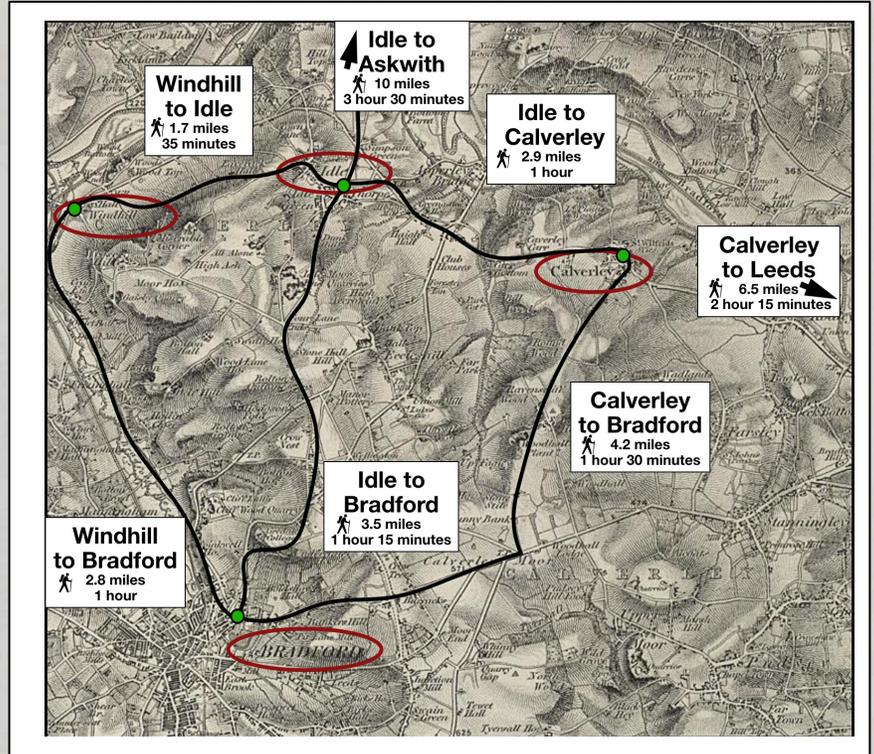


Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner: The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

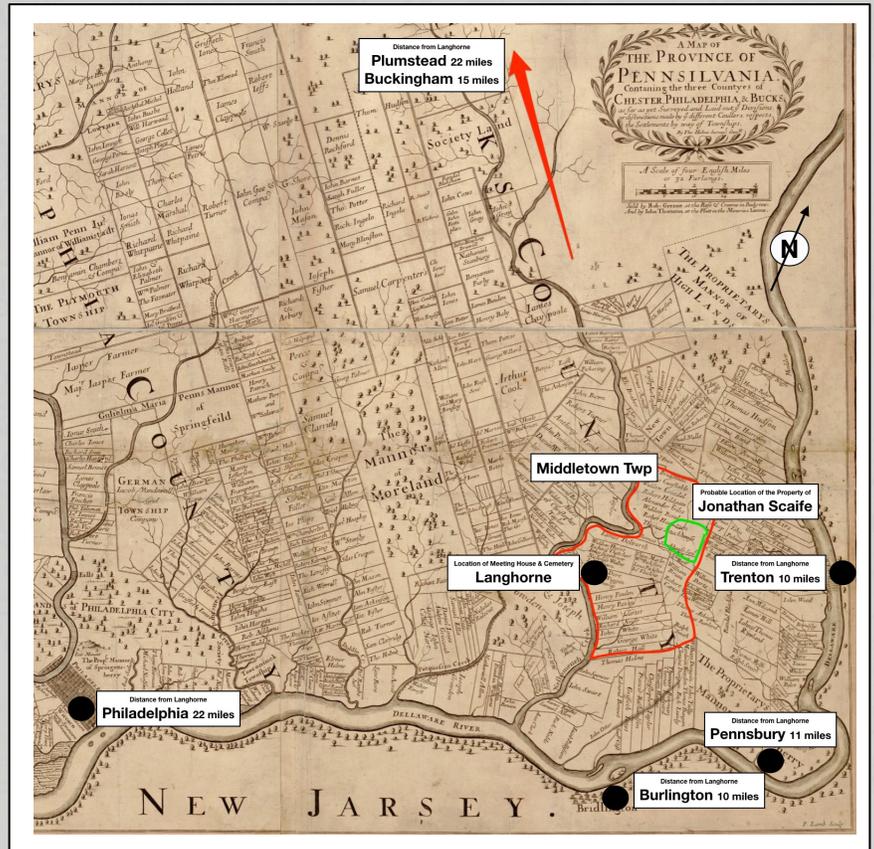
- (13) Jeremiah Scaife (c1595-1679)
Ellen (c15xx-16xx)
 - (12) William Scaife (c1620-1677)
Sarah Holmes (1620-1670)
 - (11) Jonathan Scaife (c1650-1709)
Anne Hazzell (1655-1723)
 - (10) Jeremiah Scaife (1680-after 1739)
Jane Norcross (1682- after 1740)
 - (9) Eleanor Scaife (1710-1768)
Hanuel Edwards (1706-1768)
- Rest of the Tree*
- (8) David Edwards (1731-1788)
 - (7) James Edwards (1761-1844)
 - (6) Ebenezer Edwards (1793-1882)
 - (5) James Edwards (1827-1901)
 - (4) James Perry Edwards (1874-1963)
 - (3) Blanche Edwards (1900-1987)
 - (2) Olive May Smith (1920-2014)
 - (1) David S Penner (1949- →)

Yorkshire



By David S Penner
(January 2019)

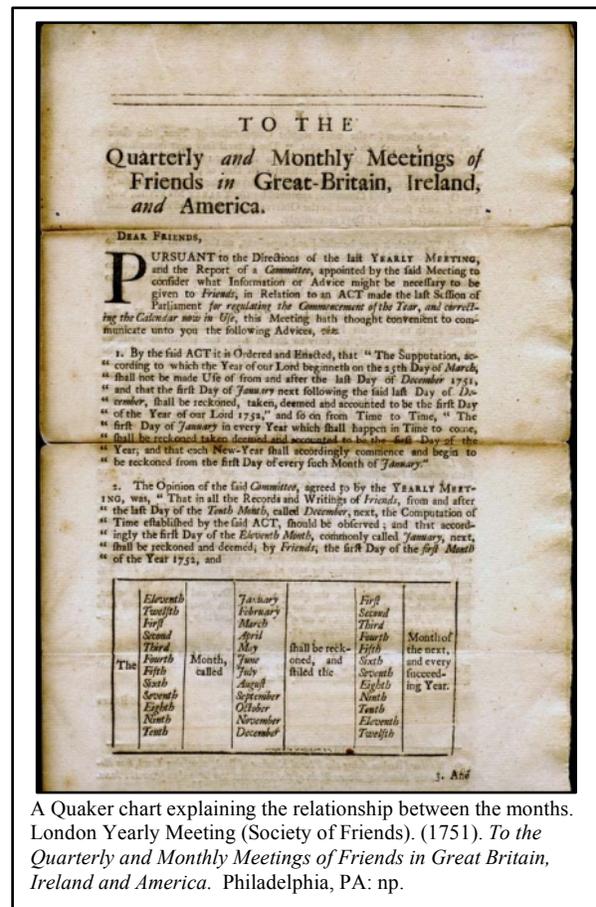
Pennsylvania



The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

This is a family story. It is about discovering the group of people, who although they probably never considered who we might be, played an important part in our lives. They are our ancestors and their families. A family tree is interesting. It grows in interesting ways. The names and places are sometimes familiar and other times surprising. Those of us who listened as children to the conversations of our parents and grandparents have some sense of the family history. With more digging and documenting those stories can come alive and even help us with our identity. In the Scaife family line from 1595-1740, I find people who marry, have children, move to a new location, establish a new home and live a life not dissimilar to mine. By trying to place the family names and dates into context, I hope to build more of their story, which is also our story. They were more than names and dates. They were people who lived and sometimes argued with other people, their family members and neighbors. As I read the original documents and listened to the stories, I began to recognize and get to know the others as well. I am happy that in my discovery, my ancestral family was very similar to me. No one is rich and famous, but somehow manage to make ends meet. No one is notoriously wicked, but many still struggled with a few bumps in life's road. Their lives were focused on work and worship, farming and sometimes teaching, participating in the civil and religious activities of the community and doing their best to keep the family together. When I see that my ancestors chose to resist authoritarianism, I can relate. When I see their handwriting in the notes they took in the Monthly Meetings [see Appendix], I have done the same in the meetings for which I served as secretary. When I see them move to another country, across the Atlantic, I am right there with them. And even when they are in trouble, I can identify. In this study I have found not only interesting stories of other people long ago and far away, but I have discovered something about myself.

I have attempted to document everything and to supply the best source available to me at this time. While contrary to the convention of shortening in the endnotes subsequent notations from the same work, I have kept the full reference for each entry, making it easier to update this document as new information becomes available. I have also used two kinds of dating methods. In the Quaker records, I have stayed with the day, month, year method they used to avoid using the names of the month and when before 1752 the year began in March. Confusion is sometimes compounded by each reader adding a few more months the real date. This is particularly true with the 11th and 12th months that actually fall in the following year. So I have retained the dates as originally stated. The only change I made was to abbreviate the dates so that "*the first day of the second month of 1709*" would read in a kind of shorthand as "*1d 2m 1709.*" However, in other documents where the Gregorian calendar was used or where earlier notations simply spelled out the month in question, I have retained the date as recorded in the document.¹ I have updated the spelling of some words except in quotations where I



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have retained the original spelling.

It has been an enjoyable challenge to locate and become better acquainted with the family members of the past. As a historian, I have done so recognizing the challenges of writing about a time and place different to that of our own. I have tried to read sympathetically to their context and refrain from too much judgment from my 21st century eyes and ideas. Yet even in that, I find more similarities than differences. I also recognize the problem of writing knowing the ending from the beginning. Yet, the story cannot be told all at once but needs the passing of time as part of its structure.

As with all family trees, there are many branches. This is the Scaife branch but it also connects to other branches, Holmes, Hazzell, Norcross, and Edwards. Those families all deserve their own story (and hopefully one day I will be able to write those, too). This one focuses on the Scaifes from Jeremiah Scaife (c1595-1679) to Eleanor Scaife Edwards (1710-1768), over 150 years, between two continents, from Yorkshire to Pennsylvania. Welcome to the world of my Scaife ancestors, a world of change, challenge and new beginnings.

David Penner
13 January 2019

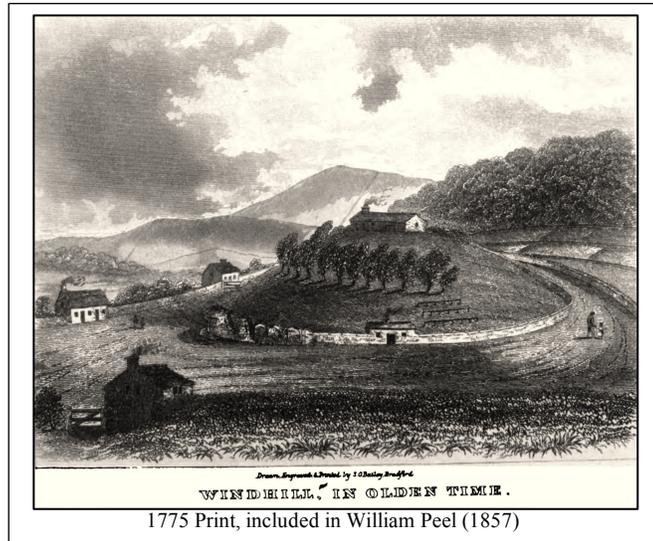
Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jeremiah Scaife (c1595-1679)

(13) Jeremiah Scaife; (12) William Scaife; (11) Jonathan Scaife; (10) Jeremiah Scaife; (9) Eleanor Scaife; (8) David Edwards; (7) James Edwards; (6) Ebenezer Edwards; (5) James Edwards; (4) James Perry Edwards; (3) Blanche Edwards; (2) Olive May Smith; (1) David S Penner

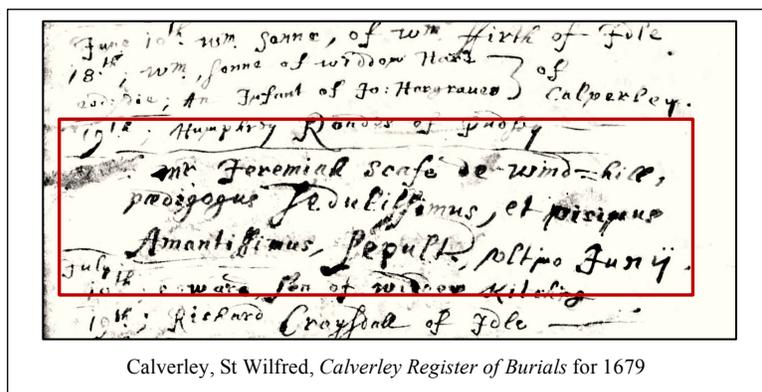
Ellen (unknown) (15xx-16xx)

The Scaife family is one of many ancestral lines that eventually lead to us. The oldest records known (to date) are those of Jeremiah Scaife. He was born c1595 and lived in Windhill, in the parish of Calverley, near Bradford, Yorkshire. Early depictions of Windhill show a few houses scattered along a low hill. Not far away was the village of Idle and beyond that Calverly, each important in the historical record of the Scaife family (see map on cover page). Bradford with a parish church and market was the nearest town. Immediate relatives lived in these villages and extended family members may have stretched twenty-five or thirty miles to the north to places such as Pateley Bridge, Low Laithe, Kettlesing, and Hampsthwaite where parish records refer to numerous families with the name of Scaife, Skaife and Scafe.



Life in Windhill was probably difficult but people made the best of it. Contemporaries of Jeremiah and Ellen pictured the area of west Yorkshire as “desolate and barren,”² a “waste land and covered with brambles” as William Peel who lived in Windhill Crag described it.³ The local-born Brontë sisters further engraved that image on Victorian minds through their books. But whatever the landscape may have appeared, the people living in these communities were not isolated. They were involved in the cloth business – and the cloth business was dependent on events in London and beyond. Trade brought news and market days helped disseminate it. Those living in Yorkshire would have known about the events of their day in London and the wider world.

From the records it is clear that the Scaifes were weavers, sometimes called “websters”, “yeomen” or “husbandmen.”⁴ In many places, weavers and spinners were indebted to those who owned the equipment and supplies. But in west Yorkshire they were apparently more independent. They “seem to have been largely independent masters in their own right, owning their spinning wheels and looms, buying wool and yarn, and taking their pieces to the Cloth Hall every week for sale to the merchants who they faced as owners of the cloth they sold.”⁵ The Scaifes, like their neighbors, would have also have done some farming and cared for livestock to help meet the needs of the family.



Calverley, St Wilfred, Calverley Register of Burials for 1679

Jeremiah also seemed to have been something of a scholar, perhaps even uniquely talented in that way, for a note beside his name in the *Calverley Register of Burials*, reads “*Pedagogus sedulissimus et vicinis amantissimus*” (which has been translated variously as, “*The most diligent and beloved schoolmaster of the neighbourhood*” or “*wise teacher and much-loved*”

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neighbor”).⁶ It may have been a family trait. In a day and age when many people signed with an “X”, the Scaifes have left evidence that they were highly skilled. Jeremiah’s grandson, Jonathan, served as a clerk in the Quaker meetings and his grandson, Jeremiah, demonstrated his abilities as he publically condemned his waywardness.

His lifetime spanned an amazing range of historic events including the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603 and the beginning of the Stuart dynasty under James I. The Unification of Britain that followed no doubt affected those who lived in Yorkshire, Jeremiah included. If not immediately felt these changes brought significant impact on life in Yorkshire in succeeding years. After the death of James I, Charles I’s tumultuous reign led to unsettled times in Yorkshire as the Civil War pitted Parliament and the Scots to the north against the King and the wealthier landowners of Yorkshire. Some of the battles of the Civil War were fought nearby in Bradford and on the not so distant Marston Moor. Jeremiah lived through the Protectorate and the Restoration of the Stuarts. Even the great fire of London in 1666 must have economically affected those living in the cloth communities of Windhill and neighboring towns and villages. Other changes, further away, would impact the Scaifes in the years ahead. The New World was already filling up with colonies. By 1679 when Jeremiah died, the English had consolidated their political power by defeating the other European powers along the east coast in North America and pushing the Native Americans westward. This would open the area for immigration from Yorkshire to areas such as Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Religion in England had already begun to splinter and various groups – Catholic, Protestant, Puritan, Dissenter – sought way to practice according to their conscience. This opened the way for the development of new religious groups. In his lifetime, Jeremiah saw at least two of his grandsons become leaders in the new Quaker religion. His was a rapidly change world.

A few details of his life are know. He married Ellen⁷ and together they had at least four children, each was known by both their name and place of residence. William⁸ Scaife of Windhill (c1620-1677) married Sarah Holmes in Bradford on 19 Nov 1645. John⁹ Scaife of Idle (c1622-1688) married Ann

† John Scaife, of Idle, made his will, 19 Mar., 1667, bequeathing to Robert Curtass, his brother-in-law, £1, his mother, £1, Thomas S., son to Peter, £1, William S., testator's brother, £1. Thomas Seane, his best suit, coat and britches, John Scaife, son to Thomas S., 10s. Sarah S., his sister, 10s. John S., of Kettlesinge, his worse suit, hat, coat, dublett, britches, shirt, and one pair of bootes. Brother William S., and d. Anne S.; mentioned. Witnesses :—William Clarkson, Jeremie Welfitt. The will of William Sc., of Windhill, was proved 23 July, 1678, by Jonathau Sc., his son, and Effam Sc., his widow.

A footnote summary of John Scaife’s will and comment on William Scaife’s will in Margerison, Samuel. (1883). *The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley*, Vol II, Bradford, Yorkshire: G. F. Sewell, p 158.

Knowles on 23 Dec 1663 at St Wilfrid’s, Calverley. Peter¹⁰ Scaife of Pontefract (no dates) along with his son, Thomas, were known Quakers. And Ellen¹¹ Scaife (no dates) married Robert Curtas at St Wilfrid’s, Calverley, on 23 Apr 1657. From these families, Jeremiah and Ellen were also blessed with several grandchildren including Jonathan (only child of William), Ann (only child of John) and Thomas (son of Peter). One of the key documents showing the family relationship is the will of John Scaife [see Appendix]. In it he identified his siblings including William “*and his heire*” (Jonathan) who are important for this family line. Curiously in his will he also left to “*Thomas Seane, [his neighbor] his best suit, coat and britches . . . [and] John S[caife], of Kettlesinge, his worse suit, hat, coat, doublet, britches, shirt, and one pair of bootes.*”¹² Jeremiah apparently outlived his wife, Ellen, and all their children. He died only shortly before his great-grandson and namesake, Jeremiah Scaife (1680-after1739), was born on 11 Mar 1680. The elder Jeremiah (84) was buried in Calverley, 30 Jun 1679.¹³

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Jeremiah Scaife b. c1595, probably in Windhill, Yorkshire; d. (burial) 30 Jun 1679, probably in Windhill, Yorkshire, but was buried in Calverley, Yorkshire

Ellen (unknown)

Married: (unknown)

Children:

William b. c1620, probably Windhill, Yorkshire; d. probably Windhill, Yorkshire; (burial) 26 Jun 1677 in Calverley, Yorkshire

(1) Married: 29 May 1645 Bradford, Yorkshire to **Sarah Holmes** b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire, (christened) 19 Nov 1620 Bradford, Yorkshire; d. probably Windhill, Yorkshire, (burial) 24 Aug 1670 in Calverley, Yorkshire

Children:

Jonathan b. c1650 probably Windhill, Yorkshire; d. 5 Apr 1709, Middletown, Bucks Co., PA

(2) Married: 23 Apr 1672 Calverley, Yorkshire to Ephem Holmes b. (no date); d. after 1667 (no date)

Children: (none)

John b. ; d. 1688 probably in Idle, Yorkshire, (his last will was dated 19 Mar 1667), (burial) 9 Apr 1668 in Calverley, Yorkshire

Married: 23 Dec 1663 St Wilfrid's, Calverley Ann Knowles (b. ; d. after 19 Mar 1668)

(Ann married William Foster of Idle 29 Jun 1668, less than 3 months after death of John, her first husband)

Children:

Ann b. (christened) 3 Nov 1666; d. after 19 Mar 1668

Mary b. (christened) 19 Nov 1664 Calverley, Yorkshire; d. (buried) 10 Jun 1665 Calverley, Yorkshire

Peter b. ; d. [There are many Peter Scaifes in the neighboring Yorkshire towns, these are possibilities]

Married Elizabeth b. (no date); d. (burial) 4 Jun 1674 Pontefract, Yorkshire

Children:

Edward b. 10 Mar 1653 Pontefract, Yorkshire; d. (no date)

Jacob b. 8 Jun 1607 Pontefract, Yorkshire; d. (no date)

Susanna b. 28 May 1662 Pontefract, Yorkshire; d. (no date)

Patience b. 5 Mar 1665 Pontefract, Yorkshire; d. (no date)

Emanuel b. 6 Dec 1668 Pontefract, Yorkshire; d. 7 Jun 1674 Pontefract, Yorkshire

Moses b. (no date); d. 30 Apr 1671 Pontefract, Yorkshire

Thomas b. (no date); d. 23 Feb 1687 Pontefract, Yorkshire

Married Mary Granger m. 23 Apr 1678 Pontefract, Yorkshire b. ; d. 23 Nov 1679 Pontefract, Yorkshire

Ellen b. (no date); d. before 1667

Married 23 Apr 1657 Calverley, Yorkshire: Robert Curtas b. (no date); d. after 1667

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William Scaife (c1620-1677)

(12) William Scaife; (11) Jonathan Scaife; (10) Jeremiah Scaife; (9) Eleanor Scaife; (8) David Edwards; (7) James Edwards; (6) Ebenezer Edwards; (5) James Edwards; (4) James Perry Edwards; (3) Blanche Edwards; (2) Olive May Smith; (1) David S Penner

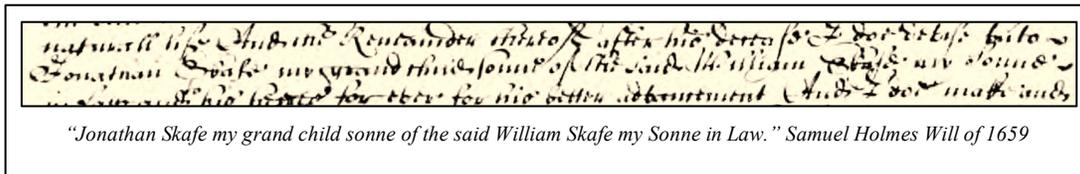
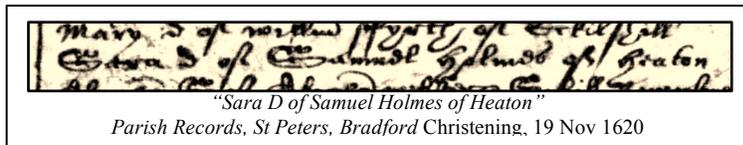
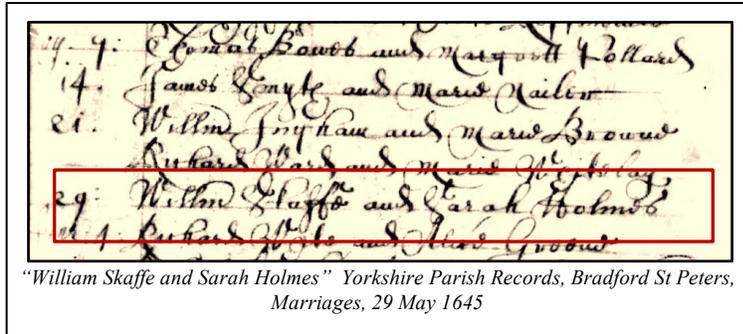
Sarah Holmes (1620- 1670)

The birth of William Scaife was not recorded in the local parish registry but he was born in Yorkshire c1620 and very likely in the hamlet of Windhill in the west end of the township of Idle.¹⁴

Throughout his life he was known as “*William Scaife of Wind = Hill.*”¹⁵

In the same year and only a few miles away in Heaton, Sarah Holmes, the daughter of Samuel Holmes (c1595-1660)¹⁶ was born and later christened on 19 Nov 1620 in the Bradford Parish Church of St Peter (later to become Bradford Cathedral in 1919).¹⁷ Placing this in context, it was only ten days earlier that the English Pilgrims, having crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower, first sighted land in America.

The name Samuella Holmes appeared frequently in the Bradford Parish Registers. There are at least three “*Samuella Holmes of Heaton*” – the father, his son and at least one grandson, the son of Jeremiah Holmes. Samuella Holmes, the elder, was the father of Sarah. The name of Sarah’s mother is not known. The records of her burial simply state “*Wife of Samuella Holmes of Heaton.*”¹⁸ The Scaifes and Holmes probably knew each other from church or social occasions. Heaton was only about 2 miles from Windhill where the Scaifes lived. Further, in Samuella Holmes will he mentioned his “*tenement[es] and landes being in the tenure of John Skafe*” (presumably the brother of William, the name being frequently spelled Scaife, Skafe, Skaiffe, etc).¹⁹ The will also names his children but does not mention his wife, usually the sign that she had died before the will was made. From a reconstruction of the above entries in the Bradford



Parish Registers, Samuella, Sr., married twice. His first wife (and the mother of the children mentioned in the will) died in 1626.²⁰ A second wife died in 1634.²¹ His oldest daughter, Judeth (1618-1683)²² was the wife of Robert Brashaw (or Brayshay). A younger daughter, Sarah (1620-1670), was mentioned several times as the wife of William Scaife of Windhill. Jeremie (or Jeremy or Jeremiah) (1625-1677)²³, was noted as “*my sonne and heire*” (and therefore presumably the oldest son). Samuella (c1626-1678)²⁴ was identified as “*my younger sonne.*” If Samuella, Jr., was born after Jeremiah, then his birth was close to the time of the death of Samuella’s first wife in 1626. Epham Holmes, the second wife of William Scaife, is not mentioned in the will but could have been a relative, a niece or cousin of Samuella Holmes. The most important note in establishing family connections is found in Samuella’s will where he (proudly) identifies a special person, “*Jonathan Skafe my grand child sonne of the said William Skafe my Sonne in Law.*”²⁵ Jonathan would have been about 10 at the time. No other

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grandchildren were mentioned as any children of Jeremiah or Samuel, Jr. would have been born after the will was made [see Appendix].

Much of the childhood of William and Sarah must have evolved around country tasks and village life. Bradford, Heaton, Windhill, Idle and Calverley were less than five miles apart and various tasks of weaving and the activities of the church and market brought people together to form a larger community. Although located in a rural area dominated by sheep and wool, major events in England impacted their community. National politics and economics may have centered in London but they reached places like Heaton, Windhill and Calverley. On 27 Mar 1625, James I (57) died and was succeeded by Charles I (24). Four years later he dissolved Parliament, beginning an eleven-year personal reign. The decisions made during this time divided the nation and led to the English Civil War. The war began 22 Aug 1642 when Charles I (41) less than 85 miles from Windhill, raised his royal standard on Castle Hill at Nottingham forcing people to take sides. *"In Yorkshire 'by much the greatest part of the persons of honour, quality, and interest' were for the King; but 'Leeds, Halifax and Bradford, three very populous and rich towns . . . depending wholly upon clothiers naturally maligned the gentry,' and were Parliamentary."*²⁶ In other words, the world of William and Sarah was deeply divided.

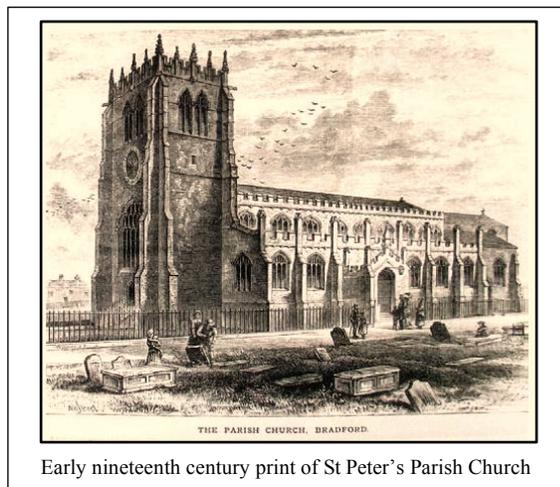
The local populace had opinions and they were willing to act when necessary. When the Royalist forces surrounded Bradford, they were met with resistance. One historian summed it up this way,

*"The weavers were inclined to non-conformity, were in financial difficulties because of the collapsing cloth trade and were troubled by the fact that Bradford which had once been a royal manor had been sold to pay Charles' debts and as a consequence tenants in that manor had suffered a considerable rent hike. All things considered they were not going to hand the town over to the king's men without a fight even if it didn't have a wall"*²⁷

Wanting to preserve the church tower against the Royalist canon, and using the resources at hand they covered the tower with woolsacks.²⁸ Joseph Lister, a Bradford local and contemporary of William and Sarah, captured some of the urgency of the moment in his eyewitness account.

*"The Earl of Newcastle, who commanded the king's forces, had got a very strong reinforcement, and had plundered Leeds already, and intended to pay us another unwelcome visit, that they might satiate their revenge upon us with great avidity; we therefore resolved to conquer or die, there was no alternative; our captain mustered all his men, which were about eighty that had muskets or long guns; the greatest part of these he placed in the church upon the steeple; the rest were armed with clubs, scythes, spits, flails, halberds, sickles laid on long poles, and such like rustic weapons."*²⁹

While the numbers are not known, the local casualties can be estimated by the number of burials in Bradford. The number for 1643 was 493, compared to 142 the year before and 149 the year after.³⁰ What the Scaifes and Holmes were doing during this time, or if they took sides, is unknown but their lives must have been severely disrupted. The following year, on 2 July 1644, the Royalist army under Prince Rupert was defeated by the combined forces of the Parliamentarians and Scots armies at the battle of Marston Moor, less than 25 miles to the northeast of Calverley. From there, the war moved elsewhere but the feelings no doubt remained. The war led in 1649 to the beheading of Charles I.



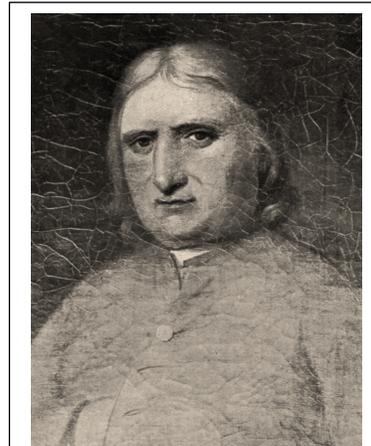
Early nineteenth century print of St Peter's Parish Church

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In the midst of this turmoil and uncertainty, William Scaife (25) and Sarah Holmes (25), were married on 29 May 1645 in the Bradford Parish Church of St Peter,³¹ the very church that had been only a couple of years earlier been the focal point of the fighting, where woosacks protected the tower and the clubmen shouted their battle cry of “conquer or die.”

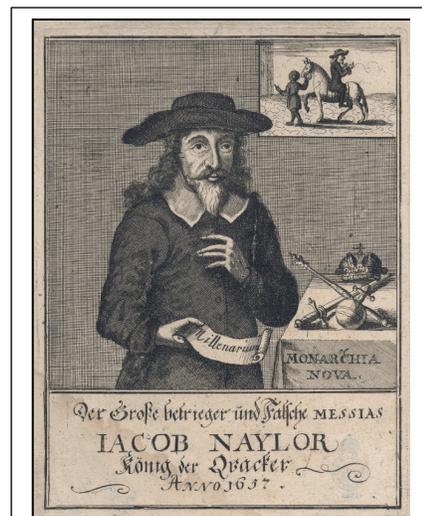
Trouble and uncertainty remained. In 1645, the year of William and Sarah’s marriage, the plague visited Bradford as it did in nearby Wakefield where that year 245 persons died and in Leeds where 1325 people – a third of the population – succumbed. The bubonic plague returned to Bradford in 1665. It was accidentally brought there in a bundle of old clothes. When it was opened, the plague spread rapidly. The stricken were sent to Cliffe Barn, near Cliffe Wood in Heaton, where it was expected that the recovered plague victims would care for the sick.³² Heaton was a small hamlet and Samuel Holmes must have lived somewhere close. It was also only about two miles from Windhill.

Other events were occurring that helped to shape the live and outlook of the Scaife family. About this time, George Fox was beginning to put his ideas together in what eventually became the beliefs of the Society of Friends (Quakers). By 1647, Fox (23) was preaching in public and attracting a following of persons who were dissatisfied with the traditional church worship and practice. In 1652, as he traveled across Yorkshire and Lancashire, he came to Pendle Hill and “*was moved of the Lord to go a-top of it . . . and the Lord let me see a-top of the hill in what places he had a great people to be gathered.*”³³ Interestingly, just a few days before that vision, Fox (28) had visited the Bradford area. However he did not remain long. He was invited to the home of Richard Farnsworth, a previous acquaintance, who encouraged him to stay for supper. As George Fox remembered, “*And so when we came in they set us on meat, and as I was going to sup of their posset, the word of the Lord came to me ‘Eat not thy bread with such as has an evil eye.’ And I got up from the table and ate nothing. The woman was a Baptist . . .*”³⁴ Although the supper was not a success, his message seemed attractive to many living in the area.



George Fox (1624-1691) Reputedly by Peter Lely (Swarthmore College)

It is unknown if the Scaifes heard him on that trip, but it appears that there were others who did. The whole area seemed to be ripe for a message such as the one Fox brought. Another possible influence was James Nayler, a local Yorkshireman from West Ardsley, near Wakefield (12 miles south of Bradford). He was an early convert to Quakerism, who also traveled widely, meeting up with George Fox in 1652. He was recognized as a “*gifted extempore preacher*” and considered by some to be the real leader of the Quakers.³⁵ His popularity led to a breach between the two leaders. It was further widened in 1656 when Nayler, reenacting Christ’s approach to Jerusalem, rode horseback into Bristol while his followers, shouting hosannas, covered the path with garments.³⁶ Fox wrote in his Journal, “*James ran out into imaginations, and a company with him; and they raised up a great darkness in the nation.*”³⁷ Nayler was tried for blasphemy, flogged, had his tongue pierced with a hot iron and the letter “B” (“blasphemer”) branded on his forehead.³⁸ Just a few hours before he died on 21 Oct 1660, he (44) made a moving statement that gives a flavor to the Quaker spirit that many



James Nayler (1616-1660) German etching of the “King of the Quakers,” 1657, National Portrait Gallery

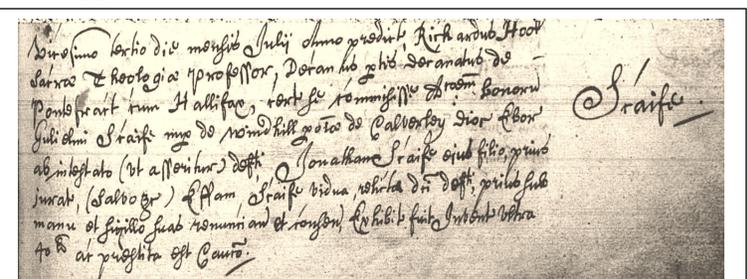
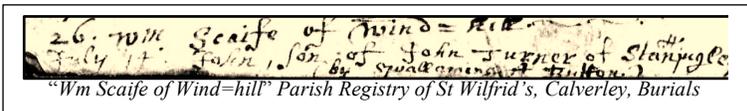
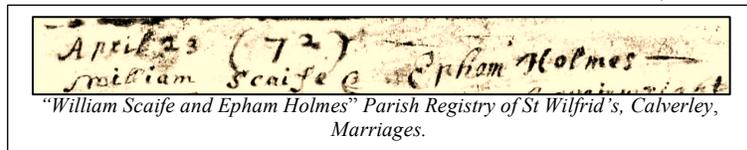
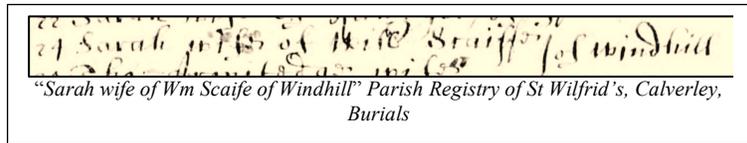
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aspired to: “*There is a spirit which I feel that delights to do no evil, nor to revenge any wrong, but delights to endure all things, in hope to enjoy its own in the end . . .*”³⁹

It would seem that the community around Windhill, Idle, Calverley and Bradford was fairly independently minded. It was reported that in Idle there were three “*notorious Dissenters*” – Samuel Stable, Thomas Ledgard and Zachary Yewdall. The Wakefield magistrate referred to Idle as “*a nest of Dissenters.*”⁴⁰ Local Quaker meetings were reportedly held in private houses such as Zachary Yewdall’s.⁴¹ By 1665, there were officially four Quaker “public” meetinghouses in Yorkshire – Settle, Thirsk, Scarborough and Askwith⁴² – the later located ten miles north of Idle, it being the one closest to the immediate Scaife family.

Whether William was a Dissenter or the parish registrar was unable to keep up, the birth of Jonathan Scaife was not recorded. It has been accepted by many genealogists that he was born in 1650. It does not appear that William and Sarah had any other children besides Jonathan, as none are mentioned in any record. From causes unstated, Sarah (50) died in 1670, her burial recorded at Calverley on 24 Aug. A year and a half later William (52) married Effam Holmes (possible a relative of Sarah⁴³). The record in St Wilfrid’s, Calverley, simply stated, “*23 Apr 1672 William Scaife & Effam Holmes.*”⁴⁴

William (57) died only five years after marrying Effam. He did not live to see the birth of his first grandchild, Mary, who was born just two months later.⁴⁵ His burial on 26 Jun 1677 was recorded in the St Wilfrid’s Parish Registry.⁴⁶ William’s father, Jeremiah (83), lived another year and was buried almost exactly two year later. William’s will was proved 23 Jul 1678; the administrators appointed were his son, Jonathan, and his “*relict,*” Effam.⁴⁷ Looking at the other entries in the Parish Registry, two interesting notes appear near William’s burial notice. The note immediately following recorded the death of John, the son of John Turner, “*by swallowing a button.*” And on the next page a sad note reported the death of Samuel, the son of Thomas Goodall, “*the child that the sayd Thomas Goodall’s wife (in labour) dyed of.*”⁴⁸



The administration of the estate of William Scaife, 1678
 [see Appendix for full document and translation].

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

William Scaife b. c1620, probably Windhill, Yorkshire; d. (burial) 26 Jun 1677, Calverley, Yorkshire
Sarah Holmes b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire, (christened) 19 Nov 1620 Bradford, Yorkshire; d. (burial) 24 Aug 1670 probably Windhill, Yorkshire, burial recorded at Calverley, Yorkshire

(1) Married: 29 May 1645 Bradford, Yorkshire

Children:

Jonathan b. c1650 probably Windhill, Yorkshire; d. (burial) 5 Apr 1709, Middletown, Bucks Co., PA
Married: 6 May 1677 St Wilfrid's Parish Church, Calverley **Anne Hazzell** b. c1655; d. (burial) 8 Oct 1723 Middletown, Bucks County, PA

Children:

Mary b. (christening) 6 Sep 1678 Calverley, Yorkshire; d. 1721 Haverford, Delaware Co., PA.
(John Rumford, 11 children)

Jeremiah b. 11 Jan 1680 Calverley, Yorkshire; d. 1757 Bucks Co., PA (**Jane Norcross**, three children)

William b. 30 May 1683 Calverley, Yorkshire; d. 12 Dec 1683, Middletown, Bucks Co., PA

Jonathan b. 16 Apr 1686; d. 5 May 1687 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA

(2) Effam (or Epham) Holmes b. (no date); d. after 1678 (no date)

Married: 23 Apr 1672, St Wilfrid's Parish Church, Calverley, Yorkshire

Samuel Holmes b. c1595, probably Heaton, Yorkshire; d. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (burial) 6 Jan 1660 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire

"Wife of Samuel Holmes" b. (no date); d. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (burial) 7 Nov 1626 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire

(1) Married: (no place, no date)

Children:

Judeth b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (christened) 28 Jun 1618 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire; d. (possibly (burial) 2 Apr 1683 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire

Married: 23 Nov 1654 St Peter's Parish Church, Bradford, Yorkshire to Robert Braysday

Children: (no children as of 1659 when she would have been 41)

Sarah b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (christened) 19 Nov 1620 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire; d. probably Windhill, Yorkshire (burial) 24 Aug 1670, Calverley, Yorkshire.

Married: 29 May 1645 Bradford, Yorkshire to **William Scaife** b. c1620, probably Windhill, Yorkshire, d. probably Windhill, Yorkshire, (burial) 24 Aug 1670 in Calverley, Yorkshire

Children:

Jonathan b. c1650 probably Windhill, Yorkshire; d. (burial) 5 Apr 1709, Middletown, Bucks Co., PA (**Anne Hazzell**, four children)

Jeremiah b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (christened) 12 Feb 1625 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire; d. probably Heaton, Yorkshire. (burial) 7 Jan 1678

Married: (no place, no date)

Children:

Judeth b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (christened) 8 Feb 1656 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire; d. (no place, no date)

[Several children who died before receiving Christian names]

Samuell b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (christened) 26 Oct 1661 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire; d. (no place, no date)

Samuel, Jr. b. c1626 probably Heaton, Yorkshire; d. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (burial) 7 Jan 1678 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire

Married: (no place, no date)

(1) Isabell Hall b. (no place, no date); d. (no place, no date)

Married: 12 Aug 1642 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire

Children: (Unknown)

(2) Maria Hall b. (christened) 28 Oct 1627 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire; d. (no place, no date)

Married: 19 May 1659 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire

Children: (several died in infancy)

(2) "Wife of Samuel Holmes" b. (no place, no date) d. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (burial) 2 Mar 1634 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire

Married: (no place, no date)

Children:

John b. probably Heaton, Yorkshire (christened) 24 Jun 1632 St Peter's, Bradford, Yorkshire; d. (no place, no date)

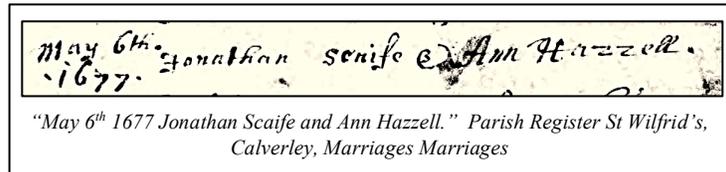
Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jonathan Scaife (c1650-1709)

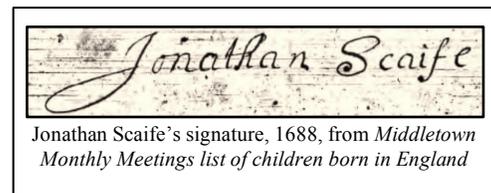
(13) Jeremiah Scaife; (12) William Scaife; (11) Jonathan Scaife; (10) Jeremiah Scaife; (9) Eleanor Scaife; (8) David Edwards; (7) James Edwards; (6) Ebenezer Edwards; (5) James Edwards; (4) James Perry Edwards; (3) Blanche Edwards; (2) Olive May Smith; (1) David S Penner

Anne Hazzell (1655-1723)

Jonathan Scaife was born c1650 in Yorkshire, probably in the hamlet of Windhill, the only known child of William Scaife (30) and Sarah Holmes (30). Aside from the missing birth/baptismal records, Jonathan's life was well documented. That he was William's son was clearly noted in the administration of William Scaife's estate where Jonathan (28) was identified as his son and, who along with William's second wife, Effam (Holmes) Scaife, was named



administrator.⁴⁹ He was the first grandchild on either side of the family and perhaps a favorite. When Jonathan was about ten, his material grandfather, Samuell Holmes (65) mentioned him in his will. Samuell proudly noted that he was his grandson, the son of his brother-in-law, William Scaife. As a young man, Jonathan no doubt received a good education as evidenced in the notes he took for the Middletown Monthly Meeting and the offices he held in Pennsylvania. He may have benefited from the teaching of his paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Scaife, who was noted as being a "wise teacher."⁵⁰ Jonathan was 29 when his grandfather Jeremiah Scaife died.



Jonathan and his family may have settled in Idle (less than two miles from Windhill) where his uncle, John Scaife, lived. It is midway between Windhill, where his parents lived and Calverly where he was married and his children baptized. It is clear to those who knew him, as recorded on his Certificate of Removal from the Quaker monthly meeting that he was "Jonathan Scaife of Idle."⁵¹

For the Scaifes, the years 1675-1683 were momentous. In less than a decade there were marriages, births, deaths, influenza and Quaker persecution. Jonathan (27) and Anne⁵² Hazzell (22) were married on 6 May 1677 in the Parish Church of St Wilfrid's, Calverley.⁵³ A little more than a year later, their first child, Mary, was born on 10 Aug 1678 and subsequently baptized at St Wilfrid's on 6 Sep 1678.⁵⁴ Their second child, Jeremiah, was born 11 Mar 1680 and baptized 8 Apr 1680.⁵⁵ Their third child, William, was born on 30 Apr 1683.⁵⁶

It was also a notable time for massive outbreaks of influenza across England, including Yorkshire. Dr Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689) observed that toward the end of October 1675, after "an exceedingly dry season," it became universal, "sparing hardly anyone of whatever age or temperament; it went through whole families at once."⁵⁷ In the north it was referred to as the "Jolly Rant" or the "New Delight" and occurred in 1675, 1679 and intermittently in the intervening years. It was described as "a severe cold with violent cough" which "affected all manner of persons, and that so universally that it was impossible, owing to the coughing, to hear distinctly an entire sentence of a sermon."⁵⁸

It was also during these years that Jonathan and his family attended Quaker meetings in the local area where meetings were held in the houses of Zachary Yewdell in Idle and Sarah Grimshaw in Rowdon. They certainly were well acquainted with him because when the Scaifes decided to move, both Abraham Grimshaw and Zachary Yewdell signed Jonathan's Certificate of Removal from the Quarterly Meeting in Askwith.⁵⁹

As pressure on the Quakers intensified, some of the leading members served time in prison, including Zachary Yewdell and John Scaife (possibly Jonathan's uncle).⁶⁰ The story of this persecution was outlined by Joseph Besse in the book, *A Collection of the Sufferings of the*

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*People called Quakers.*⁶¹ He described the cruelties inflicted on the early Quakers in England, identifying specific individuals and their punishments. Later historians thought Jonathan was included.⁶² In a brief statement found in the *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania*, William Davis reported that there was “*frequent mention of the sufferings of James Harrison, John Chapman, William Smith, Jonathan Scaife, Thomas Croasdale, and others of the colonists in the famous ‘Besse’s collection.’*” He contended that, “*These men were trusted leaders of the Society of Friends whose frequent ‘testimonies’ had given them a widespread influence . . .*”⁶³ Besse’s book, however, does not mention Jonathan Scaife. Other Scaifes, including possible uncles and cousins, were reported. A John Scaife was imprisoned for not swearing the Oath of Allegiance and then kept in prison for being a vagrant, the code word for traveling preacher.⁶⁴ In 1680, a Peter Scaife “*died a Prisoner for his religious Testimony against the Antichristian Yoke of Tithes.*”⁶⁵ In 1682 a list of Quakers who had suffered included a Thomas Scaife who had been imprisoned for 16 months.⁶⁶

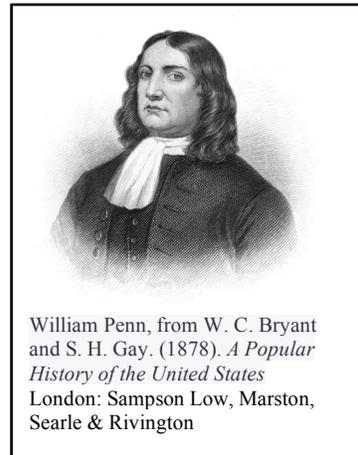
If Jonathan was not mentioned by name he was undoubtedly caught in the attempts by local vicars to force Quakers to pay tithes. In late 1681 under order, Anthony Fell, the local constable, reported to the Magistrates. “[On] *December 28th, Wee found these persons assembled in an house belonging to Henry Thomson Senior of Askith; John Overend of Guisley, Will Bradley of Swinesty, Jane Smith, Peter Hardcastle, John Barber of Leathley with several others who refused to declare their names. December 31th, we came to the same place and entering the house found the parlour door made fast soe we could not enter but suppose some persons were there and then assembled but we know not who they were.*” Although the constable did not know who they were, he was clear, “*All these be called Quakers.*”⁶⁷ It may be that Jonathan (31) and Anne (21) as members of the Askwith Meeting were in attendance but unwilling to “*declare their names.*” It was clearly the group of Quakers with which the Scaifes regularly worshipped. Of the above named, Henry Thomson, Will Bradley, Peter Hardcastle and John Barber all signed Jonathan Scaife’s Certificate of Removal in 1683.

Meanwhile King Charles II, needing to repay a large debt owed to the late Admiral Sir William Penn, gave to his son, William Penn, a large track of land in North America that included much of what is now Pennsylvania and Delaware. The following year, in 1682 the younger Penn (38) set sail for Pennsylvania and encouraged other Quakers to join him there.

The dual currents of the time, persecution at home and opportunities in Pennsylvania, helped nudge the Scaifes to make the move to America. Quaker advice, however, suggested caution: “*Whosoever had a desire to be concerned in this intended plantation should weigh the thing well before the Lord, and not headily and rashly conclude on any such remove, and that they do not offer violence to the tender love of their near kindred, but soberly and conscientiously endeavour to obtain their good-will and the unity of Friends where they live.*”⁶⁸

In 1683, they prepared to leave. The requested and received a removal certificate recommending them to the Quaker meeting they would join in Pennsylvania. It was dated 28 day of the 4th month 1683 and read in part:

“For as much as Jonathan Scaife of Idle in the parish of Calverley and county of Yorks hath formerly signified unto our monthly meeting that he intended for America and desires a certificate from us touching his clearness . . . as he walks according to the truth and principles which we do make profession of the Lord our God will preserve him and go along with him both by land and sea and move the hearts of all people where he may be cast to be kind and respective towards him and also when he shall arrive in the place and country for the persons concerned with him we hope may accept of our care herein giving

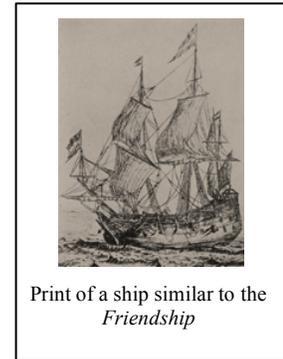


William Penn, from W. C. Bryant and S. H. Gay. (1878). *A Popular History of the United States*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington

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them this account of his coming from us and be assistant to him in the wisdom of God they shall find clearness, freedom and opportunity”⁶⁹ (see Appendix).

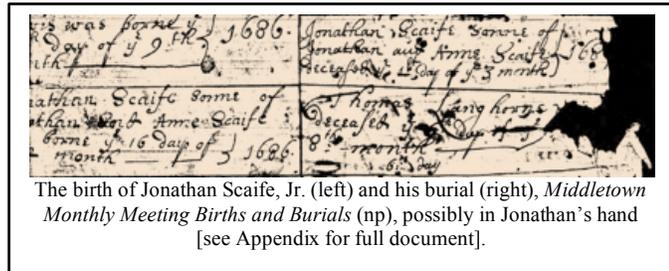
⁷⁰In September, Jonathan (33), Anne (28) and children, Mary (5), Jeremiah (3), and William (four months)⁷¹ boarded the *Friendship*⁷² in Liverpool on its way to Philadelphia. Before leaving Jonathan loaded “1 pack, 3 casks, 3 pots, qty. 250 ells English linin; 152 lbs. woolen cloth; cwt nails; cwt. cast lead; 40 lbs. pewter; 1 ½ cwt. wrought iron; ½ cwt. brass manufactured; ½ bbl. butter; 3 grindlestones qty. ½ chalder; 1 iron pot; 1 tub salt value 2s. 8d. [Duty] 16s. 6d.” On 4 Sep he added “1 cask, qty. 5 cwt. cheese [Duty] 1s. 8d.”⁷³ Others brought similar items but their lists also included such items as oatmeal, wheat meal, gunpowder, new shoes, window glass, haberdashery, wool and hair, saddles, and sheep gloves. The final loading was completed on 13 Sep and the *Friendship* set sail. In less than two months the *Friendship* landed at the mouth of the Delaware River on 21 Nov 1683.⁷⁴ A crossing of sixty-nine days was comparable to that of Penn’s ship, *The Welcome*, the year before which made the journey in 57 days.⁷⁵ The journey can only be imagined, especially for Anne who was traveling with two small children, Mary and Jeremiah and at the same time caring for infant William. All this cramped in a small boat on a sometimes rough sea leaving home and heading to an unknown location. Yet there must have been some relief and excitement upon arrival.



Print of a ship similar to the *Friendship*

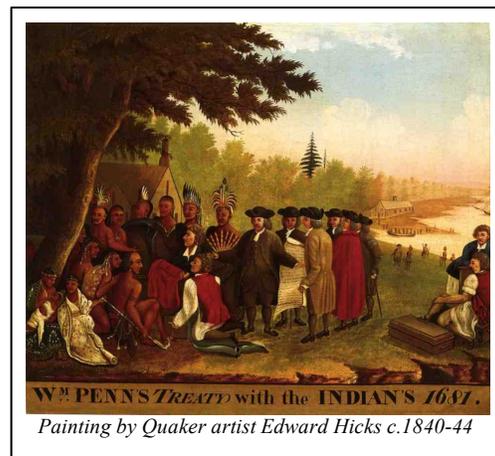
Sadness tempered this excitement for less than three months after arriving in Pennsylvania, young William died. He was buried on the 12th day of the 12th month.⁷⁶ Two years later another son, Jonathan, Jr., was born to Jonathan (36) and Anne (31) on 16th day of the 2nd month 1686⁷⁷

but sadly he died within a year on 1st day of the 3rd month 1687.⁷⁸ In 1688 Jonathan Scaife (38) was appointed by the Middletown Monthly Meeting, along with Robert Hall (39) to bring up to date the records of the births, deaths and marriages.⁷⁹ As a starting point the members of the Quaker community were asked to bring in the names and ages of their children who were with them but who had been born in England. From there they were to keep current with those who were born after arrival. The first column of the ledger recorded the births and the second column the deaths. It must have been with great sadness that Jonathan writing out the list added the names of his two sons, William and Jonathan. Anne’s grief was not recorded but having lost two sons, it must have been hard to bear.



The birth of Jonathan Scaife, Jr. (left) and his burial (right), *Middletown Monthly Meeting Births and Burials* (np), possibly in Jonathan’s hand [see Appendix for full document].

The counties in Eastern Pennsylvania were attractive to those who arrived in the years immediately following 1682 when William Penn traveling landed in Pennsylvania just up river from what became Philadelphia. Believing that the Native Americans should be paid for the land, he negotiated an agreement for the land in eastern Pennsylvania with the chiefs of the Delaware (Leni Lenape).⁸⁰ This resulted in a better relationship between the Native Americans and the Quaker colonists than existed for many in other colonies. Penn designed Philadelphia and laid out the original three counties – Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia – and invited other Quakers to join



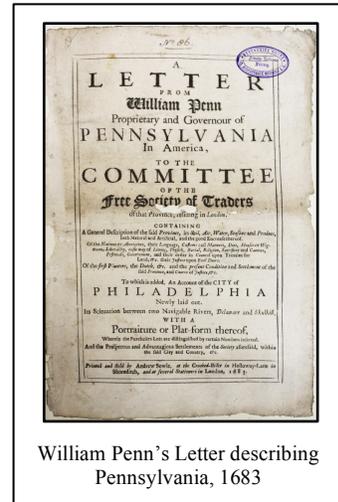
Painting by Quaker artist Edward Hicks c.1840-44

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him. One of Penn's ships traveling that year, *The Lamb*, transported several families who became neighbors of the Scaifes in Middletown and whose everyday lives intersected with theirs, the Croasdales, Hayhursts, Heaton and Stackhouses. Stephen Sands, also on this ship, later married the widow Elizabeth Norcross. Her daughter, Jane Norcross, married Jeremiah Scaife in 1707.⁸¹ It was also one of the Heaton boys, James, who twelve years later became involved with Mary Scaife and her first pregnancy. And it was William Hayhurst who wrote up Jeremiah's disownment. The Scaifes arrived the following year and settled in Middletown, a few miles north of Pennsbury Manor, the home of William Penn on the Delaware River.

Writing an eyewitness account of Pennsylvania only a few months before the Scaifes arrived, William Penn painted a word picture of what they would have encountered.

*"The country itself, its soil, air water, seasons, and produce, both natural and artificial, are not to be despised . . . The air is sweet and clear, and the heavens serene, like the south parts of France, rarely overcast . . . The waters are generally good; for the rivers and brooks have mostly gravel and stony bottoms . . . The natural produce of the country, of vegetables, is trees, fruits, plants, flowers. The trees of most note are the black walnut, cedar, cypress, chestnut, poplar, gumwood, hickory, sassafras, ash, beech, and oak of divers sort, as red, white and black . . . The fruits I find in the woods are the white and black mulberry, chestnut, walnut, plums, strawberries, cranberries, hurtleberries, and grapes of divers sorts . . . Of living creatures, fish, fowl, and the beasts of the wood, here are divers sorts . . . the elk, as big as a small ox, deer, bigger than ours; beaver, raccoon, rabbits, squirrels . . . Of fowl of the land there is the turkey, (forty and fifty pounds weight) which is very great, pheasants, heath-birds, pigeons, and partridges in abundance . . . [The natives] are generally tall, straight, well built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty chin . . . Their language is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the Hebrew in signification, full. Like short-hand in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer . . . Their houses are mats or barks of trees, set on poles in the fashion of an English barn, but out of the power of the winds, for they are hardly higher than a man. They lie on reeds or grass . . . Their diet is maize or Indian corn divers ways prepared, sometimes roasted in the ashes, sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call homine. They also make cakes not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and peas . . . It is rare that they fall out if sober; and if drunk they forgive, saying, 'It was the drink, and not the man, that abused them.'"*⁸²



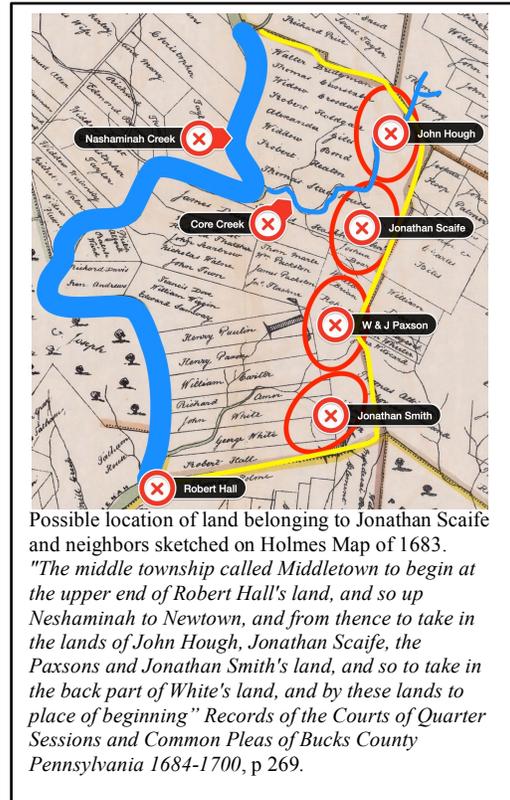
William Penn's Letter describing Pennsylvania, 1683

Once in Pennsylvania, it did not take long for Jonathan Scaife to become involved in the life of Bucks County. He bought land and cattle, served in the civil government and took a leading role in the Middletown Quaker meetings. Early on he acquired land near other Quakers in what a few years later would become Middletown Township. The property was located on Core Creek, a tributary of the Neshaminy Creek, and bordered along the township boundary. It was situated between the farms of John Hough (who along with his family and servants had travelled on the same ship as the Scaifes) and the brothers William and James Paxson (William had to deal with Jeremiah during his troubles of 1706).⁸³

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He was not listed as one of the landowners in 1684 but by 1702 Jonathan owned over a thousand acres. It has been suggested that those on the *Friendship* received land warrants for Middletown shortly after disembarking.⁸⁴ That would seem likely because when an issue arose over cattle marking in 1684 Jonathan Scaife (34) was included in a list of those who had cattle.⁸⁵ Later he made several land purchases totally 520 additional acres from nearby neighbors including 100 acres from William and John Croasdale in 1695⁸⁶ and 170 acres from Robert Heaton, Jr., the next year.⁸⁷ Not all land was of the same value but some idea can be determined by the tax assessment in 1693, which was “*employed by the Gov of this Province of Pensilvania & territories hereof for the time being toward the support of this Governmt.*” It was the first true tax and not a popular one as it was levied not so much to support the Pennsylvania government as to assist New York’s defense against the French, a war effort that did not sit well with the pacifist Quakers. Interestingly those who had “*a great charge of children*” were exempt.⁸⁸ At that time, Jonathan Scaife’s estate was valued at £40.3s.4p. The highest values were for the properties of his neighbors James Paxson £132.11s.0p and John White £122.10s.2p. In comparison to his other neighbors, John Hough’s property was assessed £43.3s.7p and Robert Heaton’s at £20.1s.8p.⁸⁹ When the county lands were resurveyed in 1702 it was reported that Jonathan (52) held two tracks in “*Middle township,*” amounting to 904 acres, out of a total of 7862 acres in the township, second largest to George White with 1196 acres.⁹⁰ He also had owned another 100 acres on Core Creek that he sold in 1699 to his then new son-in-law, John Rumford (25).⁹¹

Jonathan’s reputation and learning placed him in leadership activities in the civil government. Reviewing the minutes of the court, Jonathan’s name appears frequently as coroner, attorney, assessor, jury member, witness and receiver of taxes.⁹² For example, on 10 Mar 1685 he along with Jon Palmer were appointed to assist the “*Constables of this County . . . to veiue the Sufitienty (sic) of al fences . . . for the middle p pte (sic) Neshaminah*”.⁹³ In September of the same year, Jonathan (35) was appointed, along with Joshua Hoopes and Henry Paxson, “*peacemaker*” by the Court for Bucks County.⁹⁴ Also in the same year he served on the first petit jury in Bucks County. As coroner, he reported “*veiueing the body of Richard Athay who was found dead upon the Road.*”⁹⁵ On another occasion he submitted a report, which was recorded in the *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania*, of the “*Corronors Inquest of the death of James Hagath the servant of John Scot that he Received his death by a blow of John Snowdons Horse that struck him the 5th day of the 7th month 1699 and dyed the day following the boy being driveing the plow when the horse struck him.*”⁹⁶ Jonathan was also appointed along with Samuel Darke to be “*receivors of the County Tax to be disposed of as the Court shall appoint.*”⁹⁷ His jury duties included routine cases such as partitioning parcels of land and transfer of property deeds. There were other juried cases that involved the selling of a stolen black mare with “*Starr in her face and a Snip on her nose;*”⁹⁸ an assault and battery by Richard and Bartholomew Thatcher when they “*did strike the said Chorely and his wife in the said Chorely’s house to the sheding of Blood;*”⁹⁹ the cutting down of a black walnut tree on another’s property;¹⁰⁰ a sexual assault case



Possible location of land belonging to Jonathan Scaife and neighbors sketched on Holmes Map of 1683. “*The middle township called Middletown to begin at the upper end of Robert Hall’s land, and so up Neshaminah to Newtown, and from thence to take in the lands of John Hough, Jonathan Scaife, the Paxsons and Jonathan Smith’s land, and so to take in the back part of White’s land, and by these lands to place of beginning*” *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*, p 269.

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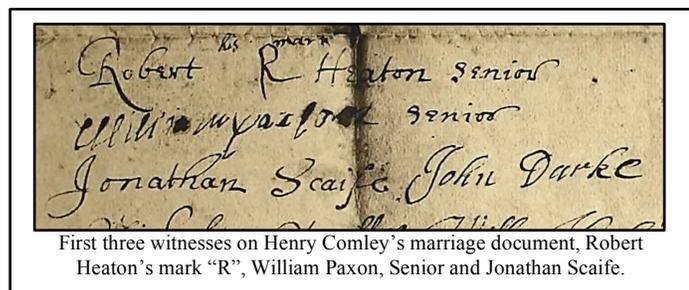
in which the assailed woman, Jane, told the court that “*she was so afraid lest hee Shold lay violent hands on her;*”¹⁰¹ a case of selling rum to an Indian;¹⁰² and the non-payment for doing the laundry, in which John Scarbrough complained that Joseph Smalwood did employ his wife “*to wash for him his Linnen &c which shee accordingly did to the value of Twenty Seven Shillings.*” She had also agreed, “*to keep and nurse his Child*” and had done so since it was a year old, yet she had not been paid. Apparently Smalwood “*hath hitherto refused and Still doth refuse to pay what is due.*” The court ordered the amount to be levied on his goods.¹⁰³ In total, it has been calculated that Jonathan Scaife’s name was mentioned no less than 59 times in the official minutes.¹⁰⁴

Jonathan was also deeply involved in the life of the Quakers. He and his family attended the Neshamina Meeting (later named the Middletown Meeting). He was regularly mentioned in the minutes and for some years served as its clerk.¹⁰⁵ He participated in the discussions of the meeting, shared religious books in a rotating book loan program,¹⁰⁶ and attended various functions of the Quaker community. His name appeared on several marriage documents as a witness.¹⁰⁷ In 1686, he along with 47 other Quakers signed a statement that they would not sell “*Rum or other strong liquors to ye Indians directly or individually.*”¹⁰⁸ Their signatures were lined up in two columns; Jonathan’s was fifth on the list. In 1694, they were also faced with the issue of John Scarbrough’s behavior in Meeting. Jonathan, taking notes for the Meeting, joined in with decision. “*At our said meeting several friends have signified to this meeting their burden of dissatisfaction with John Scarbrough taking upon him to preach and to pray. This meeting doth unanimously conclude he aught to forbear for ye future . . .*”¹⁰⁹ As a teenager, John Scarbrough (17) was left by his father in Bucks Co. when in 1684 John, Sr., returned to England to get his wife who had remained there, being terrified to cross the Atlantic. They never returned. John “*being somewhat irked by the strictness of the friends in whose care he had been left ran away and lived with the Indians for a number of years.*” It turned out to be ten years.¹¹⁰ The timing of his visit to Middletown in 1694 must have coincided with his return to the Quaker community. Although he later became a well-known Quaker preacher, the community thought at this point he needed some seasoning.¹¹¹

It is probable that Anne attended the Women’s Meeting, but the record is silent on her involvement there. Aside from an appearance as a witness for William Twining’s will in 1697 (she marked with an “X”)¹¹², she must have focused her time on caring for her two remaining children and trying to make a home in the yet undeveloped Bucks County. This could not have been an easy task and the addition of two more children beyond her own no doubt multiplied her duties. The first addition was Mary’s child who lived with the Scaifes for at least the first five years. After Mary and John Rumford were married, Anne probably was involved with the upbringing of their 10 children, her grandchildren.

The second addition was Henry Comley, Jr. In 1690, Jonathan became a court appointed guardian for Henry by then an orphan. He was born in 1674 and came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with parents. His father, Henry Sr., died within the first year or so of arrival. His mother, Joan, remarried in 1685, but her new husband, Joseph English,

died the next year. Joan was too ill to attend to legal issues and, in fact, died in 1689. His executors appointed by Henry, Sr., had been Edmond Benet, David Davis, and William Paxson. But by 1685 David Davis was dead. The estate was in and out of court. On 4 Jan 1690 Henry, Jr., requested in court that Jonathan Scaife and William Paxson serve as his guardians. By then he was fifteen.¹¹³ In 1695 Henry, Jr., (21) was declared “*to be of age*”¹¹⁴ and married Agnes



First three witnesses on Henry Comley’s marriage document, Robert Heaton’s mark “R”, William Paxson, Senior and Jonathan Scaife.

Heaton (18). The father of the bride, Robert Heaton, and the two guardians, William Paxson and Jonathan Scaife, were the first three witnesses to sign the marriage document.¹¹⁵

Living in a new community in Bucks County must have been a challenge for everyone, especially for the younger ones. It affected the Scaife children in specific ways. As they grew older, their behavior must have put a strain on the Scaife family and its relationship to the Quaker community. In 1695, Mary (17) admitted to having a child out of wedlock and pointed to James Heaton (21) as the father.¹¹⁶ The Meeting took up the issue as well as the civil courts where Jonathan (45) pledged the fine levied against Mary. It was later waived by the cousin of William Penn, William Markham, Governor of Pennsylvania.¹¹⁷ Five years later Jonathan (50) was again caught in the debates about Mary (22) when questions were raised in the Middletown Monthly Meeting. It was reported that she had given birth to a child 26 months after her marriage to John Rumford.¹¹⁸ Jonathan, along with his son-in-law, unsuccessfully attempted to argue this was a premature birth, or in the words of the time, “*an abortive birth*.”¹¹⁹ After discussing this in a number of meetings and despite the forceful arguments presented by Jonathan, the Quakers were not convinced. The issues a few years later surrounding his son, Jeremiah, only added to the troubles for the Scaifes and the community. The Middletown Monthly Meeting minutes for the year 1706-1707 are largely taken up with complaints against Jeremiah for “*disorderly walking*” and the corresponding personal condemnations of his actions [see Jeremiah’s story in the next section].

Jonathan and Anne must have felt relieved when Jeremiah’s troubles seemed to be resolved and were now behind him. The Meeting, too, must have had some confidence for in the subsequent months and after investigating Jeremiah’s suitability, found that he was “*clear from all other women*” and was given permission to marry, to “*accomplish their said intentions when they may see it convenient according to ye good order of Truth*.”¹²⁰ He and Jane Norcross were married shortly after that in May 1707.

But less than two years later, Jeremiah was back in the Meeting minutes where it was reported that he had been “*seen drinking too much strong Liquors*.” He denied it “*but evidence and circumstances appearing so plain against him; that this Meeting hath unanimously give it as their Judgment that the information was true*.”¹²¹ On 7 Apr 1709 William Hayhurst on behalf of the Meeting wrote the paper disowning him.¹²² As evidence of the respect Jonathan still had in the community, the name of Jonathan Scaife was removed from the document.¹²³

To keep these problems in perspective, they were not the only issues to be sorted during these years. In the Middletown Meeting minutes several other events were also recorded. For instance, there was the David Davis situation. The Meeting minutes as a rule never reported on the death of one its members; there was a separate list for that purpose. But in this case, a very short note, perhaps even in Jonathan’s handwriting, was inserted that read, “*Memorandum that the above said David Davis was married to his woman servant and about twenty dais afterward he died*.”¹²⁴ Davis, as it turned out, was a “*chirurgeon*” as the record said, who arrived in Pennsylvania about the same time as the Scaifes. In a probable case of malpractice, the provincial council formed a special commission in December 1685 to investigate the “*heinous and Enormous Crimes*” of Davis in connection with the “*killing of his servant*.”¹²⁵ Almost simultaneously in a Middletown Monthly meeting of 7 January 1686, some trouble was reported in regards to the treatment of another servant, Margaret Evans.¹²⁶ She said that when she first heard about “*ye disorderly carriage of her master*” toward her, she resolved “*to depart from him, but being his bound servant and he being unwilling to set her free, she is forced to stay*.” Thomas Atkinson and Ezra Croasdill were assigned to speak with him. The men spoke to Davis directly and reported at the next meeting. “*David Davis having appeared this day having been spoken to concerning some scandalous reports about his maid and him but it appears that he hath gone contrary to ye advice of Friends which was to put away his made (maid) . . . [instead he] hath kept her with him*.”¹²⁷ Apparently things had become heated and he said he would marry her without the blessings of the Quaker meeting. He did so on 8 Mar at his house¹²⁸ but as the note reported he died fifteen days later on 23 Mar.¹²⁹ The following November a small

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addition was made to the Quaker births list, simply reported the birth of David, the son of David and Margaret Davis.¹³⁰

There were other cases. Robert Heaton, Scaife's neighbor and sometime fellow leader in the Middletown meeting, seemed to be close to difficulties frequently both financially with his neighbors and personally with his servant.¹³¹ John Naylor's struggle with "*drinking too much strong liquor*" appeared regularly in the minutes.¹³² Meanwhile, the Women's Meeting recorded that, "*At our said Meeting Ann Croasdale did acknowledge her fault in that shee went away from her Husband in anger not telling him whether shee went, And hopes shee shall not give the like occasion againe.*"¹³³ Later in another case of unstated contentiousness, Daniel Jackson reported to the Women's Meeting "*there is a difference between him and Jane Dickson.*"¹³⁴ The matter seemed to be settled¹³⁵ but a few years later the Women's Meeting decided after "*further inquiry about Jane Dickson . . . that she hath done that which Truth and friends cannot allow of, therefore this Meeting doth not permit her to Marry amongst us.*"¹³⁶

The troubles surrounding his children and his constant involvement in helping to make the community work despite the frailties of humanity must have been a heavy burden for Jonathan and Anne. Jonathan died only three months after Jeremiah's disownment. During their lifetime together, Jonathan and Anne Scaife had four children, Mary and Jeremiah plus William and Jonathan who

died as infants. They also had 14 grandchildren (from Mary, seven granddaughters and four grandsons and from Jeremiah, three granddaughters). When Jonathan (59) died he was buried on 1 July 1709 in the Middletown Friends Cemetery.¹³⁷ Some have suggested that as a widow, Anne might have gone to live with John and Mary in Philadelphia.¹³⁸ Whether she lived in Philadelphia or remained in Middletown, she lived 14 more years and died on 8 Oct 1723.¹³⁹ She (54) was buried beside her husband in the Friends Cemetery in Middletown.



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Jonathan Scaife b. c1650, probably Windhill, Yorkshire; d. (burial) 1 Jul 1709 Middletown, Bucks County, PA

Anne Hazzel b. c1655; d. (burial) 8 Oct 1723 Middletown, Bucks County, PA

Married: 6 May 1677 in St Wilfrid's Parish Church, Yorkshire

Children:

Mary b. (christening) 6 Sep 1678 Calverley, Yorkshire; d. 1721 Haverford, Delaware Co., PA.

Child: with James Heaton b. 25 Feb 1674 Settle, Yorkshire; d. (after) 1716 Hopewell, Burlington, NJ

John b. c1695 Middletown Bucks Co., PA; d. (burial) 7 Sep 1762 Hardwick, Sussex Co., NJ

Married: 27 Sep 1699 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA to John Rumford b. 1674 Bickedsrstaffe Lancashire;
d. 3 Feb 1738 Plymouth, Bucks Co., PA

Children:

Sarah b. 25 Mar 1700 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. 26 Oct 1737 Plymouth PA (Henry Bell; nine children)

John b. 31 Dec 1701 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. Feb 1739 Gloucester Co., NJ (Anne; five children)

Rebecca b. 18 Dec 1703 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. 26 Oct 1739 Plymouth, PA

Jonathan b. 11 Jan 1705 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. 3 Jul 1782 Wilmington, New Castle, DE
(Susannah Nookes, at least one child)

Mary b. 2 Feb 1708 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. (no date) 1769

Rachel b. 28 Jun 1710 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. 26 Oct 1737 Plymouth, PA

Hannah b. 21 Apr 1712 Schuyhill, PA; d. 26 Oct 1737 Plymouth, PA

Martha b. 12 Aug 1713 Kennett, Chester Co., PA; d. 21 Mar 1790; d. 21 Mar 1790 New Castle, DE

Miriam b. 13 Jan 1716 Bucks Co., PA; d. (no date) Gwynedd, Montgomery Co., PA

Thomas b. 22 Oct 1719 Bucks Co., PA; d. 3 Jul 1782 Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware

Jeremiah b. 11 Jan 1680 Calverley, West Yorkshire; d. 1757 Bucks Co., PA

Married: 6 May 1677 Middletown, Bucks, Co., PA **Jane Norcross** b. (christened) 11 Feb 1682
Ribchester, Lancashire; d. (after) 1740

Children:

Elizabeth b. c1708 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. (Henry Large and (unknown) Griffith; d. (after) 1740

Sarah b. c1709 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. (after) 1785 (unknown Hartley)

Eleanor b. 1710 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. 17 Nov 1768 Guilford Co., NC (Hanuel Edwards, 11 children)

William b. 30 May 1683 Calverley, Yorkshire; d. 12 Feb 1684, Middletown, Bucks Co., PA

Jonathan b. 16 Apr 1686; d. 5 May 1687 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA

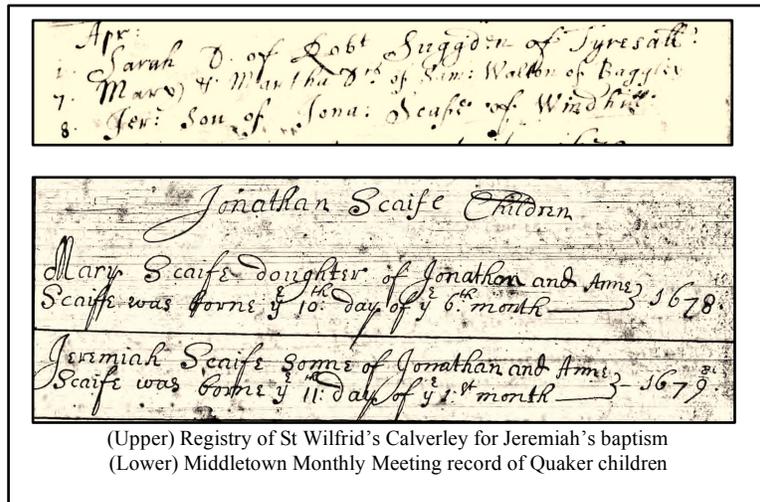
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Jeremiah Scaife (1680-17xx)

(13) Jeremiah Scaife; (12) William Scaife; (11) Jonathan Scaife; (10) Jeremiah Scaife; (9) Eleanor Scaife; (8) David Edwards; (7) James Edwards; (6) Ebenezer Edwards; (5) James Edwards; (4) James Perry Edwards; (3) Blanche Edwards; (2) Olive May Smith; (1) David S Penner

Jane Norcross (1682-17xx)

Jeremiah Scaife was born 11th day of the 1st month 1679/80, as the Quakers wrote the date, or 11 Mar 1680¹⁴⁰ probably in Windhill and was baptized 8 Apr 1680 at the Parish Church of St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Yorkshire.¹⁴¹ His parents were Jonathan Scaife (30) and Anne Hazzell (25). His older sister, Mary was a year and a half older. Two younger brothers, William and Jonathan, died as infants in Pennsylvania in 1683 and 1686. He was named for his great-grandfather Jeremiah Scaife of Windhill, a noted teacher. Jeremiah was listed, along with his parents, older sister and younger brother, as a passenger on the *Friendship*. He was three years old and must have been a handful for his mother who was also caring for his sister, Mary, and baby brother, William. They made it safely to Pennsylvania where they disembarked on 21 Nov 1683.



(Upper) Registry of St Wilfrid's Calverley for Jeremiah's baptism
 (Lower) Middletown Monthly Meeting record of Quaker children

Jeremiah grew up in the woods and farmland of Eastern Pennsylvania in what became Middletown Twp in Bucks County. He attended, and as he grew older, participated in the Middletown Monthly Meetings. Although a community had formed in the area, most of the countryside was still wooded or open farmland. Jeremiah must have felt comfortable in such territory and as records showed, found it easy to travel and visit other Quaker communities in the rapidly growing section of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey not far from where William Penn himself lived in Pennsbury Manor¹⁴². He was socially active in the Quaker community, visiting or in some cases participating as a witness in marriages at Falls,¹⁴³ Middletown,¹⁴⁴ Burlington,¹⁴⁵ and possibly others. In 1700, he attended the marriage of friend and neighbor, Robert Heaton, Jr and Grace Pearson.¹⁴⁶ He witnessed the marriage of John Doubegyn and Mary Barton in 1705¹⁴⁷ and John Fisher and Mary Hough Janney in 1710. In the same year he witnessed, along with his father, Jonathan, and brother-in-law, John Rumford, the will of a neighbor, Thomas Stackhouse¹⁴⁸. His father was well educated and there is no reason to believe Jeremiah did not also have suitable schooling. He signed when asked to witness a legal document and appeared to be quite articulate and logical in his arguments as demonstrated in his condemnations recorded in the Middletown Monthly Meeting minutes. Aside from these few notes on his birth, immigration, and a couple of signatures as a witness, Jeremiah Scaife is silent in the records. This is true with the exception of the years 1706 -1709. These years seem to be troublesome for both him and his community.

The Scaifes had arrived in Pennsylvania as part of a large migration of English Quakers in the early years of Penn's "*Holy Experiment*."¹⁴⁹ The first wave came in 1682-1683. But they were not the last. Quakers and members of other religious groups found Penn's ideas attractive, particularly the idea of religious toleration, and so immigrated to Pennsylvania. This was true for William Norcross and his family from Ribchester, Lancashire. In 1699 William (~50), his wife Elizabeth (~50) and children, Jane (16), John (13), William, Jr., (~5) and Thomas (2) took the *Britannia* from Liverpool to Philadelphia. From Leonard Fell, a friend of William Penn, William Norcross had received a grant for 500 acres in Bensalem along the Delaware River not far from Pennsbury.¹⁵⁰ Unfortunately during the crossing, there was an outbreak of typhus¹⁵¹ on

the *Britannia*. William Sr. made out his will¹⁵² [see Appendix] and soon afterward died either on board or immediately upon arriving. The family did the best they could under difficult situations. Members of the Pennsylvania Monthly Meetings took in those who survived. Elizabeth Norcross eventually remarried a widower, Stephen Sands, and joined the Middletown Monthly Meeting.¹⁵³ Quakers who attended the Radnor Monthly Meeting northwest of Philadelphia must have taken in Jane (17),¹⁵⁴ although two years later in Middletown her name appears as a witness at the marriage of her mother and Stephen Sands.¹⁵⁵ In the following years, both Jane and the blended Sands/Norcross family became important to the lives of the Scaifes and the marriage of Jane Norcross and Jeremiah Scaife sealed that connection.

As the son of a prominent leader of the Quaker community, Jeremiah may have been in the spotlight more often than some other young men in the Quaker community that grew up around Middletown. All was relatively quiet in the records until 1706 when Jeremiah experienced a crisis in lifestyle, faith and connection with his community. It was documented in a series of entries into the Middletown Monthly Meeting minutes where his “*papers*” were recorded as well as the response of the Meeting. Starting in 1706 with the second month (April) Jeremiah’s name appeared in the minutes of nearly every Meeting. His name last appeared in the minutes in 1709 when he (29) was disowned.

The complaints about Jeremiah centered on his “*disorderly walking*,” which had little to do with his ambulation. In the Quaker use, it meant to stray from the prescribed social and religious guidelines. It also signified that unless corrected the next step would be “*disownment*,” the formal step separating the guilty person from the Quaker community. Sometimes the term was used as a euphemism to conceal in the written record the real offense, especially if the embarrassing or violent action could later be used to discredit the Society of Friends. A contemporary Quaker publication defined the term as,

*“not to keep the form of sound words, or use or wear needless Attire, or to oppress or defraud any man in his dealings . . . or that doth not endeavor to bring up their Children . . . in the fear of the Lord, & [rather] that they use plain language, & wear plain & decent Cloathing, & demean themselves (in all things Acording to the Truth, which they make a Profession of . . .)”*¹⁵⁶

In the summer of 1706, Jeremiah (26) had been seen “*disorderly walking*” and friend and neighbor William Paxson had had a word with him.¹⁵⁷ As a result, Jeremiah wrote a long and apparently heartfelt apology that was in turn accepted by the Meeting. As a matter of record, the entire note was inserted into the Middletown Monthly Meeting minutes of 4d 5m 1706. A portion read as follows:

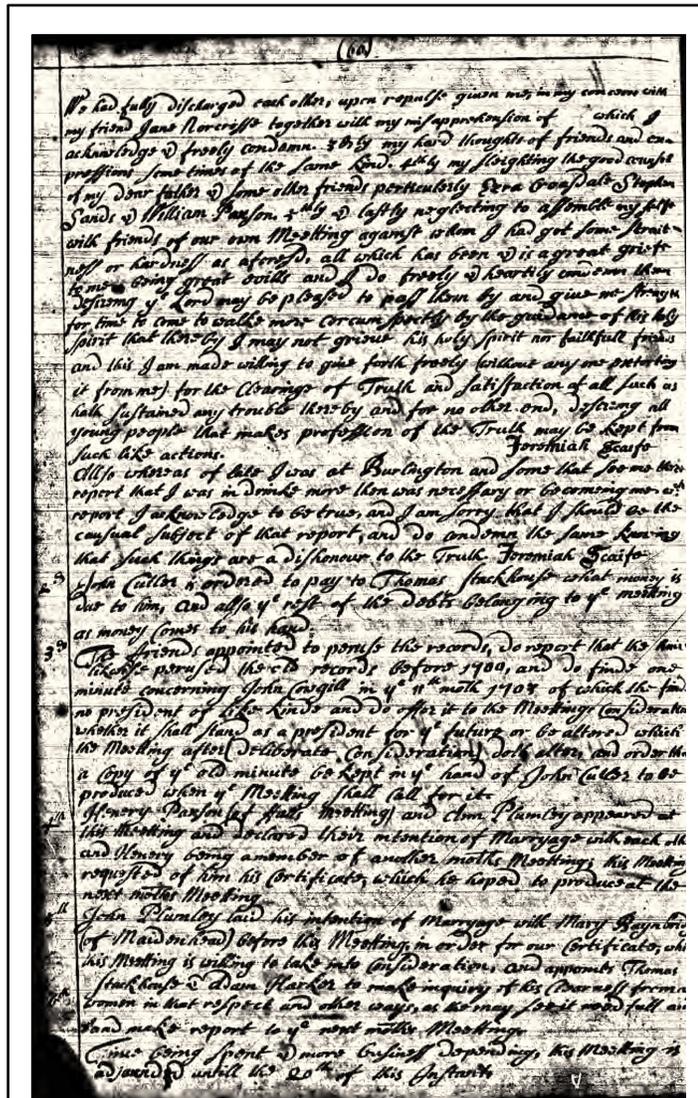
These are to certify whom it may concern that though I am not nor have not been insenceable¹⁵⁸ that there is an incumbent duty [] for all human and rationall creatures to their Creator, and that God of his great mercy and bounty has given grace as the means whereby to perform it to his praise and our perpetuall profit; but I to my shame may speak it, have neglected my watch and then went from under the conduct thereof, where upon I fell into company, and [], so ever that my selfe as that I conceived it unavoidably necessary to project something that might excuse me to my father; and that what ye old subtill adversary [] [] first to my minde was to [] my selfe [] this stratagem tooke me captive and subjected [] [] the prosecution of ye said contrivance whereby I may too truly say I have sinned against heaven and against him and am unworthy to be called his Son. And wherein I have been a dishonor to Truth a stumbling block to ye weak ignorant and those that are out of the way I [] and condemn my selfe. Witness my hand. Jeremiah Scaife¹⁵⁹

The careful wording and the liberal use of Quaker terminology leaves the reader uncertain as to which “*disorderly walking*” had been committed. But it did demonstrate the educated talents that Jeremiah possessed and his considerable and nuanced understanding of the Quaker community thinking and expectations.

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Although it was accepted by the Meeting, the same or separate issue arose a few months later when Thomas Bayns,¹⁶⁰ having been appointed by the Meeting to talk with Jeremiah, brought to the Meeting another “paper” from Jeremiah. This time the Meeting was not satisfied and considered it “small.” The paper was “returned for some addition which is thought needful.”¹⁶¹ Jeremiah, to his credit, attended the next meeting but “requested that his matter might be deferred until the next month’s Meeting,” a request which was granted.¹⁶² The next meeting was for some reason delayed until 16d 11m 1706. At that time Jeremiah brought in “a paper to condemn what he has acted and done contrary to ye Truth, which the Meeting after deliberate consideration accepted of, and orders it, to be read in our next first day Meeting, and then recorded.”¹⁶³ It did not yet state precisely what Jeremiah had done “contrary to ye Truth.” Clearly it had become a public issue and would be addressed in the main Quaker meeting of Middletown the following Sunday. John Cutler¹⁶⁴ reported at the next Monthly Meeting that the “paper” had been read as requested and included the full script in the minutes.

To all the faithful and honest hearted friends belonging to the months Meeting at Neshamynie.¹⁶⁵ Dear friends after the [satution] of my love to you. These are to acquaint you that after some deliberate consideration, I find myself much concerned about my misspent time, in my life and conversation in times past which I find it (to my great grief) to be such as has not been agreeable to ye holy Truth in which I have been educated, but contrary many times in being to[o] light and airy,¹⁶⁶ and many times falling into company, which was not edifying to my great hurt and so was ashamed thereof and was constrained to make coverings to hide it from both my parents and friends, and particularly an account I gave (to my friends Thomas Bayns,¹⁶⁷ Stephen Sands and his wife¹⁶⁸ and perhaps some others that I cannot call to mind) concerning a letter they spoke to me of, by saying there was no expressions therein leading to love to which account was wrong, as also my going to Ann Scott¹⁶⁹ again after we had fully discharged each other, upon repulse given me, in my concern with my friend Jane Norcrosse¹⁷⁰ together with my misappropriation of which I acknowledge I freely condemn. 3rdly my hard thoughts of friends and expressions some



A page from the minutes of the Middletown Monthly Meeting containing at the top the last part of Jeremiah’s condemnation of his actions. The second line mentions Jane Norcrosse. *Middletown Monthly Meetings*, 6d 12m 1706, p 60. [see Appendix].

times of the same end. 4thly by sleighting the good cause of my dear father¹⁷¹ and some other friends particularly Ezra Croasdale¹⁷², Stephen Sands¹⁷³ and William Paxson¹⁷⁴. 5thly and lastly neglecting to assemble myself with friends of our own Meeting against whom I had got some straitness or hardness as aforesaid, all which has been and is a great grief to me being great evils and I do freely and heartily condemn them desiring ye Lord may be pleased to pass them by and give me strength for time to come to walk more circumspectly by the guidance of his holy Spirit that thereby I may not grieve his holy Spirit nor faithfull friends and this I am made willing to give forth freely (without any one putting it from me) for the clearing of Truth and satisfaction of all such as hath sustained any trouble thereby and for no other one, desiring all young people that makes profession of the Truth may be kept from such like actions. Jeremiah Scaife¹⁷⁵

Clearly Jeremiah was struggling with the impact of his “disorderly walking” and desired to continue as a part of the Quaker community. The enormity of his actions weighed heavily on him particularly as they had affected his relationship with those who meant the most to him. He acknowledged that they had all tried to help him and he had not always responded appropriately to their council. He particularly noted his parents, Jonathan and Anne Scaife, but also mentioned neighbors, Thomas Bayns, Ezra Croasdale and William Paxson. He highlighted the efforts of Stephen Sands and his wife, Elizabeth Norcross Sands, and expresses deeply his regrets about how he might have disappointed their daughter, Jane Norcross, “my friend.”

Despite his contrition, some members of the Meeting must have felt the need to more clearly or completely spell out the issues that brought “dishonor to the Truth” and so Jeremiah added a footnote.

Also whereas of late I was at Burlington¹⁷⁶ and some that saw me there report that I was in drinke more than was necessary or becoming which report I acknowledge to be true, and I am sorry that I should be the causal subject of that report, and do condemn the same knowing that such things are a dishonor to the Truth. Jeremiah Scaife.¹⁷⁷

The meeting went on to other business but after adjournment some members were still not completely satisfied. It was taken up again the following meeting on 20d 12m 1706 where the only item was another one involving Jeremiah.

Whereas there has been some difference depending¹⁷⁸ between Jeremiah Scaife and Sarah Pearson¹⁷⁹, and some friends going indifferently chosen by them to end ye said differences. This Meeting having made inquiry into the matter (By reason of some friends declaring their dissatisfaction) the said arbitrators did produce their award¹⁸⁰ to this Meeting, and likewise a paper under the said Jeremiah hand in compliance to the said award, which after some final alteration is accepted on by this Meeting and ordered to be recorded.¹⁸¹

This was no private confession. It was a community event; it was read publically on Sunday at the main Quaker meeting. Many of his friends and neighbors were present. As he mentioned, his parents were present, Jonathan and Anne Scaife, as well as Jane’s mother and step-father, Stephen and Elizabeth Norcross Sands. In all probability, other family members were there, too, his sister and brother-in-law, John and Mary Rumford, and their children, Sarah, John, Rebecca, Jonathan and Mary. So were Jane’s brothers John, William, and Thomas. It may have been to the younger family members that Jeremiah addressed his last sentence about “desiring all young people that makes profession of the Truth may be kept from such like actions.” To go through this public acknowledgement of errors and shortcomings Jeremiah (26) must have been truly contrite and willing to do this for the love of Jane (25).

It is not clear just how Ann Scott (19) or Sarah Pearson (23) fit into Jeremiah’s list or what had passed between them. Although Sarah’s family came from Keighley less than eight miles from Windhill, the home of the Scaifes in Yorkshire, the strongest connection seems to be with Jane Norcross. Jane traveled to Pennsylvania on the ship *Britannia*, known as the “sick ship,” that arrived in 1699. Seventy-five passengers died on the voyage, mostly adults.¹⁸² It could have been called the orphan ship.¹⁸³ Jane and her brothers lost their father, William Norcross.¹⁸⁴ Sarah and Grace Pearson’s parents died aboard the *Britannia*.¹⁸⁵ Also on board but surviving

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were their cousin Jennet Hartley and her husband, John Baldwin, Ann Scott and Robert Heaton, Jr.¹⁸⁶

Once disembarked, the orphans and widows were taken into care by the Philadelphia area Monthly Meetings.¹⁸⁷ For instance, Sarah Pearson and her sister, Elizabeth, were cared for by the Middletown Monthly Meetings where minutes document the effort.¹⁸⁸ Aside from Jeremiah, most of the individuals would have known each other from the time of the voyage of the *Britannia* in 1699. By the spring of the following year two of the surviving passengers, Grace Pearson (27) and Robert Heaton (29), were married.¹⁸⁹ As for the others, the widow Elizabeth Norcross arrived at the Middletown Monthly Meeting and married Stephen Sands in 1701.¹⁹⁰ It is possible that after arrival, Jane Norcross was cared for by Quakers near the Radnor Monthly Meeting. There was a removal certificate from Radnor Monthly Meeting signed 12d 10m 1706.¹⁹¹ The timing of Jane's transfer to the Middletown Monthly Meeting to the Middletown Monthly Meeting would have coincided with Jeremiah's condemnations. Looking ahead, the three marriages of Jane, Sarah and Ann took place fairly close together. Jane and Jeremiah were married shortly after approval on 3d 2m 1707.¹⁹² Two months later, Sarah Pearson married Jonathan Woolston on 19d 4m 1707.¹⁹³ At the turn of the year, Ann married John Baldwin on 7d 11m 1707.¹⁹⁴

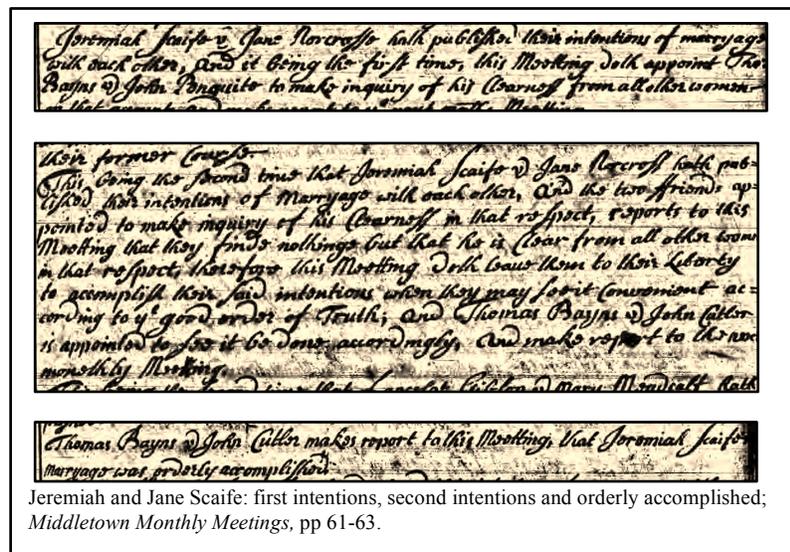
The "difference" between Jeremiah (27) and Sarah (23) was not recorded but perhaps there were broken promises or agreements that needed to be resolved and they had been brought forward to the meeting by unnamed members. Whatever the arrangement, it cleared the way for the next meeting to consider the intentions of Jeremiah and Jane.

These complaints and condemnations make a unconventional background for the upcoming engagement announcement. In the very next Meeting on 6d 1m 1706 (and just 12 lines down in the minutes), Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcross "published their intentions of marryage with each other, and it being the first time, this Meeting doth appoint Tho. Bayns¹⁹⁵ and John Penquite¹⁹⁶ to make an inquiry of his clearness from all other women on that account, and make report to ye next months Meeting."¹⁹⁷ As was the custom of Quaker marriages, the names were brought forward to the following meeting where Thomas Bayns and John Penquite reported their findings favorably.

This being the second time that Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcross hath published their

*intentions of marryage with each other, and the two friends appointed to make inquiry of his clearness in that respect, reports to this Meeting that they find nothing but that he is clear from all other women in that respect, therefore this Meeting doth leave them to their Liberty to accomplish their said intentions when they may see it convenient according to ye good order of Truth; and Thomas Bayns and John Cutler is appointed to see it be done accordingly. And make report to the next monthly Meeting.*¹⁹⁸

The marriage must have occurred without incident for Thomas Baynes and John Cutler did "report to this Meeting, that Jeremiah Scaife's marryage was orderly accomplished."¹⁹⁹ [see Appendix].



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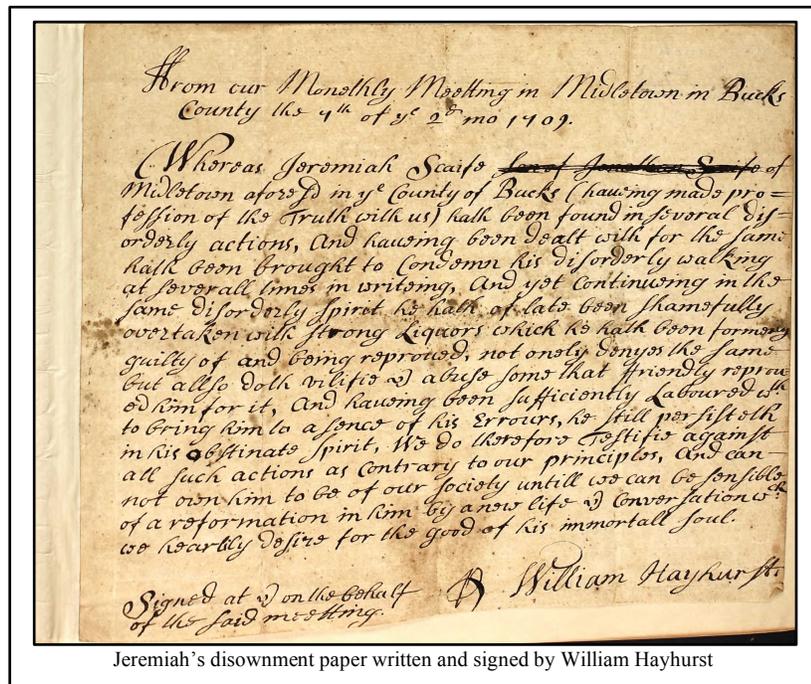
In this case, the usual, “and they lived happily ever after” did not happen. In May 1708 Margaret Stackhouse, suspecting that Jeremiah had in some way altered her bill by adding a comma to it, brought the fact to the attention of the Middletown Meeting. Jeremiah was at the meeting and “acknowledged ye fact and says he is sorry for it.”²⁰⁰ Eight months later rumors and reports began circulating about Jeremiah. He “has been shamefully seen drinking too much strong Liquors; and that they have spoken to and Laboured with him that he might clear the Truth of such scandalous things which he has not yet done.”²⁰¹ Robert Heaton, Jr., was appointed to speak to him about it and according to the minutes neglected to do so. When he did so, Jeremiah failed to show at the meeting and so Robert was to speak to him about his absence. Some of the Friends became “very uneasy with him being so negligent in the matter”²⁰² and suggested they might have to take things the next step if he did not.

Jeremiah appeared at the following Meeting and denied the accusations. The Meeting was not convinced. “Evidence and circumstances appearing so plain against him; That this Meeting hath unanimously give it as their Judgment that the information was true. Therefore this Meeting doth order John Cutler and Wm. Hayhurst to write a paper before the next month’s Meeting, to clear the Truth of such actions, and bring it to the same for approbation.”²⁰³ So the paper was produced, shared in the next meeting where it was voted to send Jeremiah a copy and to read it at the next Sunday’s Meeting. It was done and recorded as accomplished on the 7d 2m 1709.

*Whereas Jeremiah Scaife son of Jonathan Scaife of Middletown aforesaid in the County of Bucks (having made profession of the Truth with us) hath been found in severall disorderly actions, And having been dealt with for the same, hath been brought to condemn his disorderly walking at severall times in writing, And yet continuing in the same disorderly spirit hath of late been shamefully overtaken with strong Liquors which he hath been formerly guilty of, And being reprov'd, not only denys the same but allso doth vilify and abuse some that friendly reprov'd him for it, And having been sufficiently Laboured with to bring him to a sense of his errors, he still persisteth in his obstinate spirit, We do therefore Testify against all such actions as contrary to our principles, And can not own him to be of our society untill we can be sensible of a reformation in him by a new life and conversations, which we heartily desire for the good of his mortall soul. Signed on ye behalf of ye Said Meeting William Hayhurst*²⁰⁴

It was recorded in the minutes but also appeared as a separate copy written in William Hayhurst’s bold and distinctive hand and in some way preserved with the minutes of the Middletown Monthly meeting. [see Appendix].

Jeremiah’s crisis was not the only one facing the Quaker community in 1706-1709. The pages in the Middletown Monthly meeting were shared with other ongoing issues. In the midst of all this, Ezra Croasdale

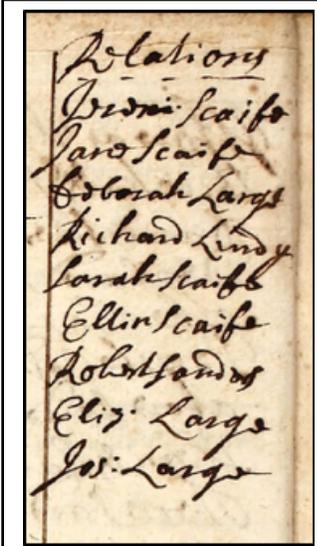


Jeremiah’s disownment paper written and signed by William Hayhurst

and Thomas Stackhouse got into an argument. “*Thomas Stackhouse complains to this Meeting, that Ezra Croasdale reproached him; And Ezra Complains that he has suffered wrong by ye Thomas.*”²⁰⁵ John Naylor struggled with drink and on several occasions “*acknowledged his fault*” and “*condemned*” his actions of “*having taken in drinking too much.*”²⁰⁶ The name of Robert Heaton, Sr., Scaife’s neighbor and sometime fellow leader in the Middletown meeting, appeared regularly in the minutes. For example in 1706 he had an ongoing argument with John Cowgill and another with Thomas Stackhouse.²⁰⁷ In another situation he was accused by his servant, Elizabeth Scottick, of “*having committed Adultery with her.*”²⁰⁸ Several men were appointed to speak to him and when he proved stubborn about it, others were sent to “*further labor with him.*”²⁰⁹ They reported in the next meeting that they found him “*to be very difficult.*”²¹⁰ In the end, while continuing to deny Elizabeth’s story, did “*acknowledge my too much familiarity with her both in public and in private.*”²¹¹ The events were so comingled and appeared so frequently that in at least one instance they appeared together on the same half page of the minutes, reporting in succession Robert Heaton’s adultery, John Naylor’s drinking and Jeremiah’s “*disorderly walking.*”²¹² Even after Jeremiah’s disownment the drinking continued and it was not just John Naylor. In December 1709 it was reported that Lancelott Gibson “*hath several times been overtaken with Drinking Strong Liquor.*”²¹³ The next month the overseers had been informed that Thomas Harding had been “*drinking too much strong Liquor to the dishonouring of Truth.*”²¹⁴

There is no record of Jeremiah condemning his “*disorderly walking*” although he lived in Quaker communities and attended a marriage or two, signing as a witness. Jeremiah’s father Jonathan died less than three months later further isolating Jeremiah from the community. The family continued to live in the area until 1712 (or later) when both Jeremiah and his brother-in-law, John Baldwin, sold portions of land that had originally belonged to Jonathan Scaife. In 1714 Jeremiah was a witness at John Hough (his neighbor’s son) and Ellin Sands (Jane’s step-sister) in Middletown²¹⁵. With a few exceptions noted below, Jeremiah’s disownment resulted in silence about him in the existing Quaker minutes. Even his death was unnoted.

It is possible to reconstruct the rest of Jeremiah and Jane’s lives from the few details in the documents available. Jeremiah and Jane had at least three children, Elizabeth, Sarah and Eleanor. Although there are no birth records linking paternity, there are other factors that help reconstruct the family. The family connection can be seen in the marriage document of the oldest daughter, Elizabeth Scaife (17), to Henry Large (28).²¹⁶ *Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Book of Birth and Burials* contains the marriage record in full, including the vows and the names of witnesses²¹⁷ [see Appendix]. The document begins, “*Elizabeth Scaife daughter of Jeremiah Scaife . . .*” It identified the groom as “*Henry Large of Plumstead in the Country of Buck & Provence of Pensilvania.*” It stated that Jeremiah was “*of the same*”²¹⁸ suggesting that Jeremiah had already moved from Middletown sufficiently before 1725 to establish his residency there. The marriage document was witnessed by twenty friends and nine family members (the scribe noted that there were even others there besides those listed). The names were organized into three columns. The first one untitled but presumable “*Men*” contained the names of thirteen men. The second column was entitled “*Women*” and the third column, “*Relations.*” This last column is often the most interesting because it typically contains the names of close relatives. In this case, the relatives’ names appear immediately after the signatures of Henry Large (28) and his bride Elizabeth Large (17). [For interest, the person’s age and relationship to the couple have been added to the list of names.]



Relations
John Scaife
John Scaife
Edward Large
Richard Large
Sarah Scaife
Ellin Scaife
Robert Large
Elis. Large
Jos. Large

“Relations” at the marriage of Henry and Elizabeth Large

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Jeremiah Scaife (44) – father of the bride

Jane Scaife (43) – mother of the bride

Deborah Large (45) – sister-in-law of groom; m. Joseph Large, brother of groom

Richard Lundy (33) – brother-in-law of groom; m. Elizabeth Large, sister of groom

Sarah Scaife (~16)

Ellin Scaife (15)

Robert Sanders (44) – brother-in-law of groom; m. Mary Large who died 1708

Elizabeth Large (30) – sister of the groom; m. Richard Lundy

Joseph Large (52) – brother of groom

Two names stand out in the middle of the list, Sarah and Ellin Scaife. Ellin Scaife is no doubt Eleanor (the name was often spelled both ways) who on her own marriage license indicated that she was born in 1710. From that it can be estimate that Elizabeth was born in 1708 and Sarah in 1709. By the time of the marriage, Henry's father, Joseph Large had passed away as well as siblings Thomas, Richard, Mary, Jacob and Jonathan. Henry's mother, Elizabeth Large was 74 at the time and died a few years later in 1727. It may have been difficult or impossible for her to travel at the time of the marriage.

Elizabeth and Henry had three children before Henry died in 1729.²¹⁹ In 1727 Sarah was questioned at the Buckingham Monthly Meeting over her marriage to [unknown] Hartley.²²⁰ In 1730 with a license Eleanor Scaife (20) and Hanuel Edwards (24) were married in Burlington, NJ.²²¹ There was some back and forth in the Monthly Meetings about Elizabeth attending her sister's wedding²²² (Eleanor's) but she presented a paper condemning her out going, which was accepted.²²³ The subject, however, came up again after Elizabeth married [unknown] Griffith, a person "*not of our Society.*" The women of the Buckingham Monthly Meeting must have felt that the first condemnation had been less than sincere on Elizabeth's part. Some irritation shows through the wording in the minutes.

*"She some considerable time ago went to her sister's marriage which was by a Liciance (sic) after which she appeared at the Meeting and offered something in writing as condemnation for out going on that account which the Meeting thought [] not to reject but in the very Little time after she went herself and Married one not of our Society and also a Person of a loose conversation therefore the Meeting has come to this conclusion that a Testimony should go forth against her for her said out going . . ."*²²⁴ Elizabeth returned with another paper condemning her out going in marriage, which the committee accepted "*after some consideration*" but insisted that it "*be read at a first day Meeting before it was to be received for Satisfaction.*"²²⁵

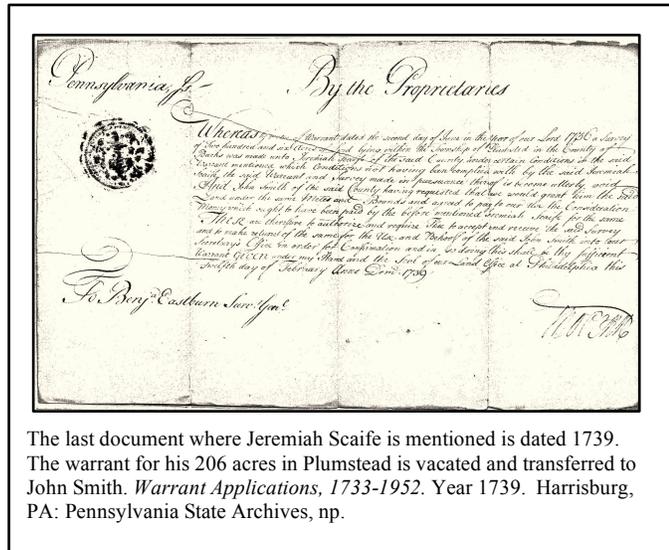
Reading between the lines it sounded like some community unpleasantness arose around the episode, though she was not in the end disowned. It was a busy meeting because in the preceding two paragraphs Sarah Hall and Hannah Miller had also been disowned for their disorderly marriages.

It would seem that some time after Jeremiah's disownment, the Scaifes moved from Middletown to Plumstead. Plumstead Twp was located some 20 miles to the north of Middletown Twp but still in Bucks County. Jeremiah's ties to Middletown decreased. He sold at least some of the land in Middletown to George Hulme, Jr., in 1712 "*with all the ways, water courses, woods, meadows, orchards, gardens, houses edifices and buildings, with all the fishing, hunting rights, etc., w quit rent to the Chef Lord.*"²²⁶ Jane's brothers and stepbrothers had apparently already moved to Burlington. On the 6d 9m 1712 Jane's brother John Norcross married Mary Antrum in Burlington Monthly Meeting. Jeremiah and Jane Scaife were witnesses as were Stephen and Elizabeth Norcross Sands (mother of Jane and John).²²⁷ The following two pages of the same *Rancocas Burlington Marriages* book, recorded the marriages of Jane's stepbrothers John Sands and Richard Sands. Their marriages took place on the same day but Jane was a witness only at Richard's marriage.²²⁸ An important connection in Middletown for Jeremiah was his mother but she died in 1723. Also in 1723 Jane requested a certificate for herself from Middletown Monthly Meeting to Buckingham Monthly Meeting (at

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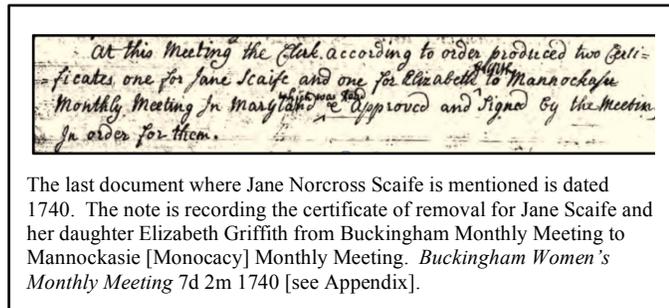
that time Plumstead was part of the Buckingham meeting and only five miles away). When Jeremiah was introduced at Elizabeth's marriage in 1725, he was identified as being from Plumstead. The daughters' various marriages from 1725-1731 (described above) were all recorded and/or discussed in the Buckingham Monthly Meeting.

Other family members seemed to have been moving in that direction, too. Jane's mother, Elizabeth Norcross Sands, a widow after her husband Stephen Sands died in 1730, received a certificate in 1734 from Middletown Monthly Meeting to Buckingham Monthly Meeting. She may have had earlier connections since she was mentioned as a landowner in Plumstead before 1704.²²⁹ So it is reasonable to believe that Jeremiah and Jane lived in Plumstead starting sometime after the disownment of 1709, perhaps as late as 1723, after Jeremiah's mother died. In 1736 Jeremiah received a warrant for 206 acres of land in Plumstead.²³⁰ The same year his brother-in-law also took up 100 acres in Plumstead Township.²³¹ The land warrant was the last document relating to Jeremiah, except one. In 1739 his land was "vacated" and sold to a John Smith, "conditions not having been complied with by the said Jeremiah Scaife".²³² Perhaps during the intervening years of 1736-1739, Jeremiah moved, died or become disinterested in the property. There is no record of any of those events occurring.



The last document where Jeremiah Scaife is mentioned is dated 1739. The warrant for his 206 acres in Plumstead is vacated and transferred to John Smith. *Warrant Applications, 1733-1952*. Year 1739. Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania State Archives, np.

From that date forward Jeremiah's history becomes



The last document where Jane Norcross Scaife is mentioned is dated 1740. The note is recording the certificate of removal for Jane Scaife and her daughter Elizabeth Griffith from Buckingham Monthly Meeting to Mannockasie [Monocacy] Monthly Meeting. *Buckingham Women's Monthly Meeting 7d 2m 1740* [see Appendix].

The following year, Jane and her oldest daughter, Elizabeth Griffith, requested certificates from the Buckingham Meeting to the one at Monocacy, in Maryland.²³³ Since the records for Monocacy burned in a fire in 1759, it is now not possible to check the minutes of that meeting. Eleanor had a certificate to Cane Creek from Hopewell MM in 1752 (Haniel seems to have gone ahead to NC a year earlier). Perhaps she stayed there until her mother died – that would give a death date for Jane of 1751/1752 or the age of 70. As far as the existing records support, Jeremiah never "condemned" his actions that brought his disownment. But at the same time he does not appear to have completely left the Quaker communities. His wife, Jane, and at least two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, seem to have stayed with the Quakers despite the trouble and disagreements. Eleanor, the third daughter, although married by license, appeared later as a member of the Quaker community and became a stalwart along with her husband Haniel Edwards in the Quaker community in New Garden, North Carolina.

Jeremiah and Jane Norcross Scaife had three daughters, at least 12 grandchildren and through Eleanor, more than 57 great-grandchildren. They began their lives in Yorkshire and Lancashire in England, adjusted to the life in Pennsylvania and seemed, despite all the challenges, to have kept their family together in Middletown, Plumstead and beyond.

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This is the story that spans the lives of Jeremiah Scaife who was born in Windhill, Yorkshire, c1595 to Jeremiah Scaife who died in Bucks County Pennsylvania sometime after 1739. The story of Eleanor Scaife Edwards continues in the Edwards Family History. In a short list, here is the barebones proof of the family tree from Jeremiah to Eleanor:

- Jeremiah Scaife and Ellen (Scaife study group, 7)
Jeremiah Scaife was father of William Scaife (Scaife Study Group, 6)
- Samuel Holmes was the father of Sarah Holmes, father-in-law of William Scaife and grandfather of Jonathan Scaife (Samuel Holmes will)
- William Scaife and Sarah Holmes (Bradford, Parish Register)
William and Sarah Scaife were married at the time Jonathan was born, and William was the father of Jonathan (Bradford marriage record, Samuel Holmes' will)
- Jonathan Scaife and Anne Hazzell (Calverley, St Wilfrid's)
Jonathan and Anne Scaife were the parents of Jeremiah (Calverley, St Wilfrid's, Middletown Monthly Meeting record of the Quaker children)
- William and Elizabeth Norcross were the parents of Jane Norcross (Ribchester Parish Register, William Norcross' Will)
- Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcross (Middletown Monthly Meeting)
Jeremiah and Jane Scaife were the parents of Eleanor Scaife (Elizabeth Scaife Large' marriage certificate)
- Hanuel Edwards and Eleanor Scaife (NJ marriage license)

Jeremiah b. 11 Jan 1680 Calverley, Yorkshire; d. 1757 Bucks Co., PA (no place, no date)

Jane Norcross b. (christened) 11 Feb 1682 Ribchester, Lancashire; d. (after) 1740 PA or MD (no place, no date)

Married: 6 May 1707 Middletown, Bucks, Co., PA

Children:

Elizabeth b. c1708 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. (after) 1740

(1) Married: 17 Feb 1726 Bucks Co., PA Henry Large b. 10 Oct 1697; d. 22 May 1729

Children:

John b. 1726 probably Plumstead Twp, Bucks Co., PA; d. (no place, no date)

Elinor b. 1728; d. (date)

Mary b. 1729; d. 1817(date)

(2) (unknown) Griffith

Sarah b. c1709 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. (after) 1753 (no place, no date)

Married: (unknown) Hartley

Eleanor b. 1710 Middletown, Bucks Co., PA; d. 17 Nov 1768 Guilford Co., NC

Married: 31 Jul 1730 Burlington Co., NJ Hanuel Edwards

Children:

David b. 4 Aug 1731 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; d. 28 Aug 1788 New Garden Guilford Co. (**Hannah Ballinger**, 13 children)

Jeremiah b. 26 May 1738 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; d. 26 May 1738 New Garden Guilford Co., NC

Joshua b. 19 Oct 1740 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; d. 17 Sep 1829 New Garden Guilford Co., NC (Rachel (unknown), 8 children)

Elizabeth b. 7 May 1742 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; d. Aug 1807 Grayson Co., VA (Samuel Brown, 10 children)

Hannah b. 17 Sep 1745 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; d. 29 Jul 1790 New Garden Guilford Co., NC (Peter Harris)

Alexander Isaac b. 25 Dec 1747 Hopewell, Chester Co., PA; d. 29 July 1825 Little Reed Creek, Grayson Co., VA (Catherine Boone 13 children)

Eleanor b. 26 Jan 1749 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; d. 1803 Morgan Co., IN (1 William Sumner); (2 Mordecai Mendenhall II)

Martha b. 9 Mar 1753 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; d. after 1768 (no place)

Mary Jane b. 4 Dec 1759 New Garden Guilford Co., NC; 18 Jul 1860 Simpson Co., KY (Peter King, 13 children)

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¹ London Yearly Meeting (Society of Friends). (1751). To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and America. Philadelphia, PA: np. This image is taken from Swarthmore College, Friends Historical Library. <https://www.swarthmore.edu/friends-historical-library/quaker-calendar> [accessed 13 Jan 19].

² Burrough, Edward (1655). *To the camp of the Lord in England*. Howgill, Francis (ed.). Oxford: Oxford Text Archive. <http://downloads.it.ox.ac.uk/ota-public/tcp/Texts-HTML/free/A86/A86652.html> [accessed 21 Nov 2018]. “*And O thou North of England, who art counted as desolate and barren, and reckoned the least of the Nation, yet out of thee did the branch spring, and the Star arise which gives light unto all the Regions round about . . .*”

³ Peel, William. (1857). “*A Short Description of Crag Cottage, Windhill; and Windhill Crag.*” Bradford: S. O Bailey. http://windhillorigins.co.uk/familyhistory_files/bateson/cragcottage.htm “*Windhill formerly consisted of three or four houses; two of them had gates attached to them to prevent the cattle from straying off the common-one of them was kept by a lame person, and called Cripple Gate. The place has long since become a street, but still retains the name of Cripple Gate.*” p. 3.

⁴ For a more in-depth look at this industry, see “Textile industries since 1550,” in *A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 4*, Elizabeth Crittall (ed.). (1959). London: Victoria County History, pp. 148-182. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol4/pp148-182> [accessed 4 May 2018]. A similar cloth trade existed in the Colne Valley area located about 15 miles south of Bradford. This trade has been described in detail in a publication of the Huddersfield and District Woollen Export Group. Bentley, Phyllis. (1984). *Colne Valley Cloth*. Illustrated by Harold Blackburn. London: The Curwen Press. It is also available at <https://marsdencommunityassociation.wordpress.com/publication-colne-valley-cloth/> [accessed 4 May 18].

⁵ Mathias, Peter. (2001). *The First Industrial Nation: The Economic History of Britain 1700-1914*. 2nd Ed. London: Routledge, p. 116.

⁶ Margerison, Samuel. (1883). *The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley*, Vol II, Bradford, Yorkshire: G. F. Sewell, p. 158.

⁷ Scaife Study Group. (2009). “Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucks County, Pennsylvania (sic).” np:np:np.

⁸ In 1584, the community of Windhill consisted of about 35 tenants and cottagers. Both William and Jeremiah are always identified as being from Windhill, making a relationship likely. They are identified as father and son in the Scaife Study Group, p 6.

⁹ John Scaife is identified as the son of Jeremiah Scaife in the Scaife Study Group, p 6. He is identified as being from Idle.

¹⁰ John Scaife’s will identifies William as his brother and then awards £1 to “Thomas, son of Peter”, the context being that Peter was John’s brother. Margerison, Samuel. (1883). *The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley*, Vol II, Bradford, Yorkshire: G. F. Sewell, p 158.

¹¹ John Scaife’s will identifies Robert Curtas as his brother-in-law. “*The Will of John Scaife of Idle.*” 19 Mar 1667/[68]. See also in the summary found in the *Registers of Calverley Burials*, Vol II, p 158. Robert Curtas and Ellen Scaiffe were married in Calverley on 23 Apr 1657. Margerison, Samuel. (1883). *The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley*, Vol II, Bradford, Yorkshire: G. F. Sewell, p 122.

¹² “*The Will of John Scaife of Idle.*” 19 Mar 1667/[68]. This is also found in a summary in Margerison, Samuel. (1883). *The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley*, Vol II, Bradford, Yorkshire: G. F. Sewell, p. 158. Note the word “worst” could have been quality of the clothes or it might have been a corruption of the type of wool used in the suits, ie “worsted,” often defined as “*a woolen fabric with a hard-textured surface and no nap . . . made of this yarn or fabric: a worsted suit.*” <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/worsted> [accessed 21 Nov 2018].

¹³ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid’s, Calverley, Burials* for 1679. Entry for Jeremiah Scaife is much longer than surrounding names. The original is smudged where the date should be but follows June and precedes July. The *Calverley Parish Burial Index* identifies the burial as 30 Jun 1679. <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Calverley/CalverleyBurialsIndexes/CalverleyBurialsS>

¹⁴ From various records his siblings appear to be from Calverley, Idle and Windhill. After scanning the records of the parish churches in the Calverley/Idle/Bradford area I have been unable to find a birth record for William. The birth records of his father Jeremiah and son Jonathan are also missing. Most genealogists simply place the date at 1620 to match the year of his wife’s baptism at Bradford; without comment a few use 1617 as a date and a few identify his place of birth as Rudston (65 miles to the east). It may be that there was some confusion with another William Skaife, son of Thomas Skaife, baptized 20 Aug 1620 in Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire (listed in the summary of the *Yorkshire, England, Extracted Church of England Parish Records*), which is 18 miles to the north in an area where many Scaife/Skaife are recorded (and where every Scaife seems to be named William, Thomas, John, or Peter – all contemporaries of this William).

¹⁵ For example, see the record of his burial in Calverley and the documents of administration of his estate.

¹⁶ Samuell Holmes of Heaton, Yorkshire, was buried at Bradford 6 Jan 1660 and had his will probated 19 Jul 1660. The wife of Samuell Holmes of Heaton was buried on 7 Nov 1626 in Bradford. Another wife of Samuell Holmes of Heaton was buried on 2 Mar 1634 in Bradford. Children include Judeth (1618-) who married Robert Bradshaw; Sarah (1620-1670) who married William Scaife; Jeremiah (1625-1678) whose wife is not known; and Samuell Holmes, Jr. who married Isabell Hall and later Maria Hall. It should be noted that Samuell always spelled his name with two “l” and was referred to as “*Samuell Holmes of Heaton.*” In his will it mentions his “son-in-law” William and grandson Jonathan and the fact that he was living on the property of John Scaife. Interestingly, William Scaife’s second wife, Effam Holmes, could have been a relative. In looking through the records of Bradford there are many Holmes, many Samuells and many Halls making the family connections sometimes confusing [see also the box at the end of the chapter on Samuell Holmes family].

¹⁷ The current nave was built in 1458; the tower was completed in 1508. The chantry chapels were dissolved during the Reformation. The oak timbers in the roof date from 1724 and the galleries were built around the Nave with a flat roof in the nineteenth century. A pulpit was added and John Wesley preached there in 1788. The William Morris glass was added in 1864. Extensive additions were made in the 1950s after it became a Cathedral. “*A Brief History of Bradford Cathedral*” <https://bradfordcathedral.org/the-building/history/> [accessed 21 Nov 2018].

¹⁸ Parish Records *St Peter’s, Bradford, Burials*, 7 Nov 1626.

¹⁹ Will of Samuell Holmes of Heaton, *Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) – Will Registers*, p 186.

²⁰ Parish Records *St Peter’s, Bradford, Burials*, 7 Nov 1626.

²¹ Parish Records, *St Peter’s, Bradford, Burials*, 2 Mar 1634.

²² Parish Records, *St Wilfrid’s, Calverley, Marriages*, 23 Nov 1654. “*Robt Brayshay and Judeth Holmes*”; Judeth’s christening was recorded 28 Jun 1618 and burial 2 Apr 1683.

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- ²³ Parish Records, *St Peter's, Bradford, Burials*, 7 Jan 1677.
- ²⁴ Parish Records *St Peter's, Bradford, Burials*, 16 Sep 1678.
- ²⁵ Will of Samuëll Holmes of Heaton, *Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) – Will Registers*, p 186.
- ²⁶ Christopher Hill. (1994). *Puritanism and Revolution*. London: Vintage Books, p 183.
- ²⁷ Binns, Jack. (2004). *Yorkshire in The Civil Wars*. Pickering, N. Yorks: Blackthorn Press. <https://thehistoryjar.com/tag/clubmen/> [accessed 21 Nov 2018].
- ²⁸ Bradford Cathedral, "A Brief History of Bradford." <http://www.bradfordcathedral.org/the-building/history/> [accessed 21 Nov 2018]
- ²⁹ Lister, Joseph. "A Genuine Account of the Siege of Bradford in the time of the Civil War," included in Fairfax, Thomas. (1810). *Memories of Sir Thos. Fairfax*. Knarresbrough, Yorkshire: Hargrove and Sons, pp 158-193.
- ³⁰ Fell, David W. "The Sieges of Bradford: The English Civil War in Bradford 1642 to 1645." https://www.northlincsweb.net/Bradford/html/bradford_in_17th_c.html [accessed 21 Nov 2018]
- ³¹ Parish Records, *St Peter's Bradford, Marriages*, 29 May 1645. "William Scaife and Sarah Holmes."
- ³² Bell, J. H. (1888). "Some Fragments of Local Medical History." In the *Bradford Antiquary: The Journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society*. Bradford, Yorkshire: H. Gaskarth, p 91.
"Twenty years later, in 1665-6, the plague was conveyed here by a bundle of old clothes sent from the Metropolis where the pestilence was then raging. The person who opened the bundle was the first victim; the disease spread very rapidly; the stricken were removed to a place called Cliffe Barn, near Cliffe Wood, when those who recovered attended upon the sick. Provisions, &c., for them were conveyed to a spot near, and left for the attendants to fetch. Those who died were buried in the Wood; many of the grave stones placed over them were dug up about 80 years ago, and some with inscriptions upon them were built in the walls of Spink Well House. In the year 1836 a skeleton was found there, which was supposed to have been buried at that time. It is not known how many died here; but in the neighbouring town of Leeds the disease was fatal to 1325 persons, about one-fifth of the population."
- ³³ Quoted in Nickalls, John L. (1952). *The Journal of George Fox*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 104.
- ³⁴ Fox, George, *Journal of George Fox*, 2nd Ed. Nickalls, John L. (ed.). (1975). London: Religious Society of Friends, p 102.
- ³⁵ Plant, David. (2009). "James Nayler (Naylor), 1618-1660." In *BCW Project (British Civil Wars, Commonwealth & Protectorate 1638-1660)*, <http://bcw-project.org/biography/james-nayler> [accessed 22 Nov 18].
- ³⁶ It was reenacted in 2006 only with cancan dancers <https://www.brh.org.uk/site/articles/bristol-radical-history-week-2006-james-nayler-commemoration/> [accessed 22 Nov 18].
- ³⁷ Fox, George, *Journal of George Fox*, 2nd Ed. Nickalls, John L. (ed.). (1975). London: Religious Society of Friends, p 268.
- ³⁸ The complete trial is transcribed in Cobbett, William (ed.). (1810). *Cobbett's Complete Collection of State Trials and Proceedings For High Treason and Other Crimes and Misdemeanors From the Earliest Period to the Present Time*. Vol V. London: R. Bagshaw, pp. 801-842. Additional documents relating to the trial and other aspects of James Nayler are found in Rich, Robert. (1656). *A True Narrative of The Examination, Trial, and Sufferings of James Nayler in the Cities of London and Westminster and His Deportment Under Them*. <http://www.qhpress.org/texts/nayler/rich.html> [accessed 19 Jun 18].
- ³⁹ It was said that he wrote this within the last two hours of his life: "There is a spirit which I feel that delights to do no evil, nor to revenge any wrong, but delights to endure all things, in hope to enjoy its own in the end. Its hope is to outlive all wrath and contention, and to weary out all exaltation and cruelty, or whatever is of a nature contrary to itself. It sees to the end of all temptations. As it bears no evil in itself, so it conceives none in thoughts to any other. If it be betrayed, it bears it, for its ground and spring is the mercies and forgiveness of God. Its crown is meekness, its life is everlasting love unfeigned; it takes its kingdom with entreaty and not with contention, and keeps it by lowliness of mind. In God alone it can rejoice, though none else regard it, or can own its life. It's conceived in sorrow, and brought forth without any to pity it, nor doth it murmur at grief and oppression. It never rejoiceth but through sufferings; for with the world's joy it is murdered. I found it alone, being forsaken. I have fellowship therein with them who lived in dens and desolate places in the earth, who through death obtained this resurrection and eternal holy life." Nayler, James. (1716). *Collection of Sundry Books, Epistles and Papers, Written by James Nayler; with An Impartial Relation of the Most Remarkable Transactions Relating to His Life*. London: J. Sowle, p 696.
- ⁴⁰ Scaife Study Group. (2009). "Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucks County, Pennsylvani (sic)," p 3. <http://www.scaifestudygroup.org.uk/node/640>
- ⁴¹ Wakefield Quarter Sessions, *Wakefield Indictment 1684-1687* (1661), p 160.
- ⁴² Scaife Study Group. (2009). "Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucks County, Pennsylvani (sic)," p 2.
- ⁴³ Scaife Study Group. (2009). "Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucks County, Pennsylvani (sic)," p 6.
- ⁴⁴ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Marriages*. 23 Apr 1672, "William Scaife and Ephem Holmes"; Effam has been spelled either Effam as in William's will or Ephem as in the Parish records.
- ⁴⁵ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Births*. 6 Sep 1678, "Mary, Daughter of Jonathan Scaife of Windhill."
- ⁴⁶ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Burials*. 26 Jun 1677, "Wm Scaife of Wind=Hill."
- ⁴⁷ William Scaife's Will; proved 23 Jul 1677. It read: "(On) the Twenty-third day of the month of July (in) the Year aforesaid, Richard Hooker, Professor of Sacred Theology, Dean of the office of the Deanery of Pontefract with Halifax, has certified himself to have granted Administration of the goods of William Scaife, late of Windhill of the parish of Calverley, of the diocese of York, by intestacy (as is asserted), deceased, (to) Jonathan Scaife, his son, first sworn (Saving, etc.). Effam Scaife, widow, relict of the said deceased, first under hand & seal (giving) her renunciation and consent; an Inventory was Exhibited above £40, and a Bond is entered." "Transcription & Translation of the (Intestate) Administration of the Estate of William Scaife Dated 23 July." The transcription includes the original Latin and translation into English.
- ⁴⁸ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Burials*. 10 Jan 1678.
- ⁴⁹ "Transcription & Translation of the (Intestate) Administration of the Estate of William Scaife Dated 23 Jul 1677."
- ⁵⁰ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Burials*. 30 Jun 1679.
- ⁵¹ Removal Certificate for Jonathan Scaife, *Askwith Monthly Meeting*, 28d 4m 1683.
- ⁵² The marriage register spells "Ann" without an "e"; subsequent documents in Jonathan's handwriting always contain the "e" as in "Anne." I have therefore consistently used the spelling, Anne.

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- ⁵³ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Marriages*, 6 May 1677.
- ⁵⁴ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Births*, 6 Sep 1678.
- ⁵⁵ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Births*, 8 Apr 1680.
- ⁵⁶ *Bucks Quarterly Meeting Births and Deaths*, 1683. "William, Son of Jonathan and Ann Scaife born ye 30th day of ye iith month, 1683."
- ⁵⁷ Creighton, Charles. (1894). *A History of Epidemics in Britain*. Vol II. Cambridge: The University Press. p. 327 summarizing Thomas Sydenham.
- ⁵⁸ Creighton, Charles. (1894). *A History of Epidemics in Britain*. Vol II. Cambridge: The University Press. p. 328 summarizing Ralph Thoresby of Leeds.
- ⁵⁹ Removal Certificate for Jonathan Scaife, *Askwith Monthly Meeting Certificates*, 28d 4m 1683.
- ⁶⁰ John Scaife was imprisoned in Dorsetshire in 1656 for "exhorting the People" there (p. 165). John Scaife is again mentioned in the 1661 Quarterly Sessions in Somersetshire where he along with a number of others were sent to prison for failing to take the Oath of Allegiance. Most were released at the time of the following Sessions but "John Scaife was ordered to the House of Correction as a Vagabond, under the Pretence of his refusing to serve the Hight Sheriff for 4l. per Annum, tendred him in Court: An Artifice to ensnare him, and prevent his preaching in those Parts." Besse, Joseph. (1753). *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers*, Vol. 1. London: Luke Hinde, pp 588, 589. <https://archive.org/details/collectionofsuff01bess/page/588> [accessed 6 Dec 2018].
- ⁶¹ London: Luke Hinde, 1753.
- ⁶² This may have been a misreading of John Scaife who did time in prison. See for example Battle, J. H. (Ed). (1887). *History of Bucks County*, Philadelphia, PA: A. Warner & Co., p 313.
- ⁶³ Davis, W. W. H. (1876). *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania*, Doylestown, PA: Democrat Book and Job Office Print, p 313.
- ⁶⁴ Besse, Joseph. (1753). *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers*, Vol. 1. London: Luke Hinde, pp 588, 589. <https://archive.org/details/collectionofsuff01bess/page/588> [accessed 6 Dec 2018]. William Scaife had a brother named John who would have been about the right age for the stories in Besse. If this John Scaife is the brother of William then John would have been Jonathan's uncle.
- ⁶⁵ Besse, Joseph. (1753). *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers*, Vol. II. London: Luke Hinde, p 144. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31175034931157;view=1up;seq=152> (accessed 6 Dec 2018)
- ⁶⁶ Besse, Joseph. (1753). *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers*, Vol. II. London: Luke Hinde, p 146. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31175034931157;view=1up;seq=154> (accessed 6 Dec 2018)
- ⁶⁷ The Magistrates at Wetherby Fell as recorded by the Scaife group. (2009). "Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucs County, Pennsylvania" (sic), p. 9.
- ⁶⁸ Quoted in the Scaife Study Group. (2009). "Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucs County, Pennsylvania" (sic), p 10.
- ⁶⁹ Removal Certificate, *Askwith Monthly Meeting*, 28d 4m 1683.
- ⁷⁰ A typical ship of the period, <http://www.kellscraft.com/OldPhiladelphia/OldPhiladelphiaCh01.html>.
- ⁷¹ There are some differences in the age of William on the voyage. Some say he was born on the voyage and other say he was born in Pennsylvania. The confusion may arise from several sources such as the Quaker year (starting with March), and even the work of Jonathan, himself, who was appointed by the Middletown Monthly Meeting to draw up a list of all the families and their children. He recorded all the children with their birth dates and parents names. Without careful reading, some may assume that all the listed children were born in Middletown. *Middletown Monthly Meetings Births and Deaths*, 1683. The birth and death was also recorded in the *Bucks Quarterly Meeting* for 1683 "William, Son of Jonathan and Ann Scaife born ye 30th day of ye iith month, 1683" and died on the 12th day of the 12 month 1683. The *Friendship* left England after 4 Sep 1683 and arrived in Pennsylvania on 21 Nov 1683. William would have been 5 months old at the beginning of the voyage. If "iith" is interpreted as the 11th month, then he would have been born just after arriving in Pennsylvania. However, the *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* for Philadelphia for 1683 states that Jonathan Scaife was accompanied by his "Wife Ann, Child William, Child Mary and Child Jeremiah."
- ⁷² Sheppard, Jr., Walter Lee. (1970). *Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company. p 108. He noted, "The fifth and last ship known to have come from Liverpool in 1683, the *Friendship*, had arrived in Delaware by 21 9 m (November) 1683, when several of its passengers obtained warrants for land to be laid out in the province. A small ship of 60 tons burthen, with a crew of six, its passage this year was a quick one of less than two months – the last goods went on 13 September – making better time, apparently than it had the year before."
- ⁷³ Sheppard, Jr. Walter Lee. (ed.). (1970). *Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684*, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, p. 109, 111.
- ⁷⁴ Balderson, Marion. (1965). "Pennsylvania's 1683 Ships and Some of Their Passengers." *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*. Vol 24 (2) Philadelphia, PA: Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Source:Balderston%2C_Marion._Pennsylvania%27s_1683_Ships_and_Some_of_Their_Passengers.
- ⁷⁵ *The Welcome* that carried William Penn and others left Deal, England on 31 Aug 1682 and completed the crossing in 57 days arriving in at the mouth of the Delaware River on 27 Oct 1682, <https://www.genealogybranches.com/welcome1682.html> [accessed 27 Nov 2018].
- ⁷⁶ *Bucks Quarterly Births and Burials*. 12d 12m 1683. np.
- ⁷⁷ *Middletown Monthly Meetings Births and Burials*, 16d 2m 1686. np.
- ⁷⁸ *Middletown Monthly Meetings Births and Burials*, 1d 3m 1687. np.
- ⁷⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meetings Minutes*, 4d 3m 1699, p 66.
- ⁸⁰ Forrest, Tuomi J. "Penn and the Indians" <http://xroads.virginia.edu/%7eCAP/PENN/pnind.html> [accessed 29 Nov 2018].
- ⁸¹ The Welcome Society of Pennsylvania, "Ancestors Approved for Membership" <https://www.welcomesociety.org/ancestors-approved-memberships.html> [accessed 1 Dec 2018].
- ⁸² Penn, William. (1683). "Letter to the Free Society of Traders," quoted in Janney, Samuel. (1853). *Life of William Penn*. 2nd Ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., pp 238-249, <https://archive.org/details/lifeofwilliamp00jann/page/238> [accessed 29 Nov 2018].
- ⁸³ Davis, William W. H. (1905). *History of Bucks County Pennsylvania*. Vol 1, 2nd Ed. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, p 65.

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- ⁸⁴ Scaife Study group. (2009). "Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucks County, Pennsylvani (sic)," p 14. [unable to find source of quote]. Sheppard makes a similar statement but does not name any specific names. Sheppard, Jr., Walter Lee. (1970). *Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company. p 108.
- ⁸⁵ Davis, William W. H. (1905). *History of Bucks County Pennsylvania*. Vol 1, 2nd Ed. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, p 46.
- ⁸⁶ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 291.
- ⁸⁷ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 310.
- ⁸⁸ "Early Tax Lists in Pennsylvania." <http://takingthelongview.org/index.php/2016/03/25/early-tax-lists-in-pennsylvania/> [accessed 1 Jan 2019].
- ⁸⁹ "1693 Tax List: Bucks County, PA" <http://files.usgwarchives.net/pa/bucks/taxlist/1693tl01.txt> [accessed 6 Dec 2018].
- ⁹⁰ Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania. "An account of Resurveys made in the County of Bucks in the year 1702 & 1703 upon the Proprietaries act by the Commissioners General Warrant." (5 Jan 1703). <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/DaM/mg/sd/.%5C.%5Crg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20B1-B23/Book%20B-23/Book%20B23%20532.pdf> [accessed 1 Dec 2018].
- ⁹¹ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 415.
- ⁹² For instance Coroner (pp 232, 309, 316, 345, 348, 358, 370, 391, 393); Attorney (324, 346) and 12 Sept 1705), Juror (32, 75, 182, 276, 283, 295, 338), Assessor (312). Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company.
- ⁹³ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 42.
- ⁹⁴ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 25.
- ⁹⁵ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 393.
- ⁹⁶ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 391.
- ⁹⁷ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 301.
- ⁹⁸ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 276.
- ⁹⁹ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 297.
- ¹⁰⁰ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 299.
- ¹⁰¹ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 75.
- ¹⁰² Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 32.
- ¹⁰³ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, pp 391. "John Scarborough Complaines agt Joseph Smalwood in a plea that where as the Said Joseph Smalwood did Employ the wife of Said John Scarborough to wash for him his Linnen &c which shree accordingly did to the value of Twenty Seven Shillings with Several goods delivered to him as may appear by account therewith in Court to be produced."
- ¹⁰⁴ Lane, Ralph H. (1955). *The Scothorn Family*. Washington, DC: [np], p 112.
- ¹⁰⁵ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*. See, for example, a note for Sep 1688 where he is directed to draw up a certificate and note in December 1695 where he is appointed clerk.
- ¹⁰⁶ Over a series of meetings, the first item in the minutes referred the books on loan. Apparently there were 22 books for circulation. *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 7m 1696, p 52. Jonathan Scaife frequently took and returned books. See for instance, he brought back several books on 1d 5m 1697, *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*. p 54.
- ¹⁰⁷ For example: *Falls Monthly Meeting Marriages*, p 33 (1704) for Thomas and Jan Hough; p. 36 (1706) for Joseph and Hannah Heady and *Middletown Monthly Meeting Record of Commercy*, pp 2-3 for Stephen Sands and Jane Cowgill.
- ¹⁰⁸ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 7d 7m 1687, p 17.
- ¹⁰⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 3m 1694, p 42.
- ¹¹⁰ Religious Society of Friends. "The Friend" Vol. 29, quoted by Debbie Jorgenson in <http://www.queenshakenbake.com/2017/03/week-10-john-scarborough-iii.html> [accessed 3 Jan 2019].
- ¹¹¹ They were not the only ones. His memorial at the Buckingham Monthly Meeting said: "in his youth somewhat airy... a man of remarkable self-denial and endowed with much wildness . . . with loving and kind deportment". Quoted in http://scarbear.com/family_tree [accessed 3 Jan 2019].
- ¹¹² *Philadelphia County, PA Book of Wills*, 26 Apr 1697; See also Twining, Thomas Jefferson (comp.). (1905). *The Twining Family* (Rev. Ed.). Fort Wayne, IN: T. J. Twining, p 16.
- ¹¹³ Comly, George Norwood. (1939). *Comly Family in America*. Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott Company, pp 5-16.
- ¹¹⁴ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, pp 287-288.
- ¹¹⁵ Comly, George Norwood. (1939). *Comly Family in America*. Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott Company, p 19. See also marriage document with signatures: <https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/72329624/person/78011894011/media/2ca55753-faf2-4b2b-8111-19c255502778>

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- ¹¹⁶ There are some genealogists who record the birth date of Mary's child at 1690 and therefore conclude that Mary had the child when she was 12 and James was 15 or 16. However, the closeness of the Quaker community would suggest that an event such as this would not be kept quiet for five years before coming to the attention of the Meeting and of the civil courts. It is much more likely that the child was born in 1695 when Mary was 17 and James 21. *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1684-1700* Meadville, PA: Tribune Publishing Co., 1943, p 285. I have not been able to find the name, gender, date of birth or what happened to Mary's child. There is much speculation that suggests the child was named John and that he was cared for by his grandfather, Jonathan Scaife. It would seem natural for Mary to have remained in her parents' home since she and James never married and more than likely Mary was assisted by Anne in bringing up the child.
- ¹¹⁷ Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. (1943). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County Pennsylvania 1684-1700*. Meadville, PA: The Tribune Publishing Company, p 289.
- ¹¹⁸ *Women's Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 2d 2m 1700, p 34.
- ¹¹⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, above the entry for 2 Jan 1701, p 6. "John Rumford's matter having been several times discussed, and he and his father-in-law, Jona: Scaife, having pretty much endeavored to make the meeting believe the child was abortively born, this meeting (and the women's meeting) find him guilty and will lay the matter before the Quarterly meeting."
- ¹²⁰ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 5d 2m 1707, p 61.
- ¹²¹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 1m 1708 (sic, should be 1709), p 77.
- ¹²² *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 1m 1708 (sic, should be 1709), p 77, and 5d 3m 1709, p 78.
- ¹²³ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, in a collection of loose documents attached to the Minutes, dated 7d 2m 1709 and signed by William Hayhurst. In the first line Jeremiah Scaife was identified as the "son of Jonathan Scaife" but that phrase was crossed out.
- ¹²⁴ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, above the entry for 4 Mar 1686, p 6, possibly in Jonathan's handwriting.
- ¹²⁵ Quoting the minutes of the provincial council, December 1685, Battle, J. H. (Ed). (1887). *History of Bucks County*, Philadelphia, PA: A. Warner & Co. p 246. The author concludes "no mention of this case has been found in the books or papers of the county court, nor any further account in the minutes of the council, and it is probable that the suspicion was found to be groundless." It could also be that Davis died the next March before the case could be resolved.
- ¹²⁶ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 7d 11m 1685, p 5.
- ¹²⁷ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 5d 12m 1685, p 5.
- ¹²⁸ "A Registry of all Marriages Within the County of Bucks in the Province of Pennsylvania" as published in the appendix of Battle, J. H. (Ed). (1887). *History of Bucks County*, Philadelphia, PA: A. Warner & Co. http://pagenweb.org/~bucks/battle/chapter_xxiv.htm (accessed 7 Dec 2018). "David Davis, of Neshaminah, and Margaret Evans, of the same place, 1 mo. 8th, 1685/6, at the house of the said Davis."
- ¹²⁹ "A Registry of all the Births and Deaths of All Within the County of Bucks in the Province of Pennsylvania." as published in the appendix of Battle, J. H. (Ed). (1887). *History of Bucks County*, Philadelphia, PA: A. Warner & Co. http://pagenweb.org/~bucks/battle/chapter_xxiv.htm (accessed 7 Dec 2018). "David Davis of Neshaminah, chirurgeon, dyed and was buried att the buring place at Nicholas Walne the 23 day of the 1 month, 1686."
- ¹³⁰ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Births*, np, following p 3 but out of chronological order.
- ¹³¹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 4m 1706, pp 54-55. The next meeting he brought in a "paper" but that was deemed unsatisfactory. *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 4d 5m 1706, p 55.
- ¹³² Such as: *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 4 Aug 1706, p 56.
- ¹³³ *Middletown Women's Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 1d 6m 1700) p. 35.
- ¹³⁴ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 3m 1703, p 31. Jane appears to be gone by 1705 and Daniel Jackson was disowned in 1711 for speaking "scandalously and unchristian." *Middletown Monthly Meeting Condemnations*, p 23. (written by William Hayhurst).
- ¹³⁵ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 4m 1703, p 32.
- ¹³⁶ *Middletown Women's Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 3m 1705, pp 48-49. In the meeting of 5d 2m 1705 "The two friends appointed to enquire into Jane Dickson's clearness do give an account that they find not all things to their satisfaction." The next meeting a report was given that is quoted above.
- ¹³⁷ Find-A-Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/176894377/jonathan-scaife> [accessed 30 Nov 2018].
- ¹³⁸ Scaife Study Group. (2009). "Scaiffe of Windhill, Idle & Bucks County, Pennsylvani (sic)", p 16. Without citing evidence, the Scaife Study Group states that Anne followed the Rumfords to Philadelphia. This could very likely be true given that Anne was then a widow and the Rumfords had 10 children. The other possibility is that she remained with Jeremiah and Jane, particularly if they remained in the Middletown area.
- ¹³⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Burials*, 1723, p 17.
- ¹⁴⁰ *Middletown Monthly Meeting*, List of Children of Quaker Families, p 3 (probably in Jonathan Scaife's own handwriting).
- ¹⁴¹ Parish Records, *St Wilfrid's, Calverley, Births*. 8 Apr 1680. "Jer: Son of Jona: Scaife of Windhill."
- ¹⁴² William Penn arrived in Pennsylvania in late October 1682 aboard the *Welcome*, made his home at Pennsbury and attended the Quaker meetings at Falls MM. For more about William Penn see: Murphy, Andrew R. (2018). *William Penn: A Life*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- ¹⁴³ Jeremiah attended at least one wedding there, signing the marriage vows as a witness for John Fisher and Mary Janney, 2d 3m 1710. Potts, Thomas Maxwell. (1895). *Our Family Ancestors*. Canonsburg, PA: By the Author, p 226.
- ¹⁴⁴ See especially the years *Middletown Monthly Meeting* minutes for 1707-1709 for multiple appearances at the Meeting.
- ¹⁴⁵ In the condemnation for his "disorderly walking" Jeremiah admits to drinking too much when he was in Burlington, NJ, *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 12m 1706, p 60.
- ¹⁴⁶ Robert Heaton, Jr. and Grace Pearson were married 8 May 1700. *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, p 1.
- ¹⁴⁷ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 25d 2m 1705, pp 22-23.
- ¹⁴⁸ Thomas Stackhouse (c1635- 1706) arrived in Pennsylvania along with many other Quakers in 1682 aboard *The Lamb* with his wife Margery Hayhurst. Sometime after his wife died, he moved in with the widow Margaret (Fell) Atkinson and was disciplined by the Middletown Meeting for living with her without being married. They were married in 1703 and remained active in the

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Meeting until his death in 1706, serving as treasurer and in helping to resolve other issues of concern. His will was witnessed by Jeremiah Scaife, John Rumford and Jonathan Scaife.

¹⁴⁹ William Penn used the term “*holy experiment*” to describe his ideas for government and religious freedom in Pennsylvania. The term appears in a letter he wrote to James Harrison in August 1681.

*“For my country, I eyed the Lord, in obtaining it;
And more was I drawn inward to look to him;
And to owe it to his hand and power, than to any other way;
I have so obtained it, and desire to keep it;
That I may not be unworthy of his love;
But do that, which may answer his kind Providence;
And serve his truth and people;
That an example may be set up to the nations;
There may be room there, though not here,
For such an holy experiment.”*

Fortenbaugh, Robert. (1937). “Pennsylvania: A Study in Religious Diversity.” in *Pennsylvania History*, Vol 4, no 2, April, p 92.

¹⁵⁰ William Norcross mentions this in his will of 1699 and it is documented in the minutes of the *Minutes of the Board of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania* (Minute Book “G”, pp 400-401) where it is recorded, “*The Prop’ry by Ind’re of L. and Rel., dat 8 and 9, 9br., 81, Granted to Our Family Ancestors Fee; of Beakley, in Furnis, in the Co’ty of Lancaster, Yeo’n, 500 acres of Land, and the s’d Leonard Fell by a Deed of Gift, dat. 6th April, ’99, Granted the said 500 acres to Wm. Norcross of Alston, in the County of Lancashire, husbandman, who On Board the Britannia, in his Voyage from Liverpool to Pensilvania, made his Last will . . .*” This document identifies the property as being in Bensalem. This or another property owned by Elizabeth Norcross Sands was identified as being in Plumstead Twp, Bucks Co. Davis, William W. H. (1905). *History of Bucks County Pennsylvania*. Vol 1, 2nd Ed. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, p 379.

¹⁵¹ Contemporary observers referred to this as the plague, yellow fever, or ship fever. Don Hayworth, examining the evidence from George Hayworth (passenger) and Noah Webster, *A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases* (1799), concludes that it was probably Epidemic Typhus or “*ship fever*.” Hayworth, Don (2012). “George Haworth’s Voyage to America, That Sick Ship from Liverpool.” <http://www.haworthassociation.org/George/Voyage/Voyage.html>, [accessed 16 Dec 2018].

¹⁵² His will was drawn up 12d 6m 1699.

¹⁵³ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 9d 8m 1701, pp 3-4.

¹⁵⁴ Removal from Radnor to Middletown, “*Jane Norcross’ certificate being brought to this meeting was signed.*” *Radnor Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 12d 10m 1706. On 6d 1m 1707 Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcross published their intentions of marriage in Middletown. *Middletown Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, p. 52.

¹⁵⁵ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 9d 8m 1701, pp 3-4.

¹⁵⁶ From a document circulated amongst the Quakers and quoted by MacKinnon, Deci Worland. (2010). “Quaker Offense of ‘Disorderly Walking.’” <http://wildrhodes.blogspot.com/2010/01/quaker-offense-of-disorderly-walking.html> [accessed 17 Dec 2018].

¹⁵⁷ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 4m 1706, p 55.

¹⁵⁸ This spelling of “*insensible*” is found in a number of contemporary documents and as late as the journals of Lewis and Clarke (https://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/item/lc_jrn.1806-01-15#lc_jrn.1806-01-15.02 [accessed 16 Dec 2018].

¹⁵⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 4d 5m 1706, pp 55-56.

¹⁶⁰ **Thomas Bayns** (or Baynes) (c1666-1743) was a tailor from Colton, Lancashire where he married Jenetta Penny in 1697 before moving to Pennsylvania. In the action just prior to the first entry about Jeremiah Scaife, Thomas Bayns was identified as one of the three persons responsible for the funds of the Middletown Meeting finances. He was also one of the Friends appointed to talk with Jeremiah and Jane at the first announcement of their intentions to marry and to witness the marriage. He was 41 in 1707. His daughter Ann married Daniel Doan, Jr.

¹⁶¹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 7d 9m 1706, p 57.

¹⁶² *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 5d 10m 1706, p 58.

¹⁶³ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 16d 11m 1706, p 59.

¹⁶⁴ **John Cutler** (1665-1719) born in Bolland, Yorkshire, came to Pennsylvania in 1685 aboard the *Rebecca* and, in 1703, married the widow Margery Hayhurst Croasdale, the sister of William Hayhurst. He was frequently tasked with duties in the Middletown Monthly Meetings dealing with the discipline of its members. His sister, Jane Cutler, married John Naylor who was frequently mentioned at the same time as Jeremiah Scaife for drinking too much.

¹⁶⁵ There are a number of spellings for this place. Middletown Meeting was first called the Neshamina Meeting because of its location near the Neshaminy Creek but by 1702 it had changed its name to Middletown Meeting to match the change in the township name.

¹⁶⁶ A Quaker expression meaning “*useless and frivolous*,” as in Fox’s Journal of 1657 “*I found both her and her preacher very light and airy; too light to receive the weighty things of God.*” Quoted in Gummere, Amelia Mott. (1901). *The Quaker: A study in costume*. Philadelphia, PA: Ferris & Leach, Publishers, p. 97.

¹⁶⁷ See previous footnote on Thomas Baynes.

¹⁶⁸ **Stephen Sands** (1660-1732) came to Pennsylvania on the *Lamb* as servant of John French. According to a letter published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol 16, pp 462-463, “*Stephen Sands left a wealthy parentage behind and that he came to this province to enjoy liberty of conscience among the people called Quakers, being one.*” Lee, Francis Bazley. (1907). *Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County New Jersey*. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, p 642. He first married Jane Cowgill who also travelled on the *Lamb*. *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 25d 8m 1685. After the death of William in 1699 onboard the *Britannia*, Stephen married Elizabeth Norcross in 1701. *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*. 9d 8m 1701, pp 3-4. Elizabeth was the mother of Jane Norcross who married Jeremiah Scaife. Stephan Sands was 47 in 1707.

¹⁶⁹ **Ann Scott** (1688-1741) was from Makefield who married John Baldwin (1687-1757) a weaver from Makefield on 8d 12m 1707 *Falls Monthly Meeting Marriages*, p 36. Makefield was located just east of Middletown Twp. Ann was 19 in 1707. Some of the

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witnesses are well known to the Scaife family such as Robert Heaton, Jr., Grace Pearson Heaton, William Hayhurst, Alice Hayhurst, and Margaret. Jeremiah Scaife was not there.

¹⁷⁰ Jane Norcross (1682-c1740) was born in Ribchester, Lancashire and with her family traveled to Philadelphia on the ill-fated ship *Britannia* in 1699. On the trip her father, William, died. Her mother remarried Stephen Sands. This paper was read 6d 12m 1706; Jane Norcross and Jeremiah Scaife were married less than four months later. *Middletown Monthly Meeting*, 1d 3m 1707, p 63.

¹⁷¹ Jonathan Scaife (c1650-1709), referred by Jeremiah as his “*dear father*,” was born in Windhill, Yorkshire. He married Anne Hazzell and became a Quaker while living there. In 1683 he and his family traveled to Pennsylvania aboard the *Friendship*. He was a trusted leader of the Quaker community in Middletown, at times serving as the clerk of the Meeting. He was also active in the community where he performed such duties as “*peacemaker*,” coroner and frequent jury member. He was 56 at the time. He died in 1709.

¹⁷² Ezra Croasdale (1655-1740) was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, had certificate from Brighthouse Monthly Meeting, married in Middletown, Ann Peacock, also from Yorkshire, and had four children. Ann, his wife, was one of two women appointed to check Elizabeth Norcross for clearness before she married Stephen Sands. Ezra would have been 52 in 1707.

¹⁷³ Stephen Sands. (see note above)

¹⁷⁴ William Paxson (1648-1709). The Paxson family was one of the founding families of the Middletown MM. William Sr. was born in Buckinghamshire. He and his first wife, Mary Sydenham with their children traveled to Pennsylvania in 1682. He later married Mary Pakingham White. In a letter from William Penn dated 28d 3m 1705, a reference is made to Mary, but which one he does not indicate. “*The lieutenant-governor first took lodgings at W. Paxson's, where his wife's health rendering his stay improper, he removed to John Finney's . . .*” He would have been 58 at this time. William Jr. (1685-1733) was born in Bucks Co., PA. and would have been 21 at the time.

¹⁷⁵ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 12m 1706, pp 59-60.

¹⁷⁶ Burlington Monthly Meeting was located across the river in New Jersey.

¹⁷⁷ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 12m 1706, p 60.

¹⁷⁸ The word “*depending*” has an older meaning with the connotation of “*wait or be in suspense*.”

<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/definition/english/depend> <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/depend> [accessed 2 Jan 19].

¹⁷⁹ Sarah Pearson (c1684-1734) was born in Keighley, near Bradford, Yorkshire. She came to Philadelphia in 1699 along with the Norcrosses on the ill-fated *Britannia*. She and her sister, Grace, were the only members of her family to survive. She was taken in by the Middletown Monthly Meeting and her signature appears as a witness at the marriage of Stephen Sands and Elizabeth Norcross. She married Jonathan Woolston just a couple of months after Jeremiah and Jane (second intentions were declared 4th day of 4th month 1707). *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 4d 4m 1707 (See also the Passenger List of the *Britannia*, <http://www.haworthassociation.org/George/Voyage/Passenger-list.html>), [accessed 11 Jan 19].

¹⁸⁰ “*Award*” here might mean “*to give by judicial decree or after careful consideration*” Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/award> [accessed 11 Jan 19]; or “*A judgment, sentence, or final decision. Specifically: The decision of arbitrators in a case submitted.*” <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/award> [accessed 11 Jan 19].

¹⁸¹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 20d 12m 1706, p 61.

¹⁸² Reported by Isaac Norris, a passenger on board the *Britannia* in a letter he wrote, 24d 6m 1699 upon arriving in Philadelphia. <http://www.haworthassociation.org/George/Voyage/Isaac-Norris-ltr.html> [accessed 14 Dec 2018].

¹⁸³ The passenger list of the *Britannia* was reconstructed by Don Hayworth, showing who was aboard, who died at sea and shortly after arrival. <http://www.haworthassociation.org/George/Voyage/Passenger-list.html> [accessed 31 Dec 2018].

¹⁸⁴ William Norcross (c1650-1699) came from Ribchester, Lancashire where he and his family became Quakers. He, his wife Elizabeth, and their four children travelled on the ship *Britannia*. He intended to settle in Bensalem where he had acquired 500 acres from Leonard Fell. He died on the voyage after making a will.

¹⁸⁵ Thomas Pearson (1657-1699) was a linen draper from Keighley, Yorkshire. He died aboard *Britannia*. His wife Grace Veepon died immediately after landing and was buried in Philadelphia. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/163526947/thomas-pearson> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/148650966/grace-vipon-pearson> [accessed 13 Dec 2018]. There is some disagreement about the death of Grace Pearson, some recording the death aboard ship while others say after landing.

¹⁸⁶ Robert Heaton, Jr. (1671-1743) was born in Settle, Yorkshire and traveled to Pennsylvania in 1682 with his parents Robert Heaton Sr. (1642-1717) and Alice Ricroft (1645-1727) and his three brothers, (including James, the father of Mary Scaife's first child). He apparently returned to England, perhaps for an apprenticeship or on business, and was on board the *Britannia* in 1699 along with the Pearsons whose daughter, Grace, he soon afterward married. He was 36 in 1707.

¹⁸⁷ Patterson, Emma C. (1950). “The Radnor Friends Meeting House, part 3,” Wayne, PA: *Radnor Historical Society*. “*In 1699 when Radnor Friends learned that assistance was needed by a contingent arriving on “Ye Last Leverpoole Ship” a goodly sum of money was raised for them.*” <http://radnorhistory.org/archive/articles/ytmt/?p=67> [accessed 16 Dec 2018].

¹⁸⁸ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 1d 12m 1699.

¹⁸⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 8d 3m 1700, pp 1-2. Among the witnesses were Sarah Pearson, Stephen Sands, and Jeremiah Scaife.

¹⁹⁰ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 9d 8m 1701, pp 3-4.

¹⁹¹ *Radnor Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 12d 10m 1706, p 136. The request had been made the meeting before, 14d 9m 1706, p 136. Interestingly this was the same month Jeremiah was asked to revise the “*small*” condemnation of his actions.

¹⁹² *Middletown Women's Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 2m 1707, p 52.

¹⁹³ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 19d 4m 1707, pp. 13-14.

¹⁹⁴ Ann Scott and John Baldwin were married in Philadelphia; *Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 7d 11m 1707.

¹⁹⁵ See above note on Thomas Baynes.

¹⁹⁶ John Penquite (1665-1719). Originally from Cornwall, John arrived in Pennsylvania as a servant in 1683 and eventually settled in Wightstown, Bucks Co., PA. He married Agnes Sharp in 1690. His farm was divided in two parts by the Indians, one side he could plow and plant, the other was theirs. Agnes was a highly respected minister among Friends. <https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/9719290/person/-741069716/media/fdc817c4-4d6b-4bed-aad8-5913c92323da?phsrc=lns3&phstart=successSource> [accessed 31 Dec 2018]

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- ¹⁹⁷ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 1m 1706 [sic; The year should have been 1707, but being the first month to change, it must have been subconsciously written 1706], pp 61.
- ¹⁹⁸ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 5d 2m 1707, pp 62.
- ¹⁹⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 1d 3m 1707, pp 63.
- ²⁰⁰ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 1d 2m 1708, pp 63.
- ²⁰¹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 2d 10m 1708, pp 63.
- ²⁰² *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 4m 1708, pp 63.
- ²⁰³ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 3d 1m 1708, pp 74.
- ²⁰⁴ Two copies exist, one in the *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 7d 2m 1709, pp 78 and the other as a page of loose documents in the Middletown Monthly Meeting.
- ²⁰⁵ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 5d 8m 1707, p 67.
- ²⁰⁶ As early as 1704, reports were made in the Middletown Meeting regarding John Naylor drinking too much. “*John Naylor hath been too frequently overtaken in drink and too much strong liquor.*” *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 4d 11m 1704, p 45. The issue arose again in 1706.
- ²⁰⁷ This occurred in 1708. *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 3m 1708, p 40.
- ²⁰⁸ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 4m 1706, pp 54-55. He was the father of James Heaton, the man who was involved with Mary Scaife’s first pregnancy.
- ²⁰⁹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 4d 5m 1706, p 55.
- ²¹⁰ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 4 Jul 1706, p 55, and *Middletown Monthly Meeting minutes*, 1 Aug 1706, p 56.
- ²¹¹ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 1m 1706, pp 61-62.
- ²¹² *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 6d 4m 1706, p 55.
- ²¹³ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 1d 10m 1709, p 83.
- ²¹⁴ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 2d 1m 1709 (sic, should have been 1710), p 85.
- ²¹⁵ *Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 1d 4m 1714, p 35.
- ²¹⁶ **Henry Large** (1697-1729). His parents Joseph and Elizabeth Large were members of the Falls Monthly Meeting. *Falls Monthly Meeting Births*, p 186. He was living in Plumstead by 1725 when he married Elizabeth Scaife. *Buckingham Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 17d 12m 1725.
- ²¹⁷ *Buckingham Monthly Meeting Birth and Burials*, pp 52-53.
- ²¹⁸ *Buckingham Monthly Meeting Birth and Burials*, p 52.
- ²¹⁹ Henry died 22 May 1729. Henry and Elizabeth Large had three children: John (b 1726), Elier (b 1728) and Mary (b 1729).
- ²²⁰ *Buckingham Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 2d 11m 1727/8, p 19 “*To this Meeting Sarah Scaife that was, now Sarah Hartley, brought a Paper of acknowledgement and condemnation for her outgoings – upon the account of her Marriage . . .*” As was the custom, the husband’s first name was not recorded in the Quaker meeting minutes.
- ²²¹ “*Edwards, Hummel, Pennsylvania, and Ellen Scaife, Pennsylvania 31 Jul 1730.*” Nelson, William. (1900). *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Marriage Records, 1665-1800*. Vol 22. Paterson, NJ: The Press Printing and Publishing Co., p 123. <https://archive.org/details/marriagerecords103nels/page/123> [accessed 31 Dec 2018].
- ²²² *Buckingham Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 1d 4m 1731, p 35.
- ²²³ *Buckingham Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 2d 12m 1730/31, p 33.
- ²²⁴ *Buckingham Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 1d 4m 1731, pp 35-36.
- ²²⁵ *Buckingham Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 7d 9m 1732, p 45.
- ²²⁶ Price, Rebecca. (1909). “The Hulme Family of Bucks County” in *A Collection of Papers Read Before the Bucks County Historical Society*, Vol IV Easton, PA: (B. F. Fackenthal) The Chemical Publishing Co., p. 8. <https://archive.org/details/collectionofpape04buck/page/8> [accessed 31 Dec 2018]
- ²²⁷ *Rancocas Burlington Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 6d 9m 1712, p 93. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2189/31906_283944-00582?pid=99475826&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2189%26h%3D99475826%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_psrc%3Dgfg2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&phsrc=gfg2&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true?imageId=40525_1821100519_2813-00311 [accessed 2 Jan 2019].
- ²²⁸ *Rancocas Burlington Monthly Meeting Marriages*, 8d 3m 1712, pp 94, 95. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2189/31906_283944-00582?pid=99475826&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2189%26h%3D99475826%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_psrc%3Dgfg2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&phsrc=gfg2&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true?imageId=40525_1821100519_2813-00309 [accessed 2 Jan 2019].
- ²²⁹ Davis identifies her as a probable settler in Plumstead. Davis, William W. H. (1905). *History of Bucks County Pennsylvania*. 2nd Ed. Vol 1. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 379.
- ²³⁰ McCrea, Ken. (2010). *Index of Early Pennsylvania Land Warrants, 1733–1987, from the Pennsylvania State Archives*. Stevens, PA. See the index of land warrants: <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/BucksPages/Bucks71.pdf> [accessed 1 Jan 2019]. McCrea recorded 200 acres on 2 Jun 1736 but it was surveyed on 13 Aug 1736 as 206 acres. Records of the Land Office Copied Surveys, 1681-1912, Book A-4, pp 272-273. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Book%20A-1-A89/Book%20A-04/Book%20A-04%20pg%20548.pdf>.
- ²³¹ John Norcross’ land was also vacated. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2350/33019_b078815-00012?pid=200772&treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&phsrc=gfg1&phstart=successSource#?imageId=33019_b078815-00013 [accessed 2 Jan 2019].
- ²³² *Warrant Applications, 1733-1952*. Year 1739. Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania State Archives, np. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2350/33019_b078816-00040?pid=199333&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2350%26h%3D199333%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_psrc%3DdNq5%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&phsrc=dNq5&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true?imageId=33019_b078816-00041 [accessed 1 Jan 2019].
- ²³³ *Buckingham Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes*, 7d 2m 1740, p 84.

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Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

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Buckingham Monthly Meeting Marriages

Buckingham Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes

Bucks Quarterly Births and Burials

Falls Monthly Meeting Births

Falls Monthly Meeting Marriages

Middletown Monthly Meeting Births

Middletown Monthly Meeting Condemnations

Middletown Monthly Meeting Marriages

Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes

Middletown Monthly Meeting Record of Commery

Middletown Monthly Meetings Births and Burials

Middletown Monthly Meetings Minutes

Middletown Women’s Monthly Meeting Minutes

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Minutes

Radnor Monthly Meeting Minutes

Rancocas Burlington Monthly Meeting Marriages

Parish Records

St Peter’s, Bradford, Burials

St Peter’s Bradford, Marriages

St Wilfrid’s, Calverley, Births

St Wilfrid’s, Calverley, Burials

St Wilfrid’s, Calverley, Marriages

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Appendix

John Scaife of Idle (c1625-1668)

Last Will and Testament, 19 Mar 1667[/68]

March the 19th 1667/8

In the name of God Amen

I John Scaife of Idle being sicke of body, but p[er]fect in memory, doe make this my Last will and Testament, in man[n]er and forme followinge, First I give and bequeath my Soule to Almighty god my maker, and my body to the earth from whence it came, and as for my p[er]sonall Estate, my will and mynde is, First I give and bequeath unto Robert Certall my brother in Lawe and sonne, the xxijth p[er]cent of myne and goods, the xxijth p[er]cent unto Thomas Scaife sonne and sonne of myne, the xxijth p[er]cent unto William Scaife my brother and sonne, the xxijth p[er]cent unto Thomas Scaife my best friend and kinsman, and it is my mynde and will that he shall give to settler of his s[er]vice five shillings, the xxijth p[er]cent unto John Scaife sonne and sonne of myne five shillings, the xxijth p[er]cent unto Sara Scaife his sister five shillings, the xxijth p[er]cent unto John Scaife of Lottis my wife's best friend and kinsman, and as for the residue of myne and goods, I will that my wife shall have the husband of my daughter during for long as she shall live her life, my wife and she shall be married, before my daughter come to my years of age, my will is that my brother William Scaife shall have the full husband of my daughter during, and if it happen that my daughter die before she come to my years of age, that then my wife shall have the full husband of all my Land for long as she shall live her life unmarried, and if she should be to marry, it is my mynde and will, that my brother and sister and their heirs shall have the Land equally divided amongst them, my sonne my brother William and his heirs shall have the xxijth p[er]cent into their own of the rest, and as for the remainder of my goods, my Debt being paid, and my generall expenses being discharged, I make my daughter Anne Scaife full executrix, In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and foot the day and year above written, John Scaife his mark with the help of Robert, William Charles, Thomas and William

March the 19th 1667[/68]

In the name of God Amen

I John Skaife of Idle, being sicke of body, but p[er]fect in memory, doe make this my Last will and Testament, in man[n]er and forme followinge, First I give and bequeath my Soule to Almighty god my maker, and my body to the earth from whence it came, and as for my p[er]sonall Estate, my will and mynde is, First I give and bequeath

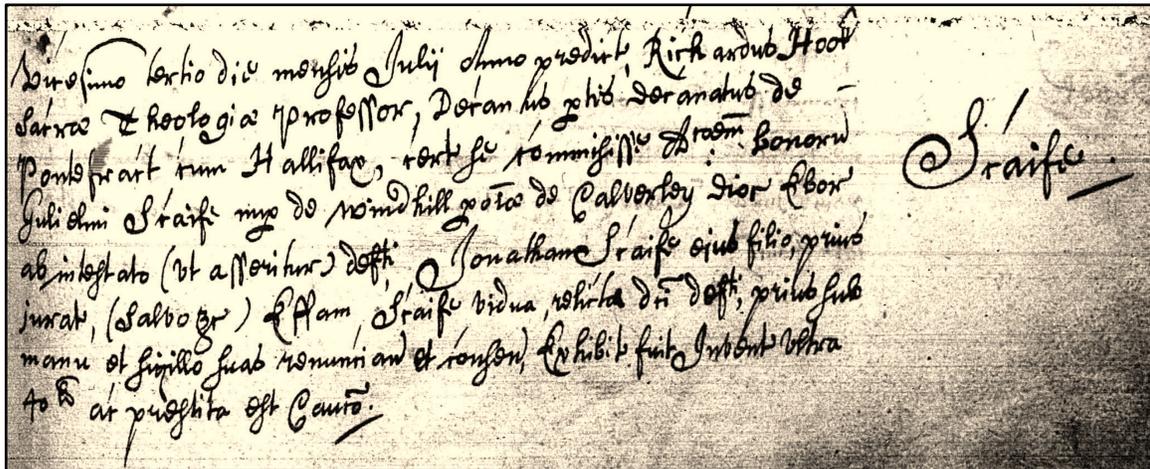
Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
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unto Robert Curtass my Brother in Law, one pound, It[e]m I give unto my mother one pound, It[e]m I doe give unto Thomas Scafe sonne unto Peter one pound It[e]m I give unto William Scafe, my Brother one pound, It[e]m I give unto Thomas Jeane [? Seane] my best Suit Coote and britches, and it is my mynde and will that he shall give to either of his sisters five shillings, It[e]m I give unto John Scafe, sonne unto Thomas Scafe tenn shillings, It[e]m I give unto Sara Scafe his sister tenn shillings, It[e]m I give unto John Scafe of Kettlesinge my worse sute hat Coote Dublett Britches Shirt and one pare of Bootes, It[e]m it is my mynde and will that my wife shall have the tuic[i]on of my Daughter Anne, for Long as she shall keepe her selfe my wife, and if she marrie againe, before my daughter come to xxj [21] yeares of age, my will is that my Brother William Scafe, shall have the full incom[e] of my daughter Anne, and if it happen that my daughter dye before she come to xxj [21] yeares of age, that then my wife shall have the benefitt of all my Lands soe Long as she shall keepe her selfe unmarried, and if she chance to marrye, it is my mynde and will, that my Brothers and Sisters and there heires shall have the Land equally devided amongst them, exseptinge my Brother William and his heire whoe shall have five pounds more then any of the rest, and as for the remainder of my goods, my debts being paid, and my funerall expences being discharged, I make my daughter Anne Scafe full Executrix, In wittnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare above written, John Scafe
his marke wittnesses hereof William Clarkson, Jeremie Welfitt

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

William Scaife (c1620-1677)

Administration of the Estate of William Scaife, 23 Jul 1677



Transcription & Translation of the (Intestate)
Administration of the Estate of William Scaife
Dated 23 July

1. Vicesimo tertio die mensis Julij Anno predict[o] Richardus Hook[er]
(On) the Twenty-third day of the month of July (in) the Year aforesaid, Richard
Hooker,
2. Sacrae Theologiae Professor Decanus p[ar]tis Decanatus de
Professor of Sacred Theology, Dean of the office of the Deanery of
3. Pontefract cum Hallifax cert[ificavit] se commisisse Ad[ministra]c[i]o[n]em
bonoru[m]
Pontefract with Hallifax, has certified himself to have granted Administration of the
goods
4. Gulielmi Scaife nup[er] de Windhill p[ar]och[iae] de Calverley dioc[esis]
Ebor[acensis]
of William Scaife, late of Windhill of the parish of Calverley, of the diocese of York,
5. ab intestato (vt asseritur) def[unct]i Jonathan Scaife eius filio prius
by intestacy (as is asserted), deceased, (to) Jonathan Scaife, his son, first
6. jurat[o] (Salvo &c) Effam Scaife vidua relicta d[i]c[t]i def[unct]i prius sub
sworn (Saving, etc.), Effam Scaife, widow, relict of the said deceased, first under
7. manu et sigillo suas renuncia[tio]n[em] et consen[tionem] Exhibit[um] fuit
Invent[arium] vltra
hand & seal (giving) her renunciation and consent; an Inventory was Exhibited above
8. 40 li ac prestita est Cauc[i]o
£40, and a Bond is entered

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
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Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
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in Christian buriall in hope of the Resurrecc[i]on and as touching the disposic[i]on of my worldly estate First I will that my Lands and Tenements with th'appurtenances bee disposed of as Followeth that is to say I doe give and devise the same tenement[es] and landes being in the tenure of John Skafe or his assigns or any others unto Sarah wife of William Skafe my daughter and her assignes To hold the same [so that?] the cleare proffitts Will make for one whole yeare after such time as my iust debts bee paid which my personall estate in good[es] and Chattells will not extend to pay for it is first my mind that Jeremie Holmes my sonne and heire and the said William Skafe their heires and assignes shall stand seized of the said Tenements and landes to sett lett and dispose of the same to pay such my debts as aforesaid and then one yeare proffitt to goe unto the said Sarah my daughter as aforesaid and for the second yeres proffitts thereof To witt of my said Tenem[en]ts and Landes I doe devise the same unto Samuel Holmes my younger sonne and his assignes, and to the third Years proffitts thereof after such my debt[es] p[ai]d as aforesaid I doe give and bequeath the same unto Judith my daughter wife of Robert Brashaw [?] and her assigns and ^for the fourth yeare proffitts of the said Tenements and Landes after such debts paid as aforesaid I doe give and bequeath unto Jeremie my sonne and heire and his assigns Alsoe I will that my debt[es] being first sattisfied what my good[es] will not extend to pay by my said sonne Jeremy and William Skafe my sonne in Law or the one of them their heires or assignes as aforesaid out of the First proffitts of the said landes and Tenements which are lying and being within the Lord or [] in the County of Yorke and my said foure Children haveing had every of them one yeares proffitts of my said landes in such order as they are before named. Then I Will and doe devise the said Tenem[en]t[es] and land[es] unto my foure said Children by Course and turne as aforesaid and by the same order as aforesaid that is to say the first [sic] yeares proffitt[es] after such debts sattisfied as aforesaid I doe devise unto the said Sarah my daughter the sixt yeare unto Samuell my sonne the Seaventh yeare unto Judith my daughter the eight yeare unto the said Jeremy my sonne Provided he doth submitt to this my Will and if neede be and Confirme the same and to their assignes Respectively for their better preferment And after the end of the said Eight yeares and payment of my debts in the First place as aforesaid I doe give the said Landes and Tenements with th'appurtenances unto the said Sarah my daughter wyfe of the said William Skafe, and her assignes for and dureing the terme of her life and after her decease I give and devise the Remainder and Reverc[i]on of the said Tenements and Land[es] unto the said William Skafe my sonne in Law dureing the time and terme of his naturall life And the Remainder thereof after his decease I doe devise unto Jonathan Skafe my grand child sonne of the said William Skafe my Sonne in Law and to his heyres for ever for his better advancement And I doe make and ordain the said Jeremy ^ my sonne and the said William Skafe my sonne in Lawe Joynt Executors of this my last Will and Testament And I leave my good[es] and personall estate to them for payment of my debts as aforesaid In Testimony whereof I the said Samuell Holmes the Testator have hereunto sett my hand and Seale the day and yeare abovesaid Samuell Holmes Sealed and published to bee the last Will of the Testator in the p[re]sence of us And M[emor]an[d]um That those word[es] William Skafe in one place and the word William Skafe in some other place were interlyned before th'ensealing her of Jonas Crabtre Jeremy Holmes Ja[m]es Eager. This Will was proved att London before the Right Wor[shipful?] William Merrik[es] Doctor of Lawes Master keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury Lawfully Constituted the nineteenth day of July in the yeare of

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

of [sic] Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty by the oaths of Jeremy Holmes
and William Skafe Joynt Executors named in the said Will To whome
Administrac[i]on of all and singuler the good[es] chattells and debt[es] of the said dec[eas]ed
was granted They being First sworne by Commission well and truly to
Administer the same

ex[amine]d

William Norcross (1650-1699)

Last Will and Testament Transcript, *Wills 104 B Philad. Pa.*

From aboard the Brittainia of Liverpool, 12 of 6th month 1699

Whereas I. William NORCROSS of Alston- cum-Hothersoil, in the Parish of Ribchester, being upon a voyage for Pennsylvania, and being weak of body, but of sound and perfect memory, have thought it convenient to make this my last will and testament, revoking and making void all former wills of my hand and bond, made by me:

Item - In the first place I give and bequeath my soul to God, and into the hands of his son Christ Jesus, in whom I have believed.

Item - In the next place it is my mind and will that all my just debts and funeral expenses be fully paid and discharged.

Item - I make and constitute and appoint my beloved wife Elizabeth NORCROSS, and my son John NORCROSS joint executors, likewise owning 500 akers (acres) of land given me by Leonard Fell in Ponsillvania, it is my mind and will to dispose of it as follows

Item - I give to my children John Norcross, Jane Norcross, William Norcross, and Thomas Norcross, each of them to have three score (60) akers of land, and the remainder to my beloved wife for as long as she remains unmarried, and if she shall marry again, she shall have forty pounds of the country pay, and the remainder of the afore mentioned land is to be equally divided among my four children before mentioned, John, Jane, William and Thomas Norcross.

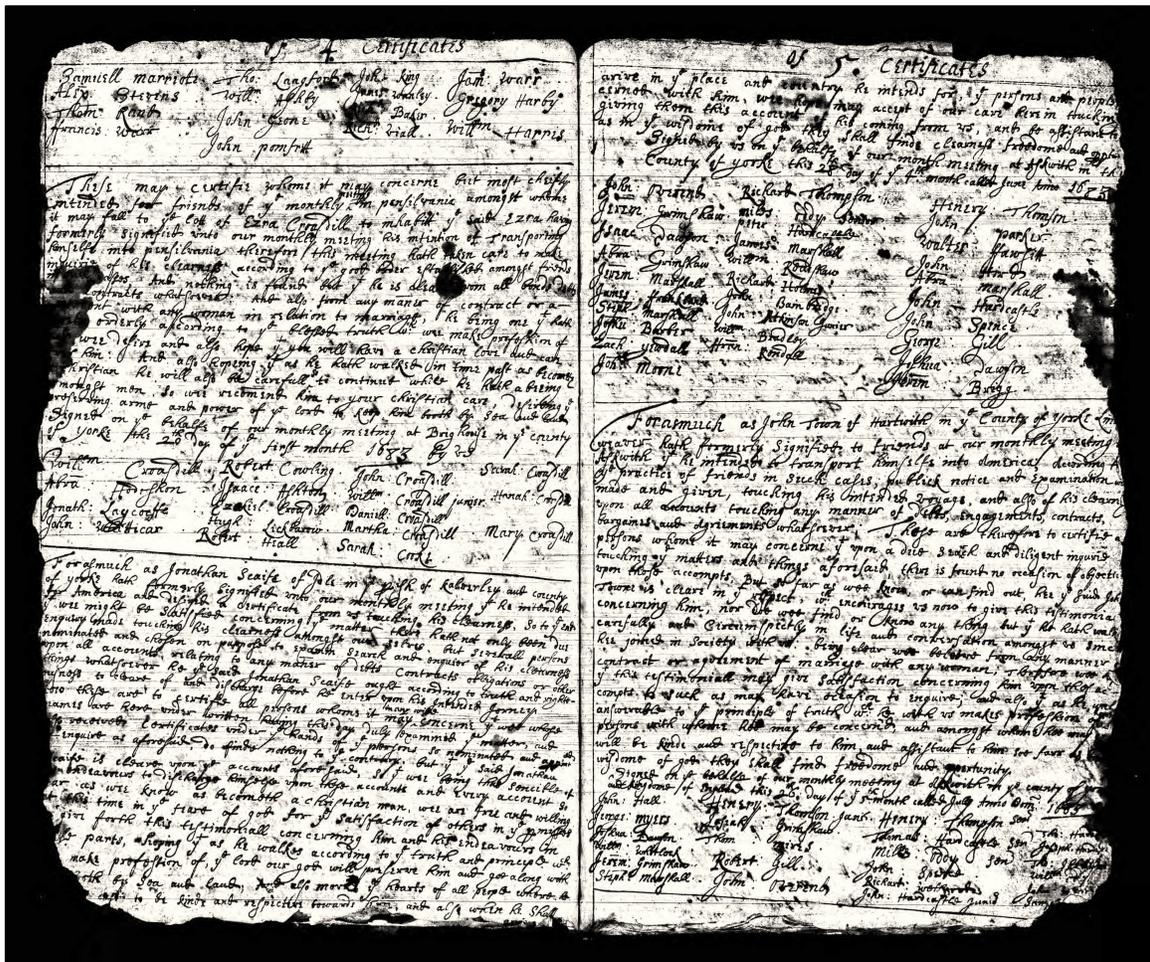
This set my hand and seal this day and year above written. William Norcross

Witnesses - Richard Smith Gabriel Barnes Jonathan Cowper

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jonathan Scaife (c1650-1709)

Certificate of Removal, Askwith Monthly Meeting, 28d 4m 1683



For as much as Jonathan Scaife of Idle in the parish of Calverley and county of Yorks hath formerly signified unto our monthly meeting that he intended for America and desires a certificate from us touching his clearness. So to that end we might be satisfied concerning the matter. There hath not only been due inquiry made touching his clearness amongst several persons nominated and chosen to examine search and inquire into his clearness upon all accounts relating to any manner of debts, contracts, obligation and other things whatsoever the said Jonathan Scaife might according to truth and righteousness and to clear of and discharge before he enters upon his intended journey. Now these are to certify all persons whom it may concern that we whose name and hand underwritten having this day duly examined the matter do find nothing to the contrary but have received certificate from the hands of the person so nominated and appointed to enquire as aforesaid do find nothing to the contrary but that the said Jonathan Scaife is clear upon the account aforesaid so that we being thus sensible of his endeavors to discharge himself from this accounts and every account so far as we know as becometh a Christian man. We are free and willing this time in the fear of God for the satisfaction of others in the promise given forth this testimonial concerning him and his endeavors in these parts hoping that as he walks according to the truth and principles which we do make profession of the Lord our God will preserve him and go along with him both by land and sea and move the hearts of all people where he may be cast to be kind and respectful towards him and also when he shall arrive in the place

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

and country for the persons concerned with him we hope may accept of our care her in giving them this account of his coming from us and be assistant to him in the wisdom of God they shall find clearness, freedom and opportunity. Signed by us on behalf of our month meeting at Asquith in in the county of York this 28th day of the 4th month called June AD 1683.

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jonathan Scaife (c1650-1709)

Children of Early Quakers, np, Births and Burials, Middletown Monthly Meeting, p 3

An account of the Births of Friends children
 borne in England given in by their parents.

Jonathan Scaife Children

Mary Scaife daughter of Jonathon and Anne Scaife was borne y^e 10th day of y^e 6th month 1678.

Jeremiah Scaife sonne of Jonathon and Anne Scaife was borne y^e 11th day of y^e 1st month 1679.

1680
 Agnes y^e wife of Thomas
 Scaife deceased y^e 10th
 day of y^e 8th month

1680
 Elizabeth daughter of
 Robert Hall deceased y^e 10th
 day of y^e 7th month

1680
 Elizabeth y^e wife of John
 Offer deceased y^e 11th day of y^e
 8th month

1680
 Mary Haylett wife of
 Cuthbert Haylett deceased y^e
 2nd day of y^e 4th month

1686
 Jonathan Scaife sonne of
 Jonathon and Anne Scaife
 deceased y^e 10th day of y^e 3rd month

1686
 Thomas Long horse
 deceased y^e 10th day of y^e 3rd
 month

1687
 James payton. sonne of
 James and Jane payton
 deceased y^e 16th day of y^e 7th
 month

1687
 George Hall sonne of
 Robert and Elizabeth
 Hall deceased y^e 17th day of y^e
 7th month

1687
 March Bindgeman
 sonne of Bindgeman
 deceased y^e 10th day of y^e 1st month

1680
 Thomas Gray
 deceased y^e 2nd day of y^e 10th
 month

1680
 Thomas Spence
 deceased y^e 22nd day of y^e 6th
 month

1685
 Samuel Spackton
 deceased y^e 22nd day of y^e 6th
 month

1685
 William Hay
 deceased y^e 10th day of y^e 9th
 month

1685
 Mary Spence
 deceased y^e 11th day of y^e 11th
 month

1685
 Elizabeth Hay
 deceased y^e 2nd day of y^e 11th
 month

1685
 Elizabeth Spence
 deceased y^e 14th day of y^e 12th
 month

1685
 Elizabeth Spence
 deceased y^e 4th day of y^e 8th
 month

1685
 Mary Spence y^e wife of
 Spence deceased y^e 11th
 day of y^e 10th month

1685
 John Spence deceased y^e 22nd
 day of y^e 10th month

1685
 James Spence
 deceased y^e 10th day of y^e 11th
 month

1685
 John Spence
 deceased y^e 22nd day of y^e 10th
 month

1685
 James Spence
 deceased y^e 10th day of y^e 11th
 month

1685
 John Spence
 deceased y^e 22nd day of y^e 10th
 month

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania



Children of Early Quakers, np
 Jonathan and Anne Scaife's Children

Mary Scaife daughter of Jonathan and Anne
 Scaife was borne ye 10th day of ye 6th month 1679

Jeremiah Scaife sonne of Jonathan and Anne
 Scaife was borne yye 11th day of ye 1st month 1679 (1680)

Births and Burials (detail) Births on the right and Burials on the left
 (lower left) Jonathan Scaife sonne of
 Jonathan and Anne Scaife
 borne ye 16th day of
 (upper right) Jonathan Scaife sonne of
 Jonathan and Anne Scaife
 deceased ye 1st day of ye 3rd month 1687

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jonathan Scaife (c1650- 1709)

Sample of Jonathan Scaife's handwriting, Middletown Monthly Meeting, p 63

63.

2 The year being done this meeting order that a collection be made for refraying y^e charge of fires kindling woods getting wood & knife cleaning & such other things as are necessary for the use of the meeting. It is agreed with Robt. Heaton to give him 10^s. for y^e same work for the year following.

3 This meeting doth desire y^e all friends belonging to this meeting y^e have any of George's ^{own} writings or da. being in y^e titles & coats of them to y^e next meeting.

4 There is paid by (y^e at) this meeting to Robt. Heaton 16^s. & this meeting doth appoint Jo: Croadill to take friends subscriptions & collect them again at the next month meeting.

5 This meeting doth appoint Jonathan Scaife to draw a paper & sign it in y^e behalf of this meeting to informe those friends that live about the ferry y^e this meeting looks upon them to belong to this mon. meeting & desires them to frequent the same & if they have any reason to offer the contrary they are desired to come to our monthly meeting & do it.

6 This meeting doth appoint Joseph Gration Wm. peckson Robt. Heaton & Jonathan Scaife to take care of y^e bounds of y^e meeting house lands & get a title to them as soon as they can conveniently.

At our next meeting y^e 3. of y^e 12. mon. 169²

1 The friends appointed to inspect into y^e lives & conversation of all belonging this meeting do say they have nothing to offer.

2 Robt. Heaton received last meeting 16^s. & at this meeting 7^s. in all 1-4-3^s. & there is 1-9^s behind Jo: Croadill is continued to collect the rest.

3 Jonathan Scaife having drawn up a paper & signed it in answer to y^e last mon. meetings request to give up the ferry doth appoint Ezra Croadill to take y^e paper & deliver it to them.

4 Jo: Stackhouse hath sent in a paper of condemnation for a verdict contrary to law. w^{ch} paper this meeting is well satisfied with & doth order it to be read.

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jonathan Scaife (c1650- 1709)

Relating to Mary Scaife and duties as Coroner, *Quarter Sessions*, 285, 289 and 393

COMMON PLEAS OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA 285

for Elizabeth worrilow their fiter & now wife of the fd
 wm: Beakes was furrendered in open
 Court by Saml Beakes
 attorney to John worrilow aforeid furveiving trustee
 unto the above named John Inowden by order of fd
 wm Beakes & Elizabeth

Mary scaife being examined about her haveing of a bastard
 born on her body acknowledged the fame & laid
 James Heaton was the father of it

ffined The Court adjudged to pay a fine of three pounds for
 Committing fornication

payment of the fame was promised by Jonathan scaife
 father of the fd Mary

adjourned to the 7 mo next _____
 at ufual day _____

262

Grand Jurys prfentmts brought in

we of the Grand Jury do prfent the kings roade through the
 Timber Swamp neare Saml Burges & fo along the road to
 middle Towne

and James Heaton for haveing a bastard Child by Mary
 the daughter of Jonathan Scaife —

And the necessity of haveing a fstandard in this County for
 wet and dry meafures and alfo for weights

and Tho Brock for not bringing in his acct^{ts} to this Court
 Concerning the late tax for which he was made Collector

And the roade between Henry Bakers and the ffalls
 a return made of the Roade from the upper planation to the — —
 Spring —

ffirft from Richard Houghs Plantation by a line of marked
 trees

to the falls meeting houfe and from thence to the Cold
 Spring —

by a line of marked trees & fo down the old Road to the fferry

By Richard Hough Ruben Pownal Jofeph Milner
 Enoch yardley Henry Baker formerly appointed to
 lay out the fame _____

COMMON PLEAS OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA 289

i695 was by him acknowledged and delivered
 unto Abraham Cox Grantee

a releafe from the Governor of a fine Impofed by
 the Court on mary the daughter of —
 Jonathan Scaife produced in Court by her father
 as followeth

Penlyvania

Locus whereas the daughter of Jonathan Scape of Bucks
 figil County Stands find upon Record of the Said County in
 the Sum of three pounds I do forgive Releafe and —
 acquit her of the Said fine witnefs my hand & feale
 this 26 day of october i695

Wm Markham Govr
 undr wm Penn absolute
 Proprietor

Recorded by order of Court _____

prfentmt agt: James Heaton for haveing a bastard Child

Bucks fs: 9th 8 i695
 mo _____

The Jurrors for the proprietary and
 govnr by the kings authority do prfent James
 Heaton for haveing a bastard Child by mary —
 daughter of Jonathan Scaife Contrary to the kings
 peace and the Statute law in that Cafe made and
 provided &c.

pleaded not Guilty & for tryal put him felf upon the Cuntry whereupon
 venire _____ the Sherrife was Commanded to return a Jury w^{ch} according
 —ly he did

Jury Peter Warrall Henry Marjorum John Crofdell
 James moon John Smith Edmond Lovet
 Ruben Pownal wm Dark John Palmer
 Edward Pearfon ffrancis Tunneclift Ed: Lucas } attefed

prfentmt proved by mary Scaife Thomas Stakehoufe Junr —
 and Jonathan Scaife _____

Court adjourned for an houre & a half

COMMON PLEAS OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA 393

Action } Thomas Gardiner plt } plt } both appeared and Craved the
 Called } Samll oldale deft } deft } Continuation of
 } } } the action untill the next Court
 accordingly Continued & it was

Action } Thomas Gardiner plt } plt } both appeared and defired
 Called } Chriftopher Snowdon deft } deft } the Continuation
 } } } of the action untill the next
 accordingly Continued Court and it was

Peter worral plt } the plt appeared } The Court Con-
 agt } } } tinues the action
 ffrancis Tunneclift deft } deft appeared not } untill the next
 Court

Adjourned the Court for one houre

A Deed in ffee of 12½ acres dated the 4th day 7 month 1699 was Delivered
 by
 willm Hayhurst grantor unto Henry Hudlestone grantee

A Deed of A parcel of Land be it more or lefs dated the 4th day of the
 4th month 1699 was Delivered by James paxfon Attorney to his fon
 william paxfon grantor unto John Scarbrough grantee

Ordered that Jonathan Scaife have the fees due to him for veueing the body
 of Richard Athay who was found dead upon the Road paid him
 out of
 the County Stock by the Trefurror

ordered that John Cook late Corronor have the fees due to him for —
 veueing the body of John Stotton paid him out of the County
 ftock
 by the trefurror

John pidcock being Called upon his recognizance Appeared
 & the Court difcharged him _____

338

A Deed of a Lot of Land in fee Lying in Buckingham Dated the iith day
 of the 7th
 month 1699 was Delivered by Jofeph Growden grantor unto
 william
 Crofdell grantee

Jeremiah Scaife (1680-after 1737)

Condemnation. Middletown Monthly Meeting, pp 59, 60

At
a Monthly Meeting in Middletown
The 6th Day of 4th 12th mo: 1706
John Gills reports to this Meeting, that his paper concerning Jeremiah Scaife
was read according to 4th order of the last months Meeting, which is as followeth
To all the faithfull & honest hearted friends, belonging to the months Meeting at
Neshaminy. Dear friends after the solution of my love to you
These are to acquaint you, that after some deliberate consideration, I find & my self
much concerned about my miss spent time, In my life & conversation in time past, which I
find it (to my great griefe) to be such as has not been agreeable to 4th holy Truth in
which I have been & judged, but contrary many times in being to light & day, and
many times falling into company, which was not edifying to my great hurt and so
was ashamed thereof and was constrained to make coverings to hide it from both
my parents & friends, and particularly an account I gave (to my friends, Thomas Boy
Stephen Sands & his wife and perhaps some others that I cannot call to mind) concern
ing altho they speak to me of, by saying there was no expressions therein tending to
dishonour the which account was wrong, as also my giving to dm Scott again after con

We had fully discharged each other, upon repulse given me, in my conversation with
my friend Jane Norcross together with my misapprehension of which I
acknowledge & freely condemn. 3^{thly} by my hard thoughts of friends and con
fessions some times of the same kind. 4^{thly} by my slighting the good counsel
of my dear father & some other friends particularly Ezra Crossdale Stephen
Sands & William Paxson. 5^{thly} & lastly neglecting to assemble my self
with friends of our own Meeting against whom I had got some stern
ness or hardness as aforesd, all which has been & is a great griefe
to me being great evils and I do freely & heartily condemn them
desiring y^e Lord may be pleased to pass them by and give me strength
for time to come to walk more circumspectly by the guidance of his holy
spirit that thereby I may not grieve his holy spirit nor faithfull friends
and this I am made willing to give forth freely (without any one entering
it from me) for the clearing of Truth and Satisfaction of all such as
hath sustained any trouble thereby and for no other end, desiring all
young people that makes profession of the Truth may be kept from
such like actions.
Jeremiah Scaife
Also whereas of late I was at Burlington and some that see me there
report that I was in drinks more then was necessary or becoming me w^{ch}
report I acknowledge to be true, and I am sorry that I should be the
casual subject of that report, and do condemn the same knowing
that such things are a dishonour to the Truth. Jeremiah Scaife

[page 59]

Middletown MM 6th day of ye 12th mo: 1706

John Cutler reports to this Meeting, that the paper concerning Jeremiah Scaife was read according to ye order of the last month's Meeting, which is as follows: To all the faithful and honest hearted friends belonging to the months Meeting at Neshamynie. Dear friends after the [satution] of my [love] to you.

These are to acquaint you that after some deliberate consideration, I find my self much concerned about my miss spent time, in my life and conversation in times past which I

find it (to my great grief) to be such as has not been agreeable to ye holy Truth in which I have been educated, but contrary many times in being to light and airy, and many times falling into company, which was not edifying to my great hurt and so was ashamed thereof and was constrained to make coverings to hide it from both my parents and friends, and particularly an account I gave (to my friends Thomas Bayns,

Stephen Sands and his wife and perhaps some others that I cannot call to mind) concern-

ing a [letter] they spoke to me of, by saying there was no expressions therein [leading] to

[love to] which account was wroung, as allso my [going] to Ann Scott again after we

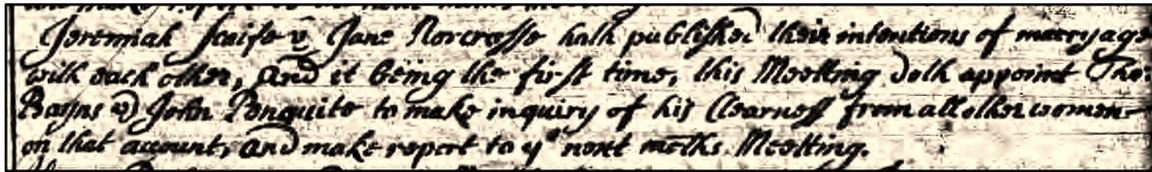
[page 60]

we had fully discharged each other, upon repulse given me, in my concern with my friend Jane Norcrosse together with my misappropriation of which I acknowledge I freely condemn. 3rdly my hard thoughts of friends and expressions some times of the same [end]. 4thly by sleighting the good cause of my dear father and some other friends particularly Ezra Croasdale, Stephen Sands and William Paxson. 5thly and lastly neglecting to assemble my self with friends of our own Meetting against whom I had got some [strait-]ness or hardness as [aforesaid], all which has been and is a great grief to me being great [evills] and I do freely and heartily condemn them desiring ye Lord may be pleased to pass them by and give me strength for time to come to walk more circumspectly by the guidance of his holy Spirit that thereby I may not grieve his holy Spirit nor faithfull friends and this I am made willing to give forth freely (without any one putting it from me) for the clearing of Truth and satisfaction of all such as hath sustained any trouble thereby and for no other one, desiring all young people that makes profession of the Truth may be kept from such like actions. Jeremiah Scaife

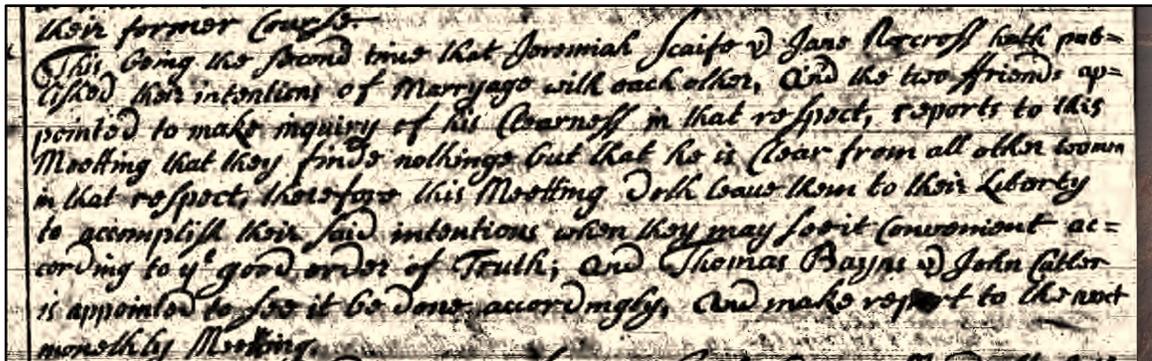
Also whereas of late I was at Burlington and some that saw me there report that I was in [drinks] more than was necessary or becoming __ [which] report I acknowledge to be true, and I am sorry that I should be the [causal] subject of that report, and do condemn the same knowing that such things are a dishonor to the Truth. Jeremiah Scaife.

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jeremiah Scaife (1680-after 1737) and Jane Norcross (1682-c1740)
First and Second Intentions to Marry, *Middletown Monthly Meeting*, p 62



Jeremiah Scaife & Jane Norcross hath published their intentions of marriage with each other, and it being the first time, this Meeting doth appoint Tho. Bayns & John Penquite to make inquiry of his cleanness from all other women on that account, and make report to y^e next months Meeting.



their former course.
This being the second time that Jeremiah Scaife & Jane Norcross hath published their intentions of marriage with each other, and the two friends appointed to make inquiry of his cleanness in that respect, reports to this Meeting that they find nothing but that he is clear from all other women in that respect, therefore this Meeting doth leave them to their Liberty to accomplish their said intentions when they may see it convenient according to y^e good order of Truth; and Thomas Bayns & John Culler is appointed to see it be done accordingly, and make report to the next monthly Meeting.

Middletown MM 6th day of ye 1st mo: 1706

Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcross hath published their intentions of marriage with each other, and it being the first time, this Meeting doth appoint Tho. Bayns and John Penquite to make an inquiry of his cleanness from all other women on that account, and make report to ye next months Meeting.

Middletown MM 5th day of ye 2nd mo: 1707

This being the second time that Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcross hath published their intentions of marriage with each other, and the two friends appointed to make inquiry of his cleanness in that respect, reports to this Meeting that they find nothing but that he is clear from all other women in that respect, therefore this Meeting doth leave them to their Liberty to accomplish their said intentions when they may see it convenient according to ye good order of Truth; and Thomas Bayns and John Culler is appointed to see it be done accordingly. And make report to the next monthly Meeting.

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jeremiah Scaife (1680-after 1737)

Disownment, *Middletown Monthly Meeting*, 7d 2m 1709

From our Monthly Meeting in Middletown in Bucks
County the 4th of ye 2^d mo 1709.

Whereas Jeremiah Scaife ~~son of Jonathan Scaife~~ of
Middletown aforesaid in ye County of Bucks (having made pro=
fession of the Truth with us) hath been found in severall dis=
orderly actions, And having been dealt with for the same
hath been brought to condemn his disorderly walking
at severall times in writing, And yet continuing in the
same disorderly spirit he hath of late been shamefully
overtaken with strong Liquors which he hath been formerly
guilty of and being reprov'd, not onely denyes the same
but also doth vilify & abuse some that friendly reprov=
ed him for it, And having been sufficiently Laboured wth
to bring him to a sense of his errors, he still persisteth
in his obstinate spirit, We do therefore Testify against
all such actions as contrary to our principles, And can=
not own him to be of our society untill we can be sensible
of a reformation in him by a new life & conversations
we heartily desire for the good of his immortall soul.

Signed at & on the behalf of the said meeting. W^m William Hayhurst

Middletown MM 7th day of ye 2nd mo: 1709

Whereas Jeremiah Scaife son of Jonathan Scaife of
Middletown aforesaid in the County of Bucks (having made pro=
fession of the Truth with us) hath been found in severall dis=
orderly actions, And having been dealt with for the same,
hath been brought to condemn his disorderly walking
at severall times in writing, And yet continuing in the
same disorderly spirit hath of late been shamefully
overtaken with strong Liquors which he hath been formerly
guilty of, And being reprov'd, not only denyes the same
but also doth vilify and abuse some that friendly reprov=
ed him for it, And having been sufficiently Laboured with
to bring him to a sense of his errors, he still persisteth
in his obstinate spirit, We do therefore Testify against
all such actions as contrary to our principles, And can=
not own him to be of our society untill we can be sensible
of a reformation in him by a new life and conversations, which
we heartily desire for the good of his mortall soul.

Signed on ye behalf of ye Said Meeting William Hayhurst

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Elizabeth Scaife (1708-after 1740)

Marriage to Henry Large, Buckingham Monthly Meeting, 17 Feb 1725

(52)

Whereas Henry Large of Minster in the County of Bucks & Province of Pennsylvania the Elizabeth Scaife being sister of Jeremiah Scaife of the same place having declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other before several Monthly Meetings of the People called Quakers at Buckingham in the County aforesaid according to the good order of Truth used among them & having Consent of Parents & Relations concerned the said Proposed Marriage was allowed by the said Meeting: Now therefore to certify all who it may concern that for the full accomplishing their said Intentions this seventh day of 12th moth called February in the year of our Lord 1725/6 the said Henry Large & Elizabeth Scaife appeared in publick Meeting of the said People for that purpose appointed at Buckingham Monthly Meeting in the County & Province aforesaid: And the said Henry Large taking the said Elizabeth Scaife by the hand in presence of the said Meeting declared that he took her the said Elizabeth Scaife to be his Wife promising to be unto her a Loving & faithfull Husband until death should separate them: And then & there in the same Meeting by the said Elizabeth Scaife did in like Manner declare that she took the said Henry Large to be her Husband promising to be unto him a faithfull & Loving Wife until death should separate them: And moreover they the said Henry Large & Elizabeth Scaife (she according to the Custom of Marriage assuming the name of her Husband) as a further Confirmation thereof in their & their respective presence set their hands, And we whose names are here underwritten being present at the solemnization of the said Marriage and Subscription as Witnesses therunto set our hands this day and year above written:

Henry Large
 Elizabeth Large

Edmund Kinsey
 Thomas Carly Junior

(53)

Jacob Holcombe	Woman	Relations
Mathaniell Bayo	Sarah Kinsey	Jerem Scaife
George Deane	Mary Shaw	Jane Scaife
Benjamin Canby	Elizabeth Brown	Sarah Large
John Scarborough	Sarah Howard	Richard Large
John Hill	Abigail Paxson	Sarah Kinsey
Thomas Strickland	Walter Deane	Ellin Scaife
Benjamin Canby	Mary Fell	Robert Large
John Fisher		Eliz Large
Thomas Canby Junior		Jos Large
Joseph Fell Junior		
Rugh Elly		
Thomas Brown Jr	With several others	

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Jane Norcross Scaife and Elizabeth Large Griffith

Certificate of Removal, *Buckingham Monthly Meeting* 7d 2m 1740.

At our Womens Monthly Meeting held at Buckingham
the 7. day of the 2. month 1740.
At this Meeting Thomas George & Mary Byr declared their
Intentions of Marriage with each other it being the Second time and
those friends that were appointed to make Inquary into the s.
Marys Clearncp In Respect of Marriage & Conversation Reporting
that they find nothing to obstruct their proceeding therefore they
left to the Mens Meeting for the further accomplishment thereof
and the Meeting Appoints Sarah Kall & Elizabeth Fisher to Attend
s. Marriage to See it Decently accomplished and make Report thereof
to next Meeting.
At this Meeting Daniel Jones & Mary Chesman continued their
Intentions of Marriage with each other it being the Second time
and those friends that were appointed to Enquire Into the s. Marys
Clearncp In Respect of Marriage and Conversation Reporting that
they find nothing to obstruct their proceeding, therefore they are
left to the Mens Meeting for the further accomplishment thereof
and the Meeting Appoints Jane Bradford & Mary Holcomb to
Attend s. Marriage to See it Decently accomplished and make Report
thereof to next Meeting.
At this Meeting the Clerk according to order produced two Certi=
ficates, one for Jane Scaife and one for Elizabeth to Mannockasie
Monthly Meeting In Maryland ^{which was read} & Approved and Signed by the Meeting
In order for them.

At our Womens Monthly Meeting held at Buckingham
the 7th day of the 2nd month 1740.

At this Meeting the clerk according to order produced two certi=
=ficates, one for Jane Scaife and one for Elizabeth ^Griffith to Mannockasie
Monthly Meeting in Maryland ^ which was read and approved and signed by the
Meeting
in order for them.

Jeremiah Scaife in the Middletown Monthly Meetings, 1706-1709

[55]

Middletown MM 2nd of the 2th mo 1706

William Paxson having dealt with Jeremiah Scaife about some disorderly walking, did offer a paper to this meeting received from the said Jeremiah for this meeting's approbation which is referred to next meeting for further consideration.

Middletown MM 4th of the 5th mo 1706

The paper received from Jeremiah Scaife being further considered is accepted as satisfactory and ordered to be recorded. which is as follows __.

William Paxson overseer _____ as the _____ meeting of the Nashamaini, friend the instrumentall and immediate care and Trust at one so being [reposed] in thee (I being a professed member of the said meeting and my evil report being brought unto thee). _____ that thou as [touch]-ing it did oft examine me, where upon I promised to certify ye truth thereof unto thee under my hand.

These are to certify whom it may concern that though I am not nor have not been insenceable that there is an incumbent duty _____ all human and rationall creatures to their Creator, and that God of his great mercy and bounty has given grace as the means _____ to perform it to his praise and our perpetuall profit; but I to my shame may speak it, have neglected my watch and then went from under the conduct thereof, where upon I fell into company, and _____, so ever that my selfe as that I conceived it unavoidably necessary to project something that might excuse me to my father; and that what ye old [subtill] _____ sorted first to my minde was to _____ my selfe _____ this[stratagem] tooke me captive and subjected _____.

[56]

the prosscution of ye said contrivance whereby I may too truly say I have sinned against heaven and against him and am unworthy to be called his Son. And wherein I have been a dishonor to Truth a stumbling block to ye weak ignorant and those that are out of the way I _____ and condemn my selfe [Witness] my hand. Jeremiah Scaife

[57]

Middletown MM 7th of the 9th mo 1706

Thomas Bayns being one of the members appointed [] signifies that Jeremiah Scaife hath a paper to offer which was afterwards _____ and the meeting being

[58]

being small it is left to the consideration of ye next meeting and the paper returned for some addition which is thought needful.

Middletown MM 5th of the 10th mo 1706

Jeremiah Scaife appeared at this meeting and requested that his matter might be deferred until the next month's Meeting, which is granted.

[59]

Middletown MM 16th day of 11th mo 1706

It was agreed that this Meeting be adjourned until the 18th of this Instance. At our said Meeting held by adjournment the 18th day of the 11th mo: 1706 Jeremiah Scaife hath brought to this Meeting a paper to condemn what he has acted and done contrary to ye Truth, which the Meeting after deliberate consideration accepted of, and orders it, to be read in our next first day Meeting, and then recorded.

Middletown MM 6th day of ye 12th mo: 1706

John Cutler reports to this Meeting, that the paper concerning Jeremiah Scaife was read according to ye order of the last month's Meeting, which is as follows: To all the faithful and honest hearted friends belonging to the months Meeting at Neshamynie. Dear friends after the [satution] of my [love] to you. These are to acquaint you that after some deliberate consideration, I find my self much concerned about my miss spent time, in my life and conversation in times past which I find it (to my great grief) to be such as has not been agreeable to ye holy Truth in which I have been educated, but contrary many times in being to light and airy, and many times falling into company, which was not edifying to my great hurt and so was ashamed thereof and was constrained to make coverings to hide it from both my parents and friends, and particularly an account I gave (to my friends Thomas Bayns, Stephen Sands and his wife and perhaps some others that I cannot call to mind) concerning a [letter] they spoke to me of, by saying there was no expressions therein [leading] to [love to] which account was wrong, as allso my [going] to Ann Scott again after we

[60]

we had fully discharged each other, upon repulse given me, in my concern with my friend Jane Norcrosse together with my misappropriation of which I acknowledge I freely condemn. 3rdly my hard thoughts of friends and expressions some times of the same [end]. 4thly by sleighting the good cause of my dear father and some other friends particularly Ezra Croasdale, Stephen Sands and William Paxson. 5thly and lastly neglecting to assemble my self with friends of our own Meeting against whom I had got some [strait-]ness or hardness as [aforesaid], all which has been and is a great grief to me being great [evills] and I do freely and heartily condemn them desiring ye Lord may be pleased to pass them by and give me strength for time to come to walk more circumspectly by the guidance of his holy Spirit that thereby I may not grieve his holy Spirit nor faithfull friends and this I am made willing to give forth freely (without any one putting it from me) for the clearing of Truth and satisfaction of all such as hath sustained any trouble thereby and for no other one, desiring all young people that makes profession of the Truth may be kept from such like actions. Jeremiah Scaife

Also whereas of late I was at Burlington and some that saw me there report that I was in [drinks] more than was necessary or becoming __ [which] report I acknowledge to be true, and I am sorry that I should be the [causal] subject of that report, and do condemn the same knowing

that such things are a dishonor to the Truth. Jeremiah Scaife.

[61]

At our said Meeting held by adjournment the 20th day of ye 12th mo: 1706
Whereas there has been some difference [depending] between Jeremiah Scaife and Sarah Pearson, and some friends going indifferently chosen by them to end ye said differences. This Meeting having made inquiry into the matter (By reason of some friends declaring their dissatisfaction) the said arbitrators did produce their award to this Meeting, and likewise a paper under the said Jeremiah hand in compliance to the said award, which after some final alteration is accepted on by this Meeting and ordered to be recorded.

Middletown MM 6th day of ye 1st mo: 1706 [sic; should have been 1707]

Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcrosse hath published their intentions of marriage with each other, and it being the first time, this Meeting doth appoint Tho. Bayns and John Penquite to make an inquiry of his clearness from all other women on that account, and make report to ye next months Meeting.

[62]

Middletown MM 5th day of ye 2nd mo: 1707

This being the second time that Jeremiah Scaife and Jane Norcross hath published their intentions of marriage with each other, and the two friends appointed to make inquiry of his clearness in that respect, reports to this Meeting that they find nothing but that he is clear from all other women in that respect, therefore this Meeting doth leave them to their Liberty to accomplish their said intentions when they may see it convenient according to ye good order of Truth; and Thomas Bayns and John Cutler is appointed to see it be done accordingly. And make report to the next monthly Meeting.

[63]

Middletown MM 1st day of ye 3rd mo: 1707

Thomas Bayns and John Cutler makes report to this Meeting, that Jeremiah Scaife's marriage was orderly accomplished.

[70]

Middletown MM 1st day of ye 2nd mo: 1708

According to the last Meetings order, the overseers have made inquiry concerning the alteration of _____ Margaret Stackhouse bill, and they found that Jeremiah Scaife hath made the alteration by making a comma in ye said bill, and he being here hath acknowledged ye fact and says he is sorry for it.

[75]

Middletown MM 2nd day of ye 10th mo: 1708

The Friends appointed to reports to this Meeting that they have been [bodily] informed that Jeremiah Scaife has been shamefully ___ seen with drinking too much strong Liquors; and that they have spoken to and Laboured with him that he might clear the Truth of such scandalous things which he has not yet done, therefore this Meeting doth appoint Robert Heaton jun'r to speak to him to come to the next month's Meeting to give satisfaction.

[75]

Middletown MM 6th day of ye 11th mo: 1708

Robert Heaton having neglected to speak to Jeremiah Scaife therefore he is deferred to do it before the next month's Meeting.

[76]

Middletown MM 3rd day of ye 12th mo: 1708

Robert Heaton reports that he spoke to Jeremiah Scaife, and his answer was that he intended to be at this Meeting but he not appearing, Robert is continued to speak to him again, and know the reason why he did not. And also acquaint him that Friends is very uneasy with him being so negligent in the matter, and Friends will be under necessity to clear Truth if he will not.

[77]

Middletown MM 3rd day of ye first mo: 1708

Jeremiah Scaife appearing at this Meeting hath been Examined concerning the report aforementioned. Which he denies to be true, but Evidence and circumstances appearing so plain against him; That this Meeting hath unanimously give it as their Judgment that the information was true. Therefore this Meeting doth order John Cutler and Wm. Hayhurst to write a paper before the next month's Meeting, to clear the Truth of such actions, and bring it to the same for approbation.

[77]

Middletown MM 7th day of ye 2nd mo: 1709

John Cutler and William Hayhurst hath written the paper concerning Jer Scaife, and brought it to this meeting, which being approved on, was by the said Meeting ordered that said Jeromiah should have a copy sent him by Joseph Tomlinson, and [] in our first Day Meeting, and recorded and reported [] at next month's Meeting.

[78]

John Cutler and William Hayhurst reported that a copy of the paper concerning Jeremiah Scaife was sent to him and according to the order of the last Meeting which is as followeth.

From the Monthly Meeting in Middletown in the County of Bucks. The 7th day of ye 2nd mo: 1709

Whereas Jeremiah Scaife of Middletown aforesaid in the County of Bucks (having made profession of the Truth with us) hath been found in severall disorderly actions, And having been dealt with for the same, hath been brought to condemn his disorderly walking at severall times in [writing], And continuing in the same disorderly spirit hath of late been shamefully overtaken with strong Liquors which he hath been guilty of, And being reprov'd, not only denys the same but also doth vilify and abuse some that friendly reprov'd him for it, And having been sufficiently Laboured with to bring him to a sense of his errors, he still persisteth in his obstinate spirit. We do therefore Testify against all such actions as contrary to our principles, And cannot own him to be of our society untill we can be sensible of a reformation in him

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

by a new life and conversations, which we heartily desire for the good of his mortall soul.

Signed on ye behalf of ye Said Meeting Wm Hayhurst.

[Documents from the Middletown Monthly Meeting]

Middletown MM 7th day of ye 2nd mo: 1709

Whereas Jeremiah Scaife ~~son of Jonathan Scaife~~ of Middletown aforesaid in the County of Bucks (having made profession of the Truth with us) hath been found in severall disorderly actions, And having been dealt with for the same, hath been brought to condemn his disorderly walking at severall times in writing, And yet continuing in the same disorderly spirit hath of late been shamefully overtaken with strong Liquors which he hath been formerly guilty of, And being reprov'd, not only denys the same but also doth vilify and abuse some that friendly reprov'd him for it, And having been sufficiently Laboured with to bring him to a sense of his errors, he still persisteth in his obstinate spirit, We do therefore Testify against all such actions as contrary to our principles, And cannot own him to be of our society untill we can be sensible of a reformation in him by a new life and conversations, which we heartily desire for the good of his mortall soul.

Signed on ye behalf of ye Said Meeting William Hayhurst

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

Transcripts of James Heaton and Mary Scaife in Court

The spelling, spacing and line brakes reflect original as printed in *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1684-1700*. Philadelphia: Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, 1943; Note: Markham was Penn's cousin

1695 – Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania (285)

Mary Scaife being examined about and her haveing (sic) of a bastard born on her body acknowledged the same and said James Heaton was the father of it.

ffined The Court adjudged to pay a fine of three pounds for Committing fornication.

payment of the same was promised by Jonathan Scaife father of the said Mary

adjourned to the 7th month next at usual day.

1695 – Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania (289)

a release from the Governor of a fine Imposed by the Court on mary (sic) the daughter of Jonathan Scaife produced in Court by her father as ffolloweth (sic):

Pensylvania (sic)

Locus whereas the daughter of Jonathan Scape (sic) of Bucks sigil County Stands ffind (sic) upon Record of the Said County in the Sum of three pounds I do forgive Release and – acquit her of the Said fine, witness my hand & seale (sic) this 26th day of october i695.

Wm Markham Govr
undr wm Penn absolute
Proprietor

Recorded by order of Court

presentmt agt: James Heaton for having a bastard Child
Bucks ss: 9th 8th mo i695

The Jurrors (sic) for the proprietary and govnr by the kings authority do present (sic) James Heaton for haveing (sic) a bastard Child by mary (sic) – daughter of Jonathan Scaife Conterary (sic) to the kings peace and the Statute law in the Case made and provided &c.

pleaded not Guilty & for trial put him self upon the Cuntry (sic) whereupon venire the Sherrife (sic) was Comanded to return a Jury wch according =ly he did

Jury Peter Warrall, Henry Marjorum, John Crosdell
James moon, John Smith, Edmond Lovet attested
Ruben Pownal, wm Dark, John Palmer
Edward Pearson, ffrancis (sic) Tunneclift, Ed: Lucas

presentmt (sic) proved by mary (sic) Scaife, Thomas Stakehouse, Jr –

Ancestors and family members of David S. Penner:
The Scaifes in Yorkshire and Pennsylvania

and Jonathan Scaife
Court adjourned for an hour & a half

[290]
verdict Jury returned give in verdict we do find James =
Heaton guilty of begeting (sic) a Child of mary (sic) Scaife

[292]
Judgment given upon the verdict brought in against James
Heaton for haveing (sic) a child by Mary Scaife & it is
fine adjudged that he pay a fine of three pounds & ffees (sic)

Court adjourns to the house of Joseph Chorley
