When Albert Ford, as he was called, saw the little widow with the dark brown curls and hazel eyes, working in the Messenger office, he lost no time in getting acquainted and in two weeks after he first spoke to her they were married. It was a quiet wedding at the McKinsey home, November 15th, 1872, a Superior Judge, Dave Cowden, performing the ceremony. Later in the evening they attended an Odd Fellows meeting and announced the marriage to friends and townspeople. They went to live in Albert Ford's bachelor quarters near the Messenger office, taking the little daughter, 5-year old Alice Day, with them.

By the Spring of 1874 James A. Ford had left the Messenger office and his job as principal of the school and they had gone on snow shoes over the mountains to the mining town of La Porte, in Plumas County, where he taught the school in a 1-room log cabin. The pupils were mostly half-grown boys whose costume for school included knives in their high boots, and their disapproval of school discipline was shown by throwing stove wood and ink wells at the teacher. Teacher was equal to the occasion but it was a nerve wracking experience for Sophie who was expecting her third child. It proved to be a boy, her only son, born September 11th, 1874 in La Porte, and named Henry Albert Fletcher Ford, which he later shortened to Fletcher Ford. The midwife who attended her took the baby home with her for a few days as he cried a great deal.

While the baby was gone the Superintendent of Schools for Plumas County called on the Ford's, in making his rounds, and Sophie, who had been reading new books that claimed it was not necessary for a new mother to remain in bed more than a few days, had dinner with the Superintendent, who was astonished to learn later that the Ford's had a 3-day old baby. From that time on, Sophie became her own medical advisor. When she had a gum boil she took her husband's razor and cut it open -- and we heard no more of that. She had great faith in soap and hot water as disinfectants, if any were needed. She believed that simple things like lard and coal oil, kerosene to you, applied externally or taken internally, were as good as anything else for a cold. Although she often nursed neighbors' children and adults who had scarlet fever, typhoid and diphtheria, she never contracted any of these contagious diseases, nor had she ever had any children's disease such as measles, mumps or whooping cough. When she had been exposed to a contagious disease the only precaution she took was to wash her hands.

After a few days they took the stage back to Downieville and were promptly forgiven by her parents. Many girls in those days, especially in the far West, married men much older than themselves. It was considered only prudent to marry a man who had "gotten a start".

The Day's lived in Downieville, or rather, made it their headquarters. Day, in his business of buying and selling mines, often had to make trips to distant mining centers and when it was possible, took his wife with him. It was he who first gave her the idea of reading books -- and she formed a habit she never gave up during her long life.

She wanted to learn to sew so he brought her yards and yards of material, and as there were no dress patterns, at least in California, in those days, with suggestions from her husband and from older women, and as the result of her own experimenting, she became a good seamstress and for many years made all her own and her children's clothing.

She also experimented with cooking. When she was old she used to tell of her first attempt at making biscuits. She had made about 25 for the family of 2, and when she found there were 20 or more left after they had attempted to eat them at dinner, she amused herself sitting on the window sill and throwing them at the big boulders in the canyon below -- rocks not much harder than her biscuits.

When her first child was expected, some older women told her it was a good idea, as the time drew near, to cook up some food to tide her husband over the time when she would be in bed. So probably becoming impatient, she spent all one day making pies -- a dozen or more of them -- but as she had miscalculated the time somewhat, and her husband got tired of eating pie, the whole neighborhood profited. She had become a better cook by that time.

One of the few doctors to be had in those early days in the mining districts was a wild looking man with a flowing beard, who roamed the mountain trails with his shirt open to the waist, the wind blowing against his great hairy chest, a big staff in hand and followed by an immense female dog. Sophie was present when he was called to treat a young woman who had fainted. He looked the patient over while the crowd of solicitous women were asking him if he thought it was her heart. Pushing them all aside, he whipped out his big pocket knife, ripped up the lacings of her tight corset which gave her the much-prized 18-inch waist, and said "God, madam, you've got to give those guts some room". He stayed only long enough to see her come to and was off on the trails again.

I think it was this doctor who attended Sophie when her first child was born, January 29th, 1864, two months after Sophie was 17. It was the only birth of any of her five children at which a doctor attended. She named the baby Minnie -- she was a healthy, dark-eyed child who resembled her mother.

The Day's lived the up and down life of a mining broker's family. Day would sell a mine and receive a large sum of money, when the whole family would be outfitted with new clothes and handsome jewelry of which Sophie was fond. At one such time Day gave her a lovely diamond ring and at another a set of coral brooch and earrings which she kept for 50 years, but the diamond ring was used to tide over an unprosperous time, as was most of the jewelry, and was not seen again.

For a time Sophie and the baby were staying at the principal hotel in Nevada City, (it is still standing) and as she stood one day on the upstairs balcony Day drove up with a spirited team of horses and called to her to know if she would like to go to see her mother in Downieville. She did, and packed up her baby and a satchel and went with him -- never to see again any of her belongings left in Nevada City. He considered her a child and didn't bother with details. Their effects were probably held for an unpaid hotel bill, she decided in after years when she had learned more of the ways of business.

While she was living in the Nevada City hotel a big opera company from the East came out to play there -- They played Hamlet, among other Shakespearean plays. The costumes didn't get there -- they were either lost or delayed. She loaned her black velvet cape to complete Hamlet's costume and other guests at the hotel furnished makeshift costumes for the other actors. The plays went on with great success and much applause.

When Minnie was 18 months old, and the Day's were living again in Downieville, Sophie was visiting a friend in the afternoon. They were sitting in an upstairs living room in which there were French doors. Before her mother could stop her, the toddling baby had pushed against the closed, but unlocked shutters and fell to the ground outside. She was taken to the hospital next door and an examination seemed to show that no bones were broken and that the baby was not seriously hurt, but in a very few months she began to exhibit strange symptoms -- the doctors failed to diagnose the trouble until it was too late. There were no X-rays in those days nor for many years afterwards and it was a very experienced and skillful doctor who would recognize an injury to the spine. The baby became a hunchback and when she was a little over three years old and had been treated by the best doctors in San Francisco, she passed away and was buried in the Baby's Plot in Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco.

For about five years, from 1865 until 1870, Sophie lived in San Francisco. About a year after the death of Minnie she gave birth to another daughter. William Day had become interested in a rumor that there was a mountain of gypsum in Lower California, Mexico, that would bring a great fortune to anyone daring enough to go down there, find the mountain and bring the gypsum up to California. He, and several friends who had confidence in him, formed a stock company, chartered a sailing vessel and Day set forth for the great wealth he thought awaited him in Mexico. He left his wife and 3 months old child at the Russ House, on Market Street.

over the mountains from
on trains sold their equip-
ny of gold seekers, and
back on their own backs
entered the town, the
mas, his wife and child
shed blue platter Rachel
title platter that she

ered together a few pro-
Yuba River, called Good-
iver. That winter their
le and bought a 50-lb.
through the deep snow
tely, adding water to
le never forgot the de-
zer and anxiety.

duction -- millions
the canyons and mount-
were a number of good
who intended to stay
ar's Bar, along with
1852, while standing on
swept down the stream
ter by a group of men sent
ng the news to the young
ld. It was a boy and she
log cabin only by a color-

nd her young step-mother
he shouting, cursing and
iver banks. The area in
ncarded decks of cards in
n Sophie's mind with vio-
m that her intelligence

child that respectable and
which was much safer. In
dower who had left grown
dia, asked Rachel Frasch
sidered an educated man
together he was either
lived happily together

tial Court House, which is
s. A few years ago a law
ar of weakening its foun-

nyons of the Yuba River,
are hidden from each other.
different sections of the
etc. For a long time
in wheelbarrows as there
made the trip "outside".

vided into two sections,
the world -- that strange
nd San Francisco, of which

ey lived for short times
-- not the present city
boarding house. A cold
d off with cheesecloth.
ily. When the miners
ir at the end of the
chael McKinsey's lap as
ills and occupied by a
ls at night as there was

achel married him -- but
ore and was never known
se in San Luis Obispo
sed away quietly in his
when he took into his
ese dangerous days in the

o to school, but as there
to board with some people
and attended a little
lived was still standing
The Mountain Messenger.

But at the time Sophie lived there it was occupied by the Rogers family, a couple with a 15 year old daughter. Like many other families, they took in washing, which they did by hand, and for which they received fabulous prices from the gamblers and miners. The former wore elaborately pleated and tucked white shirts and didn't mind paying several dollars to have one nicely washed and ironed.

Sophie lived with these people and went to the little Methodist school for a few months. Later when Sophie was 10 years old, while her parents were located at some other camp, she went to live with the family of the Congregational minister. Young Dr. Pond had come with his bride from the East and lived in a nice house on the height known as "Pietty Hill". Mrs. Pond had attended a "Ladies Seminary" in the East and started a little private school for girls in Downieville, which Sophie attended. She also helped the bride with her housekeeping, if you could call it help. When she stood on a box and started washing pieces of that 100-piece dinner set which had been Sister Pond's wedding gift, things were bound to happen. When too many handles were knocked off at one dishwashing, Sophie would be sent upstairs to Dr. Pond's study where he would try to search her soul for the cause of such wanton destruction. When the new baby came - he who was to become the celebrated Dr. Pond of the Congregational Church in Oakland for many years, she was more skilful in her assistance, and much happier.

When Andrew McKinsey became Postmaster and settled down permanently in Downieville, Sophie lived at home and attended school, when, for a few months at a time one would keep open. The last one she attended was taught by H.K.W. Bent who years later became Postmaster of Los Angeles -- from 1873 to 1877, and was one of the founders of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, also one of the five founders of the Public Library in Los Angeles. He had several sons, one of them especially well known in civic affairs in Los Angeles, Arthur Bent.

When the little half-brother, Henry Frasch, was a few years old - in 1856, Rachel McKinsey gave birth to another little boy and named him Noble McKinsey. Like most families in Downieville the McKinsey's kept boarders, young unmarried men who had come out to the mines and wanted to live in a home instead of the rough miners' hotels. The women in these homes mothered them, washed and mended their clothes and when they were ill wrote to their home folks in the East - sometimes had to write them that their boy had died. One of the young men who for a time made his home with the McKinsey's was a 19-year-old youth named Billy Donalson. To celebrate a Northern victory in the Civil War which was then going on, he went out early one morning without telling anyone, set up a home-made cannon on the mountain side, filled it with powder he had gotten from the mines -- it went off prematurely and Billy Donalson was blown to pieces. The report of the Northern victory was afterwards found to be untrue. Billy had been like a son to McKinsey's and his passing was a tragedy they never forgot.

In the Spring of 1861 another tragedy struck the McKinsey home. Little Henry Frasch, age 9, stood on the bank of the Yuba River in the center of the town, watching the flood that had just washed out the bridge. A man who was taking a rowboat full of potatoes across the river allowed Henry and another older boy to ride with him. The boat capsized and all were drowned. Henry's body was found days later at the same spot down the river in which his father's had been found 9 years before.

In Downieville at this time Sophie numbered among her friends several people who later became well known all over the country -- some of them of world fame.

A young lawyer named Cowdry often stood in the doorway of his small one-room office on the wooden sidewalk that bordered the main street and exchanged pleasantries with the passing school girls. He became a well-known lawyer in California and wrote "Cowdries Book of Legal Forms" which was standard all over the country for 50 years or more.

Creed Hamon was another young lawyer of Downieville who became one of the most prominent lawyers of the West and was for many years attorney for the Southern Pacific Railway with headquarters in San Francisco.

Mrs. John Mackay was a girl in Downieville, a few years older than Sophie. She was the daughter of a Mrs. Hungerford who sometimes acted as a practical nurse and midwife in the mining towns. The daughter Louise first married a Dr. Bryant who soon died, and her mother planned to have her meet young John Mackay who had "struck it rich" in the Comstock lode in Virginia City. They were married and he later became one of the early California millionaires. Their son, Clarence, was to become head of the Postal Telegraph Co. and for many years a world figure in social, financial and business circles. Clarence's daughter Ellen married the composer Irving Berlin. During the years Sophie lived in San Francisco she renewed her acquaintance with Mrs. Mackay and her mother and for many years kept a number of keepsakes given her by her girlhood friend.

When Sophie was almost 16, a friend of her father who often came to their home to see him, and to whom Sophie had paid very little attention as he was quite an old man of 32, asked her to marry him, and she accepted him. They would go on a wedding trip "below" where there would be no dishes to wash, no copper candlesticks to polish in fact nothing to do but live a life of ease in those fabulous cities of Marysville, Sacramento and perhaps even San Francisco. At least so she understood it. William Day was a mining broker who had come with his father and brother James to North San Juan, another big mining center near by, several years before. He was quite well-educated, had studied law and medicine and was very well read in general literature. They were secretly married in Downieville by a friend of Day's, Judge Pratt of the Superior Court, September 29, 1862 and with Sophie still wearing her short gingham school dress they took the stage for Marysville.

Late in the Fall of 1852 the wagon train reached a place over the mountains from Downieville, California, called Hardy's Ranch. There many wagon trains sold their equipment or repaired it and returned to the East for another company of gold seekers, and the members of the parties carried their belongings on donkey back or on their own backs down the trails that led into Downieville. Thus Johann Frasch entered the town, the feather bed on his back and what provisions were left in his arms, his wife and child carrying some smaller and lighter things, among them the cherished blue platter Rachel Morrow had brought from her girlhood home in Missouri -- the little platter that she kept until she died in her seventies.

The family rested a short time in Downieville, then gathered together a few provisions and went to a mining camp a few miles further down the Yuba River, called Goodyear's Bar, where Frasch hoped to mine along the edge of the river. That winter their provisions gave out and Frasch went on snow shoes to Downieville and bought a 50-lb. sack of flour for \$50 and carried it on his back several miles through the deep snow to Goodyear's Bar, where the mother browned some of it immediately, adding water to make a gravy or porridge of which they all ate heartily. Sophie never forgot the delicious taste of that porridge, their appetites whetted by hunger and anxiety.

At that time Downieville was at the height of its gold production -- millions of dollars worth of gold was being shipped to the mint and all the canyons and mountain sides near by were dotted with log cabins of miners. There were a number of good two-story wooden houses in Downieville, too, built by families who intended to stay there and make it their home. Frasch started mining at Goodyear's Bar, along with hundreds of other inexperienced city men. That same winter of 1852, while standing on a log at the edge of the Yuba River, he lost his footing and was swept down the stream for several miles, where his body was recovered 2 or 3 days later by a group of men sent out to search for it. To them was given the sad task of telling the news to the young wife who was within one month of giving birth to her first child. It was a boy and she named him Henry as they had planned. She was attended in her log cabin only by a colored woman brought over the trails from some other camp.

Sophie could remember all her long life the terror she and her young step-mother with the tiny baby felt when the dark nights were filled with the shouting, cursing and shooting of drunken miners as they staggered up and down the river banks. The area in front of the gambling places would be covered white with the discarded decks of cards in the morning -- playing cards were always afterwards connected in Sophie's mind with violence and drunkenness -- she had an inward prejudice against them that her intelligence could hardly overcome.

Goodyear's Bar was so dangerous a place for a woman and child that respectable and kind hearted miners moved the little family into Downieville, which was much safer. In only a few months a store keeper, Andrew Jackson McKinsey, a widower who had left grown children in the East and come out to seek a fortune in California, asked Rachel Frasch to marry him and she thought it best to accept him. He was considered an educated man of that time and place and was much respected. For 27 years altogether he was either Postmaster or County Treasurer of Sierra County. He and Rachel lived happily together until her death 35 years later.

Downieville was growing fast -- they soon built a substantial Court House, which is still standing in 1946 and dozens of other good 2-story buildings. A few years ago a law was passed prohibiting mining any nearer the Court House for fear of weakening its foundation.

The town was all built on the small flat places in the canyons of the Yuba River, and on the steep mountain sides. The different parts of town were hidden from each other. You crossed wooden bridges from one "flat" to another and the different sections of the main part of town were known as "Durcan Flat" and "Jersey Flat" etc. For a long time after the Frasch's came to Downieville groceries were delivered in wheelbarrows as there were no roads into the town -- merely trails over which donkeys made the trip "outside".

While Sophie was a child in Downieville, the world was divided into two sections, home, which was Downieville, and "below" which was the rest of the world -- that strange territory to the south which contained Marysville, Sacramento and San Francisco, of which people who came from "below" spoke.

After Andrew McKinsey took charge of the little family they lived for short times at several mining camps nearby. One such camp was named Eureka -- not the present city of Eureka on the coast of California. There they kept a miners' boarding house. A colored man did the cooking and the men's bedrooms were partitioned off with cheesecloth. The only boarded-up room was the bedroom of McKinsey and his family. When the miners left the long dinner table at night, as they filed past her chair at the end of the table, they dropped their bags of gold dust and nuggets into Rachel McKinsey's lap as she sat holding her baby -- they knew that a room with board walls and occupied by a woman and two small children, as a safe a place for their boards at night as there was in that wild country.

Andrew McKinsey had spells of hard drinking at the time Rachel married him -- but soon after he joined a Temperance Society that was organized there and was never known to take a drink during his long life. He died at Sophie's house in San Luis Obispo in 1896 when he was 79 -- they found one morning that he had passed away quietly in his sleep. He had always been a loving father to the little child whom he took into his heart along with her step-mother and little half-brother, in those dangerous days in the new strange country.

When Sophie was past 6 years old they decided she should go to school, but as there was no school in even the larger mining camps, Sophie was sent to board with some people who lived in one of the better and larger houses in Downieville, and attended a little private school kept by a minister's wife. The house where she lived was still standing in 1946 and for 60 years had been occupied by the town newspaper, The Mountain Messenger.

Charlotte Smith

Ford family

LIFE OF SOPHIE FORD

One hundred years ago, November 1st, 1846, there was born in Dubuque, Iowa, a child who, though both her parents died before reaching the age of 36 and her four sisters all died in infancy, was destined to live for nearly a hundred years. To be exact, until March 8, 1945. For most of these hundred years she was known as Sophie Ford.

Her father was a young German named Johann Jacob Frasch, who had run away from Germany to escape military duty, shipping at the port of Hamburg in 1832 when he was about 15 years old. He spoke German and French and soon learned to speak English in America. In about 1840 he married a German girl named Elisabetha Mueller who had come from Germany to New Orleans and then gone up the Mississippi to Dubuque.

This young German-American couple had five daughters, of whom only the middle one, Sophie, survived infancy. Elisabetha Frasch writes in the letter to her husband which is still in the possession of her descendants, that "Das Kind war am Mittags den ersten November geboren" -- the child was born at noon on the first of November. She wrote this letter November 19th to her husband who was in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on a business trip. Two more daughters were born to them, the youngest dying with the mother in a cholera epidemic in about 1850, when Sophie was 4 years old. Sophie always remembered standing by her mother's bed while the father went to get help and seeing her mother fall to the floor in a convulsion.

In 1852 Sophie's father, who was then about 34, remarried, this time to an American girl of 23 or 24, a Rachel Murrow, who had come from a rural district of Missouri, and the little girl began to learn English and thereby escape the hardships and stigma of being "Dutch" and speaking a language the neighbors couldn't understand. Her failure to understand English had been considered obstinacy by the ignorant Americans who had cared for her until her father's remarriage.

In the Spring of 1852 Frasch and his little girl and young American wife joined a covered wagon train leaving Dubuque bound for California, where he hoped to make a fortune in the mines. He paid for the passage of himself and family and they were to ride in comfort the long six months it would take them to reach the gold fields in the high mountains of California. But after only a month, the owner of the wagon train was drinking so heavily and beating his wife so frequently that Frasch and some of the others could endure it no longer and left that train and took up with another one that overtook them, going to the same destination.

None of the money he had paid was refunded, of course, so Frasch worked for their passage this time, driving oxen and doing other work incident to the trip. They had a wagon to themselves and Sophie remembered all her life the mingled smells of the tobacco in her father's coat pocket and the salt pork which hung on hooks along the sides of the wagon above her head. This memory was always connected in her mind with the extreme thirst she sometimes suffered when their water gave out before they reached the next water hole or spring, and she never forgot the comforting words of the step-mother who filled so well the place of the mother who was gone.

Sophie sometimes walked beside her father as he drove the oxen until her little feet became so tired and she was so covered and choked with alkali dust that she had to go back into the wagon. There she was cared for by her step-mother -- a woman so dainty that she wore a sunbonnet and gloves the whole way across the dusty plains, in the hope that her face and hands would still look like a woman's should she ever reach civilization again. She never lost the sense of modesty and decency that many a less refined woman gave up within a month or two of leaving towns and settlements behind. There was often little water with which to keep clean, very little privacy, and to many not much hope. Many families turned back when they met caravans going East -- their women folks could not endure the hardships.

They sometimes passed places where trains had camped for a time to care for their sick and bury their dead in cholera and smallpox epidemics and gave a wide berth to the cluster of crosses and the scattered clothing that the survivors in their haste did not burn -- often they feared to cause a smoke that would attract hostile Indians.

The men shot a buffalo occasionally and then there was fresh meat which was a welcome change from their regular diet of bacon and salt pork. At night the train formed a circle of the wagons with the small camp fires inside -- the children gathered buffalo chips of which their fuel largely consisted. The cattle and horses were hobbled and several men rode or sat around outside guarding the circle of wagons. This train met none but friendly Indians and their greatest fear was that they would not get across the high Sierras before the snow had gotten too deep. The terrible experience of the Donner party was fresh in the minds of everyone going to California by wagon train.

Among the people in the train the Frasch family joined was a young couple and their small daughter, from the Island of Jersey. They were named Langleis and the wife, a diminutive person with corkscrew curls, rode the whole way to California on a little pony. Many years later, when Sophie Ford was a middle-aged woman, she met this couple who then had a grown family of five or six children and had developed a beautiful dairy ranch a few miles inland from Morro, California. They had built a good 2-story ranch house and had imported a number of draft horses from France, also some ponies. Sophie and her family remained friends with the Langleis for many years and they often visited back and forth.



*"I have ever had a pleasure in obtaining any little anecdotes of my ancestors."
—Benjamin Franklin.*

"He only deserves to be remembered by posterity who treasures up and preserves the history of his ancestors."—Edmund Burke.

FORD FAMILY HISTORY

By

J. MONTGOMERY SEAVER



AMERICAN HISTORICAL-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

2000 NORTH BROAD STREET

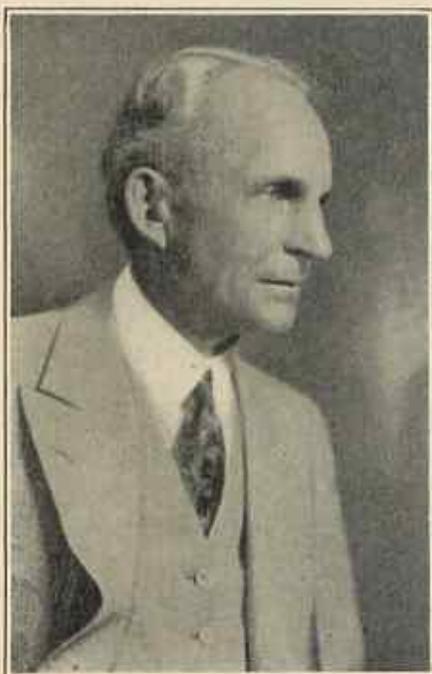
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



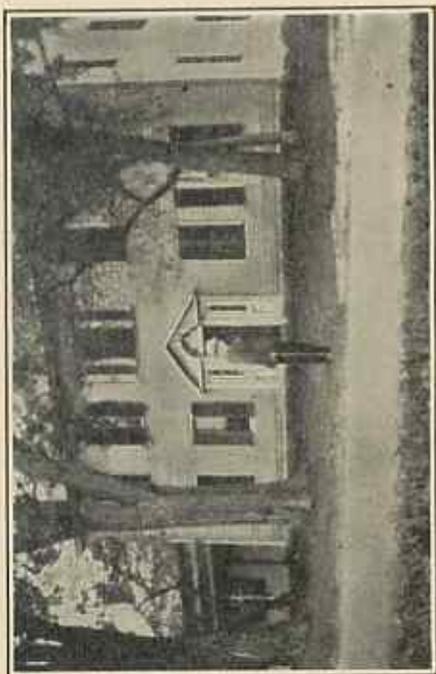
Photograph by Bachrach
J. MONTGOMERY SEAVER
Compiler of "Ford Family Records"



MAJOR GEORGE W. FORD



HENRY FORD
Automobile Manufacturer, Financier and Philanthropist



HOME OF SYLVESTER FORD
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE FORDS

TUNE: "Battle Hymn of the Republic"

The ancient Fords of England raised their standards to the sky;
For country and posterity their aims were ever high;
They were not afraid—for God and home and king—to die,
The clan goes marching on!

CHORUS: Glory to our grand old family!
Fords are worthy, brave and loyal!
"Fais ce que dois advenne que poure!"
The clan goes marching on!

Richard de I(a) Forde was ancient father of our clan;
Posterity of Thomas and Elijah never ran;
Andrew was quite virile, Matthew was a sturdy man.
The clan goes marching on!

Sir Francis was a statesman in the British parliament;
Thomas was the preacher, everything he said he meant;
Timothy for Washington to danger bravely went.
The clan goes marching on!

What made our name so famous and throughout the world adored?
It was accomplished by the forge, the plow, the pen and sword;
How could the people see the world if it were not for Ford!
The clan goes marching on!

The Clan of Ford is mighty with a hundred thousand strong;
In seventy-six, four hundred kinsmen fought to right a wrong;
Twenty towns now bear our name. Sure, let us sing that song—
The clan goes marching on!

When danger threatened country or a battle to be won,
Righteous causes need defenders or work to be done,
Brave Fords were always there, and never did our cousins run.
The clan goes marching on!

The sons of Ford have courage any task or foe to face;
Our daughters all are lovely with their beauty, charm and grace;
The haven of our family is a blessing to the race.
The clan goes marching on!

No matter what opposes or what enemies assail,
With Ford allied in worthy causes, justice should prevail,
Those who claim the name and blood of Ford should never fail.
The clan goes marching on!

PRESENTED TO

BY

DATE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

"Battle Hymn of the Fords".....	3
(A) Introduction.....	5
(B) The Ford Coat of Arms.....	7
(C) Ancient Ford Families.....	8
(D) Prominent British Fords, Past Generations.....	12
(E) Prominent British Fords of Today.....	15
(G) AMERICAN FORD FAMILIES.....	15
(H) Fords in the American Revolution.....	24
(I) Prominent Fords of America, Past Generations.....	26
(J) Prominent American Fords of Today.....	28
K) Ford Towns, etc.....	50
(L) Ford Census of the United States.....	50
(M) Religions of the Fords.....	32
(N) References.....	55
(O) Blank Forms for Private Family Records.....	54

(A) INTRODUCTION

THE Ford Family is among the forty-nine "best families" selected by the American Historical-Genealogical Society for whom the Society has published family histories during the past few years. The Ford Family has been prominent in the British Empire and in the United States, its members having played important rôles in war and in peace. Family pride is a commendable trait and should be cultivated. All Fords have just cause to be proud of their family history and traditions.

In references No. 7 and No. 14 we find the following regarding the origin and meaning of the name Ford.

The location of a family was ever an endless source of surnames. Thus the name, Ford, was originally *de la Ford*, and was applied to those who lived near the ford. Probably the first bearer of the name occupied an official or occupational position in maintaining a way. Too, a ford would naturally attract a settlement in its close neighborhood,—the reason not only for the popularity of the surname but also for the great number of place names with the suffix "ford" or "forth".

Some of the earliest forms of the name are "*de la Forde*," "*ate Ford*," "*Atte Forde*," and "*atte flourde*"—but few of the many variations found in ancient records.

The data in this volume is gathered from reliable sources. We have selected what we consider the most important material. Many of the daughters, and sons for whom no issue was shown, have been omitted from the pedigrees. A missing symbol indicates that a name has been omitted. Those desiring further information are advised to consult the volumes mentioned in the list of References.

The compiler hopes that, in producing this volume he is bringing to the Ford Family information which will be of interest and value to them, and that he is rendering an important service to the public. He and his associates will be glad to give their cooperation to members of the family who are interested in having a complete genealogy of the family published.

Unless otherwise plainly shown, the persons in this volume whose names are accompanied by three figures are children of the immediately preceding persons bearing immediately preceding numbers. All persons in each group bearing the same letter as a part of their numbers, are directly related. The generations of the descendants of those bearing numbers of three figures are represented as follows. However, some of our material is published as copied from various records without rearrangement according to this system.

Generations	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Symbols	(1), etc.	(A), etc.	(a), etc.	1, etc.	A, etc.
Generations	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Symbols	a, etc.	(I), etc.	(i), etc.	1, etc.	i, etc.

Abbreviations: add., address; b., born; ch., children; coll., college; d., died; d. y., died young; d. w. i., died without issue; dau., daughter; grad., graduated; l., lives, lived; m., married, moved; s., son, succeeded; d. s. p., died without issue; d. v. p., died before father; univ., university.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Montgomery Leavenworth". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Compiler".

Compiler.

(B) THE FORD COAT OF ARMS



COAT of Arms is an emblem or a device which is displayed by titled persons, persons of royal blood, and their descendants. Coats of Arms were originally used for purposes of identification and recognition on the field of battle as well as in civil life.

It is claimed by some writers that Coats of Arms, in a crude form, were used by Noah's sons after the flood. There are records of other Coats of Arms, in one crude form or another, at different periods of ancient history. Heraldry, however, as we know it today, did not become of much importance until soon after the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066. Heraldry became of general interest at about the time of the Crusades.

The Ford Coat of Arms shown in the front of this volume is the Arms of the Fords of Cheshire; Lancashire; Middlesex; Elell Hall, Lancashire (considered the old main line of the family) and others. Coats of Arms very similar to it, but with different mottoes or minor changes in the figures, are used by many Ford families. Numerous other branches of the Ford families use Coats of Arms resembling it.

This is the most widely used of all Ford Coats of Arms and has been in existence for many centuries. It is described in BURKE'S GENERAL ARMORY, BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY, BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, and other reliable works on heraldry, in some cases accompanied by illustrations. It has been used for generations by many American branches of the Ford Family.

	HERALDIC LANGUAGE	ENGLISH DESCRIPTION
<i>Arms</i>	Per fesse, or and ermine, a lion rampant azure.	On a gold and ermine shield, a blue lion rampant.
<i>Crest</i>	A demi-lion rampant.	A half-lion rampant.
<i>Motto</i>	Fais ce que dois adviene que pourra. (French).	Do what is right, come what may.

Sir Bernard Burke, of Heralds College, London, said "Heraldry is prized by all who can show honorable ancestry or wish to found honorable families."

Besides its family significance this Coat of Arms makes an excellent mural decoration and inspires the admiration and comment of all who see it.

It is quite appropriate that members of the Ford family who have a pride in their ancestry should display the family Coat of Arms, in proper colors.

(C) ANCIENT FORD FAMILIES

THE following titled Ford families are listed in BURKE'S GENERAL ARMORY: Embert Court, Co. Surrey, Bart.; White Waltham, Co. Berks; Islington, Cos. Derby, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts; William Ford, Esq., J. P., Ellet Hall, Co. Lancaster; Enfield Old Park, Co. Middlesex; Abbey Field, Co. Chester; Chagford, Ashburton, Bagtor, and Nutwell, Co. Devon; Fordmore, Co. Devon, temp. Edward I; Frating, Co. Essex. London, Richard Ford, Lord Mayor of London, 1671; Co. Suffolk; Co. Middlesex; Bexley, and Canterbury, Cos. Gloucester and Kent; Ford, Co. Devon; Montrose, Scotland, 1804.

Ford of Enfield Old Park

- A101 RICHARD DEL FORDE: temp. Richard II., his son,
A102 WILLIAM DEL FORDE: his son,
A103 JOHN FORD: his son,
A104 HUGH FORD: in the time of Henry VII; settled estate on his grandson.
(1) Richard: d. v. p.
Hugh: inherited grandfather's estates, A105.
A105 HUGH FORD:
William Ford: living 1521.
William Forde, A106.
A106 WILLIAM FORDE: of Forde Green; living 1604; m. 1569, Alice (dau. Richard Harblutt, of the Loyd, Co. Stafford); their son,
A107 HUGH FORD: of Forde Green; m. Margery (dau. of Michael Dickinson of Fooker, Co. Stafford); an only son.
A108 WILLIAM FORDE: of Forde Green; b. 1616; m. Ellin (dau. of James Rowley); d. 1680.
(1) Hugh: of whom presently, A109.
(2) William (Rev.): of Llyndon, Eccleshall; b. 1646; m.; d. before Sept. 1732.
(A) William (Rev.): Vicar of Woolstanton; B.A. (Oxon), B.C.L.; b. 1672; m. 1694, Sarah (dau. of Adrian Horsman); will proved 1708.
(a) William: b. 1705; d. s. p.
(b) Adrian: m. 1733, John Wilson, of Landbach; d. 1755; issue.
(B) Hugh: living 1732.
(C) Timothy: will date 1755, proved 1760.
(D) Ellen: d. before Sept. 1712.
(3) Andrew: an ancestor of Ford of Abbeyfield.
A109 HUGH FORDE [A108—(1)]; of Forde Green and Dronfieldside; b. 1642; m. Ellen (dau. of Rob't Mellor, of Alsop-in-the-Dale); d. 1713.
A110 JOSIAH FORDE: of the Heath House and Forde Green; b. 1694; left by Annie his wife,
A111 ISAAC FORD: b. 1728; m. 1757, Eliz. (dau. of Thomas Hutton Rawbinson, of Lancaster); d. 1759.

- (1) John: his successor, A112.
 (2) Anne: m. Robert Barclay, Banker.
 (3) Mary: d. y.
- A112 JOHN FORD: of Lancaster and Morecambe Lodge; m. (1) 1785, Cousin, Mary (dau. of John Chasley, of Red Hazles, near Liverpool);
- (1) John: of Ellel Hall, Co. Lancaster; inherited estates of great uncle Abram Rawlinson; m. 1812, Eliz. (dau. late John Lawson, of Highfield and Lancaster); d. 1819.
 (A) Abraham Rawlinson: of Ellel Hall; b. 1813; d. 1849.
 (B) Robert: b. 1816; d. s. p., 1848.
 (C) William: of Ellel Hall; J. P. and D. L.; b. 1816; m. 1852, Louisa (dau. of Wm. Ross, of Pendleton, near Manchester); d. s. p. 1898.
 (D) Mary Eliz.: m. cousin, Francis Walker, of Southgate.
 (E) Sarah Walker: m. cousin, Charles Walker, of Lanark.
- m. (2) 1800, Mary (eldest dau. John Lawson, of Highfield and Lancaster); d. 1855.
- (1) Hutton Rawlinson: b. 1804; d. s. p. 1879.
 (2) Charles Dilworth; b. 1806; d. s. p. 1880.
 (3) Robert Lawson: of Grange, Eeeds; b. 1809; m. 1838, Hannah (dau. Thomas Benson Pease, of Leeds); d. 1878.
 (A) John Rawlinson: of Morecambe Lodge, Zealand Congers, Lancashire; J. P. Co. Lancaster and Leeds; b. 1844; m. 1877, Helen Cordelia (dau. John Coxhead).
 (B) Thomas Benson Pease: of Low Bentham, Yorks; J. P. for Lancashire and W. Riding; County Councillor for W. Riding C. C.; b. 1846; m. 1872, Eliz. Storrs (dau. William Walker, of Leeds); d. 1918.
 (a) Rawlinson Charles: b. 1879; m. (1) 1909, Margaret (dau. William Harvey of The Grove, Roundbay, Leeds).
 1. Eliz. Rawlinson: b. 1911; m. (2) 1918, Helen Bengenville Byles, of Austwich, Yorks.
 (b) Gervase Lawson: b. 1883; m. 1913, Eleanor Mary (dau. T. H. Ormston Pease, of Skaigh, Okehampton, Devon).
 1. Margaret Cora Benson: b. 1914.
 2. Ursula Ormston: b. 1918.
 (c) Eliz. Lucy: m. Hector Munro; d. s. p. 1905, Sibille Ormston.
 (d) Margaret Lawson: m. Richard Ford Smith.
 (C) Mary: m. 1861, Richard Smith; issue.
 (D) Catherine Ormston: d. 1859.
 (E) Anna Frances: d. 1854.
 (F) Eliz. Helen: d. unm. 1919.
 (G) Emily Susan:
 (H) Isabella Ormston.
- (4) Edward: of whom presently, A113.
 (5) Eliz. Sarah: b. 1803; d. unm., 1887.

- A115 EDWARD FORD: of Enfield Old Park, Co. Middlesex; J. P.; b. 1813; m. 1837, Eliz. Hill Winchester (only child Rev. Thos. Winchester Lewis, of Enfield Old Park); d. 1893.
 (1) John Walker: now of Enfield Old Park, A114.
 (2) Charles Winchester: b. 1840; d. unm., 1900.
 (3) Alfred Lawson: J. P. Devon; b. 1845.
 (4) Mary Eliz.: d. 1919.
- A114 JOHN WALKER FORD: of Enfield Old Park, Co. Middlesex, and The Craft, Shalford, Surrey; J. P. and D. L.; J. P. for Winchester; High Sheriff, Co. Middlesex, 1900; b. 1858; m. 1864, Caroline Susan (dau. Henry Parker, of White Lodge, East Barrett).
 (1) Hugh Rawlinson: M.A. (Cantab); b. 1866.
 (2) Henry Arthington; b. 1868; m. 1897, Dorothy (dau. James Langworthy, O. C.); d. 1907.
 (A) Hugh Lawson; b. 1900.
 (B) Guy Arthington; b. 1902.
 (3) Edward Vyvyan; b. 1874; m. 1904, May Wingfield (dau. late John Wingfield Todd, of Swayland Park, Yorks).
 (A) John Wingfield; b. 1905.
 (B) Lucy Wimpenny; b. 1908.
 (4) Cyril Fairfax (Rev.); M. A. Oriel College; Vicar of Herriard, Basingstoke, Hants; b. 1881.
 (5) John Curwen: b. 1884; m. 1913, Audrey Ashley (dau. Fred'k Ashley, of Cotswold, Merrow).
 (A) John Henry: b. 1917.
 (B) Mary Audrey: b. 1914.
 (6) Mary Malul.
 (7) Helen Elizabeth: m. 1900, Clement Burnett Weir, of Duckings, Withyham.
 (8) Lucy Rosamond: m. 1897, Rev. Henry Carter; issue.
 (9) Mildred Lawson.
 (10) Susan Searle: m. Edwin Percy Sugden, of Uplands, Wimborne, Dorset.

Ford of Embert Court (formerly of the Ridge)

- B115 THOMAS FORD: of the Ridge, in Barbados; settled in Devonshire; m. Eleanor Austin.
- B116 FRANCIS: member of assembly of Barbados; b. 1695; m. Martha Matson (Hooper).
- B117 FRANCIS: of Lears, in Barbados; member of the assembly; b. 1717; m. Elizabeth Hothersall; d. 1772.
- B118 SIR FRANCIS: 1st Bart.; M. P., of Ember Court, Surrey; b. 1758; member of British Parliament in 1790; created a baronet 1793; m. Mary Anson; d. 1801, at Barbados.
 (1) Francis (Sir): 2nd Bart., B119.
 (2) George:

- (5) Charles (Rev.): M. A., rector of Billingsford and Postwick; b. 1797; m. Catherine Stuart.
- (A) Henry Stuart: late Lieut. R. A.; b. 1845; m. Sophia Sarah Gregory; m. (2) Mary Wells; d. 1895.
- (a) Reginald Severne: Lieut. 1/9th Batt. Hampshire Regt.; b. 1888.
- (B) Charles Primrose (Rev.): Chaplain of East Riding Mental Hospital, B. A. Camb.; b. 1849; m. Mary Jane Turner; d. 1922.
- (a) Roger Anson (Rev.): B. A. Camb., Priest in Charge, St. Margaret's Corstorphine, Edinburgh; late Capt. 25th Batt. Roy. Fus.; b. 1878; m. Kathleen Orme Morris.
1. Peter Roger Anson: b. 1917.
 2. Montague Patrick: b. 1918.
 3. Francis Orme: b. 1920.
 4. Charles Primrose: b. 1922.
- B119 SIR FRANCIS [B118—(1)]: 2d Bart.; b. 1787; m. Eliza Brady; d. 1859.
- (1) Francis John (Sir): 3d Bart., B120.
 - (2) William: C. S. I., of Ford Park, Chagford, B. C. S. (a bar and medal for good service at Delhi during the mutiny); b. 1821; m. Catherine Margaret Hodgson; d. 1905.
 - (3) St. Clair St. Clair-Ford: Capt. H. M. Bombay staff corps; assumed additional surname of St. Clair 1878; b. 1850; m. Eliza Jane Potter; d. 1896.
- (A) Anson St. Clair: late capt. 1st Garr. Batt. Leicestershire Regt.; b. 1864; m. Isabel Maria Frances Adams.
- (a) Aubrey: lieut. R. N.; b. 1904.
 - (b) Peter: lieut. K. O. Y. L. I.; b. 1905.
 - (c) Drummond: b. 1907.
 - (d) Vernon John: b. 1918.
- (B) Beauchamp St. Clair: lieut.-col. late E. Yorkshire Regt.; served in S. Africa, 1901-2; b. 1867; m., Alzbeta Wolencova Wolencz, of Weinberge, Bohemia.
- (C) Leicester St. Clair: M. B. E. (1919); late temp. capt. R. A. S. C.; b. 1879; m. Hildred Carlyle Ticehurst.
- B120 SIR FRANCIS JOHN: 3d Bart.; b. 1818; m. Cornelia Maria Darling; d. 1850; s. by only surviving son.
- B121 SIR FRANCIS COLVILLE: 4th Bart.; b. 1850; m. his cousin Frances Colville; d. 1890.
- (1) Francis Charles Rupert (Sir): 5th and present Bart. B122.
 - (2) Francis Walter Barton (Rev.): M. A. Durham, vicar of Dorney, Windsor; late minister of private chapel of S. Richard de Wych, Ashdown Park, near Tunbridge Wells, vicar of Dunton Green, Kent, vicar of Ganton and vicar of Dorney, Windsor; twin with his brother (heir presumptive); b. 1877; m., Louisa Gann Nish.
- (A) Francis Colville McKenzie: b. 1911.
- B122 SIR (FRANCIS CHARLES) RUPERT FORD: 5th Bart; of Ember Court, Surrey; b. 1877; m. Katherine Olive Yorke.

(D) PROMINENT BRITISH FORDS, PAST GENERATIONS

DAVID EVERARD FORD: (1797-1875); author and musical composer; congregational minister at Lymington and Manchester; published books of psalm and hymn tunes.

EDWARD: (fl. 1647); ballad and verse writer; four of his ballads are found in the Roxborough Collection and another in Halliwell's "Norfolk Anthology".

SIR EDWARD: (1605-1670); royalist soldier and inventor; educated at Trinity College; devised an engine for raising the Thames water in the higher streets of London, 1656; died in Ireland where he had a patent for coining farthings by a new process.

EDWARD: (1746-1809); surgeon to the Westminster Dispensary, 1780-1801; F.S.A. 1792; published "Observations on the Disease of the Hip joints", 1794.

EMANUEL: (fl. 1607); romance writer; author of "Parismus", frequently reprinted till 1704, and two similar works re-issued as chop-books.

SIR FRANCIS CLARE: (1828-1899); diplomatist; British minister in Argentine Republic, 1878; Brazil, 1879; G.C.M.G., 1886; privy councillor, 1888.

SIR HENRY: (1619?-1684); Irish secretary; secretary to Lord Robartes, viceroy to Ireland, 1669-70; F.R.S., 1665.

JAMES: (1779-1850); antiquary; fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 1807; B.D. 1812; left bequests to Trinity College and Oxford University.

JOHN: (fl. 1639); dramatist; his chief plays were the "Lovers Melancholy", "The Broken Heart".

MICHAEL: (d. 1758?); mezzotint engraver; engraved portraits of William III and George II.

RICHARD: (1796-1858); critic and author; spent several years making riding tours to Spain; wrote works on Spain.

SIMON: (1619?-1699); divine, of Magdalen College; expelled for puritanism; restored by Parliamentary visitors; vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading, All Saints, and Northampton.

STEPHEN: (d. 1694); nonconformist divine; minister for thirty years in Miles Lane, Cannon Street; published theological tracts.

THOMAS: (d. 1648); composer; musician to Henry, Prince of Wales; contributed anthems and canons to Leighton's compilations.

THOMAS: (1598-1674); nonconformist divine; expelled from the university for a puritan sermon, 1631; minister at Hamburg.

WILLIAM: (fl. 1616); divine; fellow of Trinity College; B.D., 1591; chaplain to the Levant Company at Constantinople.

WILLIAM: (1771-1832); bookseller and bibliographer successively of Manchester and Liverpool; first catalogue original edition of Venus and Adonis.

(E) PROMINENT BRITISH FORDS OF TODAY

REV. A. LOCKETT FORD: M.A., T.C.D.; Rector and Vicar of Ardee; b. Newry, 1855; e. s. of late Rev. A. L.; educ., Royal Institution School, Liverpool; Mem. of General Synod. Pubs.: "Manual for Communicants". Add.: London.

LT.-COL. CHARLES HOPEWELL: C.M.G., 1915; late R. A.; b. 1864; made Lt.-Col. 1913; served European War. Add.: Margate.

FORD MADOX: author; b. 1873; s. of late Dr. Hueffer. Pubs.: "The Brown Owl", "Life of Madox Brown", etc. Add.: London.

SIR (FRANCIS CHARLES) RUPERT: 5th Bt., cr., 1793; b. 1877; e. s. of 4th Bt.; educ. Sedbergh, Paris and Bonn. Add.: Boscombe.

(FRANK) HON. MR. JUSTICE: D.C.L.; Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta since 1926; b. Toronto, 1873; s. of James; educ., Ontario Academy; Trinity Univ., Bachelor of Civil Law. Add.: Alberta.

COLONEL FREDERICK SAMUEL LAMPSON: C.M.G., 1915; R.C.A.M.C.; District Medical Officer; Military District; s. of late James Morton; b. 1869; Inspector of Military Hospitals, Canada. Add.: Military Headqtrs, Toronto, Canada.

VEN. GEORGE ADAM: M.A.; T.C.D.; Fellow of Allahabad Univ.; educ., Royal Institution School, Liverpool. Pubs.: Sermons to Anglo-Indians. Add.: Norfolk.

HENRY JUSTICE: Artist; b. London, 1860; s. of William Augustus; educ., Repton; Clare College; painted the pictures for Longman's series of Historical Wall Pictures, "The Fisherman and the Mermaid", etc. Add.: London.

BT. COL. JOHN RANDLE MINSHULL: D.S.O., 1917; M.C., 1915; b. 1881; s. of late Capt. Minshull; educ., Twyford School, Winchester; Commanded 1st R.W.F. at various times, 1916-17. Add.: London.

VERY REV. LIONEL (GEORGE BRIDGES JUSTICE): Dean of York since 1925; b. 1865; s. of late William Augustus; educ., Repton School; ordained deacon, 1893; priest, 1895; Headmaster of Repton. Add.: The Deanery, York.

SIR PATRICK JOHNSTON: Kt., cr., 1926; M.P. (U.) Edinburgh, North, April, 1920; b., Edinburgh, 1880; 2nd s. of Jas.; Hon. Mem., Royal Scottish Academy. Pubs.: Interior Paintings by Patrick W. Adam, R.S.A. Add.: North Berwick.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR REGINALD: K.C.M.G., cr., 1919, C.B., 1917; C.M.G., 1915; D.S.O., 1900; General Manager of Dunlop Company in India since 1924; b., 1868; s. of late Rev. C. H.; served S. Africa as A.A.G. Add.: Bombay.

COLONEL COMDT. (TEMP. BRIG.) RICHARD VERNON TREDINNICK: C.B., 1928; C.B.E., 1919; R.M.; A.A.G. Royal Marines, Admiralty; s. of late Vernon; b. 1878; served European War. Add.: London.

REV. CANON ROBERT IRVINE: B.D., Rector of Castlereagh with Loughglynn and Ballymoe since 1890; educ., Trinity Coll.; ordained 1879; Superintendent of Irish Church Missions in Belfast. Add.: London.

LT.-COL. VINCENT TENNYSON RANDLE: D.S.O., 1918; York and Lancaster Regt. D.A.A.G.; Northern Command since 1928; b. 1885; s. of late Major, C. W. Randle; educ., Wellington Coll.; served European War. Add.: London.

WALTER ARMITAGE JUSTICE: B.A., Hon. R.C.M., Prof. of Singing at the Royal Coll. of Music and Reading Univ.; b. 1861; s. of late Wm. Augustus; educ., Repton and King's Coll. Pubs.: article on Song and Folk-Song in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

(G) AMERICAN FORD FAMILIES

C123 ANDREW FORD: originally Foorde; b. in Weymouth, Eng., 1632; settled in Mass.; m. Elinor Lovell.

(1) Andrew: 1658-1725; moved to Abington, Mass.

(A) Andrew: executor of his brother's will.

(B) Hezekiah: b. 1687; m. Ruth Whitmarsh; m. (2), Sarah Magoon.

(a) James: b. 1721.

(b) Hezekiah: 1713-1774; m. Deborah Beals.

1. Amos: b. 1735.

2. Hezekiah: b. 1734; m. Sarah Fisher; served in the French and Indian War and the Revolution.

A. Amos: b. 1766.

B. Hezekiah: b. 1759; served in the Revolutionary War; m. Hulday Cobb.

a. Ansel: 1788-1868; m. Deborah Tower; settled in Ohio.

(I) Charles: 1809-1889; m. Fidelia Bates. Ch.:

Levi Bates: b. 1836; m. Nancy Lenardson; Riga, Mich.; had J. L. (b. 1871; m. Savilla Warner; ch.: Elden L.: 1899); George Franklin: b. 1838; m. Sarah J. Walters; served in the Civil War; had Charles Randall (b. 1865; m. Lottie T. Chandler; m. (2), Laura Collins); George Walter (b. 1867; m. Lizzie Mayer; ch.: Homer: 1897, Leroy: 1898, Roland: 1900, Arthur: 1901, Lawrence M.: 1903, Donald I.: 1908); Willie Bennett (b. 1869; m. Veronica Bolinger; ch.: Stanley: 1902); Verne Elwood (b. 1876; m. Salina H. Belinger; ch.: Willow: 1905, Forrest: 1906, George F.: 1907); Eugene F.: b. 1840; m. Pamela Wilson; had James Marcus (b. 1870; m. Emma Dreher); Hiram Wilson (b. 1871; m. Ella I. Ten Eyck; ch.: Clayton: 1898, Malcolm: 1901); Lewis Cobb (b. 1873; m. Grace Clarke); John (b. 1881; m. Maud Bunting; ch.: Russell E.: 1908); Lucius Leroy: b. 1843; m. Delette Metcalf; served in the Civil War; had Lyman: (b. 1879; m. Susie E. Brown); Amos (b. 1881; m. Merle H. Chandler; ch.: Clinton: 1909).

(II) Hosea: 1810-1867; m. Jemima Bates. Ch.:

Ansel Bates: 1834-1894; m. Hannah Ellsworth; m. (2), Susan Kenyon; had Walter

- Allson (b. 1867; m. Mattie M. Garrett; ch.: Howard: 1891, Kenneth: 1895); Austin Keys: b. 1856; m. Delia W. Stebbins; served in the Civil War; had William (1869); Horace Webster: b. 1847; m. Amelia Emerick; had Alford (1874; m. Arilla McClain); Horace W. (m. Mary M. Punchers); Horatio Melzo: 1851-1907; m. Anna Husted; had Jasper R. (b. 1875; m. Blanche Bridenbaugh; ch.: Leland R.: 1900, Hildred E.: 1902); Guy R. (b. 1880); Lewis Henry: b. 1853.
- (III) Otis: 1812-1886; m. Orisa Tillson. Ch.: Wallace R.: 1844-1889; m. Julia Eliza Wilson; served in the Civil War.
- (IV) Amos: 1815-1877; m. Electa Ford. Ch.: Myron: b. 1840; m. Melissa Robinson; had Amos Earl (b. 1879; m. Marion Lord; ch.: Mahlon: 1904, Kenneth and Kermitt: 1909); Mervin Guile (b. 1883; m. Florence Chandelier Bowden; ch.: Guile H.: 1908); Melville D.: 1841-1888; m. Elizabeth E. Faulkner.
- (V) Lucius: 1815-1897; m. Mary Gorham; adopted a dau.
- (VI) Cyrus: 1821-1897; m. Fannie M. Landis. Ch.: William Otis: b. 1846; m. Sarah Binns; Ansel Landis: b. 1851; m. Anna Humphrey; had Alva Clyde (1880; m. Iva Taylor), Elbert Clare (1886), Denver Ansel (1889); David: b. 1855; m. Georgiana Nason; m. (2), May Squires; had Cyrus (1879), Dorson (1885; m. Grace Lippy), Willo (1890), Forrest (1891), Hal D. (1909); John Bird: b. 1865; m. Addie Hoig; had Byram Burr (1888), Rupert Paul (1898).
- (VII) Franklin: b. 1831; m. Lydia Rice; m. (2), Mary E. McBride. Ch.: Elvin W.: b. 1857; m. Lounetta B. Smith; had Glen F. (1889), Harold (1894); Edward F.: b. 1858; m. Louisa M. Person; had Clyde Fulton (1893); Albert C.: b. 1868; m. Dora Smith; had Leo L. (1892), Furman F. (1896); Lyell R.: b. 1889.

D124 MATHEW FORD: b. 1661; m. Lydia Griffen; progenitor of prominent Ford family of New England.

- (1) John: 1689; m. Abigail Polley; m. (2), Judith Richards; m. (3), Ann Herrick.
 (A) John: 1722; m. Eunice Walbridge.
- (2) Matthew: 1691-1769; m. Mary Foster.
 (A) Matthew: 1717; m. Elizabeth Rollo; m. (2), Ruth Palmeter.
 (B) Jacob: 1718/19-1763; m. Mary Mann.
 (a) Jacob: 1744-1837; m. Abigail Curtis; m. (2), Mrs. Ruth Fitch; was an officer in the War of the Revolution.
 1. Sylvester: 1770-1846; m. Lydia Reed.
 A. Eliakim Reed: 1797-1873; m. Harriet Emmons.
 a. DeWitt: 1826-1909; m. Caroline Matilda Fairchild.
 (I) Edward E.: 1851; m. Winifred E. Parsons. Ch.: De Witt (1897).
 (II) De Witt: 1866-1899; m. Helen L. Brisack.
 b. Raymond Lewis: 1836-1914; m. Julia DeEtte Hopkins; m. (2), Celynda Werner; was a private in Co. D of Third New York Cavalry; was promoted second Lieutenant of Co. G, in the Civil War.
 (I) Edgar Werner: 1877; m. Margaret Lytle Noyes.
 c. Sylvester: 1838; m. Mrs. Emogene (Burton) Hudson.
 (I) Walter Burton: 1874; m. Edith W. Banker; graduated from Harvard in 1897; 1905 received degree of Ph.D. Ch.: Sylvester (1906); Clinton Banker (1913).
 d. Clinton E.: 1842; m. Helen M. Wales; was with army under Gen. McClellan during the Peninsula Campaign.
 e. Eliakim Reed: 1851; m. Hannah Gove Mears.
- B. Jacob: 1799-1867; m. Eunice Clark.
 a. Eliakim Reed: 1822-1886; m. Margaret Stilwell; m. (2), Jane Lee.
 (I) Lewis Clark: 1852; m. Lucie Miller Ohler. Ch.: Lewis Clark (1879).
 b. Herbert: 1844; m. Emma Kirkland.
- C. Sylvester: 1804-1882; m. Pamela Hand.
 a. Sylvester Reed: 1836-1862; killed by Indians in California.
 b. George W.: 1845-1910; m. Emma Evans.
- D. Alexander Hamilton: 1806-1870; m. Julia Atkins.
 a. Henry A.: 1831-1903; m. Christiana Jones.
 (I) H. W. Beecher: 1864-1891; m. Eva Van-Buren. Ch.: Charles (1889).

- E. George: 1811-1880; m. Maria Atkins; m. (2), Rachel Whitman.
- F. Aaron: 1815-1895; m. Nancy Fairchild.
 a. William F.: 1840-1895; m. Helen J. Couse.
 b. Carelton A.: 1858; m. Eda M. Seeger.
 (I) Clarence William: 1898.
2. Ansyl: 1772-1850; m. Esther Fitch.
 A. Fitch: 1797-1874; m. Abbie Smith.
 a. Smith: m.
 B. Norman: 1800-1879; m. Mary Jane Beach.
 a. Westel T.: 1829-1915; m. Lottie M. Brown; m. (2), Julia Boon; m. (5), Martha Davis.
 C. Theron: 1809-; m. Cynthia McCall; m. (2), Amelia Huntington Burke.
5. Elijah: 1774-1852; m. Rebecca Smith.
 A. Isaac Sheldon: 1800-1874; m. Lydia Ford.
 a. Sylvester: 1826-1910; m. Jane Sophia Pierce.
 (I) Edward Pierce: 1855; m. Celia Neville. Ch.: Glenn Isaac (1888).
 b. Isaac Newton: 1856-1910; m. Mary Shepard.
 (I) Arthur E.: 1857; m. Ella Pardoe. Ch.: Harold R. (1887; m. Elouise Gertrude Sternberg).
 (II) Merton L.: 1861; m. Alice May Whipple.
 c. Horace: 1804-1860; m. Rebecca Smith.
 (I) Milton: 1829; m. Helen Morey; m. (2), Louisa Houghton.
 (II) Frank Smith: m. Annette Houghton.
 d. Albert: 1806-1874; m. Pamela Brown.
4. Isaac: 1778-1855; m. Polly Leland.
 A. Elijah: 1805-1879; m. Louisa Jane Merrick.
 a. James Elijah: 1858-1905; m. Carrie Adams.
 b. Isaac Nelson: 1848-1912; m. Sevilla Hawley.
5. Aaron: 1780-1845; m. Anna Davidson.
- (b) Zadoc: b. 1745; d. 1835; m. Eunice Bridges.
 1. Zelotes: 1802-1847; m. Eliza Hyde.
- (c) Benjamin: 1748-1824; m. Mary Lee.
 1. Benjamin: 1779-1875; m. Thankful Griswold.
 A. Linus E.: 1804-1877; m. Julia Ann Stanton; m. (2), Alpha White.
 B. Joseph G.: 1807-1865; m. Margaret Manning.
 C. Henry Lee: 1809-1877; m. Mary Hull; m. (2), Loraine Rust; m. (5), Sarah
 D. William Stephen: 1811-1891; m. Eliza Ann Wilcox.
 a. James Wellington: 1836; m. Sarah Ives.
 (I) William Ives: 1868; m. Anna L. Foster. Ch.: James Harvey (1902).

- b. Albert P.: 1842; m. Louise J. Pratt.
 - (I) Herbert Ransom: 1876; m. Florence Skidmore. Ch.: Edward Lynn (1905), Roger (1907).
 - (II) Harold Wellington: 1887; m. Elsie Sherwood Millard Hart.
- E. Albert G.: 1815-1891; m. Angeline Benchley.
- 2. Daniel: 1781-1865; m. Elizabeth Scott.
 - A. Rodney: 1817-1902; m. Mary Adeline Whitney.
 - a. George H.: 1865-1894; m. Harriet N. Smith.
 - b. Edmund A.: 1868; m. Maud E. McDonald.
 - B. William L.: 1820-1903; m. Sarah Morgan; m. (2), Sarah Ward.
 - a. Austin Ward: 1864; m. Julia Ada Ford.
- 3. Ira: 1786; m. Mary Fortune.
- (d) Abijah: 1756-1813; m. Rebecca Salisbury.
 - 1. Reuben: 1782-1868; m. Sophia Hakes.
 - A. James Hakes: 1814-1901; m. Elizabeth Vint; m. (2), Margaret Newcomb.
 - a. Henry William: 1847; m. Manilla Kiser.
 - 2. John: 1784-1846; m. Clarissa Coe.
 - 3. Abijah: 1787-1870; m. Sally Russell.
 - 4. Gilbert: 1789-1872; m. Lucy Willey.
 - 5. Jacob: 1795-1865; m. Rachel Bell.
- (e) Benoni: 1758-1826; m. Lydia Cadman; m. (2), Ruth Fenner.
 - 1. David: 1782-1870; m. Abigail Bucklin.
 - A. Albert Henry: 1810-1885; m. Emeline Wood; m. (2), Polly Edwards.
 - a. George W.: 1844; m. Carrie Angell.
 - (I) Albert: 1880; m. Estella Young. Ch.: Merritt (1911).
 - B. William Bucklin: 1812-1907; m. Magdalena Kepler.
 - C. Aldis Dean: 1816; m. Lovina Wood; m. (2), Mary A. Spencer; m. (3), Kate Barrigan.
 - D. Orrin Adolphus: 1820-1880; m. Susan A. Francisco.
 - a. Eugene Bowen: 1855; m. Marian Wallace.
 - E. Leonard Benjamin: 1824-1876; m. Sarah M. Alton.
 - a. Frank Alton: 1849; m. Frankie A. Maper.
 - F. Albigeance Waldo: 1826; m. Irene Matilda Isham.
 - (f) Orrin: 1799-1890; m. Aurilla Sprague.
- (C) John: 1720/1-1781; m. Lucy Mack.
 - (a) John: 1749-1782; m. Jemima Carey.
 - 1. John: 1781; m.
 - 2. Benjamin: 1783-1865; m. Polly Ward.
 - A. Eramus D.: 1808; m. Julia A. Smith.
 - (b) Frederick: 1759-1822; m. Susanna Douglas.

1. Frederick: 1787-1858; m. Sally Reeve.
 - A. Charles R.: 1824; m. Caroline E. Stowell.
- (c) Luther: 1762-1840; m. Lucy Gilbert.
 1. Luther: 1785-1843; m. Hannah Post.
 - A. John Post: 1809-1894; m. Lucy Jane King.
 - B. Jedediah Luther: 1820-1887; m. Eliza Ann Walker.
 - a. Luther: 1844; m. Sara Brown Carpenter.
 - (I) Robert Edgar: 1874; m. Lina Yale. Ch.: Luther (1911).
- (D) Isaac: 1722-1800; m. Katherine Mack; m. (2), Mrs. Dorothy Ingraham.
 - (a) Ebenezer: 1765; m. Lois Northam.
 1. Isaac: 1785; m.
 - A. Henry C.: 1841-1915; m. Mary Duell; m. (2), Clara J. Wyckoff.

E125 WILLIAM FORD: b. at Chedder near Cliff, Summersetshire, England, 1747; died on a visiting trip to America, 1854, aged 87; was a land owner in England; had with other issue

- (1) Thomas: b. at Chedder, Eng., 1824; d. in America, 1904; m. Jane Bess; land owner at Irondequoit, N. Y.; and had with others
 - (A) John: b. 1860, at Irondequoit, N. Y., m. Lillian Easton; l. at Ann Arbor, Mich.
 - (a) Maude Edna: b. 1890; m. Dr. Emory W. Sink; l. at Ann Arbor, Mich.
 - (b) Winifred M.: b. 1895, at Irondequoit, N. Y.; m. Chester G. Perry; l. at Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1. Robert E. Perry: b. 1923, at Ann Arbor, Mich.
 - (B) George: l. at Irondequoit, N. Y.
- (2) John: came to America 1850, and settled in the middle west.
- (3) George: was a step-son; name was first George Elliott; later changed to Ford; came to America about 1850; settled in the middle west.

F126 SIMEON FORD: b. in Va. about 1750; d. in Tennessee about 1825; served in the Revolutionary War, for which he was given a grant of land in Tennessee; name of one to whom married is illegible.

- (1) Lemuel: b. 1785; d. in Johnson Co., Ill., about 1861; m. to Rebecca Guilliams about 1810; fought in the battle of New Orleans.
 - (A) Allen: b. in Tenn., about 1815; d. in Pope Co., Ill., 1888; m. Zylphia Allard in 1838; had with others
 - (a) John Franklin: b. in Glendale, Ill., 1851; d. in Waggoner, Ill., 1913; m. Cornelia Ann Trigg, 1880; graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1883; practiced in Ill., until his death.
 1. George: b. 1881; d. 1905.
 2. Charles: b. 1883, at Eddyville, Ill.; graduated from Medical Dept., Barnes University, St. Louis, Mis-

souri, in 1904; served as Captain Medical Corps, U. S. Army, during the World War; participated in Argonne offensive; m. Ollie Green, 1911.

A. Mary Ann: b. 1914; d. 1917.

B. Helen Elizabeth: b. 1918.

G127 PRESERVED FORD: was a son of one of the three brothers who came up Little Pee Dee, and settled on the river, which came to be known as Ford's Ferry; he married three times, and all of his wives were named Sallie; the first named Sallie Barfield; the surnames of the other two are unknown.

(1) Jesse: settled on lands one mile west of what is now Pages Mill or Lake View; m. Elizabeth Townsend; m. (2), Mary Watson.

(A) Elias Barfield: m. Anna Jane Herring; m. (2), Mrs. Helen Pittman.

(B) Allen: m. twice; each time to a daughter of Col. Heniard Folk; he settled in Texas.

(C) Watson: went west.

(D) Mary: m. John I. Gaddy.

(E) Elizabeth: m. William H. Hayes.

(F) Jesse: m. Nancy Ford.

(G) Thomas: m. Sallie Bullock.

(H) Caroline: m. Dr. George E. Shooter.

(I) David: went west.

(J) Charles: was killed in the Civil War.

(K) Anne: the youngest, m. Calvin Inness; m. (2), Rufus Lassiter.

(2) William: m. Beadie Thompson; m. (2), Celia Elvington.

(A) Sallie: m. John Watson.

(B) Louis

(C) Enoch } moved from this country when they were young
(D) George } men.

(E) William: m. Mary Watson.

(F) Nancy: m. Jesse Ford.

(G) John: m. Hannah Rogers.

(H) Beadie: m. Capt. R. H. Rogers.

(5) George: settled near Nichols, and m.

(A) Betsy: m. William Goodyear.

(B) Mantha: m. Anthony Cribb.

(C) Sallie: m. Benjamin Shooter.

(D) William: m. Naomi Lupo; m. (2), Lizzie Butler.

H128 MR. FORD had seven sons who came to America, probably from Scotland, about 1770. Three of the sons settled in Marshall Co., Ky.

(1) Boaz: m. Averitt and had Gerleen (m. Robert Wiggins), Aaron, Elias, Stewart, Hollen (m. Allen Clayton), Henry, Hiram, Nathan and Daniel. The last four mentioned went to California in 1859.

- (2) Elijah: m. and had John and Boaz.
- (3) Stephen: m. Elizabeth Averitt (b. Jan., 1804; d. 1864), and had Nancy (m. Bird Griffith, a soldier in the War of 1812), Berry, Susan (m. Ambrose Clayton), Polly (m. Davis Peel), Lavina, and
- (A) John C. A.: b. Jan. 6, 1824; d. 1891; m. Anna Greene (b. 1830; d. 1855); m. (2), Mrs. Lavina Hilburn.
- (a) John F.: b. Aug. 6, 1849; m. Josephine Linthicum.
1. Absolom: b. Mar. 10, 1876; m. Ida R. Drake in 1898 (d. 1912), and lives at Elbert, Colo.
A. Monroe: b. 1903 in Kansas.
 2. Elizabeth: b. 1878; m. Lark Claar and had fourteen ch. Reside in Golden, Colo.
 3. Dora: b. 1880; m. Ben J. Geiser and had six ch.
 4. William A.: b. Nov., 1881; m. Bernice Drake in 1891, and had Francis (b. 1911), Hazel (b. 1913), and William A., Jr. (b. 1916).
 5. Grover Presley: b. 1885; m. Mabel Evans. No ch.; live in Iowa.
 6. Ray: b. 1887; m. Emily Consoli, 1914. Ch.: Jack F (b. 1922), and Dick A. (b. 1925).
 7. Roy: b. 1887; l. Council Bluffs, Ia.; unm.
 8. Nellie: b. 1889; m. Richard Geiser. Three ch.
 9. Charles F.: b. 1895; m. Mamie Griffin; m. (2), Lula Preston. Ch. by second m.: Leona (b. 1923), Della (b. 1925), and Emma (b. 1927).
 10. Leah: b. 1895; m. Harry May, (2), Edward May, and had Dortha Jean (b. 1925).
 11. Don: b. 1898; m. Leona Catlen and had two daus. and two sons. Reside in Iowa.
 12. Martha: b. 1900; m. Homer McCampbell. No issue.
 15. Monroe A.: b. 1903; m. Alice Trachsel.
A. Rodney M.: b. 1923, in Iowa.
B. Robin David: b. 1925, in Kansas.
C. Robert: b. 1927, in Kansas.
- (b) Stephen W.: b. Sept. 22, 1851; m. Amanda Fuller.
1. Martha: resides in Colorado; unm.
 2. Otho: b. 1879; m. Emma Bruer, 1906, and had Otho, Jr. (b. 1911).
 3. Emma: b. 1881; m. (1), Charles Nooner. Five ch.
 4. Della: b. 1885; m. Frank Bacon. A son, Everitt, d. y.
 5. Elmer: b. 1886; m. Ethel St. Clair; reside in Canada. Ch.: Martha (b. 1915), Lloyd (b. 1915), Ethel (b. 1918).
- (c) Alexander H.: b. Jan. 1, 1855, at Macon, Ill.; d. 1906. One son, Zadock.
- (d) Robert A.: b. Jan. 12, 1862.

- (e) George M.: b. June 7, 1864, in Illinois; m. Emma Evans, 1886. Resides 113 Charlotte Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.
 - 1. Nellie: b. 1887; m. Henry Gilbert. One dau.
 - 2. Walter: b. 1888; m. Bonney Caly, 1916. Four ch.
 - 3. Idela: b. 1894; m. August Lundquist. No ch.
 - 4. Ora: b. 1890; m. Cecile Van Kirk and had Walter (b. 1918).
 - 5. Raymond: b. 1897; m. Daisy Rupp and had Evelyn Jean (b. 1924).
 - 6. Carl Russell: b. 1905; m. Thelma Christiansen, 1928.
- (f) James B.: b. Jan. 22, 1848; m. Mary Ellen Welty, and lives at 1065 W. Wood St., Decatur, Ill. They had Arthur, Ada (m. Dr. James Moore in 1915 and had James, Jr., b. 1925), Elenora (b. 1884; m. Guy Tootter in 1913. No issue), and Harry W. (b. 1889).

1129 ZARVE FORD: father of

(1) William: father of

(A) Charles: d. 1925; m. Madora Ellen Anderson.

(a) Dennis: 1894; m. Lilla Smith, at Clearwater, Fla.

1. Charles D., Jr.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Robert Burks.

4. Lilla Mildred.

(B) George W.: of Rocky Mount, N. C.

(C) Elias B.: deceased.

(D) William: deceased.

(E) Millie: who married a Goodyear (William).

(F) Ophelia: m. a Scott, who now lives at Nichols, S. C.

J150 HEPZIBAH FORD, daughter of THOMAS FORD, married Richard Lyman of Windsor, who died in 1662. Richard Lyman was a descendant (24 generations removed) of ALFRED THE GREAT, KING OF ENGLAND; also a descendant (21 generations removed) of HENRY I, KING OF FRANCE, and a des. (21 generations removed) of DONALD-BANE, KING OF SCOTS.

(H) FORDS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Officers of the Continental Army

Benjamin Ford (Md.). 1st Lieutenant of Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, 14th January, 1776; Captain, May, 1776; Major 2d Maryland, 10th December, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Maryland, 17th April, 1777; transferred to 5th Maryland, 1st January, 1781; died 27th April, 1781, of wounds received at Hobkirk's Hill, 25th April, 1781.

Chilion (N. J.). 2d Lieutenant 2d Continental Artillery, 1st February, 1777; Regimental Adjutant, 25th May, 1778; Regimental Quartermaster, 1st August, 1779; 1st Lieutenant, 1st October, 1780, and served to June, 1783. (Died 1800.)

Denham (Va.). Ensign 4th Virginia, 28th September, 1776; 2d Lieutenant, 22d March, 1777; Commissary of Military Stores, 19th October 1777; cashiered 3d January, 1778. (Name also spelled Dennis Foard.)

George (S. C.). Major South Carolina, 1775-1776.

Hezekiah (Md.). Sergeant 2d Maryland, 10th April, 1777; 2d Lieutenant, 1st September, 1777; 1st Lieutenant, 16th August, 1780; transferred to 1st Maryland, 1st January, 1781, and served to April, 1783. (Died 16th February, 1853.) Name also spelled Foard.

Jacob, Jr. (N. J.). Colonel New Jersey Militia, 1776-1777; died 10th January, 1777.

Jacob (N. Y.). Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel New York Militia, 1775 to 1780. (Died 1809.)

James (Mass.). 1st Lieutenant of Bridge's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775.

James (N. H.). Lieutenant of Nichols' New Hampshire Militia Regiment: wounded at Bennington, 16th August, 1777.

James (S. C.). Captain South Carolina Militia in 1776.

John (Mass.). Captain of Bridge's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; Captain Massachusetts Militia, 1776-1777. (Died 1822.)

John (N. C.). Ensign 3d North Carolina, 30th November, 1778; taken prisoner at Charleston, 12th May, 1780; Lieutenant, 23d January, 1781, and served to close of war.

Joseph (Md.). 2d Lieutenant of Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, 14th January, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, 16th August, 1776; Captain 1st Maryland, 10th December, 1776; resigned 6th March, 1778. (Died — December, 1812.)

Mahlon (N. J.). Ensign 5d New Jersey, 1st May, 1777; 2d Lieutenant, 26th October, 1777; 1st Lieutenant, 30th March, 1780; transferred to 1st New Jersey, 1st January, 1781; retained in New Jersey Battalion, April 1783; Brevet Captain, 30th September, 1783, and served to November, 1783; Ensign United States Infantry Regiment, 12th August, 1784; Lieutenant United States Artillery Battalion, 17th March, 1786; Lieutenant Artillery Battalion United States Army, 29th September, 1789; Captain, 4th March, 1791; Artillerists and Engineers, 9th May, 1794, Major 1st Artillerists and Engineers, 7th May, 1798; honorably discharged 1st June, 1802. (Died 12th June, 1820.)

Tobias (S. C.). Ensign 1st South Carolina in 1781; served to close of war.
William (Conn.). Ensign of Wolcott's Connecticut State Regiment,
December, 1775, to February, 1776.

The following Fords served in the American Revolution from the respective colonies. Figures following some of the names indicate the number of times those names appear on the records examined:

Connecticut: Abijah—2, Amos—6, Benjamin—4, Benona—2, Baston, Charles—2, Eunice, Ezra, Hezekiah—2, Isaac—5, James, Jesse, John—3, Jonathan—2, Joseph, Martin—3, Mathew—2, Nathaniel, Sambon, Samuel, Sanbun, Stephen, Timothy, William—4, Zadock—2. *Delaware*: Abraham—3, Andrew—2, Benjamin—10, David—8, Fred—3, Isaac—2, Jacob, James, Jehosphat, John, Lot—8, Reuben—2, Thomas—2, William—4. *Georgia*: John—3, John, Jr.—3, Joshua—3, Mary, Owen—2, Thomas—3, Thomas, Jr., William—4. *Maryland*: Archibald, Ash, Benjamin—7, Edward, George—7, Hezekiah—9, James, John—6, Joseph—3, Notley, Robert—2, Thomas, William—4. *Massachusetts*: Abel—2, Abijah, Abner, Absalom, Andrew, Benjamin, Cadwallader—2, Caleb, Charles, Chilion, Daniel, David—2, Ebenezer, Elijah—2, Hezekiah, Ichabod, Isaac, Jaazaniah, Jacob—3, Jacob, Jr., James—7, John—12, Joseph—3, Joshua—2, Lot—2, Luke, Mahlon, Mark, Martin—2, Meel, Micah, Michael, Miles, Nathan, Noah, Paul, Peleg, Phineas, Prince—2, Richard, Robert—3, Seth, Solomon, Thomas—4, Timothy, Tour, Tracy, William—5. *New Hampshire*: Benjamin—2, Charles, Daniel—4, Hezekiah—4, James—12, Job, Joseph—2, Miles, Noah—2, Paul—3, Richard, Robert, Seth—3. *New Jersey*: Archibald, Benjamin, Charles, James, Jonathan, Nathan, Stephen, Thomas—2, Timothy, William—5. *New York*: Abijah, Asher—2, Benjamin—2, Lt. Chillion, Esha, George, Isaac—2, Jacob, James, John—2, John James, Nathaniel—2, Thomas, Timothy—2, William—2. *North Carolina*: Abraham, Elias, Hezekiah, John, Lewis, William. *Pennsylvania*: Alexander—3, Archibald, Benjamin—7, Benjamin, Jr., Charles—7, Christian, Christopher—2, David—2, Dennis—2, Griffith, Henry, Herman, Isaac, Isac, Jacob—5, John—18, Joseph, Peter, Simon—2, Standish & Earle John, Thomas—5, William—15, William B. *Rhode Island*: Joseph—5. *Vermont*: Andrew, Daniel, Hezekiah—4, Josiah, Nathan—8, Noah, Paul—3, Seth—3. *Virginia*: Benjamin, Dabney—2, Daniel, David, Dennis, Elijah, Elisha, Frederick, Garrd, George, Hezekiah, James, John, Joseph—2, Lewis, Michael, Robert, Samuel, Warener, Warner, William. *Total*, 457.

(I) PROMINENT FORDS OF AMERICA, PAST GENERATIONS

CORYDON LA FORD: LL.D.; physician; b. Lexington, N. Y., 1813; m. with his parents to Otsego Co., 1815; grad., Geneva Medical Coll., 1842; held several important professorships, including that of anatomy and physiology in the Univ. of Michigan, 1854. From 1868 to 1886 he lectured annually at the L. I. Coll. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the author of several books, including "Syllabus of Lectures on Odontology, Human and Comparative" (1884).

CAPTAIN EDWARD LLOYD: publisher; b. Oswestry, Shropshire, Eng., 1845; came to New York in early youth and studied under Prof. J. H. Patton; enlisted in 99th regiment of Penna. Volunteers in 1861, was promoted to lieutenant and detailed on Gen. Meade's staff. He was captured and held at Libby Prison, but was later exchanged and returned to his post of duty. In 1867 he became a partner in the publishing house of J. B. Ford & Co. He made many improvements in printing methods, inventing a device for printing two sheets simultaneously and for folding and pasting one within the other.

GORDON LESTER: lawyer; b. Lebanon, Conn., 1825; president of New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad Co., 1852; collector of U. S. internal revenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1869; president of Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Coney Island Railroad, 1885. At one time he was business manager of the *New York Tribune*.

JOHN THOMSON: theatrical manager; b. Baltimore, 1829. He twice rebuilt the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, of which he was manager, and also built three theatres in Washington, being manager of Ford's Theatre at the time of Lincoln's assassination. As an aftermath of the tragedy he was arrested and detained forty days in Carroll prison, but was released when not the slightest evidence could be found against him. In 1858 he was elected president of the City Council and for two years was acting mayor. He was State Director of the Maryland penitentiary for eighteen years and was active in Baltimore philanthropic work. His articles frequently appeared in the periodicals of the day.

REV. JOSHUA EDWARDS: missionary; b. Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1825; grad. from Williams, 1844, and from Union Theological Seminary, 1847; then sailed for Syria, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He spent six months at Aleppo, where he was first stationed and also was forwarding agent, postmaster and banker for several other stations; later was transferred to the Turkish mission at Beirut, where he stayed for four years, and then to Sidon. In 1861 he went to England to present the claims of the Syrian missions, returning to the U. S., 1865. He edited several books in the Arabic language and wrote a work in that tongue, entitled "Fasting and Prayer".

PAUL LEICESTER: publisher; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1865; s. of Gordon Lester; published a bibliography of works written by and relating to Alexander Hamilton (Bklyn, 1887), and a volume on the genealogy of his great grandfather, Noah Webster.

REV. SAMUEL HOWARD: clergyman; b. Missouri, 1823; educated at the University of Missouri. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor in Jefferson City, Mo., but later was connected with churches in St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Mo., and in Louisville, Ky. In 1853 he was associate editor of the *Western Recorder* and *Christian Repository*.

HON. SEABURY: Governor of Ohio; b. Cheshire, Conn., 1801; m. to Burton when a boy; grad. Yale, 1825, and practiced law. He was a mem. of the Ohio Legislature, 1830-47, a major-general of the militia, and was Governor of Ohio, 1849-50, dying immediately after the expiration of his term. He was instrumental in carrying the state of Ohio for his ardent friend, Henry Clay, in 1844.

HON. THOMAS: Governor of Illinois; s. of family that emigrated to Illinois in 1804. He became a successful lawyer there and was active in politics; was Judge of State Supreme Court, and Governor of the state, 1842-46; published "History of Illinois from 1818 to 1847" (Chicago, 1854).

HON. TIMOTHY: lawyer; b. Morristown, N. J., 1762; lent his home to Washington as headquarters in 1777. In 1780 he volunteered in a company of Washington's body-guards, and was wounded at Springfield, N. J. He practiced law in the Equity Court of S. Carolina; was a mem. of the Legislature and of the Charleston City Council, trustee of Charleston Coll., president of literary societies and founder of Charleston Bible Society.

HON. GABRIEL HOGARTH: brother of Hon. Timothy; b. Morristown, N. J., 1765; grad. Princeton, and was admitted to bar, 1789. Became Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the eastern district of the state, and, 1820-40, was Justice of the Supreme Court.

LEWIS DI SAUSSURE: LL.D.; physician; s. of Gabriel Hogarth; b. Morristown, N. J., 1801. At Augusta, Ga., in 1827, he assisted in organizing the Medical Coll. of Ga., where he afterward held the chairs of chemistry and practise of medicine. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army from 1861 until the end of the Civil War, and was twice Mayor of Augusta.

WILLIAM HENRY: M.D., physician; b. Phila., Pa., 1839; grad. from Princeton, 1857, and from Jefferson Medical College, 1860. He was acting medical cadet in the U. S. army, 1862, and served as surgeon in the 44th Penna. Regiment in 1863 until after the battle of Gettysburg. Later he was chairman of the Centennial medical commission's committee on sanitary science, 1876; was a mem. of the Phila. Board of Health (secretary and president) and of numerous medical and charitable societies; author of various books including "Hygiene and Public Health" (N. Y., 1879).

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY: author; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1858; s. Gordon Lester, edited a revised edition of Wells' "Natural Philosophy" etc., was a mem. of the editorial staff of the N. Y. *Herald*. In Sept., 1885, he became chief of the bureau of statistics in the Department of State at Washington.

(J) PROMINENT AMERICAN FORDS TODAY

ALEXANDER HUME FORD: b. Florence, S. C., 1862; s. Frederick Winthrop; dir. gen. Pan Pacific Union. Add.: Honolulu, T. H.

AMELIA CLEWLEY: prof. history; b. Searsport, Me., 1875; d. Alfred Blanchard; mem. of Am. Hist. Assn.; Am. Assn. Univ. Women, etc. Add.: Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTHUR HILLYER: prof. electrical engring; b. Chicago, 1874; s. Charles Henry. Add.: Iowa City, Ia.

ARTHUR YOUNGER: university pres.; Parkville, Mo., 1861; s. Salem Holland; mem. of many socs.; dir. and hon. life mem. Louisville Bd. of Trade; mem. of Louisville Health and Hosp. Council. Add.: Louisville, Ky.

CHARLES HALSEY LINDSLEY: clergyman and educator; b. Binghampton, N. Y., 1887; s. Charles Lindsley; mem. of various organizations, incl. Am. Legion of Foreign Wars. Add.: Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CLYDE ELLSWORTH: M.D.; b. Leetonia, O., 1874; s. Homer J.; mem. of Nat. Tuberculosis Assn.; Am. Child Hygiene Assn. Add.: Cleveland, O.

CORNELIUS: ex-pub. printer U. S.

DANIEL: prof. Eng., b. Cambridge, Mass., 1876; s. Thomas J.; prof. English and head. dept., Lake Forrest Coll., since 1920. Add.: Lake Forrest, Ill.

FRANK RICHARDS: consulting agt.; b. Phila., Pa., 1871; s. Henry C.; pres. L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter, Inc.; mem. of Port of N. Y. Authority, 1921-25. Add.: New York.

GEORGE ALFRED: missionary.

GEORGE: city planning; b. Clinton, Mass., 1879; s. Andrew Elmer; mem. Am. Industrial Commn. to France, 1916; U. S. del. 9th Internat. Housing Congress, Vienna, 1910. Add.: New York.

GEORGE MICHAEL: state supt. schs.; b. Kasson, Barbour Co., W. Va., 1871; s. Frederic; served as capt. on Mexican border and overseas, 6 mths. with 150th U. S. Inf. Add.: Charlestown, W. Va.

GUY STANTON: university prof.; b. Salem, Wis., 1873; s. Thomas; prof. hist. and dean of Grad. Sch. of U. of Minn., 1915. Add.: Minneapolis, Minn.

HENRY: automobile mfr.; b. Greenfield, Mich., 1863; s. William; pres. Ford Motor Co. (largest mfr. of automobiles in the world, employing over 200,000 persons, turns out about 7,500 automobiles a day) maintains corps of social workers to look after the welfare of employees and families, also legal and med. depts. free of charge; apptd. by Pres. Wilson mem. Wage Umpire Bd., 1918. Add.: Dearborn, Mich.

HENRY JONES: univ. prof.

HUGH: theatrical mngr.; b. Washington, D. C., s. George; dir. gen. Famous Players Film Co., 1917. Add.: New York.

JAMES BUCHANAN: railway official; b. Raleigh, N. C., 1879; s. Rufus Jones; chmn. Com. of Freight Traffic Control, Ohio River Gateways, under U.S. R.R. Administration, World War. Add.: Chicago.

JAMES LAUREN: author; b. St. Louis, Mo., 1854; s. James K.; author of

numerous books incl. "The Brazen Calf", "The Wooing of Folly". Add.: L. I., N. Y.

JEREMIAH DENIS MATHIAS: univ. prof.; b. Cambridge, Mass., 1875; s. J. D.; Chmn. Dept. Romance Langs., Harvard, since 1911; chief examiner for Spanish under Coll. Entrance Exam. Bd. since 1908. Add.: Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN: judge; b. Knowlesville, N. Y., 1862; s. Michael; candidate for comptroller New York, 1905; Justice of Supreme Ct. of N. Y., 1st Dist. 1906-20. Add.: New York.

JUL A ELLSWORTH: author; b. N. Y. City, 1859; d. James Edwin; author of numerous books incl. "King Solomon and the Fair Shulamite". Add.: Rye, L. Y.

NEXOLA GREELEY-SMITH: writer.

RICHARD CLYDE: college prof.; b. Clarence Tp., Calhoun Co., Mich., 1870; s. Charles Albert; teacher, Anglo-Chinese Sch., Singapore, Malaysia. Add.: Ypsilanti, Mich.

SAMUEL CLARENCE: lawyer, Albany, Clinton Co., Ky.; s. William; Asst. U. S. atty. for Mont., 1908-14; atty. gen. of Mont., 1917-21. Add.: Great Falls, Mont.

SEWELL: author; b. Levant, Me., 1868; s. John F. Author of many books, incl. "Side Stepping with Shorty", "Meet 'Em with McCabe". Add.: Clearwater, Fla.

SIMEON: hotel propr.

SMITH THOMAS: clergyman; b. Camden, N. Y.; 1851; s. Rev. William; Pres. Chic. Federation of Churches, 1908-10; v. p. Chic. Baptist Theol. Union. Add.: Wheaton, Ill.

THOMAS FRANCIS: editor; b. St. Louis, Mo., 1857; s. Thomas; spl. lecturer on internat. trade U. of Southern Calif., 1920-21. Add.: Los Angeles, Calif.

TIREY LAFAYETTE: lawyer; b. Monore Co., Mo., 1857; s. Jacob Harrison; mem. of Calif. St. Bd. of Prison dirs. Add.: San Francisco.

WALTER BURTON: mathematician; b. Oneonta, N. Y., 1874; s. Sylvester; author of numerous books on edn. incl. "First and Second Course in Algebra." Add.: Ann Arbor, Mich.

WILLIAM EBENZER: mineralogist; b. Westville, Conn., 1878; s. William Elbert; asst. prof. 1916-20; prof. since 1920, Sheffield Scientific Sch., Yale. Add.: New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAM HENRY: mechanical engr.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY: editor; b. Brooklyn, 1858; s. Gordon Lester; mem. of numerous learned societies, incl. Am. Inst. Art and Letters, Am. Philos. Soc., etc. Add.: Cambridge, Mass.

(K) FORD TOWNS, ETC.

There are in the United States towns as follows:

FORD: Idaho, Kans., Ky., Va., Wash.; FORD CITY: Mo., Pa.; FORD CLIFF: Pa.; FORDHAM: N. Y.; FORDLAND: Mo.; FORDOCHE: La.; FORDS: N. J.; FORDS BRANCH: Ky.; FORDS FERRY: Ky.; FORDSON: Mich.; FORDSVILLE: Ky.; FORDTOWN: Tenn.; FORDTRAN: Tex.; FORDVILLE: N. Dak.; FORDWICK: Va. There are also in the United States numerous counties, townships, streets, avenues, etc., bearing the name "Ford". This is eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the name is held in this country.

(L) FORD CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

The compiler of these records has made up a list from city and telephone directories of the United States, and from other sources, as follows. Care was taken to eliminate, wherever possible, persons known or believed to be colored, or of nationalities other than British and American:

Alabama.....	82	Maine.....	21	Oklahoma.....	117
Arizona.....	28	Maryland.....	139	Oregon.....	27
Arkansas.....	30	Massachusetts.....	500	Pennsylvania.....	475
California.....	529	Michigan.....	221	Rhode Island.....	90
Colorado.....	89	Minnesota.....	72	South Carolina.....	3
Connecticut.....	165	Mississippi.....	20	South Dakota.....	8
District of Columbia...	87	Missouri.....	148	Tennessee.....	198
Delaware.....	32	Montana.....	64	Texas.....	367
Florida.....	120	Nebraska.....	49	Utah.....	39
Georgia.....	97	Nevada.....	6	Vermont.....	30
Idaho.....	14	New Hampshire.....	60	Virginia.....	202
Illinois.....	441	New Jersey.....	281	Washington.....	80
Indiana.....	177	New Mexico.....	7	West Virginia.....	58
Iowa.....	117	New York.....	658	Wisconsin.....	52
Kansas.....	74	North Carolina.....	31	Wyoming.....	5
Kentucky.....	155	North Dakota.....	9		
Louisiana.....	69	Ohio.....	396	Total.....	6,715

To secure an estimate of the "Ford population" of the United States, we figure as follows:

	(a)
	Multiply
	by
Only about half the names were taken from each directory consulted.....	2
Half of the Fords reside in the rural districts or in small towns having no printed directories which were available to us.....	2
There are an average of more than four persons in each American family.....	4

Since Ford daughters marry and have as many descendants as the Ford sons, there are as many descendants of "other names" as there are bearing the name Ford (though it is much easier to locate the latter).....	2
By multiplying each figure of column (a) into the preceding figure, we have a total of.....	32
Conservative estimate of the Ford population of the United States, one-half of whom bear the name Ford and one-half of whom bear other names.....	214,880

The estimated Ford population of any of the states may be obtained by multiplying the figures shown by 32. There are Fords in every state of the Union. The Ford population of the British Empire is probably equal to that in the United States.

(M) RELIGIONS OF THE FORDS

For several centuries the Fords lived in England. Most of the English and, likewise, the Fords were and are of the Protestant faith.

There are a few Fords of the Catholic faith in the British Isles, but it is estimated that their number does not exceed fifteen per cent of the entire Ford population.

The Fords who came from the British Isles to America continued in the faith of their fathers, for the most part, though their descendants in this country today will be found in the memberships of practically all the various churches. It is estimated that of all the Fords in America who are church members, at least eighty-nine per cent are of the Protestant faith.

Biographical sketches of thirty-two Fords appear in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. Their religious faiths are shown as follows: BAPTIST, 1; CONGREGATIONALIST, 1; EPISCOPAL, 1; METHODIST, 1; ROMAN CATHOLIC, 1; UNITARIAN, 2; OTHER PROTESTANTS, 1; RELIGION NOT STATED, 25.

(N) REFERENCES

All of the works listed below will be found in the Library of Congress. Most of them will be found in the libraries of historical and genealogical societies. Some of them will be found in the libraries of all of the large American cities.

- 1 Americans of Royal Descent, 1891, Browning.
- 2 Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.
- 3 British Family Names, Barber.
- 4 Burke's General Armory.
- 5 Burke's Landed Gentry.
- 6 Burke's Peerage and Baronetcy, 1925, 1926.
- 7 Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, Bardsley.
- 8 Dictionary of National Biography, London, 1887.
- 9 Directories, City and Telephone.
- 10 English Surnames, Bardsley.
- 11 Heraldic Illustrations, 1853.
- 12 Miscellaneous Sources.
- 13 Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783, Heitman.
- 14 Patronymica Britannica, Lower.
- 15 Private Collections of Family Data.
- 16 Revolutionary Records of the Respective Colonies.
- 17 Surnames of the United Kingdom, Harrison.
- 18 U. S. Postal Guide.
- 19 Who's Who (British).
- 22 Who's Who in America, 1926-27.
- 21 Ancestors and Descendants of Ansel Ford of Cummington, Mass., George F. Ford, Blissfield, Mich. 1910.

