

Sent copy to Tom Haworth

Part three of a narrative concerning the Haworth family and directed especially to the grandchildren of William Perry and Abigail Haworth by Gerald and Helen Wood

Suggestion: To avoid confusion, due to the repeated use of certain first names in the Haworth family records, you may make reference to the genealogical chart we furnished in PART ONE of the narrative.

Included with this are: (1) map of a portion of Virginia, (2) chart showing some Haworth marriages, (3) map of a portion of Clinton County Ohio, (4) map of a portion of Vermillion County Indiana.

GENERATION III

In the 1730's there was a migration of Friends from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the western wilderness. In 1735 Hopewell Quaker meeting was established in Frederick County, Virginia which served as a parent meeting for many others. Hopewell Meeting continues to the present and its records are great historical value, despite the destruction of some during the Civil War.

In 1738 Stephanus and Absalom Haworth migrated and selected land in the Shenandoah Valley, adjoining a tract owned by their uncle, Robert Scarborough. Stephanus had 400 acres, Absalom 200 acres.

The following year James (our ancestor) and John also went to Virginia. They were on Apple Pie Ridge near the Hopewell Meeting, but about fifty miles from their older brothers. John remained in Virginia for eleven years, returned to Bucks County, Pennsylvania and married there. (The other three brothers were married in Virginia.) Herbert Hoover, former president, was from the lineage of John Haworth.

George and Mary, the younger children of George the Emigrant, remained in Pennsylvania. Mary married John Michener, whose parents had been house servants of the Penn family.

James (our ancestor) married Sarah Wood soon after his arrival in Virginia. Nothing is known of her family line and she may not have been a Quaker. However, the Wood family is believed to have come from Yorkshire where there was early Quaker influence.

In the 1750's, Indian raids instigated by the French, terrorized the frontier settlements and many abandoned their homes. During such an absence from home in 1756 James died, from causes not known. Sarah was left with six young children; Richard 12, Jemima 10, George (our ancestor) 8, James 6, Elizabeth 3 and Sarah 1½.

Hopewell Meeting on September 5, 1757 petitioned the Meeting for Sufferings of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for assistance naming eleven families in need. Among them was Sarah Haworth, a widow and young children. She had lost 12 cows and was allowed three pounds.

GENERATION III continued

Sometime in the 1760's Sarah Haworth was disowned for marriage with Peter Ruble. However, she was reinstated and on February 1, 1763 was given a certificate of removal from Hopewell to Bush River Meeting in South Carolina. With her went her children except Richard who was married.

GENERATION IV

Jemima and Sarah Haworth, sisters, married John and James Wright, brothers. Richard and George Haworth, brothers, married Ann and Susanna Dillon, sisters. Peter Dillon, who married Elizabeth Haworth, was a cousin to Ann and Susanna Dillon. Mary Rees, who married James Haworth, was a daughter of Charity Dillon Rees, another sister of Ann and Susanna Dillon. With this generation, begin marriages between Haworths, Dillons and Wrights which continued into generations V and VI.

John and Jemima Haworth Wright were the parents of twelve children, each with a given name beginning with the letter J. There was also a dog, Jowler and a horse, Jack. This anomaly is mentioned in most Haworth records. Jemima later as a widow and with a number of her children, went to Ohio in the vicinity of Leesburg.

Richard and wife Ann caused considerable trouble for the Hopewell Friends Meeting. On February 12, 1765 Ann was disowned for contracting marriage with Richard through the ministrations of a "hireling teacher" - perhaps a Methodist or Baptist preacher. (One can only wonder why Richard was not disowned at the same time and for the same reason.) However, on April 1, 1765 Richard was disowned for training with the militia and scouting Indians. Some six years later both were reinstated by condemning their previous actions. On November 4, 1771 they received certificates of transfer to New Garden Monthly Meeting in North Carolina.

George and Susanna Dillon Haworth were remarkable parents of remarkable children. Their stories emerge more clearly than for most of their contemporaries. For emphasis, he is designated GEORGE OF QUAKER POINT, to distinguish him from the numerous persons of the same name among Haworths.

George was born on Apple Pie Ridge and the farm of his father James, December 28, 1749. He was a member of the Hopewell Friends Meeting. He died at Quaker Point Indiana January 4, 1837.

In 1768, when George was about 19 years of age, he went with his mother, then the wife of Peter Ruble, to settle in South Carolina at Bush River. Chronology at this time is difficult, but we know he must have married Susanna Dillon in 1772 as she was disowned by Hopewell Meeting on January 11, 1773 for "marriage contrary to doctrine."

GENERATION IV continued

George and his brother James were disowned by Bush River Friends Meeting on August 29, 1772 - reason not given. (In 1794 James was reinstated by Bush River upon recommendation of New Hope Meeting in Tennessee, where the brothers then lived. We have found no record of where or when George may have been reinstated. He appears as a leader in Quaker activities in Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana-Illinois and was perhaps a recorded minister.)

On September 25, 1773 Daniel Boone (of Quaker descent) began a land hunting expedition across the mountains into western Virginia - now Kentucky. He enlisted about forty persons in the project, including the Haworth brothers, George and James, who were his neighbors in North Carolina. They met strong Indian opposition and among those slain was James Boone, Daniel's son. The expedition returned to North Carolina.

In 1785 there was another attempt to enter Kentucky, but the Indians were still menacing, so attention was directed toward Tennessee.

Most Haworth records tell of the migration to what is now Greene County, Tennessee. There were no roads, only game or Indian trails. The Smokies were crossed by pack horse. George explored the area with his two older sons; Mahlan about twelve years of age and John ten. They found a location and built a cabin. In a list of North Carolina land grants, George Haworth is recorded as receiving 300 acres in Greene County, on the banks of the Nolachuckee, a tributary of the Holston River.

After the building of the cabin, George returned to North Carolina to bring the rest of his family, leaving his two sons with provisions to last until his return. However, they were delayed and did not reach the new home until much later than expected. "When at last the parents arrived, the boys ran to meet them with outstretched arms. The mother sprang from her horse, clasped them in her arms and they all wept together for joy."

GENERATION IV (to be continued in the next letter.)

NOTES

Part three carries the story of our Haworth line to Tennessee. The next letter will give the migration to Ohio, then Indiana-Illinois. The maps of both areas will be sent later.

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John of Generation III was long considered to have "died without issue". Herbert Hoover is descended from him by the following:
(1) John Haworth (2) Rachel Haworth Toole (3) Ann Toole Wasley
(4) Mary Wasley Minthorn (5) Hulda Minthorn Hoover (6) Herbert Hoover.
The former president was of the sixth generation after George Haworth the Emigrant, which is the same generation as the children of William Perry and Abigail Haworth, to whom he was fifth cousin. Herbert Hoover took considerable pride in his Scarborough ancestry.

NOTES continued

In the period of agitation over slavery, entire Quaker meetings in South Carolina and Georgia migrated to the North, principally Ohio.

Many of the older and established meetings resisted the removal of Quakers to remote and frontier areas, that they might be "captivated with the love of a rambling and lazy life". However, new meetings were quickly set up in these areas.

In January we sent a special letter to the grandchildren of William Perry and Abigail Haworth in recognition of the 100th anniversary of their marriage - December 29, 1869. Alfred Haworth believes he has the original wedding certificate. If others would care for a copy of this letter, let us know.

Samuel Haworth, an older brother of William Perry Haworth, was a letter writer, story teller, traveller and collector of Haworth data. He contributed to HAWORTHS IN AMERICA, also the DAVIS PAMPHLETS and attended the reunions of 1899 and 1902. From him we get much personal narrative and color. We now have his Civil War military records.

There were many disownments of young Quakers in the 17th and 18th centuries. It must have been the "generation gap" of that time. In some instances, the parents were also disowned for supporting the children, or permitting them, to act "contrary to discipline. The following are quotations from the records most of which were preceded by the statement "neglected attending meeting" and:

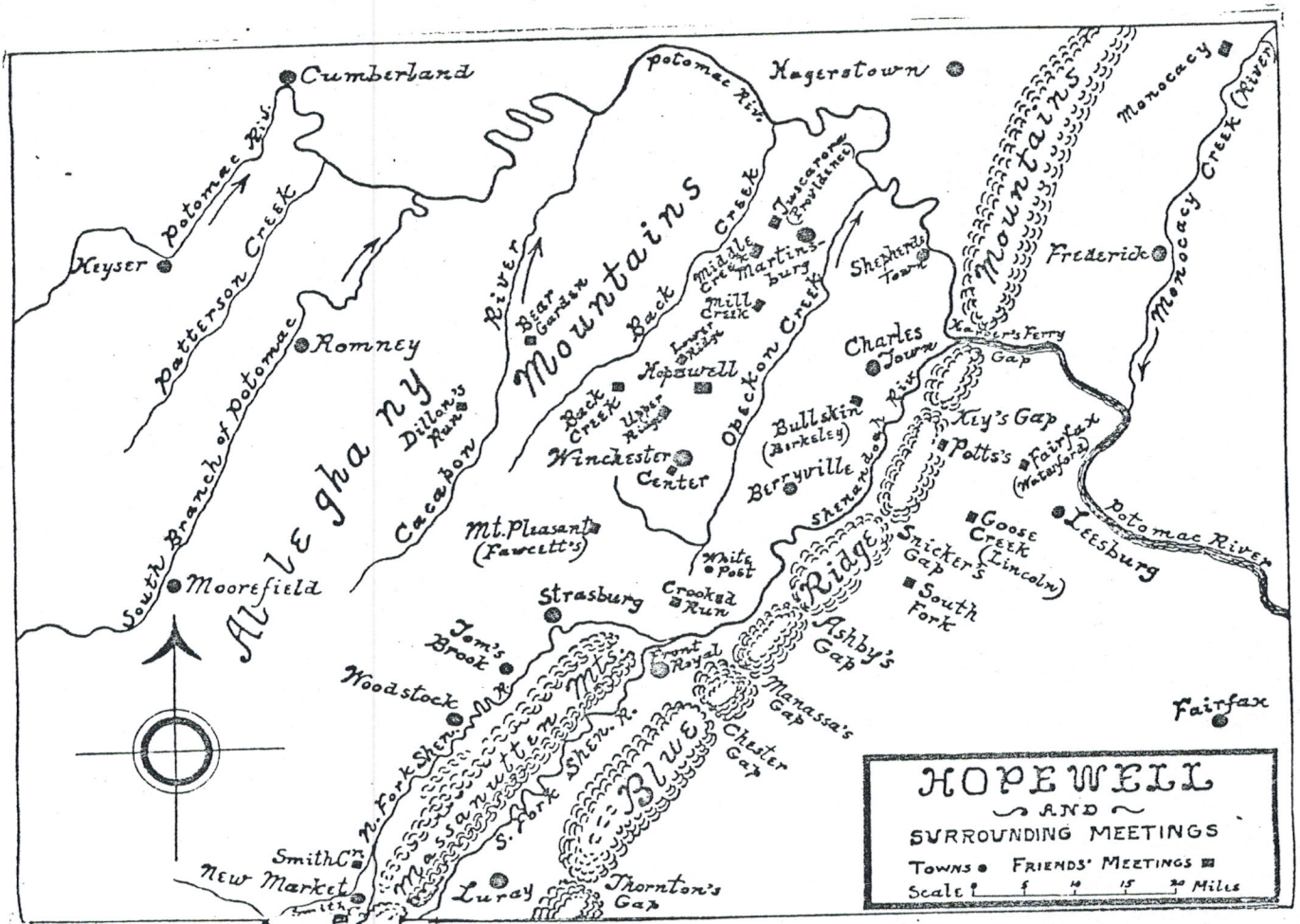
"Danced, but denied the charge; accused a neighbor unjustly; struck a man in anger; fought and raced horses; joined the Baptists; consented to marriage of a daughter in their home, contrary to discipline; married a woman not of our Society; connived in a son's marriage by a hireling teacher; showed an unbecoming disposition in railing against Friends; hired a substitute to go to war; failed to pay a debt;

"Singing and dancing; scouted Indians; attended a marriage that was contrary to discipline; assisted a sister in marriage contrary to discipline and danced at the wedding; killed a horse belonging to another and concealed the fact; danced in a frolic at a place of diversion; drove a military wagon in war; stole a young woman from her parents and married her; preached in other religious societies; attended muster and shooting matches;

"Brought suit against a fellow Quaker; altered a note and left the state in armed manner; encouraged gambling by lending money; held slaves; administered oaths; took a fidelity oath contrary to discipline; distilled grain; kicked a man in a spirit of passion, with aggravated discourse; changed his name to defraud neighbors; permitted fiddling and dancing in his home; attended singing school."

Many of the above seem legitimate reasons for disownment. However, some Friends were alienated from the Society and never returned.

In the next letter we will tell of the move to Ohio.



This map represents the area into which four of the sons of George the Emigrant migrated in 1738 and 1739. At that time it was known by the general term "Virginia". However, later divisions were made and three present states are represented in the map area. That area north of the Potomac River is in Maryland. A line beginning near Hagerstown then South West would roughly divide West Virginia to the left from Virginia to the right. The horizontal line at the top of the map was, and still is, a portion of the South border of Pennsylvania.

The area called "Apple Pie Ridge" lies between Opeckon Creek and Back Creek and includes the sites of several Quaker Meetings and communities, the best known being Hopewell Meeting. This was a parent Meeting from which many other early meetings were "set off". James and John were members there and had land in the area.

The two elder sons of The Emigrant, Stephanus and Absalom, secured land about four miles south of New Market on Smith's Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. This land is shown at the lower edge of the map.