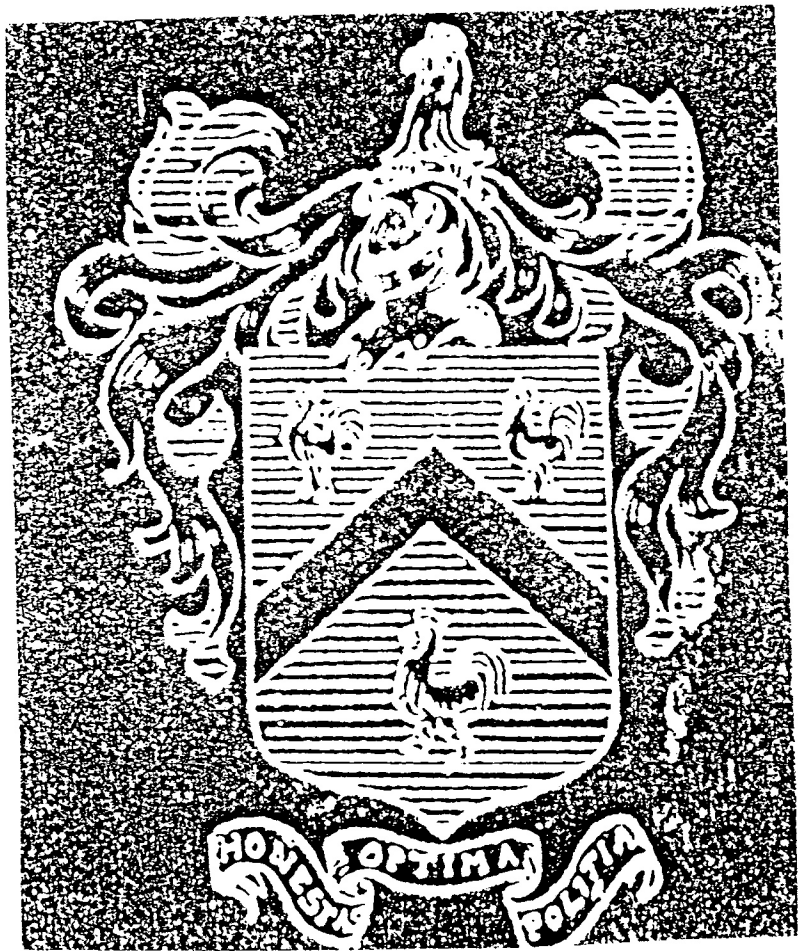


OWINGS



Honesty is the best policy



## OWINGS COAT OF ARMS

ARMS: Azure, a chevron between three cocks argent, armed, crested and jelloped or.

CREST: A cock's head erased, argent, beaked and wattled gules.

MOTTO: HONESTAS OPTIMA POLITIA Honesty is the best policy.

### EXPLANATION:

The shield is described as "azure", the term for blue and the "chevron" is claimed to have been adopted from the bow of a war saddle which rose high in the front. It usually was to those who had accomplished some work of faithful service. The chevron and the three cocks are "argent" (silver). The cocks have beaks, combs and wattles of "or" (gold). The cock is a bird of noble courage, and is a complete warrior, always prepared for battle, having his comb for a helmet, his beak for a cutlass to wound his enemy, his legs armed with spurs giving an example to the valiant soldier to resist danger by fight and not by flight.

The crest is derived from the Latin word crista meaning a comb or tuft and is a device mounted on the helmet of a wreath of twisted ribbons. Crests were more often worn in Tournaments and were carved of wood or built up of softened leather. The crest of the OWINGS coat of arms consists of a cock's head described as "erased" (jagged as if violently torn from the body). "argent" is the term for silver. The beak, comb and wattles are "gules" (red).

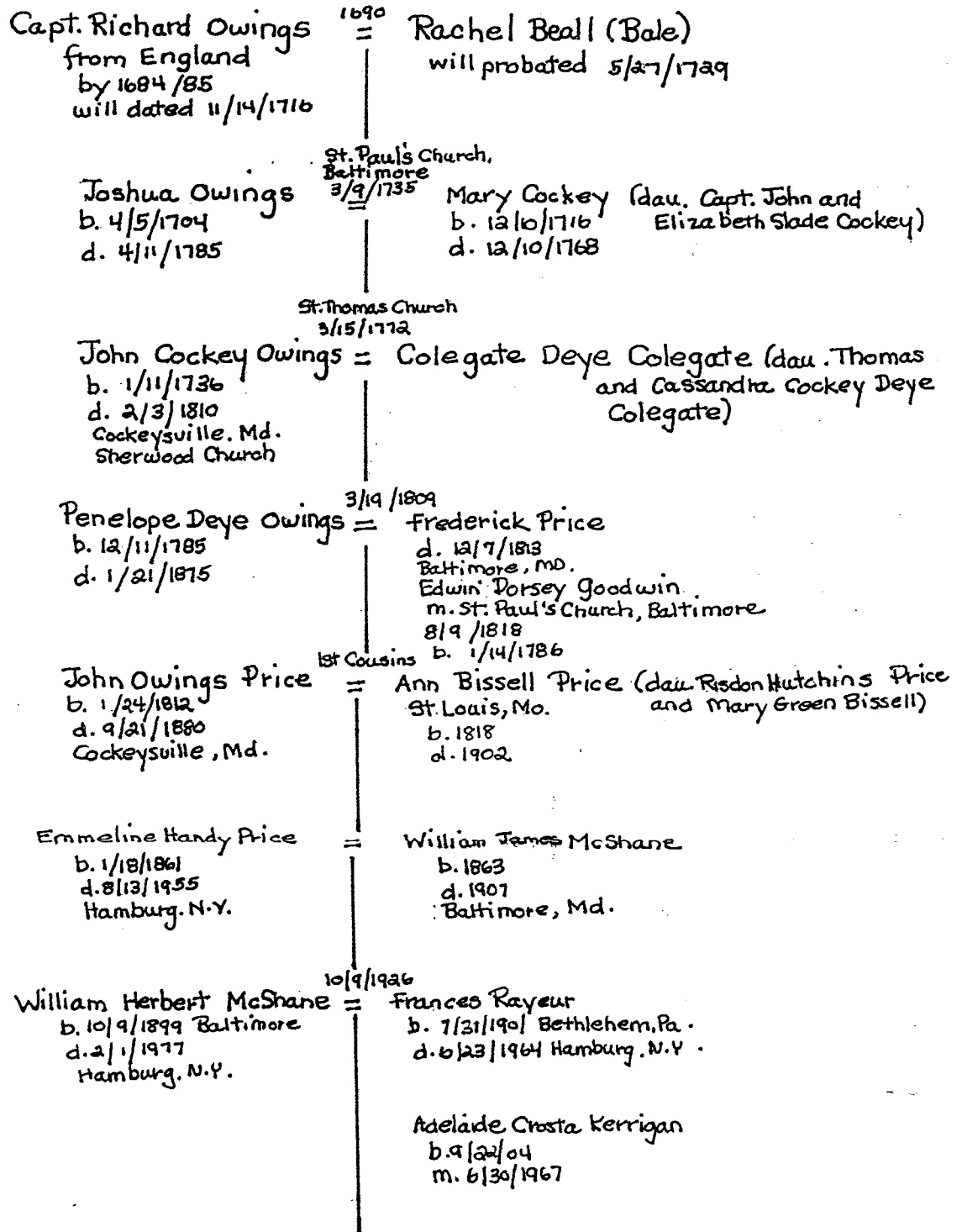
The mantling around the helmet and shield is more or less ornaments and symbolizes the cloak worn over the armor in warfare. This was to protect from the sun, and being of the best materials to deaden the effect of the thrust of the sword. It is shown in scroll to represent the tearing and shattering of this cloak in battle. It consists of the prominent color and metal in the shield.

Authority:

Colonial Families of the USA

Fairbairn's Crests of Leading Families

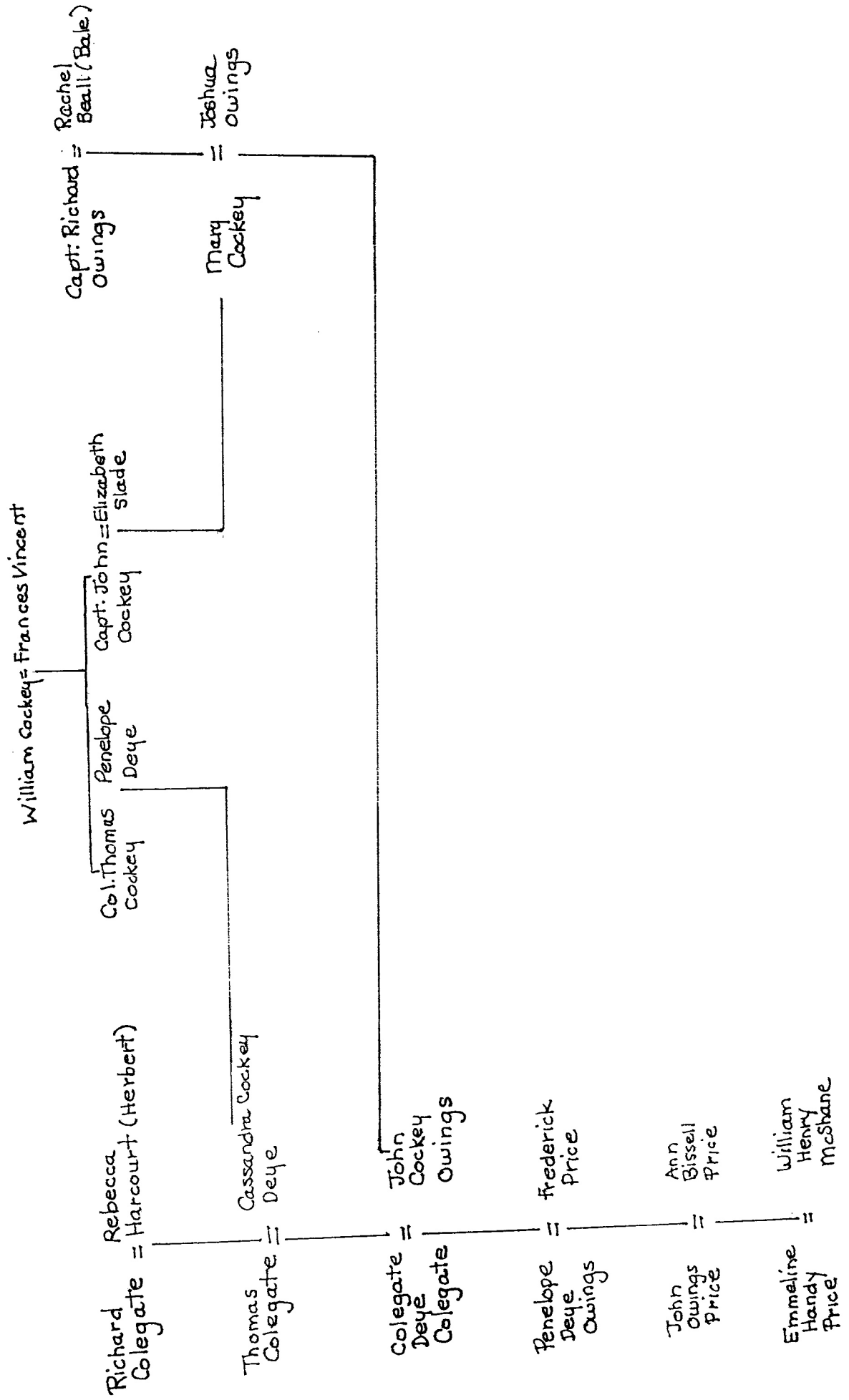
# OWINGS



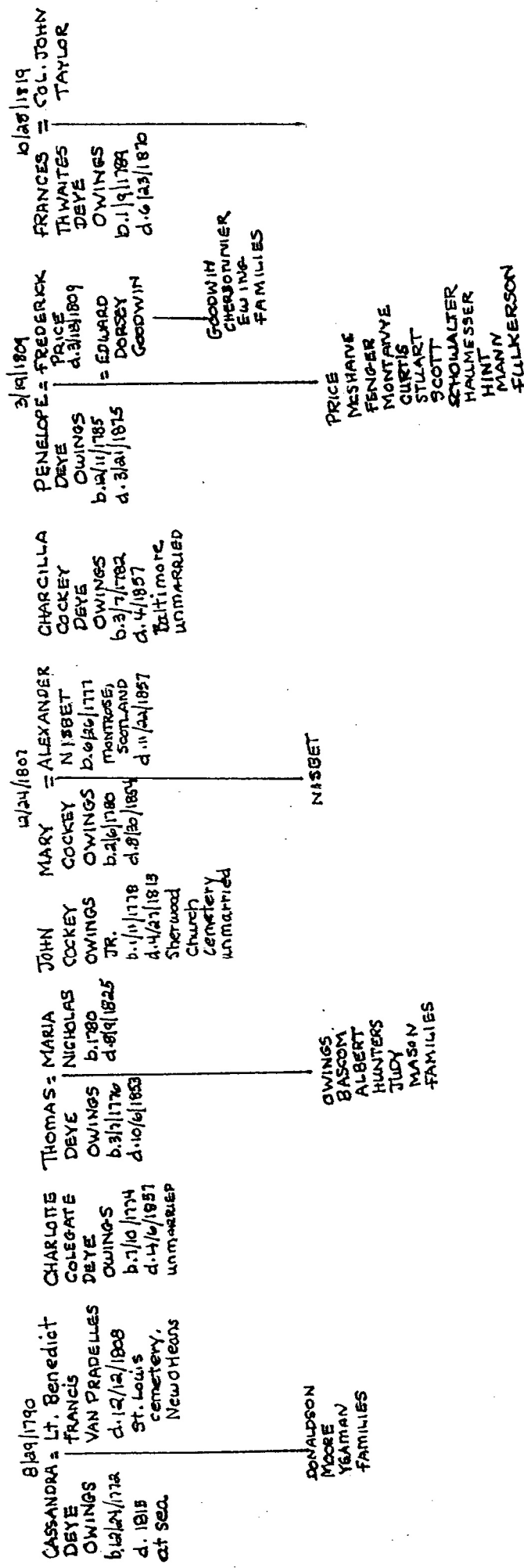
OWING

COCKEY

COLEGATE



# CHILDREN OF JOHN COCKEY OWINGS AND COLEGATE DEYE COLEGATE



# Philadelphia Public Ledger

*Phila Public Ledger*

## WHO ARE YOU? An Owen?

By RUBY HASKINS ELLIS

Copyright by Public Ledger

THIS is a very ancient Welsh patronymic, which started as a personal name, Oen, meaning lamb.


The principal ancestral home in Wales was called Tedsmore Hall, in Denbighshire. The Owens of Tedsmore Hall were descended from Howell Dha and the ancient Kings of South Wales.

The first to write himself Owen as a surname was Roland Owen, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, in 1610.

Another seat of the family was Glynafon and still another was Oriellton.

One of the first of the Owens to come to America was the Rev. Robert, who was licensed for service in Maryland by the Bishop of London in 1699. Upon his arrival in the province he was made rector of St. Paul's Parish, in Prince Georges County, where many of his descendants live. They are also found in Frederick and Montgomery Counties, Maryland, as well as in many of the other States.

Early settlers of this family in the New England States were John, who located in Windsor, Conn. in 1645; Samuel, an innkeeper of Brookfield, Mass., in 1688; Thomas, a member of the Boston Artillery Company, in 1639; William, a freeman of Braintree, Mass., in 1687.



*Azure  
Cher  
Argent  
between  
three  
Cocks  
  
Motto  
Honest  
Optima  
Politia*

## Index

Owen - Owens 400 = 422 under same spelling

Owings. 425 = 454

General Index A to P 455 to 493  
R to Z 384 to 399

Same Name repeated on Same Page

- (2) Anne Gordon Winchester, born November 6, 1888, married June 14, 1911, Thomas Starr King of San Francisco, California.
- (3) James Price Winchester, Jr., born April 23, 1890, married November 6, 1915, Mabel E. Walls of Maryland.
- (4) Henry McComb Winchester, born March 31, 1892, married September 30, 1919, Anne C. O'Toole of Wilmington, Del.
- (5) George Winchester, born March 22, 1903, married June 30, 1928, Anne Tatnall Canby of Wilmington, Del.

#### OWENS—OWINGS.

The first Owens we find connected with the Maryland family was John Owens a merchant of Tower Street, London, in 1640, said to be of Welsh descent. The original name may have been Ewing, the Welsh word for Shepherd. Two of his sons, Richard and John, migrated to America, possibly with three others, and settled at Smith Neck in Virginia with many other Puritans; it is said they became so strict in their Religious belief, they would not allow their cats to kill rats on Sunday, they were required by the authorities to leave in 1649, and with many others came to Maryland and settled in Providence now Annapolis. Among the number who left Virginia, we find Edward Lloyd, Thomas Meers, Edward Selby, Thomas Worth, John Norwood, John Gate (or Gaither), Obedient and Edward Robins and Richard Beard.

Richard Owens (1) was given by Cecilius in 1650, a grant of Land of 100 acres near South River at an annual rental of 16 shillings, 5 1/2 pence in gold or sterling silver.

In 1688 there was an assignment of land by William Little to Richard Owens (2) of 340 acres at Elk Ridge between the Patuxent and Patapsco Rivers.

Richard Owens (1) died before 1684, will dated 1678 as Col. Thomas Taylor in behalf of Ann Owens, widow of Richard, Merchant, was granted May 8, 1684, 315 acres on west-side of Chesapeake Bay, near South River.

His brother John was granted in 1673—200 acres in Charles Co., he settled in Cecil County. In his will of 1676, he left 300 acres of Land to his father, a Merchant of London, England,

balance to John James and wife. Richard Owens and Wife Ann left several sons.

Joseph who married Susanna 1690, left 4 children.

Richard who married Rachel Beall or Bale about 1690.

Robert, will 1678.

William, Somerset Co., will 1690.

Richard Owens 2nd was executor of his father's Estate in 1692-1693, Trustee 1703-1705, had contention and dissensions with the other heirs, and declared his name should be no longer spelt Owens but Owings. He relinquished all claim to his father's Estate and moved with his wife Rachel to Baltimore Co. He patented lands at Elk Ridge, The Valley of Owings, Owings Adventure, the last lying on each side of Reisterstown Road, 10 miles from Baltimore extending from Pikesville to Mrs. Bell's property adjoining. Richard Owings will probated April 8, 1726.

The other Owens moved West and South and are very numerous.

Richard and Rachel gradually moved North of Patapsco River and owned many farms. They had six sons and three daughters.

1. Richard born 1692, married Sarah Scutt.
2. Rachel born 1694, married John Wilmot.
3. Henry born 1696, married Hannah ———, March 27, 1736.
4. John born 1708, married ———.
5. Robert born 1700, married Rachel. (Married Hannah, June 22, 1738.)
6. Samuel born 1702, married Urath Randall.
7. Joshua born 1704, married Mary Cockey, had daughter named Marcella.
8. Ellenor born 1706, married John Long, March 8, 1735.
9. Ruth born 1708, married Edward Ostler, March 21, 1735.

Samuel moved to his wife's property in the Green Spring Valley and Green Spring Branch, some of the buildings are now in good condition. The Owens were Quakers.

Ref: Records of the Owens family owned by Judge Albert S. J. Owens, compiled by Charles T. Cockey, History of St. Thomas Church, Baltimore Co., History of Anne Arundel Co. and Howard County by Warfield.

JOHN. C. OWINGS and COLGATE DEYE OWINGS,  
married March 15th, 1772.

CASANDRA DEYE, daughter of Jno. and Colgate Owings,  
born on Thursday the 24th Dec. 1772.

CHARLOTTA C., daughter of the above,  
born on Sunday 10th July 1774.

THOMAS DEYE, son of the above, born Tharsday the 7 March 1776.

JOHN COCKEY, son of the above, born Sunday the 11th Jan'y 1778.

MARY COCKEY, daughter of the above, was  
born 6th February 1780.

CHARCILA, daughter of the above,  
born Sunday 7th March 1782.

PENELOPE DEYE, daughter of the above,  
born Sunday 11th December 1785.

FRANCES THWAITTS DEYE, daughter of the above,  
born January 9th, in the year of our Lord 1789.

\*\*\*\*\*

Record exact from JOHN COCKEY OWINGS Bible in my possession.

John Cockey Owings' wife maiden name was COLGATE DEYE COLGATE.

Signed Clara Hawes Bascom Owings (Mrs R.G.)



Children of JOHN COCKEY OWINGS and COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

- 1 - CASSANDRA, married Benedict Van Pradelles, French officer who fought in the American Revolution. She died in 1815, when ship on way from New Orleans was boarded by pirates and she was forced to walk the plank. (For more of this line write to Rev. M. P. Yeaman, F. \_\_\_\_\_ Missouri).
- 2 - CHARLOTTA C., died in Baltimore April 6th, 1857.
- 3 - THOMAS DEYE, died in Brenham, Texas, Oct. 6th, 1853.
- 4 - JOHN COCKEY, died in Baltimore, April 27, 1813.
- 5 - MARY COCKEY, Died in Baltimore August \_\_\_\_\_, 1854.  
She married \_\_\_\_\_ Nesbit.
- 7 ~~6~~ - PENELOPE DEYE, Died in Baltimore, January 21, 1875.  
She married \_\_\_\_\_ Goodwin.
- 6 - CHARCILLA, died in Baltimore, 1857.
- 8 - FRANCES ~~STEWARTS~~ DEYE, died June 23, 1870.  
married October 28th, 1819, to  
John Taylor of Baltimore County.

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS, died February 3rd, 1810.

COLGATE DEYE OWINGS, died March 1st, 1828.

\*\*\*\*\*

Above records copied from the JOHN COCKEY OWINGS BIBLE.

26 1720  
 Mary Nesbit wife Alexander Nesbit departed this  
 life Aug 30 1844 Dan John C Orring  
 Issue Charles B 1810-1823 John Dey 1811-1819 John 1819-1828

Page  
 213

John Cocker Orring M. Colgate Dey Colgate  
 4/1 1736 3/13 1810 1745 3/1 1828

Son of John & Mary Orring Dey from  
 John was in NY in 1769 Ark Co Me

Issue  
 Mary Charchilla Dey Cocker Orring  
 3/17 1784 1837

Penelope Dey Cocker Orring M Frederic Price  
 11/11 1785 12/1 1815 3-18 1839

Mary Cocker Orring M Alexander Nesbit  
 2/6 1780 August 1854 1799 above

Francis Thewalter Orring M John Taylor  
 1/9 1789 11/21 1875 Oct 28 1819

288 D Thomas Dey Orring Agent  
 3/7 1776 10/6 1853 in 1840

John Cocker Orring Jr  
 1/17 1778 7/29 1813

Thomas Orring M John Taylor Anti  
 Charlotte C Orring 1/10 1774 4/16 1857 1819

263 D Cassandra Orring M Gen Benedict Francis D 17/6 1805  
 12/4 1774 1815 1790 a French Army Gen Pradelle's  
 officer fought in Rev Army  
 died in New Orleans of Yellow Fever

**MARYLAND GIRL  
 WALKED PLANK  
 ON PIRATE SHIP**

**Cockeysville Church, Where  
 Mrs. Van Pradelles Is Honored,  
 Has 100th Anniversary**

**By EDGAR WILLIAMS**

Maryland's only daughter known to have "walked the plank" on a pirate ship has her name inscribed on a stone in the churchyard of Shermans Parish, Protestant Episcopal Church, Cockeysville, which today is observing its one hundredth anniversary.

The romantic story of the death of Mrs. Cassandra Orring, Van Pradelles is revealed in a letter from her great-grandson, the Rev. Dr. V. P. M. Yeaman, of the Presby. of the church, Mt. Sterling, Ky. "No legend," he writes, "is connected with the story, but it is a true one, and it is a story which should be known to the people of the State."

Dr. Yeaman writes: "My great-grandmother, Mrs. Cassandra Orring, Van Pradelles, was born in 1705, and she was the daughter of John Cocker, an Owing of Cockeysville, and an ancestor of the Owing family. She was married in 1720 to Gen. Benedict Pradelle, a French Revolutionary soldier, who fought with the American Revolutionary forces. Of her subsequent life and death little is known. It appears that my great-grandmother was only in her sixteenth year at the time of her marriage. She and her husband settled in New Orleans, where General Van Pradelles died in 1785, while going from her father's home in Baltimore to New Orleans on a visit (or while returning from New Orleans) the vessel in which she took passage was captured by pirates and all on board were made to walk the plank."

**MEETS PIRATE.**

Of almost as much interest as the story of the death of Mrs. Van Pradelles is the story of the capture of the ship in which it became known to her family and friends, who many years were unable to learn her fate. While they believed in death, they realized the possibility that she might have been sold as a slave or kept aboard ship.

As it happened, Dr. John Moore, by mere chance, encountered the pirate who had killed his wife, the pirate who had killed his wife, the pirate who had killed his wife, the pirate who had killed his wife.

Dr. Moore wrote: "Of the capture of the ship, I have no record. Dr. Yeaman wrote: 'My great-grandmother, Mrs. Cassandra Orring, Van Pradelles, was born in 1705, and she was the daughter of John Cocker, an Owing of Cockeysville, and an ancestor of the Owing family. She was married in 1720 to Gen. Benedict Pradelle, a French Revolutionary soldier, who fought with the American Revolutionary forces. Of her subsequent life and death little is known. It appears that my great-grandmother was only in her sixteenth year at the time of her marriage. She and her husband settled in New Orleans, where General Van Pradelles died in 1785, while going from her father's home in Baltimore to New Orleans on a visit (or while returning from New Orleans) the vessel in which she took passage was captured by pirates and all on board were made to walk the plank.'"

Issue  
 Cassandra  
 Charchilla  
 Van P  
 married  
 Dr John  
 Rochester  
 Moore of Ky

Cassandra Van P  
 Issue  
 Mary Pen P  
 married  
 William Moore

OWINGS  
AND ALLIED FAMILIES  

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1685-1985

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A Genealogy of Some of the  
Descendants of Richard Owings I  
of Maryland



Third Edition



Compiled by  
ADDISON D. and ELIZABETH S. OWINGS



GATEWAY PRESS, INC.  
Baltimore 1985

## Chapter I

### CAPTAIN RICHARD OWINGS

The earliest record which we have of OWINGS in the American Colonies is of Richard OWINGS who was in Anne Arundel County Maryland by 1684/5. This Richard OWINGS will hereafter be referred to as Richard Owings I. He may have been the Richard Owin, son of Richard Owin and Ann Phillis ,baptized 7 March 1659 at St. Botolph, London, England (from the International Genealogical Index, pp.93,244). A David OWING was born in St.Crux, York, Yorkshire,England ca. 1617 and married 16 Jan. 1642 at St. Crux, Ellen Hay (born ca. 1621) (Yorks Y 21 St.Crux, p.127). Other records of OWING and OWINGS have been found in Yorkshire, England: however professional genealogists do not try to trace the ancestry of Richard OWINGS I back to OWINGS, but say that the name was OWEN or OWENS. We, the compilers, believe that the name has always been OWINGS and the OWEN or OWENS are incorrect spellings of OWINGS. These erroneous spellings of the surname are very prevalent at the present time(1985).

We have found no passenger list of any ship on which he might have come to Maryland, but the fact that he was a debtor to the estate of Christopher Randall, 20 March 1684/5 (Original Inventories,Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Box 5, folder 31) proves that he was there. He brought with him his wife Rachel and infant daughter Rachel.

On 12 September 1685, he purchased from Thomas Lightfoot of Baltimore County "The Range", a 364 acre tract in Anne Arundel County (Anne Arundel Land Record, liber WH, no. 4, folio 100). In the above land record, Richard Owings was referred to as a carpenter, a term which at that time designated architects and house builders who employed artisans in wood and brick. On 9 November 1686, he conveyed "The Range" to Jabez Pierpont, planter, of the same county. (Anne Arundel Land Record, liber WH,no. 4, folio 96).

He was issued a patent for "Locust Thicket", a 384 tract in Anne Arundel County, 18 Feb.1688/9 (Patent Record, liber NS, no. B, folio 631).This tract was in the Elk Ridge area which in 1698 was taken from Anne Arundel County and added to Baltimore County. In 1727, it was returned to Anne Arundel County. Richard Owings sold this tract

CAPTAIN RICHARD OWINGS wife RACHEL

prior to 1705. In 1695, he was issued patents for two tracts in Baltimore County, "Owings Adventure" a 450 acre tract on the north side of the Patapsco River; patent issued 10 November 1695 and "Long Acre", a tract of 225 acres. (Patent Record, liber B.B, no. 3, pp. 540/41).

Richard Owings was on the Anne Arundel County Grand Jury in October 1695 and in May 1699. (Md. Hall Of Records: Provincial Court Judgements, liber TL, no. 1, pp.578: liber WT, no. 3, p 15). He served as Captain of the Rangers on the Potomac River from 18 October 1697 to 16 May 1701, when the Rangers were disbanded. (ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND, Vol. 23, pp. 246-47: Vol. 23, pp. 121-2). The duties of the Rangers were to protect the inhabitants of the area from attacks of "unfriendly Indians". For the remainder of his life Richard Owings was referred to as Captain Richard Owings.

He removed to Baltimore County by midsummer 1702 as he was listed as a taxable with one man servant in North Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County then, a taxable was a male 16 years of age or over. (Md. Historical Society: A book for recording the County Taxables and Leaveys for Baltimore County, p. 64). In 1705, Richard Owings Sen'r and Richard Owings Jun'r appear in the same household as taxables in the Upper Part, North Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County, so the younger Richard evidently became 16 years of age between Midsummer 1704 and Midsummer 1705.

Richard Owings served on the Baltimore County Grand Jury in the June 1711 Court and again in the March 1715/6 Court. (Baltimore County Proceedings, liber IS, no. B, part 1, folio 201: part 2, folio 670). He died before 14 November 1716, as on that date, "Rachel Owings" of Baltimore County was named administratrix of the estate of "Richard Owings", late of the same county, deceased intestate. Sureties: "Richard Owings" and "Henry Owings" (Baltimore County Testamentary Proceedings, liber 23, p. 84).

Rachel Owings died before 27 May 1729, as on that date, her son Richard offered for sale in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, a good plantation, consisting of 329 acres, which could only have been "Long Acre" and the adjacent remaining portion of "Owings Adventure", one third of which would have

CAPTAIN RICHARD OWINGS wife RACHEL

been the life estate of Rachel, the widow of Richard Owings I and could not have been offered for sale until after her death. ("Maryland Gazette", no. XCI, June 3-10. 1729). Richard and Rachel Owings had nine children:

1. Rachel OWINGS, b. 1683/4 (in a deposition made 22 Mar. 1730/31: Baltimore Co. Deeds, liber IS, no. 1, folio 921; Rachel Owings stated that she was about 47 years old and was a sister of Samuel Owings): d. in Baltimore Co., May 1761 (her will in Baltimore Co., Md. Bk. 11, p. 348, dated 11 June 1759): m. ca. 1711, John Willmott Jun'r (b. 1682/3: d. 1748) son of John Willmott. John Willmott Jun'r was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore in 1714/15. He and his family lived on a plantation on the Gunpowder River in Back River Hundred, the area which became St. Thomas Parish in 1742. Eight children (named in John Willmott's will dated 18 Feb. 1748: Baltimore Co., Md. Wills Bk. I, pp. 418-419).
  - 3.1. Ruth WILLMOTT, b. 1711: d. 31 Jan. 30:m. at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 28 Oct. 1729, Thomas Frankland.
  - 3.2. John WILLMOTT, b. 7 Feb. 1713: d. 1783:m. ca. 1751, Averilla Carr.
  - 3.3. Constant WILLMOTT, b. 1715/16: d. before 1759: m. William Cromwell
  - 3.4. Richard WILLMOTT, b. 1719: d. 28 May 1797:m. 22 Oct. 1741, Mary Gittings
  - 3.5. Robert WILLMOTT, b. ca. 1721:d. 12 Oct. 1773: m. 12 Dec. 1748, Sarah Merryman
  - 3.6. Rachel WILLMOTT, d. after 1759, unm.
  - 3.7. Dinah WILLMOTT, m. Willam Towson
  - 3.8. Hannah WILLMOTT, m. James Moore Jr.
2. Catherine OWINGS, b. ca. 1886: living and unm., 15 May 1730/31, when she witnessed a deed by her brother Richard conveying a part of "Long Acre" to her brother Henry
3. Richard OWINGS II, b. latter half of 1688:m. Sarah Hart. See Chapter II
4. Henry OWINGS, b. ca. 1690: m. Helen Stinchcomb. See Chapter III
5. John OWINGS, b. 1693/4: m. Hannah Stinchcomb. See Chapter IV

## Chapter VII JOSHUA OWINGS

Joshua Owings, sixth and youngest son of Capt. Richard and Rachel Owings, b. 5 April 1704: d. 11 April 1785: m. at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. 1 March 1735, Mary Cockey (b. 10 Dec. 1716: d. 10 Dec. 1768) dau. of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Slade) Cockey of "Hellmore's Addition". Back River Upper Hundred, Baltimore County (St. Paul's Parish Register, Vol. I, pp. 34, 155). Capt. Cockey was one of the Justices of Baltimore County in 1726-27. Joshua Owings patented "Shiloh", a 150 acre tract in Baltimore County in 1738 (Baltimore Co., Land Patent, liber EI#6, folio 82) and "Shiloh Completed", a 424 acre tract in that county in 1750 (Baltimore Co., Land Patent, liber CY & CS #4, folio 36). He owned other lands in Baltimore Co., and in Frederick County, also. He and his family lived near Harrisonville, Soldiers Delight Hundred, Baltimore Co., in a handsome mansion, called "Harmony House", built in a cruciform shape with thick walls and narrow windows. Shortly before his death, he gave "Harmony House" to his daughter Marcella and went to live with his youngest daughter, Mrs. Rachel Shipley. He contributed toward the building of St. Thomas Church, Garrison Forest; was a vestryman in 1745-46 and in 1752-55 and church warden in 1747 and in 1766 (St. Thomas Parish Register, pp. 88, 135, 103, 107). However he became increasingly interested in the Methodist movement and became a warm friend and frequent host of Bishop Francis Asbury. He was mentioned in Bishop Asbury's Journal very often. In 1773, he was one of those persons who purchased one acre of "Collett's Neglect" on which to build a meeting house. (Journal of Bishop Francis Asbury, Vol. II, pp. 55.67.70.71.110). In his will, dated 6 Dec. 1780, Joshua Owings named his sons Joshua, John Cockey and Edward Owings and daughter Rachel Shipley, wife of Talbot Shipley of Anne Arundel County and named dau. Rachel Shipley as executrix. (Baltimore Co., Wills, Bk. 35, p. 19. Anne Arundel Co., Wills, folio 19, Bk. T.G.#2, no 35)

Joshua Owings furnished supplies for the Maryland Troups in the American Revolution (20th Magazine, Vol. 118, No. 9, Nov. 1984, p. 150)

Joshua and Mary (Cockey) Owings had eleven children (St. Thomas Parish Register, pp. 5, 13: John Cockey Owings and Richard Owings' births

JOSHUA OWINGS wife MARY COCKEY

registered in St. Paul's Parish Register. pp. 27, 31):

- 3.1. John Cockey OWINGS, b. 11 Jan. 1736: m. Colgate Deye Colgate. See further.
- 3.2. Richard OWINGS, b. 13 Mar. 1738: m. Rachel Owings. See further
- 3.3. Joshua OWINGS, b. 22 Mar. 1740: m. Elizabeth Howe. See further
- 3.4. Edward OWINGS, b. 1 Nov. 1743: m. Charlotte Deye Colgate. See further
- 3.5. Michal OWINGS, b. 12 Feb. 1745: d. 17 May 1783: m. at St. Thomas Church, 27 Dec. 1764, Charles Wells (b. 6 Apr. 1745: d. 16 Apr. 1815) son of Benjamin and Temperance (Butler) Wells. Charles Wells and his family moved from Baltimore Co., Maryland to Ohio Co. Virginia ca. 1772 and he was one of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance of Ohio Co., 6 Oct. 1777. In his will, dated 30 Dec. 1814 (Tyler Co., Va. Wills: recorded in Court, May term 1815) Charles Wells named his surviving children.  
Nine children:

- 4.1. Rebecca WELLS, b. 19 Oct. 1765: m. Mr. Miller
  - 4.2. Joshua WELLS, b. 7 Nov. 1767: m. Nancy ----
  - 4.3. Temperance WELLS, b. 1 Sept. 1769: m. Richard Talbot
  - 4.4. Benedict WELLS, b. 19 July 1771: m. 1st. Elizabeth Magruder: m. 2nd. Elizabeth Owings
  - 4.5. Absalom WELLS, b. 3 Oct. 1774: m. 28 Jan. 1798, Helen Owings, dau. of Henry and Amelia Owings.
  - 4.6. Mary WELLS, b. 16 Sept. 1776: m. Asa Owings, son of Henry and Amelia Owings
  - 4.7. Elizabeth WELLS, b. 27 Apr. 1779: m. Mr. Weakley
  - 4.8. Ephraim WELLS, b. 28 Apr. 1781: d. before Dec. 1814, when his father's will was written.
  - 4.9. Michal WELLS, b. 15 Apr. 1783: d. 6 June 1802: m. Mr. McGuire
- 3.6. Marcella OWINGS, b. 5 July 1748: d. 27 Apr. 1842: m. at St. Thomas Church, 9 Apr. 1781, Rev. Thomas Worthington (b. 1739: d. 16 May 1821).



JOSHUA OWINGS wife MARY COCKEY

They were bur. at a private cemetery of the  
Worthington family.  
Five children:

- 4.1. Mary Owings WORTHINGTON, b. 16 Jan. 1786  
d. 25 July 1869: m. 10 Oct. 1815, Henry Fite
- 4.2. Joshua WORTHINGTON, b. 1789: d. 1804
- 4.3. Noah WORTHINGTON (twin), b. 1790: d. 9 Jan.  
1822, unm.
- 4.4. Thomas Deye WORTHINGTON (twin), b. 1790: d.  
after 1836.
- 4.5. Rezin Hammond WORTHINGTON, b. 5 June 1791  
d. 1881: m. 1st. 9 Jan. 1823, Rachel Shipley  
m. 2nd., 6 May 1833, Mary Shipley  
(Above records on Marcella Owings and Rev.  
Thomas Worthington from "Worthington Family",  
Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol.  
-- , p. 227, contributed by Rev. H. Dene  
Owings)

- 3.7. George OWINGS, b. 14 Mar. 1749/50: d. after 14  
Oct. 1832, unm. In 1776, he enlisted in Capt.  
James Winchester's Company of Col. John Gist's  
Reg't. of Baltimore County Militia ("Pension  
Abstracts of Maryland Soldiers Who Settled in  
Kentucky", p. 25). He later served as an Indian  
spy under General Anthony Wayne. After the  
Revolution, he went to Calloway Co., Kentucky  
where he died.
- 3.8. Rebecca OWINGS, b. 27 Jan. 1752: m. in  
Baltimore Co., before 1774, Samuel Mummy of  
"Dement's Enlargement" Soldiers Delight Hundred,  
Baltimore County.  
Children, at least four, who were named in her  
brother Ephraim's will:

- 4.1. Thomas MUMMY
- 4.2. Joshua MUMMY
- 4.3. Jesse MUMMY
- 4.4. Elizabeth MUMMY

- 3.9. Elizabeth OWINGS, b. 14 July 1753: d. in  
Baltimore Co., after 9 Dec. 1783, Her will dated  
9 Dec. 1783 (Baltimore Co., Wills Bk. 3, p. 52)  
named her sisters Rachel Shipley and Rebecca  
Mummy.
- 3.10. Rachel OWINGS, b. 22 Mar. 1756: m. 1st. ca.

JOSHUA OWINGS wife MARY COCKEY

1774, Samuel Chew (d. 17 Feb. 1775), son of Benjamin Chew: m. 2nd., at First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, 16 July 1779, Talbot Shipley (d. 13 Mar. 1806) of Anne Arundel County. After his death, Rachel moved to New Market, Frederick County, Maryland.

- 3.11. Ephraim OWINGS, b. 1758: d. in Baltimore Co., Oct. 1784, unm. In his will (Baltimore Co., Maryland Wills, Bk. 3. p. 566), probated 10 Nov. 1784, he named the children of his sister Rebecca Mummy and devised 1000 acres of land in Kentucky to her three sons.

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

- 3.1. John Cockey OWINGS, first son of Joshua and Mary (Cockey) Owings, b. 11 Jan. 1736: d. 3 Feb. 1810: m. at St. Thomas Church, 15 Mar. 1772, Colgate Deye Colgate (b. 6 May 1754: d. 1 Mar. 1828) dau. of Thomas and Cassandra Cockey (Deye) Colgate. John Cockey Owings qualified as a vestryman of St. Thomas Church in 1760. (St. Thomas Parish Register, p. 271) and served in that capacity for many years. He was appointed Captain in Soldiers Delight Battalion, Baltimore County Militia, 6 June 1776: transferred to the Gunpowder Battalion before Aug. 1777 and was permitted to resign in Oct. 1781, near the close of the War. (ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND, Vol. 16, p. 348).

He was one of the principal speculators in Kentucky land, taking up in his own name and in partnership with others many thousand acres of this frontier domain. (Virginia Surveys and Land Grants 1774-91, Compiled by Kentucky Historical Society). On 24 May 1791, in partnership with Christopher Greenup, Walter Beall and Willis Green, he purchased from Jacob Myers a small furnace in Slate Creek, Bath County, Kentucky ("The Lure of Kentucky" by Maude Ward Lafferty, p. 169). This slate furnace was the first iron works west of the mountains. A few years later the company was reorganized under the firm name "John Cockey Owings and Co.". He built a grist mill on nearby Slate Creek, a blacksmith shop and operated a store which he furnished with goods purchased in Maryland ("Old Kentucky Iron

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

Furnaces" by J. Winston Coleman Jr., FILSON CLERK HIST. QUART. Vol. 31, #3, p. 227)

He and his family lived in a large stone house at Cockeysville, Maryland. He and his wife were bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard, Cockeysville. In his will, dated 1 Jan. 1810 (Bourbon Co., Kentucky Wills, Bk. D, p. 215), he named his wife Colgate Deye Owings; daus. Mary, Churchilla and Frances Thwaite Deye Owings and Penelope Price; sons, Thomas and John Cockey Owings, son-in-law Alexander Nesbit and named son John Cockey Owings as executor. Eight children (John Cockey Owings' Bible Record at NSDAR Library):

- 4.1. Cassandra Deye OWINGS, b. 24 Dec. 1772: m. Lieut. Benedict Francis van Pradelles. See further
- 4.2. Charlotte Colgate Deye OWINGS, b. 10 July 1774: d. 6 Apr. 1857, unm.: bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard, Cockeysville.
- 4.3. Thomas Deye OWINGS, b. 7 Mar. 1776: m. Maria Nicholas. See further
- 4.4. John Cockey OWINGS Jr., b. 11 Jan. 1778: d. 27 Apr. 1813, unm.: bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard. He was commissioned Master U.S. Navy. 15 Sept. 1806, but resigned 22 Feb. 1810, after his father's death as he had inherited his father's Maryland property as well as some lands in Kentucky and Virginia
- 4.5. Mary Cockey OWINGS, b. 2 Mar. 1780: d. 30 Aug. 1854: m. at First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, 24 Dec. 1807, Alexander Nesbitt (b. Montrose, Scotland, 26 June 1777: d. 22 Nov. 1857). He came to Maryland in 1784; was Judge of Baltimore City Court and President of St. Andrews Society of Baltimore for 26 years. (HISTORIC GRAVES OF MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, by Helen W. Ridgely, p. 132).

Children, at least three:

- 5.1. Charles NESBETT, b. 1810: d. 1813
  - 5.2. Thomas Deye NESBETT, b. 1811: d. 1812
  - 5.3. John NESBETT, b. 1819: d. 1828
- 4.6. Churchilla Cockey Deye OWINGS, b. 7 Mar.

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

1782: d. in Baltimore, Apr. 1857, unm.

4.7. Penelope Deye OWINGS, b. 11 Dec. 1785: d. 21 Mar. 1875: m. 1st., in Baltimore Co., 19 Mar. 1809, Frederick Price (d. 7 Dec. 1813) a lawyer of Baltimore: m., 2nd., at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 9 July 1818, Edwin Dorsey Goodman (b. 14 Jan. 1786) of Baltimore. One son of first marriage:

5.1. John Owings PRICE (b. 1813: d. 1880: m. Ann--- (b. 1818: d. 1902). They were bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard.

4.8. Frances Thwaites Deye OWINGS, b. 9 Jan. 1789: d. 23 June 1870: bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard: m. 28 Oct. 1819, Col. John Taylor of Cockeysville, as his second wife. She inherited from her grand uncle, Hon. Col. Thomas Cockey Deye, a great amount of land. In 1830, she erected the Sherwood Chapel (Episcopal) on her land in Cockeysville. She named this estate "Sherwood" after the Sherwood Forest in England because of its abundant trees.

4.1. Cassandra Deye OWINGS, first dau. of John Cockey and Colgate Deye (Colgate) Owings, b. 24 Dec. 1772: d. 1813/14: m. at Swedes Church, Philadelphia, Penn., 29 Aug. 1790, Lieut. Benedict Francis van Pradelles of Lexington, Kentucky (Their marriage was recorded in Baltimore and at Swedes Church, Philadelphia, also). Lieut. van Pradelles was a native of Dixmunde, West Flanders and formerly an officer in the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment which distinguished itself at Yorktown. The van Pradelles settled in New Orleans where he was register of the land office for the eastern district. In Dec. 1808, Benedict Francis van Pradelles died of yellow fever and was bur. in St. Louis Cemetery, New Orleans, 12 Dec. 1808. Cassandra left New Orleans Aug. 1813 on a ship bound for Baltimore to visit her relatives. The ship was captured by pirates and all on board were made to "walk the plank". Years passed before any of her family learned of her fate. They believed her to be dead and her brothers erected a shaft

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

to her memory at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard,  
Cockeysville.

CASSANDRA D.van PRADELLES  
Lost at Sea in 1815, age 40 years.

(The compilers visited Sherwood Chapel Church-  
yard, Cockeysville, 17 Aug. 1974 and copied the  
inscription on Cassandra's shaft and the other  
tombstone inscriptions there.)

Dr. John R. Moore, who married Cassandra's dau.,  
Mary Penlope encountered, by mere chance, the  
pirate who had killed his wife's mother: the pirate  
unwittingly revealed her fate! Dr. Moore graduated  
in Medicine in Kentucky and moved to New Orleans.  
He was a very religious man and often on Sunday  
afternoons, with his pastor, visited the prisons of  
the city. On one occasion, the jailor told him of  
an old pirate, a terrible old character with an  
awful record, whom he (Dr. Moore) should talk with.  
Whereupon the pirate told him of taking the jewels  
from a "pretty little thing" from Maryland before  
making her "walk the plank". (This information was  
in a letter written to Noah E. Offut, Cockeysville,  
Maryland, by Dr. V.P.M. Yeaman (grandson of Dr.  
John R. and Mary Penlope (van Pradelles) Moore of  
the Presbyterian Church, Mt. Sterling, Ky., in  
1920. It is attached to the John Cockey Owings'  
Bible Record at Md. Hist. Soc., Baltimore)  
Cassandra Owings van Pradelles' will, dated 31 July  
1813 (Baltimore Co., Md. Wills, liber W.B. McK.  
folio 390), named her six children and appointed  
her sisters Charlotte Deye Owings and Frances  
Thwaites Owings as executrixes. This will was  
probated 30 Sept. 1816 after her dau. Colgate  
Donaldson, widow, petitioned the court of the  
Parish and City of New Orleans at the March 181-  
Court, believing her mother to be dead.  
Six children:

- 5.1. Juliana Catherine van PRADELLES
- 5.2. Colgate van PRADELLES: m. William Donaldson  
(d. before Mar. 1814)
- 5.3. Benedict Francis van PRADELLES
- 5.4. Cassandra Churchill van PRADELLES d. 20 Aug.  
1838: ("Baltimore, Md. Sun", 18 Oct. 1838): m.

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

William Moore

5.5. Mary Penelope van PRADELLES, m. Dr. John Rochester Moore

5.6. Albert Gallatin van PRADELLES

4.3. Thomas Deye OWINGS, first son of John Cockey and Colgate Deye (Colgate) Owings, b. 7 Mar. 1776: d. at Brenham, Texas, 6 Oct. 1853: m. in Lexington, Fayette Co., Kentucky, 17 Mar. 1804, Maria Smith Nicholas (b. 23 Oct. 1780: d. 9 Aug. 1825) dau. of Col. George Nicholas, first Attorney General of Kentucky and his wife Mary Smith of Baltimore. Thomas Deye Owings went to Kentucky to manage his father's Slate Iron furnace, grist mills and real estate. In 1810, he became sole owner of the furnace, grist mills and real estate by inheritance. During the War of 1812, cannon, cannister and grapeshot used in the Battle of New Orleans were made at this furnace. Thomas Deye Owings not only made cannon balls for the War, but he himself went. On 1 Apr. 1813, he was commissioned Col. of 28th U.S. Infantry and helped win the victory of Commandant Perry of the Naval Battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept. 1815. He had studied law under Col. Nicholas at Lexington: was in Kentucky House of Representatives 1815-18: State Senate in 1823 and Associate Judge of the First Circuit Court. ("Thomas Deye Owings 1776-1853 Soldier and Pioneer of the West", Md. Hist. Mag., Vol. 30, no.1. p.39). Owingsville, the county seat of Bath County was named for Col. Owings. He and Richard Menefee Sr. owned most of the land in that county and it was agreed that the town would be named for the one who in the shortest time erected the finest residence. Col. Owings won! He employed Benjamin H. Latrobe, the architect of the National Capitol to build his mansion of home made brick, black locust handcarved woodwork and mantels. It had an exquisite handrail which was constructed at Baltimore and brought across the mountains by ox cart. Many notable guests were entertained in this mansion, among them, according to tradition, Louis Philipe, afterward King of France, from 17 July 1814 to 22 July he was recalled to France. ("The

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

Kentucky", by Maude Ward Lafferty, pp. 171,172). The story is told that when the mansion was completed, Col. Owings invited the entire town to attend the "house warming". The dining room would not hold all of the guests so tables were set up out in the long hallway. Upon them were spread the best that pioneer Kentucky could offer. Col. Owings, as host, sat at the head of one of the tables, just under the spiral staircase and prepared to serve the first dish of "Burgoo", when suddenly a black snake uncoiled itself from a base rafter overhead and with a splash ! dropped into the half filled platter. Some of the guests considered it an ill omen, which it probably was as Col. Owings' fortunes began a decline following this incident. ("The Owings House Mansion", by Susie A. Weir. Contributed by Mrs. Charles Owings). The Owings furnace went bankrupt in 1822, Maria Owings died and Thomas Deye Owings offered his services and that of two of his sons in the War with Mexico. At the close of the War, he lived in Brenham, Texas, where he died. Before his marriage Thomas Deye Owings had an illegitimate son, the son of a Mrs. Jackson, who entrusted him to Maria Owings, when she (Mrs. Jackson) was on her death bed.:

- 5.1. Thomas Jackson OWINGS, b. 1800: d. at Owingsville , Apr. 1830, unnm. He had studied law and was an attorney. In his will , dated 15 Apr. 1830 (Bath Co., Kentucky Will Bk. P. p.393), he devised his estate equally between his half bros. and sisters, the children of Col. Thomas Deye and Maria (Nicholas ) Owings.

Thomas Deye and Maria (Nicholas) Owings had ten children:

- 5.2. Thomas Cockey Deye OWINGS, b. 10 Dec. 1804: d. in Texas, Oct. 1837, unnm.  
5.3. George Nicholas OWINGS, b. 10 Mar. 1806: d. at Owingsville, Nov. 1833, unnm.  
5.4. John Cockey OWINGS, b. 10 Oct. 1807: d. 10 Oct. 1808.  
5.5. Colgate Deye OWINGS, b. 27 May 1811: d. in infancy

- Cousin Tabitha, Ann and Joseph Humphrey.<sup>1</sup>
3. Samuel Humphrey, bap't. 22 Jan. 1633/4; d. in Llangelynn Parish, Sept. 1677; bur. in Bryn Tallwyn, a Quaker burying ground; m. in or before 1658, Elizabeth Rees, dau. of Rees Hugh. She survived her husband and went to the Welsh Tract on the "Morning Star".
  4. Anne Humphrey, b. ca. 1634; m. in 1650, Ellis ap Rees, otherwise called Ellis Price of Bryn Mawr in Dyfrydang Township in the Parish of Dolgelley and hundred of Pennllyn, County Merioneth, who d. after 11 Mar. 1678/9.

Owen Humphrey of Llwyn-du, son of Humphrey ap Hugh and his wife, Elizabeth John, m. in or before 1650, Margaret Vaughn, dau. of Capt. Rowland Vaughn of Caer-Gar in Llanwdhllyn Parish, Penllyn hundred, County Merioneth.<sup>2</sup> In 1662, Owen Humphrey with his brothers John and Samuel was converted to Quakerism by Richard Davies of Welshpool.<sup>3</sup> Owen Humphrey and his wife Margaret Vaughn had the following children, who took the surname OWEN:

1. & 2. Humphrey and John (twins), bap't. at Angelynnin, Feb. 1653/4; bur. there the same month.
3. Humphrey, b. ca. 1656; named for his father's father, who inherited Llwyn-du.
4. John, b. probably in 1658, named for his father's brother. His certificate of removal dated at Tyddyny Garreg, 7 May 1687, describes him as "ye 2d. son of Owen Humphrey of Llwyn-du." He is said to have died, unmarried.
5. Rowland, b. ca. 1660; named for his mother's brother.
6. Rebecca, b. probably in 1664, "first dau." of Owen Humphrey of Llwyn-du in her marriage certificate, dated 11 Mar. 1678/9 to Robert Owen of Fron Goch in Ucheldre Township of

1. WELSH SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, p. 151
2. Powys Fadog, Vol. VI, pp. 113-8  
WELSH FOUNDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, by Thomas Allen Glenn, Vol. I, p. 45
3. CONVINCEMENT, by Richard Davies, 2nd, Ed., p. 89



JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

5.6. Mary Nicholas OWINGS, b. 23 Sept. 1812: d. Dec. 1865: m. in Bath Co., Ky., 10 May 1835, Sylvanus Clarke Bascom (b. 1 Feb. 1802: d. 21 Jan. 1844) a merchant of Owingsville, Ky.  
Seven children:

6.1. George Nicholas Owings BASCOM, b. 24 Apr. 1836: d. 21 Feb. 1862: grad. U.S. Military Academy, West Point 1858: 2nd. Lieut. 9th Reg't. U.S. Infantry: killed at Val Verfu, N. Mexico while on active duty at Fort Craig.

6.2. Thomas Deye BASCOM, b. 28 May 1838: d. in infancy.

6.3. Maria Charcilla Owings BASCOM, b. 1 Mar. 1839: d. in Baltimore, 25 May 1883: m. 3 Mar. 1874. Dr. Charles Albert of Baltimore.

6.4. Alpheus Washington BASCOM, b. 16 May 1840: d. at Owingsville, 22 Feb. 1912: m. 1st., Apr. 1863, Nancy Jane Dawson: m. 2nd., Mary Artemesia Young

6.5. Henry Kelley BASCOM, b. 25 Feb. 1842: d. in infancy

6.6. Sylvanus Clarke BASCOM, b. 23 Jan. 1843: d. 17 Oct. 1909, unm.

6.7. John Richard Cole BASCOM, b. 13 Aug. 1844: d. 12 July 1918: m. Elizabeth Berry (d. 27 Oct. 1925) of Sharpsburg, Ky.

5.7. Margaretta Galbreath Bartlett OWINGS, b. 20 Mar. 1814: d. at Owingsville, Oct. 1832, unm.

5.8. Robert Smith OWINGS, b. 27 Jan. 1817: d. 27 Mar. 1836. He enlisted on Christmas 1835 in Capt. Duval's Co. under Col. Fannin, Army of Texas and was killed with other members of the unit in the massacre at Goliad.

5.9. John Cockey OWINGS, b. 30 May 1818: d. 26 July 1847, unm. in Texas, fighting for Texas.

5.10. Colgate Deye OWINGS, b. 14 June 1822: d. 1834.

5.11. Ann Eliza OWINGS, b. 14 June 1822: d. in Brenham, Texas, Dec. 1864: m. 6 Apr. 1847, John Calvin Mason (b. 4 Aug. 1802: d. in 1865) son of James and Elizabeth (Fishback) Mason. John Calvin Mason was a lawyer and a member of the U.S. Congress. He and his

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS wife COLGATE DEYE COLGATE

family lived in Bath Co., Kentucky (1860 census, p. 6). He served in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he decided to move his family out of Kentucky and as he had large land holdings in Texas, he removed from Kentucky and settled in Washington County near Brenham. Shortly after the end of the Civil War, he decided to return to Kentucky. In the summer of 1865 he sold eight bales of cotton at what seemed to be a fabulous price, and took ship to New Orleans with his negro body servant, Ben. It is supposed that he died of yellow fever near the mouth of the Mississippi River before the boat docked. He was buried first in New Orleans, a few years later his body was removed by order of the Kentucky Legislature to the State Cemetery in Frankfort, Kentucky. Their oldest daughter Charcilla managed to get her brothers and sisters back to Kentucky.

Seven children:

- 6.1. Charcilla "Chess" MASON, b. 1848: d. 193-, unm.
- 6.2. Charlotte MASON, b. 1852
- 6.3. Elizabeth MASON, b. 1854
- 6.4. Nannie MASON, b. 1856
- 6.5. Caroline "Carrie" MASON, b. 1858: d. ca. 1880/1, unm.
- 6.6. George MASON, b. Owingsville, Ky., 11 Mar. 1860: d. Nov. 1907: m. ca. 1888. Sarah Adelaide Fassett, dau. of Woodman and Sarah (Young) Fassett.
- 6.7. Robert Armistead MASON, b. Washington Co., Texas, 23 Aug. 1861: m. Mary Fassett, dau. of Woodman and Sarah (Young) Fassett.

The above records on John C. Mason and his family were contributed by Robert D. Mason and Lawson M. Pierce.

# OWINGS AND ALLIED FAMILIES

*A Genealogy of Some of  
the Descendants of  
Richard Owings I of Maryland  
1685 - 1975*

Compiled by  
Addison D. and Elizabeth S. Owings  
*with the assistance of many others*



19 76

POLYANTHOS  
New Orleans

## I Richard Owings, the Immigrant

The earliest record of Owings in Maryland is of Richard Owings, who was in Anne Arundel County by September 1685, as on September 12, 1685, he bought from Thomas Lightfoot of Baltimore County, a 364 acre tract called "The Range" in Anne Arundel County.<sup>1</sup> The Rev. H. Duane Owings of Arcadia, California writes that this Richard Owings was believed to be the Richard Owen who went to the Welsh Tract at Merion, Pennsylvania in the party of Hugh Roberts on the "Morning Star" in 1683. However Richard and Rachel, his wife, then moved to Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The land record above refers to Richard Owings as a carpenter, which at this period was a term designating architects and house builders who employed artisans in wood and brick. On November 9, 1686, he sold "The Range", the tract mentioned above, to Jabez Pierpont of the same county, planter.<sup>2</sup> In the numerous references to Richard Owings in Maryland records, his name is spelled OWINS, OWENS, OWINGS and OWINGES, which probably accounts for the change of name from OWEN to OWINGS.

As the Owings or Owen appear to have come from Wales, an explanation of Welsh names as given by Thomas Allen Glenn in his WELSH FOUNDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be helpful in understanding Richard's Welsh ancestry. "Until about the beginning of the eighteenth century few Welsh families possessed fixed surnames. John, son of William Howel, or William ap (son of) would be known as John Williams, John ap Williams or perhaps John ap William Howell. It was the custom in the fifteenth, sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries for Welshmen to describe themselves in official records by adding to their own given names those of a number of their ancestors. Thus the sureties for the administrix of one Gruffydd ap

1. MHR, Anne Arundel Co., Land Record, liber WH, #4, folio 100

2. Ibid., folio 96

Humphrey, of Llanfor in 1590 are given in the Act Book at St. Asaph as Morgan John ap Res Tudor of Llandrillo and Gruffydd ap Howel ap David ap Rees ap David ap Rees, of Llanfor, yoeman.

Daughters likewise assumed their father's given name as a surname, so that Jane, daughter of William Howel, would be called Jane William, or Jane verch (daughter of) William, and it was not customary until after the beginning of the eighteenth century for women to change their names after marriage".

Richard Owings' Welsh ancestry, as contributed by Rev. H. Duane Owings;

Owings from the township of Llwyngril parish of Llangelynnin - Hundred of 1 Talyabout - County Merioneth of Wales  
Humphrey ap Hugh and wife Elizabeth John, had issue;

1. Owen Humphrey, baptized at Llangelynnin Church, 12 Aug. 1629; died prior to 22 Sept. 1699. \*
2. John Humphrey of Merion, Welsh Tract, bap't. 16 Nov. 1632; m. before 1683, his cousin Jane Humphrey, sister of Owen Humphrey of Llech - lwyd and of Richard Humphrey of Llangelynnin Parish  
John, Jane and Richard removed to Merion in the Welsh Tract of Pennsylvania with the party of Hugh Roberts on the "Morning Star", 1683. Certificates of removal, dated at Bol Seran, 21 July 1683. Jane d.s.p. before 22 Sept. 1699. John Humphrey's Will, signed 22 July 1699, proved at Philadelphia, 31 Aug. 1700, mentions his nephew Joshua Owen,

1. WELSH SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, by Charles Henry Browning  
MERION IN THE WELSH TRACT, by Glenn, pp. 240-51;  
Collections Relating to Montgomeryshire, Vol. XV, pp. 415-18

- Cousin Tabitha, Ann and Joseph Humphrey.<sup>1</sup>
3. Samuel Humphrey, bap't. 22 Jan. 1633/4; d. in Llangelynn Parish, Sept. 1677; bur. in Bryn Tallwyn, a Quaker burying ground; m. in or before 1658, Elizabeth Rees, dau. of Rees Hugh. She survived her husband and went to the Welsh Tract on the "Morning Star".
  4. Anne Humphrey, b. ca. 1634; m. in 1650, Ellis ap Rees, otherwise called Ellis Price of Bryn Mawr in Dyfrydang Township in the Parish of Dolgelley and hundred of Penllyn, County Merioneth, who d. after 11 Mar. 1678/9.

Owen Humphrey of Llwyn-du, son of Humphrey ap Hugh and his wife, Elizabeth John, m. in or before 1650, Margaret Vaughn, dau. of Capt. Rowland Vaughn of Caer-Gar in Llanwdhllyn Parish, Penllyn hundred, County Merioneth.<sup>2</sup> In 1662, Owen Humphrey with his brothers John and Samuel was converted to Quakerism by Richard Davies of Welshpool.<sup>3</sup> Owen Humphrey and his wife Margaret Vaughn had the following children, who took the surname OWEN:

1. & 2. Humphrey and John (twins), bap't. at Angelynnin, Feb. 1653/4; bur. there the same month.
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5. Rowland, b. ca. 1660; named for his mother's brother.
6. Rebecca, b. probably in 1664, "first dau." of Owen Humphrey of Llwyn-du in her marriage certificate, dated 11 Mar. 1678/9 to Robert Owen of Fron Goch in Ucheldre Township of

1. WELSH SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, p. 151
2. Powys Fadog, Vol. VI, pp. 113-8  
WELSH FOUNDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, by Thomas Allen Glenn, Vol. I, p. 45
3. CONVINCEMENT, by Richard Davies, 2nd, Ed., p. 89

Llanfor Parish, son of Owen ap Evans and Gainor John. They removed to the Welsh Tract in 1690; certificate of removal dated at Tyddyn-y-Carreg, 8 Aug. 1690. She d. at Merion, 23 Oct. 1696. Robert Owen d. in December 1697.<sup>1</sup>

7. Joshua, b. probably in 1666. His certificate of removal, dated at Dolserau, 27 July 1683 describes him as of "Llwyn-du and is signed by, among others, his brother Humphrey Owen, his brother Richard Owen, and his first cousin Rowland Ellis.<sup>2</sup> He married at Springfield, a daughter of John Shinn, who survived him and remarried. He d. intestate at Springfield before 14 March 1727/8, the date of his inventory.

8. Elizabeth, b. ; named for her father's mother. Elizabeth Owen married John Roberts. Owen Humphrey and Margaret Vaughn are believed to have had at least three other children:

9. Richard Owen, b. probably in 1662 and named for Richard Davies of Welshpool who visited Owen Humphrey at that time. He married in 1682, Rachel Robert, dau. of Robert Pugh of Llwyn-dedwydd, and sister of Hugh Robert, the Quaker minister who in or before 1673 had married Jane Owen, sister of Robert Owen of Fron Goch who in 1678/9 had married Rebecca Owen, sister of Richard. This Richard Owen witnessed at Delebran, 24 Apr. 1683, with his cousin Rowland Ellis. Richard Davies and others, a series of deeds by Charles Lloyd and Margaret Davies to his uncle John Humphrey of Llanwthin<sup>3</sup>, Montgomeryshire and to five others who were cousins of this John Humphrey, viz., Thomas Morris, Thomas Jones, Edward Thomas, Margaret Thomas, and John Rytherson.<sup>4</sup> He is mentioned frequently in the Welsh settlement at Merion

1. WELSH FOUNDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, Vol. II, p.92
2. WELSH SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, p. 180
3. WELSH FOUNDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, Vol. I, pp.41,42
4. WELSH SETTLEMENT OF PA., pp. 141, 149

- and is believed to be the Richard Owings whose descendants are traced in this genealogy.
10. Margaret Owen, b. probably in 1662. She went to the Welsh Tract on the "Morning Star" and then moved to Anne Arundel County, Maryland with her brother Richard and his family. She m. there ca. 1685, John Acton of "Acton". She d. before 3 May 1688. John Acton's will signed on that date and proved 25 July 1688, names two children:
    - a. Richard Acton
    - b. Abigail Acton
  11. Henry or Harry Owen, b. probably in or after 1670. He signed for his first cousin, Rowland Ellis, a certificate of removal.

Thomas Allen Glenn in his MERION IN THE WELSH TRACT, states that "this particular body of colonists were for the most part of a rank known now as Gentlemen farmers, well educated, and the penmanship, not only of the men, but of the women and children, also, was remarkably good".

Richard Owings, following his removal from the Welsh Tract of Pennsylvania to Anne Arundel County, Maryland entered patents for numerous tracts of land; one of them being a tract of 384 acres, to be called "Locust Thicket" in Anne Arundel County, on 10 May 1688; patent issued<sup>1</sup> 18 Feb. 1689. He sold this tract before 1705.<sup>1</sup> A patent for a tract of 162 acres, called "Owings Range" was issued to him on 26 Mar. 1686<sup>2</sup>. In 1695, he was issued patents for two tracts in Baltimore County; a tract of 450 acres, called "Owings Adventure" on the north side of the Patapsco River was issued on 10 Nov. 1695, and a tract of 225 acres, to be called "Long Acre" on the same date.<sup>3</sup>

Richard Owings was on the Anne Arundel County

1. MLO, Patent Record, liber 22, folio 406; N.S. # B, folio 631
2. Ibid., liber C, # 3, pp. 359, 360
3. Ibid., liber B.B., # 3, pp. 540-41



Jury in October 1695 and May 1699.<sup>1</sup> He served as Captain of the Rangers on the Potomac River from 18 October 1697 to 16 May 1701, when the Rangers were disbanded.<sup>2</sup> (The duties of the Rangers were to protect the inhabitants of the area from the assaults of "unfriendly Indians"). For the remainder of his life, Richard Owings was referred to as Capt. Richard Owings.

He moved to Baltimore County by Midsummer 1702, as he is listed as a taxable with one man servant in North Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County then.<sup>3</sup> (A taxable was a male 16 years of age or over). In Midsummer 1705, "Richard Owings Sen'r and Richard Owings Jun'r" appear in the same household as taxables in the Upper Part, North Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County, so the younger Richard Owings evidently became 16 between Midsummer 1704 and Midsummer 1705.

Richard Owings served on the Baltimore County Grand Jury in the June 1711 Court and again in the March 1715/6 Court.<sup>4</sup> He died before 14 November 1716, as on that date, "Rachell Owings" of Baltimore County was named administratrix of the estate of "Richard Owings", late of the same county, deceased intestate.<sup>5</sup> Sureties; "Richard Owings" and "Henry Owings".<sup>5</sup>

Rachel Owings died before 27 May 1729, as on that date, her son Richard offered for sale in The Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, a good plantation, consisting of 329 acres, which could only have been "Long Acre" and the adjacent remaining portion of "Owings Adventure". One third of this would have been the life estate of Rachel, the widow of Richard I, and could not have been offered for sale until after her

1. MHR: Provincial Court Judgements, liber TL. #1, part B, pp. 460, 578; liber WT, #3, p. 15
2. Archives of Md., Vol. 23, pp. 246-7; Vol. 24, pp. 121-2
3. MHS: A book for recording the County Taxables and Leaveys for Baltimore County, p. 64
4. MHR: Baltimore Co., Court Proceedings, liber IS # B, part 1, folio 201; part 2, folio 670
5. MHR: Testamentary Proceedings, liber 23, p. 84

death.<sup>1</sup>

Richard and Rachel Owings had ten children,<sup>2</sup>  
surname OWINGS:

1. Rachel, b. 1683/4; m. John Willmott
2. Catherine, b. ca. 1686; living and unm.  
on 15 Mar. 1730/31, when she witnessed a  
deed by her brother Richard to her bro-  
ther Henry, selling him a part of "Long  
Acre."
3. Richard, b. latter half of 1688; m. Sarah  
Hart
4. Henry, b. ca. 1690; m. Helen Stinchcomb
5. Lewis, b. ca. 1692; d. 27 Aug. 1721 (he  
was struck by lightning); m. 19 June 1720,  
Elizabeth Gurney. They lived in St. Anne  
Parish, Anne Arundel Co., Md. After his  
death, Elizabeth and her infant daughter  
moved to Baltimore Co., where she m. 2nd.,  
at St. Paul's Church, 10 Feb. 1728, Stephen  
Boddy (d. testate Oct. 1742). She m. 3rd.,  
after 9 May 1744, Luke Trotten Sr. (d. be-  
fore 17 Jan. 1752) of Baltimore Co.  
Elizabeth Gurney Owings Boddy Trotten d.  
testate before 5 May 1766, when her will  
was proved in Baltimore County. Her dau.  
Eleanor McConnican was named in her will.
  - a. Eleanor Owings, b. ca. 1721; d. ca.  
1790; m. 1st. at St. Paul's Church, Bal-  
timore, 8 Mar. 1735, John Long Sr. (d.  
8 July 1759), son of Thomas Long of  
Back River Lower Hundred and a stepson  
of her mother's second husband. She m.  
2nd. at St. Paul's Church, 20 Sept.  
1762, John McConnican (d. before 1790)  
of Kent Island.  
Children of 1st. m. (5), surname LONG:
    - (1). Susannah, m. at St. Paul's Church,  
10 Feb. 1754, Luke Trotten Jr.,  
son of Luke and Ruth Trotten
    - (2). John of Baltimore Co.
    - (3). Joshua of Baltimore Co.

1. "Maryland Gazette", No. XCI, June 3-10, 1729
2. Records of Dr. D. M. Owings

- (4). Ruth
- (5). Jane
- 6. John, b. ca. 1694; m. Hannah Stinchcomb
- 7. Ruth, b. ca. 1696; d. intestate Apr. 1732;  
m. in Baltimore Co., ca. 1718, Edward Norwood (d. intestate in the late summer or fall of 1729), son of John Norwood of "Norwood's Discovery", near the head of the Patapsco. He was sworn Under - Sheriff of Baltimore County, 6 Nov. 1712.  
Children (6), surname NORWOOD:
  - a. Ruth, m. at St. Thomas Church, Baltimore Co., 18 June<sup>1</sup> 1739, John Hurd of Baltimore County.  
Children , surname HURD:
    - (1). Joshua, b. 22 June 1740
    - (2). Sarah, b. 11 June 1742
  - b. Edward, m. at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 9 Nov. 1746, Mary Fitzemonds.<sup>2</sup>
  - c. Rachel
  - d. Samuel
  - e. Sarah
  - f. Ann, b. 1 Aug. 1729; m. at St. Paul's Church, 14 May 1744, John Conaway.<sup>2</sup>
- 8. Robert, b. 15 May 1698/9; m. Hannah Farquhar
- 9. Samuel, b. 1 Apr. 1702; m. Urath Randall
- 10. Joshua, b. 5 Apr. 1704; m. Mary Cockey

- 1. Ruth Norwood's marriage record and birth dates of the two children from St. Thomas Parish Register, p. 9
- 2. Records of Edward and Ann Norwood's marriages from St. Paul's Parish Register, pp. 155, 166

## VIII Joshua Owings

Joshua Owings, seventh and youngest son of Capt. Richard and Rachel Owings was born 5 Apr. 1704; died 11 Apr. 1785; married at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 9 Mar. 1735, Mary Cockey (b. 10 Dec. 1716; d. 10 Dec. 1768), dau. of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Slade) Cockey of "Hellmore's Addition", Back River Upper Hundred, Baltimore Co. Md.<sup>1</sup> Capt. Cockey was one of the Justices of Baltimore County in 1726-27. Joshua Owings owned extensive tracts of land in both Baltimore and Frederick Counties, Md. He and his family lived near Harrisonville, Soldiers Delight Hundred, Baltimore Co., in a handsome mansion called "Harmony House" built in a cruciform shape with thick walls and narrow windows. Shortly before his death, he gave "Harmony House" to his dau. Marcella and went to live with his youngest dau. Mrs. Rachel Shipley whom he appointed his executrix and residuary legatee.<sup>2</sup> Joshua Owings, like his brother Samuel, contributed toward the building of St. Thomas Church, Garrison Forest; was vestryman in 1745,<sup>3</sup> 46, 1752-54 and church warden in 1747 and 1766.<sup>4</sup> However he became increasingly interested in the Methodist movement. He became a warm friend and frequent host of Bishop Francis Asbury and is mentioned often in Bishop Asbury's Journal. In 1773, he was one of the several persons who purchased one acre of "Collett's Neglect" on which to erect a meeting house.

1. Date of Joshua Owings' birth from a Bible record of uncertain origin preserved in MHS. Mary Cockey's birth & marriage date from St. Paul's Parish Register, Vol. I, pp. 34, 155
2. Joshua Owings' Will, dated 6 Dec. 1780, proven 9 May 1787 (Anne Arundel Co., Md. Wills, T.H.H., no. 2, folio 19)
3. St. Thomas Parish Register
4. Bishop Francis Asbury's Journal, Vol. I, pp. 55, 67, 70, 71, 110

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- Thomas, Joshua, Jesse and Elizabeth
9. Elizabeth, b. 14 July 1753; d. in Baltimore Co., after 9 Dec. 1783, unm. (Her Will was dated 9 Dec. 1783; Baltimore Co., Md. Wills Bk. 3, p. 523)
  10. Rachel, b. 22 Mar. 1756; m. 1st., ca. 1774, Samuel Chew (d. 17 Feb. 1775), son of Benjamin Chew; m. 2nd. at First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, 16 July 1779, Talbot Shipley (d. 13 Mar. 1806) of "Shipley's Adventure", Anne Arundel County. After his death, she moved to New Market, Frederick Co., Md.
  11. Ephraim, b. 1758; d. in Baltimore Co., Md., Oct. 1784, unm.

John Cockey Owings, oldest son of Joshua and Mary (Cockey) Owings, b. 11 Jan. 1736; d. 3 Feb. 1810; m. at St. Thomas Church, 15 Mar. 1772, Colgate Deye Colgate (b. 6 May 1754; d. 1 Mar. 1828), dau. of Thomas and Cassandra Cockey (Deye) Colgate. John Cockey Owings was a vestryman of St. Thomas Church for many years. He was appointed Captain in Soldiers Delight Battalion, Baltimore County Militia, 6 June 1776; transferred to the Gunpowder Battalion before August 1777 and was permitted to resign in Oct. 1781 towards the close of the war.<sup>1</sup> Capt. Owings was one of the principal speculators in Kentucky land, taking up in his own name and in partnership with others many thousand acres of this frontier domain. In 1791, in partnership with Christopher Greenup (later governor of Ky.), Walter Beall and Willis Green, he bought seven-eighths of a 5,434 acre tract of land in Bourbon County from Jacob Myers.

On this tract, they built the Old Slate Furnace, the first iron works west of the mountains. In 1795, Myers sold his interest in the furnace and the company was reorganized under the firm name of "John Cockey Owings and Co." He also

4. (from p. 309). Co. Md. Wills, Bk. 3, p. 566
1. Archives of Maryland, Vol. 16, p. 348

built a grist mill on nearby Slate Creek, a blacksmith shop and operated a store which he furnished with goods bought in Maryland.<sup>1</sup> He and his family lived in a large stone house at Cockeysville, Md. and he and his wife and several of their children are bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard, Cockeysville<sup>2</sup>.

Children (8), surname OWINGS:

1. Cassandra Deye, b. 24 Dec. 1772; m. Lieut. Benedict Francis van Pradelles \*
2. Charlotte Colgate Deye, b. 10 July 1774; d. 6 Apr. 1857, unm.; bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard
3. Thomas Deye, b. 7 Mar. 1776; m. Maria Nicholas \*
4. John Cockey Jr., b. 11 Jan. 1778; d. 27 Apr. 1813, unm.; bur. at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard. He was commissioned Master, U. S. Navy, 15 Sept. 1806, but resigned 22 Feb. 1810, after his father's death, as he had inherited his father's Maryland property as well as some lands in Kentucky and Ohio.
5. Mary Cockey, b. 6 Feb. 1780; d. 30 Aug. 1854; m. at First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, 24 Dec. 1807, Alexander Nesbit (b. Montrose, Scotland, 26 June 1777; d. 22 Nov. 1857). He came to Maryland in 1784; was Judge of Baltimore City Court and Pres. of St. Andrews Society of Baltimore for 26 years.<sup>3</sup>  
Children, at least (3), surname NESBIT:  
a. Charles, b. 1810; d. 1813  
b. Thomas Deye, b. 1811; d. 1812  
c. John, b. 1819; d. 1828
6. Churchill Cockey Deye, b. 7 Mar. 1782; d. in Baltimore, Apr. 1857, unm.
7. Penelope Deye, b. 11 Dec. 1785; d. 21 Jan. 1875; m. 1st., in Baltimore Co., 19 Mar. 1809, Frederick Price (d. 7 Dec. 1813), of Balti-

1. "The Lure of Kentucky", by Maude Ward Lafferty, p. 169
2. Birth and death dates from their tombstones at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard, Cockeysville
3. "Historic Graves of Maryland and Dist. of Columbia", by Helen W. Ridgely, p. 133.

more, barrister; m. 2nd., at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 9 July 1818, Edwin Dorsey Goodman (b. 14 Jan. 1786) of Baltimore. Children of 1st. m., surname PRICE:<sup>1</sup>

a. John Owings, b. 1813; d. 1880; m. Anne ----- (b. 1818; d. 1902)

Children, at least (3), surname PRICE:

(1). Colgate Owings, b. 1848; d. 1934

(2). Charlotte Owings, b. 1852; d. 1924

(3). Mary Bissell, b. 1854; d. 1923

8. Frances Thwaites Deye, b. 9 Jan. 1789; d. 23 June 1870; m. 28 Oct. 1819, Col. John Taylor of Cockeysville, as his second wife. She inherited much landed property from her grand uncle, the Hon. Col. Thomas Cockey Deye and in 1830, she erected the Sherwood Chapel (episcopal) from her own plans on her land at Cockeysville. She had named her estate Sherwood after the Sherwood Forest in England because of its abundant trees.

Cassandra Deye Owings<sup>4</sup>, oldest dau. of John Cockey<sup>3</sup> (Joshua<sup>2</sup>, Richard) and Colgate Deye (Colgate) Owings, b. 24 Dec. 1772; d. 1815; m. at Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, Penn., 29 Aug. 1790, Lieut. Benedict Francis van Pradelles of Lexington, Ky. He was a native of Dixmunde, West Flanders and formerly an officer in the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment which distinguished itself at Yorktown. They settled in New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever, 12 Dec. 1808. In 1815, while going from her father's home in Baltimore to New Orleans on a visit (or while returning from New Orleans), the ship on which she was travelling was captured by pirates and all on board were made to "Walk the plank". Years passed before any of her family learned of her fate. They believed her dead and her brothers erected a shaft to her memory at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard, Cockeysville

1. Records from their tombstones at Sherwood Chapel Churchyard, where all of them are buried.



Cassandra D. van Pradelles

Lost at Sea, in 1815, age 40 years

Dr. John R. Moore, who m. her dau., Mary, by mere chance encountered the pirate who had killed his wife's mother; the pirate unwittingly revealed her fate. Dr. Moore, after his graduation in medicine in Kentucky moved to New Orleans. He was a very religious man and often on Sunday afternoons, with his pastor, visited the prisons of the city. On one occasion, the jailor told him of an old pirate, a terrible old character with an awful record, whom he (Dr. Moore) should talk with. Whereupon the pirate told him of taking the jewels from a "pretty little thing" from Maryland before making her "walk the plank". The identification of the jewels revealed Cassandra's fate !

Lt. Benedict Francis and Cassandra Owings van Pradelles were reported to have had 6 children, but we have identified only (2), surname VAN PRADELLES:

1. Mary, m. Dr. John Rochester Moore
2. Cassandra Churchilla, m. William Moore

Thomas Deye Owings<sup>4</sup>, oldest son of John Cockey<sup>3</sup> (Joshua<sup>2</sup>, Richard) and Colgate Deye (Colgate ) Owings, b. at John and Thomas Forest, Baltimore Co., Md., 7 Mar. 1776; d. 6 Oct. 1853; m. at Lexington, Ky., 17 Mar. 1804, Maria Smith Nicholas (b. 1780; d. 9 Aug. 1825), dau. of Col. George Nicholas, first Attorney General of Ky., and his wife Mary Smith of Baltimore. Thomas Owings went to Kentucky to manage his father's Slate iron furnace , grist mills and real estate. In 1810, he became sole owner of the furnave by

1. A letter written to Noah E. Offut, Cockeysville, by Dr. V. P. M. Yeaman (grandson of Dr. John R. and Mary van Pradelles Moore), of the Presbyterian Church, Mt. Sterling, Ky., in 1920. It is attached to the John Cockey Owings Bible Record at MHS., Baltimore. The compilers visited Sherwood Chapel Churchyard, Cockeysville, 17 Aug. 1974 and copied the inscription on the shaft. 313

inheritance. During the War of 1812, cannon, canister and grapeshot used in the Battle of New Orleans were made at this furnace. He not only made cannon balls for the war, but went himself. Apr. 1, 1813, he was commissioned Col. of 28th. U. S. Infantry and helped win the victory of Commander Perry at the Naval Battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept. 1815. He had studied law under Col. Nicholas at Lexington, was in the Ky. House of Representatives 1815-18; State Senate in 1823 and Associate Judge of the First Circuit Court.<sup>1</sup> Owingsville, the county seat of Bath Co. was named for Col. Owings. He and Richard Meneffee Sr. owned most of the land in that county and it was agreed that the town would be named for the one who in the shortest time erected the finest residence. Col. Owings won. He employed Benjamin H. Latrobe, the architect of the National Capitol, to build his mansion of hand-made brick, black locust handcarved woodwork and mantels. It had an exquisite circular stairway with a mahogany handrail which was constructed at Baltimore and brought across the mountains by ox cart. Many notable guests were entertained in this mansion, among them, according to tradition Louis Philipe, afterward King of France, from 17 July 1814 to 22 July 1815 when he was recalled to France.<sup>2</sup> A story is told that when the mansion was completed, Col. Owings invited the entire town to attend the "house warming". The dining room would not hold all of the guests, so tables were set out in the long hallway. Upon them was spread the best that pioneer Kentucky could offer. Col. Owings, as host, sat at the head of one of the tables, just under the spiral staircase. He rose, welcomed the guests and prepared to serve the first dish of burgoo, when, suddenly a black snake uncoiled itself from a base rafter over-

1. "Thomas Deye Owings, 1776-1853, Soldier and Pioneer of the West", Md. Hist. Mag., Vol. 30, no. 1, p. 39
2. "The Lure of Kentucky", by Maud Ward Lafferty pp. 171, 172.

head and with a splash ! dropped into the half-filled platter. Some of the guests considered it an ill omen, which it probably was, as Col. Owings' fortunes began a decline following this incident.<sup>1</sup> The Owings Furnace went bankrupt in 1822, Maria Owings died and Thomas D. Owings offered his services and that of two of his sons in the War with Mexico. At the close of the war, he lived in Brenham, Texas, where he died. Before his marriage, he had a natural son, b. in Ky., Thomas Joshua, b. 1800; d. in Owingsville, Ky., Apr. 1830, unm.

Children of Thomas and Maria (10), surname OWINGS:<sup>2</sup>

1. Thomas Cockey Deye, b. 10 Dec. 1804; d. in Texas, Oct. 1837, unm.
  2. George Nicholas, b. 10 Mar. 1806; d. at Owingsville, Nov. 1833, unm.
  3. John Cockey, b. 10 Oct. 1807; d. 10 Oct. 1808
  4. Colgate Deye, b. 27 May 1811; d. in infancy
  5. Mary Nicholas, b. 23 Sept. 1812; m. Sylvanus Clarke Bascom \*
  6. Margaretta Galbreath Bartlett, b. 20 Mar. 1814; d. at Owingsville, Oct. 1832, unm.
  7. Robert Smith, b. 27 Jan. 1817; d. 27 Mar. 1836. He enlisted on Christmas 1835 in Capt. Duval's Co. under Col. Fannin, Army of Texas and was killed with other members of the unit in the massacre at Goliad.
  8. John Cockey, b. 30 May 1818; d. 26 July 1847, unm. in Texas, fighting for Texas
  9. Colgate Deye, b. 14 June 1822; d. 1834
  10. Ann Eliza, b. 14 June 1822; d. in Brenham, Texas, Dec. 1864; m. 6 Apr. 1847, John Calvin Mason (b. 1802/3), a lawyer of Owingsville and member of U. S. Congress.
- Children (6), surname MASON:
- a. Churchilla, b. 1848
  - b. Charlotte, b. 1851/2

1. "The Owings House Mansion", by Susie A. Weir, contributed by Mrs. Charles Owings
2. Records of Mrs. Rezin G. Owings (Clara H. Bascom) contributed to Dr. D. M. Owings in 1939
3. 1860 Bath Co., Ky. Census, p. 6, Fam. # 41

- c. Elizabeth, b. 1853/4
- d. Nannie, b. 1856/7
- e. Caroline, b. 1858/9
- f. George, b. Mar. 1860

Mary Nicholas Owings<sup>5</sup>, second dau. of Thomas Deye<sup>4</sup> (John Cockey<sup>3</sup>, Joshua<sup>2</sup>, Richard) and Maria (Nicholas) Owings, b. 23 Sept. 1812; d. Dec. 1865; m. at Owingsville, Ky., 10 May 1835, Sylvanus Clarke Bascom (b. 1 Feb. 1802; d. 21 Jan. 1844), a merchant of Owingsville, Ky. 1  
Children (7), surname BASCOM:

- 1. George Nicholas Owings, b. 24 Apr. 1836; d. 21 Feb. 1862; grad. U. S. Military Acad., West Point, 1858; 2nd. Lieut. 9th Reg't., U. S. Inf.; killed at Val Verde, N. Mex., while on active duty at Fort Craig.
- 2. Thomas Deye, b. 28 May 1838; d. in infancy
- 3. Maria Charcilla Owings, b. 1 Mar. 1839; d. in Baltimore, Md., 25 May 1883; m. 3 Mar. 1874, Dr. Charles Albert (d. 1882) of Baltimore.

Children (2), surname ALBERT:

- a. Mary Clarke, b. 11 Feb. 1875
- b. Frances Taylor, b. 9 Feb. 1877; m. William A. Pleasants of Baltimore and Nampa, Idaho
- 4. Alpheus Washington, b. 16 May 1840; d. at Owingsville, 22 Feb. 1912; m. 1st. Apr. 1863, Nancy Jane Dawson; m. 2nd. Mary Artemesia Young.

Children of 1st. m. (5), surname BASCOM:

- a. William Clarke, b. 31 Jan. 1864; d. 11 Jan. 1895
- b. Mary Nicholas, b. 20 Feb. 1866; d. 6 Apr. 1888
- c. Alpheus Washington Jr., b. 7 Aug. 1867; d. 14 Mar. 1888.
- d. Nannie Roberta, b. 1 Mar. 1869; d. 8 Sept. 1885

- 1. Bible record in Filing Case "A", MHS, Baltimore, copied by the compilers, Aug. 1974

- e. Sylvanus Clarke, b. 21 Jan. 1871; m. Lula Grimes.  
They had a dau., Sue Mackey, m. Henry Besuden of Winchester, Ky.  
Children of 2nd. m. (2), surname BASCOM:
- f. James Young, b. 13 Nov. 1874; d. 31 Mar. 1907
- g. Clara Harris, b. 31 Oct. 1879; d. after 1939; m. 21 Nov. 1906, Rezin Gist Owings, a descendant of Edward Owings and his wife Charlotte Deye Colgate of Baltimore Co., Md.
- 5. Henry Kelley, b. 25 Feb. 1842; d. in infancy
- 6. Sylvanus Clarke, b. 23 Jan. 1843; d. 17 Oct. 1909, unm.
- 7. John Richards Cole, b. 13 Aug. 1844; d. 12 July 1918; m. Elizabeth Berry (d. 27 Oct. 1925) of Sharpsburg, Bath Co., Ky.  
Children (6), surname BASCOM:
  - a. George Nicholas, m. wife's name unknown.  
Children (3), surname BASCOM:
    - (1). m. ---- Stone
    - (2). A dau., m. Walter Shrviet
    - (3). George Nicholas of Sharpsburg, Ky.
  - b. William
  - c. John
  - d. Charles C.
  - e. Mary, m. R. T. Judy  
Children (2), surname JUDY:
    - (1). Elizabeth, m. Dudley Hunter of N. C.
    - (2). John Bascom of Sterling, Ky.
  - f. Bettie


Richard Owings, second son of Joshua and Mary (Cockey) Owings, b. 13 Nov. 1738; d. 10 Oct. 1786; m. in 1759, his first cousin, Rachel Owings (b. 4 Nov. 1737; d. after Aug. 1812), dau. of John and Hannah (Stinchcomb) Owings. They lived at "Rochester", Delaware Upper Hundred, Baltimore Co., Md. Richard Owings was early converted to Methodism by Robert Strawbridge (whose funeral sermon he delivered in the summer of 1781 to a vast concourse of people under a large walnut tree). He became the first American born Metho-

John Cockey Owings  
His  
Last Will and Testament

In the name of Almighty God Amen, I John Cockey Owings of Baltimore County in the State of Maryland being weak in body but of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding do make publish and declare this my last will and Testament in manner and form following to wit. In the first place I give to my beloved wife Colgate Deye Owings my negro men Jason and Cyrus, my mulatto woman Lucy and her children, my mulatto woman Beek and her children and the children of my negro woman Ruth who is deceased; and it is my will that all the rest of my negroes be given to my daughters Mary, Charcella, Penelope and Fanny in payment of a debt which I owe them, the negroes to be distributed in families at a fair valuation. Item I give to my beloved wife aforesaid eight cows, six horses, twenty sheep, one wagon, two ploughs and one harrow and I direct that all the rest of my stock and farming utensils be given to my daughters, Mary, Charcella, Penelope and Fanny at a fair valuation in payment of the aforesaid debt if my said daughters are not willing to accept of the said negro stock and farming utensils in payment I is my will that the same be sold

and the proceeds applied to the payment thereof. Item I give to my beloved wife aforesaid all my household furniture and as much hay, corn, oats and all other produce as may be necessary for the family and stock for the season next ensuing after my death and I direct that the rest of my hay, corn and other produce be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of my debts. Item I give to my daughter Charlotte<sup>Dee</sup> Owings a family Bible and a spinning wheel, as a token of my affection, it being my desire and expectation that her mother will provide for her she having fully in her power to do so. Item I give unto my four daughters, Mary C. Nisbet, Charcella Cockey Deye Owings, Penelope D. Picee and Frances Thwaites Deye Owings, one family Bible each (they having been heretofore provided for by my Uncle the late Thomas Cockey Deye). Item I devise and bequeath unto my son John Cockey Owings my negro men Bob and Ajax, and my negro women Lami and Bess and their children now in the possession of my son Thomas Deye Owings, all the proceeds of my stock on my Indian Field farm in the State of Kentucky which was sold by my said son Thomas, and all other debts and sums of money which were due to one and have been received by my said son Thomas and not accounted for to one. Item I do give and bequeath unto my said son John Cockey Owings his heirs and assigns forever, all those my original three equal undivided one eighths parts or shares of in and unto Bourbon Tennesse in the State of Kentucky and of in and unto the buildings, lands, implements and utensils thereunto belonging and apper-

taining and also all other my Lands tenements and Hereditaments lying and being in the said State of Kentucky; and likewise all that my tract of Land situate in the Illinois Grant on the north west side of the Ohio River which I purchased from Colonel Patterson with their several and respective appurtenances. Item I do give devise and bequeath unto my said son John Cockey Owings and my son in Law Alexander Nicbet this heirs and assigns forever, all my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of every kind and description, with the improvements and appurtenances situate lying and being in the State of Maryland, upon special trust and confidence and to the end intent and purpose that they the said John Cockey Owings and Alexander Nicbet or either of them do and shall as soon as conveniently may be after my decease jointly or either of them severally, grant bargain and sell all and every the same last mentioned and to them devised premises for the best price and most money that can be reasonably had and obtained for the same; and also jointly or either of them severally to execute Bonds for the conveyance of the same and likewise do and shall jointly or either of them severally make sign seal acknowledge and deliver and cause to be recorded one or more deed or deeds of conveyance of the same premises or any part or parts thereof and do and shall jointly or either of them severally receive the consideration or purchase money and the several rents issues and profits of the said premises until such sale or sales shall be made; and do and shall by and with the money to be raised and received as aforesaid, pay and discharge the whole of the residue and amount of a debt due by me to John Nicbet one of the City of Baltimore and all other my just debts, and then in trust to pay and apply the clear money to remain unto and to the use of my said son John Cockey Owings his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns forever, and I do give devise and bequeath

the same accordingly. Item I do devise and direct that my said son Thomas after he has accounted with my son John for such sums of money and debts of mine as he has received shall have one dollar and no more. And Lastly I do devise and bequeath unto my son John Cockey Owings all the rest residue and remainder of my Estate real personal and mixed to him his heirs and assigns forever, after the payment of all my just debts. And I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my said son John Cockey Owings sole Executor of this my will. And I do hereby revoke and make void all former wills and Wills and Codicils by me at any time heretofore made and do publish and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament. In Testimony whereof I the said John Cockey Owings have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten. J<sup>n</sup> Cockey Owings 

Signed, Sealed, published and declared by the said Testator John Cockey Owings as and for his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto at his request in his sight and presence and in the sight and presence of each other. Thomas Love, Wm Price, A. Ogden.

Baltimore County So on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of February 1810 came William Price and on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the same month came Amos Ogden two of the subscribing Evidences to the foregoing Last Will and Testament of John Cockey Owings late of said County deceased and made oath &c that they did see the Testator sign and seal this will that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his Last Will and Testament that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of sound disposing mind memory and understanding that they together with Thomas Love subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other.

Sworn to in open Court. Test. Wm Buchanan Regt.

see Thomas Love Deposition folio 507

Hall of Records  
Baltimore Wills  
Liber # 8  
Fol. 471 - 473



John Cockey Cwings his } In the name of God Amen I John Cockey Cwings of Baltimore County in the  
last will and Testament State of Maryland, being weak in Body but of sound and disposing mind &  
Memory and Understanding do make publish and declare this my last will and Testament in manner  
and form following to wit, In the first place Give and devise unto my beloved Sister Caspandra D.  
Vanpraedeller my home place situate in Baltimore County which was devised to me by my Father  
for and during her natural life, and after her death. Give and devise the same to my Nephew  
Albert Gallatin Vanpraedeller his heirs and assigns forever. and if my said Nephew Albert should  
die without issue, then I give the same to Juliana Vanpraedeller, Benedict Vanpraedeller, Charlotte  
Vanpraedeller, <sup>Mary Vanpraedeller</sup> Charlotte Vanpraedeller, children of my said Sister Caspandra their heirs and assigns  
for ever as Tenants in common and not as joint Tenants. In the second place Give and devise  
unto my beloved Sister Charlotte her heirs and assigns for ever all my right and estate in the Tract of  
Land which was taken up for my mother and in which John Haywood <sup>Esq</sup> & Leazar hold Estate -  
In the third place Give and bequeath unto my beloved Niece Colgate Baye Noble my Negro  
Girl Esther Daughter of Negro woman Daphne. In the fourth place Give and bequeath unto  
Mrs. Ellen Milley two hundred Dollars. Lastly after <sup>the</sup> payment of all my just Debts I Give devise  
and bequeath unto my Sister Caspandra & Vanpraedeller her heirs and assigns for ever all the real  
residue and remainder of my Estate real personal and mixed. and do hereby nominate constitute  
and appoint my said Sister Caspandra & Vanpraedeller sole executrix of this my last will and Testament.  
In Testimony whereof the said John C. Cwings have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth  
day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen - John C. Cwings (seal)  
Signed sealed published and declared by the said Testator John Cockey Cwings as and for his last will and  
Testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto at his request in his  
sight and presence and in the sight and presence of each other - Baltimore County to wit, on the 12th  
day of May 1813 came Nelson Wade, William Borley Junr. and Joshua T. Cockey  
William Borley Junr. } the three. subscribing witnesses to the aforesaid last will and Testament of  
Joshua T. Cockey } John Cockey Cwings late of said County deceased and made Oath in the  
Holy Evangel of Almighty God that they did see the Testator sign and seal this will that they  
have here publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and Testament that

at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of sound disposing mind  
 memory and Understanding and that they subscribed their names as Witnesses to this will in his  
 presence at his request and in the presence of each other known to in Open Court ~

Test Wm. Buchanan Regt.

Hall of Records  
 Baltimore Co. Wills  
 Liber #1 fol. 322



*Col Thomas Dyer Davis*

Col. THOMAS DEYE OWINGS, son of John C. and Colgate Owings,  
and MARIA NICHOLAS, daughter of Col. George Nicholas son of  
Robert Carter Nicholas of Virginia &  
Kentucky, and his wife Mary Smith of  
Baltimore (she was dau. of John and Mary  
Buchanan Smith of Baltimore and sister of  
Gen. Robert and Samuel Smith)

were married at Lexington, Kentucky, 1803.

Children

- 1 - THOMAS DEYE, born Owingsville, December 10th, 1804;  
died October 1837.
- 2 - GEORGE NICHOLAS, Born Owingsville, March 10th, 1806;  
died October 1833.
- 3 - JOHN COCKEY, born Owingsville October 10th, 1807.  
died October 1808.
- 4 - COLGATE DEYE, born Owingsville, May 27th, 1811.  
died young.
- 5 - MARY NICOHLAS, born Owingsville September 23, 1812.  
died December 1865.
- 6 - MARGARETTA GALBRAITH BARTLETT, born March 20, 1814;  
died October 1832.
- 7 - ROBERT SMITH, born owingsville, January 25th, 1817;  
Killed at San Jacinto, Palm Sunday,  
March 27th, 1836, fighting for Texas Independence.
- 8 - JOHN COCKEY, born Owingsville, May 30, 1818;  
died in Texas 1847. Also fought for Texas.
- 9 - COLGATE DEYE, born Owingsville, January 30th, 1820.  
died 1834.
- 10- ANNE ELIZA, born Owingsville, June 14th, 1822;  
died in Brenham, Texas, December 1864.  
She was married in 1847 to Hon. John C. Mason  
of Montgomery and Bath Co's, Kentucky. He was  
in Congress. (For more of this line write to  
Miss Chess O. Mason, 1606 Edison Drive, San Antonio  
Texas.

\*\*\*\*\*

Copied from the records in the JOHN COCKEY OWINGS BIBLE.

from MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE  
Vol. XXV March - 1935 No. 1

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS OF MARYLAND:

SOLDIER AND PIONEER OF THE WEST

A RECORD OF HIS LIFE.

By FERDINAND B. FOCKE.

Thomas Deye Owings, son of Captain John Cockey Owings and his wife, Colgate Deye Colgate, was born at "John and Thomas Forest," Baltimore County, Maryland, March 7, 1776, and died at Brenham, Texas, October 6, 1853.

At an early age he was sent to Kentucky to manage the large holdings of his father, which consisted of the Slate Iron furnace, grist mills, and real estate. The Slate Iron furnace was owned in 1787 by a company composed of John Cockey Owings, President, Jacob Meyers, builder, Willis Green, Christopher Greenup. It came into blast about 1790. In 1795, John Cockey Owings became the owner by purchase. His son, Thomas, was manager until his father's death in 1810, when by inheritance, he became the sole owner. In 1822 because of the panic it failed, and was operated for a few years by the Owings Trustees who were appointed by the court.

Most of the malleable and cast iron used in the West and South came from this foundry. Articles made at the furnace were hauled to the Kentucky and Licking Rivers, loaded on flat boats, and shipped to Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans. As early as 1807, the United States Government had a contract with this foundry to manufacture solid and grape shot for use in the West. In 1815, it made the 22 and 32 pound cannon balls used in the battle of New Orleans by General Andrew Jackson. The original furnace stack is still standing with an elm tree growing out of the top. A memorial tablet has been placed on the stack by the state of Kentucky.

General Owings married at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1803, Maria, the daughter of Colonel George Nicholes, son of Robert Carter Nicholes of Virginia and Kentucky and his wife Mary Smith, the daughter of John and Mary Buchanan Smith of Baltimore, Maryland.

After Colonel Owings' marriage, he lived in a stone house (fort) near the furnace until his home at Owingsville was completed in 1814. This is a large three-story brick building with basement, kitchen, and servants' quarters and heated by huge fireplaces. The mantels and wood work were black walnut, and were hand carved. The architect was Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore. A wide hall went through the center of the building, and also had a spiral stairway, self-supporting, up to the third floor. This stairway which was made of mahogany, was made in Baltimore and hauled to Owingsville by ox carts. It is said to have cost ten thousand dollars. The mantels have disappeared, but the stairway still stands. The building is now occupied by a bank, law offices, hotel, and garage. The total cost of the house was estimated at sixty thousand dollars which was a huge sum at that time.

On his visit East, Colonel Owings met Louis Phillipe of France who was his guest from July 17, 1814, until July 22, 1815. The family have letters from Louis Phillipe and Lafayette in appreciation of his hospitality.

of Detroit without opposition. On October 2nd, General Harrison with Selby and 3,500 picked men recrossed the river and pursued General Proctor, who a few days before retreated to the Moravian towns on the Thames River, 86 miles north-west of Detroit, where a severe battle took place in which the Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed by a Kentuckian.

About 84 men of Captain Stockton's company of 28th regular infantry volunteered to fight as marines and sharpshooters in the rigging of Perry's ships in the naval battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1815. Commander Perry arrived off Sandusky on the 5th of September. Captain Richardson, who had been sent to Erie by General Harrison, returned with the fleet. He came immediately to headquarters at Senecatown to announce its arrival and request a company of soldiers to act as marines. General Harrison, accompanied by several officers, went to the fleet, taking with him a company commanded by Captain Stockton of the 28th regiment. Colonel Owings and 28 men volunteered under Lieutenant Coburn, relying on their skill as sharpshooters, were placed in the rigging. It is said that they helped win the victory for Commander Perry.

After the death of his wife and the loss of his fortune, Colonel Owings offered the services of himself and two sons in the war with Mexico for Texas independence. His son, Robert Smith Owings, was killed in battle, April 1, 1836, at San Jacinto. At the close of the war he lived at Brenham, Texas, where both he and sons are buried.

Colonel Owings was State Senator of Kentucky in 1823, and Representative, 1815-1818. Associated Judge of the first Circuit Court of Bath County, 1811. His land grants were signed by Henry Clay.

Mary Nicholas Owings, born Sept. 23, 1812, daughter of Thomas Deye Owings and wife Maria, married May 9, 1830, at Owingsville, Ky., Sylvanus Clark Bascom; their daughter Maria Charchilla Bascom, born March 1, 1839, married 1874, Doctor Charles Albert of Baltimore, whose daughter Frances Taylor Albert, born 1875, married William A. Pleasants of Baltimore and Idaho.

On the 6th ult., at his residence in Brenham, Texas, Col. Thomas Deye Owings, aged 77 years, formerly of Owingsville, Ky.

Col. Owings was, many years since, one of the most noted and wealthy of Kentucky's sons. He filled various public offices with credit, built him a city, amassed property that would now sell for many millions of dollars, and lost it by the pressure of 1822.

For a more extended notice of Col. Owings, see Collins's History of Kentucky.



*Cassandra Owings van Pradelles*



5534 OLD SWEDEN'S CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, PA

*Cassandra Deye Owings and Francis Benedict van Pradelles were married in this church.*

PAGE I

IF USED FOR PUBLICATION CREDIT FOR  
RESEARCH SHOULD BE GIVEN TO BOYD  
CRUISE, CURATOR, THE HISTORIC NEW  
ORLEANS COLLECTION - THE KEMPER &  
LEILA WILLIAMS FOUNDATION.

### FRANCIS BENEDICT VAN PRADELLES

... She was born Cassandra Doye Owings, the daughter of a prominent family living in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Following the Revolutionary War, the Owings family vied with each other in Baltimore for the honor of entertaining the dashing French officers of Count Rochambeau's force who had helped gain the victory.

one

Lured by a gay social season after another, some of these officers lingered in Maryland for several years, and during those years Cassandra Owings began to grow up and blossom into a young lady of beauty, wit, and charming personality.

Only a girl in her teens, Cassandra still had a mind of her own in matters of romance. She fell in love with one of the Frenchmen, Captain Francis Benedict Van Pradelles, and he with her.

But Cassandra's parents bitterly opposed a marriage. They felt she was too young to marry and objected to the Captain's intention of taking his bride back to France.

In desperation the couple decided to elope. Cassandra secretly packed her clothes in bundles which she told her parents were articles for the poor and left home casually one afternoon as if on a drive in the country. At the top of a nearby ridge, she met Captain Van Pradelles. Before they rode down the other side, she took one last look at her home. She was never to see it again.

Cassandra and Francis were married at the Old Swedes Church in Philadelphia. Then they went to New York and sailed for France.

In France the young couple was royally received by Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Captain Van Pradelles, who was descended from noble Dutch and French families, was accorded many honors and made a member of the King's court. His bride became a lady-in-waiting to the queen.

In the lush surroundings of the royal palace at Versailles, the first of the six Van Pradelles children was born.

Soon, however, a foreboding atmosphere settled over the court. The political and social unrest in France was mounting. The throne began to totter. Finally came the attack on Versailles and all the horrors of the Revolution.



Somehow the Van Pradellos family escaped harm in the early stages of the upheaval. Before their luck changed they succeeded in taking a ship for New Orleans.

In New Orleans, where the French language and customs prevailed, and where they had relatives and friends, Cassandra and Francis found happiness. For over fifteen years they lived a comfortable existence in Louisiana and most of their other children were born here. They became quite prominent in colonial life. Captain Van Pradelles opened a notary public office in New Orleans, and later, when the United States took over Louisiana he became the federal recorder of titles and properties in this district.

But in 1808 tragedy struck again. Captain Van Pradelles contracted yellow fever and died on December 12. The death of her beloved Francis for whom she had braved revolution and exile, broke Cassandra's spirit. For the next few years her health gradually failed. Finally her doctors suggested that a sea voyage might help her regain her strength. This idea appealed to Cassandra. She thought back fondly to her childhood in Maryland and made up her mind to visit her family. Upon further thought, she decided to do more than visit Baltimore County; she would make it her home again.

She arranged to go to Beaufort, North Carolina by land, and from there sail for Baltimore to get the benefits of a sea voyage. However, she sent all her children except the youngest north with some friends who were making the journey overland.

In due time, with her youngest child, Alfred, his nurse and her household effects, she reached Beaufort and engaged passage on the first ship out for Baltimore, which was to sail the next day. She saw her possessions put aboard and then joined a family with whom she was to spend the night.

It was a momentous night.

It began pleasantly enough. After dinner there was a long evening of conversation with her friends, and Cassandra was in the best of spirit. She retired with nothing but happy anticipation of her voyage.

But in the middle of the night her hosts were awakened by terrible screams and sobs coming from her room. They rushed in to find her sitting up in bed completely unnerved.

She had dreamed that the ship taking her to Baltimore was sighted, chased and finally overtaken by pirates. For a while its crew was able to resist boarding attempts, but in the end the pirates won the fight,

and then on the seized ship, they committed ghastly acts of cruelty and drunken rage. She had been forced to walk the plank - it was at the moment of her plunge into the water that she awoke, screaming.

Although her friends made light of the dream, saying it was caused by indigestion, Cassandra would not go back to sleep that night and the next morning canceled her trip indefinitely.

The ship in which she was to have sailed reached Baltimore without mishap, bearing a letter to her family saying she would come some time later.

Still the dream preyed on her. Cassandra now sent her young son Alfred and his nurse to Baltimore overland and would have gone with them herself had she not still thought that her health demanded a sea trip.

Finally she made a decision to sail. A veteran seaman with whom she had made several voyages was preparing to sail for Baltimore as Captain of a large well-manned vessel.

As she had feared, the ship never reached Baltimore.

No storm along the coast occurred to wreck it and no word of other trouble ever reached Baltimore. For months Cassandra's family hoped again hope that the vessel had been blown off its course and would be reported from some faraway port. But no such word ever came. The ship was listed as lost.

Then several years after its disappearance, a government expedition was sent to break up the Lafitte pirate colony at Barataria Bay. Lafitte escaped, but many of his men were captured and imprisoned in New Orleans. Among the plunder found at their hideout were several articles that the widow had with her when she sailed. To any of the imprisoned pirates who would reveal further information about Mme. Van Pradelles, Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne offered a full pardon. But none of them could throw any light on her fate.

Years later, one of Cassandra's daughters, Sheila, was visiting friends in New Orleans when she met and married Dr. John R. Moore. Dr. Moore, a religious man, used to visit the city's prisons every Sunday with his minister. On one of these visits they encountered an old sailor in a dying condition who confessed that he had been a pirate in his youth. Once, he confessed, his ship had raided a vessel off the coast of North Carolina. He particularly remembered one woman passenger who had begged to be spared because she had six fatherless children dependent upon her. He had helped force her to walk the plank however.

When the old sailor died an examination of his belongings unearthed several pieces of silver marked like that given to Cassandra by her in-laws in France. Thirteen stars to represent the 13 original states were inscribed on it in a circle. In the center of the stars were the initials "V.P."

The terrible dream of Cassandra Van Pradelles had come true."

TIMES PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS STATES OCTOBER 14, 1951

*Benito  
Franco  
Pradelles.  
casado con  
Cafrandia  
Owings.*

Día doce de Diciembre de este año, de mil, ochocientos, y ocho:  
Yo, Fr. Antonio de Sedella, Religioso Capuchino, cura  
de esta Iglesia Parroquial de San Luis del Nuevo Or-  
leans, di Sepultura en el campo Santo de la referida  
Iglesia, al Cuerpo de Don Pradelles, vecino de esta  
Ciudad, de edad, como de cinquenta y ocho años, vecino  
de esta Ciudad, natural de Bahil (ignoranse sus Padres)  
casado, con Cafrandia Owings, natural de Baltimore;  
empleado por los Estados Unidos en el Registro de títulos  
de propiedades de tierras en este territorio; y para que  
conste, lo firmé.

Fr. Antonio de Sedella

Marginal Notes:

Benito Franco Ian Pradelles  
Married To Cafrandia Owings

On December 12 of this year of 1808, I, Father Antonio de Sedella, Capuchin monk, curate of this parish church of San Luis of New Orleans, buried in the cemetery of this church the body of Ian Pradelles, resident of this city, of approximately fifty eight years of age, native of Bahil (parents unknown), married to Cafrandia Owings, native of Baltimore; and employed by the United States in the registration of property titles in this territory.

Recorded and signed.

(s.) Fr. Antonio de Sedella

Courts of the Parish & City of New Orleans  
State of Louisiana March Term - 1814

To the Honorable - the Judges of said Court

The Petition of Elizabeth Donaldson Widow, of the said  
City Humbly Sheweth that Cassandra Van Patten  
her mother is dead and she left a Will in the hands  
of Thomas, of the said City;

Wherefore she prays that the said Thomas may  
be cited to appear before your honorable Court &  
produce the said Will that it may be opened  
and proved & as in duty bound

Duman & Martin

Pro p[ro]p[ri]e

I do hereby make oath that Cassandra Van Patten  
left this City in a vessel bound for Beaufort, N.C.  
sometime in the month of August last & the said ref-  
sel nor any Part of her crew have ever been since  
heard of - Wherefore he verily believes she is dead.

Given to before me this 9<sup>th</sup> March 1814  
John S. Sanderson  
Justice of the Peace

Court of the Parish City of  
New Orleans March \_\_\_\_,  
1816

State of Louisiana

To the honorable the Judge of said Court The Petition of  
Colgate Donaldson Widow, of the said city Humbly \_\_\_\_\_ that  
Cassandra Van Pradelle her mother is dead and hath left a will in  
the \_\_\_\_\_ of Thomas, of the said City.

Whereupon she prays that the said Thomas may be cited to  
appear before your honorable Court & produce the said will that  
it may be opened and proved as is duty bound.

Duncan \_\_ Martin

G. Dorsey maketh oath that Cassandra Van Pradelles left this city  
in a vessel bound for Beauford, N.C. sometime in the month of  
August last and the said vessel nor any Part of her crew have  
ever been since heard of. Whereupon he verily believes she is  
dead sworn to before me this 9th March, 1816.

G. Dorsey

John Sanderson  
Justice of the Peace

Cassandra Vanpradelle's  
Inventory

July 14<sup>th</sup> 1814

Recorded Fol: 478-

Vol: 1

Registered  
Feb 4/74  
Vol. 6:

On this day to wit the fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen and the thirty ninth of the Independence of the united States of America, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the request of William F Thomas and by virtue of an order of the honorable James Pitot, Judge of the court of probates in and for the Parish of New Orleans, bearing date the fourteenth instant, I John Baptist Marc Briere, the duly appointed deputy of Thomas Beale, Esquire, Register of wills in and for said city and parish of New Orleans, did proceed to the Inventory and appraisement of all and singular of the properties of Mrs C. D. van pradelle, absent from this State, in presence of said William F Thomas, Curator appointed by said court to said Estate, and in that of Messrs proper prieur & St. Blondreau, appraisers by me requested and duly sworn, in the form and manner following.

a negro woman named Lydia thirty years old with her three children valued by the said appraisers the sum of one thousand Dollars \$ 1000 - -

Item Bony, a mulatto boy, eight years of age, valued by the said appraisers the sum of three hundred dollars 300 - -

Item Charles Mulatto boy, twelve years of age, taken by Mrs Donaldson & Brought here only for Memory

Item four sugar boilers, valued by the same, together the sum of four hundred dollars " " 400 - -

Item fifteen cylinders for sugar

mill, valued by the same the sum

\$ 1700



Amount Brought forward - - \$ 1700. - "  
of Six hundred dollars all  
together " " " " " " 600. - "

Item one note of hand of the late  
William Donaldson of the sum of  
Six hundred, twenty three dollars and  
sixty five cents. " " " " " " 623. - 65.

Item one note of hand of John  
Auger (onachita) of the sum of  
Six hundred dollars " " " " " " 600. - "

Item one note of hand of H. M.  
Prachinridge (B. Ryer) of the sum  
of two hundred dollars " " " " " " 200. - "

Item one note of hand of David  
W. Kibben of the sum of one  
hundred, sixty eight dollars and  
fifty cents " " " " " " 168. 50.

Item one note of hand of J. Caplin  
of the sum of three hundred and  
twenty three dollars, given by Mrs  
van pradelle to Bartlett & co  
for collection " " " " " " 323. - "

Item one open account against  
Edwin Lorrain Esq of the sum of  
four hundred, ninety three dollars  
and fifty cents " " " " " " 493. 50.

Item one open account against Mr  
vidal of Mathey of the sum of  
Eighteen dollars and fifty cents 18. 50.

Item one open account against  
Mr Collins of peloupa of the  
sum of twenty dollars " " " " " " 20. - "

Item one open account against  
S. Carmichael of the sum of  
\$ 47 47 15

Amount Brought forward — \$ 4747. 15.

two dollars and twenty five cents 2. - 75.

Item one open account against  
the Captain Carmichael of the sum  
of fifty two dollars and thirty seven  
Cents " " " " " " " " " " 52. - 37.

Item one open account against  
Mayhew & Fletcher of the sum of  
(not settled)

Item one open account against  
Thomas and Brothers of the sum  
of Eight hundred dollars " " " " 800. - "

Item one open account against  
S<sup>d</sup> wale J.<sup>r</sup> for Sugar Boilers &c.  
for W<sup>r</sup> Wilhoff of the sum of  
five hundred and twenty five dollars  
payable in march 1815 " " " " 525. - "

Item one open account against  
S<sup>d</sup> wale J.<sup>r</sup> for Sugar Boilers &c.  
for H<sup>r</sup> Hickey of the sum of one  
hundred dollars: payable in march  
1815 " " " " " " " " 100. - "

Item one open account against  
Mazange for Sugar Boilers &c. of  
the sum of four hundred dollars  
payable in march 1815 " " " " " " 400. - "

Item one open account against  
Batiste St. Amant for one Sugar  
Boiler, of the sum of one hundred  
dollars " " " " " " " " 100. - "

Item one open account against  
Bartlett & Cox of the sum of forty  
dollars for one Cylinder " " " " 40. - "

\$ 6767

and whereas nothing else was presented to me  
to be inventoried and appraised as belonging  
to the estate of the late Cassandra vanprosser,  
and said Mr William F Thomas having  
declared to me, ~~that it is all upon oath,~~  
that it is all what he knows belonging  
to said estate, I as Justice Register aforesaid  
and subscribed did then the present process  
verbal, and a due reading being given I  
found the amount of said inventory to  
be of the sum of six thousand, seven  
hundred, sixty seven dollars and twenty  
seven dollars, which effects I left in the  
possession of said William F Thomas, curator  
of said absent, who do acknowledge it and  
Signed with me and my witnesses aforesaid  
the same day and year first above written  
for words read as void.

Prosper Priere  
EB

W. F. Thomas

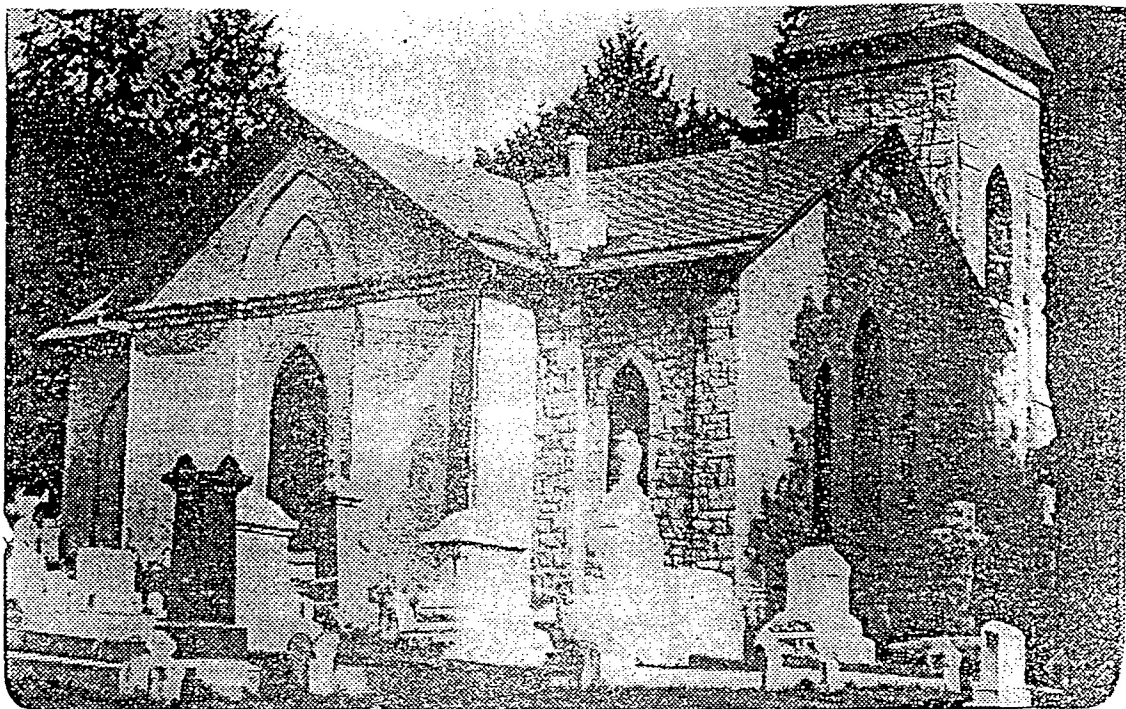
Blondeau

Briere  
by Mr.  
J

[illegible]

W. G. Thompson, the Secretary, of  
Holliston County, to wit: on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of May 1858. Came W. J. Thomas above stated and reading  
according to the foregoing has well and lawfully sworn A. B. Co. Captain of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regt. of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division of the  
and made Oath on the Holy Bible, that he did the true and correct copy of the  
and that he did the same and declare the same to be true and correct and  
and that he did the same and declare the same to be true and correct and  
and that he did the same and declare the same to be true and correct and





Sherwood Church, Cockeysville, where a headstone over an empty grave tells the story of a Maryland belle who walked a pirate gangplank. The tombstone is in the rear of the edifice and is not

shown in the picture. The Rev. Guy Edison Kagey is rector of the church, which has just completed its one hundredth anniversary celebration.

## Empty Grave's Stone Recalls Maryland's Romantic Past

Placed In Sherwood Churchyard As Memorial To  
Cassandra D. Van Pradelles, Captured By Pirates  
115 Years Ago And Lost At Sea

In the graveyard of Sherwood Church, Cockeysville, whose one hundredth anniversary celebration was completed Saturday, is an empty grave, and over it a headstone as much a monument to Maryland's romantic past as to the woman whose name is graven on its face.

The grave is empty, because Cassandra D. Van Pradelles, whose beauty and charm enthralled the gallant French officers stationed here under Rochambeau in the years just after the Revolutionary War, walked the plank of a pirate ship 115 years ago. The stone's inscription reads:

CASSANDRA D. VAN PRADELLES  
Lost at Sea  
In 1815  
Aged  
40 Years

Feted By French Royalty

Born Cassandra Deye Owings, sister of Mrs. Frances Thwaites Deye Taylor, founder of Sherwood Chapel, now Sherwood Protestant Episcopal Church, this Baltimore belle of revolutionary days fell in love with young Capt. Van Pradelles, and when her parents objected to their marriage on the ground of her youth, eloped in her

maid's garments to Philadelphia, where she was married. In Paris Capt. Van Pradelles and his American bride were feted by Louis XVI and his consort, Marie Antoinette, who made Cassandra one of her ladies in waiting.

The Van Pradelles came through the French Revolution unscathed, but eventually moved with their six children to New Orleans, in whose gay society they took a prominent part until Cassandra's health declined, and she was advised to return to her home in Maryland.

Dream Becomes Reality

Before she embarked at Beaufort, S. C., Mme. Van Pradelles had a dream, in which she was captured at sea by pirates and forced to walk the plank. Her friends scoffed at the implications which she read into the dream, but Cassandra still was shaken by the experience when she boarded the ship for Baltimore, which was never to make this port.

Years passed before friends found clues linking Mme. Van Pradelles' disappearance definitely with the operations of pirates along the coast. The clues were silver coins bearing the Van Pradelles inscription, and they were found by raiders of a pirate haunt on

an island off the coast. Years later a pirate was found, who, on his death bed, told of the capture of Cassandra's ship and how she had been forced, blindfolded, to walk the plank.

Depleted In Pageant

Costumes of another Maryland belle of years gone by whose life was intertwined with that of French nobility figured in the hundredth anniversary pageant held Saturday afternoon at Sherwood Church. They were two dresses worn by Betsy Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte.

The pageant, commemorating the church's founding in 1830 and its remodeling fifty years later, depicted the presentation by Mrs. Taylor of the deed of trust for Sherwood Chapel to the Rev. Dr. John Johns, rector of Christ Church, and the Rev. Dr. John P. K. Henshaw, rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore.

Meetings Reproduced

A meeting of the first vestrymen, presentation of the true deed and the first meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society were reproduced in pantomime. The Rev. George F. Worthington, known as the blind minister, was shown planning in 1844 for the erection of a rectory and schoolhouse. The Rev. A. T. Pindell, impersonated by his nephew, the Rev. Henry Pindell Manning, was shown discussing plans for the remodeling in 1889. Mr. Manning took up to the conference on a horse that Mr. Pindell had owned, according to the Rev. Guy Edison Kagey, present rector of Sherwood Church.

The exercises concluded with a fashion show in which costumes of 1830, heirlooms of parishioners, were contrasted with those of the current year.

## SHAFT IN CHURCHYARD AT COCKEYSVILLE RECALLS CASSANDRA OWINGS TRAGEDY

Cockeysville is one of the oldest villages in Baltimore County. It was named for the Cockey family, which for years conducted a general store there, and one of its members, Joshua Frederick Cockey, organized the National Bank of Cockeysville and served as its first president.

The Beaver Dam Marble Works, located west of the village, furnished marble for many public buildings, in-

cluding the Baltimore City Hall and the Washington monuments in both Baltimore and Washington.

One of the old landmarks in the village is the building formerly known as the Cockeysville Hotel, which was erected in the early eighteen hundreds as a haven of rest for travelers plying the York Road between Baltimore and the Pennsylvania line. One of the best known proprietors of this hotel was Noble Wilson, a genial gentleman and lover of horses, who put his trotters and pacers through their stuff on the York Road daily. Wilson was succeeded as proprietor by A. F. Nofsinger, who now operates a large apple and peach orchard on Chestnut Ridge.

In the quiet and peaceful cemetery adjoining Sherwood Episcopal Church there is a tall, majestic white marble shaft, one side of which bears the following inscription: "Cassandra D. Van Pradelles, lost at sea in 1815, aged 40 years".

"Lost at sea". These three words contain a romantic and gruesome tale concerning a daughter of the founder of Sherwood Church.

During the years following the Revolutionary War, Baltimore and its environs had several gay and colorful social seasons. The city was filled with soldiers, among whom were a number of dashing young officers under command of Count Rochambeau. There was great rivalry between socialites in the city and the surrounding community in entertaining these French patriots.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Cockey Okings, just west of Cockeysville, was particularly popular because of the Owings' attractive daughters. One of these was Cassandra Oye Owings, who was a favorite with the Frenchmen.

The "Blue Bloods" of Baltimore had long speculated as to who would win Cassandra's hand, and much to the surprise of all, she selected a handsome French officer, Captain Francis Benedict Van Pradelles. Her parents bitterly opposed the marriage, and refusing to give their blessing, the young couple eloped.

Dressed in the garments of her maid, with her own clothing concealed in bundles supposedly for the poor, Cassandra left the home to which she never was to return, and drove to the top of Chestnut Ridge. There she took a long last look at the countryside, and with her French Captain began a journey which was to take them through many experiences.

They proceeded to Philadelphia and were married in the Old Swede Church there. Then they proceeded to New York, from where they sailed to Paris. In Paris the couple were feted by Louis XVI and his consort Marie Antoinette. The first of their six children, Julienne, was born in Versailles.

Owing to the political upheaval in France at that time, the Royal House began to totter and the Van Pradelles set sail for New Orleans, making their home in the Creole section where the French language and customs prevailed.

After several happy years in New Orleans, the Captain contracted yellow fever and died, leaving a broken-hearted widow and a grief stricken family. His widow's health began to decline and her physician suggested a sea trip to Maryland.

A premonition that Cassandra had prior to sailing so impressed her that she took only her baby with her, leaving the other children with friends who were to make the trip to Maryland overland.

The ship on which she sailed, although well manned, was never heard from after leaving New Orleans. It is believed to have been attacked by pirates and all on board killed.

from:  
The Jeffersonian  
Towson, Maryland

## THIS DREAM CAME TRUE

By

Bissell Brooke

A tombstone without a grave beneath it becomes almost as useless and as much a curiosity as "Hamlet" would be minus the ghost—and when that stone has "Lost at Sea" inscribed on it, there immediately arise eerie and romantic conjectures. Thus divers myths and legends come into being, but in rare instances a true tale—one really authentic—sometimes proves the exception.

Such an exception is found in the quiet, peaceful cemetery of Sherwood. East of the Church in the Owings lot is a tall, majestic white marble shaft, one side of which bears the inscription:

"Cassandra D. Van Pradelles

Lost At Sea

In 1815

Aged

40 Years"

Conjectures are not needed concerning this particular "Lost At Sea" for in these three words is contained a romantic and gruesome tale concerning a sister of the founder of Sherwood Church. And to those who laugh at persons who believe in dreams, the Shaft is a gentle reminder that the ancient Greeks showed their sagacity in consulting the Oracle at Delphi, for coming events do cast their shadows. The vivid and terrifying dream that aroused Cassandra Van Pradelles from her sleep was a warning of what later became a terrible reality.

The years following the close of the Revolutionary War, Baltimore had several unusually gay and colorful social seasons. The monumental city was filled with soldiers, and among others a number of dashing young officers who served under Count Rochambeau. There was great rivalry between the city homes and those in the surrounding countryside, in their attempts to entertain these foreigners and give them a taste of real Maryland hospitality. One of these homes, that of Mr. and Mrs. John Cockey Owings, west of Cockeysville (part of which is now owned by Thomas Austen Parks) was particularly popular because of the attractive daughters of the house. One of these, Cassandra Deye Owings, was quite the favorite with the Frenchmen, who were extravagant in their praise of her beauty, wit, and charming personality.

Baltimore society long speculated as to who would win the hand of this desirable young lady who was known to be an heiress, her parents having been blessed with considerable wealth and worldly goods. And much to the surprise of everyone when she selected a handsome French officer, Captain Francis Benedict Van Pradelles. He was very much in love with the Baltimore County Belle. Her parents were bitterly opposed to the union and refused to give their blessing. Her father insisted she was too young to marry and her mother objected to her marrying a foreigner who would take her away from home. In desperation the couple decided to elope.

Dressed in the garments of her maid and, with her clothes concealed in bundles, which were supposed to be articles for the poor, my great-great-great Aunt, Cassandra Deye Owings, left the home to which she was never to return, and drove to the top of Chestnut Ridge. There she was met by the debonair French



Captain. She took a last longing glance at her old home, court-  
esied and kissed her finger tips to the countryside, and the couple  
began the journey that was to take them far and through much.

The elopers proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were married  
at the Old Swede Church. Shortly after they sailed from New  
York for Paris, where they were received and feted by the King  
Louis XVI, his consort, Marie Antoinette, and the court. De-  
scended from noble old French and Dutch families, Captain Van  
Pradelles was accorded many honors in his country, one of which  
was his being made a member of the King's Court. The French  
were so impressed with the Captain's American bride that she  
was soon made a lady-in-waiting to Marie Antoinette. And it  
was at Versailles where the royal house was in residence that the  
first of the six Van Pradelles children, Julianne, was born.

A foreboding atmosphere settled over the court. Things be-  
came tense and strained. There was great political and social  
unrest in France. The Royal house began to totter. Then fol-  
lowed the raid on Versailles, and the French Commune was born,  
"Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" began to triumph.

The times were dangerous for persons of noble blood, especially  
those connected with the court. Many perished but luck was  
with the Van Pradelles and they remained unharmed. Finally  
things became too exciting for the royalists who did not care  
to join in the dances held in honor of Madame La Guillotine.  
The Van Pradelles and their children sailed for New Orleans where  
they had many relatives and friends. They made their home in the  
picturesque creole city where the French language and customs  
prevailed.

As time passed the love, affection and understanding that Cap-  
tain Van Pradelles and his wife had for each other became deeper.  
They were supremely happy. After several years residence in  
New Orleans Captain Van Pradelles contracted yellow fever, and  
after a long and trying illness died, leaving a broken hearted widow  
and grief stricken family.

Madame Van Pradelles never recovered from the great loss, and  
her health began to decline gradually. Her doctors decided that a  
change was necessary, and suggested she take a sea trip to Maryland.  
Madame Van Pradelles welcomed the suggestion as she desired to  
see her old home, family and friends. Her father had died five years  
before. At first she planned to take her children with her, but  
heeding a horrible premonition as to the outcome of her voyage,  
Madame Van Pradelles had all but the baby, Alfred, join a party  
of friends who were returning by land to her native state.

Before her departure, Madame Van Pradelles decided to make  
her residence in Baltimore County, and had all of her household  
effects packed to take with her. A month later with Albert and  
his nurse she began to journey North over land to Beaufort, North  
Carolina. At that port she engaged passage on the first boat out  
for Baltimore, which was to sail the next day. She had her house-  
hold effects loaded on the boat, then joined a family of friends  
with whom she was to spend the night. Then came the peculiar  
part.

After dinner Madame Van Pradelles spent the evening chatting  
with her friends and later retired to her room in good spirits  
with nothing but a pleasant anticipation of the coming voyage.  
After midnight the family was awakened by terrible screams  
and sobs that came from Madame Van Pradelles' room. Her  
friends rushed to her assistance and found her sitting up in bed,  
completely unnerved. When she became somewhat calmer she  
explained that her unusual behaviour had been caused by a hor-  
rible dream so vivid in its details that she had been affected as  
though it were an actual experience.

In her sleep, she had dreamed that the boat she was sailing to  
Baltimore on was sighted, chased, and finally overcome by some  
ruthless pirates. For a while the ship's crew was able to resist  
the pirates and then followed a nasty fight in which the pirates  
won out. Then came ghastly acts of ferocious cruelty and drunken  
rage that had stirred Madame Van Pradelles' soul to its very

depths. She had been ordered to walk the plank, and at the very moment she plunged into the water she awoke.

Of course, her friends made light of the dream and told her that perhaps indigestion from something she had eaten had caused the nightmare. But nothing they said could efface the horror that kept her awake throughout the remainder of the night. In fact, she canceled her booking and abandoned the trip for a short time. The boat that she was to have sailed on reached Baltimore without any mishap and brought a letter to her family saying that she would come later. So realistic was the dream that Madame Van Pradelles refused to allow the boy to accompany her. She had the child and his nurse join a party who were traveling to Baltimore by land. Madame Van Pradelles would also have joined the group had not her doctors insisted that her wretched state of health demanded a sea trip.

Among the ship's sailing from Beaufort for Baltimore was a large and well manned vessel. The Captain was a seaman of long experience, and as a girl, Madame Van Pradelles had made several voyages in ships that he commanded. She was therefore persuaded to take this boat, but not without misgivings. In a letter which she wrote the night before she sailed she speaks of the terror that haunted her since the night of "the horrible, horrible dream". The writing is blurred by the tears that fell from her eyes as she wrote.

The boat Madame Van Pradelles sailed on never reached port. There were no storms along the coast that could have caused a wreck, and not a word reached Baltimore to explain the sudden disappearance. For months Madame Van Pradelles' family hoped against hope that the boat had been blown out of its course and would be reported from some faraway port. But no news came, and eventually the ship was listed with those that "go down into the sea".

Several years later an expedition was sent against the colony of pirates in Barataria Bay. Several of the pirates were captured alive and brought to Baltimore. Among the plunder found was a large amount of silver marked "Van Pradelles," and a number of belongings that Madame Van Pradelles was known to have had with her when she sailed from Beaufort. She had been very popular in New Orleans and when the expedition with the captured pirates returned from Baltimore the town watch walked the streets ringing bells and crying that the murderers of Madame Van Pradelles had been captured.

At that time the Governor of Louisiana was a relative of the unfortunate woman. The pirates had been condemned to be hanged and he offered anyone of them a commutation of the death sentence if he would make a confession throwing some light on the fate of Madame Van Pradelles. But one and all they went to the scaffolding swearing that they knew nothing about her. In spite of their denials, the people of New Orleans firmly believed that the death of Madame Van Pradelles was expiated in their deaths.

Some years after the incident had been forgotten an old sailor dying at Saint Charles Hospital in New Orleans, made a full confession of his whole life. He admitted having been a pirate and told of numerous wholesale and cold blooded murders with which he had helped. He said that one case in particular had always haunted him. It was the capture of a ship off the coast of North Carolina. The crew had been butchered and the passengers made to walk the plank. There was one passenger in particular that he recalled, a beautiful matron. It seemed that her fate made a deep impression upon his calloused soul. He dwelt insistently upon the manner of her death and told how she pled so earnestly for her life, begging to be spared as she had six children who needed her as their father was dead. At first it was thought he referred to Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr, who disappeared at Sea and was believed to have been captured by pirates, but after he mentioned the children and described Madame Van Pradelles minutely, the fate of the Baltimore County belle became clear.

# THE LIMESTONE VALLEY

by the Heritage Committee

of the

Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc.

Co-chairmen: Marion Anderson and Mary South

Research: Doris Daneker  
Elizabeth Kelly  
Mary South  
Marion Anderson

Writers: Sharon Smith  
Kathleen Moriarity  
Pam Donath  
Kathleen Gantt  
Doris Daneker  
Jim Anderson  
Marion Anderson

Layout: Helen Chamberlain

Editing and typing: Monte Burton and Helen Chamberlain

Cover by Marion Staley



G.T.A.B.C. logo by Susan Striby of Cockeysville

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## CASSANDRA

This chapter would be incomplete without the story of Cassandra Deye Owings Van Pradelles, "the woman who walked the plank," and whose name is so often linked with that of Sarah Lee Buchanan Turnbull and Timonium Mansions. The myths and legends that surround Cassandra have grown with the years, making it difficult to separate fact from fiction. The stories are as varied as the writers. In essence, the story is this:

At a tender age and despite parental objections, Cassandra Owings eloped with a young French Army officer of noble birth who had lingered in Maryland after the Revolution. Cassandra returned to France with her bridegroom and was a lady-in-waiting to Marie Antoinette until the beginning of the French Revolution when she and her husband escaped with their first child to New Orleans. Here they lived a happy and socially prominent life for a few years until Lieutenant Van Pradelles died.

A few years later, Cassandra decided to return to Baltimore County, hoping perhaps the sea voyage would serve the dual purpose of bringing her home and restoring her declining health. By one account, she sent her five older children overland and taking her youngest with her, boarded a ship which disappeared in the Caribbean. By another account, the whole family traveled overland to Beaufort, North Carolina. From there, Cassandra embarked for Baltimore after some delay caused by a nightmare in which she dreamed her ship was boarded by pirates and she was made to walk the plank. In yet another version, after the death of her husband, she begged her "dear friend," Sarah Lee Buchanan Turnbull to come for a visit. During her stay in New Orleans, Sarah was able to persuade Cassandra to return to Baltimore, and Cassandra, finding herself in ill health, elected a sea voyage, while Sarah went back to Baltimore overland.

All accounts seem to agree about Cassandra's dream and the fact that the ship was boarded by pirates who made her walk the plank. But from here the accounts once again become confusing. In one version her possessions, notably engraved silver pieces, were found among plunder recovered from the hideout of the pirate, Jean Lafitte. Another version states that an old sailor dying in prison confessed to having been, as a youth, a member of a pirate crew that had attacked a ship off the North Carolina coast. He well remembered the woman who begged to be spared because she had six fatherless children to support. After the sailor's death, silver with the Van Pradelles crest was found among his belongings.

Most of the accounts agree that Sarah Buchanan Turnbull was so distraught over the death of her friend that she renamed her estate Timonium.

Those are the stories. Here are the facts about Cassandra's life that are known: Born Christmas Eve, 1772, in a home west of Cockeysville, Cassandra Deye Owings was one of the eight children of John Cockey and Colegate Deye Colegate Owings. Her siblings were Charlotte Colegate Deye Owings; Colonel Thomas Deye Owings; John Cockey Owings, Jr.; Mary Cockey Owings Nisbet; Charcilla Cockey Deye Owings; Frances Thwaites Deye Owings Taylor, and Penelope Deye Owings Price Goodwin.

Cassandra married Lieutenant Benedict Francis Van Pradelles at Old Sweedes Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 29, 1790. Lieutenant Van Pradelles, 21 years his bride's senior, was originally from Dixmude, West Flanders, but was at the time of his marriage an officer with the French Army at Yorktown, Virginia. The Van Pradelles had at least six children: Albert Gallatin, Juliana Catherine, Benedict Francis, Charcilla Cassandra, Mary Penelope, and Charlotte (Colegate) Frances.

The family later resided in New Orleans, where Mr. Van Pradelles was a Register of Titles in the Land Office in the Eastern District of the Louisiana Territory. He died of yellow fever and was buried December 12, 1808, in the churchyard of San Luis Church, New Orleans, age about 57 years.

Cassandra was lost at sea sometime between July 13, 1813 when she wrote her will, and March 9, 1814 when a petition to open her will was presented to the Court of the Parish and the City of New Orleans by her daughter, Colegate Donaldson, then a widow. At the same time one G. Dorrey made an oath that

Cassandra Van Pradelles left this city in a vessel bound for Beaufort, N. (C.) sometime in the month of August last and the said (vessel) nor any parts of her crew have ever been (since) heard of. Wherefore he verily believes she is dead.  
(Sworn) to before me this 9 March 1814.

G. (Dorrey)

John ( ) (San ---)  
Justice of the Peace

One of Cassandra's daughters, Mary Penelope, married Dr. John R. Moore of Kentucky. The following letter written in 1920 by Dr. V. P. M. Yeaman, grandson of Dr. John R. and Mary Van Pradelles Moore is with the John Cockey Owings bible records at the Maryland Historical Society:

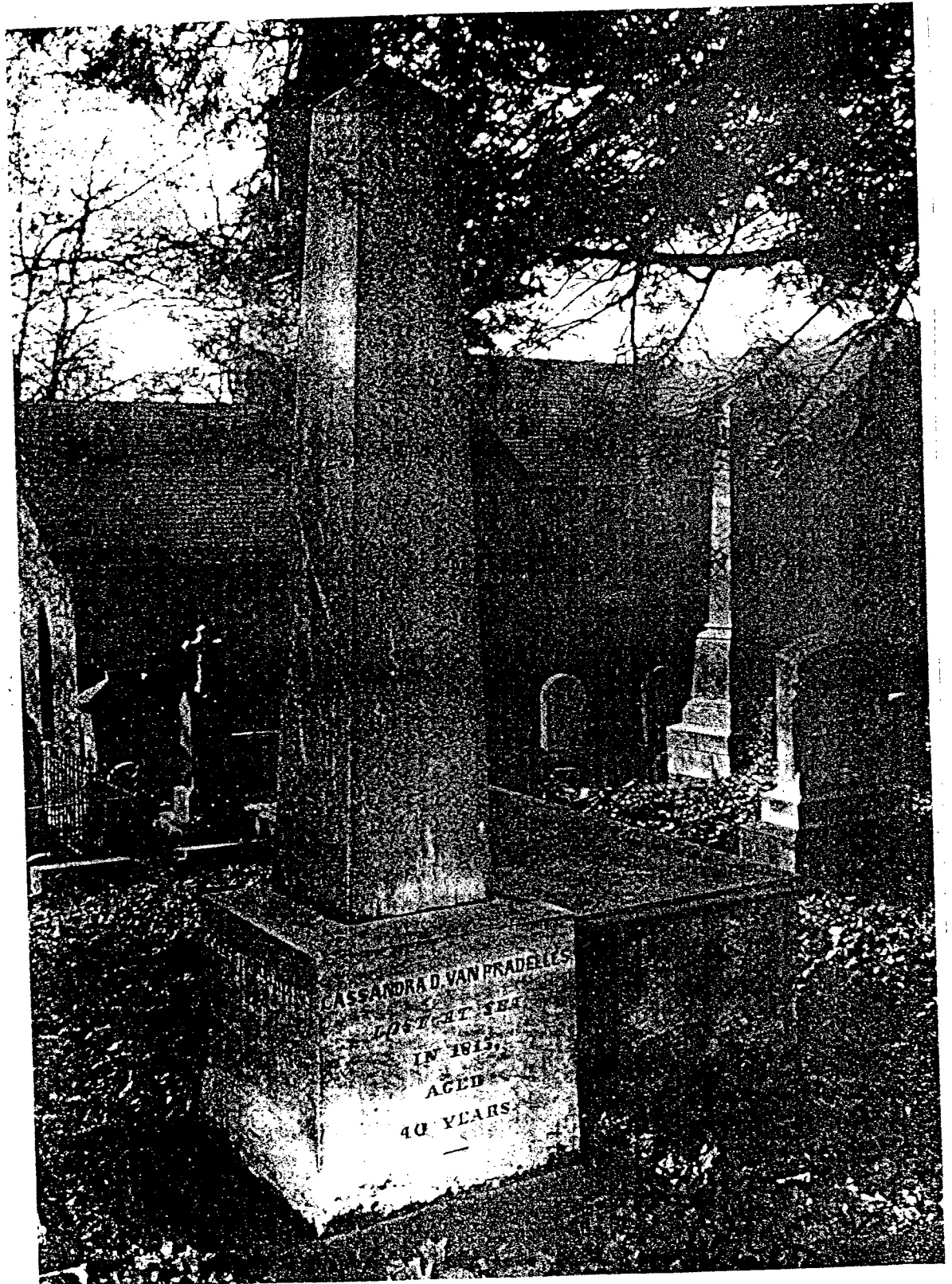
Dr. John R. Moore, who married her daughter Mary, by mere chance encountered the pirate who had killed his wife's mother, the pirate unwittingly revealed her fate. Dr. Moore, after his graduation in medicine in Kentucky, moved to New Orleans. He was a very religious man and often on Sunday afternoons, with his pastor, visited the prisons of the city. On one occasion, the jailer told him of an old pirate, a terrible old character with an awful record, whom he (Dr. Moore) should talk with. Whereupon the pirate told him of taking the jewels from a "pretty little thing" from Maryland before making her "walk the plank." The identification of the jewels revealed Cassandra's fate.

Other facts challenge the traditional story: It is unlikely that Sarah Turnbull and Cassandra Van Pradelles were great friends, as there were more than twenty years' difference in their ages. Also, Sarah died in 1811, two years before Cassandra was lost at sea. In addition, Bellefield was known as Timonium as early as 1786.

It is also unlikely that the "young" couple ever went to France in 1790; the French Revolution began in 1789 with the storming of the Bastille in July, and the attack on Versailles in October of the same year.

Lastly, the pirate Jean Lafitte is known to have plundered off the coast of Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico, about 1813, when Governor Claibourne offered a \$500 reward for his capture. If indeed the ship carrying Cassandra was attacked by pirates, it was probably in the Caribbean, rather than off the coast of North Carolina.

One can detect the hands of romancers in the many tales that have grown up around the Cassandra story, but a solid body of fact is apparent throughout this sad tale. Cassandra did disappear at sea without a trace. If indeed she had that prophetic dream or even walked the plank, however, is left to the imagination of each reader.



Cassandra's Memorial Stone.

The Sunpapers.

Besides the many notable historic graves in the various church cemeteries which can be visited almost any time by the student of history or the merely curious passerby, this area also has a number of private cemeteries. These contain the graves of many others who chose this land to live and work on. Rather than list them all here, the reader is referred to the book Historic Graves of Maryland, and to the 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County. A visit to any of these graveyards, most of which are surrounded by the evidence of modern civilization, can evoke a strange nostalgia - a desire to know these people who helped develop the communities that exist today from the untamed land that once was here. Little can be gleaned from mere dates on a tombstone, but perhaps some insight can be gained from the inscriptions on many of the grave markers. Found in the Nisbet family graveyard east of York Road in Texas are these:



Alexander Nisbet Headstone

Alexander Nisbet, born at Montrose, Scotland, on June 26, 1777. Came to the United States in 1784. Died November 22, 1857.

For nearly 40 years one of the Judges of the Baltimore City Court. President of the St. Andrew's Society 26 years.

As a Husband and Father devoted and affectionate, As a Friend confiding and faithful, As a Judge upright and impartial.

"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."

Matthew 5-9



Departed this life August 30, 1854, Mary C. Nisbet, wife of Alexander Nisbet and daughter of John C. Owings.

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Sacred to the Memory of Charles Thomas and John Nisbet, infant sons of Alexander and Mary Nisbet, This Monument is erected in testimony of the affection of their bereaved Parents, who sorrow, not as those who sorrow without hope, for Jesus called them unto him and said "Suffer the children to come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven."



Nisbet Cemetery

Charles Nisbet - Born May 21, 1810; Died December 13, 1813.  
Thomas Deye Nisbet - Born September 21, 1811; Died July 23, 1812.  
John Owings Nisbet - Born September 9, 1819; Died February 1, 1828.

#### MONTROSE

This fine old house was for many years the home of Judge Alexander and Mary Cockey Owings Nisbet who played an important role in the early history of Texas. Although razed in the 1960's to make room for the Yorktown Apartments on Cranbrook Road in the Texas area, Montrose, but more particularly its owners, is included in this chapter on Historic Homes.



Montrose.



The house was built on a 605-acre tract of land assigned to Mrs. Nisbet after the death of her uncle, Thomas Cockey Deye. Mary Owings Nisbet (1780-1854) was the daughter of John Cockey and Clegate Deye Colgate Owings, and a sister of Cassandra Deye Owings Van Pradelles and Frances T. D. Owings Taylor. Judge Nisbet was the son of Dr. Charles and Anne Tweedie Nisbet of Scotland. He was graduated from Dickinson College, practiced law in Baltimore City, and was a judge of the Baltimore City Court for many years. Apparently Judge Nisbet gave a large tract of land to the railroad at Ellangowan (Texas).

One of the Nisbet's four daughters, Anne Tweedie Nisbet, inherited Montrose after the death of her father in 1857. She was left the whole Montrose Farm, called lot #4.

An 1876 tax assessment of Miss Nisbet's property showed in part: "Land near Texas 162 acres at \$65 an acre, valued at \$10,530.00. Improvements \$3,800.00."

Miss Nisbet never married and on her death in 1903, the land passed to her nephew, Frank M. Lee, who had lived on the estate with his aunt since 1883. Mr. Lee was engaged in manufacturing lime and quarrying stone in Texas.

Montrose was later the home of Dr. Howard Kelly of Johns Hopkins fame. The small family graveyard still survives, but in a ruinous state from the ravages of time and neglect.

*Green* July 21, 04  
Miss Anne T. Nesbitt eDad.

Miss Anne T. Nesbitt, 80 years old, of Montrose, Texas, Eighth district, died Tuesday night at 11:30 o'clock after a lingering illness of the infirmities of age. She was the daughter of the late Judge Alexander Nesbitt, of the Baltimore City Court, and aunt of Mr. A. N. Turnbull, Mrs. Clifton Wright and Miss Mary Turnbull, of Baltimore, and of the late George Brown, of Green Spring Valley. Mr. Thomas N. Lee, a lime burner at Texas, is a grandnephew and lives at the ancestral home.

The mother of the deceased was Mary Colgate Owings Nesbitt and one of five sisters, the children of John Cockey Owings and his wife—Colegate Deye Colegate. The oldest sister, Cassandra, married Francis Benedict Van Pradelle, a young Frenchman who came over with Rochambeau and fought for the independence of the colonies. Another sister, Penelope Deye, married Frederick Price Barrister and after his death became the wife of Edward Dorsey Goodwin. Frances Walte married a Mr. Taylor, of New Orleans.

Col. Thomas Deye Owings, of Owingsville, Ky. was their brother. This family inherited, through their greatuncle, Thomas Cockey Deye, many thousand acres of land in Baltimore county. Their united property at one time extended from Oregon to Luther-ville. The great-grandfather, Col. Richard Colegate, of Patapsco, whose home was at Powell's Point, now Riverdale Park, also owned vast tracts of land in Baltimore county, on part of which the city of Baltimore is built. Miss Nesbitt was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. Interment will be in the family burying ground on the farm tomorrow.

Nesbitt  
acres, near  
Evander T. Kel  
on the deed indicate  
base price of \$18,000.  
The farm has been in the po-  
session of the Nesbitt family since  
the memory of man runneth not to  
the contrary. The sale was made  
by Mrs. Cassandra Lee Arnold and  
Carrington G. Arnold, her husband,  
of New York. Mrs. Arnold is a  
great granddaughter of Judge Alex-  
ander Nesbitt, who was Judge of  
the Baltimore County Court about  
70 years ago. The place originally  
consisted of thousands of acres and  
ran from the portion just sold away  
back onto Chestnut Ridge. It con-  
tains a fine old stone mansion,  
which was in olden days the scene  
of many a brilliant and fashionable  
gathering of some of the most nota-  
ble people in the country. Tradition  
tells of the coach and white horses  
which used to go to meet the guests  
from Washington, New York and  
other places. This is the farm  
which was occupied by the Fifth  
Regiment which encamped there be-  
fore going to Anniston, Ala. in the  
summer of 1917.

Sherwood Protestant Episcopal Church in Cockeysville was established many years earlier, but was not actually a designated chapel of ease. It did, however, draw many residents of the area who had been attending St. Thomas and St. James prior to its erection. Although many of the original records of the church have been lost, it is generally believed that the chapel was built in 1830 when Mrs. Frances Thwaites Deye Owings Taylor, great-niece of Thomas Cockey Deye, had it erected according to her own plans and set on the hillside above Cockeysville. She then presented a deed of trust to Sherwood Chapel and a parcel of land totaling five acres to Reverend Dr. John Johns, Rector of Christ Church, and Reverend Dr. John P. K. Henshaw, Rector of St. Peter's in Baltimore. Mrs. Taylor requested that the parish and the church be called "Sherwood" after her estate, which took its name from Sherwood Forest in England because of the numerous massive oak trees which surrounded her home.

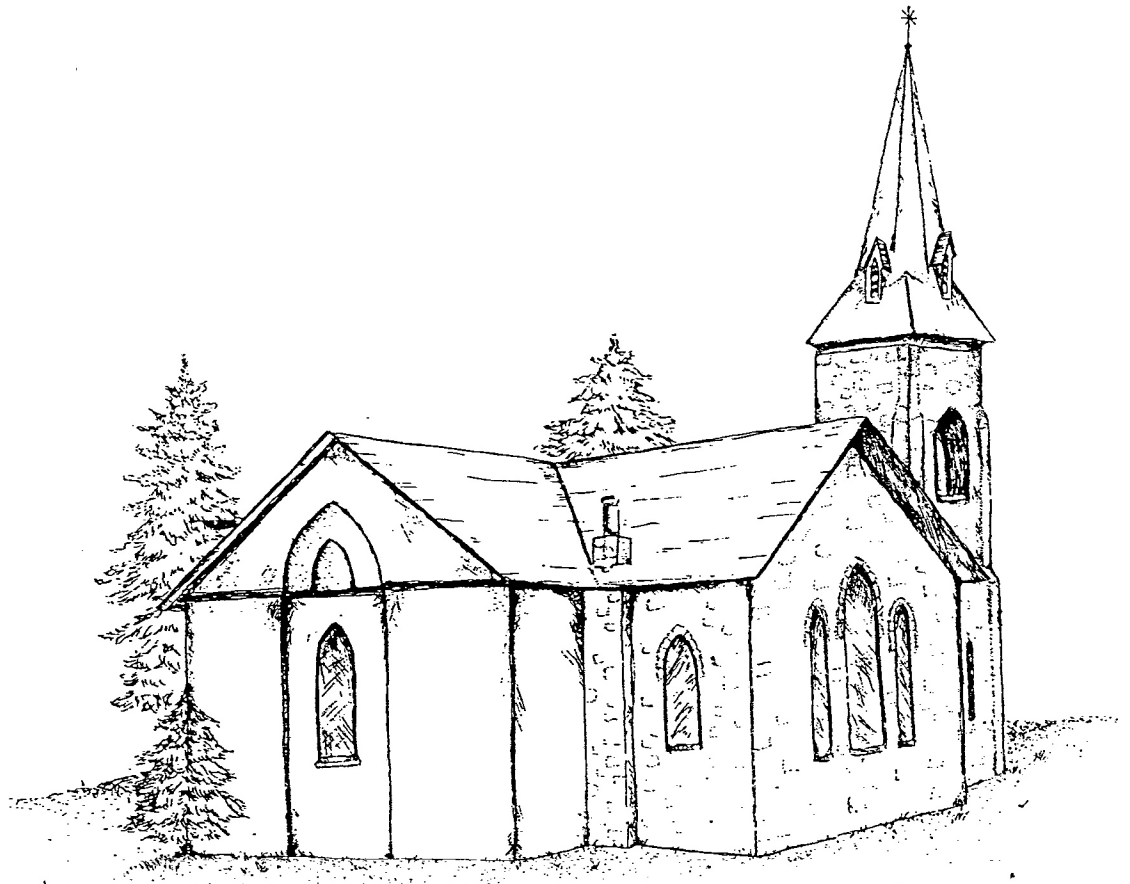


Fanny T. D. Taylor Headstone  
in Sherwood Graveyard

The Deed of Trust was held until 1835 when the first vestrymen were elected. The list of the members of the first vestry is of special interest because it includes several prominent names from the area: Amon Bosley, Col. Nicholas Merryman Bosley, John Henry Brice, (Judge) Joshua F. Cockey, Christopher C. Love, Nicholas R. Merryman, John Readle, and Samuel Worthington.

Among the many rectors of Sherwood Church, one especially stands out - the Reverend Adolphus Thomas Pindell who served the church from 1876 to 1916. It was he who suggested the abandonment of the pew system so that in 1877, Sherwood became a free church. He also became chaplain for the County Almshouse at Texas and held services in the homes for parishioners in Timonium, Texas, and Oregon.

In 1880 and 1881 Sherwood Church underwent physical improvements, including a new front of Beaver Dam marble, most of which was paid for by Mr. John Merryman of "Hayfields", a long-time member and contributor to the church. A cemetery adjoins the church and contains the graves of many members of prominent families including: Anderson, Bosley, Buchanan, Cockey, Crowther, Love, Marsh, Merryman, Poteet, and Talbott, among others.



Sherwood Episcopal Church

JOAN PREBULA

Sketch of Sherwood Episcopal Church by Joan Prebula

Out of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or Church of England, rose a new movement called Methodism which came to Maryland in the eighteenth century after the Wesley revival in England. The earliest Methodist preacher in Baltimore County was Robert Strawbridge whose work here began in the 1760's. He was aided by Robert Williams and John King, and the three of them traveled throughout Maryland, preaching in homes and establishing new societies of believers in many neighborhoods. One of the first to open his door to these itinerant preachers was Phineas Hunt, a vestryman at St. Thomas' Church in Garrison Forest. From records

in Lednum's Rise of Methodism, it is known that as early as 1773 Mr. Hunt's home was one of the preaching stops on what was called the Baltimore circuit. In fact, Phineas Hunt was the class leader of the society that used his home as a meeting house. H. Wilson Burgan explains in his Story of Hunt's Methodist Episcopal Church:

In the beginning the Methodists did not consider themselves a separate church, but as a part of the Church of England. Hence, the people within the bounds of St. Thomas' Parish who had become converts through the preaching of the early Methodist preachers were held to be members of the Garrison Church. The published records of that church state with regard to these people, 'They were simply a religious party in it (the English Church) and protested against separating, and their earnest zeal drew many into their connection, while it did not profess to draw them from the church. Besides they held their preaching at a different hour from the services of the church, so that their members might attend them.' The Methodist preachers refused to give baptism or administer the Lord's Supper, but insisted upon their followers receiving these at the hands of the clergymen of the English Church.

The American Revolution speeded the separation of the Methodists from the Protestant Episcopal Church, for when war broke out many clergymen of the Church of England left their parishes here and returned to England, being included in the suspicions of the colonists that all Englishmen were against their fight for independence. Most of the Methodist preachers being Englishmen also were forced to hide or flee the country as well, so the Methodist societies were left in the care of the native itinerant preachers and class leaders.

Richard Owings, the first native American Methodist preacher, who was converted under Strawbridge, gathered a society in the Western Run Valley sometime before 1780. This group met at the home of Thomas Cole, forming what became the Bosley Methodist Episcopal Church not far from the Western Run Turnpike. According to Mr. Burgan: "At the close of the war England and America having separated and (Francis) Asbury having written to Mr. Wesley in England, the father of all Methodists, that the demand for the sacraments and other church privileges by the American Methodists was imperative, he sent Dr. Thomas Coke to America to organize his followers into a separate church." On December 24, 1784 a General Conference was convened at the Lovely Lane Chapel in Baltimore. There was organized the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

## TIMONIUM MANSIONS

Timonium Mansions is located in Timonium and is, perhaps, its most famous landmark. The house was put on the National Register of Historic Places on October 29, 1975. In preparing the material necessary for its nomination to the Register, exhaustive research was done on land records, the house, and its many owners. Many questions were answered, but many more remain.

This historic old home is on a tract of land, once 150 acres, called "The Land in Kind," purchased in 1738 by Dr. George Buchanan, a wealthy Baltimore merchant. He had previously acquired an adjoining tract called "Pearce's Folly" in 1737.

When Dr. Buchanan died in 1748, he left the 250-acre tract (Pearce's Folly and The Land in Kind) to his son Archibald. In 1768 Archibald married Sarah Brook Lee, only sister of Thomas Sim Lee who served as Maryland's second and seventh governor. It is possible that the oldest or brick portion of the mansion was built at the time of their marriage. The estate was known as "Bellefield" at that time.

Archibald died in 1785, leaving his wife Sarah his lands in "The Forest" as the area was known at that time. However, the land had to be sold to pay Archibald's debts.

The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser of January 31, 1786 reported the following:

To be sold at Mrs. Bell's Coffee House in Baltimore Town by order of the Baltimore County Court on February 27, at 4 O'clock in the afternoon.

That beautiful and highly improved seat of Archibald Buchanan Esq. deceased, commonly known by the name BELLE-FIELD, containing 320 acres of land of the first quality. The improvements are equal or perhaps superior to any in the state, consisting of a large and elegant Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, Store-House, Dairy, Coach-House, Stables, Barn etc. and a number of other buildings too numerous to mention....

William McLaughlin, late Sherriff

No one bought the land at the auction held in 1786, so another was held in 1787, at which Sarah was the highest bidder! She paid 2,866 pounds of tobacco for 312 acres of land, including Pearce's Folly, The Land in Kind, and two parts of Ridgely's Conclusion. The name Timonium first appeared in 1786 after Archibald's death. In 1787 a narrow strip of vacant land was discovered between Pearce's Folly and The Land in Kind and was surveyed for Sarah. She called it Timonium.

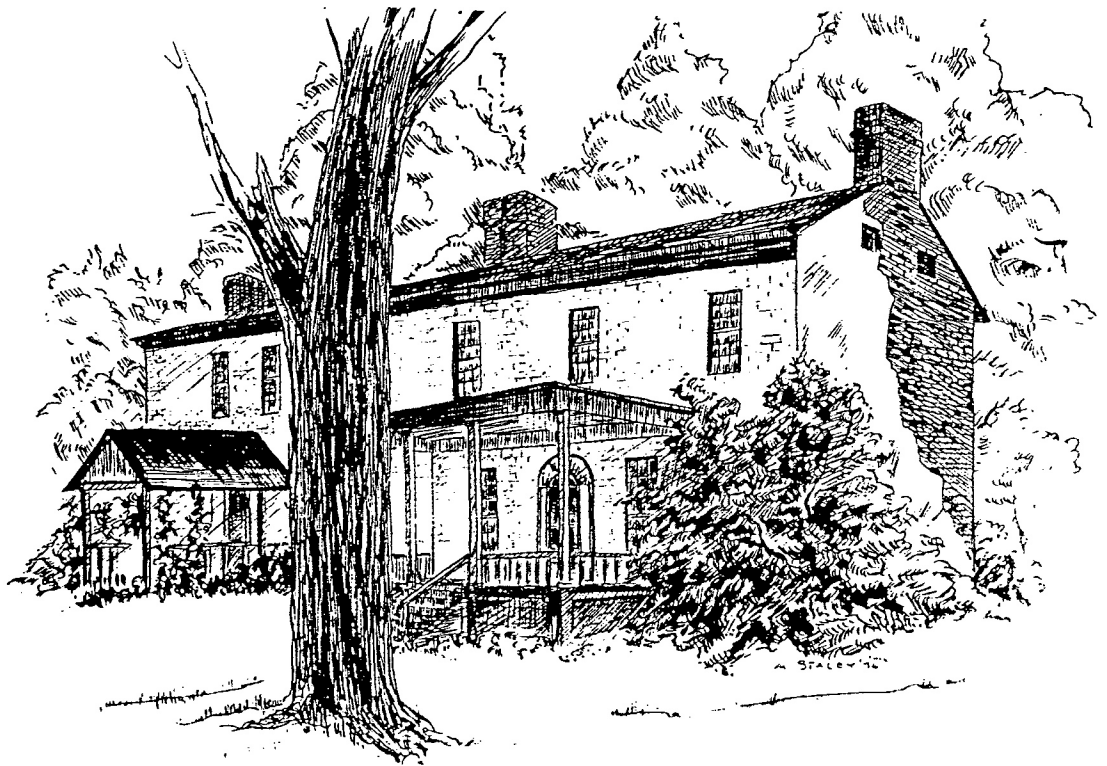
Sarah Buchanan married Robert Turnbull of Virginia in 1790. In 1804 she contracted to sell her estate to Andrew Robinson of York, Pennsylvania for \$10,490.18. When Mr. Robinson died the land was deeded jointly to his daughters, Ann Robinson and Susan Robinson Wade, in 1807.

Sarah Buchanan Turnbull died in 1811; her will, dated December 14, 1809, is a lengthy document, and lists various dwellings in the city and much personal property. Her will also stipulated "...I do hereby

order and direct that my Body lie unburied for the space of four days after my decease and then be buried in a poplar Coffin to be made by my workman John Langrel without a shroud or winding sheet in a long white wrapper and also that no mourning be worn for me nor invitations given to my funeral and that the difference between the cost of such a funeral and an expensive one be distributed by my Executors among the poor." Sarah is buried in St. Pauls churchyard.

Between 1807 and 1831, the property passed through several more owners and occupants including Susan and Nelson Wade, and Robert Oliver. In 1831 the estate was acquired by Amon Bosley. It now consisted of 240 acres less five acres granted by Bosley to the Susquehanna Railroad.

After Amon Bosley's death in 1838, his large land holdings were divided between his wife, Rebecca Marsh Bosley, and his nine children. In this division of property Timonium was assigned to his son, Elijah. In 1862 the estate was deeded to Grafton M. Bosley (a merging of two mortgages). Finally in 1887 the property came into the possession of the Cherbonnier family. The Cherbonniers were related to the John Cockey Owings family through their daughter, Penelope Deye Owings Price Goodwin of Mayfair Farm.



Timonium Mansions.

Sketched by Marion Staley.



Sunpapers Photos—Ralph L. Robinson

THE HOUSE—Processing a plural name and in some peril for its life, historic old Timonium Mansions is up for sale.

## Parking Or Preservation?

# Timonium Mansions Up For Sale

*This story is the result of an inquiry to The Evening Sun Direct Line.*

By David F. Woods

Timonium Mansions, from which the Baltimore county community derived its name and a landmark historic home dating back to 1716, is for sale.

And not necessarily with conditions it be retained as preservationists would have it.

"Unless somebody has something better to suggest, I have given the numbers (the price) to the directors of the Timonium Fair and will sell the house and the 3 acres that go with it," Caleb Cherbonnier Ewing, present owner and descendant of the family which has owned it for well over a century, said the other day.

For several years, Mr. Ewing lived in the house, on Timonium road west of York road, but now lives in Hagerstown where he operates the Ewing Fuel Company.

### Parking For Races

Indicating his awareness of the historical significance the property, Mr. Ewing said, "There are obvious realities suggested by land values of contiguous properties which are highly industrialized. And the Timonium racing operation, sorely in need of parking, is a logical potential buyer."

John Pons, executive vice president of the recently restructured administration of the Timonium Fair, readily acknowledged they do have the "numbers" given them by Mr. Ewing.

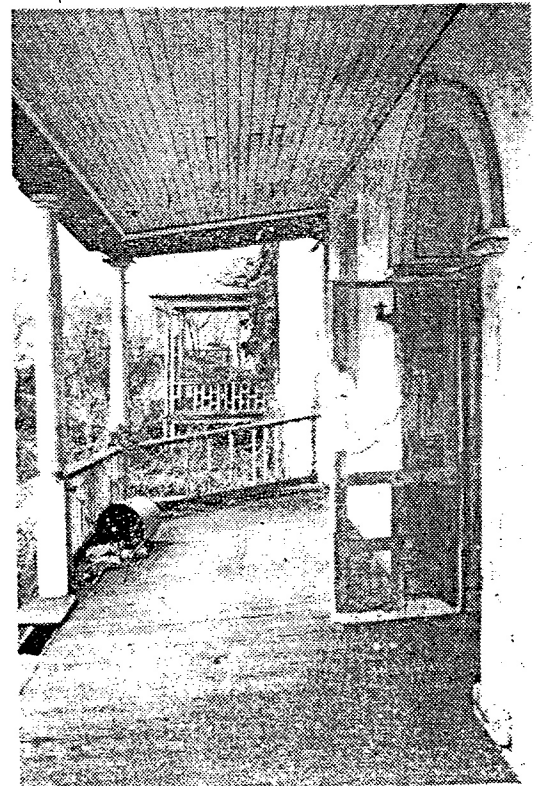
"They're quite astronomical for our operation," Mr. Pons said. "Add to that the fact we are facing a serious threat to the continuation of racing at the fair site."

"It's no secret that racing revenues are the life-blood of our non-profit over-all agricultural exhibition. And many racing patrons are attracted to the fair who might not otherwise get that exposure if our racing were moved."

### Facing The Realities

The preservationists, in the form of the Baltimore County Historical Society, the Maryland Historical Trust and the Historic American Building Survey, also may have to face the realities of many and changing times.

"We don't have the funds to purchase and preserve the property to protect it from development and the wreckers," Mrs. Paul N. Lacey, secretary of the Baltimore county group, said.



ON THE PORCH—The gloom porch and other disrepair give indication of what 1974 state of Timonium Mansions is.



"All we can hope to do is document historic sites and buildings and hope someone or some organization with the necessary funds will do the things only money can do."

M. Carole Holmes, an employee in the industrial complex across from the mansion and fair grounds on Timonium road, offered one small voice in support of the preservationists.

"I can see from my desk the stark loneliness of the old mansion and wonder when the bulldozers will move in and convert the place into a parking lot," Miss Holmes wrote Direct Line.

"If it meant that volunteer workers are needed to help restore the place, I'd sign up in a minute."

Timonium Mansions the plural in the name having no apparent significance is the last vestige of two land tracts recorded in the private lands records in Annapolis August 13, 1738. The tracts were registered as Haile's Adventure and Betty's Delight.

The aura of mystery and melancholy that has surrounded the place has been frequently chronicled. A 1930 account in *The Sun* relates one version of the origin of the name Timonium, not sparing the convoluted pose in the process.

"At one time," the account said, "Mrs. Archibald Buchanan, only sister of Maryland's second governor (1779-1782), Thomas Sim Lee, in company with a girlhood friend, Mrs. Cassandra Deye Owings Van Pradelles of Cockeysville, a great aunt of Caleb Dorsey Cherbonnier, whose family lived at what was later to become known as Timonium Mansions, were traveling from New Orleans back to Baltimore by boat, stopping off at Beaufort, N.C.,

"Mrs. Buchanan, tiring of the sea voyage, joined friends who were returning by land. Mrs. Van Pradelles would have accompanied her had not her health required the sea trip. She delayed her sailing, however, because of a dream warning her not to continue the trip by water.

#### Forced To Walk Plank

"The ship Mrs. Van Pradelles finally sailed on was captured by pirates and, together with other passenger, Mrs. Van Pradelles was forced to walk the plank.

"Thus, Mrs. Buchanan, sorrowful and melancholy, called her home Timonium after the tower near Alexandria, Egypt, to which Mark Anthony retired after his defeat at the Battle of Actium when all his friends deserted him."

In another reference to Timonium Mansions, which also is sometimes called Timonium House, the story said: "The exact date of its erection is not known. It's of glazed brick imported from England, wooden pegs instead of nails were used and exquisite hand-carved mahogany cornices of the interior are evidences of the elegance and reality of what is believed to be one of the pioneer mansions of early Maryland."

But for those who want to preserve it and faced with the slim chance of stopping another historic place from going to the bulldozers, the name Timonium has added significance.

As listed in a county historical society directory of the origin of county names, it means "Veil of Tears."

Razed



Re: Fanny T. Taylor

From the Records of Joseph B. Legg, copied in 1934 by his  
Generous Cooperation

Baltimore - Washington's Monument  
Cornerstone was laid Tuesday, July 4th 1815 and completed  
Wednesday November 25, 1819, costing \$250,000

The site was presented by John Egar Howard, Esq. Robert Mills,  
Architect. The Monument is 180 feet in height, to the base of  
the statue, which is 16 feet.

On Nov. 25, 1829, the last piece of the statue was placed in  
position. It was cut out of fine white marble from the quarries  
on York Road and presented by Mrs. F. T. Taylor of Baltimore  
County, that lady having patriotically given it without charge.  
The statue is 16ft. and wrought in three separate pieces from one  
block of 36 tons by Horatio Cordini, Esq. an Italian sculptor of  
merit, each block weighing 5 1/2 tons when worked. It was  
elevated successfully by means of a pair of sheers attached to  
the cap of the column by pulleys and capstan planned and directed  
by Captain James D. Woodside, of Washington, D.C.

From Enoch Pratt Library  
Baltimore, Md.

# SHERWOOD CHURCH

Sketches of the History

of

Sherwood Parish

Cockeysville, Baltimore County  
Maryland

1830 - 1930

by

Rev. Guy Edison Kagey, Rector

*cr*

The Read-Taylor Co.  
Baltimore

## CHAPTER I.

### A Sketch of Sherwood Parish

About the year 1830. Mrs. Frances Thwaites Deye Taylor, a daughter of John C. Owings and Colgate Deye (Colgate) Owings, and a great-niece of Capt. Thomas Cockey Deye, from whom she inherited her large land holdings, erected and presented to Rev. Dr. John Johns, Rector of Christ Church, and Rev. Dr. John P. K. Henshaw, Rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore, a Deed of Trust to Sherwood Chapel. This Deed of Trust was held by the Rev. Drs. Johns and Henshaw, until after the election of the first Vestrymen, in 1835, at which time a true Deed to the property was given and recorded in the name of the Rector and Vestrymen of Sherwood.

During these five years, as there was no resident Rector, these clergymen, provided ministers for the Sherwood congregation.

The original building was of stone, plastered on the outside and built in the shape of a short-stemmed "T", forty feet long and forty feet wide, the stem of the "T" being reserved for the chancel and the arms for the nave. Its ceiling was high and vaulted, with heavy exposed wooden beams supporting it, and the walls were punctured by long narrow windows opening to the north and south in the nave and to the east in the chancel. The entrance door swinging open to the west. This quaint little building, erected according to Mrs. Taylor's own plans, and set upon the high hillside above the village, was situated on the east side of the York and Baltimore turnpike road, south of the line of division between the properties of Joshua F. Cockey and Mrs. Taylor, and consisted of two parcels of land totaling five (5) acres, which has proved ample room up to this time, and promises to be sufficient for the needs of the Parish for many years to come. Due to the foresight of Sherwood's generous patroness, Mrs. Taylor did not name her donation after a saint, as is a custom in the Episcopal Church, but called it after her estate "Sherwood", it in turn taking its name from Sherwood Forest in England, the abundance of massive oak trees by which her handsome stone dwelling was surrounded, suggesting the name.

According to local tradition, the Chapel was built in 1830, although the exact date of erection and presentation is not definitely known, as many of the original records of the Church were lost during the intermission between the Rectorship of the Rev. John Wiley and the Rev. Adolphus Pindell, (1876). However,

the minutes of the Vestry meetings are well preserved and from them may be gotten a great amount of information in the form of notes and minutes of the meetings of the Vestry and of the congregation from the year 1835 up to the present.

The first Vestry was elected Easter Monday, April, 1835, they were: Col. Nicholas Merryman Bosley, John G. Readle, John Henry Brice, Samuel Worthington, Christopher C. Love, Amon Bosley, Nicholas R. Merryman and Joshua F. Cockey. One of the first official acts of this body was to acknowledge the generous gift of Mrs. Taylor. "At a meeting of the vestry of Sherwood Chapel held at the home of Nicholas M. Bosley, Esq., August 5th, 1835, the following resolutions were presented and adopted," RESOLVED—

"That, this Vestry highly appreciating the liberal and benevolent spirit manifested on the part of Mrs. Frances T. D. Taylor in the valuable donation of Sherwood Chapel and five acres of land thereto attached to the neighboring community, conceive her entitled to their grateful thanks and in furtherance of their sentiments, that the Rev. Mr. Robinson be deputed to present her their highest consideration."

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER C. LOVE, Secty.



Interior of Sherwood Episcopal Church  
Cockeysville, Maryland

### Charcilla Deye Owings

Charcilla Deye Owings was born on Sunday, March 7, 1782. She was the daughter of John Cockey Owings and Colegate Deye Colegate.

A spinster, at age 43, she was to marry President James Monroe's brother at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. She reneged and left immediately for St. Louis with her young nephew, John Owings Price. She remained there with him for 5 years with her Price and Bissell relations.

She raised John Owings Price, the son of her sister, Penelope Deye Owings Price Goodwin. When she died she left "all my Personal Property and effects unto my Newpew John O. Price during his life time and at his death for his children, Charcilla to have the largest share." Her sister, Frances Thaites Deye Owings Taylor, contested the will but the court ruled in favor of John Owings Price.

Charcilla Deye Owings died in 1857. Her ashed are interned in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, MD, in T-29, the McShane-Price lot.

This is lace from the wedding dress of Charcilla Deye Owings.

Penelope Deye Owings Price Goodwin

Penelope Deye Owings was one of five daughters and two sons of John Cockey Owings and his wife, Colegate Deye Colegate. She was born Sunday, December 11, 1785 at the Owings home west of Cockeysville, MD.

On March 18, 1809, a marriage license was issued to Frederick Price and Penelope D. Owings by the Reverend Glendie as recorded at Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD., Baltimore Marriages, 1803-1815.

In the St. Paul's Parish register, Baltimore records 1776-1837, Vol. II, p. 473, at the Maryland Historical Society, the birth of their son, John Owings Price on January 24, 1812 is officially noted. He was baptised March 18, 1812.

Frederick Price, brother of Risdon Price of St. Louis, was a barrister. He died sometime before July, 1818. The Records of Marriages, Annapolis, MD. records the marriage of Penelope Deye Owings Price to Edward D. Goodwin, July 9, 1818. Bishop Kemys of St. Paul's Church officiated.

The child of Penelope's first marriage, John Owings Price, was raised by Penelope's older sister, Charcilla. Penelope and her second husband had five children: William Henry Goodwin, Fanny Colegate Goodwin, Charles Edward Goodwin, Eliza Johnson Goodwin and Alexander Nesbit Goodwin. Fanny Colegate Goodwin married a Cherbonnier.

Penelope Deye Owings Price Goodwin died in Baltimore, January 21, 1875. Her burial place is unknown. She and her husband had resided during their marriage in a home on the hill as you look west on line with the north fence of the Timonium Fairgrounds.

When granted		No		Males	Females	Ministers
March	9	500	Samuel	Peal	Martha Martin	Morgan
"	10	501	David	Brownell	Ann Brown	Roberts
"	11	502	William	Pall	Hannah Jones	Kurtz
"	14	503	John	Jones	Sarah Hughes	
"	15	504	Abraham	Foley	Reziak Keel	Green
"	"	505	Thomas	Wheeler	Elizabeth Knack	
"	"	506	Samuel	McGinnis	Eliza Skinner	Gray
"	"	507	John	Summitt	Anniah	Langdon Roberts
"	16	508	Anthony	Jackson	Catharine Lewis	
"	"	509	John	German	Margaret Mansberg	
"	17	510	Samuel	Boring	Sarah Watson	
"	18	511	William	Farver	Elizabeth Dillon	
"	"	512	Fredrick	Price	Penelope D. Owings	Lyndie
"	21	513	Jacob	Price	Elizabeth Deakofe	Brownell
"	22	514	John	Price	Catharine Colbrighter	Brownell

Hall of Records  
Baltimore  
Marriages  
Liber 1803-1815  
Fol. 122

Fredrick Price  
Penelope D.  
Owings  
3/18/1809

Edward Dorsey Goodwin  
Penelope O. Price  
7/9/1818

Hall of Records  
Balt. Marriages  
Liber 1815 - 1823  
Fol. 115

graves	1818 no	Males	Females	Ministers
June	24th	103. Matthias Choate	Emeline Davison	Shane
"	"	104 Paul Lemire	Antoinette Lacombe	
"	"	105 Thomas Elliott	Ellen Sullivan	
"	27	106 Jacob Goff	Ann Governington	
"	29	107 John Tucker	Hannah Guichard	
"	"	108 Henry P Sumner	Frances Atwell	Wyat
"	30	109 Benjamin Tinnacom	Diana Whiton	Robert
"	"	110 Cary Southcomb	Alexanna G Ford	Savis
July	1	111 Thomas Richards	Peggy Wilkin	Healy
"	"	112 Bayly Keys	Priscilla Taylor	Hybi
"	2	113 George Williams	Eliza Bevans	Barston
"	"	114 Thomas Smith	Mary Mowbray	
"	"	115 Elias Brummer	Sarah Dungan	Valiant
"	"	116 Clement Warfords Hayden	Hannah Steacy	Glensy
"	"	117 Nero Jones	Kitty Chambers	Wyatt
"	"	118 John Milesock	Caroline Levansay	Kurtz
"	4	119 Aaron Cain	Ann Mayness	Savis
"	"	120 Henry Bleuford	Milly Bailif	
"	6	121 Jacob Frederick Westry	Maria Renaudet	Fennick
"	"	122 Thomas Hedrick	Mary Tupper	
"	7	123 John Miller	Margaret Sainhart	Shan
"	8	124 Stephen LeWood	Hannah Totton	
"	9	125 Edward D Goodwin	Penelope O Price	Hemp



PRICE/GOODWIN/CHERBONNIER

Edward Dorsey Goodwin and Penelope D. Price married 9th of July 1818 in St. Paul's church by Bishop Kemp.

-William Henry Goodwin born 3rd of December 1819 in Holliday St., Baltimore at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 10 o'clock p.m.

-Fanny Colegate Goodwin born 19th of September 1821 at Montalcino at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 o'clock p.m.

The Goodwin will case was decided on Thursday in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, Part 2, in favor of the children of Caleb D. Cherbonnier, beneficiaries under the last will and testament of the late Wm. H. Goodwin. The case was stubbornly contested by Miss Charlotte Price and sisters, of Cockeysville, who were nieces of the half blood. After carefully weighing the testimony on both sides the court decided that the caveators had not made out such a case as could properly go before the jury, and the verdict was given accordingly. Messrs. John P. Poe and Z. Howard Isaac represented the Cherbonnier children, and Messrs. D. G. McIntosh and William Colton the Price family.

-Charles Edward Goodwin born  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 8 o'clock a.m., 15 of April, 1823 in Frederick St., Baltimore.

-Eliza Johnson Goodwin born 19th of August 1825 at Montalcino, Baltimore County.

-Alexander Nesbit Goodwin born 31st of March, 1828  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 12 o'clock a.m. at Montalcino, and died 23rd of January, 1831.

Copy of original  
by M. D. B.

From Katharine Ewing, May 12, 1956

"Uncle William Goodwin was the last Goodwin that had the right or permission to be buried in the Hampton graveyard. Uncle William was my grandmother's brother (Fanny Colegate Goodwin Cherbonnier). He left his property to us children, therefore the big lawsuit...

"Uncle Charlie, his brother, I believe died at the Prices-old home, now burned (She is referring to Hocotia).

From Maryland Historical Society-201W Mon

Dorsey and Allied Families

Copy made by the Maryland Historical Society with permission of Miss Bessie Porter, October, 1935.

Milcah Hill Dorsey b. 3/30/1747 Married William Goodwin of Lyde, died 1809

Issue-11 children:

Rebecca

Ashcah

Charles Ridgely-died in infancy

Lyde Goodwin

Charles Ridgely Goodwin, born 6/15/1774, died 14/1/1811

Caleb Dorsey Goodwin

Milcah Goodwin

Elizabeth

Edward Dorsey Goodwin, born 1/14/1786, married Penelope Price, wife of Frederick Price and daughter of John Cockey Owings

Elizabeth

Henry

*Charcila C. D. Owings*  
Last Will and Testament.

I, *Charcila C. D. Owings* make this my last Will and Testament. I give and devise and bequeath all my Real Estate

Lands and Tenements and also all my Personal Property and effects unto my Nephew *John C. Fries* during his life time, and at his death, for his children *Charcila* to have the largest share. In Witness, I set my hand and seal to this my will, this 12<sup>th</sup> day of February 1852.

Witness

*John Hill*  
*Lydia R. Hill*  
*Thomas F. Gibson*

*Charcila C. D. Owings* (seal)

*The State of Maryland*

At an Orphan's Court held for Baltimore City in the Court House in the City of Baltimore on the Eighth day of May in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty two.

Present

*Edward D. Kemp*

*Samuel S. Spicer*

*Charles S. Griffith*

} Judges.

Among other proceedings were the following Depositions taken in the matter of the Will of *Charcila C. D. Owings*, deceased, viz:

*John Hill*, affirmed, -

Examined by Mr. Schley -

Knew the Deceased for eight years, - has lived in the same house in 1851 & 1852, - knew her before he went there to live, - was in the habit of seeing her repeatedly, (looked at the Will) the Will is in his writing, - was written at the request of Miss Owings, wrote it in her front parlor, - no one present at the time, but the Deponent and the Deceased, - the Deceased gave me the substance of the Will, the signature of *Charcila C. D. Owings*, was written by the Deceased, - was signed in the presence of Deponent, she understood the contents of the Paper, when she signed it, - she was a very intelligent Woman, - *Lydia R. Hill*, who witnessed the Will is my Daughter, - Signed it as Witness, by her request, as did the other witnesses, - I called them from the next room, my Daughter and Mr. Gibson, - Mr. Gibson was working at the house, at the time, - the Witnesses signed it in her room, and in her presence, - Deceased was of sound and disposing mind, - Reside in Baltimore City, as also my daughter and Mr. Gibson, - the Witnesses signed in her presence and in the presence of each other.

Examined by Mr. Frick, - I resided with Miss Cwings in April or May 1851. - had known Miss Cwings before, - about a year before I moved to Miss Cwings. I worked there, cutting wood, - that is my business, - resided in the same house with Miss Cwings, - my wife and daughter resided with me, at the House, - no one else resided in the house, but the slaves, - Miss Cwings desired me to prepare the Will, - had conversations with her before she made the Will, - she said she thought she would make her Will, - she desired me to write the Will, two days before, whenever I had time, - she said she wished me to write her Will, - she said it in the house, - When she first asked me, I was at work, and had not time to write, - told me sometimes before how she wished to dispose of the Estate, - wrote the Will in the morning, and left it with her, she executed the Will in the afternoon, she said she wished me, my daughter, and Mr. Gibson to witness the Will, - We were all present in the room, I only saw her sign it, - signed it in my presence the door was closed, the witnesses signed it, at the same time, - she declared to them, that it was her Will, and she wished them to sign it as witnesses, - was born in Tennessee, lived in one town, six years, - have Copied Will, - Copied Col. Davis' Will of Philadelphia, Copied it for him, at his request, for him to execute, Miss Cwings had a memorandum, - she dictated to me, the Will, - I wrote it as she directed, Miss Cwings had a paper in her hands, - I wrote from the copy she had in her hands, - Copied the Will, she herself had written, did not dictate to me, - copied the paper she had, never seen her write after, - Miss Cwings to the best of my recollection was spelled the same in the paper she had, as the copy I wrote, - When the Will was written and signed, she put it in a paper, - never saw it since, until it was deposited in Court, - have no knowledge where the paper came from, except what I heard, - said she thought she thought she would destroy the Will, said this several months after it was written, never heard her say afterwards and before she died, that she had made no Will, gave me no reason for copying it, - said she wished to see my hand writing, - I never mentioned to any one, that I had written the Will, she told my daughter, Mr. G. and myself, that she did not wish it known that she had made a Will, - first heard that the Will was found, from Mr. Mann, mentioned first to Judge Lockey, that I had written the Will, - my daughter signed the Will, as witness in my presence, - I wrote Mr. Gibson's name, - the seal was written before she signed it, - the words, the 12<sup>th</sup> day of March was written in the morning, - the word 12<sup>th</sup> might have been put in afterwards, but the word - when she was in it, Gibson made his mark himself, the words, "I wanted to have the largest share" was in the Original, - have lived in the City for 2 or 3 years, -

Gibson lived three quarters of a mile from Miss Owings, - never mentioned to either Price, anything about the Will. - When she said she would destroy the Will, I said she might do so, it was none of my business, gave no reason for saying she would destroy it.

Thomas Gibson, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Lanchaw.

Knew Miss Owings, - have known her for 7 years, - never lived on the place, - lived on the Warren Road about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile distant in 1852 or 3, Miss Lydia Hill and John Hill, were witnesses to the Will, besides myself, - the Paper in Court is the Paper, I witnessed, - Miss Owings said the paper writing was her Will, - Witnessed it in the presence of Miss Owings, Lydia Hill and John Hill, - cannot write, - never witnessed any other paper, - this was I think in 1853.

Mr. Hill, recalled.

Examined by Mr. Schley.

Miss Owings has often told me that she intended to provide for Mrs. Lucia Childers.

Thomas Gibson.

Examined by Mr. Frick.

Cannot read writing, - made the marks myself, - Recollect the paper as the one I made my marks on, - Miss Owings said she wished me to sign the paper, that it was her Will, - did not see Miss Owings sign it, - saw Mr. Hill sign it, - it was at the same table, - I was in the Garden, was sent for, - Mr. Hill came out and called me, came directly into Miss Owings' Room, was in the parlour, in the back part of the house, - Miss Hill was in the room with Miss Owings, when I came in, put my marks, and went out again, - Miss Owings said she wished me to witness the Will, said nothing more, - never mentioned to any one, that I had witnessed her Will, neither before nor since her death, never heard Miss Owings say that she had not made a Will, - I never said to any one that she had made a Will, - am sure I did not, - this is the first time I have been in Court, - this morning is the first time I have been called upon to testify in relation to the Will, never heard Miss Owings say anything, in relation to the Will, after it was executed, - did not know the contents, never asked any one in relation to it, - do not know to whom, she left her property, have no knowledge respecting it, - do not know how she left her property, but have heard how she left it, - never heard until this morning, - Have lived on the Warren Road since the death of Miss Owings, employed in cutting wood, - Miss Owings paid me herself, - saw her often, - never told me not to say anything about the Will, made no such request at the time the Will was executed, - After the Will was signed, Miss Owings wrapped it up, and put it in her pocket.

Examined by Mr. Selby. — Knew on Wednesday, that a paper was found, said to be her Will.

By the Court. — Knew and signed any other paper said to be a Will.  
Miss Lydia Will. — Examined by Mr. Selby.

Knew Miss Clevings. — was living there in the fall of 1852, although a Will. — it was in 1852. — was requested to sign the Will as Witness. — the paper in Court is the paper I signed. — Mr. Will and Mr. Gibson were in the room at the time.

Examined by Mr. Frick. — I was in the passage, when I was called. — went in the room, was there long enough to sign the Will. Miss Clevings said nothing about the substance of the Will — only asked me to witness it. — said it was her Will. — did not see her sign it. — did not know whether the signature was there or not. — saw my Father's signature. — the paper was so doubled up that I could not see Miss Clevings' signature. — lived there for about two years. — resided in the house. — Miss Clevings said " Lydia do not say anything about the Will. " — do not know whether Mr. Gibson was present or not. — when I came into the room, my Father said. — " Sign that paper, it is Miss Clevings' Will. " — Miss Clevings said. — " Yes: it is my Will. " — have not lived in the neighbourhood, since Miss Clevings died. — Do not know whether Miss Clevings said, she had made a Will or not. — heard her say that Mr. Frick and his children, should have some of the property. — heard it, I think, before and since the Will. — Knew nothing about the contents of the Will. — she mentioned nothing, said she would provide for her. — said so. — both before and since. — Think I heard Miss Clevings say, that she had provided for them. — Since the Will was executed, was very fond of Lohessy Frick. — Miss Frick is a child. — the body of the Will was in Father's Writing. — He wrote Thomas Gibson's name.

Affirmed and Sworn to by the several Deponents in Open Court.

Test: N. Hickman Register of Wills for Baltimore City.

In Baltimore City Orphans' Court.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Charles C. D. Clevings deceased, filed in this Court on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of May 1857. ~

On the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May A. D. 1857. a certain Francis T. D. Taylor

having exhibited and filed in this Court a petition or caveat against the said  
Testament of the said Charcila L. D. Owings, together with other proceedings in the premises  
as will be more fully seen by reference to "Appeals and Issues," "Liber Docket," &c. &c. the said  
being one of the Records in the Office of the Register of Wills for Baltimore City, wherein will be  
shown that certain Issues were made up and sent to the Superior Court for Baltimore City,  
on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of July in the year last aforesaid, and from thence transferred to the  
Orphans' Court for Baltimore City, for trial, and by said latter Court, the said caveats were  
dismissed, as will be seen by a copy of the Docket Entries of said Court, filed in this Court  
this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March 1859. Whereupon, the Orphans' Court for Baltimore City, Order  
and Decree, that the aforesaid paper writing be admitted in this Court as the last Will  
and Testament of the said Charcila L. D. Owings, deceased.

(Signed)

E. D. Kemp

Samuel S. Spicer

Charles G. Griffith

Read and filed on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of March 1859. Same day recorded and ex-  
amined.

Test: Isaac P. Cook, Register of Wills for Baltimore City

## Taylor vs. Price

## The State of Maryland.

It an Orphans Court begun and held for Baltimore City, at the Court House in the City of Baltimore, on the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

Were present. ~

Edward D. Kemp.

Samuel L. Spicer

Charles L. Griffith.

} Judges.

Samuel S. Haskins, ~ Sheriff.

N. Hickman, Register.

Among other Proceedings were the following. viz. -

Frances T. D. Taylor

vs.  
John O. Price.

Be it remembered, that here-  
tofore to wit: - On the Sixth day of May  
in the year of our Lord One thousand eight  
hundred and fifty seven, a certain John O.

Price, comes here into the Orphans Court for Baltimore City, and exhibits and files in Court here, a certain paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charcella L. D. Owings, deceased, and which said paper writing is in the words and figures following to wit. -

I, Charcella L. D. Owings, make this my last Will and Testament; I give and devise and bequeath all my Real Estate, Lands and Tenements, and also all my Personal Property and effects unto my Nephew John O. Price, during his life time, and at his death for his children; Charcella to have the largest Share. -

In Witness, I set my hand and seal to this my Will this 12. day of March 1852

Witness. -

John Hill

Lydia R. Hill

Thomas <sup>the</sup> Gibson

Charcella L. D. Owings *Test*

And afterwards, to wit: On the eighth day of May in the year last aforesaid, comes here into the said Orphans Court, a certain Frances T. D. Taylor, by William F. Frick, Esquire, her Attorney, and exhibits and files in Court here, a certain paper writing, being a Petition or leaveat against the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charcella C. D. Owings, deceased, as aforesaid, and which said Petition or leaveat, is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

In the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans Court of Baltimore City.

The Petition of Frances T. D. Taylor of Baltimore City, humbly sheweth. That she is a sister, and one of the next of kin, of Charcella C. D. Owings

late of Baltimore County, deceased, who, as your Petitioner avers, died & intestate.~ Your Petitioner however finds that a certain paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the said Charcella C. D. Owings, bearing date the twelfth day of March A. D. 1852, has been filed in this Honorable Court by a certain John C. Price, named as a Legatee for life therein; and she has been notified, that this day hath been fixed for the admitting to Probate of the said paper writing.

And your Petitioner humbly represents, That the said paper writing is not the Will of the said Charcella C. D. Owings, and ought not to be admitted to Probate, because as your Petitioner avers and charges the same was not signed and published by the said Charcella C. D. Owings, as and for her last Will and Testament, or as such signed for her by any other person in her presence by her express directions, in the presence of three or four credible witnesses.~ and was not attested and subscribed in the presence of the said Charcella C. D. Owings, by three or four credible witnesses.

And she further avers and charges, that if the said paper writing, was in fact, executed with all the formalities required for the execution of a valid Will,~ to pass Real and Personal Estate,~ yet the said Charcella C. D. Owings was not at the time of executing the said paper,~ if she did in fact execute the same, of sound and disposing mind, and capable of executing a valid Deed or Contract.~ Wherefore your Petitioner prays, that the said paper writing may not be admitted to Probate, and may be declared not to be the last Will and Testament of the said Charcella C. D. Owings.~

W<sup>m</sup> F. Frick, Pro. for Petr.



And on the same day and year last aforesaid, comes here into the said Orphans Court, the said John C. Price by William Schley and Thomas M. Lanahan, Esquires, his Attorneys, and exhibits and files in Court here, his Answer to the Petition or caveat aforesaid, and which said Answer is in the words and figures following, to wit:~

In the matter of the caveat, filed by Frances T. D. Taylor, to the Probate of the Paper Writing, propounded for Probate, as the Testament and last Will of Charcella C. D. Owings, deceased, in the Orphans Court for Baltimore City.

The undersigned John C. Price of Baltimore City, named in the said Paper, purporting to be the Testament and last Will of the said Charcella C. D. Owings, as the Legatee and Devisee, during his life, of the Real and Personal Estate, now comes into the Orphans Court for Baltimore City, and propounds the said Paper for Probate, as the true and only Testament and last Will of said Charcella C. D. Owings, deceased, and he insists and avers, and is ready to maintain and prove, and he further insists,

that the objections set forth in the said caveat of the said Frances T. D. Taylor are utterly unfounded, and he is ready and prepared to sustain the said Paper, as the true and valid Testament and last Will of said deceased.~ And the said John C. Price, by way of Answer to said caveat, states and is ready to prove that said Paper was duly signed and published by the said Charcella C. D. Owings, as and for her Testament and last Will, and that at the time of so signing and publishing the same, she was of sound and disposing mind and Capable in Law, of executing a valid Deed and Contract; and he further states that the same was attested by three credible Witnesses, at her request, in her presence, and all in the presence of each other, as and for her Testament and last Will on the day of the date thereof. Wherefore he prays that said Will may be admitted to Probate, as the Testament and last Will of said Deceased.~

John C. Price

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore. to wit:~ Be it remembered, this 7<sup>th</sup> day of May 1857, before me the Subscriber, as Justice of the Peace in and for the City and State aforesaid, personally appeared John C. Price and made Oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that the foregoing Answer is in all respects true.~ Sworn before ~ John Mitchell

And afterwards to wit: On the twentieth day of July in the year

last aforesaid, comes here again into the said Orphans Court, the said Frances T. D. Taylor by William F. Frick, George William Brown, Frederick W. Brune, Junior and Reverdy Johnson, Esquires, her Attorneys and exhibits and files in Court here, another or further Petition or written Application, praying the Court that certain Issues may be made up and transmitted to the Superior Court of Baltimore City for trial. And which said last mentioned Petition, or written application as aforesaid, is in the words and figures following to wit:~

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans Court of Baltimore City.  
The Petition of Frances T. D. Taylor, of said City respectfully shews, That she heretofore on the 8. day of May 1857. as Sister and one of the next of kin, and heirs at law of Charcella C. D. Owings, late of Baltimore County, deceased, filed her Caveat against John C. Price to a paper writing mentioned in said caveat, and bearing date the 12 of March A. D. 1852, and purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Charcella C. D. Owings, and which was propounded by the said Price for Probate in this Court.~ to which caveat the said Price on the same day filed an answer.~ Your Petitioner now prays that this Honorable Court will frame and transmit to the Superior Court of Baltimore City, for trial, the following Issues.~

- 1<sup>st</sup> Whether said paper writing of the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 1852. was signed by the said Charcella C. D. Owings, or by any other person, in the presence and by her express directions, as and for her last Will & Testament?
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Whether said paper writing, was attested and subscribed, in the presence of the said Charcella C. D. Owings by three or four credible witnesses, as and for her last Will and Testament.

W. F. Frick  
Brown & Brune } for  
Reverdy Johnson } Petitioners

Whereupon, on the thirtieth day of July in the year last aforesaid & all and singular, the premises being seen, heard and fully understood, by the said Orphans Court, and after mature deliberation being had thereupon, the said Orphans Court, passed a certain Order and Decree in the premises aforesaid, directing certain Issues to be made up and sent

to the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as a Court of Law, most convenient under all circumstances for trying the same, and there to be tried in said Superior Court of Baltimore City, according to Law. And which said Order and Decree or Issues as aforesaid, are in the words and figures following to wit:-

In the Orphans Court for Baltimore City. In the case of the Petition or caveat of Frances T. Taylor against John C. Price, named as Legatee and Devisee in the paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charcella L. D. Owings, late of Baltimore County, deceased, filed in this Court on the 8. day of May 1857. It is on this thirtieth day of July in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, on the written application of the said Frances T. Taylor, ordered and directed by the Orphans Court for Baltimore City, that the following Issues be sent to the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as a Court of Law, most convenient under all circumstances for trying the same, and there to be tried in said Superior Court of Baltimore City, according to Law: viz:-

First:- Whether said paper writing of the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 1852, was signed by the said Charcella L. D. Owings, or by any other person in her presence, and by her express directions, as and for her last Will and Testament?

Second, - Whether said paper writing was attested and subscribed, in the presence of the said Charcella L. D. Owings, by three or four credible witnesses, as and for her last Will and Testament?

And it is further Ordered and directed, that in the trial of the above Issues, in said Superior Court of Baltimore City, the above named Frances T. Taylor, be Plaintiff and the said John C. Price, be Defendant.

C. D. Kemp.

Sam<sup>l</sup>. L. Spicer

Chas<sup>l</sup>. L. Griffith

It is therefore ordered and decreed, by the said Orphans Court, that the Record of the Proceedings aforesaid, in the case aforesaid, with all things relating to the premises aforesaid, be transmitted to the said Superior Court of Baltimore City, as a Court of Law, and the same is this first day of August in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, transmitted accordingly.

Test. - N. Hickman, Register of Wills for Baltimore City.  
And afterwards, to wit:- On the twenty sixth day of March in the year

Eighteen hundred and fifty nine, Comes here again into the Orphans Court for Baltimore City, the said John O. Price by Thomas M. Lanahan Esquire his Attorney, and exhibits and files in Court here, a short copy of the Docket Entries had in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County in the above mentioned cause, and which said short copy as aforesaid, is in the words and figures following to wit:—

In the Circuit Court for Baltimore County. —

Francis T. Taylor

December Term 1858.

vs.

John O. Price

18 January 1858. Record from the Superior Court of Baltimore City. 25 January 1859 Dismissed. —  
Order of Plaintiff filed —

State of Maryland, Baltimore County, to wit:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true short copy of the Docket Entries in the above entitled cause taken from the Records of proceedings of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County. —

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribing my name and affixed the Seal of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, this twenty fifth day of January Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and fifty nine.



George H. Lorman, clk. Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

Whereupon, all and singular, which being seen, heard and fully understood by the said Orphans Court for Baltimore City, did thereupon, on the twenty sixth day of March in the year last aforesaid, pass another and further Order and Decree in the premises aforesaid, and which other or last mentioned Order and Decree is in the words and figures following to wit:—

In Baltimore City Orphans Court. — In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Charilla C. D. Owings, deceased, filed in this Court on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of May 1857. — On the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May 1857, a certain

Frances T. Taylor, having exhibited and filed in this Court, a Petition or caveat against the said last Will and Testament of the said Charilla C. D. Owings, together with other proceedings in the premises, as will be more fully seen by reference to "Appeals and Issues, Liber D. No. P. 185 folio 130 &c" being one of the Records in the Office of the Register of Wills for Baltimore City, — wherein will be shown that certain Issues were made up and sent to the Superior Court for Baltimore City, on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of July, in the year last afore-

said, and from thence transferred to the Circuit Court for Baltimore County for trial, and by said latter Court the said caveat was dismissed, as will be seen by a copy of the Docket Entries of said Court filed in this Court, this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March 1859. Whereupon the Orphans Court for Baltimore City, Order and Decree that the aforesaid paper writing be admitted to Probate, in this Court, as the last Will and Testament of the said Sarahilla, b. D. Cwings, deceased.

E. D. Kemp

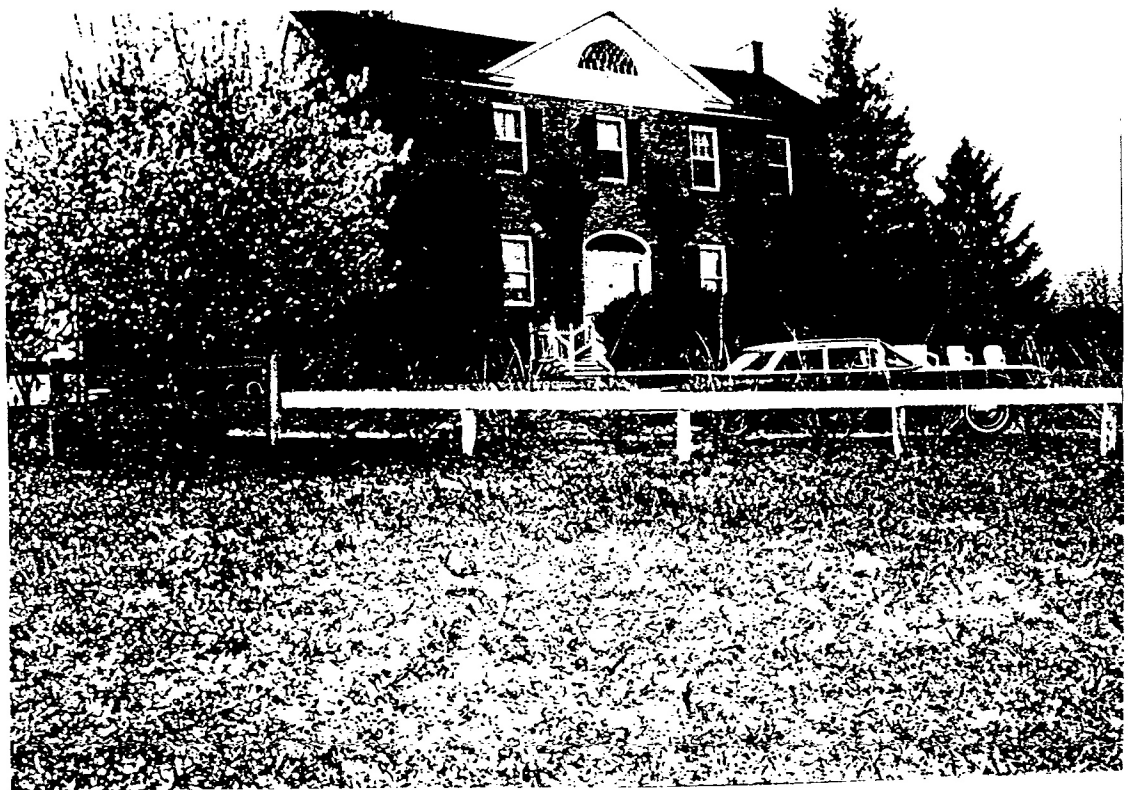
Sam<sup>l</sup> L. Spicer

Cha<sup>s</sup>. L. Griffith

Test. Isaac P. Hook, Register of Wills for Baltimore City

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Hall of Records  
Balt. Co.  
Appeals & Issues  
Liber # 5 fol. 135



Mayfair Farm  
The home of Penelope Deye Owings Price  
and Edward Dorsey Goodwin