
**Descendants of
Peter Coffin**

Charles E. G. Pease
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Isle of Mull

Descendants of Peter Coffin

1-**Peter Coffin**^{1,2,3} died in Jan 1628 in Brixton, Devon.

Peter married **Joan Thember**.^{1,2,3} Joan died in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. They had one son: **Tristram**.

2-**Tristram Coffin**^{1,2,3,4,5} was born about 1609 in Brayton, Devon and died on 2 Oct 1681 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA about age 72.

General Notes: Tristram came over to New England in 1642 and settled at Salisbury, and also at Haverhill and Newbury. He resided at these places for sixteen years and then went to Nantucket, which at that time was a dependency of New York. For 80 pounds he and his associates bought of the Indians a large part of the island.

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated to America in 1642.
- He worked as a Chief Magistrate of Nantucket.

Tristram married **Dionis Stevens**, daughter of **Robert Stevens**. They had nine children: **Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth, James, John, Deborah, Mary, John, and Stephen**.

3-**Hon. Peter Coffin**¹ was born in 1631 in Brixton, Devon and died on 21 Mar 1715 in Exeter, New Hampshire, USA at age 84.

Peter married **Abigail Starbuck** in 1656. Abigail was born on 20 Oct 1641 in Dover, New Hampshire, USA and died in 1696 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 55. They had one son: **Eliphalet**.

4-**Eliphalet Coffin** was born on 13 Jan 1689 in Exeter, New Hampshire, USA and died on 16 Aug 1736 at age 47.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Exeter, New Hampshire, USA.

Eliphalet married **Judith Coffin**,² daughter of **James Coffin**² and **Florence Hook**,² on 11 Feb 1710. Judith was born on 7 Oct 1686 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1749 at age 63. They had one son: **Peter**.

5-**Rev. Peter Coffin** was born on 9 Dec 1713 and died in 1759 at age 46.

Peter married **Dorothy Gookin**, daughter of **Rev. Nathaniel Gookin**. Dorothy was born on 2 Apr 1722 in Rockingham, New Hampshire, USA and died on 18 Jun 1749 at age 27. They had one son: **Peter**.

6-**Peter Coffin** was born in 1741.

Peter married **Lucretia Flagg**. They had one son: **Peter**.

7-**Peter Coffin** was born on 25 Feb 1768 in East Kingston, New Hampshire, USA and died on 6 Sep 1840 in Rhode Island, USA at age 72.

Peter married **Ann Martin**. They had one daughter: **Lucretia Flagg**.

8-**Lucretia Flagg Coffin** was born on 3 Jan 1793, died on 8 May 1865 in Syracuse, New York, USA at age 72, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, New York, USA.

Lucretia married **Samuel Joseph May** on 28 Apr 1825 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Samuel was born on 12 Sep 1797 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, died on 1 Jul 1871 in Syracuse, New York, USA at age 73, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, New York, USA. They had one son: **Joseph**.

9-**Joseph May** was born on 21 Jan 1836 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 9 Jan 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 81.

Joseph married **Elizabeth Bacon Justice**, daughter of **Warner Justice**⁶ and **Huldah Thorn**,⁶ Elizabeth was born on 31 May 1848 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 10 Sep 1935 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 87, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

3-**Tristram Coffin Jr.**^{1,2} was born in 1632 in Brixton, Devon and died on 4 Feb 1704 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 72.

Tristram married **Judith Greenleaf**,² daughter of **Edmund Greenleaf** and **Sarah**, on 2 Mar 1653 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Judith was born in 1625 and died on 15 Dec 1705 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 80. They had ten children: **Judith, Deborah, Mary, James, John, Lydia, Enoch, Stephen, Peter, and Nathaniel**.

4-**Judith Coffin**² was born on 4 Dec 1653 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Judith married **John Sanborn**² on 19 Nov 1674 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. John died on 10 Nov 1723.

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4-**Deborah Coffin**² was born on 10 Nov 1655 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Deborah married **Joseph Knight**² on 31 Oct 1677 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Joseph died on 29 Jan 1723.

4-**Mary Coffin**² was born on 12 Nov 1657 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Nov 1725 at age 68.

Mary married **Joseph Little**² on 31 Oct 1677 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Joseph died on 27 Jan 1737 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**James Coffin**² was born on 22 Apr 1659 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 4 Mar 1736 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 76.

James married **Florence Hook**² daughter of **Horace Hook**, on 16 Nov 1685 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Florence was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 6 Jun 1712. They had 11 children: **Judith, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Lydia, Tristram, Daniel, Eleanor, Joanna, James, and Florence**.

5-**Judith Coffin**² was born on 7 Oct 1686 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1749 at age 63.

Judith married **Parker Noyes**.

6-**Rev. Peter Coffin** was born on 9 Dec 1713 and died in 1759 at age 46.

7-**Peter Coffin** was born in 1741.

8-**Peter Coffin** was born on 25 Feb 1768 in East Kingston, New Hampshire, USA and died on 6 Sep 1840 in Rhode Island, USA at age 72.

9-**Lucretia Flagg Coffin** was born on 3 Jan 1793, died on 8 May 1865 in Syracuse, New York, USA at age 72, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, New York, USA.

10-**Joseph May** was born on 21 Jan 1836 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 9 Jan 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 81.

Judith next married **Nathaniel Gilman**.

5-**Elizabeth Coffin**² was born in 1688 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Elizabeth married **Joseph Roswell**.

5-**Sarah Coffin**² was born on 20 Aug 1689 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Sarah married **James Noyes**.

5-**Mary Coffin**² was born on 18 Jan 1691 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Mary married **Henry Jaques**.

5-**Lydia Coffin**² was born in 1692 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 7 Feb 1720 at age 28.

Lydia married **Samuel Todd**² on 28 Mar 1717. Samuel died in 1741.

5-**Tristram Coffin**² was born on 14 Oct 1694 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 19 May 1775 at age 80.

Tristram married **Martha Cheney**.

5-**Daniel Coffin**² was born on 10 May 1696 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Eleanor Coffin**² was born on 16 May 1698 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 25 Jul 1749 at age 51.

Eleanor married **Timothy Tappan**² on 19 Jul 1722. Timothy died on 2 Sep 1796.

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5-**Joanna Coffin**² was born on 2 May 1701 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Joanna married **Makepeace Horton**.

5-**James Coffin**² was born on 1 Jan 1706 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Jan 1706 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Florence Coffin**² was born on 1 Jan 1706 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Jan 1706 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**John Coffin**² was born on 8 Sep 1660 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 13 May 1677 at age 16.

4-**Lydia Coffin**² was born on 22 Apr 1662 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Lydia married **Moses Little**.² Moses died on 8 Mar 1691.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Lydia next married **John Pike**² on 18 Mar 1695 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. John died on 13 Aug 1714 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**Enoch Coffin**² was born on 21 Jan 1664 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 12 Nov 1675 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 11.

4-**Stephen Coffin**² was born on 18 Aug 1665 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 31 Aug 1725 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 60.

Stephen married **Sarah Atkinson**.² Sarah was born in 1665 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 20 Jan 1725 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 60. They had 13 children: **Sarah, Tristram, Tristram, Lydia, Judith, John, Abigail, Stephen, Daniel, Abner, Mary, Joseph**, and **Benjamin**.

5-**Sarah Coffin**² was born on 16 May 1686 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died on 20 Nov 1768 at age 82.

Sarah married **Joshua Bailey**.

5-**Tristram Coffin**² was born on 14 Jan 1688 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died on 9 Mar 1688 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Tristram Coffin**² was born on 6 Mar 1689 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died on 23 Jan 1718 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 28.

5-**Lydia Coffin**² was born on 21 Jul 1691 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA.

Lydia married **Richard Carr**.

5-**Judith Coffin**² was born on 23 Feb 1693 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA.

Judith married **Nathaniel Greenleaf**,² son of **Tristram Greenleaf** and **Margaret Piper**, on 7 Jun 1714 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Nathaniel was born on 25 Jan 1691 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 19 Dec 1775 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 84. They had one daughter: **Sarah**.

6-**Sarah Greenleaf** was born on 5 Mar 1721 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA, died on 17 Mar 1807 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA at age 86, and was buried in Pentucket Cemetery, Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA.

Sarah married **Joseph Whittier** in 1739. Joseph was born on 21 Mar 1716 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA, died on 10 Oct 1796 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA at age 80, and was buried in Pentucket Cemetery, Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA. They had one son: **John**.

7-**John Whittier** was born on 22 Nov 1762 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died on 11 Jun 1830 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA at age 67.

John married **Abigail Hussey**, daughter of **Samuel Hussey** and **Mercy Evans**, on 3 Oct 1804 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA. Abigail was born on 3 Sep 1779 in Somersworth, New Hampshire, USA and died on 28 Dec 1857 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA at age 78. They had one son: **John Greenleaf**.

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Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

8-John Greenleaf Whittier was born on 17 Dec 1807 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA, died on 7 Sep 1892 in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, USA at age 84, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Amesbury, Massachusetts, USA.

General Notes: John Greenleaf Whittier, America's "Quaker poet" of freedom, faith and the sentiment of the common people, was born in a Merrimack Valley farmhouse, Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the 17th of December 1807. The dwelling was built in the 17th century by his ancestor, the sturdy immigrant, Thomas Whittier, notable through his efforts to secure toleration for the disciples of George Fox in New England. Thomas's son Joseph joined the Society of Friends and bore his share of obloquy. Successive generations obeyed the monitions of the Inner Light. The poet was born in the faith, and adhered to its liberalized tenets, its garb and speech, throughout his lifetime. His father, John, was a farmer of limited means but independent spirit. His mother, Abigail Hussey, whom the poet strongly resembled, was of good stock. The Rev. Stephen Bachiler, an Oxford man and a Churchman, who became a Nonconformist and emigrated to Boston in 1632, was one of her forebears and also an ancestor of Daniel Webster. The poet and the statesman showed their kinship by the "dark, deep-set and lustrous eyes" that impressed one who met either of these uncommon men. The former's name of Greenleaf is thought to be derived from the French Feuillet, and to be of Huguenot origin; and there was Huguenot blood as well in Thomas Whittier, the settler. The poet thus fairly inherited his conscience, religious exaltation and spirit of protest. All the Whittiers were men of stature and bodily strength, John Greenleaf being almost the first exception, a lad of delicate mould, scarcely adapted for the labor required of a Yankee farmer and his household. He bore a fair proportion of it, but throughout his life was frequently brought to a halt by pain and physical debility. In youth he was described as "a handsome young man, tall, slight, and very erect, bashful, but never awkward." His shyness was extreme, though covered by a grave and quiet exterior, which could not hide his love of fun and sense of the ludicrous. In age he retained most of these characteristics, refined by a serene expression of peace after contest. His eyes never lost their glow, and were said by a woman to be those of one "who had kept innocency all his days."

Whittier's early education was restricted to what he could gain from the primitive "district school" of the neighborhood. His call as a poet came when a teacher lent to him the poems of Robert Burns. He was then about fifteen, and his taste for writing, bred thus far upon the quaint Journals of Friends, the Bible and The Pilgrim's Progress, was at once stimulated. There was little art or inspiration in his boyish verse, but in his nineteenth year an older sister thought a specimen of it good enough for submission to the Free Press, a weekly paper which William Lloyd Garrison, the future emancipationist, had started in the town of Newburyport. This initiated Whittier's literary career. The poem was printed with a eulogy, and the editor sought out his young contributor: their alliance began, and continued until the triumph of the anti-slavery cause thirty-seven years later. Garrison overcame the elder Whittier's desire for the full services of his son, and gained permission for the latter to attend the Haverhill academy. To meet expenses the youth worked in various ways, even making slippers by hand in after-hours; but when he came of age his textbook days were ended. Meanwhile he had written creditable student verse, and contributed both prose and rhyme to newspapers, thus gaining friends and obtaining a decided if provincial reputation. He soon essayed journalism, first spending a year and a half in the service of a publisher of two Boston newspapers, the Manufacturer, an organ of the Clay protectionists, and the Philanthropist, devoted to humane reform. Whittier edited the former, having a bent for politics, but wrote for the latter also. His father's last illness recalled him to the homestead, where both farm and family became his pious charge. Money had to be earned, and he now secured an editorial post at Hartford, Connecticut, which he sustained until forced by ill-health, early in his twenty-fifth year, to re-seek the Haverhill farm. There he remained from 1832 to 1836, when the property was sold, and the Whittiers removed to Amesbury in order to be near their meeting-house and to enable the poet to be in touch with affairs. The new home became, as it proved, that of his whole later life; a dwelling then bought and in time remodeled was the poet's residence for fifty-six years, and from it, after his death on the 7th of September 1892, his remains were borne to the Amesbury graveyard.

While in Hartford Whittier issued in prose and verse his first book, Legends of New England (1831), and edited the writings of the poet John Gardiner C. Brainard. From this point forward he was constantly printing verse, but of the hundred or more pieces composed before his settlement at Amesbury less than fifty are retained in his final collection. Of these none has more significance than the poem to Garrison, which appeared in 1831, and was read (December 1833) at the Philadelphia Convention that formed the Anti-Slavery Society. To that convention, with one-third of its membership composed of Friends, Whittier was a delegate, and was appointed one of the committee that drafted the famous Declaration of Sentiments. Although a Quaker, he had a polemical spirit; men seeing Whittier only in his saintly age knew little of the fire wherewith, setting aside ambition and even love, he maintained his warfare against the "national crime", employing action, argument and lyric scorn. A future was open for him among the Protectionists, who formed the Whig party, and doubtless soon would have carried him to the United States Congress. As it was, he got no farther than the legislature of his own state (1835-36), elected by his neighbors in an anti-slavery town. But if Garrison, Phillips and Sumner and Stowe were to be the rhapsodists of the long emancipation struggle, Whittier was its foreordained poet-seer. In 1833 he had issued at his own cost a pamphlet, "Justice and Expediency", that provoked vehement discussion North and South. Later he shared with the agitators their experience of lawlessness, mob violence and political odium. His sister Elizabeth, who became his life companion, and whose verse is preserved with his own, was president of the Woman's Anti-Slavery Society in Amesbury. It is to be noted that the first collection of Whittier's lyrics was the Poems written during the Progress of the Abolition Question in the United States, issued by a friend in 1837. But Mogg Megone (1836) was his first book, a crude attempt to apply the manner of Sir Walter Scott's romantic cantos to a native theme. Among his other lyrical volumes, of dates earlier than the Civil War, were Lays of my Home (1843), Voices of Freedom (1846), Songs of Labor (1850), The Chapel of the Hermits (1853), The Panorama (1856), Home Ballads (1860). The titles of In War Time (1863) and National Lyrics (1865) rightly designate the patriotic rather than Tyrtæan contents of these books. The poet was closely affiliated with the Atlantic Monthly from the foundation of that classic magazine in 1857. His repute became national with the welcome awarded to Snow-Bound in 1866, and brought a corresponding material reward. Of his later books of verse may be mentioned The Tent on the Beach (1867), The Pennsylvania Pilgrim (1872), The Vision of Echard (1878), The King's Missive (1881), At Sundown, his last poems (1890). As early as 1849 an illustrated collection of his poems appeared, and his Poetical Works was issued in London in 1850. During the ensuing forty years no less than ten successive collections of his poems appeared. Meanwhile he did much editing and compiling, and produced, among other works in prose, The Stranger in Lowell (1845), Supernaturalism in New England (1847), Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal (1849), a pleasing treatment in old-style English of an early Colonial theme. When he died, in 1892, in New Hampshire, among the hills he loved and sang so well, he had been an active writer for over sixty years, leaving more than that number of publications that bore his name as author or editor. His body was brought to Amesbury for interment; the funeral services were held in the open air, and conducted after the simple rites of the Friends, in the presence of a large concourse, certain of whom "spake as they were moved" in tribute to the bard. The Amesbury house has been acquired by the "Whittier Home Association", so that the building and grounds are guarded as he left them, and form a shrine to which there is a constant pilgrimage. The Haverhill homestead, memorized in

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Snow-Bound, is also held by trustees "to preserve the natural features of the landscape", and to keep the buildings and furniture somewhat as they were in their minstrel's boyhood. It would be unjust to consider Whittier's genius from an academic point of view. British lovers of poetry -- except John Bright and others of like faith or spirit -- have been slow to comprehend his distinctive rank. As a poet he was essentially a balladist, with the faults of his qualities; and his ballads, in their freedom, naivité, even in their undue length, are among the few modern examples of unsophisticated verse. He returned again and again to their production, seldom laboring on sonnets and lyrics of the Victorian mould. His ear for melody was inferior to his sense of time, but that his over-facility and structural defects were due less to lack of taste than to early habit, Georgian models, disassociation from the schools, is indicated by his work as a writer of prose. In Margaret Smith's Journal an artistic, though suppositive, Colonial style is well maintained. Whittier became very sensible of his shortcomings; and when at leisure to devote himself to his art he greatly bettered it, giving much of his later verse all the polish that it required. In extended composition, as when he followed Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn with his own Tent on the Beach, he often failed to rival his graceful brother poet. In American balladry he was pre-eminent; such pieces as "The Swan Song of Parson Avery", "Marguerite", "Barclay of Ury", "Skipper Ireson's Ride", "In the Old South", hold their place in literature.. It is necessary above all to consider the relation of a people's years of growth and ferment to the song which represents them; for in the strains of Whittier, more than in those of any other 19th-century lyricist, the saying of Fletcher of Saltoun as to the ballads and laws of a nation finds a historic illustration. He was the national bard of justice, humanity and reform, whose voice went up as a trumpet until the victory was won. Its lapses resembled those of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who was of his own breed in her fervor and exaltation. To the last it was uncertain whether a poem by Whittier would "turn out a sang", or "perhaps turn out a sermon"; if the latter, it had deep sincerity and was as close to his soul as the other. He began as a liberator, but various causes employed his pen; his heart was with the people, and he was understood of them; he loved a worker, and the Songs of Labor convey the zest of the artisan and pioneer. From 1832 to 1863 no occasion escaped him for inspiring the assailants of slavery, or chanting paeans of their martyrdom or triumph. No crusade ever had a truer laureate than the author of "The Virginia Slave Mother", "The Pastoral Letter" -- one of his stinging ballads against a time-serving Church -- "A Sabbath Scene", and "The Slaves of Martinique." "Randolph of Roanoke" is one of the most pathetic and most elevated of memorial tributes. "Ichabod" and "The Lost Occasion", both evoked by the attitude of Webster, are Roman in their condemnation and "wild with all regret." The green rusticity of Whittier's farm and village life imparted a bucolic charm to such lyrics as "In School Days", "The Barefoot Boy", "Telling the Bees", "Maud Muller", and "My Schoolmate." His idyllic masterpiece is the sustained transcript of winter scenery and home life, Snow-Bound, which has had no equal except Longfellow's "Evangeline" in American favor, but, in fact, nothing of its class since "The Cottar's Saturday Night" can justly be compared with it. Along with the Quaker poet's homing sense and passion for liberty of body and soul, religion and patriotism are the dominant notes of his song. His conception of a citizen's prerogative and duty, as set forth in "The Eve of Election", certainly is not that of one whose legend is "our country, right or wrong." Faith, hope and boundless charity pervade the "Questions of Life", "Invocation", and "The Two Angels", and are exquisitely blended in "The Eternal Goodness", perhaps the most enduring of his lyrical poems. "We can do without a Church", he wrote in a letter; "we cannot do without God, and of Him we are sure." The inward voice was his inspiration, and of all American poets he was the one whose song was most like a prayer. A knightly celibate, his stainless life, his ardor, caused him to be termed a Yankee Galahad; a pure and simple heart was laid bare to those who loved him in "My Psalm", "My Triumph" and "An Autograph." The spiritual habit abated no whit of his inborn sagacity, and it is said that in his later years political leaders found no shrewder sage with whom to take counsel. When the question of primacy among American poets was canvassed by a group of the public men of Lincoln's time, the vote was for Whittier; he was at least one whom they understood, and who expressed their feeling and convictions. Francis Parkman called him "the poet of New England", but as the North and West then were charged with the spirit of the New England states, the two verdicts were much the same. The fact remains that no other poet has sounded more native notes, or covered so much of the American legendary, and that Whittier's name, among the patriotic, clean and true, was one with which to conjure. He was revered by the people cleaving to their altars and their fires, and his birthdays were calendared as festivals, on which greetings were sent to him by young and old. In his age the poet revised his works, classifying them for a definitive edition, in seven volumes, published at Boston, 1888. Their metrical portion, annotated by Horace E. Scudder, can be found in the one-volume "Cambridge Edition," (Boston, 1894). Whittier's Life and Letters, prepared by his kinsman and literary executor, Samuel T. Pickard, also appeared in 1894.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Poet and Abolitionist.

5-**John Coffin**² was born on 20 Jan 1695 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1762 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 67.

John married **Judith Greenleaf**, daughter of **Edmund Greenleaf** and **Abigail Somerby**. Judith was born in 1692 and died in 1762 at age 70. They had one son: **Nathaniel**.

6-**Dr. Nathaniel Coffin**⁷ was born on 7 Sep 1716 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA, died on 11 Jan 1766 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 49, and was buried on 14 Jan 1766 in Eastern Cemetery, Portland, Maine, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician in Falmouth, Massachusetts, USA.
- He worked as a Physician in Portland, Maine, USA.

Nathaniel married **Patience Hale**, daughter of **John Hale**, on 1 Mar 1739 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Patience was born on 22 Mar 1719 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA, died on 31 Jan 1772 at age 52, and was buried in Eastern Cemetery, Portland, Maine, USA. They had eight children: **Nathaniel, Sarah, Nathaniel, Dorcas, Jeremiah Powell, Dorcas, Francis**, and **Mary**.

7-**Nathaniel Coffin** was born on 12 Dec 1739 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 20 Dec 1739 in Falmouth, Maine, USA.

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7-**Sarah Coffin** was born on 21 Jul 1741 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died in 1826 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 85. She had no known marriage and no known children.

7-**Dr. Nathaniel Coffin** was born on 20 Apr 1744 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 18 Oct 1826 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician.

Nathaniel married **Eleanor Foster**. Eleanor was born in 1746 and died in 1822 at age 76. They had one daughter: **Harriot**.

8-**Harriot Coffin** was born in 1775 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 3 Nov 1862 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 87.

Harriot married **Jesse Sumner**. They had one daughter: **Harriot Coffin**.

9-**Harriot Coffin Sumner** was born in 1802 and died in 1867 at age 65.

Harriot married **Nathan Appleton**, son of **Isaac Appleton** and **Mary Adams**, on 8 Jan 1839. Nathan was born on 1 Oct 1779 in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, USA and died on 14 Jul 1861 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 81.

7-**Dorcas Coffin** was born on 15 Sep 1746 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 27 Jun 1749 in Falmouth, Maine, USA at age 2.

7-**Jeremiah Powell Coffin** was born on 23 Oct 1748 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died before 1801.

7-**Dorcas Coffin** was born on 20 Oct 1751 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died in 1801 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 50.

Dorcas married **Captain Thomas Colson** on 27 Nov 1769 in Falmouth, Maine, USA. Thomas died in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a Merchant ship's Captain in the American trade in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

7-**Francis Coffin** was born on 28 Aug 1753 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 14 May 1795 in Dunkirk, France at age 41.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an United States Consul at Dunkirk in Dunkirk, France.

7-**Mary Coffin**⁷ was born on 6 Oct 1756 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died in 1798 at age 42.

Mary married **Samuel Juie Marchant**.

Mary next married **Charles Joseph Harford**,⁷ son of **Joseph Harford**^{4,7,8} and **Hannah Kill**,^{4,7} in 1796. Charles was born in 1764 in Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in 1830 at age 66. They had two children: **Charles Joseph** and **Henry Charles**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA FSA.
- He had a residence in Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

8-**Capt. Charles Joseph Harford**⁷ was born on 20 Jan 1797 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 14 Mar 1797 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1838 at age 41.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the 34th Regiment.

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8-**Henry Charles Harford**⁷ was born in 1798, was christened on 5 Jun 1798 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1879 at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Henry married **Susan Harriet Brice**,⁷ daughter of **Samuel Brice**, on 26 Jul 1825 in Melcombe Regis, Dorset. Susan was born about 1801, died on 3 Mar 1868 in Bristol, Gloucestershire about age 67, and was buried on 7 Mar 1868 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire. They had eight children: **Charles Joseph, Emma Christiana Harriet, Henry Charles, Frederick Kill, Samuel Henry, Susan Harriet, Emily Mary**, and **Isabella Adelaide**.

9-**Capt. Charles Joseph Harford**⁷ was born in 1826, was christened on 10 Aug 1826 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1874 at age 48.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Officer of the 12th Lancers.
- He had a residence in Frenchay Lodge, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Charles married **Rosa Matilda Scott**,⁹ daughter of **Robert Scott**, in 1850 in Stoke Damerel, Devon. Rosa was born in 1829. They had eight children: **Henry Charles, Charles Joseph, Emma Florence Mary, Catherine "Kate" Harriet, Rose Adelaide Jane, Ellen "Nellie," Amy Georgina**, and **Edith Maraquita**.

10-**Col. Henry Charles Harford**⁹ was born on 31 Dec 1850 in Madras, India, was christened on 8 May 1851 in Madras, India, died on 25 Mar 1937 at age 86, and was buried in Parish Churchyard, Crawley Down, Sussex.

General Notes: Colonel Henry Charles Harford. The Beetle Collector Hero of the Zulu War, Soldier and Entomologist.

Much is known about Henry Charles Harford, firstly due to his exploits during the Anglo Zulu War but also because he came from an eminent family linked through marriage to the Scott family of Outlands in Devon. Captain Robert Falcon Scott - Scott of the Antarctic - was Harford's cousin. Charlie Harford, as he was popularly known, played a significant role in the Anglo Zulu War of 1879 and his eye-witness accounts, writings and sketches on the subject have only recently been discovered. Harford was well known to his colleagues for his intense interest in nature, especially of beetles, butterflies and moths, an interest which matched his enthusiasm for military life. Harford participated in a number of important actions during the Zulu War and was at Rorke's Drift where he witnessed and recorded the fortification of the Mission Station prior to the invasion of Zululand. As an experienced Lieutenant attached to the Colonial Natal Native Contingent from the 99th (Wiltshire) Regiment, he led the first attack against the Zulus under the watchful eye of the British Commander, Lord Chelmsford during which he caused some confusion in the heat of battle by famously pausing to collect a rare beetle. For his calm bravery Harford earned the respect and admiration of his fellow officers while modestly shunning suggestions he would be suitably decorated. Within days he wrote a remarkable and detailed account of the engagement which, beyond his immediate family, remained unread. Harford then accompanied Lord Chelmsford on his ill-fated reconnaissance from Isandlwana which left the British unprepared and unaware of the approaching Zulu Army, and he scrupulously recorded the chaos and confusion in the hours leading to the Zulu destruction of Chelmsford's main camp. He witnessed the aftermath of both the destruction of Isandlwana and the Zulu attack at Rorke's Drift where, just days later, he supervised the disbandment of the Natal Native Contingent. At the same time Harford's senior officer, Commandant Lonsdale, gave him custody of two officer deserters, Lieutenants Higginson and Stephenson; both officers had abandoned their men in action against the Zulus and the situation caused Harford some perplexing moments. Following the eventual Zulu defeat on the 4th July 1879 Harford was part of the force that searched for King Cetshwayo and following his capture the King was given into the custody of Harford until his exile to Cape Town. Harford meticulously recorded and sketched his experiences and these feature for the first time in this remarkable new work. Harford was extremely lucky to have survived to old age, he eventually died at the age of 86.

He was born in India where he immediately developed fever and was given into the care of an Indian family as he was not expected to survive. He was subsequently returned to his parents fit and well but prior to his second birthday he managed to fall out of an upper window and was impaled on spiked railings. Again, he was expected to die of his injuries but he survived and recovered. His account contains many unusual hair-raising experiences. His childhood was spent largely exploring, hunting and shooting, both in England and then in Natal, South Africa and his diaries are illuminating, amusing and exciting. His accounts of fishing and hunting trips, often in unmapped areas of Natal, make wonderful reading, as do the escapades and pranks which were a feature of his life. Harford possessed a wonderful sense of humour which shines through his accounts. Throughout his writings, he expresses his love of nature and wildlife yet at the same time he begins to note the way of life of the native population he mixed with. His childhood friends in South Africa included such young notables as Cecil Rhodes, Spencer Drake (descendent of Sir Francis Drake), Robert and Frank Colenso, and the feral youth John Dunn (later to become adviser to King Cetshwayo). He also formed many friendships with British army officers, friendships which drew him to an army career at an early age. As a youth he learned to speak fluent Zulu and when in his twenties, as the Adjutant of the 99th Regiment then serving in England, he was well aware of the looming war in Zululand. He offered his services to the War Office, services which were promptly accepted and he soon found himself back in Natal in time for the Anglo-Zulu War. After service in Zululand, Harford remained in the British army and served variously in the UK, Bahamas and India. He retained his interest in collecting rare specimens and he meticulously recorded these and sent the best exhibits to the Museum of Natural History in Durban. A number of rare items were also presented to the British Museum in London (then latterly to the Natural History Museum). Like many dedicated military officers, he married late in life but tragically lost his new young wife to fever in India. He was left with an infant daughter, Sweetie, and never re-married.

(by Ian Knight)

Henry Charles Harford's wife's grave is in Quetta, Pakistan.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

The inscription reads: Sacred to the memory of Florence. The darling wife of Lieutenant Colonel H C HARFORD. Commanding 1st Wiltshire Regiment who left this earth 12 Sep 1900. Enteric Fever. The mortal remains of the dearest, sweetest and most thoughtful and loving wife rest beneath this stone.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB.
- He worked as a Commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion the Wiltshire Regiment.

Henry married **Florence Pearson Page**,⁹ daughter of **Dr. William Page**, on 4 Mar 1898. Florence was born in 1876 in Fort Southwick, Hampshire, died on 12 Sep 1900 in Quetta, India at age 24, and was buried in Quetta, India. They had one daughter: **Violet Eva**.

11-**Violet Eva Harford** was born in 1899 in Quetta, India.

Violet married **Davie**. They had one son: (**No Given Name**).

12-**Davie** died in Died in Infancy.

10-Charles Joseph Harford

10-**Emma Florence Mary Harford**¹⁰ was born on 2 Jan 1852 in Bangalore, Madras, India, was christened on 13 Apr 1852 in Bangalore, Madras, India, and died on 5 Apr 1927 at age 75.

Emma married **Lt. Col. Hon. David Erskine**,^{10,11} son of **David Montagu Erskine 2nd Baron Erskine**¹¹ and **Frances Cadwallader**, on 26 Sep 1870. David was born in 1816 and died on 21 Jun 1903 at age 87. They had four children: **Herman Harford**, **Robert Henry**, **Sevilla Florence**, and **Gwladys Kathleen**.

11-**Herman Harford Erskine**¹⁰ was born on 21 Sep 1871 and died on 2 Dec 1939 at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Cape Colony Civil Service in Cape Colony, South Africa.

Herman married **Adela Eva Nevins**,^{10,12} daughter of **William Richard Fielding Nevins** and **Augusta Catherine Badger**, on 3 May 1899. Adela was born in 1874 in Dover, Kent. They had one daughter: **Angela Augusta**.

12-**Angela Augusta Erskine**¹⁰ was born in 1900 in Fulham, London.

Angela married **Barry Howe**.

Angela next married **Ronald Hayne**.

11-**Robert Henry Erskine**^{10,11} was born on 31 Dec 1873 and died on 12 Oct 1933 in Zurich, Switzerland at age 59.

General Notes: ERSKINE, Robert

HBM Consul-General, Zürich, since 1930

Born 1874; yr s of Major Hon. David Erskine, s of 2nd Lord Erskine of Restormel; m 1914, Clara Gudrun, d of Christian Howden-Ronnenkamp, Chamberlain to the King of Denmark; one d ; died 12 Oct. 1933

Education St Paul's School

Career Vice-Consul at Noumea, New Caledonia, 1896; Dakar, 1900; Sebastopol, 1902; Fredericia, Denmark, 1908; Consul, Helsingfors, 1910; Copenhagen, 1911; Consul-General, Genoa, 1925

Recreations Yachting, tennis

Club Junior Constitutional

Address British Consulate-General, Zürich, Switzerland

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1896-1900 in Noumea, New Caledonia.
- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1900-1902 in Dakar, Senegal.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1902-1908 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.
- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1908-1910 in Fredericia, Denmark.
- He worked as a British Consul in 1910-1911 in Helsinki, Finland.
- He worked as a British Consul in 1911-1925 in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- He worked as a British Consul-General in 1925-1930 in Genoa, Italy.
- He worked as a British Consul-General in 1930-1935 in Zurich, Switzerland.

Robert married **Clara Gudrun Howden-Rønnenkamp**,^{10,11} daughter of **Christian Howden-Ronnenkamp**, in 1914. Clara was born in 1890 in Næsbyholm Castle, Denmark.

11-**Sevilla Florence Erskine**¹⁰ was born on 7 May 1875 in London and died on 25 Nov 1967 at age 92.

Sevilla married **George Frederick Glass Hooper**¹⁰ on 1 Aug 1908. George was born in 1864 in Okehampton, Devon and died on 5 Jul 1932 in Downe Hall, Bridport, Dorset at age 68. They had one daughter: **Mary Erskine Glass**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 30 Palace Court, Bayswater Hill, London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil Engineer.

12-**Mary Erskine Glass Hooper** was born on 24 May 1909.

11-**Gwladys Kathleen Erskine**¹⁰ was born in 1878 and died on 22 Dec 1960 at age 82.

Gwladys married **Percy John Ling**¹⁰ on 15 Apr 1903. Percy died in 1915 at Sea. Killed in action. They had one son: **David Erskine**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Fleet paymaster, the Royal Navy.

12-**David Erskine Ling**¹⁰ was born on 5 Sep 1908 in Devonport, Devon and died in 1979 in Barnstaple, Devon at age 71.

David married **Mary Ellie Helen Irene Howard Browning**, daughter of **Prof. Kendall Colin Browning**.

Gwladys next married **Aubrey George Erskine Shaw** in 1924. Aubrey died in 1938.

10-**Catherine "Kate" Harriet Harford**⁹ was born on 10 Mar 1854 in Bangalore, Madras, India and was christened on 8 Jun 1854 in Bangalore, Madras, India.

Catherine married **Captain Powell Cecil Underwood RN**,⁹ son of **Captain Edward Underwood** and **Mary Ann Frost**, on 28 Oct 1881 in St. Margaret's, Westminster, London. Powell was born on 28 Oct 1849 in Brixton, London, was christened on 31 Dec 1849 in St. Matthew's, Brixton, London, died on 4 Jun 1917 in Egypt. Killed in action at age 67, and was buried in Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery. Grave B.13.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1900 in 2 Sydney Terrace, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Hampshire.
- They had a residence in 1911 in Harford Lodge, Haylands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Hampshire.
- Miscellaneous: They were married by Kate's uncle, Rev. Frederick Kill Harford.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Navy.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

10-**Rose Adelaide Jane Harford**⁹ was born in 1855 in Stoke Damerel, Devon.

Rose married **Charles Frederick B. Knight**.

10-**Ellen "Nellie" Harford**^{9,13} was born on 11 Sep 1857 in Pune, Maharashtra, India and was christened on 25 Sep 1857 in Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Ellen married **Lt. Col. John Henry Collier Coode**^{9,13} son of **Maj. Gen. John Penrose Coode**¹³ and **Emily Sarah Collier**¹³ on 10 Dec 1884 in Southsea, Hampshire. John was born on 9 Jun 1856 in Hurryghur, Mysore, India, was christened on 12 Oct 1856 in Hurryghur, Mysore, India, and died on 11 Dec 1899 in Magersfontein, South Africa. Killed in action at age 43. They had two children: **Rose Emily Muriel Collier** and **Thomas**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Commander of the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch.

11-**Rose Emily Muriel Collier Coode**¹³ was born on 12 Sep 1885 in Prescott, Lancashire, was christened on 23 Nov 1885 in Stoke Damerel, Devon, and died in 1965 at age 80. She had no known marriage and no known children.

11-**Thomas Coode** was born in 1887 in Prescott, Lancashire.

10-**Amy Georgina Harford**

10-**Edith Maraquita Harford**

9-**Emma Christiana Harriet Harford**⁷ was born in 1828, was christened on 6 Mar 1828 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and was buried on 26 Apr 1831 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Henry Charles Harford**⁷ was born in 1829 and was christened on 2 Jan 1830 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire. He had no known marriage and no known children.

9-**Rev. Canon Frederick Kill Harford**⁷ was born in 1832 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 6 Mar 1832 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died on 11 Nov 1906 in 4A Dean's Yard, Westminster, London at age 74. He had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA FSA.
- He was educated at Rugby.
- He worked as a Curate of Croydon in Croydon, Surrey.
- He worked as a Minor Canon of Westminster.
- He worked as a Founder of the Guild of St. Cecilia in 1891.
- He worked as a Poet and Hymnist.
- He had a residence in 4A Dean's Yard, Westminster, London.

9-**Capt. Samuel Henry Harford**⁷ was born on 20 Apr 1833 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 6 Jun 1833 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1904 at age 71.

General Notes: NEW CALEDONIA.
VISIT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.
A CHAT WITH CAPTAIN HARFORD.

Captain Samuel Henry Harford, British Consul in the Island of New Caledonia, is fresh from the scene of the most recent tornado. He arrived here a day or two ago, en route for England, whence he goes on leave after some two and a-half years' residence in the French settlement. During a half-hour's chat a representative of this journal had with the old and distinguished Imperial officer - Captain Harford saw service in the Crimea, was at the siege and assault at Sebastopol, and has filled several Consular appointments - it was perhaps natural that the latest experience should be the initial topic. The storm which raged at Noumea and thereabouts caused much damage. Roofs and balconies, he said, were blown away, buildings destroyed, and trees were blown down in every direction, and he had no doubt that up the country from Noumea the sugar and coffee plantations had suffered severely - Captain Harford generalises by saying the damage must have been

Descendants of Peter Coffin

enormous. Strange to say, in Noumea only one fatality was reported. Of course, on the coast at Thio, for instance - the Falls of Garry and the Professor were lost, and the Fiado Is still missing. With regard to this latter vessel, Captain Harford does not think it at all likely that anything further will be heard of the unfortunate ship.

The subject of the storm brought up the kindred one of weather forecasting. And if Captain Harford was more definite on one question than another, it was with regard to the services rendered by Mr. Wragge to Noumea. Even at the risk of making the Government Meteorologist blush, it is due to him to record an outsider's appreciation of the Queensland Weather Bureau. " He is a most marvellous man," remarked Captain Harford. " His predictions are very accurate, and of course they prove extremely useful. His forecasts are published every night in the papers, and are always acted upon, the people anchor their roofs or their houses, and do everything necessary. The last storm struck exactly where he said it would. He has established quite a reputation In Noumea, where what he says is believed to be just as certain as that the sun will rise."

Pursuing the subject further, Captain Harford expressed the belief that the Italian Consul owed his life - or at any rate he avoided a very unpleasant night by paying attention to the Queensland Weather Office forecast The Italian Consul had been dining with Captain Harford, and the latter suggested that, in view of the serious weather ahead, he would be safer to remain at his (the captain's) house than In his own wooden dwelling. The advice was accepted, and, as events proved, he was wise to do so, for the house of the Italian Consul was practically demolished by the tornado.

It would appear that in New Caledonia every industry is made subservient to mining. There are some excellent cattle pastures there-sheep do not thrive and the cattle all look well. But the people do not raise nearly enough to supply the wants of the place, which are somewhat extensive because of the penal and military establishments kept up there. Certainly of late the Industry has made some strides, which no doubt accounts for the falling off of cattle shipments from Queensland, although considerable shipments still find their way to the island from Australia. But, as already etated all enterprise is devoted to mining, which is largely in the hands of three or four big companies. Indeed, the future of the Island Is believed to depend on the mineral deposits there, which are very numerous, and equally extensive. The principal, undertaking has one of the Rothschilds behind it, and next in importance, perhaps, is the International Mining Company, in which Lord Dunmore bas a large Interest. There would appear to be no limit to the deposits of chrome, cobalt, copper, and nickel, and some rich gold discoveries are numbered among the finds. Numerous experts have been asked to pass Judgment on several properties held by both the companies mentioned, as well as on some of the private mines, and their reports have been extremely favourable. The difficulty in the matter is one Queensland has experienced, not so much in regard to her mining industry as In other ventures namely, labour. It is in every respect costly, and there seems to be little doubt but that this is hampering those engaged in the undertakings. Even convict labour, after all the wearing official preliminaries have been taken, costs about £3 a month, and free labour - that Is " free" convicts runs as high as £5 and £10 per month, while Chinese and Tonganee labour Is worth as much as from £6 to £8 per month, and the same figure may be quoted for time-expired Kanakas. " Free" convicts and Kanakas appear to be the chief labour availed of. It has been found that when Chinese and Javanese are worked in communities they do very well, but then there are few mines which can employ a whole village, and, consequently, in this form the labour can seldom be bo availed of. Kanakas, too, hired out from the Government, and subject to conditions somewhat similar to those prevailing here, can be got at about 35 francs a month and rations, though the fact that they have to be taken for a term prevent» their general utilisation In small mining, sugar or coffee growing undertakings. Some interest is just now being centered in pearl fishing, good grounds having been found a year or so ago off Kone, and these are new being satisfactorily worked.

Captain Harford was loud in his praises of the climate and scenery of the island. He speaks of it as a most healthy and salubrious place, where no epidemic more serious than prickly heat has been known, and where nothing more harmful in the way of pests than mosquitoes have ever established themselves. They have, of course, heard of the tick, but fortunately have not yet experienced it. What New, Caledonia and her dependencies suffer most from is lack of population - a want the French settlement Is not singular in. Captain Harford himself has been stationed at Noumea for about two and a half years, and is now on leave. He hopes to return about August or September, but In the meantime will visit England, making a short stay at Port Said. He leaves Brisbane on the 12th April by one of the B.I. boats.

The Brisbane Courier - Wednesday 23 March 1898

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ensign of the 36th Foot.
- He worked as a Lieutenant of the 56th Essex Regiment in 1856.
- He worked as a Vice-Consul before 1870 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul before 1890 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul in 1890-1892 in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul in 1895-1898 in Nouméa, Grande Terre, New Caledonia.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul on 11 Nov 1898 in Manila, Philippines.
- Miscellaneous: Some state that he was born in about 1815 and died in 1914.

Samuel married **Alice Elizabeth Victoire Skeffington**,⁹ daughter of **Rev. Hon. Thomas Clotworthy Skeffington**⁹ and **Hon. Henrietta Catherine Blackwood**, in 1865. Alice was christened on 8 May 1846 in Romsey, Hampshire and died on 26 Oct 1871 in Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine at age 25. They had one daughter: **Alexandrika**.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: She is recorded as Alice Victoria at the time of her death.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

10-**Alexandrika Harford** was born on 2 Dec 1870 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Russia, Birth and Baptisms - 1755-1917.

9-**Susan Harriet Harford**⁷ was born on 1 Jul 1834 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 4 Nov 1834 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died on 14 Dec 1863 at age 29.

Susan married **Maj. Edward Cave**, son of **George Cave** and **Anne Halliday**, on 22 Dec 1859 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Edward was born in 1829 and was christened on 5 Oct 1829 in St. James, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire. They had one son: **Edward Harford Halliday**.

10-**Rev. Edward Harford Halliday Cave** was born on 18 Oct 1862 in Chandah, Madras, India, was christened on 8 Mar 1863 in Chandah, Madras, India, and died in 1929 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 67.

Edward married **Sarah Ellen Morgan**, daughter of **John Morgan**, on 23 Oct 1895 in Barton Regis, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Sarah was born in 1860 and died 29 Feb 1937. They had one son: **Edward Henry Paul**.

11-**Dr. Edward Henry Paul Cave** was born in 1897 in Twyford, Leicestershire and died on 11 Feb 1980 at age 83.

General Notes: Dr Paul Cave, formerly consultant radiologist to the Reading group of hospitals, died peacefully on 11 February at the age of 82. Edward Henry Paul Cave was born at Twyford in Leicestershire, where his father was a curate. His early years were spent mainly on the Continent as his father changed livings. After school at Tonbridge and rejection by the Royal Navy because of eye problems, he entered Sandhurst for one year and then transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, joining No 6 Squadron on the Ypres salient in June 1915. The following year he was shot down on 16 January, suffering a compound fracture of the femur, which left him with one of his characteristics, a limp, the other being his beloved pipe. It was a year before he was able to resume flying, and his interest in radiology was kindled by numerous x-rays on his right leg. Demobilised in 1918 after further service in Egypt and Palestine, he entered King's College and qualified in 1923. After this he turned to radiology and studied under Robert Knox. In 1925 he took the DMRE and went to Reading to a practice in London Street. He also succeeded Dr L L Phillips as honorary radiologist to the Royal Berkshire Hospital.

Before the second world war he held a variety of honorary appointments, including local hospitals as well as at Swindon and Battersea, and in 1948 he became consultant to the Reading group, a post from which he retired in 1958. Then began a period of long and happy retirement in Switzerland, when he was able to recapture some of the joys of previous holidays spend walking in the mountains above Lake Como. Working alone for most of his life, he was a staunch individualist with an interest in the uncommon reflected in his many publications. He also wrote a chapter in Hey Groves's Surgery and related his experiences with radioactive contrast media in intravenous pyelography as long ago as 1946. In his last year he was still experimenting with casts of the lower bowel and their relationship to neoplastic changes. A pioneer x-ray worker, he escaped relatively lightly with minor skin changes in his lower limbs, unlike some of his contemporaries. Paul Cave was twice married. He is survived by three children of his first marriage, one of whom is a doctor, and by his second wife Erna

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB BS MBRE.
- He worked as a Consultant radiologist to the Reading group of hospitals in Reading, Berkshire.
- His obituary was published in the British Medical Journal on 29 Mar 1980.

Edward married **Gwenneth Sharp**. Gwenneth was born in 1903 and died on 26 Jun 1957 at age 54. They had one son: **Peter Harford**.

12-**Dr. Peter Harford Cave** was born on 2 Oct 1926 in Reading, Berkshire and died in Dec 1999 at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 12 Clarkson Avenue, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

Peter married **Margaret L. M. Simms**. They had three children: **Francis J.**, **Julian P.**, and **Matthew R.**

13-**Francis J. Cave**

13-**Julian P. Cave**

13-**Matthew R. Cave**

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Edward next married **Erna**.

9-**Emily Mary Harford**⁷ was born on 10 Jun 1836 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 26 Jul 1836 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Isabella Adelaide Harford**⁹ was born on 10 Feb 1840 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 27 Apr 1840 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Isabella married **Maj. George Francis Morant**, son of **G. J. Morant**, on 11 May 1863 in Christ Church, Cannes, France. George was born on 5 Jan 1831, died on 8 May 1896 at age 65, and was buried in St. James churchyard, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey. They had four children: **Valerie**, **Theresa Gertrude**, **Beatrice**, and **George Frank Reginald**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Cape Mounted Rifles.
- He worked as an officer of the 12th Lancers.

10-**Valerie Morant** was born in 1870 in Acharacle, Argyll, Scotland and died on 24 Apr 1955 at age 85.

Valerie married **William Frederick Bell**. William was born on 3 Mar 1863 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died in 1929 at age 66.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1881 in East Anstey, Devon.

10-**Theresa Gertrude Morant** was born on 27 Jan 1871 in Acharacle, Argyll, Scotland.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1911 in Frimley, Camberley, Surrey.

10-**Beatrice Morant** was born in 1873 and was christened on 2 Jan 1873 in Portishead, Somerset.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1911 in Heversham, Cumbria.

10-**George Frank Reginald Morant** was born on 25 Nov 1874 in Morven, Argyll, Scotland.

Henry next married **Charlotte Harriet Jones**.

5-**Abigail Coffin**² was born on 25 Sep 1696 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1777 at age 81.

Abigail married **Robert Morgan**.

5-**Stephen Coffin**² was born in 1698 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Daniel Coffin**² was born on 19 Sep 1700 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. He had no known marriage and no known children.

5-**Abner Coffin**² was born on 29 Apr 1702 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Mary Coffin**² was born on 26 Sep 1704 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 18 Jan 1717 at age 12.

5-**Joseph Coffin**² was born on 26 Dec 1706 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Benjamin Coffin**² was born on 14 Jun 1710 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**Peter Coffin**² was born on 27 Jul 1667 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 19 Jan 1747 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 79.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Peter married **Apphia Dole**² in 1687 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Apphia was born on 7 Dec 1668 and died on 14 Apr 1725 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 56. They had eight children: **Hannah, Judith, Judith, Tristram, Richard, Sarah, Apphia**, and **Apphia**.

5-**Hannah Coffin**² was born on 3 Mar 1691 in Gloucester, Massachusetts, USA and died on 26 Feb 1749 at age 57.

5-**Judith Coffin**² was born on 29 Feb 1692 in Gloucester, Massachusetts, USA and died on 29 Feb 1692 in Gloucester, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Judith Coffin**² was born on 9 Oct 1693 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Judith married **Samuel Bartlett**.

5-**Tristram Coffin**² was born on 10 Aug 1696 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Richard Coffin**² was born about 1698 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 22 Nov 1709 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA about age 11.

5-**Sarah Coffin**² was born on 24 Aug 1701 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Sarah married **William Rip**.

Sarah next married **Francis Follansbee**.

Sarah next married **Ebenezer Knapp**.

5-**Apphia Coffin**² was born on 4 Sep 1704 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 14 Jul 1706 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 1.

5-**Apphia Coffin** was born on 9 May 1707 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

Apphia married **Benjamin Jaques**.

4-**Nathaniel Coffin**² was born on 26 Mar 1669 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

3-**Elizabeth Coffin**¹ was born about 1635 in England and died on 29 Nov 1678 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA about age 43.

Elizabeth married **Capt. Stephen Greenleaf**¹, son of **Edmund Greenleaf** and **Sarah**, on 13 Nov 1651 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Stephen was born in 1630 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Dec 1690 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 60. They had two children: **Tristram** and **Edmund**.

4-**Tristram Greenleaf** was born on 11 Feb 1668 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 16 Sep 1741 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 73.

Tristram married **Margaret Piper**. Margaret was born on 16 Jan 1668 in Ipswich, Massachusetts, USA. They had one son: **Nathaniel**.

5-**Nathaniel Greenleaf**² was born on 25 Jan 1691 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 19 Dec 1775 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 84.

6-**Sarah Greenleaf** was born on 5 Mar 1721 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA, died on 17 Mar 1807 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA at age 86, and was buried in Pentucket Cemetery, Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA.

7-**John Whittier** was born on 22 Nov 1762 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died on 11 Jun 1830 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA at age 67.

8-**John Greenleaf Whittier** was born on 17 Dec 1807 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA, died on 7 Sep 1892 in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, USA at age 84, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Amesbury, Massachusetts, USA.

General Notes: John Greenleaf Whittier, America's "Quaker poet" of freedom, faith and the sentiment of the common people, was born in a Merrimack Valley farmhouse, Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the 17th of December 1807. The dwelling was built in the 17th century by his ancestor, the sturdy immigrant, Thomas Whittier, notable through his efforts to secure toleration for the disciples of George Fox in New England. Thomas's son Joseph joined the Society of Friends and bore his share of obloquy. Successive generations obeyed the monitions of the Inner Light. The poet was born in the faith, and adhered to its liberalized tenets, its garb and speech, throughout his lifetime. His father, John, was a farmer of limited means but independent spirit. His mother, Abigail Hussey, whom the poet strongly resembled, was of good stock. The Rev. Stephen Bachiler, an Oxford man and a Churchman, who became a Nonconformist and emigrated to Boston in 1632, was one of her forebears and also an ancestor of Daniel Webster. The poet and the statesman showed their kinship by the "dark, deep-set and lustrous eyes" that impressed one who met either of these uncommon men. The

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former's name of Greenleaf is thought to be derived from the French Feuillet, and to be of Huguenot origin; and there was Huguenot blood as well in Thomas Whittier, the settler. The poet thus fairly inherited his conscience, religious exaltation and spirit of protest. All the Whittiers were men of stature and bodily strength, John Greenleaf being almost the first exception, a lad of delicate mould, scarcely adapted for the labor required of a Yankee farmer and his household. He bore a fair proportion of it, but throughout his life was frequently brought to a halt by pain and physical debility. In youth he was described as "a handsome young man, tall, slight, and very erect, bashful, but never awkward." His shyness was extreme, though covered by a grave and quiet exterior, which could not hide his love of fun and sense of the ludicrous. In age he retained most of these characteristics, refined by a serene expression of peace after contest. His eyes never lost their glow, and were said by a woman to be those of one "who had kept innocency all his days."

Whittier's early education was restricted to what he could gain from the primitive "district school" of the neighborhood. His call as a poet came when a teacher lent to him the poems of Robert Burns. He was then about fifteen, and his taste for writing, bred thus far upon the quaint Journals of Friends, the Bible and The Pilgrim's Progress, was at once stimulated. There was little art or inspiration in his boyish verse, but in his nineteenth year an older sister thought a specimen of it good enough for submission to the Free Press, a weekly paper which William Lloyd Garrison, the future emancipationist, had started in the town of Newburyport. This initiated Whittier's literary career. The poem was printed with a eulogy, and the editor sought out his young contributor: their alliance began, and continued until the triumph of the anti-slavery cause thirty-seven years later. Garrison overcame the elder Whittier's desire for the full services of his son, and gained permission for the latter to attend the Haverhill academy. To meet expenses the youth worked in various ways, even making slippers by hand in after-hours; but when he came of age his textbook days were ended. Meanwhile he had written creditable student verse, and contributed both prose and rhyme to newspapers, thus gaining friends and obtaining a decided if provincial reputation. He soon essayed journalism, first spending a year and a half in the service of a publisher of two Boston newspapers, the Manufacturer, an organ of the Clay protectionists, and the Philanthropist, devoted to humane reform. Whittier edited the former, having a bent for politics, but wrote for the latter also. His father's last illness recalled him to the homestead, where both farm and family became his pious charge. Money had to be earned, and he now secured an editorial post at Hartford, Connecticut, which he sustained until forced by ill-health, early in his twenty-fifth year, to re-seek the Haverhill farm. There he remained from 1832 to 1836, when the property was sold, and the Whittiers removed to Amesbury in order to be near their meeting-house and to enable the poet to be in touch with affairs. The new home became, as it proved, that of his whole later life; a dwelling then bought and in time remodeled was the poet's residence for fifty-six years, and from it, after his death on the 7th of September 1892, his remains were borne to the Amesbury graveyard.

While in Hartford Whittier issued in prose and verse his first book, Legends of New England (1831), and edited the writings of the poet John Gardiner C. Brainard. From this point forward he was constantly printing verse, but of the hundred or more pieces composed before his settlement at Amesbury less than fifty are retained in his final collection. Of these none has more significance than the poem to Garrison, which appeared in 1831, and was read (December 1833) at the Philadelphia Convention that formed the Anti-Slavery Society. To that convention, with one-third of its membership composed of Friends, Whittier was a delegate, and was appointed one of the committee that drafted the famous Declaration of Sentiments. Although a Quaker, he had a polemical spirit; men seeing Whittier only in his saintly age knew little of the fire wherewith, setting aside ambition and even love, he maintained his warfare against the "national crime", employing action, argument and lyric scorn. A future was open for him among the Protectionists, who formed the Whig party, and doubtless soon would have carried him to the United States Congress. As it was, he got no farther than the legislature of his own state (1835-36), elected by his neighbors in an anti-slavery town. But if Garrison, Phillips and Sumner and Stowe were to be the rhapsodists of the long emancipation struggle, Whittier was its foreordained poet-seer. In 1833 he had issued at his own cost a pamphlet, "Justice and Expediency", that provoked vehement discussion North and South. Later he shared with the agitators their experience of lawlessness, mob violence and political odium. His sister Elizabeth, who became his life companion, and whose verse is preserved with his own, was president of the Woman's Anti-Slavery Society in Amesbury. It is to be noted that the first collection of Whittier's lyrics was the Poems written during the Progress of the Abolition Question in the United States, issued by a friend in 1837. But Mogg Megone (1836) was his first book, a crude attempt to apply the manner of Sir Walter Scott's romantic cantos to a native theme. Among his other lyrical volumes, of dates earlier than the Civil War, were Lays of my Home (1843), Voices of Freedom (1846), Songs of Labor (1850), The Chapel of the Hermits (1853), The Panorama (1856), Home Ballads (1860). The titles of In War Time (1863) and National Lyrics (1865) rightly designate the patriotic rather than Tyrtæan contents of these books. The poet was closely affiliated with the Atlantic Monthly from the foundation of that classic magazine in 1857. His repute became national with the welcome awarded to Snow-Bound in 1866, and brought a corresponding material reward. Of his later books of verse may be mentioned The Tent on the Beach (1867), The Pennsylvania Pilgrim (1872), The Vision of Echard (1878), The King's Missive (1881), At Sundown, his last poems (1890). As early as 1849 an illustrated collection of his poems appeared, and his Poetical Works was issued in London in 1850. During the ensuing forty years no less than ten successive collections of his poems appeared. Meanwhile he did much editing and compiling, and produced, among other works in prose, The Stranger in Lowell (1845), Supernaturalism in New England (1847), Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal (1849), a pleasing treatment in old-style English of an early Colonial theme. When he died, in 1892, in New Hampshire, among the hills he loved and sang so well, he had been an active writer for over sixty years, leaving more than that number of publications that bore his name as author or editor. His body was brought to Amesbury for interment; the funeral services were held in the open air, and conducted after the simple rites of the Friends, in the presence of a large concourse, certain of whom "spake as they were moved" in tribute to the bard. The Amesbury house has been acquired by the "Whittier Home Association", so that the building and grounds are guarded as he left them, and form a shrine to which there is a constant pilgrimage. The Haverhill homestead, memorized in Snow-Bound, is also held by trustees "to preserve the natural features of the landscape", and to keep the buildings and furniture somewhat as they were in their minstrel's boyhood.

It would be unjust to consider Whittier's genius from an academic point of view. British lovers of poetry -- except John Bright and others of like faith or spirit -- have been slow to comprehend his distinctive rank. As a poet he was essentially a balladist, with the faults of his qualities; and his ballads, in their freedom, naïveté, even in their undue length, are among the few modern examples of unsophisticated verse. He returned again and again to their production, seldom laboring on sonnets and lyrics of the Victorian mould. His ear for melody was inferior to his sense of time, but that his over-facility and structural defects were due less to lack of taste than to early habit, Georgian models, disassociation from the schools, is indicated by his work as a writer of prose. In Margaret Smith's Journal an artistic, though suppositive, Colonial style is well maintained. Whittier became very sensible of his shortcomings; and when at leisure to devote himself to his art he greatly bettered it, giving much of his later verse all the polish that it required. In extended composition, as when he followed Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn with his own Tent on the Beach, he often failed to rival his graceful brother poet. In American balladry he was pre-eminent; such pieces as "The Swan Song of Parson Avery", "Marguerite", "Barclay of Ury", "Skipper Ireson's Ride", "In the Old South", hold their place in literature. It is necessary above all to consider the relation of a people's years of growth and ferment to the song which represents them; for in the strains of Whittier, more than in those of any other 19th-century lyrist, the saying of Fletcher of Saltoun as to the ballads and laws of a nation finds a historic illustration. He was the national bard of justice, humanity and reform, whose voice went up as a trumpet until the victory was won. Its lapses resembled those of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who was of his own breed in her fervor and exaltation. To the last it was uncertain whether a poem by Whittier would "turn out a sang", or "perhaps turn out a sermon"; if the latter, it had deep sincerity and was as close to his soul as the other. He began as a liberator, but various causes

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employed his pen; his heart was with the people, and he was understood of them; he loved a worker, and the Songs of Labor convey the zest of the artisan and pioneer. From 1832 to 1863 no occasion escaped him for inspiring the assailants of slavery, or chanting paeans of their martyrdom or triumph. No crusade ever had a truer laureate than the author of "The Virginia Slave Mother", "The Pastoral Letter" -- one of his stinging ballads against a time-serving Church -- "A Sabbath Scene", and "The Slaves of Martinique." "Randolph of Roanoke" is one of the most pathetic and most elevated of memorial tributes. "Ichabod" and "The Lost Occasion", both evoked by the attitude of Webster, are Roman in their condemnation and "wild with all regret."

The green rusticity of Whittier's farm and village life imparted a bucolic charm to such lyrics as "In School Days", "The Barefoot Boy", "Telling the Bees", "Maud Muller", and "My Schoolmate." His idyllic masterpiece is the sustained transcript of winter scenery and home life, Snow-Bound, which has had no equal except Longfellow's "Evangeline" in American favor, but, in fact, nothing of its class since "The Cottar's Saturday Night" can justly be compared with it. Along with the Quaker poet's homing sense and passion for liberty of body and soul, religion and patriotism are the dominant notes of his song. His conception of a citizen's prerogative and duty, as set forth in "The Eve of Election", certainly is not that of one whose legend is "our country, right or wrong." Faith, hope and boundless charity pervade the "Questions of Life", "Invocation", and "The Two Angels", and are exquisitely blended in "The Eternal Goodness", perhaps the most enduring of his lyrical poems. "We can do without a Church", he wrote in a letter; "we cannot do without God, and of Him we are sure." The inward voice was his inspiration, and of all American poets he was the one whose song was most like a prayer. A knightly celibate, his stainless life, his ardor, caused him to be termed a Yankee Galahad; a pure and simple heart was laid bare to those who loved him in "My Psalm", "My Triumph" and "An Autograph." The spiritual habit abated no whit of his inborn sagacity, and it is said that in his later years political leaders found no shrewder sage with whom to take counsel. When the question of primacy among American poets was canvassed by a group of the public men of Lincoln's time, the vote was for Whittier; he was at least one whom they understood, and who expressed their feeling and convictions. Francis Parkman called him "the poet of New England", but as the North and West then were charged with the spirit of the New England states, the two verdicts were much the same. The fact remains that no other poet has sounded more native notes, or covered so much of the American legendary, and that Whittier's name, among the patriotic, clean and true, was one with which to conjure. He was revered by the people cleaving to their altars and their fires, and his birthdays were calendared as festivals, on which greetings were sent to him by young and old. In his age the poet revised his works, classifying them for a definitive edition, in seven volumes, published at Boston, 1888. Their metrical portion, annotated by Horace E. Scudder, can be found in the one-volume "Cambridge Edition," (Boston, 1894). Whittier's Life and Letters, prepared by his kinsman and literary executor, Samuel T. Pickard, also appeared in 1894.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Poet and Abolitionist.

4-**Edmund Greenleaf** was born on 10 May 1670 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1740 at age 70.

Edmund married **Abigail Somerby** in 1691. Abigail was born on 25 Jan 1669 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 11 May 1713 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA at age 44. They had one daughter: **Judith**.

5-**Judith Greenleaf** was born in 1692 and died in 1762 at age 70.

6-**Dr. Nathaniel Coffin**⁷ was born on 7 Sep 1716 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA, died on 11 Jan 1766 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 49, and was buried on 14 Jan 1766 in Eastern Cemetery, Portland, Maine, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician in Falmouth, Massachusetts, USA.
- He worked as a Physician in Portland, Maine, USA.

7-**Nathaniel Coffin** was born on 12 Dec 1739 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 20 Dec 1739 in Falmouth, Maine, USA.

7-**Sarah Coffin** was born on 21 Jul 1741 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died in 1826 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 85. She had no known marriage and no known children.

7-**Dr. Nathaniel Coffin** was born on 20 Apr 1744 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 18 Oct 1826 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician.

8-**Harriot Coffin** was born in 1775 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 3 Nov 1862 in Portland, Maine, USA at age 87.

9-**Harriot Coffin Sumner** was born in 1802 and died in 1867 at age 65.

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7-**Dorcas Coffin** was born on 15 Sep 1746 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 27 Jun 1749 in Falmouth, Maine, USA at age 2.

7-**Jeremiah Powell Coffin** was born on 23 Oct 1748 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died before 1801.

7-**Dorcas Coffin** was born on 20 Oct 1751 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died in 1801 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 50.

7-**Francis Coffin** was born on 28 Aug 1753 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died on 14 May 1795 in Dunkirk, France at age 41.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an United States Consul at Dunkirk in Dunkirk, France.

7-**Mary Coffin**⁷ was born on 6 Oct 1756 in Falmouth, Maine, USA and died in 1798 at age 42.

8-**Capt. Charles Joseph Harford**⁷ was born on 20 Jan 1797 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 14 Mar 1797 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1838 at age 41.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the 34th Regiment.

8-**Henry Charles Harford**⁷ was born in 1798, was christened on 5 Jun 1798 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1879 at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Capt. Charles Joseph Harford**⁷ was born in 1826, was christened on 10 Aug 1826 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1874 at age 48.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Officer of the 12th Lancers.
- He had a residence in Frenchay Lodge, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

10-**Col. Henry Charles Harford**⁹ was born on 31 Dec 1850 in Madras, India, was christened on 8 May 1851 in Madras, India, died on 25 Mar 1937 at age 86, and was buried in Parish Churchyard, Crawley Down, Sussex.

General Notes: Colonel Henry Charles Harford. The Beetle Collector Hero of the Zulu War, Soldier and Entomologist.

Much is known about Henry Charles Harford, firstly due to his exploits during the Anglo Zulu War but also because he came from an eminent family linked through marriage to the Scott family of Outlands in Devon. Captain Robert Falcon Scott - Scott of the Antarctic - was Harford's cousin. Charlie Harford, as he was popularly known, played a significant role in the Anglo Zulu War of 1879 and his eye-witness accounts, writings and sketches on the subject have only recently been discovered. Harford was well known to his colleagues for his intense interest in nature, especially of beetles, butterflies and moths, an interest which matched his enthusiasm for military life. Harford participated in a number of important actions during the Zulu War and was at Rorke's Drift where he witnessed and recorded the fortification of the Mission Station prior to the invasion of Zululand. As an experienced Lieutenant attached to the Colonial Natal Native Contingent from the 99th (Wiltshire) Regiment, he led the first attack against the Zulus under the watchful eye of the British Commander, Lord Chelmsford during which he caused some confusion in the heat of battle by famously pausing to collect a rare beetle. For his calm bravery Harford earned the respect and admiration of his fellow officers while modestly shunning suggestions he would be suitably decorated. Within days he wrote a remarkable and detailed account of the engagement which, beyond his immediate family, remained unread. Harford then accompanied Lord Chelmsford on his ill-fated reconnaissance from Isandlwana which left the British unprepared and unaware of the approaching Zulu Army, and he scrupulously recorded the chaos and confusion in the hours leading to the Zulu destruction of Chelmsford's main camp. He witnessed the aftermath of both the destruction of Isandlwana and the Zulu attack at Rorke's Drift where, just days later, he supervised the disbandment of the Natal Native Contingent. At the same time Harford's senior officer, Commandant Lonsdale, gave him custody of two officer deserters, Lieutenants Higginson and Stephenson; both officers had abandoned their men in action against the Zulus and the situation caused Harford some perplexing moments. Following the eventual Zulu defeat on the 4th July 1879 Harford was part of the force that searched for King Cetshwayo and following his capture the King was given into the custody of Harford until his exile to Cape Town. Harford meticulously recorded and sketched his experiences and these feature for the first time in this remarkable new work. Harford was extremely lucky to have survived to old age, he eventually died at the age of 86.

He was born in India where he immediately developed fever and was given into the care of an Indian family as he was not expected to survive. He was subsequently returned to his parents fit

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and well but prior to his second birthday he managed to fall out of an upper window and was impaled on spiked railings. Again, he was expected to die of his injuries but he survived and recovered. His account contains many unusual hair-raising experiences. His childhood was spent largely exploring, hunting and shooting, both in England and then in Natal, South Africa and his diaries are illuminating, amusing and exciting. His accounts of fishing and hunting trips, often in unmapped areas of Natal, make wonderful reading, as do the escapades and pranks which were a feature of his life. Harford possessed a wonderful sense of humour which shines through his accounts. Throughout his writings, he expresses his love of nature and wildlife yet at the same time he begins to note the way of life of the native population he mixed with. His childhood friends in South Africa included such young notables as Cecil Rhodes, Spencer Drake (descendent of Sir Francis Drake), Robert and Frank Colenso, and the feral youth John Dunn (later to become adviser to King Cetshwayo). He also formed many friendships with British army officers, friendships which drew him to an army career at an early age. As a youth he learned to speak fluent Zulu and when in his twenties, as the Adjutant of the 99th Regiment then serving in England, he was well aware of the looming war in Zululand. He offered his services to the War Office, services which were promptly accepted and he soon found himself back in Natal in time for the Anglo-Zulu War. After service in Zululand, Harford remained in the British army and served variously in the UK, Bahamas and India. He retained his interest in collecting rare specimens and he meticulously recorded these and sent the best exhibits to the Museum of Natural History in Durban. A number of rare items were also presented to the British Museum in London (then latterly to the Natural History Museum). Like many dedicated military officers, he married late in life but tragically lost his new young wife to fever in India. He was left with an infant daughter, Sweetie, and never re-married.

(by Ian Knight)

Henry Charles Harford's wife's grave is in Quetta, Pakistan.

The inscription reads: Sacred to the memory of Florence. The darling wife of Lieutenant Colonel H C HARFORD. Commanding 1st Wiltshire Regiment who left this earth 12 Sep 1900. Enteric Fever. The mortal remains of the dearest, sweetest and most thoughtful and loving wife rest beneath this stone.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB.
- He worked as a Commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion the Wiltshire Regiment.

11-**Violet Eva Harford** was born in 1899 in Quetta, India.

12-**Davie** died in Died in Infancy.

10-Charles Joseph Harford

10-**Emma Florence Mary Harford**¹⁰ was born on 2 Jan 1852 in Bangalore, Madras, India, was christened on 13 Apr 1852 in Bangalore, Madras, India, and died on 5 Apr 1927 at age 75.

11-**Herman Harford Erskine**¹⁰ was born on 21 Sep 1871 and died on 2 Dec 1939 at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Cape Colony Civil Service in Cape Colony, South Africa.

12-**Angela Augusta Erskine**¹⁰ was born in 1900 in Fulham, London.

11-**Robert Henry Erskine**^{10,11} was born on 31 Dec 1873 and died on 12 Oct 1933 in Zurich, Switzerland at age 59.

General Notes: ERSKINE, Robert

HBM Consul-General, Zürich, since 1930

Born 1874; yr s of Major Hon. David Erskine, s of 2nd Lord Erskine of Restormel; m 1914, Clara Gudrun, d of Christian Howden-Ronnenkamp, Chamberlain to the King of Denmark; one d ; died 12 Oct. 1933

Education St Paul's School

Career Vice-Consul at Noumea, New Caledonia, 1896; Dakar, 1900; Sebastopol, 1902; Fredericia, Denmark, 1908; Consul, Helsingfors, 1910; Copenhagen, 1911; Consul-General, Genoa, 1925

Recreations Yachting, tennis

Club Junior Constitutional

Address British Consulate-General, Zürich, Switzerland

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1896-1900 in Noumea, New Caledonia.
- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1900-1902 in Dakar, Senegal.
- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1902-1908 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.
- He worked as a British Vice-Consul in 1908-1910 in Fredericia, Denmark.
- He worked as a British Consul in 1910-1911 in Helsinki, Finland.
- He worked as a British Consul in 1911-1925 in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- He worked as a British Consul-General in 1925-1930 in Genoa, Italy.
- He worked as a British Consul-General in 1930-1935 in Zurich, Switzerland.

11-**Sevilla Florence Erskine**¹⁰ was born on 7 May 1875 in London and died on 25 Nov 1967 at age 92.

12-**Mary Erskine Glass Hooper** was born on 24 May 1909.

11-**Gwladys Kathleen Erskine**¹⁰ was born in 1878 and died on 22 Dec 1960 at age 82.

12-**David Erskine Ling**¹⁰ was born on 5 Sep 1908 in Devonport, Devon and died in 1979 in Barnstaple, Devon at age 71.

10-**Catherine "Kate" Harriet Harford**⁹ was born on 10 Mar 1854 in Bangalore, Madras, India and was christened on 8 Jun 1854 in Bangalore, Madras, India.

10-**Rose Adelaide Jane Harford**⁹ was born in 1855 in Stoke Damerel, Devon.

10-**Ellen "Nellie" Harford**^{9,13} was born on 11 Sep 1857 in Pune, Maharashtra, India and was christened on 25 Sep 1857 in Pune, Maharashtra, India.

11-**Rose Emily Muriel Collier Coode**¹³ was born on 12 Sep 1885 in Prescott, Lancashire, was christened on 23 Nov 1885 in Stoke Damerel, Devon, and died in 1965 at age 80. She had no known marriage and no known children.

11-**Thomas Coode** was born in 1887 in Prescott, Lancashire.

10-**Amy Georgina Harford**

10-**Edith Maraquita Harford**

9-**Emma Christiana Harriet Harford**⁷ was born in 1828, was christened on 6 Mar 1828 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and was buried on 26 Apr 1831 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Henry Charles Harford**⁷ was born in 1829 and was christened on 2 Jan 1830 in Holy Trinity Church, Stapleton, Bristol, Gloucestershire. He had no known marriage and no known children.

9-**Rev. Canon Frederick Kill Harford**⁷ was born in 1832 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 6 Mar 1832 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died on 11 Nov 1906 in 4A Dean's Yard, Westminster, London at age 74. He had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA FSA.
- He was educated at Rugby.
- He worked as a Curate of Croydon in Croydon, Surrey.
- He worked as a Minor Canon of Westminster.

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- He worked as a Founder of the Guild of St. Cecilia in 1891.
- He worked as a Poet and Hymnist.
- He had a residence in 4A Dean's Yard, Westminster, London.

9-Capt. Samuel Henry Harford⁷ was born on 20 Apr 1833 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 6 Jun 1833 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1904 at age 71.

General Notes: NEW CALEDONIA.
VISIT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.
A CHAT WITH CAPTAIN HARFORD.

Captain Samuel Henry Harford, British Consul in the Island of New Caledonia, is fresh from the scene of the most recent tornado. He arrived here a day or two ago, en route for England, whence he goes on leave after some two and a-half years' residence in the French settlement. During a half-hour's chat a representative of this journal had with the old and distinguished Imperial officer - Captain Harford saw service in the Crimea, was at the siege and assault at Sebastopol, and has filled several Consular appointments - it was perhaps natural that the latest experience should be the initial topic. The storm which raged at Noumea and thereabouts caused much damage. Roofs and balconies, he said, were blown away, buildings destroyed, and trees were blown down in every direction, and he had no doubt that up the country from Noumea the sugar and coffee plantations had suffered severely - Captain Harford generalises by saying the damage must have been enormous. Strange to say, in Noumea only one fatality was reported. Of course, on the coast at Thio, for instance - the Falls of Garry and the Professor were lost, and the Fiado Is still missing.

With regard to this latter vessel, Captain Harford does not think it at all likely that anything further will be heard of the unfortunate ship.

The subject of the storm brought up the kindred one of weather forecasting. And if Captain Harford was more definite on one question than another, it was with regard to the services rendered by Mr. Wragge to Noumea. Even at the risk of making the Government Meteorologist blush, it is due to him to record an outsider's appreciation of the Queensland Weather Bureau. "He is a most marvellous man," remarked Captain Harford. "His predictions are very accurate, and of course they prove extremely useful. His forecasts are published every night in the papers, and are always acted upon, the people anchor their roofs or their houses, and do everything necessary. The last storm struck exactly where he said it would. He has established quite a reputation in Noumea, where what he says is believed to be just as certain as that the sun will rise."

Pursuing the subject further, Captain Harford expressed the belief that the Italian Consul owed his life - or at any rate he avoided a very unpleasant night by paying attention to the Queensland Weather Office forecast. The Italian Consul had been dining with Captain Harford, and the latter suggested that, in view of the serious weather ahead, he would be safer to remain at his (the captain's) house than in his own wooden dwelling. The advice was accepted, and, as events proved, he was wise to do so, for the house of the Italian Consul was practically demolished by the tornado.

It would appear that in New Caledonia every industry is made subservient to mining. There are some excellent cattle pastures there - sheep do not thrive and the cattle all look well. But the people do not raise nearly enough to supply the wants of the place, which are somewhat extensive because of the penal and military establishments kept up there. Certainly of late the Industry has made some strides, which no doubt accounts for the falling off of cattle shipments from Queensland, although considerable shipments still find their way to the island from Australia. But, as already stated all enterprise is devoted to mining, which is largely in the hands of three or four big companies. Indeed, the future of the Island is believed to depend on the mineral deposits there, which are very numerous, and equally extensive. The principal undertaking has one of the Rothschilds behind it, and next in importance, perhaps, is the International Mining Company, in which Lord Dunmore has a large interest. There would appear to be no limit to the deposits of chrome, cobalt, copper, and nickel, and some rich gold discoveries are numbered among the finds. Numerous experts have been asked to pass judgment on several properties held by both the companies mentioned, as well as on some of the private mines, and their reports have been extremely favourable. The difficulty in the matter is one Queensland has experienced, not so much in regard to her mining industry as in other ventures namely, labour. It is in every respect costly, and there seems to be little doubt but that this is hampering those engaged in the undertakings. Even convict labour, after all the wearing official preliminaries have been taken, costs about £3 a month, and free labour - that is "free" convicts runs as high as £5 and £10 per month, while Chinese and Tonganese labour is worth as much as from £6 to £8 per month, and the same figure may be quoted for time-expired Kanakas. "Free" convicts and Kanakas appear to be the chief labour availed of. It has been found that when Chinese and Javanese are worked in communities they do very well, but then there are few mines which can employ a whole village, and, consequently, in this form the labour can seldom be availed of. Kanakas, too, hired out from the Government, and subject to conditions somewhat similar to those prevailing here, can be got at about 35 francs a month and rations, though the fact that they have to be taken for a term prevents their general utilisation in small mining, sugar or coffee growing undertakings. Some interest is just now being centered in pearl fishing, good grounds having been found a year or so ago off Kone, and these are now being satisfactorily worked.

Captain Harford was loud in his praises of the climate and scenery of the island. He speaks of it as a most healthy and salubrious place, where no epidemic more serious than prickly heat has been known, and where nothing more harmful in the way of pests than mosquitoes have ever established themselves. They have, of course, heard of the tick, but fortunately have not yet experienced it. What New Caledonia and her dependencies suffer most from is lack of population - a want the French settlement is not singular in. Captain Harford himself has been stationed at Noumea for about two and a half years, and is now on leave. He hopes to return about August or September, but in the meantime will visit England, making a short stay at Port Said. He leaves Brisbane on the 12th April by one of the B.I. boats.

The Brisbane Courier - Wednesday 23 March 1898

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ensign of the 36th Foot.
- He worked as a Lieutenant of the 56th Essex Regiment in 1856.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

- He worked as a Vice-Consul before 1870 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul before 1890 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul in 1890-1892 in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul in 1895-1898 in Nouméa, Grande Terre, New Caledonia.
- He worked as a H.M. Consul on 11 Nov 1898 in Manila, Philippines.
- Miscellaneous: Some state that he was born in about 1815 and died in 1914.

10-**Alexandrika Harford** was born on 2 Dec 1870 in Sebastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Russia, Birth and Baptisms - 1755-1917.

9-**Susan Harriet Harford**⁷ was born on 1 Jul 1834 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 4 Nov 1834 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died on 14 Dec 1863 at age 29.

10-**Rev. Edward Harford Halliday Cave** was born on 18 Oct 1862 in Chandah, Madras, India, was christened on 8 Mar 1863 in Chandah, Madras, India, and died in 1929 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 67.

11-**Dr. Edward Henry Paul Cave** was born in 1897 in Twyford, Leicestershire and died on 11 Feb 1980 at age 83.

General Notes: Dr Paul Cave, formerly consultant radiologist to the Reading group of hospitals, died peacefully on 11 February at the age of 82. Edward Henry Paul Cave was born at Twyford in Leicestershire, where his father was a curate. His early years were spent mainly on the Continent as his father changed livings. After school at Tonbridge and rejection by the Royal Navy because of eye problems, he entered Sandhurst for one year and then transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, joining No 6 Squadron on the Ypres salient in June 1915. The following year he was shot down on 16 January, suffering a compound fracture of the femur, which left him with one of his characteristics, a limp, the other being his beloved pipe. It was a year before he was able to resume flying, and his interest in radiology was kindled by numerous x-rays on his right leg. Demobilised in 1918 after further service in Egypt and Palestine, he entered King's College and qualified in 1923. After this he turned to radiology and studied under Robert Knox. In 1925 he took the DMRE and went to Reading to a practice in London Street. He also succeeded Dr L L Phillips as honorary radiologist to the Royal Berkshire Hospital.

Before the second world war he held a variety of honorary appointments, including local hospitals as well as at Swindon and Battersea, and in 1948 he became consultant to the Reading group, a post from which he retired in 1958. Then began a period of long and happy retirement in Switzerland, when he was able to recapture some of the joys of previous holidays spend walking in the mountains above Lake Como. Working alone for most of his life, he was a staunch individualist with an interest in the uncommon reflected in his many publications. He also wrote a chapter in Hey Groves's Surgery and related his experiences with radioactive contrast media in intravenous pyelography as long ago as 1946. In his last year he was still experimenting with casts of the lower bowel and their relationship to neoplastic changes. A pioneer x-ray worker, he escaped relatively lightly with minor skin changes in his lower limbs, unlike some of his contemporaries. Paul Cave was twice married. He is survived by three children of his first marriage, one of whom is a doctor, and by his second wife Erna

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB BS MBRE.
- He worked as a Consultant radiologist to the Reading group of hospitals in Reading, Berkshire.
- His obituary was published in the British Medical Journal on 29 Mar 1980.

12-**Dr. Peter Harford Cave** was born on 2 Oct 1926 in Reading, Berkshire and died in Dec 1999 at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 12 Clarkson Avenue, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

13-**Francis J. Cave**

13-**Julian P. Cave**

Descendants of Peter Coffin

13-Matthew R. Cave

9-**Emily Mary Harford**⁷ was born on 10 Jun 1836 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 26 Jul 1836 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Isabella Adelaide Harford**⁹ was born on 10 Feb 1840 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 27 Apr 1840 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

10-**Valerie Morant** was born in 1870 in Acharacle, Argyll, Scotland and died on 24 Apr 1955 at age 85.

10-**Theresa Gertrude Morant** was born on 27 Jan 1871 in Acharacle, Argyll, Scotland.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1911 in Frimley, Camberley, Surrey.

10-**Beatrice Morant** was born in 1873 and was christened on 2 Jan 1873 in Portishead, Somerset.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1911 in Heversham, Cumbria.

10-**George Frank Reginald Morant** was born on 25 Nov 1874 in Morven, Argyll, Scotland.

3-**Hon. James Coffin**^{1,2,5} was born on 22 Aug 1639 in London and died on 28 Jul 1720 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Judge of the Common Pleas and Probate.

James married **Mary Severance**¹ on 3 Dec 1663. Mary was born about 1645 in Massachusetts, USA. They had four children: **Nathaniel, John, Dionis, and Elizabeth**.

4-**Nathaniel Coffin**^{2,5} was born in 1671 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 29 Aug 1721 at age 50.

General Notes: Nathaniel, married the daughter of William Gayer, and niece of Sir John Gayer.

Nathaniel married **Damaris Gayer**, daughter of **William Gayer** and **Dorcas Starbuck**. Damaris was born in 1673 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 6 Sep 1764 at age 91. They had four children: **William, Charles, Benajmin, and Gayer**.

5-**William Coffin**^{2,5} was born on 1 Mar 1699 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. (1 Dec 1699 also given) and died on 23 Jun 1775 in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada at age 76.

General Notes: William, the eldest son of Nathaniel, born 1699, removed to Boston and became proprietor of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in 1731. It was situated on King street at the corner of Mackerel lane, the site now occupied by the Exchange building, on the corner of State and Kilby streets. It was a tavern from 1640 to 1760, when the Great Fire swept everything away.

The Coffins were strong in numbers and near neighbors, along the principal thoroughfare, now Washington street, dwelt twenty families, descended from William Coffin, or their near kinfolk, who lived in constant intercourse. The patriarch, at four score, his vigor hardly abated, lived on this street near his son's house. His daughter, Elizabeth, married her cousin, Thomas C. Amory, who had bought the house opposite her father's, at the corner of Hollis street, built by Governor Belcher for his own use. He was one of the organizers of Trinity church in 1734 and was one of the first wardens of same. He lived in honor and affluence till he died in 1774 [1775], just before the war broke out, which saved him from witnessing the exile and widespread confiscation that awaited his sons. His children and their children counted about sixty when he died, but of his descendants bearing the name of Coffin, all have died out in Massachusetts. He had four sons, all staunch Loyalists, William, Nathaniel, John and Ebenezer. The daughters, Mrs. De Blois, Mrs. Amory, and Mrs. Dexter, married into the best families of Boston, and through love for their husbands took the other side. The sons were proscribed and banished by an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Innkeeper in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

William married **Anne Holmes**,² daughter of **Ebenezer Holmes**, on 23 Sep 1722 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. Anne died in Aug 1775 in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada. They had 13 children: **William, Nathaniel, John, John, Anne, Rebecca, Ebenezer, Rebecca, Ebenezer, Isaac, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Isaac**.

6-**William Coffin**^{2,5} was born on 11 Apr 1723 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 2 Dec 1803 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 80.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

William married someone. He had three children: **Thomas Aston, William,** and **Ebenezer**.

7-**Sir Thomas Aston Coffin 1st Bt.**⁵ was born on 31 Mar 1754 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1810 at age 56.

General Notes: Sir Thomas Aston Coffin, Baronet, son of William, Jr., was born at Boston, March 31, 1754. He graduated at Harvard College in 1772. He was for a long time Secretary to Sir Guy Carleton, by whose side he sat in the last boat which left Castle Garden on the evacuation of New York, 25th Nov., 1783. When Sir Guy Carleton became Lord Dorchester and Governor of Quebec, 1784, Coffin accompanied him and by his influence was appointed in 1804 Secretary and Comptroller of Accounts of Lower Canada. At another part of his life he was Commissary General in the British Army. He went to England and died in London in 1810, very wealthy. He was grandfather to Mrs. Bolton, wife of Col. Bolton, R. A., who took an active part in the Red River Expedition of 1870.

7-**William Coffin**⁵ was born in 1758 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1804 in Kingston, Ontario, Canada at age 46.

General Notes: William Coffin, the second son of William Coffin, Jr., was born in Boston, 1758, and died at Kingston, Canada, in 1804.

7-**Ebenezer Coffin**⁵ was born in 1763 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

General Notes: Ebenezer Coffin, the third son of William Coffin, Jr., was born at Boston, 1763, went to South Carolina where he acquired property as a merchant and planter and was the father of Thomas Aston Coffin of Charleston, South Carolina, whose descendants, with an hereditary instinct, distinguished themselves by their chivalrous devotion to a failing cause in the late Confederate war.

Ebenezer married someone. He had one son: **Thomas Aston**.

8-Thomas Aston Coffin

6-**Nathaniel Coffin**^{2,4,5,14} was born on 24 Jul 1725 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, died in Jun 1781 in New York, New York, USA at age 55, and was buried in Cemetery near Astor House, Broadway, New York, N. Y., USA.

General Notes: Nathaniel Coffin, second eldest son of William, was born in Boston in 1725, graduated at Harvard College in 1744, received in 1750 an honorary degree at Yale. Brought up a merchant, he was early appointed King's Cashier of the Customs and acquired considerable property. He resided on the corner of Essex and Rainsford Lane, now Harrison avenue. The tide washed up to the garden wall. Near by in front, on what is now called Washington street, was the "Liberty Tree," where Captain Mackintosh and his "chickens," met to plan outrages upon loyal citizens.

In August, 1767, a flagstaff was erected which went through and above it highest branches. A flag hoisted on this was the notice for the assembling of the "Sons of Liberty" for action. In 1775, his son Nathaniel, and his friends cut it down, much to the disgust of Mackintosh who was known as the "First Captain General of Liberty Tree." On the building occupying its site is a stone bas-relief of the tree with an inscription on it. Nathaniel Coffin held one of the most lucrative positions under the crown, his acquaintances and friends were naturally among the government officials and the better class of the community. He had much to lose if he severed from his fealty to the mother country and, banishment and confiscation would be the penalty, if the disunionists succeeded.

Nathaniel Coffin was the last Receiver General and Cashier of his Majesty's Customs at the Port of Boston, he was an addressor of Hutchinson in 1774 and of Gage in 1775. With his family of three persons he accompanied the Royal Army to Halifax in 1776 and in July of that year embarked for England in the ship Aston Hall. In May, 1780, [June 1781] while returning, he died the day before the vessel arrived at New York. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Barnes of Boston.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Paymaster for the Customs at the Port of Boston in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.
- He was educated at Cambridge College, Boston in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Nathaniel married **Elizabeth Barnes**,⁴ daughter of **Henry Barnes**, on 20 Mar 1743 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Elizabeth died on 12 Feb 1784 in Bristol, Gloucestershire. They had ten children: **Nathaniel, William, John, Elizabeth, Isaac, Christian, Jonathan Perry, Christian, Anne,** and **Catharine**.

7-**Nathaniel Coffin**^{2,14} was born on 15 Oct 1755 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA (1749 also given) and died in 1831 in London at age 76.

General Notes: Nathaniel Coffin, Jr., son of the aforesaid, was born in Boston in 1749. Was an Addresser of Hutchinson in 1774 and a Protester against the disunionists the same year. He was brought up to the bar, and succeeded well in his profession. As he took a prominent part on the side of the Government; and caused the "Liberty Tree" to be cut down, he was obliged to fly, or he would have been tarred and feathered. He employed a negro to assist him in cutting it down. A thousand dollars reward was offered by the Revolutionists for the offender, the darky informed against him, and he had to leave.* He was at New York in 1783, and was one of the petitioners for lands in Nova Scotia. At a subsequent period he was appointed Collector of Customs at the island of St. Kitt's and filled that position for thirty-four years. He died in London in 1831, aged 83.

*"Memoir of General John Coffin." By Captain Henry Coffin, R.N., 1880, p. 17.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Provost Marshal to the Magdalen Islands & Collector of Customs.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

- He worked as a Collector of Customs to St. Kitts.

7-William Coffin

7-**General John Coffin**^{1,2,14} was born in 1756 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 12 May 1838 in Alwington Manor, New Brunswick, Canada at age 82.

General Notes: John Coffin (c. 1751 – May 12, 1838) was an army officer, merchant, judge and political figure in New Brunswick. He represented King's in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick from 1785 to 1816.

He was born in Boston, the son of Nathaniel Coffin and Elizabeth Barnes. Coffin entered the British Army and fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He became a major in the Orange Rangers in 1777, serving in New Jersey and New York, and later transferred to the New York Volunteers, which saw action in Georgia and South Carolina. In 1781, he married Ann Mathews. Coffin became a major in the King's American Regiment in 1782. In 1783, he was placed on half pay and brought his family to what is now New Brunswick. Coffin acquired a large estate from Beamsley Perkins Glasier, where he built a grist mill and a sawmill. He also sold fish, lumber and rum. Coffin was named a justice of the peace and a judge in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. In 1812, he was named to the New Brunswick Council. Coffin raised the New Brunswick Fencibles during the War of 1812. In 1819, he was given the rank of full general. In 1817, Coffin moved to England but he retained his position on the New Brunswick Council until 1828. He later returned to New Brunswick and died in Westfield Parish.

His brother Isaac became a prominent land owner in Quebec. Military History John Coffin's sailing skills put him in command of a British frigate soon after his entry into the service. In 1775, as the British were scrambling to get troops from Britain to America to repel the rebel uprising, Coffin was ordered to assist General Howe in bringing his army to the battle. The British arrived in Boston on the 15th of June and Coffin landed his troops two days later onto the grounds at Bunker Hill. As the battle raged, it was on the request of his Colonel to "Come and watch the fun", that Coffin found himself fighting hand to hand combat with the rebel forces. After the British victory, Coffin was rewarded for his bravery by being presented the rank of Ensign on the Field. Shortly after he was once again promoted to a Lieutenant. After the British evacuation of Boston in March 1776, Coffin was asked to command four hundred troops in New York. This small army became known as the Orange Rangers and consisted mainly of mounted rifle soldiers. In 1777 the Orange Rangers helped to defeat Gen. George Washington in the Battle of Long Island. By 1778 Coffin had moved to the south, namely Georgia, where he commanded a cavalry unit made up of loyal planters. His bravery in the battles of Savannah and Hobkirks Hill along with his success in the Battle of Cross Creek, won Coffin high praise from both his superiors and the Rebel forces. Major Coffin opened the battle at Eutaw Springs when he and a few of his men, who were out digging yams, came across the rebel army of General Green. His fire on the advancing enemy drew the attention of the British encampment and averted a surprise attack. As the war was coming to an end, Coffin found himself in Virginia where he was presented with a sword and new rank of Major by Lord Cornwallis. With the noose tightening on the British, and the troops facing starvation, Major Coffin continued to stage daring raids through the enemy lines in search of food. During this time the rebels posted a large reward for Coffin's capture, but it was never collected. Sir Guy Carleton, the Commander and Chief of the British forces appointed Coffin, Major of the American Regiment, shortly before the end of the war. Once the war ended, the British secured his safe passage to his new home in New Brunswick where at age twenty-eight he lay down his sword and began his new life.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick in 1785-1816.
- He had a residence in 1804 in New Brunswick, Canada.
- He worked as a General of the British Army.

John married **Anne Matthews**, daughter of **William Matthews**, on 21 Oct 1781 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Anne was born in 1756 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Mar 1839 in Bath, Somerset at age 83. They had ten children: **Guy Carleton**, **Caroline Susanna Maria**, **Nathaniel**, **Ann Eliza**, **John Townsend**, **Catherine Amelia**, **Henry Edwin**, **William Matthews**, **Sophia Wilhelmina**, and **Mary Augusta**.

Marriage Notes: Eight of the children of General and Mrs. Coffin, all natives of New Brunswick, lived to make their way in the world, thanks to a grateful government and helpful country.

The eldest son, General Guy Carleton Coffin, died in 1856, a General of the Royal Artillery;

John Townsend Coffin, the second eldest, entered the British Navy as midshipman in 1799 and became admiral in 1841. Under the will of his uncle, Sir Isaac Coffin, he became the owner of the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

He died in 1882. Henry Edward Coffin, the third son, became a lieutenant in the British Navy in 1814 and an Admiral in 1856. He died in 1881.

The eldest daughter, Caroline, married the Hon. Charles Grant of Canada, afterwards Baron de Longueuil; their son, the present Baron, married a daughter of Lewis Trapmane of Charleston, S. C.

The second daughter married General Sir Thomas Pearson, K. C. B., an officer much distinguished in Canada during the war of 1812.

A third married Colonel Kirkwood of the British Army and went to live in Bath, England.

A fourth married John Barnett, Esq., also an officer in the British Army, who subsequently occupied a high official position in the Island of Ceylon.

The fifth, Mary, married Charles R. Ogden, Esq., Attorney-General, Lower Canada.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1783 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada.

8-**Maj. Gen. Guy Carleton Coffin**^{2,14} was born on 10 Feb 1783 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died in Apr 1856 at age 73.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Greenham Lodge, Berkshire.

Guy married **Laughlan Donaldson**, daughter of **Lauchlan Donaldson**.

8-**Caroline Susanna Maria Coffin** was born on 14 Feb 1785 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died in 1868 in Kingston, Ontario, Canada at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence after 1848 in Bath, Somerset.

Caroline married **Hon. Charles Grant 5th Baron de Longueuil**, son of **Capt. David Alexander Grant** and **Marie Charles Joseph Le Moyne 4th Baroness de Longueuil**, in 1813. Charles was born in 1782 and died on 5 Jul 1848 at age 66. They had two children: **Charles James Irwin** and **Catherine Anne**.

9-**Charles James Irwin Grant 6th Baron de Longueuil** was born on 1 Apr 1815 and died on 26 Feb 1879 at age 63.

Charles married **Harriet Colmore**, daughter of **Frind Gregoe-Colmore** and **Elizabeth Sarah Roberts**, in 1842. Harriet was born in 1820 and died on 25 Apr 1847 in Canada at age 27. They had one son: **Charles Colmore**.

10-**Charles Colmore Grant 7th Baron de Longueuil** was born on 13 Apr 1844 and died on 13 Dec 1898 at age 54.

Charles next married **Anna Mary Catherine Trapman**. They had two children: **Reginald d'Iberville Charles** and **John Moore Charles de Bienville**.

10-**Reginald d'Iberville Charles Grant 8th Baron de Longueuil** was born on 24 Jan 1856 and died on 3 Aug 1931 at age 75.

10-**John Moore Charles de Bienville Grant 9th Baron de Longueuil** was born in 1861 in Bath, Somerset and died on 17 Oct 1935 in Pau, France at age 74.

John married **Mary Barron** in 1886. Mary died on 31 Dec 1944. They had one son: **Ronald Charles**.

11-**Ronald Charles Grant 10th Baron de Longueuil** was born on 13 Mar 1888 and died in 1959 at age 71.

Ronald married **Ernestine Hester Maud Bowes-Lyon**, daughter of **Ernest Bowes-Lyon** and **Isobel Hester Drummond**, on 4 Oct 1918. Ernestine was born on 19 Dec 1891 and died in 1981 in France at age 90. They had two children: **Raoul Charles** and **Raymond David**.

General Notes: Ernestine married Francis Scott in 1910 and they had two sons. She then fell in love with army officer Ronald Grant, Baron de Longueuil, and eventually followed him when he went to fight on the Western Front. Unfortunately, the army officer Ronald tried to end their relationship. This decision made Ernestine feel devastated. She became so distraught she shot herself in the chest. The bullet failed to kill her and remained lodged below her heart for the rest of her life.

As a result of the ensuing scandal, Ernestine returned to London and was divorced by her husband in 1918. Her cousin the Queen Mother never spoke to her again. Ernestine went on to marry her lover.

<http://startinthrupp.blogspot.co.uk/2010/09/francis-winstone-scott-1882.html>

12-**Raoul Charles Grant** was born on 7 Jul 1919 and died in Feb 1942 in Killed In Action at age 22.

12-**Raymond David Grant 11th Baron de Longueuil** was born on 3 Sep 1921 in Navarrenx, France and died on 6 Oct 2004 in Navarrenx, France at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Grant,_12th_Baron_de_Longueuil.

Raymond married **Anne Patricia Maltby**, daughter of **Patrick Brough Maltby**. They had one son: **Michael Charles**.

13-**Dr. Michael Charles Grant 12th Baron de Longueuil**

Michael married **Isabel Padua**. They had three children: **Angela**, **Rachel**, and **Rebecca**.

14-**Angela Grant**

Descendants of Peter Coffin

14-Rachel Grant

14-Rebecca Grant

Michael next married **Susan Casey**. They had one son: **David Alexander**.

14-David Alexander Grant

9-Catherine Anne Grant

8-Nathaniel Coffin was born on 22 Aug 1787 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died on 24 Dec 1801 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada at age 14.

8-Ann Eliza Coffin was born on 27 Dec 1788 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Ann married **Thomas Pearson**.

8-Admiral John Townsend Coffin^{2,14} was born on 27 Jul 1790 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died on 29 Apr 1882 in York, Yorkshire at age 91.

John married **Sophia Wallace Donaldson**, daughter of **Lauchlan Donaldson**, on 16 Jun 1834 in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada. Sophia was born on 23 May 1816 in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada, died on 14 Feb 1856 at age 39, and was buried in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada. They had three children: **Sophia**, **Isaac Tristram**, and **Mary Aston**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Loneacre Fram, New Brunswick, Canada.

9-Sophia Coffin was born in 1834 in Loneacre Fram, New Brunswick, Canada.

9-Capt. Isaac Tristram Coffin was born on 7 Oct 1836 in Loneacre Fram, New Brunswick, Canada and died in 1929 at age 93.

Isaac married **Maria van Antwerpen** on 28 Jul 1870 in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. Maria was born in 1848 in Boitsford, Belgium. They had three children: **John Tristram**, **Isaac Henry**, and **Louis Edward**.

10-John Tristram Coffin was born on 31 May 1871 in Scheveningen, Netherlands.

10-Isaac Henry Coffin was born on 20 Jun 1873 in Scheveningen, Netherlands.

10-Louis Edward Coffin was born on 16 Aug 1874 in Scheveningen, Netherlands.

9-Mary Aston Coffin was born in 1838 in Loneacre Fram, New Brunswick, Canada and died in 1928 in Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire at age 90.

Mary married **Maj. Gen. Robert Rollo Gillespie**.

8-Catherine Amelia Coffin¹⁵ was born on 30 Sep 1792 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died in 1881 in Bath, Somerset at age 89.

Catherine married **Lt. Col. Tobias Kirkwood**¹⁵ on 15 Apr 1809 in Westfield, New Brunswick, Canada. Tobias was born in 1781 in Ireland and died in 1859 in Bath, Somerset at age 78. They had two children: **Andrew Samuel** and **John Townsend**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Bath, Somerset.

9-Andrew Samuel Kirkwood¹⁵ was born in 1812, was christened on 7 Nov 1812 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, and died in 1820 at age 8.

9-John Townsend Kirkwood¹⁵ was born on 27 Oct 1814, died on 10 Jan 1902 in Port Ortava, Tenerife, Canary Islands at age 87, and was buried in Port Ortava, Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Boldrewood, Berkshire.
- He had a residence in Yeo Vale, North Devon.

John married **Eleanor Elizabeth Morrison Hammett**¹⁵ on 4 Sep 1838 in Bath, Somerset. Eleanor was born in 1820 in Bath, Somerset. They had eight children: **Walter Guy Coffin, James Morrison, Townsend Molloy, Hendley Paul, William Montague Hammet, John Andrew Hammet, Carleton Hooper Morrison, and Richard Hammet.**

10-**Sir Walter Guy Coffin Kirkwood**^{11,15} was born on 20 Sep 1856, was christened on 31 Oct 1856 in Llandilo Fawr, Carmarthen, Wales, and died on 22 Dec 1935 at age 79.

General Notes: KIRKWOOD, Sir Walter Guy Coffin. Kt, 1920

eldest surv. son of J. T. Kirkwood of Yeo Vale, North Devon, and of Eleanora Hammett, g d of Priscilla Hendley of Gore Court, Kent; m 1900, Mabel, d of late Col William Dale Trotter of Langton Grange and Byres Green Hall, Durham; one s

CAREER Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1885; late Secretary to the Post Office for Scotland

Deceased

ADDRESS Newbridge House, near Bath
East Layton Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister at Law: Inner Temple.
- He worked as a Secretary to the Post Office for Scotland.
- He had a residence in Newbridge House, Bath, Somerset.
- He had a residence in East Layton Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Walter married **Mabel Henrietta Dale Trotter**,^{11,15} daughter of **Col. William Dale Trotter**¹¹ and **Ann Kemp**, on 30 Aug 1900. Mabel was born in 1867 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham and died on 28 Dec 1944 at age 77. They had one son: **Ronald Guy Hendley Montague.**

11-**Ronald Guy Hendley Montague Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 11 May 1909 in London and died on 28 Nov 1974 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 65.

Ronald married **Janet Howard Irvine**,¹⁵ daughter of **Andrew Leicester Irvine** and **Eleanor Mildred Lloyd**, on 12 Jul 1947 in Chiddingfold. Janet was born on 25 Aug 1922 in Godalming, Surrey and died in Jan 1999 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 76. They had two children: **Walter Guy Hendley** and **Andrew John Cecil.**

12-**Walter Guy Hendley Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 8 Jun 1950 in Bath, Somerset and died on 5 Oct 1988 in Dartmouth, Devon at age 38.

Walter married **Carole Leslie Vine** on 11 Jul 1982 in Devon. Carole was born in 1948, died on 18 Feb 2014 at age 66, and was buried on 22 Feb 2014. They had two children: **Laura Leslie** and **Edwin Guy Ronald.**

13-**Laura Leslie Kirkwood**

Laura married **Bob.**

13-**Edwin Guy Ronald Kirkwood**

Edwin married **Natalie Pope.** They had two children: **Dorian** and **Emily.**

14-**Dorian Kirkwood**

14-**Emily Kirkwood**

12-**Andrew John Cecil Kirkwood**

10-**James Morrison Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 13 Dec 1839 in Sidmouth, Devon and died on 12 Nov 1907 at age 67.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Bideford, Devon.
- He had a residence in 1901 in Alwington, Devon.

James married **Isabel Gilberta Brockman**,¹⁵ daughter of **Rev. Tatton Brockman** and **Anne Holmes**, on 7 Sep 1871 in Otham, Kent. Isabel was born in 1853 in Brighton, East Sussex and was christened on 26 Jun 1853 in Otham, Kent. They had two children: **Eleanora Morrison** and **John Hendley Morrison**.

General Notes: Also given as Isabella Gilberta Breckman.

11-**Eleanora Morrison Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born in 1873 in Otham, Kent and was christened on 23 Feb 1873 in Otham, Kent.

Eleanora married **George Montague Style**, son of **Albert Frederick Style** and **Eliza Tubb**, on 7 Apr 1896. George was born on 7 Mar 1869 and died on 21 Oct 1942 at age 73. They had three children: **Oliver George**, **Priscilla**, and **Patience Paulina**.

12-**Oliver George Style** was born on 1 Feb 1897 and died about 1973 about age 76.

Oliver married **Guinevere Parker**. They had two children: **Patricia Norah** and **George Michael Oliver**.

13-**Patricia Norah Style**

13-**George Michael Oliver Style**

12-**Priscilla Style** was born on 9 Dec 1899 and died on 23 Apr 1946 at age 46.

12-**Patience Paulina Style** was born on 24 Jul 1901.

11-**Maj. John Hendley Morrison Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 11 May 1877 in Otham, Kent, was christened on 24 Jun 1877 in Otham, Kent, and died on 7 Feb 1924 at age 46.

General Notes: KIRKWOOD, Maj. John Hendley Morrison. DSO 1917

Born 11 May 1877; o s of late J. M. Kirkwood of Yeo, Devon, and Glencarha, Co. Mayo; m 1902, Gertrude, d of Sir Robert Park Lyle, 1st Bt; two s one d ; died 7 Feb. 1924
JP

EDUCATION Harrow

CAREER Was in 7th Dragoon Guards; served S Africa, 1899– 1901 (wounded, medal, 5 clasps, despatches); Captain in the Royal North Devon Hussars; served with 4th Dragoon Guards, 1914– 15 (wounded); with 1st Life Guards and Household Batt. (DSO) and commanded 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles. MP (C) SE Essex, 1910– 12

CLUBS Turf, Carlton

ADDRESS Yeo, Fairy Cross, SO, N Devon

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO.
- He was educated at Harrow.
- He worked as a Commanding officer of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for South East Essex in 1910-1912.

John married **Gertrude Agnes Lyle**,^{11,15} daughter of **Sir Robert Park Lyle 1st Bt.** and **Agnes Jamieson**, on 1 Dec 1902. Gertrude died on 28 Jul 1961. They had three children: **Robert Lucien Morrison**, **Diana Morrison**, and **John Tatton**.

12-**Sir Robert Lucien Morrison Kirkwood**¹¹ was born on 9 Jan 1904 in Yeo, Fairy Cross, North Devon and died on 6 May 1984 in Sandwich, Kent at age 80.

General Notes: KIRKWOOD, Sir Robert (Lucien Morrison) KCMG 1972; Kt 1959; OJ 1974

Born Yeo, Fairy Cross, N Devon, 9 Jan. 1904; e s of late Major John Hendley Morrison Kirkwood, DSO, sometime MP for Southend Div. of Essex, and Gertrude Agnes, e d of Sir Robert Park Lyle, 1st and last Bt, Eaton Place, SW1; m 1925, Sybil Attenborough (d 1977), Hartford House, Nottingham; one s two d ; died 6 May 1984

Chairman, Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica, 1945– 74; Chairman: West Indies Sugar Association, 1946– 74; Citrus Growers Association, 1944– 60

EDUCATION Wixenford; Harrow; Le Rosey (Switzerland)

Descendants of Peter Coffin

CAREER Joined Tate & Lyle, 1922; Managing Dir, The United Sugar Company, 1929– 36; Dir Yorks Sugar Co., 1928– 36 and Central Sugar Co. (Peterborough), 1929– 36; Joined Board of Tate & Lyle, 1935; Man. Dir, West Indies Sugar Co., Jamaica, 1937; Dir, Caroni Ltd, Trinidad, 1937. MLC Jamaica, 1942– 62. Rep. Jamaica on Colonial Sugar Cttee, 1937– . Rep. West Indies at Internat. Sugar Confs, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1961, 1965, 1968, 1973. Pres. Sugar Club of New York, 1965– 66; Chm. International Sugar Council, 1966. Mem. various Govt Bds and Cttees in Jamaica. Liveryman, Grocers' Co., 1935–
PUBLICATION A Farm Production Policy for Jamaica, 1967
RECREATIONS Gardening, golf and good food
CLUBS White's, Queen's, St George's (Sandwich); The Brook (New York)
ADDRESS Three Kings, Sandwich, Kent

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCMG.
- He worked as a Chairman, Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica in 1945-1974.
- He worked as a Chairman, West Indies Sugar Association in 1946-1974.
- He had a residence in Craigton, Irishtown, Jamaica.
- He had a residence in Haven House, Sandwich, Kent.

Robert married **Sybil G. Attenborough**¹¹ in 1925 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Sybil died in 1977 in Hartford House, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. They had three children: **Caroline Anne**, (**No Given Name**), and (**No Given Name**).

13-Caroline Anne Kirkwood

Caroline married **John Wolfgang von Kotze**. They had two children: **Chandos I.** and **John A.**

14-Chandos I. von Kotze

14-John A. von Kotze

Caroline next married **Sir Francis Henry Grenville Peek 4th Bt.**, son of **Sir Wilfrid Peek 3rd Bt.** and **Edwine Warner Thornburgh**, on 2 Oct 1967. Francis was born on 16 Sep 1915 and died on 19 Jun 1996 in Cannes, France at age 80. They had no children.

13-Kirkwood

13-Kirkwood

12-**Diana Morrison Kirkwood** was born in 1905 in Yeo Vale, North Devon and died on 10 Feb 1969 at age 64.

Diana married **George Lorne Carter-Campbell 6th of Possil**, son of **Arthur Campbell Carter-Campbell 5th of Possil** and **Kathleen Isabelle Hilhouse**, on 16 Dec 1925. The marriage ended in divorce in 1926. George was born on 5 Dec 1899 and died on 29 Apr 1928 in St. Moritz, Switzerland. at age 28.

12-**John Tatton Kirkwood** was born in 1907 in London.

10-**Townsend Molloy Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 14 Jan 1842 and died on 28 Dec 1919 in London at age 77.

Townsend married **Ellen Pleydell-Bouverie**,¹⁵ daughter of **Philip Pleydell-Bouverie** and **Jane Seymour**, on 26 Sep 1883 in Bridgwater, Somerset. Ellen was born in 1849 and died on 11 Nov 1912 in Hampton Manor, Arden, Warwickshire at age 63. They had no children.

10-**Hendley Paul Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 25 Jan 1844 in Barnstaple, Devon and died on 6 May 1920 at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Date of death could be May (record unclear).

Hendley married **Charlotte Hull Fell**,¹⁵ daughter of **John Hull Fell** and **Elizabeth Bowes**, on 5 Jan 1876 in Marylebone, London. Charlotte was born in 1846 in Uxbridge, Middlesex. They had no

Descendants of Peter Coffin

children.

10-**William Montague Hammet Kirkwood**^{11,15} was born on 20 Feb 1850, was christened on 22 Mar 1850 in Llandilo Fawr, Carmarthen, Wales, and died on 28 Mar 1926 at age 76.

General Notes: KIRKWOOD, William Montague Hammett

Born 1850; 4th s of late John Townsend Kirkwood of Yeo Vale, N Devon, and Gore Court, Kent; m 1st, Harriet Alice, d of Hugh Darby Owen of Betty's Hall, Montgomeryshire; 2nd, Ethel, d of Edward Morris; died 28 March 1926

Legal Adviser, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, Tokyo, 1885– 1902

EDUCATION Marlborough College. Old Marlburian Scholar

CAREER Member of Inner Temple; Her Majesty's Crown Advocate in Japan and Legal Adviser, British Legation and Consulates, 1882– 85; assisted in drafting the Japanese Constitution and Codes of Law; travelled extensively through the Far East; spent several months amongst the head-hunting tribes of Formosa in 1897, and was engaged to organise the administration of that island when ceded to Japan; was Adviser to the first US Phillipine Commission, and received the thanks of Congress for his services; was a censor in the War Office during the War, and Commandant of Boy Scout Camps working for the Flax Branch of the Board of Agriculture; Commissioner of Boy Scouts for Kensington. Knight Grand Cross of the Rising Sun; Knight Grand Cross of the Sacred Treasure; Japanese Constitution Medal

ADDRESS

12 Egerton Gardens, London

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough College.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law: Inner Temple.
- He worked as a Legal Adviser to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government in 1885-1902 in Tokyo, Japan.

William married **Alice Harriet Eva Owen**,^{11,15} daughter of **Hugh Darby Owen**^{11,16,17} and **Harriet Eliza Smith**,¹⁷ on 9 Jul 1874. Alice was born in 1855 in The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire. They had no children.

William next married **Ethel Morris**, daughter of **Edward Morris**.

10-**John Andrew Hammet Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 22 May 1854, was christened on 24 Jun 1854 in Llandilo Fawr, Carmarthen, Wales, and died on 26 Jun 1855 at age 1.

10-**Col. Carleton Hooper Morrison Kirkwood**^{11,15} was born on 4 Feb 1860 and died on 28 Jan 1937 at age 76. He had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: KIRKWOOD, Col Carleton Hooper Morrison. CMG 1918; DSO 1900

Born 4 Feb. 1860; s of late J. Townsend Kirkwood of Yeo Vale, North Devon; died 28 Jan. 1937

Wiltshire Regt; retired

EDUCATION Cheltenham Coll

CAREER Entered army, 1882; Captain, 1888; Major, 1900; Lt-Colonel, 1906; Colonel, 1909; served South Africa, 1900– 02 (despatches, Queen's medal 3 clasps, King's medal, 2 clasps, DSO); served European War in France as Commandant on Lines of Communication since Aug. 1914 (despatches twice, CMG)

RECREATIONS Shooting, golf, fishing

CLUB Army and Navy

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CMG DSO.
- He was educated at Cheltenham College.
- He worked as an officer of the Wiltshire Regiment.

10-**Richard Hammet Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 1 Dec 1861 in Bideford, Devon and died on 23 Sep 1928 in Berkshire at age 66.

Richard married **Agnes Elisabeth Mary Alleyne**,¹⁵ daughter of **Arthur Osborne Gibbes Alleyne** and **Rosalie Sophia White**, on 25 Apr 1906 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Agnes was born in 1873 in Exeter, Devon and died in 1959 in Berkshire at age 86. They had three children: **John Osborne Hendley**, **Hugh Richard**, and **Tristram Guy Hammet**.

11-**John Osborne Hendley Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 1 Mar 1907.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

John married **Mary Ottley Leefe**¹⁵ on 16 Sep 1939. Mary was born in 1908 in China. They had one son: **Michael John**.

12-Michael John Kirkwood

11-Maj. **Hugh Richard Kirkwood**¹⁵ was born on 3 May 1909 and died about 1994 about age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MBE.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Artillery.

Hugh married **Anthea Patience Digby**. They had two children: **Susan Katherine** and **David Christopher**.

12-Susan Katherine Harris-Kirkwood

Susan married **Rob Harris**. They had one son: **Josh**.

13-Josh Harris-Kirkwood

12-David Christopher Kirkwood

David married **Claire**. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

13-Kirkwood

13-Kirkwood

11-Maj. **Tristram Guy Hammet Kirkwood**^{15,18} was born on 10 Nov 1914, died on 17 Nov 1944 in Netherlands. Killed in action at age 30, and was buried in Venray War Cemetery, Limburg, Netherlands. Grave V.B.7.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Engineers.

Tristram married **Margaret Elizabeth Montague Brown**. They had three children: **Juliet Elizabeth**, **Jennifer Margaret**, and **Andrew Tristram Hammet**.

12-Juliet Elizabeth Kirkwood

Juliet married **Alfred Michael Sutton-Scott-Tucker**.

12-Jennifer Margaret Kirkwood

12-Hon Mr. Justice Sir Andrew Tristram Hammet Kirkwood

Andrew married **Penelope Jane Eaton**. They had three children: **Tristram**, **Edward**, and **Sophie**.

13-Tristram Kirkwood

13-Edward Kirkwood

13-Sophie Kirkwood

8-Admiral **Henry Edwin Coffin**^{2,14} was born on 24 Jun 1794 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died on 31 Aug 1881 at age 87.

8-William **Matthews Coffin** was born on 1 Jul 1796 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died on 7 Jul 1796 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

8-Sophia Wilhelmina Coffin was born on 8 Apr 1798 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Sophia married **John Barnett**.

8-Mary Augusta Coffin was born on 2 Mar 1804 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada and died in 1827 at age 23.

Mary married **Charles R. Ogden**.

7-Elizabeth Coffin² was born in 1757 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

7-Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin 1st Bt.^{2,4,5,14} was born on 16 May 1759 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, died on 23 Jul 1839 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at age 80, and was buried in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

General Notes: Coffin, Sir Isaac, baronet (1759– 1839), naval officer and inventor of a mechanized oven, was the fourth son of Nathaniel Coffin, an officer of the customs at Boston, Massachusetts, where Isaac was born on 16 May 1759. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Barnes, a Boston merchant. On his father's side he was a descendant of Tristram Coffin (1605– 1681), one of the founders of Nantucket. He entered the navy as a volunteer in 1773 under the patronage of Rear-Admiral John Montagu, then commander-in-chief on the North American station, and was promoted lieutenant five years later. He was then appointed to the command of the schooner *Placentia*, and afterwards the armed ship *Pinson*, the latter being wrecked on the coast of Labrador in 1779. Two years later he was one of the lieutenants of the *Royal Oak* with Vice-Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot, and acted as signal-lieutenant in the action off Cape Henry. On 3 July 1781 he was made commander, and towards the winter, when Sir Samuel Hood was returning to the West Indies, he obtained permission to serve as a volunteer on the *Barfleur*, Sir Samuel's flagship. He was thus present in the brilliant action at St Kitt's, and by Hood's interest was promoted captain of the *Shrewsbury* (74 guns) on 13 June 1782.

Coffin had scarcely taken up his commission before he was involved in a difficulty which an older officer might well have feared. Three youths of respectively five, four, and two years' service at sea were appointed by Sir George Rodney as lieutenants of the *Shrewsbury*. Coffin, in the first instance, refused to receive them, judging them unfit to hold this rank. Afterwards, understanding that it was Rodney's positive order, he did receive them; he was nevertheless tried by court martial for disobedience and contempt. The trial was held at Port Royal on 29 July, when his own commission was scarcely more than six weeks old. He was acquitted of contempt and also of the charge of disobedience. However, the three lieutenants remained on the *Shrewsbury* and it was not until Coffin wrote (20 September 1782), begging their lordships to have them suspended, that the Admiralty issued an order (14 December) cancelling their commissions. Before the order came out Coffin had been removed into the *Hydra* (20 guns), which he took to England and paid off.

Coffin then spent some time in France, and in 1786 was appointed to command the frigate *Thisbe*, which was ordered to carry Lord Dorchester and his family to Quebec. In 1787 he alerted the Quebec council to the New England exploitation of the fisheries in the Gulf of St Lawrence and to their illicit trade with the Magdalen Islands. In 1798 Coffin received letters patent to the seignury of these islands. He failed to settle a single family there, and in 1806 he tried unsuccessfully to remove twenty-two families, who had relocated from St Pierre and Miquelon. While still on the North American station he was, in 1788, accused by the master of knowingly signing a false muster. When the case was brought before a court martial it was shown that four young gentlemen were borne on the ship's books as captain's servants, but had not been present on board. This was in fact a common custom and the charge was undoubtedly brought out of malice. The court was compelled to find Coffin guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed his ship. When the sentence came home Lord Howe, then first lord of the Admiralty, at once saw that it was a blunder, and by way of correcting it ordered Coffin's name to be struck off the list (the punishment required by law). Coffin petitioned against Howe's decision, and by the king's command the case was submitted to the judges, who pronounced the court's sentence illegal, that it could not be enforced by another authority. Coffin was therefore reinstated in the service. The case continued to be quoted throughout the nineteenth century as a precedent, establishing the limits of Admiralty interference with the sentence of a court martial.

Coffin, who had retired to the continent, now returned to England, and in 1790 he was appointed to the *Alligator* (20 guns). In the following year the *Alligator* was sent to America to bring back Lord Dorchester and was paid off. Coffin subsequently made a lengthy visit to Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, possibly with the idea of entering the service of one of those states. On the outbreak of the war with France he returned to England, and was appointed to the *Melampus* (36 guns) in the channel. While serving in her towards the end of 1794 he suffered a recurrence of an injury he had sustained while in the *Alligator*. Coffin was never again fit for active service. He was appointed regulating captain at Leith, but in October 1795 he was sent to Corsica as commissioner of the navy. When that island was evacuated in October 1796 he was sent to Lisbon in the same capacity. In 1798 he was removed to Minorca and in the following year he was appointed commissioner of Sheerness Dockyard. When instead this responsibility was given to Henry Duncan, then on leave in England, Coffin replaced Duncan at the Halifax yard.

Coffin's six months in Halifax from mid-October 1799, before he was newly appointed to Sheerness, were memorable principally for a reign of terror he initiated. He was the only Halifax commissioner ever regularly to issue orders. He told his yard officers to ignore the naval captains' orders, which frequently strayed from Navy Board rules. He countermanded the vice-admiral's order to the naval storekeeper to issue fuel to yard lodges for officers, occupied when ships were refitting. He accused all ships' warrant officers of embezzlement (a charge which he never investigated) and captains of twice storing their ships without ever proceeding to sea, which 'unprecedented insult' they denied (TNA: PRO, ADM 1/2139). He forbade the yard officers to offer, as had been their habit, immediate assistance to merchant vessels in grave difficulty when entering harbour. He suspected everyone in the yard of fraud and embezzlement, and suspended the master shipwright and foreman of the yard, both of whom were reinstated when Coffin departed. That he was able to act with such brashness undoubtedly owed much to the protection he received from his patron, the earl of St Vincent, then first lord of the Admiralty. As commissioner at Sheerness (1801– 5) Coffin 'imposed a vigorous reorganization', with 'little regard for artificers' interests' (Morriss, 123). In April 1801, when he impressed a yard worker for insolence and disobedience, a large number of artificers, riggers, and labourers threatened his life, forcing him to revoke his order (Coffin to Admiralty, 13 April 1801, TNA: PRO, ADM 106/1844). If often aggressive in his manner, Coffin was warmly praised by St Vincent for his skills of naval administration. Never losing the Admiralty's or Navy Board's support, he reached flag-rank in April 1804, and a month later was created a baronet. He became admiral-superintendent at Portsmouth, a post he held until promoted vice-admiral in April 1808. On 15 May 1810 Coffin patented a 'perpetual oven', so called 'because the operation of baking may be continued for any length of time' (Giedion, 176). The oven was designed to bake sea-biscuits for the navy, but its use of an endless belt made of loose wire mesh, perpetually running throughout the baking chamber with the help of cast-iron rollers, anticipated the industrial bread-baking ovens patented in the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and was a substantial technological contribution to the development of mechanized food production.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Although pensioned and on half pay Coffin continued to be advanced in rank, and became admiral of the blue in June 1814. On 3 April 1811 he had married Elizabeth Browne (d. 1839), daughter and heir of William Greenly of Titley Court, Herefordshire. In February of that year he took the name Greenly in anticipation of his marriage, but he dropped it after March 1813. Coffin had expressed interest in becoming an MP for a number of years before he was finally elected for Ilchester in 1818. He sat until 1826 and spoke often on naval issues. Coffin also maintained close personal and business links with New England. He claimed to have crossed the Atlantic on thirty occasions (his last visit coming in 1829) and was responsible for importing English racehorses, plants, and stocks of European turbot for commercial fishing. In 1827 he gave £2500 for the creation, on Nantucket, of Sir Isaac Coffin's Lancastrian School, for the general education of the island's children and for nautical training, which took place on a brig, *Clio*, which he purchased during his final visit to New England. The school, rebuilt after a fire in 1854, continued until the early twentieth century and is now home to the Egan Maritime Institute. In England he was a regular benefactor to the Royal Naval School, for the last time in June 1839 'fearful I may suddenly "slip my wind"' (The Times, 11 June 1839). Coffin died soon after, at Cheltenham, on 23 July 1839, six months after his wife's death. Because he died without an heir Coffin's baronetcy became extinct.

J. K. Laughton, rev. Julian Gwyn

Sources W. A. B. Douglas, 'Coffin, Sir Isaac', DCB, vol. 7 · J. Gwyn, *Ashore and afloat: the British navy and the Halifax naval yard before 1820* (Ottawa, 2004) · J. E. Candow, 'Sir Isaac Coffin and the Halifax dockyard "scandal"', *Nova Scotia Historical Review*, 1 (1981), 50– 63 · R. Morriss, *The royal dockyards during the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars* (1983) · J. Gwyn, 'The culture of work: in the Halifax naval yard before 1820', *Nova Scotia Historical Society, Journal* 2 (1999) · T. C. Amory, *The life of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin* (1886) · R. G. Thorne, 'Coffin, Isaac', HoP, Commons, 1790– 1820 · S. W. Crompton, 'Coffin, Isaac', ANB · S. Giedion, *Mechanization takes command* (1948) · K. Bruland, 'Industrialisation and technological change', *The Cambridge economic history of modern Britain*, 1: *Industrialisation, 1700– 1860*, ed. R. Floud and P. Johnson (2004), 117– 46 · private information (2011) [P. van der Merwe]

Archives Nantucket Historical Association, corresp. and papers | BL, letters to Lord Nelson, Add. MSS 34905– 34930 · Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax, MG13/6 · TNA: PRO, ADM106/2027; ADM106/1844; ADM1/2139; ADM1/3364

Likenesses watercolour miniature on ivory, after 1812, NMM · W. Behnes, bust, 1826, Boston Athenaeum, Massachusetts, USA · H. W. Beechey, portrait, Egan Maritime Institute, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, USA · W. Ridley, stipple (after miniature), BM, NPG; repro. in *Naval Chronicle* (1804) ·

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J. K. Laughton, 'Coffin, Sir Isaac, baronet (1759– 1839)', rev. Julian Gwyn, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2011 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/5807,

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Royal Navy Officer.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Ilchester in 1818-1826.
- He worked as an Admiral of the Blue.

Isaac married **Elizabeth Browne Greenly**,⁴ daughter of **William Greenly**, on 3 Apr 1811. Elizabeth died on 27 Jan 1839 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Marriage Notes: He married Elizabeth Browne [Greenly], but within a few years satisfied of their utter incompatibility, they very amicably, on both sides, arranged for independence of each other. She was said to be addicted to writing sermons at night to the disturbance of the slumber of her rollicking spouse. The fault was certainly not hers, for she was a clever and exemplary woman. She lived nearly as long as he did, but they rarely met, though he made repeated overtures to reconciliation, some rather amusing. It is the reasonable ambition of all Englishmen, whose conditions and circumstances justify such aspirations, to be permitted to take part in the legislation and government of the country, and when Sir Isaac's health and peace rendered active service in the navy no longer desirable, his wish was gratified by his return to Parliament in 1818 for the borough of Ilchester for which he sat till 1826. His reputation and experience, gave considerable weight to his opinion when he took part as he frequently did in debates on naval affairs. He was tall, robust, but of symmetrical proportions, his voice powerful, and his countenance expressive and noble. Sir Isaac died at Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, June 23, 1839, at the age of 80. Lady Coffin preceded him to the tomb on the 27th of January that year.

7-**Christian Coffin**² was born in 1760 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1761 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 1.

7-**Jonathan Perry Coffin**

7-**Christian Coffin**² was born in 1763 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

7-**Anne Coffin**

7-**Catharine Coffin**² was born in 1769 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

6-**John Coffin**² was born on 2 Jun 1727 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 30 Oct 1728 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 1.

6-**John Coffin**² was born on 19 Aug 1729 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, died on 25 Sep 1808 in Quebec, Canada at age 79, and was buried on 28 Sep 1808.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

General Notes: John Coffin, the third son of William and Ann Coffin, was born in Boston, August 19, 1729, and was brother of Nathaniel, the Cashier, and uncle of General John, and Admiral, Sir Isaac Coffin. In the confiscation Act he was described as distiller, and combined this business, no doubt, with that of merchant and ship owner. Loyal to the core, and knowing that he was a marked man, he resolved early in 1775, to place his family in safety. Embarking, therefore, his household goods, his wife and eleven children, on board his own schooner, the Neptune, he brought them around safely to Quebec where on the 23d August, 1775 he bought from "La Dame Veuve Lacroix" a piece of land at the *pres de ville*, well known during the siege which followed as the "Potash."

He went to work with characteristic energy to establish a distillery, when

his work was interrupted by that celebrated event. In the autumn the Revolutionary forces under Arnold and a former British officer, Montgomery, invaded the Province, and Quebec was invested. Late in the year John Coffin joined the Quebec enrolled British militia and the building he had designed for a distillery, became a battery for the defence of the approach from Wolfe's cove. The battery was armed with the guns

of a privateer frozen in for the winter. Her commander, Barnsfare, and his seamen handled the pieces, and by his side John Coffin, the Boston Loyalist, shared the merit of the defence. Before that battery, on the memorable morning of the 1st January, 1776, fell, General Montgomery, and the chief officers of his staff, and with them the last hopes of the Revolutionary cause in Canada.

In a paper prepared by his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin of Ottawa, read before the Literary and Historical society of Quebec Dec. 18, 1872, it is shown on the testimony of Sir Guy Carleton, then Governor of Canada, and of Colonel Maclean, Commandant of Quebec, "that to the resolution and watchfulness of John Coffin, in keeping the guard at the *pres de ville* under arms, awaiting the expected attack, the coolness with which he allowed the rebels to approach, the spirits which his example kept up among the men, and to the critical instant when he directed Captain Barnsfare's fire against Montgomery and his troops, is to be ascribed the repulse of the rebels from that important post where, with their leader, they lost all heart."

There can be no question but that the death of Montgomery and the repulse of this attack, saved Quebec, and with Quebec, British North America to the British Crown, and that of the brave men who did this deed John Coffin was one of the foremost. John Coffin died September 28, 1808, aged 78, as the record of his burial has it, "One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the City of Quebec and Inspector of Police for said City."

COFFIN, JOHN, businessman, militia officer, and office holder; b. 19 Aug. 1729 in Boston, Mass., son of William and Ann Coffin; d. 25 Sept. 1808 at Quebec, Lower Canada.

At the outbreak of the American revolution John Coffin was established in Boston as a merchant, distiller, and shipowner. Although usually discreet and reserved, he did not conceal his loyalist sentiments; nor did other members of his family, some of whom decided to emigrate. He himself reached Quebec early in August 1775 on his schooner Neptune, with his wife, Isabella Child, their 11 children, and a few belongings.

Upon arrival Coffin bought a lot at Près-de-Ville, on the St Lawrence at the foot of Cap Diamant, and set about building a distillery there. But with American troops on the verge of attacking Quebec, the site was hastily converted into a defensive post and fitted out with guns. Coffin volunteered for the militia and joined a small force which early on the morning of 31 Dec. 1775, during a violent storm, stopped the attack led by Major-General Richard Montgomery*, killing him and turning back his men. Governor Guy Carleton, militia captain Thomas Ainslie, and lieutenant-colonels Henry Caldwell and Allan Maclean* attributed this success to the militia officers and to Coffin himself. In July 1776 Maclean paid him tribute: "To your resolution and watchfulness . . . in keeping the guard at the Pres-de-Ville under arms, waiting for the attack which you expected; the great coolness with which you allowed the rebels to approach; the spirit which your example kept up among the men, and the very critical instant in which you directed Capt. [Adam] Barnsfare's fire against Montgomery and his troops, – to those circumstances alone do I ascribe the repulsing the rebels from that important post, where, with their leader, they lost all heart."

In May 1778 Coffin, through William Grant (1744– 1805), the attorney acting for Sir Thomas Mills* who was away in London, bought the house on Rue Saint-Louis which had formerly belonged to Michel-Jean-Hugues Péan* and in which Louis-Joseph de Montcalm* had died; Coffin had already been living in it for "about three years." He was unable, however, to pay immediately the £1,000 that the land, house, sheds, and other outbuildings were worth. In the period 1778– 81 he borrowed £465 from Thomas Dunn, and in March 1780 he signed a note to Grant for £1,058 to pay for his property, yet at the end of that year he in turn lent £2,500. In February 1783, as a result of "the misfortunes suffered in his business through the present war," Coffin could not honour his obligations to Grant and therefore ceded him his house as repayment for the debt. He went to live at Près-de-Ville, on the site of his distillery, and then after 1785 returned to Rue Saint-Louis. In 1790 he obtained a loan of £190 from Jacob Jordan*, to whom he still owed £150 in March 1801.

As a loyalist Coffin presented numerous claims to the government, for example in 1776, 1778, 1783, and 1784. He estimated the rebel damages to his establishment and his ship at £961, not counting the confiscation of his property by Massachusetts in 1779. He also asked the British government for a land grant, and in 1802 received a certificate generously promising him, his wife, and nine of their children 1,200 acres of land apiece. These grants were to be taken up in the townships reserved for loyalists, but no exact place or period of time was specified. Because the letters patent for each 200-acre lot cost £5, Coffin and his immediate family did not follow up this offer; one of his grandsons, Lieutenant-Colonel William Foster Coffin*, did avail himself of it and obtained 1,200 acres of land in 1864.

Nevertheless John Coffin probably found compensation in the various offices he held. He was made a justice of the peace for the District of Quebec in 1785, and a lieutenant in the Quebec Battalion of British Militia in 1787. Late in December of that year Carleton, now Lord Dorchester, appointed him one of the commissioners to inquire into the whole matter of the Jesuit estates [see Augustin-Louis de Glapion*]. By 1788 at the latest, he held the posts of deputy surveyor general of woods and deputy inspector of police at Quebec. The following year his name was listed as one of the owners of the first bridge across the Saint-Charles, which was called the Dorchester Bridge; in this capacity he was authorized to levy tolls for its use [see David Lynd]. In July 1794 he became commissioner of police for the town and district of Quebec, with a salary of £100 a year, and in August was made a captain in his militia battalion. In 1795 he received another promotion, this time to the post of surveyor general of woods for Lower Canada, a sinecure with an annual salary of £200 which he enjoyed for the rest of his life. In subsequent years Coffin received various commissions, including one for administering the oath to members of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly and another for examining applications for crown lands. He was also one of the commissioners named to superintend the House of Correction at Quebec. He carried out these responsibilities until his death on 25 Sept. 1808. On three occasions his widow petitioned for a pension, but no action was taken upon her requests.

A confirmed loyalist, John Coffin helped to support the British crown in his adopted country by his own actions and by his family's influence. From the time of its founding at Quebec in June 1794 he had been a member of an association established to uphold the British government in Lower Canada. Of his family, to which two more children had been born after his arrival in Canada, two sons, Thomas* and Nathaniel, were members of the assembly, as was his son-in-law John Craigie, who was married to his daughter Susannah. His son William became a captain in the 15th Foot, James was assistant commissary general in the army at Quebec, and John, perhaps preceded in office by his father, held the post of deputy commissary general from 1794 to 1800. His daughter Margaret married Roger Hale Sheaffe*, who succeeded Sir Isaac Brock as military commander in Upper Canada.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Marie-Paule LaBrèque

ANQ-Q, CE1-61, 23 sept. 1808; CN1-25, 22 mai 1778, 23 mars 1780, 6 févr. 1783, 29 juill. 1784; CN1-83, 1er juill. 1784; 13 juin 1785; 31 mai, 30 juill. 1790; 30 déc. 1793; CN1-178, 21 mai 1800; CN1-205, 23 août 1775, 19 sept. 1777, 31 juill. 1781; CN1-230, 30 mars 1801; CN1-262, 29 août 1797. PAC, RG 4, A1: 18850, 20057. Bas-Canada, chambre d'Assemblée, Journaux, 1795: 89–90. Ainslie, Canada preserved (Cohen), 36. Blockade of Quebec in 1775–1776 by the American revolutionists (les Bastonnais), ed. F. C. Würtele (Quebec, 1906; repr. Port Washington, N.Y. and London, 1970), 103–4. Boston, Registry Dept., Records relating to the early history of Boston, ed. W. H. Whitmore et al. (39v., Boston, 1876–1909), [5]: N. I. Bowditch, "Gleaner" articles, 238. Doc. relatifs à l'hist. constitutionnelle, 1759–1791 (Shortt et Doughty; 1921), 1: 721–23. "United Empire Loyalists: inquiry into losses and services," AO Report, 1904: 343. Quebec Gazette, 10 Aug. 1775; 12 May 1785; 26 July 1787; 3, 31 July, 23 Oct. 1794; 3 Sept. 1795; 29 Sept. 1808. Quebec almanac, 1788: 18, 20, 47; 1796: 82; 1798: 82; 1800: 88–89; 1801: 75; 1805: 18–19, 21, 27, 40; 1808: 19, 21. F.-J. Audet et Fabre Surveyer, Les députés au premier Parl. du Bas-Canada, 70. Langelier, Liste des terrains concédés, 1270. "Papiers d'État," PAC Rapport, 1890: 305–6, 327. "Papiers d'État – Bas-Canada," PAC Rapport, 1891: 15, 114; 1893: 32, 34, 44, 60. "Papiers d'État – Bas-Canada, 1787–1841," PAC Rapport, 1930: 27. J. M. LeMoine, St. Louis Street and its storied past . . . (Quebec, 1891), 9. P.-G. Roy, La ville de Québec sous le Régime français (2v., Québec, 1930), 2: 356. Stanley, L'invasion du Canada (MacDonald), 98–99, 112–15. Stark, Loyalists of Mass. (1910), 125, 137, 234, 243–46. Ivanhoë Caron, "Les censitaires du coteau Sainte-Geneviève (banlieue de Québec) de 1636 à 1800," BRH, 27 (1921): 164. P.-B. Casgrain, "La maison d'Arnoux où Montcalm est mort," BRH, 9 (1903): 71. W. F. Coffin, "On some additional incidents in connection with the siege and blockade of Quebec, in 1775–6," Literary and Hist. Soc. of Quebec, Trans. (Quebec), new ser., 10 (1872–73): 5–20. Philéas Gagnon, "Le premier pont sur la rivière Saint-Charles," BRH, 4 (1898): 55. P.-G. Roy, "La famille Coffin," BRH, 40 (1934): 229–32; "Sir Jeffery Amherst et les biens des jésuites," BRH, 12 (1906): 153.

General Bibliography

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Businessman, Militia officer, and Office-holder.

John married **Isabella Child**. They had 13 children: **John, William, Thomas, Isabella, Francis, Nathaniel, Susanna, Francis Holmes, Anne, James, Charles, George, and Margaret**.

7-**John Coffin**² was born on 28 Mar 1760 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1837 in Quebec, Canada at age 77.

7-**William Coffin**² was born on 18 Feb 1761 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1836 in England at age 75.

7-**Thomas Coffin**^{2,19} was born on 5 Jul 1762 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 18 Jul 1841 in Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada at age 79.

General Notes: COFFIN, THOMAS, businessman, seigneur, office holder, politician, and militia officer; b. 5 July 1762 in Boston, son of John Coffin* and Isabella Child; d. 18 July 1841 in Trois-Rivières, Lower Canada.

Thomas Coffin arrived at Quebec early in August 1775 with his parents and ten brothers and sisters. His father, a Boston businessman, had decided to leave the American colonies when revolution broke out. While several of Thomas's brothers took up careers in the army or public service, among them Nathaniel, who became a provincial surveyor in 1790, he himself went into business. By November 1782 he was established in Montreal, where he sold, among other things, West India rum, French and English brandy, port, Spanish wines, molasses, tea, soap, butter, and fruit. When he met Marguerite Godefroy de Tonnancour, daughter of Louis-Joseph Godefroy* de Tonnancour, the course of his life was, however, changed.

The couple were married in Montreal on 22 Feb. 1786 by Anglican minister David Chabrand* Delisle and went to live on the seigneurie of Pointe-du-Lac. Coffin then devoted himself to his new role as a seigneur, for in addition to the sum of 66,902 livres 5 sols 3 deniers Marguerite's dowry included a share in the seigneuries of Yamaska, Pointe-du-Lac, Roquetaillade, Gastineau, and Godefroy. Through various transactions in 1786 and 1787 Coffin became sole owner of Pointe-du-Lac. In the following years he gave his attention to developing this seigneurie and made many land grants. On 8 April 1791 he donated to the fabrique of Pointe-du-Lac the church, the presbytery, and a property measuring 60 arpents. A prominent figure in his community, on 1 July 1790 Coffin obtained the office of sheriff for the district of Trois-Rivières, which he held until December 1791. Before long, however, he was facing serious financial problems. Since he could not repay a long-standing debt of £1,200, the seigneuries of Pointe-du-Lac and Gastineau were seized by the sheriff in June 1795 and sold to Nicholas Montour* on 25 October for £3,740.

While continuing to manage his much reduced estate, Coffin took part in political life. In July 1792 he had been elected to the House of Assembly for Saint-Maurice, which he represented until June 1804. He sided for the most part with the English party. In 1793 he voted against the choice of Jean-Antoine Panet* as speaker, supporting Jacob Jordan* instead. That December he succeeded in having a committee set up to draft legislation concerning highways and bridges in the province, and he was named to chair it. A bill he introduced early in 1796 to join the seigneurie of Gastineau to the parish of Pointe-du-Lac aroused great anxiety, because it raised the question of the legislature's right to establish or divide parishes without the bishop's prior consent and without their being established canonically. Bishop Jean-François Hubert* saw in it an attempt to usurp episcopal powers. The assembly hesitated and finally decided to set the bill aside. But Coffin, who had been appointed a commissioner for the building of churches and presbyteries in June 1796, introduced another bill in March 1798 to set up a new parish. The coadjutor bishop designate, Joseph-Octave Plessis*, tried in vain to have it amended, even meeting with Governor Robert Prescott*, who assured him of his good intentions with regard to the church and his opposition to the bill. The ending of the session made it possible to avoid any decision on the matter, and Coffin did not succeed in getting the bill passed when he brought it before the house again in 1800.

Coffin did not seek re-election in 1804, but ran in the 1807 by-election in Trois-Rivières. Defeated by Ezekiel Hart, he got Benjamin Joseph Frobisher* to present a petition for him contesting the right of Hart, a Jew, to sit in the assembly and demanding his place. Even though Hart was expelled, Coffin did not benefit in any way. The following year Coffin won the election for Saint-Maurice and he sat in the assembly until October 1809. In the ensuing election, he withdrew after seven days of polling when he saw that he had received few votes. Subsequently, he represented Trois-Rivières from April 1810 until March 1814.

While an assemblyman, Coffin continued to be interested in business. On 18 Sept. 1798, in partnership with his brother-in-law John Craigie*, he founded the Batiscan Iron Works Company to carry out ambitious plans for exploiting iron ore on the seigneurie of Batiscan. In exchange for a 99-year lease to the company of four pieces of land, Coffin received a share equal to an advance of £1,000. He was

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also appointed manager until 1 Jan. 1800 at an annual salary of £200. From its earliest years the firm had serious problems. In December 1800 a fire destroyed the building in which the forge was located, causing a loss estimated at more than £818. In the hope of re-establishing the business, the owners tried to obtain the lease to the Saint-Maurice ironworks, which ran out in April 1801 [see Mathew Bell], but they did not succeed. Coffin and Craigie then decided to take in two other partners, Thomas Dunn* in 1801 and Joseph Frobisher* in 1802, each holding a one-sixth share. Through various transactions in 1802 the company also acquired at least 10,125 acres in Radnor Township, an area rich in ore and timber, and in 1803 the partners bought the seignury of Champlain from Alexander Ellice* for £2,000. Modelling its operation on the Saint-Maurice iron-works, the Batiscan company mainly produced stoves, which were in great demand, sugar and potash cauldrons, kitchen kettles, and bar iron. It nevertheless regularly experienced financial difficulties. Thus in December 1808 Coffin, as manager of the ironworks, acknowledged that £2,300 was owing to McTavish, Frobisher and Company for various goods purchased in the period 1804– 6; to repay this sum he assigned £800 of the company's accounts receivable to them as well as all its bar and pig iron and manufactured wares, valued at £1,500. These problems were probably not unconnected with Coffin's decision to hand his share over to Craigie on 13 Nov. 1811 for £7,538. The effort to put the ironworks back on a firm footing was unsuccessful and it closed around 1814.

After leaving the company Coffin devoted himself chiefly to his role as an assemblyman and to the numerous offices he had received through government patronage. He had been a justice of the peace since 1794, and in October 1811 Sir George Prevost* appointed him chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the district of Trois-Rivières, which brought him an annual salary of £200. Since 1803 he had been colonel of the three Trois-Rivières battalions of militia, and in April 1812 he became commissioner of transports in the district of Trois-Rivières. On 16 Feb. 1813 he was appointed inspector of the town's police, a responsibility he discharged for several years. Coffin was also made commissioner for numerous other matters in the district. His appointment to the Legislative Council on 8 May 1817 came in recognition of his importance in public life, and he served until March 1838.

From the autumn of 1835, however, Coffin no longer attended council meetings. He was 73 by then and in poor health. On 18 July 1841, a year after abjuring Protestantism, he died at Trois-Rivières, leaving at least one son, William Craigie Holmes. He was buried on 22 July in the Ursuline chapel, where his wife, who had died in 1839, already lay.

Huguette Filteau

ANQ-M, CN1-29, 18 mai 1803; CN1-375, 21 févr. 1786. ANQ-MBF, CE1-48, 22 juill. 1841. ANQ-Q, CN1-230, 8 juill., 2 oct. 1807; 7 juill. 1808; 13 nov. 1811; Index des dossiers de la Cour des plaidoyers communs et de la Cour du banc du roi, district de Québec, 1765– 1808; T11-1/81, no.3589; 87, no.3988; 310, no.340; 3558, no.299. ASTR, 0329. Can., Parks Canada, région de Québec (Quebec), Compagnie des forges de Batiscan, reg. de lettres, août 1807– juillet 1812. PAC, RG 4, A1: 22805– 8; RG 68, General index, 1651– 1841. Boston, Registry Dept., Records relating to the early history of Boston, ed. W. H. Whitmore et al. (39v., Boston, 1876– 1909), [24]: Boston births, 1700– 1800, 5 July 1762. L.C., House of Assembly, Journals, 1793– 1814. Quebec Gazette, 7 Nov. 1782; 13 Nov., 11 Dec. 1788; 17 July 1794; 25 June 1795; 11 Feb. 1808; 7 Dec. 1809. F.-J. Audet et Fabre Surveyer, Les députés au premier Parl. du Bas-Canada; Les députés de Saint-Maurice et de Buckinghamshire, 5– 15. Bouchette, Topographical description of L.C. Caron, "Inv. de la corr. de Mgr Denaut," ANQ Rapport, 1931– 32: 329– 30. Desjardins, Guide parl. Officers of British forces in Canada (Irving). "Papiers d'État – Bas-Canada," PAC Rapport, 1893:51– 52. Quebec almanac, 1796, 1798– 99. P.-G. Roy, Inv. concessions, 2: 48, 254; 3: 264– 65. Turcotte, Le Conseil législatif. Alexandre Dugré, La Pointe-du-Lac (Trois-Rivières, 1934), 40. Lambert, "Joseph-Octave Plessis," 293– 96, 335, 781, 1078, 1102– 3. Ouellet, Bas-Canada, 317. Qué., Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Louise Trottier, "Évaluation du potentiel historique des fours à charbon de bois des Grandes-Piles en relation avec quelques sites sidérurgiques de la Mauricie: les forges Radnor, de Batiscan, L'Islet, Saint-Tite et Shawinigan" (rapport dactylographié, Québec, 1983). J. [E.] Hare, "L'Assemblée législative du Bas-Canada, 1792– 1814: députation et polarisation politique," RHAF, 27 (1973– 74): 361– 95. É.-Z. Massicotte, "Notes sur les forges de Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan," BRH, 41 (1935): 708– 11. P.-G. Roy, "La famille Coffin," BRH, 40 (1934): 229– 32.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Businessman, Seigneur, Office-holder, Politician, and Militia officer.

Thomas married **Marguerite Godefroy de Tonnancour**, daughter of **Louis-Joseph Godefroy de Tonnancour**.

7-Isabella Coffin² was born on 19 Jul 1763 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

General Notes: Isabella, married Colonel McMurdo. Her sons served in India, a grandson was captain in the Royal Canadian Rifles, when that fine regiment disbanded at Kingston in 1870.

Isabella married **Col. McMurdo**.

7-Francis Coffin² was born in 1764 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1765 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 1.

7-Nathaniel Coffin^{2,19} was born on 20 Feb 1766 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 12 Aug 1846 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada at age 80. He had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: COFFIN, NATHANIEL, surveyor, politician, jp, office holder, and militia officer; b. 20 Feb. 1766 in Boston, fifth son of John Coffin* and Isabella Child; brother of Thomas; d. 12 Aug. 1846 in Toronto, apparently unmarried.

Nathaniel Coffin left Boston in the summer of 1775 when his family fled that place for Quebec. He was commissioned an ensign in the 40th Foot on 21 March 1783, but did not join the regiment until after it had left Staten Island (New York City) for England in November. On 11 Jan. 1786 he exchanged to half pay, perhaps because of a breach of discipline committed in Ireland.

Coffin then returned to Quebec, where he was appointed a surveyor on 19 July 1790. Over the next few years he worked in various parts of the province, particularly along the Rivière Bécancour and in the Portneuf region. In 1793 he joined William Vondenvelden*, Jesse Pennoyer*, and others to organize the masonic lodge Select Surveyors No.9. The following year Coffin and his father were founding

Descendants of Peter Coffin

members of an association dedicated to upholding the government in Lower Canada.

Between 1795 and 1802 Coffin was active in the area around Missisquoi Bay, and he was a member of the committee formed by Pennoyer, Samuel Willard*, and others to press the government to speed the processing of applications for land. Coffin's involvement in the region's affairs was reflected in his election from Bedford County to the House of Assembly in July 1796, but he was not conspicuous during his four years in the house. On 14 Dec. 1796 he was commissioned a JP for the district of Montreal, a post he held until around 1810. Coffin was employed by Governor Robert Prescott* in 1797 to collect witnesses for the prosecution in the trial for treason of David McLane*.

On 31 Aug. 1802 Coffin was among those granted 1,200 acres in the newly established township of Compton, where he had already made a start at settling. Over the next decade his whereabouts are largely unknown. He appears to have been in Quebec in July 1812 when he was appointed provincial aide-de-camp to his brother-in-law Major-General Roger Hale Sheaffe*. For his service with Sheaffe at Queenston Heights he was mentioned in dispatches, and he was with him in the battle at York (Toronto) in April 1813.

Coffin was appointed deputy adjutant general of the Upper Canadian militia in January 1814. As such, he looked after administration from the department's office in Kingston while the adjutant general, Colley Lyons Lucas Foster, moved with the army headquarters. On 25 March 1815 Coffin was made adjutant general, the only militia officer retained in full-time service after the war. He kept his rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he had received in October 1812, and was promoted colonel in 1820.

In 1816 the business of the general board of militia claims, which dealt with back pay for the wartime militia, was transferred to the adjutant general's office. Accounting for pay claims and preparing payment necessitated Coffin's presence in Quebec for the first six months of 1818, and payment itself occupied much of his time over the next several years. Not until about 1821 was this duty being displaced by the problems attendant on the formation of new units and the issuing of equipment.

After the war Coffin fell increasingly into disfavour with the reform-minded House of Assembly. There were objections in 1818 to his hiring a clerk, and an act authorizing part of the adjutant general's allowances, which lapsed in 1820, was not renewed until 1822, and then only after considerable pressure from Coffin and Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland*. Although in 1821 a committee of the assembly investigated the duties of the adjutant general and recommended a larger staff, the necessary funds were not voted. In 1823 an assistant adjutant general, James FitzGibbon*, was appointed, but contingency funds allowing Coffin to travel were insufficient. Further financial restraints imposed in May 1825 meant that the department could not even pay its own postage, and FitzGibbon resigned in 1827 when the assembly reduced his pay. These difficulties were not eased by Coffin's long-running quarrel with the assemblyman François Baby* concerning the amount of land due to Baby for his services as a militia officer during the War of 1812. Coffin's problems with the house culminated in March 1828, when he and the superintendent of Indian affairs, James Givins, were summoned to appear before a select committee investigating a dispute over government land involving William Forsyth. They were refused permission to attend by Maitland, and the reform element had them jailed for contempt until the end of the session a few days later.

Between 1833 and 1836 Coffin was increasingly involved in the affairs of the 1st Northumberland Regiment, whose commanding officer, John Covert, was attempting to block the activities and promotions of some of his officers because he disagreed with their political views. When Covert's behaviour finally resulted in his court martial, he blamed Coffin for having let the case go that far.

Old and sick by the 1830s, Coffin applied for retirement. Although a bill providing him with a pension and making other changes in his department was passed in the assembly, it failed in the Legislative Council. Coffin was still adjutant general on the eve of the rebellion of 1837, but his assistant, Walter O'Hara*, was doing the work, and much was left undone. When revolt broke out, Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Bond Head* replaced Coffin with FitzGibbon.

Nathaniel Coffin did not begin his militia career until he was well into middle age. He received his appointment in 1812 because of a family tie, and had little experience of leading troops in action.

Consequently he appears not to have been held in very high regard as head of the Upper Canadian militia in the post-war years, whatever his merits as an administrator. He was the senior staff officer during a period of great growth for the militia, when new units were organized throughout the province as a result of the influx of settlers. However, these units were never more than nominal, being for the most part unequipped and seldom mustered.

O. A. Cooke

PAC, MG 30, D1, 8 ; RG 1, L6B, 1 ; RG 8, I (C ser.), 273: 138– 39 ; 677: 8– 9, 140 ; 678: 174– 77 ; 704: 126, 246– 49 ; 1168: 220 ; RG 9, 1, 131, 3: 14 ; 42: 11– 14 ; 43 ; 47– 50 ; 52– 53. Édouard Fabre Surveyer, "Nathaniel Coffin (1766– 1846)," RSC Trans., 3rd ser., 42 (1948), sect.ii: 59– 71.

General Bibliography

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Surveyor, Politician, JP, Office-holder and Militia officer.

7-**Susanna Coffin**² was born on 12 Feb 1767 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

General Notes: The second daughter, Susannah, married the Hon. John Craigie of Quebec, Provincial Treasurer, a brother of Lord Craigie, Lord of Sessions in Scotland. One son, Admiral Craigie, died in 1872. A daughter married Captain Martin, who led one of the storming parties at the capture of Fort Niagara in 1814.

Susanna married **James Grant**. They had two children: **Isabella** and **Sophia**.

8-**Isabella Grant**

8-**Sophia Grant**

Sophia married **Maj. Martin**. They had one daughter: **Christina Grant**.

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9-**Christina Grant Martin** was born on 25 Dec 1821 in Scotland, died on 25 Jan 1909 in Australind, Western Australia at age 87, and was buried on 26 Jan 1909 in Mount Claremont Cemetery, Bunbury, Western Australia.

Christina married **Robert Williams Clifton**, son of **Marshall Waller Clifton**^{20,21,22} and **Elinor Bell**,^{21,22,23} on 20 Oct 1840. Robert was born on 22 May 1817 in London, died on 23 Apr 1897 in Australind, Western Australia at age 79, and was buried on 23 Apr 1897 in Mount Claremont Cemetery, Bunbury, Western Australia. They had one son: **Marshall Waller**.

10-**Marshall Waller Clifton** was born on 14 Jul 1849 and died on 19 Sep 1904 at age 55.

Marshall married **Louisa Clifton**, daughter of **William Carmalt Clifton** and **Ann Emily Snepp**, on 15 Apr 1875. Louisa was born on 13 Feb 1850 and died on 28 May 1927 in Stone Street, Perth, Western Australia at age 77.

Susanna next married **John Craigie**.¹⁹ John was born in 1757 in Kilgraston, Scotland and died on 26 Nov 1813 in Quebec, Canada at age 56. They had five children: **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, **Anna Cecilia, John**, and **Susanna Christanna**.

General Notes: CRAIGIE, JOHN, office holder, businessman, and politician; b. probably in 1757, possibly in Kilgraston, Scotland, third son of John Craigie; d. 26 Nov. 1813 at Quebec, Lower Canada. John Craigie came to Quebec in 1781 to replace John Drummond as deputy commissary general for the British army in Canada. He had been recommended by Lord Adam Gordon, who described him to Governor Haldimand as a man with considerable experience in bookkeeping. When the commissary general, Nathaniel Day, left Canada in 1784, Craigie was appointed by Haldimand to succeed him as head of the commissariat, which was responsible for purchasing, storing, and distributing the army's provisions and building materials. The next year Craigie became private secretary to Lieutenant Governor Henry Hope**, who in April 1786 recommended him unsuccessfully for the seat on the Legislative Council left vacant by the death of Conrad Gogy*. Craigie also carried out the responsibilities of storekeeper general and deputy inspector general of public accounts in Lower Canada.

On 13 Nov. 1792 he married Susannah, daughter of John Coffin and widow of James Grant. The following year Craigie and his brother-in-law Thomas Coffin* went into partnership with Thomas Dunn and Joseph Frobisher to found the Batiscan Iron Work Company, which operated iron mines and ironworks on the east bank of the Rivière Batiscan, near Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan. Along with these various concerns he pursued a political career: elected for Buckingham in 1796, he sat in the Lower Canadian House of Assembly until June 1804. During the 1797 session he secured the passage of an act regulating trade with the United States and he proposed the establishment of public schools, particularly in rural regions, and the creation of workhouses or other buildings to provide shelter for the needy. In 1802 he was chairman of an assembly committee which recommended that the growing of hemp be encouraged.

Nevertheless, Craigie maintained his interest in the Batiscan ironworks, which he and his brother-in-law ran from 1800. That year the company, which had sought to lease the Saint-Maurice ironworks, was thwarted by Mathew Bell*'s group; with the complicity of Lieutenant Governor Robert Shore Milnes*, Bell won out, beating Craigie's group by a tender that offered £50 more than whatever his competitor bid. In October 1800, however, Milnes recommended Craigie for appointment to the Executive Council, pointing out that he had always supported the government in the assembly. In fact Craigie from 1797 to 1800 had rather divided his support between the Canadian party and the English party, although he favoured the latter; he was appointed an honorary member of the Executive Council in 1801. From that moment on he became the most steadfast representative of the English party in the second parliament.

Craigie also had several temporary responsibilities: in 1794 he was a director of the Quebec Library, and in 1801 he was appointed commissioner for the care of the insane, for the building of the Anglican church (Cathedral of the Holy Trinity) at Quebec, and for the construction of a bridge over the Rivière Jacques-Cartier; he acted as commissioner for the construction of a new building for the Hôpital Général of Quebec in 1803. His successes were mirrored in his social life. By 1792, at least, he was living on Rue Sainte-Anne, in the most fashionable quarter of Upper Town, and in 1804 he purchased a house on Rue Saint-Louis from Adam Mabane*'s sister Isabell for £1,300. Among the godparents of the Craigies' 12 children were Milnes, Dunn, Frobisher, George Allsopp, Roger Hale Sheaffe*, Henry Caldwell, and Isabell Mabane.

But Craigie's success proved more apparent than real. He did not have the money for his new house and paid only an annual interest of £78. In 1805 he began to use funds belonging to the army for his personal undertakings; when he was found out, he was dismissed as commissary general in 1808 by Governor Craig, who unsuccessfully proposed replacing him on the Executive Council as well.

Moreover Craigie was sentenced to pay back the money that had been misappropriated. In 1811 his stables on Rue Haldimand were destroyed by fire, and in the course of the following year the mines and ironworks at Batiscan were abandoned, after they had consumed the funds that Craigie had filched from the state. In November 1813, at about 56 years of age, Craigie died. He had still not paid for his house, he owed £24,000 to the government, and he had a host of small debts. On the other hand he was the principal owner of the Batiscan Iron Work Company's holdings and had a piece of land on the Plains of Abraham. In March 1815 his wife renounced the estate in her own and her children's name.

John Craigie represented what was probably a fairly common breed of person in Canada. Coming from a prominent Scottish family, he was to try his luck in a French colony which had been conquered by Great Britain and in which those of English tongue were well placed to assume positions of authority in the midst of a French-speaking population. With some political backing, he tried to climb the ladder of success and make his fortune with the state's money. In his case the attempt ended in failure.

Christian Rioux

ANQ-Q, CE1-61, 23 Aug. 1784, 13 Nov. 1792, 30 Nov. 1813; CN1-16, 31 mai 1815; CN1-230, 19 déc. 1804; 11– 14 janv., 16– 17 févr., 28– 29 déc. 1814; 30 janv., 21 mars 1815. BL, Add. mss 21724: f.121; 21734: f.63; 21736: f.191; 21737: ff.215– 17, 225 (mfm. at PAC). PAC, RG 4, A1, 29– 32; RG 8, I(C ser.), 325: 104– 6. PRO, CO 42/19: f.187; 42/46: f.96; 42/49: ff.198, 200; 42/66, 8 nov. 1788; 42/87: f.433; 42/93: ff.166– 67; 42/109: ff.266– 79; 42/115: f.162; 42/116: ff.425– 44; 42/117: ff.6– 7; 42/136: f.229, 15 Aug. 1808. "Les dénombremens de Québec" (Plessis), ANQ Rapport, 1948– 49: 21, 72, 121, 172. Quebec Gazette, 9 Aug. 1787, 3 July 1794, 24 Oct. 1799, 1 Jan. 1801, 14 Nov. 1805, 14 July 1808, 19 Sept. 1811, 17 Sept. 1812, 9 Dec. 1813. F.-J. Audet et Édouard Fabre Surveyer, Les députés de Saint-Maurice et de Buckinghamshire, 1792– 1808 (Trois-Rivières, Qué., 1934), 6, 54– 58. Desjardins, Guide parl. Quebec almanac, 1788: 19; 1791– 1813. É.-Z. Massicotte, Sainte-Geneviève de Batiscan (Trois-Rivières, 1936), 77– 79. Albert Tessier, Les forges Saint-Maurice, 1729– 1883 (Trois-Rivières, 1952), 116– 17. Hare, "L'Assemblée législative du Bas-Canada," RHAF, 27: 374– 76. Le Mauricien (Trois-Rivières), 1 (1937), no.6: 8.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

General Bibliography

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Deputy Commissary General for the British army in Canada in Quebec, Canada.

8-**Admiral Craigie**⁵ died in 1872.

8-Craigie

Craigie married **Capt. Martin**.

8-Anna Cecilia Craigie

Anna married **Rev. Joseph Langley Mills**,¹⁹ son of **Moses Mills** and **Sarah**, on 3 Mar 1817. Joseph was born in 1788, was christened on 28 Mar 1788 in Deddington, Oxfordshire, and died on 13 Aug 1832 in Quebec, Canada at age 44.

General Notes: MILLS, JOSEPH LANGLEY, clergyman of the Church of England, educator, and office holder; baptized 28 March 1788 in Deddington, England, son of Moses Mills and Sarah — ; m. 3 March 1817 Anna Cecilia Craigie, daughter of John Craigie*, at Quebec, and they had at least six children; d. there 13 Aug. 1832.

Joseph Langley Mills attended Magdalen College, Oxford, where he received his ba in 1809 and his ma three years later; he was a fellow of the college from 1810 to 1817. Commissioned a chaplain in the army on 12 Oct. 1812, he served in Portugal during the Peninsular War. He arrived in Lower Canada in August 1814 as a chaplain on the staff. After being stationed briefly at Fort Chambly, he was sent to Quebec later that year to relieve the Reverend Salter Jehosaphat Mountain as garrison chaplain. It seems to have been the practice for chaplains to assume other clerical duties in order to supplement their income and support the local clergy; thus in 1814 Mills succeeded George Jehosaphat Mountain* as evening lecturer at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, a position which, for lack of a sufficient salary, could not otherwise attract a qualified clergyman. After the death of the Reverend George Jenkins, Mills was appointed senior chaplain to the forces in the Canadas on 30 Oct. 1821. The following year the bd and dd degrees were conferred on him by decree.

Like many of the clergymen of his time, Mills was a leading figure in the formation of local charitable and social institutions. In 1816 he appears to have been treasurer of a fund for the relief of soldiers wounded in the War of 1812 and of the widows and orphans of those killed. In July 1819 he, Jonathan Sewell*, George Jehosaphat Mountain, Daniel Wilkie*, and the merchant Benjamin Tremain constituted a committee to study means of supporting distressed immigrants. On the 26th he was elected to the governing committee of the Quebec Emigrants' Society, established as a result of the study. The following year he was a founding member of the Quebec branch of the Royal Humane Society of London for the Recovery of the Apparently Drowned or Dead. Its object was to educate the public to determine whether persons were dead or merely unconscious and to instruct in methods of resuscitation; hitherto many had succumbed because given up for dead. About 1828 Mills helped collect funds for the erection of a monument (which still exists) to James Wolfe* and Louis-Joseph de Montcalm*; he also composed an inscription.

As garrison chaplain Mills had to attend to the schooling of the soldiers' children, and this task led to a deep and lifelong commitment to education. In January 1816 he preached a sermon at the cathedral that brought in about £170 for the support of the "Female School" at Quebec. In March 1818 he was named secretary to the Quebec diocesan committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and as such was involved in the work of the Sunday schools and the founding of the National School, which operated on the Madras or Bell system [see John Baird*]. When Bishop Jacob Mountain accepted the principalship of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in December 1819, he nominated Mills to be its secretary, and the appointment was made on the 13th.

The Royal Institution, the first system of public education in Lower Canada, had been established in April 1801 by an act of the provincial legislature. The governor had the power to appoint the principal, trustees, and other officers of the body, and the Royal Institution was to run all schools in the colony with the exception of private schools, a restriction inserted in the act possibly at the insistence of the Roman Catholic coadjutor bishop of Quebec, Joseph-Octave Plessis. No school under the auspices of the Royal Institution could be built in any parish or township without its having been requested by a majority of the inhabitants; the cost of construction was then divided among all the residents. Beginning in 1801 several projects for funding the Royal Institution were proposed – including appropriation of the Sulpician estates and of monies from the Jesuit estates fund – but none was adopted. Indeed it was 1818 before a board of trustees was appointed. Until then only some 35 schools had received government funding by virtue of the act of 1801, and there had been no supervision over them. With the appointment of the board, regulations and procedures were promulgated, and Mills, as secretary, initiated a survey to establish the state of existing schools.

Mills virtually became the Royal Institution. He kept the board's minutes and records and interpreted and applied its policies. Since the board met infrequently, he had much autonomy in day-to-day administration. He maintained a constant correspondence with the commissioners of the institution, local officials who administered the establishment of schools, and the visitors, who inspected them, as well as with teachers, parents, and other clergymen. He received the visitors' semi-annual reports and conveyed their content to the board. In addition, after consultation with local leaders, he secured appointment of commissioners, visitors, and teachers, and the remuneration of the latter. He approved selection of sites and erection and maintenance of schoolhouses. With the cooperation of the visitors he authorized exemptions from fees of students in financial need. In almost every aspect of the institution's operations people turned to him for solutions to problems, disputes, and crises. He undertook his numerous tasks wisely and was respected by all with whom he came into contact.

Despite Mills's efforts the Royal Institution met with only partial success. The British Protestant population, particularly in new settlements, readily accepted its schools, although the Methodists in the Eastern Townships did not always agree with its policies or follow its directives. The Roman Catholic clergy, however, strongly opposed it. From the beginning Plessis, who became bishop of Quebec in 1806, successfully discouraged establishment of its schools among Roman Catholics. The board appointed in 1819, being largely British and dominated by the Anglican clergymen Mountain and Mills, did not reassure Plessis by either its composition or its structure; indeed, although invited, he had refused to sit on it under the presidency of the Anglican bishop.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

In this hostile climate, Mills administered with justice and humanity. He avoided religious and ethnic controversy and, with remarkable sensitivity and adaptability, tried to provide a system as acceptable to Canadians in the seigneuries as to British Protestants in the townships. The act of 1801 did not provide for ethnically or religiously distinct schools, but the policies of the board, in which Mills had great influence, were sufficiently flexible and liberal to enable Canadians to apply for Royal Institution schools without fear of entering an exclusively Anglo-Protestant system. Provisions were made for the separation of students during religious worship; there were regular inspections by local visitors, and if in Canadian parishes these posts were refused by the parish priests on Plessis's orders, they were ultimately filled by Canadian residents; only French-speaking Catholic teachers were appointed in Canadian areas, and then only with the consent of local authorities; and finally there was a separate list of textbooks for Canadian pupils. Thus sufficient local control existed to ensure that in Canadian regions the schools reflected the character of the population they served. Largely through Mills's unremitting efforts the Royal Institution grew slowly. The number of schools increased from 35 in 1818 to 55 in 1825, and then to a high of 84 four years later. But opposition by the Roman Catholic clergy was telling; from 1801 to 1829 only some 23 schools having a substantial number of French-speaking students were brought or established under the jurisdiction of the Royal Institution. Mills's task, to make the Royal Institution the de facto public education system, would have been formidable under any circumstances, but increasing political tensions rendered it virtually impossible. The success of Plessis's boycott (continued by his successor, Bernard-Claude Panet) was not lost on Canadian representatives in the House of Assembly. Many had become opposed to a system of education under the control of the governor. Since at least 1814 the assembly, dominated by the Canadian party, had been struggling unsuccessfully with governors and councils to pass a new law that would establish a system of education more acceptable to the majority of the population. In 1824 it held an inquiry into the state of education before which Mills and other leading figures in Lower Canadian education testified. Mills affirmed that education advanced among Protestants thanks to the Royal Institution, but that it was stagnant among Catholics largely because of Plessis's boycott. The same year the assembly obtained royal sanction for what became known as the fabrique schools law, which enabled Catholics to finance the construction of schools from the funds of the parish fabriques; these bodies also administered the schools. Thus, while not financed by the state, a new semi-public system threatened the Royal Institution's dominance over education. Mills had foreseen and tried to prevent such an eventuality. Before the assembly's committee of inquiry in 1824, he had invoked as a possible solution to the problem of Roman Catholic education a scheme that Governor Lord Dalhousie [Ramsay*] had been working out with Plessis, in the formulation of which he had been consulted. By this scheme a parallel Roman Catholic royal institution would have been formed. Mills, however, deployed the fact that the ultimate effect of this measure would be a further separation of Protestants and Catholics. The plan fell through in December when rejected by the colonial secretary, Lord Bathurst, for lack of funds; the colonial authorities were struggling with the assembly for control of provincial finances and had few resources, the assembly disposing of most of the colony's revenues. Mills supported more enthusiastically a revised plan worked out by Dalhousie on the one hand and Plessis and Panet on the other by which autonomous Protestant and Roman Catholic committees of a single royal institution would administer denominational schools. This system would have resembled the one adopted by the province of Quebec in 1869, whereby Catholic and Protestant committees coexisted within the Council of Public Instruction [see Louis Giard*]. However, by the time the new scheme was ready to be implemented in 1829, Mills found that provisions of the act of 1801 would not permit the necessary administrative adjustments. The assembly had to revise the act but did not do so. The act of 1824 having proved largely ineffective, it passed a bill in 1829 commonly called the syndics act in order to avoid having the education of Canadians come under the control of the governor through the Royal Institution. The financial generosity of the new act sounded the death knell of the Royal Institution as the system of public education in Lower Canada. Mills also bore the brunt of along legal battle begun in 1820 between the Royal Institution and the heirs of James McGill* over an estate and money left to it for the founding of a college to be named after McGill [see François Desrivières]. Mills in fact was named the college's professor of moral philosophy, but the nomination was made solely for the cause of the institution's suit, to fulfil a requirement of McGill's will, and he was never active in the position. Despite these and his other efforts on behalf of the Royal Institution, Mills was never remunerated fully as its secretary. The colonial executive, because of its struggle with the assembly for financial autonomy, could not pay Mills's stipend of £100 per annum, while the assembly, having become opposed to the institution it had created, was not prepared to remunerate the secretary; in 1829, however, it paid £300 to Mills in an effort to close the matter. Mills claimed an additional £720, and that year he went to England to obtain it. At the same time he was authorized by Jacob Mountain's successor as Anglican bishop, Charles James Stewart*, to promote in government circles the division of the diocese of Quebec. Mills returned to Quebec about May 1832, having failed to obtain his back pay. When he died that summer at age 44, he left his wife and family destitute; a request to the British government for support was granted only two years later. It was a sad end for someone who had given so much of himself to his church and to education in Lower Canada. Rather than being remembered as a pioneer and driving force in the development of public education in Lower Canada, he is recalled unjustly as a minor figure who administered an unpopular and controversial system that spanned, effectively, only a decade of operations. In fact, it was in part because of his efforts on behalf of the Royal Institution that others were spurred to lay the groundwork for a system of formal education for the Canadians.

Réal G. Boulianne

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General Bibliography

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Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clergyman and Teacher in Canada.

8-John Craigie

8-Susanna Christanna Craigie

Susanna married **George Hamilton**.

7-Admiral Francis Holmes Coffin² was born on 12 Jul 1768 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1835 at age 67.

Francis married **Rebecca Huddlestone Mawby**, daughter of **Mawby**. They had four children: **Isaac Campbell**, **Sebright Sheaffe**, **Francis Holmes**, and **Henry Townsend**.

8-Lt. Gen. Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin⁴ was born in 1801, was christened on 24 Aug 1801 in St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, and died on 1 Oct 1872 in 9 St John's Park South, Blackheath, London at age 71.

General Notes: Coffin, Sir Isaac Campbell (bap. 1801, d. 1872), army officer in the East India Company, son of Admiral Francis Holmes Coffin RN, was baptized on 24 August 1801 at St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent. He was educated partly in France, and entered the military service of the East India Company on 3 June 1818. He arrived in India on 12 January 1819, and was posted as lieutenant to the 21st Madras pioneers in 1821. He was appointed adjutant to the 12th Madras native infantry from 4 June 1824, and served with them in Burma, being present in the attack on the enemy's lines before Rangoon on 9 and 15 December 1824. He was appointed quartermaster, interpreter, and paymaster to the 12th Madras native infantry on 27 October 1826, and then, successively, captain (26 July 1828), paymaster to the Nagpur subsidiary force (30 June 1829), paymaster in Mysore (7 January 1834), major (24 July 1840), and lieutenant-colonel (15 September 1845). He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd (Palamcottai) regiment, Madras native light infantry, on 7 October 1845, and attained the rank of colonel on 20 June 1854, of major-general on 29 May 1857, and of lieutenant-general on 18 July 1869. As colonel, with the rank of first-class brigadier, he commanded the Hyderabad subsidiary force from 6 November 1855, a post he held during the Indian mutiny. As major-general he commanded a division of the Madras army from 28 March 1859 to 28 March 1864. He was made a KCSI in 1866.

Coffin was twice married: first, on 12 February 1824, to Marianne, daughter of Captain Thomas Harrington. She died at Ootacamund on 13 February 1864, and he married, second, Catharine Eliza, the eldest daughter of Major John Shepherd. Coffin left several children and died suddenly at his home, 9 St John's Park South, Blackheath, London, on 1 October 1872, survived by his second wife.

H. M. Chichester, rev. James Lunt

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H. M. Chichester, 'Coffin, Sir Isaac Campbell (bap. 1801, d. 1872)', rev. James Lunt, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/5808>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Officer of the East India Company.
- He was awarded with KCSI.

Isaac married **Marian St. Helena Elizabeth Harrington**,⁴ daughter of **Capt. Thomas Harrington**, on 12 Feb 1824 in Prince of Wales Island, Penang, Malaysia. Marian was born on 17 Jun 1800 and died on 13 Feb 1864 in Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, India at age 63. They had six children: **Francis Somerset Sinclair**, **George Henry Samuel**, **Marian Isabella**, **Cecilia Rebecca**, **Kenneth Douglas**, and **Helena Beatrice**.

9-Francis Somerset Sinclair Coffin was born on 27 Nov 1828 in Madras, India, was christened on 12 Feb 1829 in Madras, India, and died on 26 May 1830 in Nagapore, Madras, India at age 1.

9-George Henry Samuel Coffin was born in 1830 and was christened on 2 Dec 1830 in Nagapore, Madras, India.

9-Marian Isabella Coffin was born on 9 Jan 1835 in Bangalore, Madras, India and was christened on 26 Mar 1835 in Bangalore, Madras, India.

Marian married **William Macadam Stewart**. They had one son: **William Macadam**.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

10-**William Macadam Stewart** was born in 1858 and was christened on 26 Oct 1858 in Holy Trinity, Wavertree, Liverpool, Lancashire.

9-**Cecilia Rebecca Coffin** was born in 1836 in Bangalore, Madras, India, died in Mar 1836 in Bangalore, Madras, India, and was buried on 11 Mar 1836 in Bangalore, Madras, India.

9-**Capt. Kenneth Douglas Coffin** was born on 24 Jul 1839 in Bangalore, Madras, India.

Kenneth married **Eliza Seely Kenworthy**, daughter of **Edward Kenworthy**, on 24 Jul 1860 in Trichinopoly, Madras, India. Eliza was born on 25 Feb 1842. They had four children: **Eliza Marian**, **Kenneth Douglas**, **Edward Harrington**, and **Eva**.

10-**Eliza Marian Coffin** was born on 14 Apr 1861 in Trichinopoly, Madras, India and was christened on 15 May 1861 in Trichinopoly, Madras, India.

Eliza married **Thomas John Duncan**. They had two children: **Marian Isabella Lottie** and **Ida Mary Coffin**.

11-**Marian Isabella Lottie Duncan** was born in 1888 in Dublin, Ireland.

11-**Ida Mary Coffin Duncan** was born in 1892 in Rathdown, Ireland and died on 20 Apr 1975 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with OBE.
- She worked as a Barrister at Law: Middle Temple.

10-**Kenneth Douglas Coffin** was born on 17 Apr 1862 in Trichinopoly, Madras, India and was christened on 17 Sep 1862 in Trichinopoly, Madras, India.

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated Australia.
- He had a residence in Mackay, Queensland, Australia.
- He had a residence in Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia.

Kenneth married **Ida Harden**. They had one son: **Carl Douglas**.

11-**Carl Douglas Coffin** was born on 5 Jul 1894 in Mackay, Queensland, Australia and died on 26 Apr 1915 in Gallipoli, Turkey. Killed in action at age 20.

10-**Edward Harrington Coffin** was born on 19 Aug 1863 in Wellington, Madras, India and was christened on 19 Sep 1863 in Wellington, Madras, India.

10-**Eva Coffin** was born on 19 Nov 1865 in Danapur, Patna, Bihar, India and was christened on 11 Jan 1867.

Kenneth next married **Jessie Margaret Groves**, daughter of **John Groves**.

9-**Helena Beatrice Coffin** was born on 15 Feb 1841 in Bangalore, Madras, India and was christened on 9 Mar 1841 in Bangalore, Madras, India.

Helena married **Lt. Col. Edward "Ned" Long Grant**, son of **Edward Grant** and **Anna Eliza**, on 4 Oct 1859 in Bangalore, Madras, India. Edward was born on 3 Feb 1823, died on 19 Nov 1907 in Wellington, Madras, India at age 84, and was buried on 20 Nov 1907 in Wellington, Madras, India. They had two children: **Helen Maria** and **Mary Edith**.

General Notes: Edward Long Grant (known as Ned to his family and friends) was born in India on the 3rd of February, 1823, the son of Edward Grant of the Bombay Civil Service and his wife Anna Eliza. Ned was baptized on the 23rd of February at Surat in the Bombay Presidency. Ned was nominated for the HEIC Military Seminar at Addiscombe by HEIC Director Russell Ellice on the recommendation of Ned's older brother Alexander Grant. His application stated that their father was then deceased, but that he had been a Judge at Bombay. Ned passed the Selection Committee on the 31st of July 1839, and joined the cadet class at Addiscombe on the 9th of August.

Ned passed the public examination on the 11th of June 1841, and was commissioned an Ensign in the Madras Infantry the same day. He arrived in Madras, India on the 20th of September, 1841, and on the 1st of November was posted to the 1st Madras (European) Fusiliers, the oldest military force then in the service of the East India Company. Unlike the HEIC's Bengal forces, and to a lesser extent those of the Bombay Presidency, most Madras regiments saw little actual campaigning during the early Victorian era. However, the 1st Madras Fusiliers was one of the few exceptions to that generalization. Ned apparently got along well in the Regiment. He received exemplary Service Reports, with at least one report noting that he was a "capital draftsman". He was promoted Lieutenant on the 31st of January, 1845.

By 1851, the government of India had become concerned over breaches of the Treaty of Yandabo by the Burmese government, by restrictions on British merchants' ability to trade in Burma and

Descendants of Peter Coffin

by other insults to the authority of the East India Company. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India, sent a squadron to Rangoon under the command of Commodore Lambert with correspondence directed to the Burmese King. Upon arriving in Rangoon, Commodore Lambert felt so threatened that he embarked the British subjects of Rangoon in the ships of his squadron and, in a show of force, seized a Royal vessel belonging to the Burmese King. With these acts, the Second Burma War had started.

An expeditionary force under the command of Major-General Godwin left India for Burma in April of 1852. By the end of April, Rangoon had been taken by the Major-General Godwin's forces. The British forces continued to meet with military success although the Burmese made no sign of submission. In August it was decided although the British forces controlled the sea coast, the Irrawaddy River from the mouth of the river up to Prone and most of the Lower Province, additional troops were needed. An additional force under the command of Brigadier General S.W. Steel was formed for deployment to Burma. This force was organized into a Bengal Division of three brigades and a Madras Division of equal strength. The 1st Madras Fusiliers were part of the 2nd Brigade of the Madras Division, under the command of Brigadier McNeill.

Although Pegu had been captured early in the campaign by the HEIC forces, it had then been turned over to the British allies the Talaings (more properly referred to as the Mons), from whom it was retaken by the Burmese. The Burmese subsequently greatly strengthened their defensive positions by erecting stockades and constructing earthworks.

In October, General Godwin dispatched a column to recapture Pegu which included three hundred men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers. General Godwin's forces proceeded up the Pegu River and on the 21st of November the column landed approximately 5 miles below Pegu. After an exhaustive jungle march which included numerous skirmishes with the enemy, the Burmese defenses at Pegu were stormed by the British troops. By mid-afternoon the 1st Madras Fusiliers were the first troops to re-enter the Pagoda at Pegu.

Following the retaking of Pegu, Major-General Godwin returned to Rangoon with the bulk of his force. Two companies of the 1st Madras Fusiliers remained with the small force garrisoning Pegu. On the night of the 27th of November, the Burmese army simultaneously attacked the British garrison, the British gunboats and the river piquet. The British garrison soon found itself besieged in the Pagoda at Pegu by a vastly superior force. On December 14th, a force under the command of Major-General Godwin, which included 250 men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, fought their way into Pegu and reaching the Pagoda relieved the besieged garrison.

On the 29th of December, Brigadier-General Steel issued orders for the immediate embarkation of a Field Force to Martaban to expel the Burmese from the valley of the Sittang River as far as the city of Tonghoo. The Field Force included 150 men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, including Lieutenant Grant. This force had several hostile engagements with the enemy, most notably one on the 14th of January, 1853. On each occasion the Burmese were defeated.

The Field Force reached Tonghoo on the 22nd of February, 1853. Lieutenant Grant was favorably mentioned in the despatch which conveyed the thanks of the Governor General to General Steele for the services of the Field Force.

A decision was made not to advance beyond Pegu and in June of 1854 Lord Dalhousie issued a Proclamation of Peace, fixing a parallel of latitude to be the frontier between the British and Burmese territory. This annexation of Pegu Province signaled the end of the "Official Campaign" of the Second Burma War.

In what was to become an all too familiar pattern, it was the pacification program and not the initial campaign that would be the biggest problem for the British and which would involve some of the toughest fighting. As stated by Colonel Parritt in *Red With Two Blue Stripes*, the pacification program came to involve: "...long fatiguing patrols through hot unhealthy jungles in the hope of catching an elusive enemy..." and would not be resolved before the issuance of three additional clasps for the India General Service medal, i.e., Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 and Burma 1889-90.

Lieutenant Grant would see additional action during the early stages of the pacification program, although the pacification program itself was destined to last for decades.

In January of 1854, the Nos. 1 and 7 Companies of the 1st Madras Fusiliers left Tonghoo as part of an escort to the Boundary Commission of Special Commissioner Major Allen. Lieutenant Geils was in command of Company No. 1 and Lieutenant Grant was in command of Company No. 7. The escort also consisted of a detachment of Madras sepoy, some sappers and a few Irregular Horse. The party was attacked on four separate occasions. In the final engagement, the Burmese attacked with "great spirit" but were repulsed. However, both Lieutenant Grant and Geils were severely wounded in the action. Lieutenant Geils died of his wounds on March 4th. In April of 1854, while still recovering from his wounds, Grant was promoted to Captain in the Regiment. The 1st Madras Fusiliers received the Battle Honor "Pegu" for the Regiment's services during the 2nd Burma War. For his services in the campaign, Lieutenant Grant received the India General Service Medal with clasp for Pegu and a mention in despatches.

In February of 1856, the 1st Madras Fusiliers sailed from Burma for Madras. In March of 1857, the Regiment sailed as reinforcements for the war then ongoing with Persia. However, by the time the ships carrying the troops reached the Persian Gulf, word reached them that a peace treaty with Persia had been reached on March 4 and that the Regiment was to return to Madras with all deliberate speed.

The Regiment reached Fort St. George on the 20th of April, 1857. Less than a month later, on May 10th, the Indian Mutiny broke out when the native regiments of the HEIC stationed at the military cantonment at Meerut in the Bengal Presidency mutinied, killing their British officers and any Europeans they came across. The Mutiny quickly spread to most of the Bengal native regiments.

On the 14th of May, Lord Canning ordered the 1st Madras Fusiliers to proceed to Calcutta. Captain Grant and his company embarked for Calcutta with a portion of the Regiment on the 18th of May on board the *Zenobia*, reaching Calcutta on the 24th. Upon their arrival at Calcutta, the Regiment was rearmed with the new Enfield rifle from the Calcutta Arsenal.

On the 25th of May, the Regiment under the command of Colonel Neill left Calcutta, arriving at Benares on the 4th of June where the Regiment suppressed the mutinous 37th Bengal Native Infantry. On the 5th and 6th of June, two detachments of the Regiment marched to the relief of the fort at Allahabad. Colonel Neill, with a further detachment of the Regiment, reached Allahabad on the 9th of June. There, Colonel Neill, although seriously wounded, continued to command the Regiment in the actions against the rebels in the area around Allahabad.

On the 20th of June General Havelock arrived at Allahabad to take command of the Lucknow Relief Force. On the 7th of July, with just over 2,000 men, including 376 officers and men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, the force began its march towards Lucknow. As the 1st Madras Fusiliers were the only unit of the relief force armed entirely with the Enfield rifle, they acted as the vanguard in all of the actions that were to come. Captain Grant's Company was placed at the very front of the advancing force.

On the 12th of July, the column engaged a superior force at Futtehpore. The rebel army, after a four hour battle, was driven from a strong position and "scattered to the wind" with 12 of their guns being captured. The British forces did not suffer a single casualty in the attack.

On the 15th, two actions were fought. The first was at Aong where the rebels were driven from several small enclosures and the other at a strongly entrenched position under the bridge at

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Pandoo Nuddi were four guns were taken. In both actions, the superior firepower of the 1st Madras Fusiliers with their Enfield rifles insured a British victory. Major Renaud and Captain Fraser were severely wounded.

On the 16th of July, General Havelock with a force of only 900 men fought and defeated an army of mutineers estimated at 10,000 strong on the outskirts of Cawnpore, driving the enemy from the field and capturing a hilltop position only a half mile from Cawnpore. Color-Sergeant Kelly of the 1st Madras Fusiliers was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions during the battle. The column marched 126 miles in the hottest season of the year, in full field gear, and fighting four pitched battles against far superior numbers of disciplined troops, only to confirm to their horror upon entering Cawnpore that all British inhabitants of the city- soldiers, civilians, woman and children alike- had been brutally massacred by the followers of the Nana Sahib.

Having received word of the death of Sir Henry Lawrence and that the situation at Lucknow was indeed grave, General Havelock left Cawnpore on the 29th of July, pressing on towards Lucknow. Marching only four miles, the column encountered a force of 6,000 mutineers at Unao (Woonai). Captain Grant was mentioned in the despatches of Major Stephenson for his "dashing and forward conduct" in the ensuing battle. The enemy was driven from the field and 15 guns were captured. Lieutenant Richardson of was killed and Lieutenant Seton severely wounded. Lieutenant Dangerfield was awarded the Victoria Cross for the action at Unao.

On the 31st, General Havelock telegraphed the Commander-in-Chief that due to illness and combat casualties, his force had been reduced to 1,300 men and only 10 guns (cannons) and that he was unable to continue the march towards Lucknow. Havelock made two retrograde marches towards Cawnpore. On the 3rd of August, Havelock's column was reinforced by a company of the 84th Regiment and Olphert's half-battery.

General Havelock received intelligence that the rebels were again occupying Bashiratganj, a town from which the column had previously cleared the enemy at the end of July. On the 5th of August Havelock's force marched to Bashiratganj and engaged the enemy on the 6th. After a pitched battle in which Havelock's force drove the rebels from the village and then burned the rebel's camp, the force returned to their camp at Unao.

On the 11th of August, General Havelock having received word from his spies that the mutineers were again occupying Bashiratganj again marched on the village. The rebels had erected batteries on a plain near the village and on the 12th the British forces in attacking the village were required to advance against the enemy under a heavy cannonade. Although the attack was successful, Captain Grant was wounded in the attack by a shell fragment.

On the 16th of August, with an effective force of only about 750 European troops and 250 loyal Sikhs, General Havelock marched on Bithur, which was described by Havelock as "one of the strongest positions I have ever seen". Captain Grant, who was in hospital due to his wound, did not take part in the victory at Bithur, an intense house to house urban battle.

Major-General James Outram arrived at Cawnpore on the 15th of September. Although outranking General Havelock, he waived his right to command the now reinforced column and elected to accompany the column under the command of General Havelock as a volunteer in his civil capacity as Chief Commissioner of Oude.

On the night of the 18th of September, a bridge was laid over the Ganges and the troops crossed over for the next two days. At daybreak on the 21st, Havelock's column again began its advance for the relief of Lucknow. Captain Grant, having recovered from wound, accompanied the column.

On 21st September the Column engaged a rebel force at Mangulwar, and on the 23rd the force reached the Alam Bagh, a small palace or hunting lodge of the kings of Oudh, some two miles from Residency. There the Column confronted a rebel force some 12,000 strong with numerous guns drawn up in a wooded ground near the Alam Bagh. The Fusiliers were on the left, most exposed flank. Captain Grant, in command of No. 10 Company, was ordered to capture the Yellow House in the city of Lucknow by General Outram, but was ordered to retire by bugle call as it was feared they were much too isolated. By dusk, the Column was in complete possession of the Alam Bagh, capturing five of the enemy's guns in the process.

On 25th September the final assault on Lucknow by Havelock's force began, the wing of the Madras Fusiliers present forming part of the brigade that led the advance into the city. The 1st Madras Fusiliers assisted in taking the Charbagh Bridge at the point of the bayonet, over-running a battery of enemy artillery at the opposing end of the bridge. The brigade fought their way through the narrow streets of the outskirts of Lucknow, drawing their guns with them as they went across the numerous deep trenches cut across their path. Fired at continuously from loopholes and the rooftops of houses, the relief force fought their way towards the besieged Residency.

From this point, Ned Grant's story can best be told by those who were there with him:

Lieutenant Henry Delafosse, H.M. 5th Fusiliers

When we started the advance, two companies of the 5th were in front of our leading guns and two were behind. Major Simmons and I were mounted at the head of the first two companies, but the fire was so hot from the right and in front that Simmons's horse reared and plunged in such a frightful manner as to oblige him to dismount. Our position was then frightful. The enemy in front were enfilading the road with grape, canister, and roundshot, which came plowing up the ground, tearing down branches of trees over our heads, smashing through artillery wagons and causing some of them to explode, knocking down poor fellows right and left; while the men were frequently wounded by the unseen enemy sharpshooters on our right, who were firing at them from behind the huts and long grass, besides another gun, which they had in position in a small village in our far right. This went on for some time, when finally General Outram (who was close by) gave the order; "5th charge the guns!"

Major Simmons immediately ordered the men to advance up the road at the double, which they did – God knows how – through a deadly hail. About a hundred yards ahead was a loopholed house inside a walled garden – the wall also loopholed – from which the enemy kept up a sharp fire of musketry. When we were approaching this, volley after volley were poured out; but before we could storm the place, the enemy deserted it and moved on to meet us at some other defense. It was a marvel to me how I escaped, exposed as I was on horseback.

A little higher up the road, another road crossed it diagonally. We turned down it to the right and were opposed by a tremendous fire of musketry from its further end, where the enemy were swarming. The Major gave the order: "Fire two volleys by sections into the middle of them!" This had the desired effect of driving back the enemy still further. We were then ordered to clear out the garden to our left. As we entered the garden, the enemy's artillery opened us from the left side of the crossroads with grape and shell; and so well did they pitch their shells that they burst immediately over the gate we entered by, killing and wounding many of us. But we rushed on through the garden, clearing it of rebels as we went, then skirmished along that side of it facing the canal, until we came out a little to the left of the canal bridge, where the enemy had some heavy guns in position. Meanwhile a company of the Madras Fusiliers charged and captures two guns on the left side of the crossroads. (For our part, we had not yet captured a gun, as the enemy had made off with those we were ordered to take before we could get at them.) Captain Grant, who was a crack shot, picked off the gunners as fast as rifles were handed to him by his men; whereupon they all rushed in and took and spiked the guns. At the same time, the enclosures and guns on the right were captured and cleared by the rest of our brigade, but with considerable loss on our side....They Fight Like Devils, D.A. Kinsley, pgs. 49, 50.

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Francis Cornwallis Maude

No history of the Residency would be complete without a reference to the doings of Edward Long Grant, of the Madras Fusiliers, then Captain, and now Colonel and C.B. Grant is at present residing at Wellington in the Nilgherries. On our entry into the Residency, he and his company were put in charge of one of the most important posts. It was called after him, and he held it with great gallantry, until Sir Colin Campbell's Relief, although it was once mined and blown up by the rebels. However, Grant came down on his feet, and, after the Engineers had put the post into some little repair, returned to it. Besides being blown up, he was three times wounded; the first time in the back of the leg, in Burmah, nearly hamstringing him. Then again, on our first entry into Oudh; while, in the Residency, a ball passed clean through his body, grazing and slightly wounding his liver. He used to go out every morning, "sniping," as he called it, carrying an Enfield rifle, with a supply of cartridges slung over his shoulder in a game net, in the most approved sportsmanlike style. He kept a regular "game book," in which he noted his daily "bag;" unfortunately he has not preserved it, nor, Sir John Spurgin tells me, any record of his deeds.....Memories of the Mutiny, Francis Cornwallis Maude and John Walter Sherer

D.A. Kinsley

On the 2nd of November, I had a narrow escape of being shot which seemed more memorable than the others. I was behind a Venetian door in a turret in one of our buildings with Captain Grant of the Madras Fusiliers, shooting at the rebels on the top of a sandbagged and loopholed house, from which they were keeping up a hot fire on our picket. While we were firing, they sent in several bullets, stinging us with the splinters from the door. Grant had only just picked out some of them from my neck, and was on the point of taking a shot, when he threw down his rifle and said, "I am shot!" I took him downstairs and laid him down till the doctor came who extracted the bullet and dressed his wound, which was a serious one. But he survived it. They Fought Like Devils: Stories from Lucknow During the Great Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, D.A. Kinsley

Colonel R. Napier

"Captain Grant of the Madras Fusiliers has commanded the post of the Mosque from 11th October to 2nd of November, when he was severely wounded. He maintained the post under a constant and close musketry fire, and repeated attacks by mining, with cool courage and judgment; both these qualities were required to avoid real, and to disregard the imaginary, dangers of mines, and Captain Grant displayed them in an eminent degree." Extract from Despatch of Colonel R. Napier, Military Secretary, dated Lucknow, 20th November 1857.

Col. H.C. Wylly, C.B. On January 16th the enemy made an attack on the Jellalabad piquet, near which was an outpost of 200 of the Madras

to cover the right in a concealed position, but things at one time looked so serious that parties were detailed to be ready to cut the tent ropes and so let the tents fall flat in case the enemy should try to fire them. This attack, like the preceding ones, was beaten back... "Neill's Blue Caps", Col. H.C. Wylly, C.B., pg. 109.

For his services during the Indian Mutiny, Ned Grant was granted his Brevet Majority on the 24th of March, 1858, and he received the Indian Mutiny medal with the Defense of Lucknow clasp. Due to his wounds, he was invalidated with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st of October, 1867. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) by Queen Victoria in the Jubilee Honours List of the 21st of May, 1887, for his military services.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Long Grant, C.B., died on the 19th of November, 1907.

Diary of Captain Spurgin of the 1st Madras Fusiliers

October 19th.-- ... Grant was the first man into the garrison of Lucknow on September 25th, and General Outram mentioned his name in orders.

Neill's Blue Caps by Col. H.C. Wylly, C.B., pg. 91. R.J.H. Vivian

Captain Grant of the Regiment was the first man to enter the Residency.

Service of the 102nd Regiment of Foot, Royal Madras Fusiliers, from 1842 to the Present Time, R.J.H. Vivian, pg. 41.

Divisional Orders

Lucknow Residency, 26 September 1857

The Major-General begs to return his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the General and his gallant army for their glorious exertions, the only acknowledgement of their achievement which it is within his power to render. ... the Major-General deems it right to bear his personal testimony to the admirable conduct of such of the troops as acted under his immediate observance. He would especially note... that of the 1st Fusiliers (Madras), who charged the bridge and battery at the entrance of the city, headed by the gallant assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant Havelock; and finally, that of the 78th Highlanders, who led the advance on the Residency, headed by their brave commander, Colonel Stisted, accompanied by the gallant Lieutenant Hargood, aide-de-camp to General Havelock; Captain Grant, 1st Madras Fusiliers; ...

Lieut.-General Sir James Outram's Campaign in India 1857-1858, pg. 23.

<http://www.britishmedals.us/collections/TB/heic/grant.html>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB.

10-**Helen Maria Grant** was born on 2 Oct 1860 in Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, India and was christened on 8 Nov 1860 in Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, India.

10-**Mary Edith Grant** was born on 17 Jul 1862 in Wellington, Madras, India, was christened on 14 Aug 1862 in Wellington, Madras, India, died on 3 Jan 1934 in Wellington, Madras, India at age 71, and was buried on 4 Jan 1934 in Wellington, Madras, India.

Isaac next married **Catherine Eliza Shepherd**, daughter of **Maj. John Shepherd**. They had one son: **Clifford**.

9-**Brig. Gen. Clifford Coffin VC** was born on 10 Feb 1870 in Blackheath, London, died on 4 Feb 1959 in Torquay, Devon at age 88, and was buried in Holy Trinity, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

General Notes: Brigadier-General. Corps of Royal Engineers, Commanding the 25th Infantry Brigade. Most of his pre-war service was in staff positions, though he did see considerable action in the South African War, for which he was mentioned in dispatches. His medals are on display at the Royal Engineers Museum, Gillingham. He was awarded the South African Medals for 1901 and 1902 and clasps for Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Relief of Kimberley and Transvaal when serving with the Royal Engineer Regiment.

Major General Coffin was a Companion of (the Order of) the Bath (CB) as well as being awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) and Bar. He was the Aide de Camp to King George V from 1920-24. Was also Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, 1936-40. During World War Two he was the chairman of the executive council of the British Empire Service League and Temporary Major General with the 36th Ulster Division.

Location of Memorial:

He is commemorated on the Lewisham Shopping Centre Mural, no other memorial is known. He died on 4 February 1959 at Torquay, Devon. He is buried in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex.

Details:

He was born on 10 February 1870 at Blackheath, the son of Lieutenant General Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin. He was educated at Haileybury College and the Royal Military College at Woolwich. In 1894 he married Helen Douglas Jackson (1869 - abt. 1949) and they had 1 son Godfrey (1898 -

<http://lewishamwarmemorials.wikidot.com/person:coffin-clifford>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with VC CB DSO.

Clifford married **Helen Douglas Jackson** in 1894. Helen was born in 1869 and died about 1949 about age 80. They had one son: **Godfrey**.

10-**Godfrey Coffin** was born in 1898.

8-**Lt. Col. Sebright Sheaffe Coffin** was born on 15 Feb 1814 in Penzance, Cornwall, was christened on 3 Mar 1814 in Penzance, Cornwall, and died on 2 Jun 1893 in Glen Roy, Upper Norwood, London at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Madras Light Infantry.
- Miscellaneous: COFFIN, Sebright Sheaffe 1814-1893 IOR/L/AG/23/10/1 no.2817.

Sebright married **Charlotte Isabella Grant Martin** on 16 Jul 1840 in Boulogne, Pas de Calais, France. Charlotte was born on 7 Mar 1820 and died on 22 Nov 1904 at age 84. They had seven children: **Francis, Sophia, Mary, Roger Pine, Eleanor, Anne G., and Isabella Susan**.

9-**Francis Coffin** was born on 12 Apr 1841 and died on 20 Oct 1843 at age 2.

9-**Sophia Coffin** was born on 2 Aug 1842 and died on 27 Sep 1849 at age 7.

9-**Mary Coffin** was born on 6 Jun 1844 and died on 21 Mar 1845.

9-**General Roger Pine Coffin** was born on 22 Feb 1847 and died in 1921 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Marines.

Roger married **Flora Isabella Wilson**. Flora was born on 22 Oct 1849 and died in 1927 at age 78. They had four children: **William Arthur Pine, Sybil Pine, Alexander Sebright Pine, and Robert Andrew Pine**.

10-**William Arthur Pine Coffin** was born on 12 Jan 1889.

10-**Sybil Pine Coffin**

10-**Alexander Sebright Pine Coffin**

10-**Robert Andrew Pine Coffin**

Descendants of Peter Coffin

9-**Eleanor Coffin** was born on 17 Jan 1850 and was christened on 28 Apr 1850 in Hamptee, Madras, India.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1871 in Conchan, Isle of Man.
- She had a residence in 1881 in Portsea, Hampshire.

Eleanor married **Edward Sebright** on 11 Jul 1882. Edward was born on 20 Mar 1852.

9-**Anne G. Coffin** was born on 17 Oct 1853 and died on 31 May 1854.

9-**Isabella Susan Coffin** was born on 18 Sep 1860 and died on 21 Mar 1920 at age 59.

8-**Francis Holmes Coffin** was born in 1815, was christened on 22 Apr 1815 in Penzance, Cornwall, and was buried on 4 Feb 1816 in Madron, Penzance, Cornwall.

8-**Henry Townsend Coffin** was born in 1819, was christened on 9 Oct 1819 in Penzance, Cornwall, and was buried on 10 Oct 1819 in Madron, Penzance, Cornwall.

7-**Anne Coffin**⁵ was born on 6 Aug 1769 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

7-**James Coffin**² was born on 9 Jun 1771 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1835 in Quebec, Canada at age 64.

7-**Charles Coffin**

7-**George Coffin**² was born in 1774 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

7-**Margaret Coffin**² was born on 18 Aug 1779 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

6-**Anne Coffin**² was born on 15 Dec 1730 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 24 Jun 1807 at age 76.

Anne married **Gilbert Deblois**² on 17 Feb 1750 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Gilbert died on 27 Nov 1791 in England.

6-**Rebecca Coffin**² was born on 1 Mar 1732 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 3 Aug 1732 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

6-**Ebenezer Coffin**² was born on 29 Aug 1733 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 20 Dec 1733 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

6-**Rebecca Coffin**² was born on 10 Oct 1734 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Oct 1735 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

6-**Ebenezer Coffin**² was born on 21 May 1736 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 7 May 1805 at age 68.

6-**Isaac Coffin**² was born on 3 Jul 1738 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 4 Sep 1739 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 1.

6-**Rebecca Coffin**² was born on 22 Nov 1739 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 26 Jan 1763 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 23.

6-**Elizabeth Coffin**² was born on 20 Sep 1741 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 17 Jun 1822 at age 80.

Elizabeth married **Thomas Amory**² on 8 Nov 1764 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Thomas died on 18 Aug 1784.

6-**Isaac Coffin**² was born on 22 Jan 1743 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 13 Mar 1743 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Charles Coffin**² was born on 1 Jan 1702 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1747 at age 45.

Charles married **Mary Barrett**², daughter of **Samuel Barrett**, on 12 Jul 1722 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Mary died on 14 Jul 1753. They had ten children: **Samuel, Charles, Mary, Nathaniel, James, Sarah, Catharine, Lydia, Susanna, and Mercy**.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

6-**Samuel Coffin**² was born on 12 May 1725 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died before 1784.

6-**Charles Coffin**² was born on 13 May 1726 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died about 26 Jan 1814 about age 87.

Charles married **Susanna Studley**² on 26 Nov 1751. Susanna died in May 1794. They had four children: **(No Given Name)**, **Charles**, **(No Given Name)**, and **Jonathan**.

7-Coffin

7-**Charles Coffin**² was born on 7 Jun 1756 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

7-**Coffin**² was born in 1758 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

7-**Jonathan Coffin** was born in 1762 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died before 1808.

Jonathan married **Polly Harris**. They had four children: **Richard**, **Susan**, **Charles**, and **Hannah**.

8-**Richard Coffin**² was born in 1785 and died in Died Young.

8-**Susan Coffin**² was born in 1787.

8-**Charles Coffin**² was born about 1789.

8-**Hannah Coffin**² was born in 1791.

Hannah married **Priestley**.

Charles next married **Abigail Wheeler**² on 22 Mar 1803. Abigail died on 27 Mar 1828.

6-**Mary Coffin**² was born on 16 May 1727 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 7 Mar 1804 at age 76.

6-**Nathaniel Coffin**² was born on 30 Sep 1728 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 8 Jun 1729 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

6-**James Coffin**² was born on 28 Aug 1729 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died before 1784.

James married **Rachel Young**.

6-**Sarah Coffin**² was born on 16 May 1732 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 25 Mar 1811 at age 78.

Sarah married **John Leach**² on 24 Jul 1750 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. John died on 10 Jun 1799.

6-**Catharine Coffin**² was born on 3 Sep 1733 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in Died Young.

6-**Lydia Coffin**² was born on 14 Aug 1736 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 22 May 1831 at age 94.

Lydia married **John Tileston**.

6-**Susanna Coffin**² was born on 9 Aug 1738 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in Died Young.

6-**Mercy Coffin**² was born on 4 Jul 1739 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1786 at age 47.

5-**Benajmin Coffin** was born on 3 Apr 1705 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 3 Nov 1780 at age 75.

Benajmin married **Deborah Macy**, daughter of **Thomas Macy**¹ and **Deborah Coffin**,¹ Deborah was born in 1726 and died on 22 Nov 1803 at age 77. They had one son: **Thomas**.

6-**Thomas Coffin** was born on 5 Sep 1766 and died on 26 Feb 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 48.

Thomas married **Anna Folger**, daughter of **William Folger** and **Ruth Coffin**. Anna was born on 25 Mar 1771 and died on 26 Mar 1844 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 73. They had six children:

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Sarah, Lucretia, Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas Mayhew, and Martha.

7-**Sarah Coffin** was born on 27 Oct 1790 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1824 at age 34.

7-**Lucretia Coffin**^{24,25} was born on 3 Jan 1793 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA, died on 11 Nov 1880 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 87, and was buried in FBG Fair Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: Lucretia Mott was born Lucretia Coffin on January 3, 1793 in Nantucket, Massachusetts. She was an outspoken leader of the antislavery and women's rights movements in America. She married James Mott in 1811.

Her family were Quakers, and she became a Quaker minister in 1821. Like many Quakers, Mott was active in the abolitionist movement in the United States before the Civil War. Mott helped found two anti-slavery groups, and was well known for her eloquent speeches against slavery.

In 1840, Mott attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, England. The men who controlled the convention refused to seat her and other women delegates. Mott responded by pledging to work diligently for women's rights. In 1848 she and another reformer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, organized the first women's rights convention in the United States at Seneca Falls, New York. Out of this meeting came a series of resolutions demanding increased rights for women, including better educational and employment opportunities and the right to vote.

After 1848, Mott spoke widely for both the abolition of slavery and women's rights. Her book, "Discourse on Women," published in 1850 discussed the educational, economic, and political restrictions on women in Western Europe and America. After slavery was abolished in 1865, Mott supported the rights of black Americans to vote.

Lucretia Mott was the first woman to receive votes for vice president of the United States. She was one of several unsuccessful contenders for the office of VP at the National Liberty Party Convention in 1848.

Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880) was born on Nantucket where she lived until she was 11 years old. After completing grammar school in Boston, Lucretia was sent to a Quaker boarding school, Nine Partners, in Dutchess County, New York. It was there that she met her future husband, James Mott, and where she became sensitive to the issue of slavery. In 1811, she and Mott married and the couple moved to Philadelphia where they raised five children.

Lucretia Mott, known for her eloquent words, was a recorded minister in the Society of Friends. Active in the abolitionist movement in Philadelphia. Lucretia organized the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society in 1833. She assisted Harriet Tubman from 1849-1860, helping many escaping slaves through the Underground Railroad. She lectured to the U.S. Congress and to President John Tyler against slavery in 1845. After the Civil War, she advocated for the rights of the freedmen.

Mott, active in the early women's rights movement in Philadelphia, was one of the five women who planned the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848.

Born in 1793 on Nantucket, Massachusetts, in a Quaker household, she was educated in a Friends boarding school near Poughkeepsie, New York, where she later taught. In 1811 she married James Mott, a fellow teacher, who shared her causes and feminist leanings. She was an avid abolitionist and pacifist, and along with her sister Martha Coffin Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Hunt, and Mary Ann McClintock, planned the first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York. She was president of the American Equal Rights Association from 1866 until the organization split into the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869. The Motts had five children: Anna, Maria, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Martha. Thomas Mott married Marianna Pelham, the eldest daughter of Martha Coffin Wright

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Poughkeepsie, New York.
- She worked as a Teacher in Poughkeepsie, New York.
- She worked as a Quaker minister.
- She worked as an Anti-slavery campaigner.

Lucretia married **James Mott**,²⁵ son of **Adam Mott**, on 10 Apr 1811. James was born on 20 Jun 1788 in Cow Neck, Long Island, New York, died on 26 Jan 1868 in Brooklyn, New York, USA at age 79, and was buried in FBG Fair Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They had five children: **Anna, Thomas, Maria, Elizabeth, and Martha.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.
- He worked as an Anti-slavery activist and spokesman for women's rights.

8-Anna Mott

8-**Thomas Mott**²⁵ was born in 1823 and died in 1899 at age 76.

Thomas married **Marianna Pelham**,²⁵ daughter of **Capt. Peter Pelham** and **Martha Coffin**, in 1845. Marianna was born in 1825 and died in 1872 at age 47. They had three children: **Isabel Pelham,**

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Emily, and Maria.

9-**Isabel Pelham Mott**²⁵ was born in 1846 and died in 1929 at age 83.

Isabel married **Joseph Parrish**,²⁵ son of **Dillwyn Parrish** and **Susanna Maxfield**, on 3 Sep 1868 in Paris, France. Joseph was born on 6 Jul 1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 11 Nov 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 50. They had three children: **Ethel, Grace, and Mariana**.

10-**Ethel Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1869 and died in 1959 at age 90.

10-**Grace Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1871 and died in 1960 at age 89.

10-**Mariana Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1874 and died in 1965 at age 91.

9-**Emily Mott** was born in 1848.

9-**Maria Mott** was born in 1853.

8-**Maria Mott**²⁶ was born on 30 Mar 1818 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 6 Aug 1897 at age 79.

Maria married **Edward Morris Davis**²⁶ on 26 Oct 1836 in FMH Philadelphia. Edward was born on 21 Jul 1811 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died on 26 Nov 1887 at age 76. They had two children: **Anna Coffin** and **Henry Corbit**.

9-**Anna Coffin Davis**²⁶ was born on 21 Apr 1838 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 25 Feb 1913 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA at age 74.

Anna married **Richard Price Hallowell**,²⁶ son of **Morris Longstreth Hallowell**²⁶ and **Hannah Smith Penrose**,²⁶ on 29 Oct 1859 in Cheltenham, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, USA. Richard was born on 16 Dec 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 1 May 1904 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA at age 68. They had five children: **Maria Penrose, Penrose, James Mott, Lucretia Mott, and Francis Walton**.

General Notes: RICHARD PRICE HALLOWELL, b. Dec. 16, 1835, in Philadelphia; d. in West Medford, Mass., Jan. 5, 1904; m. at Cheltenham, by Friends' ceremony, Oct. 26, 1859, Anna Coffin Davis, daughter of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis, b. Apr. 21, 1838. Richard P. Hallowell was educated at Haverford College, and began business as clerk with Morris L. Hallowell and Company; but because of his convictions on the subject of slavery, soon gave up his connection with them, as their largest trade was with the South. He was for a time in the employ of a firm of wool commission merchants, leaving them to commence business for himself about 1856. The next year he went to Boston, where, under different firm names, he conducted one of the largest wool commission houses in that city. He was a director and later vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, of Boston. In early life he ardently espoused the cause of freedom; he was a member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, and numbered among his warmest friends, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, James and Lucretia Mott. While his zeal did not carry him to the front, he performed perhaps greater service by aiding in the recruiting of those famous colored regiments, the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and also acting as treasurer of the recruiting fund. He was one of the small company of men who went to Harper's Ferry to bring back the body of John Brown after his execution, for burial at North Elba, N. Y.; and was one of Wendell Phillips's "bodyguard" in the early days of the war, when free speech was dangerous in Massachusetts. His home from the time of his marriage was in West Medford, Mass., where his wife still resides. In the midst of his business cares he found time for indulging his literary tastes, and in 1883 published "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts"; later he published "The Pioneer Quakers." Besides this, he wrote many articles for newspaper publication. His wife is also gifted with a ready pen, having compiled an interesting account of her grandparents in "The Life and Letters of James and Lucretia Mott," as well as contributed articles to periodical literature. She is moreover an artist of no small merit.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.
- He worked as a member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society.

10-**Maria Penrose Hallowell**²⁶ was born on 17 Aug 1860 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1917 at age 57.

10-**Penrose Hallowell**²⁶ was born on 28 Oct 1862 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Apr 1872 in Cheltenham, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 9.

10-**James Mott Hallowell**²⁶ was born on 13 Feb 1865 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA.

10-**Lucretia Mott Hallowell**²⁶ was born on 8 Dec 1867 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

10-**Francis Walton Hallowell**²⁶ was born on 12 Aug 1870 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA.

9-**Henry Corbit Davis** was born on 14 Sep 1840 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 29 Jan 1901 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 60.

8-**Elizabeth Mott**²⁵ was born in 1825 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in 1865 at age 40.

Elizabeth married **Thomas Shoemaker Cavender**,²⁵ son of **John H. Cavender** and **Hannah Shoemaker**, on 21 Jul 1845 in FMH Philadelphia. Thomas was born on 6 Aug 1822 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and died on 18 Sep 1896 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA at age 74. They had one daughter: **Fanny**.

9-**Fanny Cavender**²⁵ was born in 1846, died in 1883 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA at age 37, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA.

Fanny married **Thomas Clarkson Parrish**,^{11,25} son of **Prof. Edward Parrish**²⁷ and **Margaret Shreve Hunt**, on 10 Apr 1868 in FMH Philadelphia. Thomas was born on 17 Nov 1846 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 7 Nov 1899 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA at age 52, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA.

General Notes: Thomas Clarkson Parrish was born in Philadelphia on November 17, 1846 to Edward Parrish and Margaret Shreve Hunt.

Parrish entered the University in 1861 as a member of the College Class of 1865. He became a member of the Philomathean Society before leaving Penn at the close of his freshman year.

After studying at Harvard University from 1863 to 1864, Parrish was an agent for the U. S. Sanitary Commission until 1865, and then briefly, a merchant. In 1872, he moved to Colorado for his health. Here he became an artist specializing in etchings and was also elected to the Colorado State Senate, serving from 1879 to 1883.

Parrish married twice, first to Fanny Cavender, and then to Anne May Lodge. He died in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in November of 1899.

8-Martha Mott

7-**Elizabeth Coffin** was born on 22 Dec 1794 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 4 Feb 1870 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 75.

Elizabeth married **Benjamin Horner Yarnall**, son of **Ellis Yarnall** and **Mary Horner**, on 23 Nov 1814. Benjamin was born on 4 Sep 1790 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 23 Jun 1867 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 76. They had six children: **Thomas Coffin**, **Ellis**, **William**, **Mary**, **Sarah "Sally,"** and **Rebecca**.

8-**Thomas Coffin Yarnall** was born in 1815 and died in 1911 at age 96.

8-**Ellis Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 25 Jun 1817 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 19 Sep 1905 at age 88, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

Ellis married **Helen Cox**.

Ellis next married **Margaret Anne Harrison**,²⁸ daughter of **Daniel Harrison**^{28,29,30,31} and **Anna Botham**,^{28,29,31,32} on 10 Jun 1858. Margaret was born on 22 Sep 1827 in Everton, Liverpool, died on 29 Dec 1899 at age 72, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA. They had five children: **Agnes**, **Alfred Ellis**, **Mildred**, **Charlton**, and **Harold Ellis**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.

9-**Agnes Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 31 May 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 16 May 1911 at age 51, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

Agnes married **Alden Sampson**.

9-**Alfred Ellis Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 12 Feb 1861, died on 26 Mar 1861, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

9-**Mildred Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 31 May 1862 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, died in 1945 at age 83, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

Mildred married **Francis Wright Garrison**, son of **William Lloyd Garrison** and **Ellen Wright**, on 24 Aug 1900. Francis was born in 1871 and died in Aug 1961 in Santa Barbara, California, USA at age 90.

Marriage Notes: Source citation: "Maine Marriages, 1892-1966, 1977-1996," database, Maine Genealogy (http://www.maineancestry.com/individual_marriage_record.asp?id=420347 : accessed 2 Oct 2013), entry for Frank W. GARRISON and Mildred YARNALL, Friday, 24 Aug. 1900, citing Maine Vital Records.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in South West Harbor.
- His obituary was published in the Bay Harbor Times on 31 Aug 1961.

9-**Charlton Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 1 Aug 1864, died on 2 Dec 1953 at age 89, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

Charlton married **Anna Brinton Coxe** on 23 May 1889. Anna was born on 25 Feb 1870 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 18 Dec 1944 at age 74, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA. They had one daughter: **Margaret Harrison**.

10-Margaret Harrison Yarnall

Margaret married **Arthur Emlen Newbold**, son of **Arthur Emlen Newbold** and **Harriet Dixon**. They had one daughter: **Anna Coxe**.

11-Anna Coxe Newbold

9-**Harold Ellis Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 7 Mar 1867, died on 26 Mar 1917 in 822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at age 50, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

Harold married **Adele Locke Gilpin** on 15 May 1905. Adele was born on 20 Mar 1864.

8-**William Yarnall** was born on 18 Oct 1819 and died on 30 Dec 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 84.

William married **Elizabeth Moore Massey** on 29 Oct 1844. Elizabeth was born in Jan 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in 1903 at age 84. They had three children: **Mary Massey**, **Benjamin Horner**, and **Emily**.

9-**Mary Massey Yarnall** was born on 28 Oct 1853.

9-**Benjamin Horner Yarnall** was born on 21 Jan 1852.

9-**Emily Yarnall** was born in 1856 and died on 23 Feb 1911 at age 55.

Emily married **Ellis Horner Yarnall**, son of **Charles Yarnall** and **Emma Cope**, on 2 Jun 1897. Ellis was born on 23 Dec 1839 in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 8 Dec 1907 at age 67.

8-**Mary Yarnall** was born on 8 Oct 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 10 Jan 1880 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 58.

Mary married **George Brown**. They had one son: **Ellis Yarnall**.

9-**Ellis Yarnall Brown** was born on 9 Apr 1851 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 24 Feb 1925 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 73, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

Ellis married **Sarah Willits** in 1878. Sarah was born on 30 Dec 1851 in New York, New York, USA, died on 15 Feb 1924 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 72, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania. They had four children: **Ellis Yarnall**, **Mary Yarnall**, **Paul Willits**, and **Meulah Willits**.

10-**Ellis Yarnall Brown** was born on 6 Sep 1880 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 26 Feb 1962 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 81, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

Ellis married **Mary Downing Godley** about 1911. Mary was born on 2 Jan 1882 in Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 17 Oct 1974 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 92, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania. They had four children: **Ellis Yarnall**, **Thomas Downing**, **Francis Godley**, and **Richard Willits**.

11-**Ellis Yarnall Brown** was born on 13 Dec 1912 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 2 Dec 2008 in East Brandywine, Pennsylvania, USA at age 95, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: Ellis Y. Brown III, 95, of Downingtown, passed away quietly on Tuesday, Dec. 2, 2008, at his home in East Brandywine in the last days of his 95th year. Mr. Brown was born in Downingtown on Dec. 13, 1912, to Ellis Y. Brown Jr. and Mary Downing Brown. He was the eldest of four sons. While growing up, Mr. Brown had an interest in animal husbandry and outdoor activities, which he later put to good use in his 50-year livelihood as a family farmer. Mr. Brown was a lifelong member and attendee of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting of the Religious

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Society of Friends of Downing-town. He attended elementary school at the Downingtown Friends School and later attended Westtown School. He graduated from Suffield School in Connecticut in 1932. While there, he participated in several sports, including varsity baseball and football where, despite having a bantam wrestler's build, he proudly played right guard. In his youth, Mr. Brown maintained several favorite horses and became an accomplished horseman. For years, he enjoyed riding in several of the well-known foxhunting clubs in Chester County. Mr. Brown married Lucile Anne Dobson of Guthriesville at the Brandywine Presbyterian Church on May 25, 1940. They enjoyed 57 years of marriage and raised three children. Along with his brothers and cousins, Mr. Brown excelled at the game of quoits at family get-togethers. In later years, he usually could defeat any of the younger members of the family, including his sons and grandchildren who might challenge him in this backyard game. When the children were young, the family enjoyed annual summer vacations at the shore in Beach Haven, N.J. According to his brother, Tom, at the Browns' 50th wedding anniversary celebration in 1990, Ellis was known among his family as being one of the best fox hunters, Phillies fans, and poultrymen in Chester County. During World War II, he was employed with his father at the Downingtown Manufacturing Co. For many years, he was the director of the Downingtown National Bank and a member of the Pennsylvania Farm Association. In the mid-1940s, Mr. Brown began farming on a small homestead in Whitford, and in 1950 moved his family to his father-in-law's larger farm near Guthriesville, where a new house and a barn extension were added to support a serious farming effort that continued for the next 50 years. With his wife, Lucile, and their three children, Mr. Brown began growing annual crops of wheat, alfalfa and corn to support their yearly herds of beef cattle, occasional hogs and a large flock of commercial chickens. The poultry operation supplied eggs to Shaw's Hatchery in West Chester, which in turn supplied fertile eggs for vaccine development. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Brown ran a weekly egg route to many local customers for more than 40 years. Many said there was no better egg than an "Ellis & Lucile Brown egg" supplemented by home-grown vegetables (asparagus, string and lima beans) from their garden in season. Approaching retirement in the 1990s, with the farming operation winding down, Ellis and Lucile enjoyed traveling together in their station wagon packed with camping gear. They usually did an annual vacation loop, visiting their daughter, Mary, in Maine and their son, William, in New York, before returning to the farm where their son-in-residence, Ellis IV, had taken over the numerous steer and chicken chores in their absence. Mr. Brown continued to maintain a reduced chicken flock and egg-route operation until his early 90s. He is survived by his brother, Francis G. Brown of Downingtown; and by his children, William S. Brown of Fort Ann, N.Y., Mary G. Brown Glass of Ellsworth, Maine and Ellis Y. ("Pat") Brown IV of Guthriesville. He is also survived by grandchildren, Sam, Anna and Dara Glass of Maine, and Owen Brown of Coatesville; daughters-in-law, Sheila E. Tuttle and Gwendolyn Habecker Brown; his grandson's wife, Dana Tolf Brown; and his great-granddaughter, Kelly Marie Brown; as well as numerous nieces and nephews. Besides his parents, he was predeceased by his wife, Lucile; brothers, Thomas D. Brown of Paoli and Richard W. Brown of Erie; and his grandchild, Bonnie C. Brown of Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Ellis married **Lucille Ann Dobson**.

11-Thomas Downing Brown was born on 28 Mar 1914 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 29 Dec 1998 at age 84.

11-Francis Godley Brown was born on 20 Aug 1917 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 27 May 2012 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 94, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: Francis G. Brown, 94; active with Society of Friends

By Walter F. Naedele INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Francis G. Brown

When Francis G. Brown received his draft notice for World War II military service, he replied: "My beliefs upon which I claim exemption stem from a very fundamental religious principle. ... "There is something of God in every man. I believe that all men, viewed thus, are infinitely precious and are therefore entitled to be treated with respect. ... "War submerges the good in men and brings out fear, hate, and distrust. ... Therefore, I affirm that all war, whether offensive or defensive, is morally wrong." Mr. Brown earned the status of wartime conscientious objector, known as a CO. On Sunday, May 27, Mr. Brown, 94, a Chester County dairy farmer who served as general secretary of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends from 1964 to 1980, died of respiratory failure at his home in Downingtown. surroundings, attending Downingtown Friends School and Westtown School before graduating from the Haverford School in 1935 and earning a bachelor's degree in economics at Haverford College in 1939. In the winter of 1941-42, he worked as a CO surveyor in North Carolina, mapping the boundaries of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Later in the war, he told an Inquirer interviewer in 1994, he worked as a firefighter in California and as a milk tester in Connecticut. "We were under conscription. We weren't free ... but it was a great experience," he said. His ascent to the Philadelphia leadership took time. Though a full-time farmer, "he had been very active in the Downingtown Friends Meeting," his daughter Martha Bryans said, and then in the larger Caln Quarterly Meeting. "When you do those, you get people's attention." It was a natural step up, she said, when in 1958 he became associate general secretary of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, which not only "encompasses Southeastern Pennsylvania, central and southern New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland ... but also is the administrative hub of Quakers in this area. At times, Mr. Brown's beliefs turned into activism. In 1982, he shared a stage with Cardinal John Krol, leader of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Mayor William J. Green, and several others on Independence Mall at what was reported to be the largest peace demonstration since the Vietnam War ended in 1975. It came at a time when Congress was considering legislation to freeze the size of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Though Mr. Brown spent decades as a Quaker leader, he had long manned a 30-acre dairy farm that his parents had bought in 1915. He ran it until going to the Quaker headquarters in Philadelphia in 1958, when he contracted with another farmer to run it. Eventually, Mr. Brown sold the dairy cows and raised Black Angus cattle. Mr. Brown was a trustee for the Old Caln Meeting House, which he helped to preserve. Recently, he completed his memoir, Quaker Legacy: A Family Homestead, which his family will publish. "It's about a way of life that is recent," his daughter said, "but so far gone."

Besides his daughter, Mr. Brown is survived by a son, David W.; daughters Deborah Miles and Olivia Ott; six grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. His wife, Enid, died in 2006. He was preceded in death by three brothers. A memorial service was set for 11 a.m. Friday, June 1, at the Downingtown Friends Meeting, 800 Lancaster Ave., Downingtown. Burial is to be private.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Dairy Farmer in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

- He worked as a General secretary of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1964-1980 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Francis married **Enid Swartzenruber**. Enid was born on 9 May 1920, died on 19 Jul 2006 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 86, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

11-**Richard Willits Brown** was born on 11 Mar 1921 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 4 Jul 2006 at age 85, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: PITTSBORO -- Richard W. Brown, 85, died July 4, 2006, in Chapel Hill, of complications of post-polio syndrome. He served in the Pacific Theater as a shipboard radar officer from late 1944 until the conclusion of the war. He retired from Hammermill Paper Company in 1986 as vice president of technology. He was actively involved in community, church, and professional service organizations. He was a member of the Wayside United Presbyterian Church of Erie, Penn. He is survived by his wife, Irene K. Brown; his children Peter G. Brown, Nancy B. West and Philip Y. Brown; and his brothers Ellis Y. Brown, III and Francis G. Brown. A memorial service will be held at The Gathering Place, Swim & Croquet Lane, Fearington Village, Pittsboro, N.C., on Saturday, July 8, at 1 p.m. Burial will be private. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to Chapel Hill Friends Meeting, 531 Raleigh Road, Chapel Hill, N.C., 27514.

Richard married **Irene K.**

10-**Mary Yarnall Brown** was born on 20 Nov 1882 and died on 7 Mar 1976 at age 93.

Mary married **William Edward Cadbury**, son of **John Warder Cadbury** and **Rebecca Warner**, on 31 May 1905. William was born on 25 Jun 1881 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 26 Oct 1967 at age 86. They had three children: **Elizabeth Willetts**, **William Edward**, and **Eleanor**.

11-**Elizabeth Willetts Cadbury** was born on 6 Jul 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

11-**William Edward Cadbury** was born on 19 Apr 1909 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

11-**Eleanor Cadbury** was born on 16 Jan 1912 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

10-**Paul Willits Brown** was born in 1885 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died in 1935 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 50, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

10-**Meulah Willits Brown** was born in 1887 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Sarah "Sally" Yarnall**²⁸ was born in 1826.

8-**Rebecca Yarnall**²⁸ was born in 1830.

7-**Mary Coffin** was born on 20 Nov 1796 and died on 29 Sep 1797.

7-**Thomas Mayhew Coffin** was born on 19 Jun 1798 and died in 1846 at age 48.

7-**Martha Coffin** was born on 25 Dec 1806 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 4 Jan 1875 at age 68.

General Notes: In 1848 she joined with her sister Lucretia Coffin Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Hunt, and Mary Ann McClintock in planning the first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York. She continued to be active throughout her life in the cause for women's rights and suffrage. She was elected to the presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1874.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Feminist and Abolitionist.

Martha married **Capt. Peter Pelham** before 1829. Peter died in 1826. They had one daughter: **Marianna**.

8-**Marianna Pelham**²⁵ was born in 1825 and died in 1872 at age 47.

9-**Isabel Pelham Mott**²⁵ was born in 1846 and died in 1929 at age 83.

10-**Ethel Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1869 and died in 1959 at age 90.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

10-**Grace Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1871 and died in 1960 at age 89.

10-**Mariana Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1874 and died in 1965 at age 91.

9-**Emily Mott** was born in 1848.

9-**Maria Mott** was born in 1853.

Martha next married **David Wright** in 1829. David was born in 1806 and died in 1897 at age 91. They had six children: **Eliza, Matthew Tallman, Ellen, William Pelham, Frank, and Charles Edward.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lawyer.

8-**Eliza Wright** was born in 1830 and died in 1911 at age 81.

Eliza married **David Munson Osborne** in 1851. David died in 1886. They had four children: **Emily, Florence, Thomas Mott, and Helen.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Agricultural Equipment supplier. D M Osborne & Co.

9-**Emily Osborne** was born in 1853.

9-**Florence Osborne** was born in 1856.

9-**Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Mott Osborne** was born on 23 Sep 1859 in Auburn, New York and died on 20 Oct 1926 in Auburn, New York at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Prison administrator and reformer.

9-**Helen Osborne**

8-**Matthew Tallman Wright** was born in 1832 and died in 1854 in California. In a sailing accident. at age 22.

8-**Ellen Wright** was born on 10 Aug 1840 in Auburn and died on 12 Feb 1931 in Brookline, Massachusetts, USA at age 90.

General Notes: Influenced by her mother's activism, a life-long friendship with Susan B. Anthony, and the reform movements of her husband, Ellen was an active life member in the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Theodore Weld's Eagleswood School in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, USA.
- She was educated at Sharon Female Seminary in Darby, Pennsylvania, USA.
- She was educated at Mrs. Sedgwick's Young Ladies School in Lenox, Massachusetts, USA.
- Her obituary was published in The Auburn Citizen on 14 Feb 1931.

Ellen married **William Lloyd Garrison**, son of **William Lloyd Garrison**²⁴ and **Helen Eliza Benson**, on 14 Sep 1864. William was born in 1838 and died in 1909 at age 71. They had five children: **Agnes, Charles, Francis Wright, William Lloyd, and Eleanor.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bank Cashier.
- He worked as a Wool Broker after 1865 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

9-**Agnes Garrison** was born in 1866 and died in 1950 in California, USA at age 84.

9-**Charles Garrison** was born in 1868 and died in 1951 at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Cambridge.

9-**Francis Wright Garrison** was born in 1871 and died in Aug 1961 in Santa Barbara, California, USA at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in South West Harbor.
- His obituary was published in the Bay Harbor Times on 31 Aug 1961.

9-**William Lloyd Garrison** was born in 1874 and died in 1964 at age 90.

General Notes: William graduated from Harvard in 1897 and attended Harvard Law School. He became an investment banker and in 1908 became a partner in the firm of Perry, Coffin & Burr. When that partnership was dissolved, he became president of the new firm of Coffin & Burr. According to family members, in hard times he was known to have reimbursed clients from his own pocket if they lost money from his investments. He retired in 1933. A reformer at heart his causes included antivaccination, anti-imperialism, free trade, pacifism, and racial and sexual equality. In 1901 he married Edith Alice Stephenson

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harvard Law School.

William married **Edith Alice Stephenson**, daughter of **Benjamin Turner Stephenson** and **Luda Grant**, in 1901. Edith was born in 1878. They had six children: **William Lloyd, Claire, David Lloyd, John Bright, Faith**, and **Edith Lloyd**.

General Notes: Edith was born in 1878, the third of seven children of Benjamin Turner and Luda Grant Stephenson. She was trained as a concert pianist. In addition to raising six children, she was active in the suffrage movement and was president of the Newton Equal Suffrage League.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Concert pianist.

10-**William Lloyd Garrison** was born in 1902 and died in 1988 at age 86.

10-**Claire Garrison** was born in 1903 and died in 1985 at age 82.

10-**David Lloyd Garrison** was born in 1906 and died in 2001 at age 95.

General Notes: David Lloyd Garrison graduated from Harvard in 1928 with a degree in fine arts. He taught for several years and then joined J. H. Emerson Co., manufacturers of breathing equipment. He was an avid birder, and just prior to World War II he was curator of birds at New England Museum of Natural History and the editor of the Bulletin of New England Bird Life. He published a number of papers on birds. He relinquished his conscientious objector status and served as a non-combatant medical technician during World War II. He married Alice ("Pat") O'Reilly (his superior officer) in 1945. After the war he resumed his work for the J. H. Emerson Company. He was also an amateur artist and was active in peace activism, land conservation, and civic and church affairs.

David married **Alice O'Reilly**.

10-**John Bright Garrison** was born in 1909 and died in 1988 at age 79.

10-**Faith Garrison** was born in 1910 and died in 1981 at age 71.

10-**Edith Lloyd Garrison** was born in 1913 and died in 1993 at age 80.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

9-**Eleanor Garrison** was born in 1880 and died in 1974 in California, USA at age 94.

General Notes: Eleanor graduated from Smith College in 1904 and received a Master of Arts degree from Radcliffe in 1906. When she graduated, the suffrage movement was at its peak, and she worked avidly for the vote until 1919. In 1912 she became an organizer for Carrie Chapman Catt who headed the New York State campaign for women's suffrage headquartered in New York City. When the campaign ended she became interested in photography, which occupied her for ten years. In the 1940s she moved to California to care for her sister Agnes, remaining there with her brother Frank after Agnes's death.

8-**William Pelham Wright** was born in 1842 and died in 1902 at age 60.

William married **Flora McMartin**.

8-**Frank Wright** was born in 1844 and died in 1903 at age 59.

Frank married **Fanny Rosalie Pell**.

8-**Charles Edward Wright** was born in 1848 and died in 1849 at age 1.

5-**Gayer Coffin**² was born on 24 May 1709 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Gayer married **Rebecca Parker**. They had one daughter: **Rebecca**.

6-**Rebecca Coffin**² was born on 10 Dec 1733 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Rebecca married **Samuel Conant**.

4-**John Coffin** was born in 1672 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Jul 1747 at age 75.

John married **Hope Gardner**, daughter of **Richard Gardner** and **Sarah Shattuck**. Hope was born on 16 Nov 1669 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 10 Dec 1750 at age 81. They had one son: **Richard**.

5-**Richard Coffin** was born on 12 Jun 1694 and died on 4 Mar 1768 at age 73.

Richard married **Ruth Bunker**, daughter of **Jonathan Bunker** and **Elizabeth Coffin**. Ruth died on 14 Jan 1778. They had one daughter: **Judith**.

6-**Judith Coffin**¹ was born on 19 Sep 1719 and died on 15 May 1799 at age 79.

Judith married **Francis Macy**,¹ son of **Thomas Macy**¹ and **Deborah Coffin**,¹ Francis was born in 1715 and died on 21 May 1793 at age 78. They had one son: **Reuben**.

7-**Reuben Macy** was born on 8 Jul 1742 and died on 7 Jun 1810 at age 67.

Reuben married **Anna Barnard**. Anna was born on 29 Jan 1745 and died in 1779 at age 34. They had one son: **Seth G.**

8-**Seth G. Macy** was born on 6 Apr 1768 and died on 14 May 1846 at age 78.

Seth married **Deborah Jenkins**, daughter of **Benjamin Jenkins** and **Deborah Burnell**. They had one son: **Robert**.

9-**Robert Macy** was born on 12 Oct 1794 and died on 10 Sep 1836 at age 41.

Robert married **Mary Allen**, daughter of **Howard Allen**³³ and **Lydia Hussey**. Mary was born on 23 Sep 1800 and died on 22 Oct 1853 at age 53.

Seth next married **Sally Hussey**, daughter of **Paul Hussey**³³ and **Margaret Barker**, in 1800. Sally was born on 31 Jan 1776 and died on 26 Jan 1847 at age 70.

4-**Dionis Coffin**³³ was born in 1674 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Aug 1750 at age 76.

Dionis married **Nathaniel Starbuck**,³³ son of **Nathaniel Starbuck**^{1,3,33} and **Mary Coffin**,^{1,3,33} on 20 Nov 1690. Nathaniel was born on 9 Aug 1668 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 29 Jan 1753 at age 84. They had four children: **Elizabeth**, **Paul**, **Hephzibah**, and **Tristram**.

5-**Elizabeth Starbuck**

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Elizabeth married **George Hussey**, son of **Stephen Hussey**³³ and **Martha Bunker**,³³ They had one son: **Paul**.

6-**Paul Hussey**³³ was born in 1741 and died in 1793 at age 52.

Paul married **Margaret Barker**, daughter of **Robert Barker** and **Jededah Chase**. They had two children: **Lydia** and **Sally**.

7-Lydia Hussey

Lydia married **Howard Allen**,³³ son of **Ebenezer Allen**³³ and **Mary Hayward**,³³ Howard was born on 19 Jul 1762 and died on 29 Sep 1836 at age 74. Another name for Howard was Hayward Allen. They had two children: **Harriet** and **Mary**.

8-**Harriet Allen**³⁴ died on 22 Jul 1853 in New York, New York, USA.

Harriet married **Prof. Benjamin Franklin Butler**,³⁴ son of **Medad Butler**^{33,34} and **Hannah Tylee**, on 11 May 1818 in Hudson, New York, USA. Benjamin was born on 14 Dec 1795 in Kinderhook Landing, New York, USA (17 December also given) and died on 8 Nov 1858 in Paris, France at age 62. They had nine children: **Margaret Barker**, **Harriet Allen**, **Mary Howard**, **William Allen**, **Hannah Tylee**, **Benjamin Franklin**, **Susan Vanderpoel**, **Eliza Ogden**, and **Lydia Allen**.

General Notes: Leaving school in 1811, he went to Hudson, New York, and entered the law office of Martin Van Buren, a personal friend of his father. Until his marriage in 1818 he was a member of Mr. Van Buren's family, and upon his admission to the bar in 1817 he became Mr. Van Buren's law partner in Albany. In 1821 he was appointed District Attorney of Albany county, and was the incumbent of that office, when, most unexpectedly to himself, he was appointed one of the Revisers of the Statutes of the State of New York, November 27, 1824, when he was seven- teen days less than twenty-nine years of age.

In 1833 he became Attorney General of the United States under President Andrew Jackson, acting besides for five months, before the close of Jackson's term, as Secretary of War. He was also Attorney General under his old preceptor and law- partner, Martin Van Buren, during his presidential term, retiring in 1838, at his own request, to enter upon the practice of law in New York City, but the appointment, by the president, to the office of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, speedily followed. In 1848 Mr. Butler, severing his hitherto close association with the Democratic party, took an active part in the Free-Soil movement in New York State, and until his death in November, 1858, he continued firm in his assertion of the necessity for the absolute exclusion of slavery from the Territories and the new States of the Union.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Attorney General of The United States of America.

9-**Margaret Barker Butler**³⁴ was born on 15 May 1819 in Sandy Hill, New York, USA.

Margaret married **Crosby**.

9-**Harriet Allen Butler**³⁴ was born on 3 Apr 1821 in Albany, New York, USA.

9-**Mary Howard Butler**³⁴ was born on 23 Dec 1822 in Albany, New York, USA and died on 23 Jan 1880 in Florence, Italy at age 57.

9-**William Allen Butler** was born on 20 Feb 1825 in Albany, New York, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lawyer.

9-**Hannah Tylee Butler**³⁴ was born on 12 Sep 1827 in Albany, New York, USA and died on 8 Apr 1833 in Albany, New York, USA at age 5.

9-**Benjamin Franklin Butler**³⁴ was born on 9 Jan 1830 in Albany, New York, USA.

9-**Susan Vanderpoel Butler**³⁴ was born on 22 Mar 1833 in Albany, New York, USA and died on 11 Jan 1834 in Washington, D.C., USA.

9-**Eliza Ogden Butler**³⁴ was born on 11 Nov 1835 in New York, New York, USA and died on 17 Nov 1919 at age 84.

Eliza married **Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride**,^{33,34} son of **John Kirkbride**³³ and **Elizabeth Story**,³³ on 17 May 1866 in New York, New York, USA. Thomas was born on 31 Jul 1809 in Morrisville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died on 10 Dec 1883 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 74. They had four children: **Franklin Butler**, **Thomas Story**, **Elizabeth Butler**, and **Mary Butler**.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician.
- He worked as a Founder of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

10-**Franklin Butler Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 10 Aug 1867 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 28 Sep 1955 at age 88.

Franklin married **Lydia Brooks Bell**. They had two children: **Franklin Butler** and **David Brooks**.

11-**Franklin Butler Kirkbride** was born in 1914 and died in 1920 at age 6.

11-**David Brooks Kirkbride** was born on 27 Jan 1917 in New York, New York, USA and died on 21 Nov 1996 in Boca Grande, Lee County, Florida, USA at age 79.

David married **Jane Peacock**. They had three children: **Dena A.**, **Franklin Butler**, and **Sterling Brooks**.

12-**Dena A. Kirkbride**

12-**Franklin Butler Kirkbride**

12-**Sterling Brooks Kirkbride**

10-**Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 25 Aug 1869 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 19 Jul 1900 at age 30.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haverford College.
- He was educated at University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Thomas married **Mabel Chauvenet Holden**, daughter of **Prof. Edward Singleton Holden**³³ and **Mary Chauvenet**. They had one daughter: **Mabel Story**.

11-**Mabel Story Kirkbride**³³ was born on 25 Sep 1900 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in 1925 at age 25.

10-**Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 28 Oct 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in Mar 1970 in Albany, New York, USA at age 97.

10-**Mary Butler Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 15 Jun 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Mar 1967 in New York, New York, USA at age 92.

9-**Lydia Allen Butler**^{4,34,35} was born on 19 Mar 1839 in New York, New York, USA and died on 30 Oct 1923 at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a President of the National Union of Women Workers in Liverpool.

Lydia married **Alfred Booth**,^{4,35,36} son of **Charles Booth**^{4,35} and **Emily Fletcher**,^{4,35} on 24 Oct 1867 in Church of the Covenant, New York, N.Y., USA. Alfred was born on 3 Sep 1834 in Bedford Street South, Liverpool and died on 2 Nov 1914 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool at age 80. They had six children: **Charles**, **Mabel**, **Alfred Allen**, **Hester Emily**, **Constance Lydia Allen**, and **Harriet Anna**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1869-1872 in New York, New York, USA.
- They had a residence in 1872-1873 in Eastbourne, Prince's Park, Liverpool.
- They had a residence in 1873-1874 in New York, New York, USA.
- They had a residence in 1874 in 15 Croxteth Road, Liverpool.
- They had a residence in 1875 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool.

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- They had a residence in 1900-1911 in Leam Hall, Grindleford Bridge, Derbyshire.
- They had a residence in 1911 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool.

General Notes: Booth, Alfred (1834-1914), merchant and shipowner, was born on 3 September 1834 in Liverpool, the eldest son of Charles Booth (1799-1860) of the same city and Emily Fletcher (1803-1853). His father's family ran a corn-factoring business and his mother's side was descended from West Indies merchants. He was educated at Edgbaston proprietary school and at the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute. In 1867 he married Lydia Allen Butler; they raised six children, two sons and four daughters.

Booth did not enter the family business but from 1850 worked for Lamport and Holt, shipping agents. His younger brother Charles Booth (1840-1916), subsequently famous for his pioneering social investigations, joined him, but Alfred Booth left in 1857 for a brief appointment with Rathbones in New York, where he gained valuable experience in transatlantic trading. In 1860 he formed a partnership with Charles, and an American named Walden, to act as commission agents. More by chance than design they found themselves exporting skins to the United States, a small specialist business which exploited Booth's detailed knowledge and contacts but which did not compete with established trading. On Walden's retirement in 1863, the partnership was reconstituted as Alfred Booth & Co. of Liverpool and Booth & Co. of New York, with the brothers as principals, Alfred in the United States and Charles in Britain. Although supplemented by agency work and produce handling, the business was slow to prosper. Commission work brought only modest returns and the usual problems of price and seasonal fluctuations and the remittance of funds dogged the enterprise. However, improving American prospects after the civil war and investment in leather manufacturing on both sides of the Atlantic did increase profitability.

Encouraged perhaps by Charles Booth's fascination with steam shipping at a time when the compound engine was revolutionizing cargo traffic, and drawing upon their experience with Lamport and Holt, the brothers formed a shipping company to trade with northern Brazil. This market avoided competition with the established carriers to the east coast of Latin America but the new company could not afford a prolonged clash with R. Singlehurst & Co., which was already exploiting the Amazon business. Since cargo volumes were still small and sailing ships undercut steamers, profits eluded the Booths until they created commercial stability through agreements with their competitors. Booths integrated leather and shipping into mutually supportive activities as Brazilian skins were exchanged for American produce, with the parent firm acting as a holding company. By 1914 Booths dominated the Amazon trade, operating one of Liverpool's largest fleets, and owned the Surpass Tanning Company in America, which obtained international status in kid leather.

Booth's contribution to the success of the firm which bore his name is hard to evaluate. He certainly possessed qualities crucial for business success—sound judgement, an inability to suffer fools gladly, composure during commercial crises, and a methodical approach to administration. His tactical awareness complemented his brother's longer-term strategic sense. But Booth regarded business as a means to secure the financial independence required for the pursuit of life as a country gentleman, in complete contrast to his brother. He retired early, in 1887, before the firm's conspicuous success. Moreover, his experience and sources of funds, even the survival of the business in moments of crisis, owed much to the family alliances with the pillars of Liverpool's commercial élite, the Holts, the Lamports, and the Rathbones. Luck, hard work, and adaptability enabled Booth to learn from past mistakes and to seize opportunities when they arose.

In his private life Booth, though reserved, inspired loyalty and affection. In the best traditions of Liverpool merchants he gave generously of his time and money to public and philanthropic activities, both as a magistrate and as a devout Unitarian. Politically, he supported the Liberal cause. He died at his home, 46 Ullet Road, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, on 2 November 1914, of pneumonia and heart failure.

Robert G. Greenhill

Sources

R. Greenhill, 'Booth, Alfred', *DBB* · A. H. John, *A Liverpool merchant house: being the history of Alfred Booth and Company, 1863-1958* (1959) · H. A. Whitting, *Alfred Booth: some memories, letters and other family records* (privately printed, Liverpool, 1917) · T. S. Simey and M. B. Simey, *Charles Booth: social scientist* (1960) · *Liverpool Courier* (3 Nov 1914) · *The Times* (3 Nov 1914) · G. Chandler, *Liverpool shipping* (1960) · d. cert. · *CGPLA Eng. & Wales* (1915) · *Alfred Booth, 1834-1914: a biographical sketch*

Likenesses

portrait, repro. in John, *Liverpool merchant house* · portrait, repro. in Whitting, *Alfred Booth*

Wealth at death

£43,753 2s. 1d.: probate, 14 Jan 1915, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a representative for Rathbones Bros. Of Liverpool in 1857-1860 in New York, New York, USA.
- He worked as a Shipowner and American Merchant. Founder, Alfred Booth & Co. In Liverpool.
- He was a Unitarian.
- He worked as a JP in Liverpool.

10-**Charles Booth**³⁴ was born on 27 Oct 1868 in 27 Croxteth Road, Liverpool and died on 9 Dec 1938 at age 70.

Charles married **Grace Bryson Wells**, daughter of **John Wells** and **Grace Tileston**. They had six children: **Lydia Grace**, **Henry**, **John Wells**, **Alfred**, **Charles Enfield**, and **Thomas Lawrence**.

11-**Lydia Grace Booth**³⁵ was born on 25 Sep 1899.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

11-**Henry Booth**³⁵ was born on 25 Jul 1901.

11-**Cmdr. John Wells Booth RN**³⁵ was born on 19 May 1903.

John married **Lawry**.

11-**Alfred Booth**³⁵ was born on 23 May 1906.

11-**Charles Enfield Booth**³⁵ was born on 21 Jan 1910.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Changed name by adding "Enfield" by Deed Poll, 20 Mar 1931.

11-**Thomas Lawrence Booth**³⁵ was born on 3 Apr 1914.

10-**Mabel Booth**³⁴ was born on 18 Nov 1869 in New York, New York, USA and died in 1953 at age 84.

10-**Sir Alfred Allen Booth 1st Bt.**³⁴ was born on 17 Sep 1872 in Eastbourne, Prince's Park, Liverpool and died on 13 Mar 1948 at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harrow.
- He was educated at King's College, London.
- He worked as a Director of the Cunard Steamship Company.

Alfred married **Mary Blake Dwight** on 15 Dec 1903. Mary died on 6 Nov 1924. They had three children: **Sylvia Emily, Philip, and Edmund**.

11-**Sylvia Emily Booth** was born on 23 May 1905 and died on 20 Jun 1968 at age 63.

Sylvia married **Ivan Roll Amis**. They had one son: **Richard Henry Allen**.

12-**Richard Henry Allen Amis**

11-**Sir Philip Booth 2nd Bt.** was born on 8 Feb 1907 and died on 5 Jan 1960 at age 52.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Malvern College.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He was educated at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

Philip married **Stella Fenton Wood Gerr**.

Philip next married **Ethel Greenfield**. They had two children: **Douglas Allen** and **Derek Blake**.

12-**Sir Douglas Allen Booth 3rd Bt.**

Douglas married **Yolanda Marcela Scantlebury**. They had one daughter: **Zahra Jessica**.

13-**Zahra Jessica Booth**

12-**Prof. Derek Blake Booth**

Derek married **Elizabeth Dreisbach**. They had two children: **Colin** and **Rachel**.

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13-Colin Booth

13-Rachel Booth

11-**Edmund Booth** was born on 29 Mar 1908.

Edmund married **Henrietta Mary Addis** on 28 Jul 1933. Henrietta died in 1987.

Alfred next married **Margaret Lucy Brightwen**, daughter of **Charles Edward Brightwen**^{29,37,38,39} and **Lucy Broadhead**,^{29,39} on 9 Nov 1925. Margaret was born on 22 Nov 1881 in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 1 Dec 1943 in Liverpool at age 62.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1898-Jul 1900 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Hester Emily Booth**³⁴ was born on 27 Sep 1874 in 15 Croxteth Road, Liverpool.

Hester married **Prof. Alfred Hughes**,³⁴ son of **William Hughes** and **Mary Broadfield**, on 21 Dec 1893 in Liverpool. Alfred was born in 1860 and died on 29 Sep 1940 at age 80. They had three children: **Lydia Mary**, **William Barton**, and **Gervase Alfred Booth**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 29 George Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

11-**Lydia Mary Hughes**³⁴ was born on 11 Oct 1894.

Lydia married **Rev. Ernest Cross**. They had one daughter: **Joan Hester**.

12-**Joan Hester Cross** was born on 7 Oct 1916.

Joan married **John Emil Reeve Fowkes**.

11-**Lieut. William Barton Hughes**³⁴ was born on 21 Sep 1899 in Manchester, died on 7 May 1918 in Dunkirk, France. Killed in action with the BEF at age 18, and was buried in St. James' Cemetery, Dover, Kent.

11-**Gervase Alfred Booth Hughes**³⁴ was born on 1 Sep 1905 and died in Jul 1984 at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Composer & Conductor.

10-**Constance Lydia Allen Booth**^{34,40} was born on 25 Jan 1876 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool and died on 13 Oct 1962 at age 86.

Constance married **Prof. Godfrey Isaac Howard Lloyd**,⁴⁰ son of **Howard Lloyd**^{40,41,42,43,44} and **Mariabella Howard**,^{40,43,44} on 21 Dec 1904 in Liverpool. Godfrey was born on 20 Jan 1875 in Cannon Hill House, Birmingham and died on 9 Jan 1939 in London at age 63. They had two children: **Peter** and **Mariabella**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lecturer in Economics at University of Sheffield.
- He worked as a Professor of Economics, University of Toronto in 1915 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 24 Russell Hill Drive, Toronto, Canada.

11-**Peter Lloyd** was born on 26 Jun 1907 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, died on 11 Apr 2003 in Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia at age 95, and was buried on 16 Apr 2003.

General Notes: One of the climbing party on Everest in 1938, Lloyd was involved in the development and use of the oxygen equipment, and later applied his experience for the benefit of the 1953 party.

Educated at Greshams School and Cambridge, Peter Lloyd was a chemist, first working on industrial heating processes. In 1944 he was appointed Director General of engine research and

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development for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and finally became head of British Defence Research and Supply Staff in Australia. He first went to the Himalayas on the successful Anglo-American Nanda Devi expedition in 1936. He returned with Tilman in 1950 and later visited the Kulu Himal. After retirement, he returned to the UK from Canberra, but subsequently emigrated to Australia.

A memorial gathering to celebrate the life of Peter Lloyd, mountaineer and scientist, was held 21 October, 2003, at the Alpine Club, Charlotte Road, London, EC2. Lord Chorley, also representing the President of the Alpine Club, welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers who included Mr George Band, Mr Mike Neale, Mr Alun Evans, son-in-law, and Professor Edward Williams. Among others present were: Mr and Mrs Adam Lloyd (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs Alun Evans (daughter), Mr Dominic Evans and Mr Benjamin Evans (grandsons), Mr Charles Robeson, Mr and Mrs Raymond Lloyd, Mr and Mrs John Goatly, Mr and Mrs Jake Mermagen, Mrs Mara Uzzell, Mr and Mrs Paul Whelan, Mr Richard Amis, Sir Michael Wheeler-Booth, Mrs George Band, Professor and Mrs Edward Williams, Mr Terence Goodfellow, Mr and Mrs Michael Westmacott, Mr and Mrs David Anderson, Mr and Mrs Drummond Hislop, Mr James Seddon, Mrs Anne Galley, Mrs Clare Pike, Mr Nicholas Pike, Mr James Campbell, Mr Jim Barnes and Mrs Jean Brown with many other friends and representatives of organisations.

The engineer and mountaineer Peter Lloyd, who has died in Australia aged 95, was the last British link with the great prewar decade of Himalayan exploration, and an associate of one of its seminal figures, Major HW Tilman. As director-general of engine research and development at the Ministry of Aviation from 1961 to 1969, he was also closely involved in the design of the Rolls-Royce Spey and Tay engines, and the Bristol/Rolls-Royce Pegasus engine that powers the vertical take-off BAe Harrier. Born in Sheffield, the son of an economics lecturer, Lloyd was educated at Gresham's school, in Holt, Norfolk and read engineering at Trinity College, Cambridge. There, he was one of an extraordinarily gifted generation of mountaineers. Lloyd was president of the university's mountaineering club in his final year. His powerful, compact physique and stamina helped him become highly competent in mountain craft, and to amass a substantial record in alpinism through successive seasons of the late 1920s and early 1930s. In 1936, he was an acceptable and uncontroversial choice for the Anglo American expedition to India's highest mountain, Nanda Devi, led by Tilman. This lightweight expedition to a remote and difficult peak achieved a remarkable success in putting Tilman and Noel Odell on its summit, which was the highest then climbed. Lloyd acquitted himself skilfully and unselfishly, load-carrying to stock the final camp at 23,500 feet. He earned himself his coexpeditioners' affection and his leader's plaudits as "first-rate on rock and ice". When Tilman came to assemble a team for his Chomolungma (Mount Everest) attempt in 1938, Lloyd was an automatic choice. This venture was plagued by deep snow, desperate cold, and illness among the Sherpas. Despite a team that might well have reached the summit in a good weather year, it ground to a halt below the first step on the North Ridge, at camp six, pitched at 27,200 feet. Tilman's description of his and Lloyd's antics here gives the flavour of their friendship: "A richly concentrated food like pemmican (a singularly unpleasant and unpalatable paste of dried meat and fat) requires a great effort of will to keep it down - absolute quiescence in a prone position and a little sugar are useful aids. Without wishing to boast, I think the feat of eating a large mugful of pemmican soup at 27,200 feet performed by Lloyd and myself, is unparalleled in the annals of Himalayan climbing and an example of what can be done by dogged greed. For greed consists in eating when you have no desire to eat, which is exactly the case anywhere above camp four." Lloyd turned his engineering expertise to conducting comparative tests on the two types of oxygen equipment then available for high-altitude climbing, and favoured the open-circuit breathing system, which used ordinary air as well as cylinder oxygen. In recommending this to John Hunt's 1953 expedition, and effecting design changes to the equipment, he contributed significantly to the ascent of the mountain. In 1938, the use of oxygen was controversial, but Lloyd gave his opinion with habitual tact and elegance, and in winning the argument, effectively won the summit for Hunt's climbers 15 years later. He asserted: "I have a lot of sympathy with the sentimental objection to its use, and would rather see the mountain climbed without it than with; but, on the other hand, I would rather see the mountain climbed with it than not climbed at all." Lloyd went to the Himalayas with Tilman for a third time in 1949, surveying in the Langtang region of Nepal, their sirdar for the trip the Sherpa Tenzing Norgay. By this time, Lloyd's propensity as a bon viveur had moderated his physique, but since the local political situation allowed little climbing, Lloyd's lack of condition did not much matter and his company was congenial as ever. After Cambridge, Lloyd worked in the 1930s on the furnace design for the Gas Light and Coke Company in London. In 1939, debarred from military service by his reserved occupation, he joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment, initially working on defences against low-flying aircraft. In 1941, at Farnborough, he was in Hayne Constant's group working on gas turbine engine development. In 1943, they produced the prototype of the modern jet engine before merging, in 1944, with Sir Frank Whittle's Power Jets. By 1946, the nationalised company was the National Gas Turbine Establishment. Lloyd became head of its combustion department and by 1950 was its deputy director, under Constant. Just over a decade later came the Ministry of Aviation's R&D director-generalship. He then headed Britain's defence research and supply staff in Australia. Engaging and judicious, beyond his apparent sternness was a kindness and inclusivity. He was held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and was the recipient of affection and gratitude from his juniors. He was appointed CBE in 1957, and while president of the Alpine Club (1977-1980) he delivered a moving oration at the memorial service to Tilman, who was lost at sea in the south Atlantic in his 80th year. Lloyd recently took delivery of a turbo-charged Volvo - a departure from his habitual Jaguars. The salesman greeted him with: "Well, this is the first time ... " and faltered. Lloyd continued for him: "I know what you were going to say - that this is the first time you've sold one of these to someone over 90." It was a perfect Lloyd moment. His first marriage in 1932 was dissolved in 1947. In 1951 he married Joyce. After his retirement they both escaped to Australia. She survives him, as do his son and daughter from his first marriage. Peter Lloyd, mountaineer and engineer, born June 26 1907; died April 11 2003 Jim Perrin, The Guardian Thursday 1 May 2003

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE FRIC.
- He worked as a Scientist, Engineer and Mountaineer.
- He worked as an Everest expedition member in 1938.
- He worked as a President of The Alpine Club in 1977-1980.
- His obituary was published in The Guardian by Jim Perrin on 1 May 2003.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Peter married **Nora Kathleen Elizabeth Patten**, daughter of **Prof. Charles Joseph Patten** and **Mabel Elizabeth King**, on 14 May 1932 in London. The marriage ended in divorce before 1959. Nora was born on 22 Jun 1907 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 4 Oct 2003 at age 96. They had two children: **Bridget Elisabeth** and **Adam Jonathan Peter**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1947.

12-Bridget Elisabeth Lloyd

Bridget married **Thomas Alun Evans**, son of **Thomas Evans** and **Mabel Elizabeth Griffiths**. They had three children: **Jonathan Mark**, **Dominic James**, and **Benjamin Lloyd**.

13-Jonathan Mark Evans

Jonathan married **Anne Reynolds-Johnson**. They had two children: **Henry Alun** and **Peter Jonathan**.

14-Henry Alun Evans

14-Peter Jonathan Evans

13-Dominic James Evans

Dominic married **Nicola Jane Duncan**. They had two children: **Lara Catherine** and **Luke Adam Robert**.

14-Lara Catherine Evans

14-Luke Adam Robert Evans

13-Benjamin Lloyd Evans

Benjamin married **Aura Leonaite**. They had one son: **Oscar Ananda**.

14-Oscar Ananda Evans

12-Adam Jonathan Peter Lloyd

Adam married **Debonnaire Hazel Stoker**. They had three children: **Fiona Debonnaire**, **Rachel Catherine**, and **Timothy Kenneth**.

13-Fiona Debonnaire Lloyd

Fiona married **Stephen Robinson Lloyd-Moffett**. They had two children: **Basil William Weir** and **Phineas Adam**.

14-Basil William Weir Lloyd-Moffett

14-Phineas Adam Lloyd-Moffett

13-Rachel Catherine Lloyd

Rachel married **Joshua Martin Montgomery**. They had two children: **Lydia Fiona** and **Ella Lane**.

14-Lydia Fiona Montgomery

14-Ella Lane Montgomery

13-Timothy Kenneth Lloyd

Timothy married **Aimee Songle**. They had three children: **Josephine Neva**, **Peter Esteban**, and **Phoebe Debonnaire**.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

14-**Josephine Neva Lloyd**

14-**Peter Esteban Lloyd**

14-**Phoebe Debonnaire Lloyd**

Peter next married **Joyce Evelyn Campbell**, daughter of **Norman Carlisle Campbell** and **Eva Mary Robinson**, on 2 Mar 1951 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Joyce was born on 16 Nov 1916 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia and died on 10 Mar 2004 at age 87.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Journalist and Radio broadcaster.

11-**Mariabella Lloyd** was born on 8 Aug 1909 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 1 Oct 1999 at age 90.

Mariabella married **Arthur Brendan Whelan**, son of **James Whelan** and **Katherine Somers**, on 21 Jul 1944 in London. Arthur was born on 15 Jul 1920 in Thomastown, Kilkenny and died on 19 Apr 1993 at age 72. They had two children: **Mariabella Eliot** and **Paul James Howard**.

12-**Mariabella Eliot Whelan**

Mariabella married **David Lawrence Uzzell**. They had three children: **Edward Thomas**, **Samuel George Howard**, and **Jacob John Eliot**.

13-**Edward Thomas Uzzell**

13-**Samuel George Howard Uzzell**

13-**Jacob John Eliot Uzzell**

12-**Paul James Howard Whelan**

Paul married **Jill Susan Bolton**. They had two children: **Maria Jane Susan** and **George Charles Albert**.

13-**Maria Jane Susan Whelan**

13-**George Charles Albert Whelan**

10-**Harriet Anna Booth**^{34,35} was born on 9 Jan 1879 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool and died on 14 Jan 1964 at age 85.

Harriet married **Arthur Gregory Whitting**,³⁵ son of **Robert Arthur Whitting** and **Isabella Catherine Gregory**, on 11 Nov 1909 in Liverpool. Arthur died on 20 Dec 1937.

8-**Mary Allen** was born on 23 Sep 1800 and died on 22 Oct 1853 at age 53.

7-**Sally Hussey** was born on 31 Jan 1776 and died on 26 Jan 1847 at age 70.

5-**Paul Starbuck** was born on 29 Aug 1694 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 20 May 1759 at age 64.

Paul married **Ann Tibbetts**. Ann died on 29 Jul 1736. They had one son: **Samuel**.

6-**Samuel Starbuck** was born on 15 Jan 1727.

Samuel married **Abigail Barney**. They had two children: **Daniel** and **Samuel**.

7-**Daniel Starbuck** was born in 1751 and died in 1819 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales at age 68.

Daniel married **Alice Vaughan**. They had one son: **Paul**.

8-**Paul Starbuck**⁴⁵ was born in 1780 and died on 14 Mar 1843 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales at age 63.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Paul married **Mary Bassett**,⁴⁶ daughter of **Peter Bassett**^{29,47} and **Ann Dollin**,²⁹ in 1813. Mary was born in 1787 and died on 28 Sep 1862 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales at age 75.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

7-**Samuel Starbuck** was born in 1762 and died in 1828 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales at age 66.

Samuel married **Lucretia Folger**, daughter of **Timothy Folger** and **Abial Coleman**. Lucretia was born in 1762 and died in 1839 at age 77. They had one son: **Charles Francis**.

8-**Charles Francis Starbuck**²⁹ was born in 1796 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales and died on 14 Oct 1841 in Hackney, London at age 45.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth school.
- He worked as a Stockbroker of London.

Charles married **Sarah Edmonds**,²⁹ daughter of **Thomas Edmonds**^{29,48} and **Elizabeth Kemp**,^{29,48} on 14 May 1835 in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Sarah was born on 29 Apr 1803 in Chipping Wycombe, Buckinghamshire and died before 1848. They had one daughter: **Lucretia**.

9-Lucretia Starbuck

5-**Hephzibah Starbuck** was born in 1700 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 31 Dec 1764 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 64.

Hephzibah married **Silvanus Hussey**, son of **Stephen Hussey**³³ and **Martha Bunker**,³³ on 11 Sep 1723. Silvanus was born in 1682 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 10 Feb 1767 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 85. They had one son: **Silvanus**.

6-**Silvanus Hussey Jr.** was born on 29 Jan 1735 and died on 26 Sep 1795 at age 60.

Silvanus married **Lydia Wing**, daughter of **Samuel Wing**³ and **Hepzibeth Hathaway**,³ Lydia was born on 22 Jan 1752 and died on 13 Aug 1807 at age 55. They had one son: **George**.

7-**George Hussey** was born on 2 Mar 1791 in Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 18 Jan 1868 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 76.

George married **Mehitable Howland** on 11 Jan 1821. Mehitable was born on 3 Mar 1795 in Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 11 Dec 1869 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 74. They had one daughter: **Elizabeth Bowne**.

8-**Elizabeth Bowne Hussey** was born on 21 Jan 1831 and died on 16 Oct 1906 at age 75.

Elizabeth married **Francis Rodman**, son of **Samuel Rodman**³ and **Hannah Haydock Prior**, on 15 Sep 1853. Francis was born on 27 Jul 1827 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died on 8 Aug 1914 in Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, USA at age 87.

5-**Tristram Starbuck**¹ was born on 18 Jun 1709 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Nov 1789 at age 80.

Tristram married **Deborah Coffin**,¹ daughter of **Samuel Coffin**¹ and **Miriam Gardner**,¹ in Oct 1729. Deborah was born in 1708 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1789 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 81.

4-**Elizabeth Coffin** was born in 1675 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 30 Mar 1769 at age 94.

Elizabeth married **Jonathan Bunker**, son of **William Bunker** and **Mary Macy**. Jonathan was born in 1674 and died in 1721 at age 47. They had one daughter: **Ruth**.

5-**Ruth Bunker** died on 14 Jan 1778.

6-**Judith Coffin**¹ was born on 19 Sep 1719 and died on 15 May 1799 at age 79.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

7-**Reuben Macy** was born on 8 Jul 1742 and died on 7 Jun 1810 at age 67.

8-**Seth G. Macy** was born on 6 Apr 1768 and died on 14 May 1846 at age 78.

9-**Robert Macy** was born on 12 Oct 1794 and died on 10 Sep 1836 at age 41.

3-**John Coffin**¹ was born about 1640 in London and died on 30 Oct 1642 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA about age 2.

3-**Deborah Coffin**¹ was born on 15 Nov 1642 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died on 8 Dec 1642 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA.

3-**Mary Coffin**^{1,3,33} was born on 20 Feb 1645 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 13 Sep 1717 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 72.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker by Convincement in 1701.

Mary married **Nathaniel Starbuck**,^{1,3,33} son of **Edward Starbuck**³³ and **Catherine**, in 1662 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA. Nathaniel was born on 20 Feb 1634 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 6 Jun 1719 at age 85. They had four children: **Nathaniel**, **Jethro**, **Priscilla**, and **Hepzibeth**.

4-**Nathaniel Starbuck**³³ was born on 9 Aug 1668 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 29 Jan 1753 at age 84.

5-Elizabeth Starbuck

6-**Paul Hussey**³³ was born in 1741 and died in 1793 at age 52.

7-Lydia Hussey

8-**Harriet Allen**³⁴ died on 22 Jul 1853 in New York, New York, USA.

9-**Margaret Barker Butler**³⁴ was born on 15 May 1819 in Sandy Hill, New York, USA.

9-**Harriet Allen Butler**³⁴ was born on 3 Apr 1821 in Albany, New York, USA.

9-**Mary Howard Butler**³⁴ was born on 23 Dec 1822 in Albany, New York, USA and died on 23 Jan 1880 in Florence, Italy at age 57.

9-**William Allen Butler** was born on 20 Feb 1825 in Albany, New York, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lawyer.

9-**Hannah Tylee Butler**³⁴ was born on 12 Sep 1827 in Albany, New York, USA and died on 8 Apr 1833 in Albany, New York, USA at age 5.

9-**Benjamin Franklin Butler**³⁴ was born on 9 Jan 1830 in Albany, New York, USA.

9-**Susan Vanderpoel Butler**³⁴ was born on 22 Mar 1833 in Albany, New York, USA and died on 11 Jan 1834 in Washington, D.C., USA.

9-**Eliza Ogden Butler**³⁴ was born on 11 Nov 1835 in New York, New York, USA and died on 17 Nov 1919 at age 84.

10-**Franklin Butler Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 10 Aug 1867 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 28 Sep 1955 at age 88.

11-**Franklin Butler Kirkbride** was born in 1914 and died in 1920 at age 6.

11-**David Brooks Kirkbride** was born on 27 Jan 1917 in New York, New York, USA and died on 21 Nov 1996 in Boca Grande, Lee County, Florida, USA at age 79.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

12-Dena A. Kirkbride

12-Franklin Butler Kirkbride

12-Sterling Brooks Kirkbride

10-**Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 25 Aug 1869 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 19 Jul 1900 at age 30.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haverford College.
- He was educated at University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

11-**Mabel Story Kirkbride**³³ was born on 25 Sep 1900 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in 1925 at age 25.

10-**Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 28 Oct 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in Mar 1970 in Albany, New York, USA at age 97.

10-**Mary Butler Kirkbride**^{33,34} was born on 15 Jun 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Mar 1967 in New York, New York, USA at age 92.

9-**Lydia Allen Butler**^{4,34,35} was born on 19 Mar 1839 in New York, New York, USA and died on 30 Oct 1923 at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a President of the National Union of Women Workers in Liverpool.

10-**Charles Booth**³⁴ was born on 27 Oct 1868 in 27 Croxteth Road, Liverpool and died on 9 Dec 1938 at age 70.

11-**Lydia Grace Booth**³⁵ was born on 25 Sep 1899.

11-**Henry Booth**³⁵ was born on 25 Jul 1901.

11-**Cmdr. John Wells Booth RN**³⁵ was born on 19 May 1903.

11-**Alfred Booth**³⁵ was born on 23 May 1906.

11-**Charles Enfield Booth**³⁵ was born on 21 Jan 1910.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Changed name by adding "Enfield" by Deed Poll, 20 Mar 1931.

11-**Thomas Lawrence Booth**³⁵ was born on 3 Apr 1914.

10-**Mabel Booth**³⁴ was born on 18 Nov 1869 in New York, New York, USA and died in 1953 at age 84.

10-**Sir Alfred Allen Booth 1st Bt.**³⁴ was born on 17 Sep 1872 in Eastbourne, Prince's Park, Liverpool and died on 13 Mar 1948 at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harrow.
- He was educated at King's College, London.
- He worked as a Director of the Cunard Steamship Company.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

11-**Sylvia Emily Booth** was born on 23 May 1905 and died on 20 Jun 1968 at age 63.

12-**Richard Henry Allen Amis**

11-**Sir Philip Booth 2nd Bt.** was born on 8 Feb 1907 and died on 5 Jan 1960 at age 52.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Malvern College.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He was educated at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

12-**Sir Douglas Allen Booth 3rd Bt.**

13-**Zahra Jessica Booth**

12-**Prof. Derek Blake Booth**

13-**Colin Booth**

13-**Rachel Booth**

11-**Edmund Booth** was born on 29 Mar 1908.

10-**Hester Emily Booth**³⁴ was born on 27 Sep 1874 in 15 Croxteth Road, Liverpool.

11-**Lydia Mary Hughes**³⁴ was born on 11 Oct 1894.

12-**Joan Hester Cross** was born on 7 Oct 1916.

11-**Lieut. William Barton Hughes**³⁴ was born on 21 Sep 1899 in Manchester, died on 7 May 1918 in Dunkirk, France. Killed in action with the BEF at age 18, and was buried in St. James' Cemetery, Dover, Kent.

11-**Gervase Alfred Booth Hughes**³⁴ was born on 1 Sep 1905 and died in Jul 1984 at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Composer & Conductor.

10-**Constance Lydia Allen Booth**^{34,40} was born on 25 Jan 1876 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool and died on 13 Oct 1962 at age 86.

11-**Peter Lloyd** was born on 26 Jun 1907 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, died on 11 Apr 2003 in Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia at age 95, and was buried on 16 Apr 2003.

General Notes: One of the climbing party on Everest in 1938, Lloyd was involved in the development and use of the oxygen equipment, and later applied his experience for the benefit of the 1953 party.

Educated at Greshams School and Cambridge, Peter Lloyd was a chemist, first working on industrial heating processes. In 1944 he was appointed Director General of engine research and development for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and finally became head of British Defence Research and Supply Staff in Australia. He first went to the Himalayas on the successful Anglo-American Nanda Devi expedition in 1936. He returned with Tilman in 1950 and later visited the Kulu Himal. After retirement, he returned to the UK from Canberra, but subsequently emigrated to Australia.

A memorial gathering to celebrate the life of Peter Lloyd, mountaineer and scientist, was held 21 October, 2003, at the Alpine Club, Charlotte Road, London, EC2. Lord Chorley, also representing the President of the Alpine Club, welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers who included Mr George Band, Mr Mike Neale, Mr Alun Evans, son-in-law, and Professor Edward Williams. Among others present were: Mr and Mrs Adam Lloyd (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs Alun Evans (daughter), Mr Dominic Evans and Mr Benjamin Evans (grandsons), Mr Charles Robeson, Mr and Mrs Raymond Lloyd, Mr and Mrs John Goatly, Mr and Mrs Jake Mermagen, Mrs Mara Uzzell, Mr and Mrs Paul Whelan, Mr Richard Amis, Sir Michael Wheeler-

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Booth, Mrs George Band, Professor and Mrs Edward Williams, Mr Terence Goodfellow, Mr and Mrs Michael Westmacott, Mr and Mrs David Anderson, Mr and Mrs Drummond Hislop, Mr James Seddon, Mrs Anne Galley, Mrs Clare Pike, Mr Nicholas Pike, Mr James Campbell, Mr Jim Barnes and Mrs Jean Brown with many other friends and representatives of organisations.

The engineer and mountaineer Peter Lloyd, who has died in Australia aged 95, was the last British link with the great prewar decade of Himalayan exploration, and an associate of one of its seminal figures, Major HW Tilman. As director-general of engine research and development at the Ministry of Aviation from 1961 to 1969, he was also closely involved in the design of the Rolls-Royce Spey and Tay engines, and the Bristol/Rolls-Royce Pegasus engine that powers the vertical take-off BAe Harrier. Born in Sheffield, the son of an economics lecturer, Lloyd was educated at Gresham's school, in Holt, Norfolk and read engineering at Trinity College, Cambridge. There, he was one of an extraordinarily gifted generation of mountaineers. Lloyd was president of the university's mountaineering club in his final year. His powerful, compact physique and stamina helped him become highly competent in mountain craft, and to amass a substantial record in alpinism through successive seasons of the late 1920s and early 1930s. In 1936, he was an acceptable and uncontroversial choice for the Anglo American expedition to India's highest mountain, Nanda Devi, led by Tilman. This lightweight expedition to a remote and difficult peak achieved a remarkable success in putting Tilman and Noel Odell on its summit, which was the highest then climbed. Lloyd acquitted himself skilfully and unselfishly, load-carrying to stock the final camp at 23,500 feet. He earned himself his coexpeditioners' affection and his leader's plaudits as "first-rate on rock and ice". When Tilman came to assemble a team for his Chomolungma (Mount Everest) attempt in 1938, Lloyd was an automatic choice. This venture was plagued by deep snow, desperate cold, and illness among the Sherpas. Despite a team that might well have reached the summit in a good weather year, it ground to a halt below the first step on the North Ridge, at camp six, pitched at 27,200 feet. Tilman's description of his and Lloyd's antics here gives the flavour of their friendship: "A richly concentrated food like pemmican (a singularly unpleasant and unpalatable paste of dried meat and fat) requires a great effort of will to keep it down - absolute quiescence in a prone position and a little sugar are useful aids. Without wishing to boast, I think the feat of eating a large mugful of pemmican soup at 27,200 feet performed by Lloyd and myself, is unparalleled in the annals of Himalayan climbing and an example of what can be done by dogged greed. For greed consists in eating when you have no desire to eat, which is exactly the case anywhere above camp four." Lloyd turned his engineering expertise to conducting comparative tests on the two types of oxygen equipment then available for high-altitude climbing, and favoured the open-circuit breathing system, which used ordinary air as well as cylinder oxygen. In recommending this to John Hunt's 1953 expedition, and effecting design changes to the equipment, he contributed significantly to the ascent of the mountain. In 1938, the use of oxygen was controversial, but Lloyd gave his opinion with habitual tact and elegance, and in winning the argument, effectively won the summit for Hunt's climbers 15 years later. He asserted: "I have a lot of sympathy with the sentimental objection to its use, and would rather see the mountain climbed without it than with; but, on the other hand, I would rather see the mountain climbed with it than not climbed at all." Lloyd went to the Himalayas with Tilman for a third time in 1949, surveying in the Langtang region of Nepal, their sirdar for the trip the Sherpa Tenzing Norgay. By this time, Lloyd's propensity as a bon viveur had moderated his physique, but since the local political situation allowed little climbing, Lloyd's lack of condition did not much matter and his company was congenial as ever. After Cambridge, Lloyd worked in the 1930s on the furnace design for the Gas Light and Coke Company in London. In 1939, debarred from military service by his reserved occupation, he joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment, initially working on defences against low-flying aircraft. In 1941, at Farnborough, he was in Hayne Constant's group working on gas turbine engine development. In 1943, they produced the prototype of the modern jet engine before merging, in 1944, with Sir Frank Whittle's Power Jets. By 1946, the nationalised company was the National Gas Turbine Establishment. Lloyd became head of its combustion department and by 1950 was its deputy director, under Constant. Just over a decade later came the Ministry of Aviation's R&D director-generalship. He then headed Britain's defence research and supply staff in Australia. Engaging and judicious, beyond his apparent sternness was a kindness and inclusivity. He was held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and was the recipient of affection and gratitude from his juniors. He was appointed CBE in 1957, and while president of the Alpine Club (1977-1980) he delivered a moving oration at the memorial service to Tilman, who was lost at sea in the south Atlantic in his 80th year. Lloyd recently took delivery of a turbo-charged Volvo - a departure from his habitual Jaguars. The salesman greeted him with: "Well, this is the first time ... " and faltered. Lloyd continued for him: "I know what you were going to say - that this is the first time you've sold one of these to someone over 90." It was a perfect Lloyd moment. His first marriage in 1932 was dissolved in 1947. In 1951 he married Joyce. After his retirement they both escaped to Australia. She survives him, as do his son and daughter from his first marriage. Peter Lloyd, mountaineer and engineer, born June 26 1907; died April 11 2003 Jim Perrin, The Guardian Thursday 1 May 2003

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE FRIC.
- He worked as a Scientist, Engineer and Mountaineer.
- He worked as an Everest expedition member in 1938.
- He worked as a President of The Alpine Club in 1977-1980.
- His obituary was published in The Guardian by Jim Perrin on 1 May 2003.

12-Bridget Elisabeth Lloyd

13-Jonathan Mark Evans

14-Henry Alun Evans

14-Peter Jonathan Evans

Descendants of Peter Coffin

13-Dominic James Evans

14-Lara Catherine Evans

14-Luke Adam Robert Evans

13-Benjamin Lloyd Evans

14-Oscar Ananda Evans

12-Adam Jonathan Peter Lloyd

13-Fiona Debonnaire Lloyd

14-Basil William Weir Lloyd-Moffett

14-Phineas Adam Lloyd-Moffett

13-Rachel Catherine Lloyd

14-Lydia Fiona Montgomery

14-Ella Lane Montgomery

13-Timothy Kenneth Lloyd

14-Josephine Neva Lloyd

14-Peter Esteban Lloyd

14-Phoebe Debonnaire Lloyd

11-Mariabella Lloyd was born on 8 Aug 1909 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 1 Oct 1999 at age 90.

12-Mariabella Eliot Whelan

13-Edward Thomas Uzzell

13-Samuel George Howard Uzzell

13-Jacob John Eliot Uzzell

12-Paul James Howard Whelan

13-Maria Jane Susan Whelan

13-George Charles Albert Whelan

10-Harriet Anna Booth^{34,35} was born on 9 Jan 1879 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool and died on 14 Jan 1964 at age 85.

8-Mary Allen was born on 23 Sep 1800 and died on 22 Oct 1853 at age 53.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

7-**Sally Hussey** was born on 31 Jan 1776 and died on 26 Jan 1847 at age 70.

5-**Paul Starbuck** was born on 29 Aug 1694 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 20 May 1759 at age 64.

6-**Samuel Starbuck** was born on 15 Jan 1727.

7-**Daniel Starbuck** was born in 1751 and died in 1819 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales at age 68.

8-**Paul Starbuck**⁴⁵ was born in 1780 and died on 14 Mar 1843 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

7-**Samuel Starbuck** was born in 1762 and died in 1828 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales at age 66.

8-**Charles Francis Starbuck**²⁹ was born in 1796 in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales and died on 14 Oct 1841 in Hackney, London at age 45.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth school.
- He worked as a Stockbroker of London.

9-**Lucretia Starbuck**

5-**Hephzibah Starbuck** was born in 1700 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 31 Dec 1764 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 64.

6-**Silvanus Hussey Jr.** was born on 29 Jan 1735 and died on 26 Sep 1795 at age 60.

7-**George Hussey** was born on 2 Mar 1791 in Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 18 Jan 1868 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 76.

8-**Elizabeth Bowne Hussey** was born on 21 Jan 1831 and died on 16 Oct 1906 at age 75.

5-**Tristram Starbuck**¹ was born on 18 Jun 1709 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Nov 1789 at age 80.

4-**Jethro Starbuck** was born in 1671 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1770 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 99.

Jethro married **Dorcas Gayer**. Dorcas was born in 1675 and died in 1747 at age 72. They had one daughter: **Sarah**.

5-**Sarah Starbuck** was born in 1696 and died in 1789 at age 93.

Sarah married **Jabez Macy**, son of **John Macy** and **Deborah Gardner**, on 7 Nov 1712 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. Jabez was born in 1683 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 6 Aug 1776 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 93. They had one son: **Daniel**.

6-**Daniel Macy** was born in 1731 and died on 28 Mar 1785 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 54.

Daniel married **Abigail Swain**. They had one son: **Silvanus**.

7-**Silvanus Macy** was born on 6 Dec 1756 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 27 May 1813 in Athens, New York, USA at age 56.

Silvanus married **Dinah Bunker**. Dinah was born on 13 Dec 1759 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 11 Jul 1796 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 36. They had one daughter: **Dinah**.

8-**Dinah Macy** was born on 17 Jul 1784 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 29 Dec 1847 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 63.

Dinah married **Paul Macy**, son of **Silvanus Macy** and **Anna Pinkham**. Paul was born on 22 May 1780 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Aug 1834 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at

Descendants of Peter Coffin

age 54. They had one son: **Franklin**.

9-**Franklin Macy** was born on 16 Nov 1805 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 13 Aug 1840 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 34.

Franklin married **Julia Brayton**. They had one son: **Alexander B.**

10-**Alexander B. Macy**

Alexander married **Sarah Judkins**. They had one son: **Herbert**.

11-**Herbert Macy** was born on 2 Sep 1857 in Fall River, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1923 in Wethersfield, Connecticut, USA at age 66.

Herbert married **Ellen M. Griswold**. Ellen was born in 1868 and died on 17 Dec 1921 in Wethersfield, Connecticut, USA at age 53. They had one daughter: **Miriam Brayton**.

12-**Miriam Brayton Macy** was born on 9 May 1891 and died on 6 May 1978 at age 86.

Miriam married **Robert Charles Whitehead**. Robert was born on 14 Jul 1890 and died on 11 Jun 1953 at age 62. They had one son: **Herbert Macy**.

13-**Rev. Herbert Macy Whitehead**

Herbert married **Edith Mary Lamb**, daughter of **Wilfred Harris Lamb** and **Anna Braithwaite Whitney**,⁴⁹ They had four children: **Deidre**, **Robert Harris**, **Heather Anna**, and **Thomas Macy**.

14-**Deidre Whitehead**

14-**Robert Harris Whitehead**

14-**Heather Anna Whithead**

14-**Thomas Macy Whithead**

4-**Priscilla Starbuck** was born on 24 Aug 1676 and died on 14 Mar 1762 at age 85.

Priscilla married **John Coleman**, son of **John Coleman** and **Joanna Folger**. John was born on 2 Aug 1667 and died on 19 Jan 1763 at age 95. They had one son: **Barnabas**.

5-**Barnabas Coleman** was born on 14 Sep 1708 and died on 23 Jun 1781 at age 72.

Barnabas married **Rachel Hussey**. Rachel was born on 5 Feb 1715 and died on 8 Nov 1796 at age 81. They had one daughter: **Sarah**.

6-**Sarah Coleman** was born on 25 Jul 1734 and died on 6 Mar 1779 at age 44.

Sarah married **George Folger**, son of **Abishai Folger** and **Sarah Mayhew**. George was born on 24 May 1730 and died on 18 Dec 1813 at age 83. They had one son: **George**.

7-**George Folger** was born on 16 Apr 1756 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 6 May 1809 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 53.

George married **Rebecca Slocum**. Rebecca was born on 19 Mar 1758 and died on 13 Aug 1832 at age 74. They had one son: **Samuel Brown**.

8-**Samuel Brown Folger** was born on 21 Oct 1795 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 7 Jan 1864 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Master Blacksmith in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Samuel married **Nancy Hillar**. Nancy was born on 30 Sep 1798 and died on 1 Aug 1869 at age 70. They had four children: **Philip H.**, **James Athern**, **Henry Clay**, and **Edward**.

9-**Philip H. Folger** was born in 1827 and died in 1897 at age 70.

9-**James Athern Folger** was born on 17 Jun 1835 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA, died on 26 Jun 1889 at age 54, and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California, USA.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Founder of Folger's Coffee.

9-**Henry Clay Folger** was born in 1838 and died in 1914 at age 76.

Henry married **Eliza Jane Clark**. They had one son: **Henry Clay**.

10-**Henry Clay Folger** was born on 18 Jun 1857 in New York, New York, USA, died on 11 Jun 1930 at age 72, and was buried in Washington, D.C., USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chairman and President of Standard Oil.
- He worked as a Collector of Shakesperiana and founder of the Folger Shakespeare Library.

Henry married **Emily Clara Jordan**, daughter of **Edward Jordan**, on 6 Oct 1885. Emily was born on 15 May 1858 in Ironton, Ohio, USA and died on 21 Feb 1936 in Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, USA at age 77. They had no children.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, USA.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Vassar College.

9-Edward Folger

4-Hepzibeth Starbuck

Hepzibeth married **Thomas Hathaway**,³ son of **Arthur Hathaway** and **Sarah Cooke**. Thomas died in 1748. They had nine children: **Antipas, Apphiah, Pernal, Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas, Nathaniel, Hepzibeth, and Jethro**.

5-**Antipas Hathaway**³ was born on 5 Oct 1698.

Antipas married **Patience Church**.

5-**Apphiah Hathaway**³ was born on 13 May 1701.

Apphiah married **Adam Mott**, son of **Jacob Mott**.

5-**Pernal Hathaway**³ was born on 3 Jun 1703 and died on 6 Oct 1715 at age 12.

5-**Elizabeth Hathaway**³ was born on 18 Oct 1706.

Elizabeth married **John Clerk**.

5-**Mary Hathaway**³ was born on 3 Oct 1709.

Mary married **Thomas Kempton**.

5-**Thomas Hathaway**³ was born on 5 Dec 1711.

Thomas married **Lois Taber**.

5-**Nathaniel Hathaway**³ was born on 23 Jun 1715.

5-**Hepzibeth Hathaway**³ was born on 18 Mar 1718 in Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 16 Feb 1810 in Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, USA at age 91.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Hepzibeth married **Samuel Wing**³ on 26 Oct 1740 in Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA. Samuel was born on 24 Mar 1704 in Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 2 Jan 1793 in Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, USA at age 88. They had one daughter: **Lydia**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, USA.

6-**Lydia Wing** was born on 22 Jan 1752 and died on 13 Aug 1807 at age 55.

7-**George Hussey** was born on 2 Mar 1791 in Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 18 Jan 1868 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 76.

8-**Elizabeth Bowne Hussey** was born on 21 Jan 1831 and died on 16 Oct 1906 at age 75.

5-**Capt. Jethro Hathaway**³ was born in Jul 1720 and died on 15 Jun 1803 at age 82.

Jethro married **Hannah West**,³ daughter of **Stephen West** and **Mercy Cooke**, on 3 Sep 1741. Hannah died on 26 Sep 1798. They had three children: **Elizabeth, Stephen, and Clark**.

6-**Elizabeth Hathaway** was born on 3 Apr 1742.

6-**Stephen Hathaway**³ was born on 28 Feb 1743, died on 4 Nov 1826 in Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA at age 83, and was buried in Acushnet Cemetery, Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA.

Stephen married **Abigail Smith**,³ daughter of **Humphrey Smith** and **Mary Wilcox**, on 9 Aug 1764. Abigail died on 29 Jun 1831 in Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA and was buried in Acushnet Cemetery, Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA. They had 14 children: **Humphrey, Jethro, Mary, Hannah, Thomas, Rebecca, Abigail, Stephen, Hepzibeth, Alice, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, George, and Silvia**.

7-**Humphrey Hathaway**³ was born on 13 Apr 1765 and died on 2 May 1821 at age 56.

Humphrey married **Abigail Smith**, daughter of **George Smith**. They had eight children: **Humphrey, Ezra, Thomas S., Nathaniel, Andrew, Francis S., Alice, and Humphrey**.

8-**Humphrey Hathaway**³ was born in 1790 and died in 1805 at age 15.

8-**Ezra Hathaway**³ was born in 1793 and died in 1810 at Sea. Drowned at age 17.

8-**Thomas S. Hathaway**³ was born in 1796 and died in 1878 at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea Merchant in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

8-**Nathaniel Hathaway**³ was born in 1798 and died on 27 Oct 1836 at age 38.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea Merchant in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Nathaniel married **Anna Shoemaker**.³ Anna was born in 1794 and died on 2 Sep 1833 at age 39. They had five children: **Caroline, Richard, Elizabeth, Francis, and Horatio**.

9-**Caroline Hathaway**³ was born in 1822 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1883 at age 61.

Caroline married **Samuel Griffitts Morgan**,³ son of **Thomas Waln Morgan** and **Hannah Griffitts**. Samuel was born on 9 Aug 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

9-**Richard Hathaway**³ was born in 1824 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1826 at age 2.

9-**Elizabeth Hathaway**³ was born in 1827 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1903 at age 76.

Elizabeth married **Joshua C. Stone**.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

9-**Francis Hathaway**³ was born in 1829 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died on 21 Jan 1895 at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.
- He was educated at Harvard.
- He worked as a President of the National Bank of Commerce in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Francis married **Susan Shoemaker Paxson**,³ daughter of **Richard Paxson** and **Elizabeth Shoemaker**, on 19 Oct 1854. Susan was born on 30 Jul 1826 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 6 Aug 1865 in Brooklyn, New York, USA at age 39. They had three children: **Nathaniel**, **Anna**, and **Elizabeth Shoemaker**.

10-Nathaniel Hathaway

10-**Anna Hathaway**³ was born on 14 Jul 1855 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA, died on 18 Feb 1933 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 77, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Anna married **Dr. William Nye Swift**,³ son of **William Cole Nye Swift** and **Eliza Nye Perry**. William was born on 1 Aug 1854 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA, died on 27 Oct 1911 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 57, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

10-**Elizabeth Shoemaker Hathaway** was born in 1861 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA, died in 1865 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 4, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

9-**Horatio Hathaway**³ was born on 19 May 1831 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA, died on 25 Mar 1898 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 66, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Phillips College.
- He was educated at Harvard.
- He worked as a Tea Merchant in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.
- He worked as a City councillor in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.
- He worked as a President and Director of the Acushnet Mills in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.
- He worked as a President of the Hathaway Manufacturing Corporation.

Horatio married **Ellen Rodman**,³ daughter of **Samuel Rodman**³ and **Hannah Haydock Prior**, in 1859. Ellen was born on 16 Oct 1833 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA, died in 1924 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 91, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA. They had five children: **Samuel Rodman**, **Ellen Rodman**, **Elizabeth**, **Thomas S.**, and **Horatio**.

10-**Samuel Rodman Hathaway**³ was born in 1860 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1863 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 3.

10-**Ellen Rodman Hathaway**³ was born in 1862 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

10-**Elizabeth Hathaway**³ was born on 22 Aug 1864 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA, died on 15 May 1913 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 48, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Elizabeth married **Charles Osmyn Brewster**³ on 7 Dec 1899. Charles was born on 4 Oct 1856 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 26 Jun 1912 in Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA at age 55, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA. They had two children: **Horatio Hathaway** and **Elizabeth**.

11-**Horatio Hathaway Brewster**³ was born in 1900 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

11-**Elizabeth Brewster**³ was born in 1903 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

10-**Thomas S, Hathaway**³ was born in 1866 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a President of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company.

10-**Horatio Hathaway**³ was born in 1870 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

Horatio married **Mabel Lovering**,³ daughter of **Henry Morton Lovering** and **Isabella Francelia Morse**, in 1898. Mabel was born in 1870 in Taunton, Massachusetts, USA. They had one son: **Lovering**.

11-**Lovering Hathaway**³ was born in 1898 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died on 9 May 1949 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 51. The cause of his death was Suicide.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Dedham, Massachusetts, USA.

8-**Andrew Hathaway**³ was born in 1801 and died in 1828 at age 27.

Andrew married **Ruth Dillingham**.

8-**Francis S. Hathaway**³ was born in 1803 and died on 12 Apr 1869 at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea Merchant in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA.

8-**Alice Hathaway**³ was born in 1806 and died in 1880 at age 74.

Alice married **Elisha Haskell**.

8-**Humphrey Hathaway**³ was born in 1808 and died in 1808.

7-**Jethro Hathaway**³ was born on 13 Sep 1766.

7-**Mary Hathaway**³ was born on 20 Dec 1767.

Mary married **John Taber**.

7-**Hannah Hathaway**³ was born on 22 Jun 1769.

Hannah married **Thomas Nye**,^{3,50} son of **Capt. Obed Nye**⁵⁰ and **Mary Sellers**, on 11 Jun 1791. Thomas was born in 1768 and died in Oct 1842 at age 74. They had one son: **Nathaniel**.

8-**Nathaniel Nye**⁵⁰ was born in 1803 and died on 4 Dec 1859 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA at age 56.

Nathaniel married **Sally Spooner Taber**,⁵⁰ daughter of **Jacob Taber**⁵⁰ and **Dolly Spooner**. Sally was born on 1 Jul 1814 in Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA.

7-**Thomas Hathaway**³ was born on 30 Jan 1771 and died in 1793 in Saratoga Springs at age 22.

7-**Rebecca Hathaway**³ was born on 18 Aug 1772 and died in 1848 at age 76.

Rebecca married **David Dillingham**.

7-**Abigail Hathaway**³ was born on 15 Mar 1774 and died in 1867 at age 93.

Abigail married **Weston Howland**.

7-**Stephen Hathaway**³ was born on 4 Sep 1775 and died on 1 Jul 1822 at age 46.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Stephen married **Lydia Swain**, daughter of **Thaddeus Swain** and **Ruth Huzzy**.

7-**Hepzibeth Hathaway**³ was born on 13 Apr 1777.

Hepzibeth married **Pardon Howland**.

7-**Alice Hathaway**³ was born on 13 Nov 1779 and died on 12 Feb 1802 at age 22.

Alice married **Asa Russell**.

7-**Nathaniel Hathaway**³ was born on 18 Feb 1781 and died on 26 Oct 1802 in Charleston, South Carolina, USA at age 21.

7-**Elizabeth Hathaway**³ was born on 9 Dec 1782 in Massachusetts, USA and died on 25 Mar 1860 at age 77.

Elizabeth married **Jireh Swift**,³ son of **Jireh Swift** and **Elizabeth Haskell**, on 10 Nov 1805. Jireh was born on 26 Sep 1773 in Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 15 Oct 1857 in Massachusetts, USA at age 84. They had one son: **Humphrey Hathaway**.

8-**Humphrey Hathaway Swift** was born on 30 Nov 1819 in Lunds Corner, New Bedford, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Apr 1911 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA at age 91.

Humphrey married **Bertha Wesselhoeft**, daughter of **Robert Wesselhoeft**. Bertha was born in 1841 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, died on 18 Sep 1910 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA at age 69, and was buried in Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA. They had one son: **Robert Wesselhoeft**.

9-**Robert Wesselhoeft Swift** was born on 14 Oct 1872 in Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 9 Mar 1950 in Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, USA at age 77.

Robert married **Edith Steel**, daughter of **Henry Miller Steel** and **Mary Thorn Justice**, in 1909. Edith was born on 22 Mar 1879 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 17 Feb 1951 in Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, USA at age 71. They had four children: **Robert Wesselhoeft**, **Henry Miller Steel**, **Humphrey Hathaway**, and **Stephen Hathaway**.

10-**Robert Wesselhoeft Swift Jr.** was born in 1911 and died in 1968 at age 57.

10-**Lieut. Cmdr. Henry Miller Steel Swift USNR** was born on 15 Oct 1912 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 5 Jul 1979 in Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, USA at age 66, and was buried in Acushnet Cemetery, Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the United States Naval Reserve.
- He worked as a Commander of Motor Torpedo Squadron 18 in Pearl Harbour, Oahu, Hawaii, USA.

Henry married **Catherine Ellen Dugan**, daughter of **Michael Dugan** and **Grace Van Scoy**. Catherine was born on 7 May 1920 in Katonah, Westchester County, New York, USA, died on 30 Jun 2005 in Caritas Carney Hospital, Dorchester, Massachusetts, USA at age 85, and was buried in Acushnet Cemetery, Acushnet, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA. They had three children: **Thomas Nye**, **Catherine V.**, and **Henry Steel**.

General Notes: CATHERINE E. SWIFT

BOSTON -- Catherine E. "Kay" (Dugan) Swift, 85, of Milton died Thursday, June 30, 2005, at Caritas Carney Hospital in Dorchester of complications following a stroke. She was the widow of H. M. Steel Swift. Born in Katonah, N.Y., she was the daughter of the late Michael and Grace (van Scoy) Dugan. She was a graduate of Katonah High School and Elmira College. After graduation, she worked at Irving Trust on Wall Street before meeting her future husband, who was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard pending dispatch to Pearl Harbor. During World War II, while Mr. Swift was in the Pacific as commander of Motor Torpedo Squadron 18, she joined her mother in Las Vegas, later working as director of hospitality for the Frontier Casino. After the war, she moved to Milton, where, with a brief hiatus in Pasadena, Calif., she raised her family. She began her real estate career with the Thorndike Agency, later joining Hunneman and Co. as a broker. She was a member of the National Association of Realtors, the Massachusetts Association of Realtors and achieved the designations GRI, CRS and CRB. Although she retired from her executive duties at the age of 80, she continued to be an active broker. She was a former senior vice president with Hunneman and Co., Coldwell Banker, and had a successful 40-year career in residential real estate, for many years managing Hunneman's Milton and South Shore offices. She served as a Town Meeting member for Precinct - in Milton for nine years, was a corporator of Milton Hospital and a member of the board of trustees of Milton Savings Bank. She served in the vestry at St. Michael's Church for three years. She was a former member of the Junior League and an honorary member of the Milton Hoosic Club, where she was active in theater and a staple of its famous kick line. Mrs. Swift was a mentor and friend to three generations in her many active roles in the community. Survivors include two sons, Thomas N. Swift of New Bedford and Henry Steel Swift of Bedford, N.Y.; a daughter, Catherine V. Swift of Portland, Maine; and seven grandchildren. Services will be held at - p.m. Thursday at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Milton. Arrangements are by Chapman, Cole & Gleason, 5 Canton Ave., Milton.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Katonah High School in Katonah, Westchester County, New York, USA.
- She was educated at Elmira College in Elmira, New York, USA.

11-Thomas Nye Swift

Thomas married **Miranda Sarah Latimer**, daughter of **Courtenay Allen Latimer**⁵¹ and **Sarah Wistar Morton Frantz**.

11-Catherine V. Swift

11-Henry Steel Swift

10-**Humphrey Hathaway Swift III** was born in 1915 and died in 2002 at age 87.

Humphrey married **Dorothea Banks**. Dorothea was born in 1922 and died in 1951 at age 29. They had two children: **Edith Steel** and **Alexandra Dorothy**.

11-Edith Steel Swift

11-Alexandra Dorothy Swift

10-**Stephen Hathaway Swift** was born in 1917 and died in 1997 at age 80.

7-**George Hathaway**³ was born in 1787.

George married **Eliza Lyon**.

7-**Silvia Hathaway**^{3,50} was born on 28 Sep 1790.

Silvia married **Gideon Nye**,^{3,50} son of **Jonathan Nye**⁵⁰ and **Hannah Mandell**,⁵⁰ on 18 Dec 1811. Gideon was born on 21 Nov 1786 in Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts, USA and died on 12 Mar 1875 at age 88.

6-**Clark Hathaway**³ was born on 21 Oct 1747.

Clark married **Lois Akin**.

Jethro next married **Judith Howland**.

3-**Lieut. John Coffin**¹ was born on 30 Oct 1647 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA and died on 5 Jul 1711 in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, USA at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, USA.
- He worked as a Commissioned officer of the Militia. Lieutenant. On 5 Jun 1684 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

John married **Deborah Austin**,¹ daughter of **Joseph Austin** and **Sarah Starbuck**. Deborah died on 4 Feb 1718 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. They had ten children: **Lydia, Peter, John, Lane, Enoch, Samuel, Hannah, Tristram, Deborah**, and **Elizabeth**.

4-**Lydia Coffin**¹ was born on 1 Jun 1669 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**Peter Coffin**¹ was born on 5 Aug 1671 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 27 Aug 1749 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 78.

4-**John Coffin**¹ was born on 10 Feb 1674 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**Lane Coffin**¹ was born on 23 Apr 1676 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

4-**Enoch Coffin**¹ was born in 1678 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**Samuel Coffin**¹ was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 22 Feb 1764 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker by conviction.

Samuel married **Miriam Gardner**,¹ daughter of **Richard Gardner** and **Mary Austin**. Miriam was born on 14 Jul 1685 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 17 Sep 1750 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 65. They had ten children: **Deborah, John, Parnell, Sarah, David, William, Miriam, Mary, Libni, and Priscilla**.

5-**Deborah Coffin**¹ was born in 1708 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1789 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 81.

5-**John Coffin**¹ was born in 1708 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 17 Sep 1750 at age 42.

5-**Parnell Coffin**¹ was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 26 Oct 1727 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Parnell married **Robert Coffin**.

5-**Sarah Coffin**¹ was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 11 Apr 1750.

Sarah married **Samuel Stanton**, son of **John Stanton** and **Elizabeth**.

Sarah next married **James Pinkham**,¹ son of **Richard Pinkham** and **Mary Coffin**. James was born in 1707 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 5 Nov 1792 at age 85.

5-**David Coffin**¹ was born in 1718 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 7 Jun 1804 at age 86.

5-**William Coffin**¹ was born on 4 Nov 1720 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 10 Nov 1803 in Guilford, North Carolina, USA at age 83.

General Notes: The battle of Guilford was fought near their home in March 1781. They helped bury the dead and nurse the wounded in the New Garden, Friends Meeting House.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Whaling ship owner and Master mariner in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

William married **Priscilla Paddock**,¹ daughter of **Nathaniel Paddock** and **Ann Bunker**, on 8 Nov 1740. Priscilla was born in 1722 and died on 7 Aug 1803 in Guilford, North Carolina, USA at age 81. They had ten children: **Deborah, Libni, William, Samuel, Barnabas, Matthew, Bethuel, Abijah, Levi, and Priscilla**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1773 in Guilford, North Carolina, USA.
- They were Quakers.

6-**Deborah Coffin** was born on 31 Jan 1743 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Deborah married **Abel Gardner**, son of **Abel Gardner** and **Priscilla**, in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. Abel was born on 31 Mar 1743.

Deborah next married **Micajah Towell**.

6-**Libni Coffin** was born on 7 Oct 1745 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 8 Aug 1830 at age 84.

Libni married **Hepsabeth Starbuck**, daughter of **Joseph Starbuck** and **Ruth**, in Jan 1767. Hepsabeth was born on 6 Jul 1749 and died on 8 Aug 1835 at age 86.

6-**William Coffin** was born on 5 Sep 1747 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1796 at age 49.

William married **Esther Hunt**, daughter of **Eleazar Hunt** and **Catherine Cox**, in Sep 1777. Esther was born in 1755.

William next married **Elizabeth Vestal**.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

6-**Samuel Coffin** was born on 8 Dec 1749 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Samuel married **Mary Duana Carr**, daughter of **Jethro Carr** and **Hepsabeth**.

Samuel next married **Mary Macy**.

6-**Barnabas Coffin**¹ was born on 25 Dec 1751 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in Feb 1816 at age 64.

Barnabas married **Phebe Marshall**, daughter of **Joseph Marshall** and **Phebe**.

6-**Matthew Coffin**¹ was born on 13 Feb 1754 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Matthew married **Hannah Mendenhall**,¹ daughter of **James Mendenhall**¹ and **Hannah Thomas**, on 3 Feb 1774 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA. Hannah was born on 24 Apr 1757 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA.

Matthew next married **Hannah Widow of Daniel Macy**.

6-**Bethuel Coffin**¹ was born on 6 Feb 1756 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA, died in 1837 in Indiana, USA at age 81, and was buried in Greensborough, Henry County, Indiana, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Guilford, North Carolina, USA.
- He worked as a Ship builder in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA.
- He had a residence in Indiana, USA.

Bethuel married **Hannah Dicks**,¹ daughter of **Nathan Dicks** and **Mary**, on 5 May 1776. Hannah was born on 16 Jun 1757 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 10 Oct 1820 at age 63. They had seven children: **Elisha**, **Zachariah**, **Paul**, **Rebecca**, **Hannah**, **Elijah**, and **Mary**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1827 in Indiana, USA.

7-**Elisha Coffin**¹ was born on 27 Nov 1779 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA.

Elisha married **Maja McCuistian**.

7-**Zachariah Coffin**¹ was born on 6 Apr 1782 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 21 Aug 1845 at age 63.

Zachariah married **Phebe Starbuck**, daughter of **William Starbuck** and **Jane**.

7-**Paul Coffin**¹ was born on 23 Mar 1784 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 20 Jan 1854 at age 69.

Paul married **Elizabeth W. Moody**.

7-**Rebecca Coffin**¹ was born on 27 Feb 1786 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 9 Apr 1843 at age 57.

Rebecca married **Robert White**.

7-**Hannah Coffin**¹ was born on 15 May 1788 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA.

Hannah married **Thomas Symons**.

7-**Elijah Coffin**¹ was born on 17 Nov 1789 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 23 Jan 1862 in Richmond, Indiana, USA at age 72.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Schoolmaster in 1817 in North Carolina, U.S.A..
- He worked as a Clerk of North Carolina Yearly Meeting in 1822.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

- He worked as a Travelled the Eastern States with Jeremiah Hubbard in 1823.
- He worked as a Schoolmaster and later, Merchant in 1824 in Milton, Indiana, USA.
- He worked as a Clerk to Indiana Yearly Meeting in 1827-1858.
- He had a residence in 1833 in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.
- He had a residence in 1834 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.
- He worked as a Cashier to the State bank in 1834-1859 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.

Elijah married **Naomi Hiatt**,¹ daughter of **Benajah Hiatt** and **Elizabeth**, on 20 Feb 1820 in FMH New Garden, North Carolina, USA. Naomi was born on 15 Nov 1797 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 14 Jun 1866 in Richmond, Indiana, USA at age 68. They had seven children: **Miriam Allinson, Charles Fisher, William Hiatt, Eliphalet, Carolina Elizabeth, Mary**, and **Hannah Amelia**.

8-**Miriam Allinson Coffin**¹ was born on 9 Jan 1821 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 10 Jan 1913 at age 92.

Miriam married **William Rambo**.

Miriam next married **Hugh Maxwell**. They had no children.

8-**Charles Fisher Coffin**¹ was born on 3 Apr 1823 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA and died on 9 Aug 1916 at age 93.

Charles married **Rhoda Moorman Johnson**,¹ daughter of **John Johnson VI** and **Judith Faulkner**, on 25 Mar 1847 in FMH Miami, Ohio, USA. Rhoda was born on 1 Feb 1826 and died on 29 Sep 1909 at age 83. They had six children: **Elijah, Charles Henry, Francis Albion, William Edward, Mary Amelia**, and **Percival Brooks**.

9-**Elijah Coffin**¹ was born on 3 May 1848 in Richmond, Indiana, USA and died on 28 Aug 1917 at age 69.

Elijah married **Sarah Elma Fletcher**¹ on 5 Jul 1869. Sarah was born on 13 Jul 1846. They had two children: **Charles Francis** and **Elizabeth F**.

10-**Charles Francis Coffin**¹ was born on 25 Sep 1870.

10-**Elizabeth F. Coffin**¹ was born on 22 Feb 1879.

9-**Charles Henry Coffin**¹ was born on 1 Sep 1851 in Richmond, Indiana, USA and died on 5 Nov 1921 at age 70.

Charles married **Flora Howells**,¹ daughter of **Joseph Howells** and **Ruth**, on 1 Sep 1851. Flora was born on 2 Feb 1852 and died on 13 Apr 1902 at age 50. They had nine children: **Julius Howells, Rhoda Howells, Ruth Howells, Murray Shipley, Charles Howells, Flora Howells, Francis Joseph Howells, Virginia Howells**, and **Miriam Howells**.

10-**Julius Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 29 Apr 1875 and died on 22 Feb 1893 at age 17.

10-**Rhoda Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 12 Jun 1877.

Rhoda married **Walter Sydney Dexter**.

10-**Ruth Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 18 Oct 1878.

Ruth married **Kreigh Collins**.

Ruth next married **George H. Dunscombe**.

10-**Murray Shipley Coffin**¹ was born on 6 Dec 1880 and died on 15 Jun 1881.

10-**Charles Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 23 Feb 1882.

Charles married **Irene Parker**.

10-**Flora Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 21 Nov 1885.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

10-**Francis Joseph Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 25 Feb 1889.

Francis married **Annie Coffin**.

10-**Virginia Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 16 Aug 1890 and died on 28 Mar 1891.

10-**Miriam Howells Coffin**¹ was born on 8 Mar 1892 and died on 27 May 1893 at age 1.

9-**Francis Albion Coffin**¹ was born on 10 Oct 1853 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.

Francis married **Flora Roberts**. They had no children.

9-**William Edward Coffin**¹ was born on 8 Jan 1856 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.

William married **Lydia Mary Roberts**,¹ daughter of **John Roberts** and **Mary A. Nye**, on 15 Sep 1875. Lydia was born on 3 Oct 1855. They had three children: **Tristram**, **John Roberts**, and **Ralston Roberts**.

10-**Tristram Coffin**¹ was born on 1 Aug 1876 in Richmond, Indiana, USA and died in 1927 at age 51.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Investment Banker in New York, New York, USA.
- He had a residence in Pasadena, California, USA.

Tristram married **Marion Richards**. They had two children: **Lydia Constance** and **Tristram Richards**.

11-**Lydia Constance Coffin**¹ was born on 27 Mar 1907.

11-**Tristram Richards Coffin**¹ was born on 15 Oct 1908.

Tristram next married **Elsie Potter Robinson**. They had four children: **Trelsie Potter Robinson**, **Roberts Robinson**, **Tristram Potter**, and **Peter Robinson**.

11-**Trelsie Potter Robinson Coffin**¹ was born on 5 Apr 1918 and died in 1987 at age 69.

Trelsie married **Thomas A. Buffum**, son of **Dr. William P. Buffum** and **Constance Arnold**.

Trelsie next married **Lucas**.

11-**Roberts Robinson Coffin**¹ was born on 15 Sep 1920 and died on 15 Sep 1920.

11-**Prof. Tristram Potter Coffin** was born on 13 Feb 1922 in San Marino, California, USA and died on 31 Jan 2012 in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, USA at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Folklorist and Scholar.
- He worked as an Associate Professor of English, Denison University in 1949-1958 in Granville, Ohio, USA.
- He worked as a Professor English and Folklore, University of Pennsylvania in 1959 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Tristram married **Ruth Anne Hendrickson** in 1944. Ruth was born on 28 May 1922 in Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. and died on 5 Aug 2011 at age 89.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Madeira School in McLean, Virginia, USA.
- She was educated at Bryn Mawr College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.
- She worked as a School administrator.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

11-**Prof. Peter Robinson Coffin** was born in 1923 and died in 1998 at age 75.

10-**John Roberts Coffin**¹ was born on 27 Aug 1881.

John married **Mary Belle Hudson**. They had two children: **Harriot Hudson** and **Ralston Hudson**.

11-**Harriot Hudson Coffin**¹ was born on 2 Dec 1906.

11-**Ralston Hudson Coffin**¹ was born on 16 Nov 1908.

10-**Ralston Roberts Coffin**¹ was born on 31 Dec 1882 in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, USA and died on 5 Sep 1909 in New York, New York, USA at age 26.

9-**Mary Amelia Coffin**¹ was born on 3 Aug 1858 in Richmond, Indiana, USA and died on 19 May 1861 at age 2. She had no known marriage and no known children.

9-**Percival Brooks Coffin**¹ was born on 25 Apr 1865 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.

Percival married **Lucy Vincent Baxter**. They had no children.

8-**William Hiatt Coffin**¹ was born on 26 Sep 1825 in Milton, Indiana, USA.

William married **Sarah Wilson**.

William next married **Linda T. Mulford**.

8-**Eliphalet Coffin**¹ was born on 25 Aug 1828 in Milton, Indiana, USA and died on 5 May 1831 at age 2.

8-**Carolina Elizabeth Coffin**¹ was born on 20 Jun 1831 in Milton, Indiana, USA and died on 28 Jun 1916 at age 85.

Carolina married **William H. Ladd**.

8-**Mary Coffin**¹ was born on 15 Jul 1834 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.

Mary married **Eli Johnson**.

8-**Hannah Amelia Coffin**¹ was born on 16 Jan 1838 in Richmond, Indiana, USA.

Hannah married **M. M. White**.

7-**Mary Coffin**¹ was born on 18 Nov 1792 in New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, USA.

Mary married **Micah Newby**.

Bethuel next married **Catherine Widow of Thaddeus Macy**.

6-**Abijah Coffin**¹ was born on 22 May 1760 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in Died Young.

Abijah married **Elizabeth Robinson**.¹ Elizabeth died in Died Young.

6-**Levi Coffin**¹ was born on 10 Oct 1763 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 30 Mar 1833 at age 69.

Levi married **Prudence Williams**.

6-**Priscilla Coffin**¹ was born on 21 Oct 1765 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Priscilla married **Asa Hunt**.¹ Asa died in Died soon after marriage.

5-**Miriam Coffin**¹ was born in 1723 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Miriam married **Richard Pinkham**,¹ son of **Shubail Pinkham** and **Abigail Bunker**, in Sep 1742. Richard was born on 16 Oct 1718 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

5-**Mary Coffin**¹ was born in 1724 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in Sep 1777 at age 53.

Mary married **William Barnard**,¹ son of **Ebenezer Barnard** and **Mary**, in Oct 1743. William was born in 1724 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 11 Jul 1771 at age 47.

5-**Libni Coffin**¹ was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 6 Nov 1732 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

5-**Priscilla Coffin**¹ was born in 1730 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 2 Feb 1801 at age 71.

Priscilla married **Christopher Coleman**, son of **Solomon Coleman** and **Deliverance**.

4-**Hannah Coffin**¹ was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Jan 1768 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Hannah married **Benjamin Gardner**,¹ son of **Richard Gardner** and **Mary Austin**. Benjamin was born in 1683 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 22 Jan 1764 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 81.

4-**Tristram Coffin**¹ was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 29 Jan 1763 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

4-**Deborah Coffin**¹ was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 23 Sep 1760 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA.

Deborah married **Thomas Macy**,¹ son of **John Macy** and **Deborah Gardner**, in 1708. Thomas was born in 1687 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 16 Mar 1759 at age 72. They had two children: **Francis** and **Deborah**.

5-**Francis Macy**¹ was born in 1715 and died on 21 May 1793 at age 78.

6-**Reuben Macy** was born on 8 Jul 1742 and died on 7 Jun 1810 at age 67.

7-**Seth G. Macy** was born on 6 Apr 1768 and died on 14 May 1846 at age 78.

8-**Robert Macy** was born on 12 Oct 1794 and died on 10 Sep 1836 at age 41.

5-**Deborah Macy** was born in 1726 and died on 22 Nov 1803 at age 77.

6-**Thomas Coffin** was born on 5 Sep 1766 and died on 26 Feb 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 48.

7-**Sarah Coffin** was born on 27 Oct 1790 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1824 at age 34.

7-**Lucretia Coffin**^{24,25} was born on 3 Jan 1793 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA, died on 11 Nov 1880 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 87, and was buried in FBG Fair Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: Lucretia Mott was born Lucretia Coffin on January 3, 1793 in Nantucket, Massachusetts. She was an outspoken leader of the antislavery and women's rights movements in America. She married James Mott in 1811.

Her family were Quakers, and she became a Quaker minister in 1821. Like many Quakers, Mott was active in the abolitionist movement in the United States before the Civil War. Mott helped found two anti-slavery groups, and was well known for her eloquent speeches against slavery.

In 1840, Mott attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, England. The men who controlled the convention refused to seat her and other women delegates. Mott responded by pledging to work diligently for women's rights. In 1848 she and another reformer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, organized the first women's rights convention in the United States at Seneca Falls, New York. Out of this meeting came a series of resolutions demanding increased rights for women, including better educational and employment opportunities and the right to vote.

After 1848, Mott spoke widely for both the abolition of slavery and women's rights. Her book, "Discourse on Women," published in 1850 discussed the educational, economic, and political restrictions on women in Western Europe and America. After slavery was abolished in 1865, Mott supported the rights of black Americans to vote.

Lucretia Mott was the first woman to receive votes for vice president of the United States. She was one of several unsuccessful contenders for the office of VP at the National Liberty Party Convention in 1848.

Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880) was born on Nantucket where she lived until she was 11 years old. After completing grammar school in Boston, Lucretia was sent to a Quaker boarding school, Nine Partners, in Dutchess County, New York. It was there that she met her future husband, James Mott, and where she became sensitive to the issue of slavery. In 1811, she and Mott married and the couple moved to Philadelphia where they raised five children.

Lucretia Mott, known for her eloquent words, was a recorded minister in the Society of Friends. Active in the abolitionist movement in Philadelphia. Lucretia organized the Philadelphia Female Anti-

Descendants of Peter Coffin

Slavery Society in 1833. She assisted Harriet Tubman from 1849-1860, helping many escaping slaves through the Underground Railroad. She lectured to the U.S. Congress and to President John Tyler against slavery in 1845. After the Civil War, she advocated for the rights of the freedmen.

Mott, active in the early women's rights movement in Philadelphia, was one of the five women who planned the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848.

Born in 1793 on Nantucket, Massachusetts, in a Quaker household, she was educated in a Friends boarding school near Poughkeepsie, New York, where she later taught. In 1811 she married James Mott, a fellow teacher, who shared her causes and feminist leanings. She was an avid abolitionist and pacifist, and along with her sister Martha Coffin Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Hunt, and Mary Ann McClintock, planned the first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York. She was president of the American Equal Rights Association from 1866 until the organization split into the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869. The Motts had five children: Anna, Maria, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Martha. Thomas Mott married Marianna Pelham, the eldest daughter of Martha Coffin Wright

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Poughkeepsie, New York.
- She worked as a Teacher in Poughkeepsie, New York.
- She worked as a Quaker minister.
- She worked as an Anti-slavery campaigner.

8-Anna Mott

8-Thomas Mott²⁵ was born in 1823 and died in 1899 at age 76.

9-Isabel Pelham Mott²⁵ was born in 1846 and died in 1929 at age 83.

10-Ethel Parrish²⁵ was born in 1869 and died in 1959 at age 90.

10-Grace Parrish²⁵ was born in 1871 and died in 1960 at age 89.

10-Mariana Parrish²⁵ was born in 1874 and died in 1965 at age 91.

9-Emily Mott was born in 1848.

9-Maria Mott was born in 1853.

8-Maria Mott²⁶ was born on 30 Mar 1818 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 6 Aug 1897 at age 79.

9-Anna Coffin Davis²⁶ was born on 21 Apr 1838 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 25 Feb 1913 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA at age 74.

10-Maria Penrose Hallowell²⁶ was born on 17 Aug 1860 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1917 at age 57.

10-Penrose Hallowell²⁶ was born on 28 Oct 1862 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Apr 1872 in Cheltenham, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 9.

10-James Mott Hallowell²⁶ was born on 13 Feb 1865 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA.

10-Lucretia Mott Hallowell²⁶ was born on 8 Dec 1867 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA.

10-Francis Walton Hallowell²⁶ was born on 12 Aug 1870 in West Medford, Massachusetts, USA.

9-Henry Corbit Davis was born on 14 Sep 1840 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 29 Jan 1901 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 60.

8-Elizabeth Mott²⁵ was born in 1825 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in 1865 at age 40.

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9-**Fanny Cavender**²⁵ was born in 1846, died in 1883 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA at age 37, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA.

8-Martha Mott

7-**Elizabeth Coffin** was born on 22 Dec 1794 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 4 Feb 1870 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 75.

8-**Thomas Coffin Yarnall** was born in 1815 and died in 1911 at age 96.

8-**Ellis Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 25 Jun 1817 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 19 Sep 1905 at age 88, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

9-**Agnes Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 31 May 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 16 May 1911 at age 51, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

9-**Alfred Ellis Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 12 Feb 1861, died on 26 Mar 1861, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

9-**Mildred Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 31 May 1862 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, died in 1945 at age 83, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

9-**Charlton Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 1 Aug 1864, died on 2 Dec 1953 at age 89, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

10-Margaret Harrison Yarnall

11-Anna Coxe Newbold

9-**Harold Ellis Yarnall**²⁸ was born on 7 Mar 1867, died on 26 Mar 1917 in 822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at age 50, and was buried in Church of the Redeemer Cemetery, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**William Yarnall** was born on 18 Oct 1819 and died on 30 Dec 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 84.

9-**Mary Massey Yarnall** was born on 28 Oct 1853.

9-**Benjamin Horner Yarnall** was born on 21 Jan 1852.

9-**Emily Yarnall** was born in 1856 and died on 23 Feb 1911 at age 55.

8-**Mary Yarnall** was born on 8 Oct 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 10 Jan 1880 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 58.

9-**Ellis Yarnall Brown** was born on 9 Apr 1851 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 24 Feb 1925 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 73, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

10-**Ellis Yarnall Brown** was born on 6 Sep 1880 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 26 Feb 1962 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 81, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

11-**Ellis Yarnall Brown** was born on 13 Dec 1912 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 2 Dec 2008 in East Brandywine, Pennsylvania, USA at age 95, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: Ellis Y. Brown III, 95, of Downingtown, passed away quietly on Tuesday, Dec. 2, 2008, at his home in East Brandywine in the last days of his 95th year. Mr. Brown was born in Downingtown on Dec. 13, 1912, to Ellis Y. Brown Jr. and Mary Downing Brown. He was the eldest of four sons. While growing up, Mr. Brown had an interest in animal husbandry and outdoor activities, which he later put to good use in his 50-year livelihood as a family farmer. Mr. Brown was a lifelong member and attendee of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends of Downingtown. He attended elementary school at the Downingtown Friends School and later attended Westtown School. He graduated from Suffield School in Connecticut in 1932. While there, he participated in several sports, including varsity baseball and football where, despite having a bantam wrestler's build, he proudly played right guard. In his youth, Mr. Brown maintained several favorite horses and became an accomplished horseman. For years, he enjoyed riding in several of the well-known foxhunting clubs in Chester County. Mr. Brown married Lucile Anne Dobson of Guthriesville at the Brandywine Presbyterian Church on May 25, 1940. They enjoyed 57 years of marriage and raised three children. Along with his brothers and cousins, Mr. Brown excelled at the game of quoits at family get-togethers. In later years, he usually could defeat any of the younger members of the family, including his sons and

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grandchildren who might challenge him in this backyard game. When the children were young, the family enjoyed annual summer vacations at the shore in Beach Haven, N.J. According to his brother, Tom, at the Browns' 50th wedding anniversary celebration in 1990, Ellis was known among his family as being one of the best fox hunters, Phillies fans, and poultrymen in Chester County. During World War II, he was employed with his father at the Downingtown Manufacturing Co. For many years, he was the director of the Downingtown National Bank and a member of the Pennsylvania Farm Association. In the mid-1940s, Mr. Brown began farming on a small homestead in Whitford, and in 1950 moved his family to his father-in-law's larger farm near Guthriesville, where a new house and a barn extension were added to support a serious farming effort that continued for the next 50 years. With his wife, Lucile, and their three children, Mr. Brown began growing annual crops of wheat, alfalfa and corn to support their yearly herds of beef cattle, occasional hogs and a large flock of commercial chickens. The poultry operation supplied eggs to Shaw's Hatchery in West Chester, which in turn supplied fertile eggs for vaccine development. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Brown ran a weekly egg route to many local customers for more than 40 years. Many said there was no better egg than an "Ellis & Lucile Brown egg" supplemented by home-grown vegetables (asparagus, string and lima beans) from their garden in season. Approaching retirement in the 1990s, with the farming operation winding down, Ellis and Lucile enjoyed traveling together in their station wagon packed with camping gear. They usually did an annual vacation loop, visiting their daughter, Mary, in Maine and their son, William, in New York, before returning to the farm where their son-in-residence, Ellis IV, had taken over the numerous steer and chicken chores in their absence. Mr. Brown continued to maintain a reduced chicken flock and egg-route operation until his early 90s. He is survived by his brother, Francis G. Brown of Downingtown; and by his children, William S. Brown of Fort Ann, N.Y., Mary G. Brown Glass of Ellsworth, Maine and Ellis Y. ("Pat") Brown IV of Guthriesville. He is also survived by grandchildren, Sam, Anna and Dara Glass of Maine, and Owen Brown of Coatesville; daughters-in-law, Sheila E. Tuttle and Gwendolyn Habecker Brown; his grandson's wife, Dana Tolf Brown; and his great-granddaughter, Kelly Marie Brown; as well as numerous nieces and nephews. Besides his parents, he was predeceased by his wife, Lucile; brothers, Thomas D. Brown of Paoli and Richard W. Brown of Erie; and his grandchild, Bonnie C. Brown of Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

11-Thomas Downing Brown was born on 28 Mar 1914 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 29 Dec 1998 at age 84.

11-Francis Godley Brown was born on 20 Aug 1917 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 27 May 2012 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 94, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: Francis G. Brown, 94; active with Society of Friends

By Walter F. Naedele INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Francis G. Brown

When Francis G. Brown received his draft notice for World War II military service, he replied: "My beliefs upon which I claim exemption stem from a very fundamental religious principle. ... "There is something of God in every man. I believe that all men, viewed thus, are infinitely precious and are therefore entitled to be treated with respect. ... "War submerges the good in men and brings out fear, hate, and distrust. ... Therefore, I affirm that all war, whether offensive or defensive, is morally wrong." Mr. Brown earned the status of wartime conscientious objector, known as a CO. On Sunday, May 27, Mr. Brown, 94, a Chester County dairy farmer who served as general secretary of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends from 1964 to 1980, died of respiratory failure at his home in Downingtown. surroundings, attending Downingtown Friends School and Westtown School before graduating from the Haverford School in 1935 and earning a bachelor's degree in economics at Haverford College in 1939. In the winter of 1941-42, he worked as a CO surveyor in North Carolina, mapping the boundaries of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Later in the war, he told an Inquirer interviewer in 1994, he worked as a firefighter in California and as a milk tester in Connecticut. "We were under conscription. We weren't free ... but it was a great experience," he said. His ascent to the Philadelphia leadership took time. Though a full-time farmer, "he had been very active in the Downingtown Friends Meeting," his daughter Martha Bryans said, and then in the larger Caln Quarterly Meeting. "When you do those, you get people's attention." It was a natural step up, she said, when in 1958 he became associate general secretary of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, which not only "encompasses Southeastern Pennsylvania, central and southern New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland ... but also is the administrative hub of Quakers in this area. At times, Mr. Brown's beliefs turned into activism. In 1982, he shared a stage with Cardinal John Krol, leader of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Mayor William J. Green, and several others on Independence Mall at what was reported to be the largest peace demonstration since the Vietnam War ended in 1975. It came at a time when Congress was considering legislation to freeze the size of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Though Mr. Brown spent decades as a Quaker leader, he had long manned a 30-acre dairy farm that his parents had bought in 1915. He ran it until going to the Quaker headquarters in Philadelphia in 1958, when he contracted with another farmer to run it. Eventually, Mr. Brown sold the dairy cows and raised Black Angus cattle. Mr. Brown was a trustee for the Old Caln Meeting House, which he helped to preserve. Recently, he completed his memoir, *Quaker Legacy: A Family Homestead*, which his family will publish. "It's about a way of life that is recent," his daughter said, "but so far gone."

Besides his daughter, Mr. Brown is survived by a son, David W.; daughters Deborah Miles and Olivia Ott; six grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. His wife, Enid, died in 2006. He was preceded in death by three brothers. A memorial service was set for 11 a.m. Friday, June 1, at the Downingtown Friends Meeting, 800 Lancaster Ave., Downingtown. Burial is to be private.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Dairy Farmer in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA.
- He worked as a General secretary of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1964-1980 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

11-Richard Willits Brown was born on 11 Mar 1921 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 4 Jul 2006 at age 85, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: PITTSBORO -- Richard W. Brown, 85, died July 4, 2006, in Chapel Hill, of complications of post-polio syndrome. He served in the Pacific Theater as a shipboard radar officer from late 1944 until the conclusion of the war. He retired from Hammermill Paper Company in 1986 as vice president of technology. He was actively involved in community, church, and professional service organizations. He was a member of the Wayside United Presbyterian Church of Erie, Penn. He is survived by his wife, Irene K. Brown; his children Peter G. Brown, Nancy

Descendants of Peter Coffin

B. West and Philip Y. Brown; and his brothers Ellis Y. Brown, III and Francis G. Brown. A memorial service will be held at The Gathering Place, Swim & Croquet Lane, Fearington Village, Pittsboro, N.C., on Saturday, July 8, at 1 p.m. Burial will be private. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to Chapel Hill Friends Meeting, 531 Raleigh Road, Chapel Hill, N.C., 27514.

10-**Mary Yarnall Brown** was born on 20 Nov 1882 and died on 7 Mar 1976 at age 93.

11-**Elizabeth Willetts Cadbury** was born on 6 Jul 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

11-**William Edward Cadbury** was born on 19 Apr 1909 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

11-**Eleanor Cadbury** was born on 16 Jan 1912 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

10-**Paul Willits Brown** was born in 1885 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA, died in 1935 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 50, and was buried in FBG Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

10-**Meulah Willits Brown** was born in 1887 in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Sarah "Sally" Yarnall**²⁸ was born in 1826.

8-**Rebecca Yarnall**²⁸ was born in 1830.

7-**Mary Coffin** was born on 20 Nov 1796 and died on 29 Sep 1797.

7-**Thomas Mayhew Coffin** was born on 19 Jun 1798 and died in 1846 at age 48.

7-**Martha Coffin** was born on 25 Dec 1806 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA and died on 4 Jan 1875 at age 68.

General Notes: In 1848 she joined with her sister Lucretia Coffin Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Hunt, and Mary Ann McClintock in planning the first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York. She continued to be active throughout her life in the cause for women's rights and suffrage. She was elected to the presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1874.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Feminist and Abolitionist.

8-**Marianna Pelham**²⁵ was born in 1825 and died in 1872 at age 47.

9-**Isabel Pelham Mott**²⁵ was born in 1846 and died in 1929 at age 83.

10-**Ethel Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1869 and died in 1959 at age 90.

10-**Grace Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1871 and died in 1960 at age 89.

10-**Mariana Parrish**²⁵ was born in 1874 and died in 1965 at age 91.

9-**Emily Mott** was born in 1848.

9-**Maria Mott** was born in 1853.

8-**Eliza Wright** was born in 1830 and died in 1911 at age 81.

9-**Emily Osborne** was born in 1853.

9-**Florence Osborne** was born in 1856.

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9-Lt. **Cmdr. Thomas Mott Osborne** was born on 23 Sep 1859 in Auburn, New York and died on 20 Oct 1926 in Auburn, New York at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Prison administrator and reformer.

9-Helen Osborne

8-Matthew Tallman Wright was born in 1832 and died in 1854 in California. In a sailing accident. at age 22.

8-Ellen Wright was born on 10 Aug 1840 in Auburn and died on 12 Feb 1931 in Brookline, Massachusetts, USA at age 90.

General Notes: Influenced by her mother's activism, a life-long friendship with Susan B. Anthony, and the reform movements of her husband, Ellen was an active life member in the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Theodore Weld's Eagleswood School in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, USA.
- She was educated at Sharon Female Seminary in Darby, Pennsylvania, USA.
- She was educated at Mrs. Sedgwick's Young Ladies School in Lenox, Massachusetts, USA.
- Her obituary was published in The Auburn Citizen on 14 Feb 1931.

9-Agnes Garrison was born in 1866 and died in 1950 in California, USA at age 84.

9-Charles Garrison was born in 1868 and died in 1951 at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Cambridge.

9-Francis Wright Garrison was born in 1871 and died in Aug 1961 in Santa Barbara, California, USA at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in South West Harbor.
- His obituary was published in the Bay Harbor Times on 31 Aug 1961.

9-William Lloyd Garrison was born in 1874 and died in 1964 at age 90.

General Notes: William graduated from Harvard in 1897 and attended Harvard Law School. He became an investment banker and in 1908 became a partner in the firm of Perry, Coffin & Burr. When that partnership was dissolved, he became president of the new firm of Coffin & Burr. According to family members, in hard times he was known to have reimbursed clients from his own pocket if they lost money from his investments. He retired in 1933. A reformer at heart his causes included antivaccination, anti-imperialism, free trade, pacifism, and racial and sexual equality. In 1901 he married Edith Alice Stephenson

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harvard Law School.

10-William Lloyd Garrison was born in 1902 and died in 1988 at age 86.

10-Claire Garrison was born in 1903 and died in 1985 at age 82.

10-David Lloyd Garrison was born in 1906 and died in 2001 at age 95.

Descendants of Peter Coffin

General Notes: David Lloyd Garrison graduated from Harvard in 1928 with a degree in fine arts. He taught for several years and then joined J. H. Emerson Co., manufacturers of breathing equipment. He was an avid birder, and just prior to World War II he was curator of birds at New England Museum of Natural History and the editor of the Bulletin of New England Bird Life. He published a number of papers on birds. He relinquished his conscientious objector status and served as a non-combatant medical technician during World War II. He married Alice ("Pat") O'Reilly (his superior officer) in 1945. After the war he resumed his work for the J. H. Emerson Company. He was also an amateur artist and was active in peace activism, land conservation, and civic and church affairs.

10-**John Bright Garrison** was born in 1909 and died in 1988 at age 79.

10-**Faith Garrison** was born in 1910 and died in 1981 at age 71.

10-**Edith Lloyd Garrison** was born in 1913 and died in 1993 at age 80.

9-**Eleanor Garrison** was born in 1880 and died in 1974 in California, USA at age 94.

General Notes: Eleanor graduated from Smith College in 1904 and received a Master of Arts degree from Radcliffe in 1906. When she graduated, the suffrage movement was at its peak, and she worked avidly for the vote until 1919. In 1912 she became an organizer for Carrie Chapman Catt who headed the New York State campaign for women's suffrage headquartered in New York City. When the campaign ended she became interested in photography, which occupied her for ten years. In the 1940s she moved to California to care for her sister Agnes, remaining there with her brother Frank after Agnes's death.

8-**William Pelham Wright** was born in 1842 and died in 1902 at age 60.

8-**Frank Wright** was born in 1844 and died in 1903 at age 59.

8-**Charles Edward Wright** was born in 1848 and died in 1849 at age 1.

4-Elizabeth Coffin

3-**Stephen Coffin**¹ was born 11 May 1652 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA and died on 18 May 1734 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 81.

Stephen married **Mary Bunker**,¹ daughter of **George Bunker**^{1,33} and **Jane Godfrey**,^{1,33} Mary was born in 1652 and died in 1724 at age 72. They had one daughter: **Judith**.

4-**Judith Coffin** died in 1760.

Judith married **Peter Folger**, son of **Eleazar Folger** and **Sarah Gardner**, in 1698 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. Peter was born in 1674 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1707 at age 33. They had one son: **Daniel**.

5-**Daniel Folger** was born on 23 Jan 1701 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 30 Oct 1744 at age 43.

Daniel married someone. He had one daughter: **Judith**.

6-**Judith Folger** was born on 26 Mar 1729 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 13 Aug 1819 at age 90.

Judith married **Caleb Macy**, son of **Richard Macy** and **Deborah Pinkham**, on 8 Dec 1749 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. Caleb was born on 28 Nov 1719 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 18 Jun 1798 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 78. They had one son: **Silvanus**.

7-**Silvanus Macy** was born on 15 Dec 1756 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 20 Sep 1833 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 76.

Silvanus married **Anna Pinkham** on 3 Jul 1779 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA. Anna was born in 1759 and died in 1833 at age 74. They had two children: **Paul** and **John**.

8-**Paul Macy** was born on 22 May 1780 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 28 Aug 1834 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 54.

9-**Franklin Macy** was born on 16 Nov 1805 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 13 Aug 1840 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA at age 34.

10-**Alexander B. Macy**

Descendants of Peter Coffin

11-**Herbert Macy** was born on 2 Sep 1857 in Fall River, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1923 in Wethersfield, Connecticut, USA at age 66.

12-**Miriam Brayton Macy** was born on 9 May 1891 and died on 6 May 1978 at age 86.

13-**Rev. Herbert Macy Whitehead**

14-**Deidre Whitehead**

14-**Robert Harris Whitehead**

14-**Heather Anna Whithead**

14-**Thomas Macy Whithead**

8-**John Macy** was born on 20 Jan 1786 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA and died on 9 Apr 1849 in Nantucket, Massachusetts, USA at age 63.

John married **Eliza Myrick**. They had one son: **Rowland Hussey**.

9-**Rowland Hussey Macy** was born on 30 Aug 1822 and died on 29 Mar 1877 at age 54.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Founder of R. H. Macy & Co.. Department Store.

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