

THE ANCESTORS AND FAMILY OF
J. ALVIN HARDIN

by
Dorothy Hardin Massey
and
Clifford M. Hardin

1986

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TEST FAMILY

John Test	m. ca. 1690 Pennsylvania or New Jersey	Grace (Wooley) Lippincott
Daniel Test	m. ca. 1727 New Jersey	Susanna Thompson
Samuel Test	m. 1768 Salem County, New Jersey	Sarah (Ware) Stretch
Samuel Test	m. 1796 Salem County, New Jersey	Sarah Maxwell
Samuel Test	m. 1825 Wayne County, Indiana	Hannah Jones
Rufus Test	m. 1858 Wayne County, Indiana	Margaret Stubbs
Emma Test	m. 1887 Wayne County, Indiana	Horace L. Hardin (See Hardin Family)

JOHN AND GRACE (WOOLEY) LIPPINCOTT TEST
(576 and 577)

The earliest reference to John Test that has been found is in an unpublished document in the Friends Library at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania (Call No. P6.7). It begins as follows:

In the record of marriages in the Episcopal Church of London in the year 1673, we find this item: "John Test of London, a bachelor, age about twenty-two and Elizabeth Sanders, a spinster, age about twenty-two of St. Marten's in the Field, consent of her father being given."

According to the minutes of Westminster Monthly Meeting, there were several Tests and Sanders members of that meeting and in their record of burials in the year 1673, is this item:

"Elizabeth twin daughters of John and Elizabeth Test, age three weeks, buried in Friends burying ground at Longacre."

John Test, and presumably his wife, Elizabeth (Sanders) Test arrived at the present site of Salem, New Jersey on the Griffin, Robert Griffin of New Castle, master, on 5 October 1675.¹ The Griffin had been chartered to bring John Fenwick, the Proprietor of the Salem Colony and his group of settlers to New Jersey. On the same ship was Joseph Ware (1160), also an ancestor of the authors.

It is possible that John Test had made an earlier trip to New Jersey and then returned to England. Thomas Shourd in a paper published by the Historical Society of Salem, New Jersey, 27 January 1885, reported that the ship Mary left London in January 1675 and unloaded passengers at Fort Elsborg, New Jersey and Upland (now Chester), Pennsylvania. Included on the list of passengers who disembarked at Upland was John Test. Shourd further reported that some of the passengers returned to England on the Mary, arriving a short time before the Griffin sailed from London. Among those passengers who presumably returned to London were Robert Wade, Richard Whitacre, and William Hancock. All of these are listed as passengers on the Griffin which arrived in New Jersey in October, 1675.

If John Test was on the Mary, he definitely returned to London for on 11 June 1675, the following document was executed:

Received the Eleaventh Day of the fourth month called June one thousand six hundred seaventy and five of John Test citizen and Cordwayner of London the sume of ffive pounds sterlin - which is the same sume of ffive pounds menconed and expressed as the consideration money in a certain deed poll made frome me William Malster of the Citty of Westminster wthin the Kingdom of England gent Katherin his wife and Ffrancis Bowyer of Frer in the County of Buckingham within the said

Kingdom of England spinster sister unto the aforesaid
Katherine to the said John Test

I say received

By William Malster

Witness hereto

Katherine Malster

Richard Noble
Edward Wade
John Smith
James Garfeild

Frances Bowyer

Of those who signed the document, William Malster, Richard Noble, Edward Wade, and John Smith are listed as passengers on the Griffin. The name of James Garfeild, who also signed as a witness, does not appear on the Griffin passenger list and his name has not been found in any later records of the Fenwick Colony.

The original of the document cited above was written on leather, and is on file in the museum of the Salem County, New Jersey Historical Society. It clearly identifies John Test as a citizen of London and it definitely proves his presence there prior to the departure of John Fenwick and his group later the same year. Richard Noble, who signed as witness on the document above, was surveyor for Upland for the period 1679 to 1681.²

On 31 January, 1675, John Test purchased from Niels Matson, 22 acres granted by Francis Lovelace, Esquire, Governor of New York to Niels Matson, 7 June 1673.³ It should be noted that 31 January 1675 under old style dating was actually 31 11 mo. 1675, and occurred about three and a half months after the arrival of the Griffin. On 14 June 1676, John Test sold the same tract to Richard Guy who was also a passenger on the Griffin. On 14 September 1677, Richard Guy sold the

tract to John Hayles. On 19 March 1677/8, John Hayles sold the same land once again to John Test who sold it again in 1679. John Test continued this pattern of buying and selling land for most of his remaining years.

John and Elizabeth (Sanders) Test lived at Upland (Chester), Pennsylvania during this first few years in America. It was at Upland that John Test, Jr., their only surviving child was born in 1677.

John Test became Sheriff of Chester County, Pennsylvania on 13 September 1681.⁴ In 1682 he was appointed as the first sheriff of Philadelphia by Deputy-Governor William Markham.⁵ It was about this time that John Test and his family moved to Philadelphia.

Entries in the Records of the Court at Upland in Pennsylvania, 1675 to 1681, as published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1860, contain the following entries regarding John Test:

13 June 1677

Mr. John Test brought into Court a certain man servant named William Still and acknowledged to have sold him to Capt. Edmond Cantwell (page 51).

13 November 1677

John Test, plaintiff
Neiles Laersen, Defendant
The Plt. demanded the sum of 186 guilders for certain goods sold to the Deft (p. 68).

Among the records entered between above date and the next meeting of the Court, March 12, 1678, John Test and servant appear on the lists of taxable persons (p. 79).

12 March 1678

Court granted the request of John Test and Michael Izzard to take up each 400 acres (p. 87).

On April 10, 1679, William Malster (see his name on earlier document) ordered Richard Hancock to survey and set out 1000 acres for

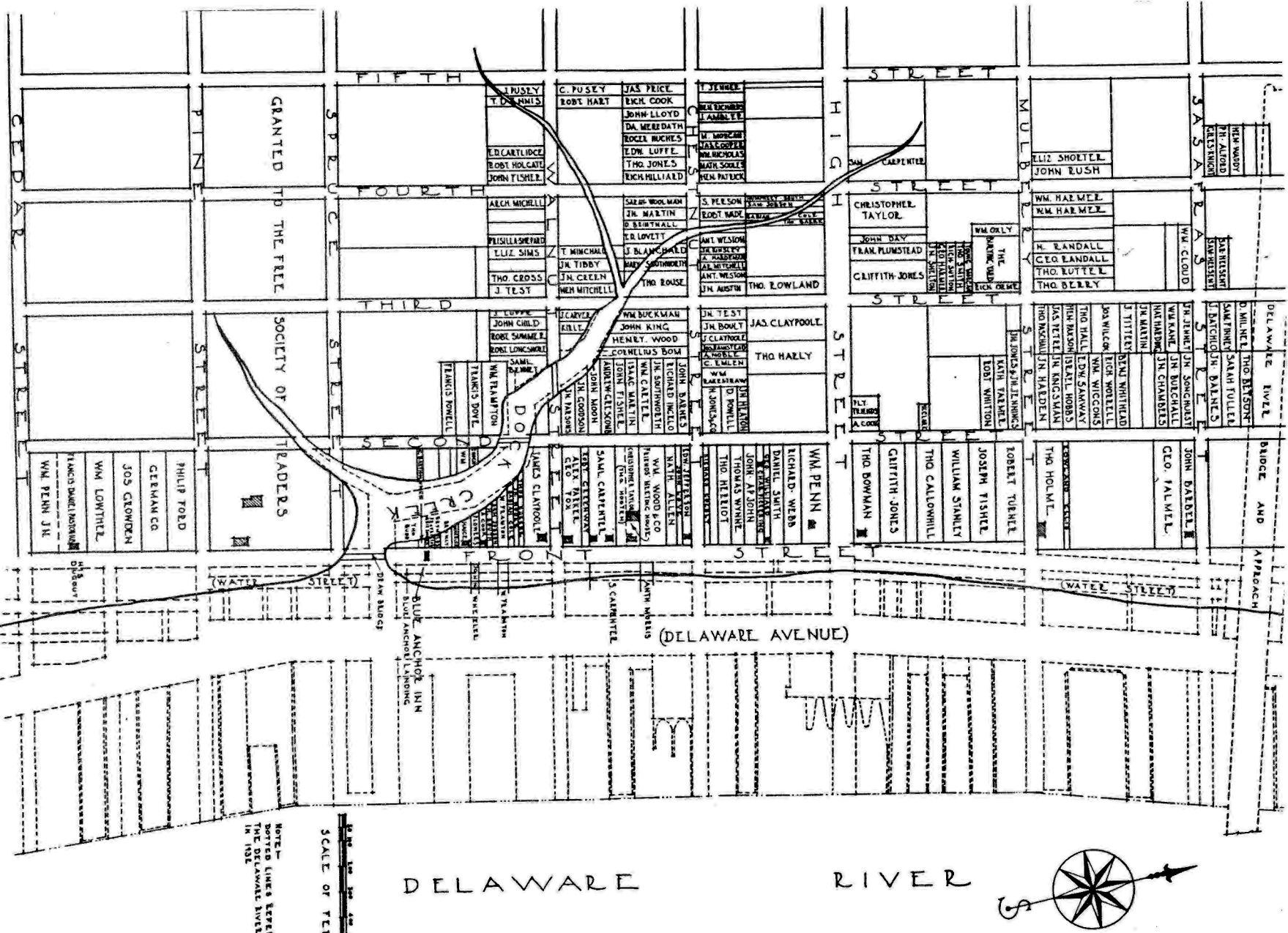
John Test in Salem County (Salem Surveys No. 2, page 1). This could be the same 1000 acres owned by John Test on Alloways Creek in Salem County (Book 2, p. 41). He was also recorded as owning land in Monmouth and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey. In 1685 he is reported to have finished the building of a brick house and a "bake house of timber."⁶ It was located on the northeast corner of Third and Chestnut Streets in Philadelphia. (See attached map of Philadelphia.)

There has been speculation as to whether John Test was a Quaker. However, he must have been -- at least for a while. Minutes of the Philadelphia Friends Meeting of 6 1 month 1682 reports as follows:⁷

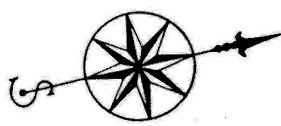
John Test desired of the meeting, right against Griffith Jones upon the account of a contract for a plantation because the said Griffith Jones having given earnest money in order to purchase same, did, notwithstanding, unjustly deny to perform the bargain.

On 5 4 month 1683, referred to a difference between him and John Test. Requested that a committee be appointed to make a judgment on the matter.

An item in New Jersey records has suggested that John Test may have lived for a time in Gloucester County, New Jersey. The item in questions states, "John Test, gentleman, of Gloucester County, sold land through an attorney"---dated 1688. It is thought that John Test sold his Gloucester County land through an attorney because he did not live there. Furthermore, when his wife, Elizabeth (Sanders) Test died in 1689, she was buried in Philadelphia Friends Grounds, 1, 12 month 1689. Elizabeth and John Test had been married for 16 years, and they had lived for 14 years in Pennsylvania. They had one living child, John Test, Jr., who was about 12 years of age at the time of his mother's death.



DELAWARE RIVER



SCALE OF FEET
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

NOTE: DOTTED LINES REFER TO THE DELAWARE RIVER TRAMWAY IN 1801

John Test owned two lots on Third Street. He lived at Third and Chestnut Streets from about 1684 until about 1700. From Walter Lee Shepard, Jr., editor, Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684, (The Welcome Society of Pennsylvania, 1985).

PHILADELPHIA AS WILLIAM PENN KNEW IT

1684

COMMEMORATION OF THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST ARRIVAL, OCTOBER 24, 1682, OF WILLIAM PENN IN AMERICA. A COMMITTEE OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO PREPARE THIS MAP.

DRAWN BY WILLIAM WILSON BOLLOCK WITH THE HISTORICAL COLLABORATION OF ALBERT COOK, WYLLIS

About 1690 John Test married a young widow, Grace (Wooley) Lippincott. Grace Wooley was born in April 1666 at Newport, Rhode Island. She was the daughter of Emmanuel and Elizabeth Wooley, prominent Quakers who were in Rhode Island by 1659.

Grace had married Jacob Lippincott about 1685 and had two children who died as infants. The second child and Jacob Lippincott died the same month, December 1689, as did Elizabeth (Sanders) Test.

Grace and John Test had a total of eleven children born between 1691 and 1706. At least eight of the Test children grew to maturity.

While no record of the marriage of John Test and Grace (Wooley) Lippincott has been found, a date of marriage in 1690 seems right for in that year in the administration of the estate of Jacob Lippincott letters were granted to John Test and wife of Philadelphia, and John Test entered his bond as administrator on 1 February 1691.⁸

Apparently, John and Grace Test continued to live in Philadelphia. Their first child, Richard was born in 1691 and died 27 10 month 1692. Their sixth child, Mary was born in 1699 and was buried in Philadelphia 28, 8 month 1700. Both deaths were reported in the minutes of Philadelphia Friends Meeting in a section called "Deaths of Persons Not Friends."⁹

It is not clear whether the Indian deed to John Test, summarized below, represents an original purchase or a clearing of title for land he had obtained at an earlier date.

Indyan Deed to Joⁿ Test 16 June 1673

OKEYMAN, QUIALEMAN and AWISHAM, alias Capt. John, natives to John Test of Salem County, gentleman, a tract of land on

the main branch of Salem Creek and Hugh HUTCHING's RUN situated between the land of Thomas Graves and the land of Acquilla Barber -- for and in consideration of two pounds and one piece of eight and one quart of rum, and several other valuable considerations.

Recorded ye 9th of August
1703

Sam^l Hedge
Record^r

Signed and sealed by
their marks

OKEYMAN

QUIALEMAN

AWISHAM

alias Capt. John

In the presence of:

Sam^l Hedge
Sam^l Hedge, Jun^r
Joⁿ Holman
Joⁿ Belden
Joⁿ Dickason
Joⁿ Smith
Carlos Angols
Benjⁿ Jewell (?)
Joⁿ Holme

In spite of the above reference to John Test of Salem County, it seems unlikely that he ever lived in there. Soon after 1700, the John Test family moved from Philadelphia to a 600 acre estate called Hopewell which was located near New Castle, Delaware. It was at Hopewell that John Test died in 1706.

Following is a copy of the will of John Test filed in Delaware (Lib. B, p. 255, Delaware Wills) and a copy was filed in Trenton, New Jersey):¹⁰

In the name of God Amen. The twenty and first day of the month called July in the year 1706, I John Test now of New Castle in the County of New Castle in Delaware being weake of body yet of perfect mind and memory doe make and ordaine this my Last Will and Testament in manner and formes as followeth, First, after my funeral charges defrayed and due debts paid, as to the remainder of my estate, I doe give and bequeath as

follows: first I doe give unto my son John Test five shillings and to the rest or other of my children five shillings to each to be paid by Executors to each particular when they shall be married or att the age of twenty and one years being in full of what any or either of them may Claime as to any part of my estate. 2ndly I doe give and bequeath unto my well-beloved wife Grace Test all and every part of my estate both real and personal whatt and wheresoever it may be beholden for her use and other disposal for ever after she paid five shillings to each of my children, paid as aforesaid. I do likewise constitute and appoint my well beloved wife full and absolute executor of this my last will and Testament hereby utterly disallowing make void and revoking all former wills testaments legacies bequests executed by me heretofore made. Given made or constituted and confoming this and none but this to be my last will and testament. In consumation whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale the day and year abovementioned.

(signed) John Test

Wit

George Hogge
Joseph Griffin
Benj. m. Levett

Proved 20 January 1709/10 and testamentary letters granted to John Bacon, who has married widow Grace Test, the executrix named in the will.

The children of John and Elizabeth (Sanders) Test were:

1. and 2. Twins named Elizabeth, born 1675 in London; died at age of three weeks.
3. John, Jr., born 1677 in Upland (Chester), Pennsylvania; died June, 1718 at Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Beginning about 1700 he operated a tavern in Darby. His brief will is as follows: John Test, Innkeeper, DARBY, Chester Co., Pa. dated 15 June 1718. Proved June 27, 1718. Being sick---wife Margaret to have all Estates during her widowhood---In case of her marrying again, Then I give unto her one fourth part, the balance of Estate to be divided between my three children, Thomas Test, John Test and Margaret Test.

Signed John Test

Value of Estate: 113 .. 19 .. 00
Son, Thomas, married 1727 Sarah Harmer. Margaret married James Mather, also in 1727.

The children of John and Grace (Wooley) Lippincott Test were:

1. Richard, born 1691 at Philadelphia; died and buried there 27, 10 month 1692.¹¹
2. William, born about 1693 at Philadelphia; died Salem County, New Jersey 1752; married Priscilla who also died 1752. Will lists children: Rebecca, Grace, Sarah, Walker, Richard, Edward and William. His brother, Francis, made guardian for youngest son, William, Jr. William, Sr., was a hatter by trade.¹²
- *3. Daniel (288) born about 1695 at Philadelphia; died after 1726 and before 1733; married Susannah Thompson (289) daughter of William and Hannah (Rednap) Thompson.
4. Ann, born 1696 at Philadelphia; married, 30 March 1715, John Smith, son of John and Mary Smith of Amwelbury, Salem County, New Jersey; married second in 1722 to Samuel Dennis.
5. Francis, born 1698 in Philadelphia; died 1762 Salem County, New Jersey; married, first, 20 2 month 1720 to Rebecca Smart, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Thompson) Smart; married, second, 27 6 month 1722 to Mary Butcher; married, third, 3 12 month 1724, Elizabeth Bacon, who survived her husband by 10 years and died 11 February 1772. (See her obituary in The Friend, Vol. 35, p. 212.) Children of Francis and Elizabeth (Bacon) Test: Thomas, Rachel, Elizabeth, Benjamin, John, Ruth, Letitia, Francis and Abner.
6. Mary, born 1699 at Philadelphia; buried there 28 8 month 1700.
7. Joseph, born 1700 probably in Philadelphia; died 1756 in Salem County, New Jersey; married, first, 26 4 month 1721 Ann Jeans; married, second, 24 9 month 1729 Sarah Thompson, married, third, 27 7 month 1736 Rachel Tyler; married, fourth, 31 6 month 1741 Hannah (Champnes) Allen Darkin, widow of both David Allen and Joseph Darkin; married, fifth, 26 8 month 1754 Hannah Pledger, the widow of Joseph Pledger; also widow of ___ Siddons and James Champnes. Children of first marriage: Joseph, Jr. and John.
8. Elizabeth, born 1702 probably at Hopewell, New Castle, Delaware; married her step-brother, John

*In line of descent to J. Alvin Hardin. See next.

Bacon, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Bacon.
Children as follows: Thomas, born 29 6 month 1721,
John, born 30 11 month 1724, Elizabeth, born 31 10
month 1726, David, born 14 1 month 1729, Mary, born
17 8 month 1733, Job, born 16 10 month 1735.

9. Zachariah, born 1704 at Hopewell, New Castle, Delaware;
probably married a daughter of Nathaniel and Susanna
Chamness; one child, Susanna.
10. Edward, born at Hopewell, New Castle, Delaware; will dated
25 September 1759;⁹ mentions son, Edward, Jr., son-in-law
Joseph Burrough; also mentions sister Elizabeth (Test)
Bacon and five of her six children (see 8. above); also
mentions sister Ann Dennis. He set free his negro woman,
Phillis and her child, Nancy, and also his man Moses. His
children were Edward, Jr. and Mary.
11. Jean, born probably at Hopewell, New Castle,
Delaware; Married 23 12 month 1729 (intentions) William
Nicholson.

Children of Jacob and Grace (Wooley) Lippincott were:

1. Jacob, died 6, 9 month 1687.
2. Ruth, died 21, 12 month 1689.

Child of John and Grace (Wooley) Lippincott Test Bacon:

1. Lucy Bacon, born after 1708 at either Hopewell, New
Castle, Delaware or Salem County, New Jersey; married
Philip Dennis.

When John Test died in 1706 at Hopewell, Grace Test had been the
mother of at least 13 children. At this time, either eight or nine of
her children were living -- the oldest, William, being 13 years old.

On 6, 4 month 1708, Grace married John Bacon, son of Samuel and
Martha (Foxwell) Bacon at her home, Hopewell in New Castle, Delaware.
They were married in a civil ceremony. Witnesses were William Wade,
Elizabeth Test and seven others.

John Bacon had been married first to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of
John and Mary Smith (1926 and 1927) of Amwelbury in Salem County, New
Jersey. John and Elizabeth Bacon had at least three children before

Elizabeth's death. At some point after their marriage John and Grace Bacon moved from Hopewell to the Bacon home in Salem County, New Jersey and became active in the affairs of the Salem Friends Meeting. However, the first Test entry in the Friends records was 30 March 1715 when Ann Test, daughter of Grace, married John Smith, son of John and Mary Smith of Amwelbury.

John Bacon named children John, Edmund, Job, and Lucy Bacon in his will of 1715; however, when Grace married again after John Bacon's death, Salem Meeting ordered care taken of "that child which she had by John Bacon." So it appears that the last named child, Lucy Bacon, was the daughter of John Bacon and Grace.

By 1718, Grace was 52 years of age, had been widowed three times was the mother of 14 children and still had young children at home. It was at this time, 25 6 month 1718, that Grace married as her fourth husband Richard Woodnutt also of Salem County, New Jersey. Richard Woodnutt died in February 1726/7. Grace at age 60 survived him.

Unfortunately, the records are silent concerning Grace (Wooley) Lippincott Test Bacon Woodnutt after 1727. Whether she lived several more years, whether she married again, we do not know. We do know however, that Grace had to have been a person of great strength and determination.

The Second Generation

DANIEL AND SUSANNAH (THOMPSON) TEST
(288 and 289)

Daniel Test was the son of John and Grace (Wooley) Lippincott Test. He was born about 1695 in Philadelphia.

John Test named only his oldest son and only surviving child of his first marriage, John, Jr. in his will. The names of the children of John and Grace Test, still minors when John Test died, have been found from family and other records.

For example, a grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Maxwell) Test who moved westward from Salem County, New Jersey in 1805 wrote in his memoirs that he was descended from Daniel, the second son of the second marriage of John Test. He also wrote that John Test of Brookville, Indiana descended from Daniel's younger brother, Francis.

Very little is known of Daniel Test. His name is found in the estate settlement of one John Hart, a merchant who died in Salem County, New Jersey in 1726. Joseph Test, brother of Daniel, witnessed the will. The inventory of John Hart listed scores of people to whom Hart owed money. Daniel Test, Edward Test, brother of Daniel, other relatives and many others who were known settlers in the Fenwick Colony were included.

Daniel Test married Susannah Thompson. She was born 26 8 month 1704 in Salem County, New Jersey and was the daughter of William Thompson and his third wife, Hannah Rednap.¹³ William Thompson named his grandson, Samuel Test (I) in his will written in 1733 but not his son-in-law, Daniel, or daughter, Susannah. Daniel and Susannah (Thompson) Test must have died after 1728 and before 1733. They appear to have had only the one child, Samuel, whose date of birth has been calculated from his age at death which was recorded by his son, Samuel Test (II) who moved westward in 1805.

Son of Daniel and Susannah (Thompson) Test was:

- *1. Samuel (I) (144), born 12 February 1728 probably in Salem County, New Jersey; died 24 March 1783 in Salem County, New Jersey; married, first, Ann Thompson; married second, Lydia Allen; married, third, * Sarah (Ware) Stretch (145), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Blanchard) Ware.

The Third Generation

SAMUEL AND SARAH (WARE) STRETCH TEST (144 and 145)

Samuel Test was the only known child of Daniel and Susanna (Thompson) Test. He was born in Salem County, New Jersey on 12 February 1728. By this time the Fenwick Colony had been in existence more than 50 years.

Samuel Test was married three times and all three marriages were recorded in the Salem Meeting, New Jersey, Minutes. On 29 1 month 1753 the marriage intentions of Samuel and Ann Thompson passed meeting. Ann died soon after. No children were mentioned in the records.

Samuel's second wife was Lydia Allen. Their intentions to marry passed meeting on 31 10 month 1757. They lived in Lower Alloway's Creek, Salem County, New Jersey. Samuel and Lydia had two children, Dorcas and Isaac. It was recorded on 3 2 month 1756 in the Salem Meeting Minutes by Samuel Test that Isaac was holding a team of horses while his father unloaded a load a hay and had his ear badly bitten by one of them. Samuel must have been clerk of meeting. Lydia Test died 11 1 month 1765.

*In line of descent to J. Alvin Hardin. See next.

Samuel, by then forty years of age, married (intentions 31 October 1768) as his third wife a young widow, Sarah (Ware) Stretch. Sarah was born 28 month 1737 in Salem County, New Jersey, the daughter of Joseph (III) and Elizabeth (Blanchard) Ware and the widow of Joseph Stretch who died 1 January 1767. Sarah's great-grandfather, Joseph Ware (I) had arrived on the Griffin in 1675 and was a first settler of the Fenwick Colony.¹⁴ It is from this third marriage that our Test line descends.

Samuel and Sarah Test lived on property that Sarah had inherited from her parents which was located about a mile south of Hancock's Bridge, still in the neighborhood of Lower Alloway's Creek, Salem County, New Jersey. Dorcas Test, aged ten, Isaac Test, aged seven and who died the following year, Jael Stretch, aged six, Martha Stretch aged five would also have been in the household.

Samuel Test died 24 3 month 1783 in Salem County, New Jersey.¹⁵ His will was dated four days earlier. He left to his first daughter, Dorcas her mother's chest of drawers and silver spoons marked D. T. and one-half of his plantation. No record of Dorcas' marriage or death has been found. The other half of the plantation was left to Sarah for the bringing up of sons Joseph, Samuel and Mark. At this time Joseph was about aged thirteen, Samuel, aged nine and Mark, aged seven. Mark did not survive to adulthood and Samuel and Joseph divided the property. Samuel sold his half to Barzilla Jeffers soon after the death of his mother and moved to Indiana.

Sarah (Ware) Stretch Test died on 24 December 1799 in Salem County, New Jersey.¹⁶

The children of Samuel and Lydia (Allen) Test were:¹⁷

1. Dorcas, born 31 October 1758 in Salem County, New Jersey; mentioned in her father's will in 1783. No further record.
2. Isaac, born 3 August 1761 in Salem County, New Jersey; died 8 August 1769.

The children of Samuel and Sarah (Ware) Stretch Test, all born in Salem County, New Jersey, were:

3. Joseph, born 29 June 1769; died 29 November 1801 at age of thirty-two years. He had a son, Mark Test, who married Rachel Test, his first cousin and daughter of Samuel below.
4. Lydia, born 17 November 1771; died young; not in father's will.
- *5. Samuel (72), born 16 January 1774; died 18 September 1856 in Wayne County, Indiana; married 19 May 1796, Sarah Maxwell (73), daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Maxwell (146 and 147).
6. Mark, born about 1776; died 13 May 1784. There has been some confusion in the records about what happened to Mark. Samuel Test (II) in his Bible records states, "My brother Mark Test died 13 May 1784, age 8 years."

The daughters of Joseph and Sarah (Ware) Stretch were:¹⁸

1. Jael, born 17 July 1762.
2. Martha, born 10 November 1765.

The Fourth Generation

SAMUEL AND SARAH (MAXWELL) TEST (72 and 73)

Samuel Test (II), son of Samuel (I) and Sarah (Ware) Stretch Test was born 16 January 1774 near Hancock's Bridge, Lower Alloway's Creek, Salem County, New Jersey. Samuel Test (II) inherited the plantation

*In line of descent to J. Alvin Hardin. See next.

where his parents had lived. Shourd in his History and Genealogy of the Fenwick Colony said that Samuel returned from Indiana to visit his old home shortly before his death and when he was about eighty years of age.

Samuel Test (II) married on 19 May 1796 in Salem County, New Jersey, Sarah Maxwell, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Maxwell and granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (?Usher) Jones of Salem County, New Jersey. Sarah was born 14 October 1777 in Burlington County. Samuel was dismissed from Salem Meeting for marrying contrary to discipline. In 1801 both Samuel and Sarah were accepted for membership by Salem Meeting along with their three oldest children.

Samuel Test (II) was a maker of beaver hats in Salem County. In 1805 he disposed of the hat business and with his family began a journey westward. Samuel's Bible record notes as follows: "4th mo. 22nd 1805 left Salem N. Jersey and arrived Waynesville the 31st of 5th mo. following." Waynesville is in Warren County, Ohio about 40 miles northeast of Cincinnati. It was then still much of a wilderness. Other family records say the trip was made by wagon through mud and rain. They had four children between the ages of ten months and eight years of



age. Samuel Test was listed as an inhabitant of Warren County, Ohio in 1805. Miami Meeting records show that Samuel Test and wife Sarah and children, Elizabeth, Samuel, John and Rachel were received 13 June 1805 by certificate from Salem, New Jersey Meeting dated 25 March 1805. Later the family moved to the Covington, Kentucky area briefly.

Elizabeth (Jones) Maxwell, mother of Sarah (Maxwell) Test came with the family to Ohio. Her certificate of transfer from Salem Meeting was also dated 25 March 1805. She was living in Springboro, Warren County, Ohio when her grandson, Samuel, visited there in 1818. She would have been 74 years of age at that time. She was living with or near her daughter, Ruth.¹⁹

In 1816 Samuel Test purchased a small woolen mill on the East Fork of Whitewater River, south of Liberty, Union County, Indiana, and the family moved there.

Another great grandson of John and Grace Test was already in Indiana in 1815. He was Samuel's second cousin, John Test (Francis (II)³, Francis (I),² John¹) who was listed as a juror in Wayne County in 1815. He served three terms in the U. S. Congress and was a Judge. He was the progenitor of the Brookville branch of the Test family. John Test married, first, Lydia Duncan and their children were: Charles H., Mary H., Esther F., John, Helen M., Edward Francis, and William Allen; John Test married, second, Penelope Sawkins and their children were: William Francis, Miles H., and Laura Virginia. One of John Test's grandsons was General Lew Wallace, the author of Ben Hur.

In 1824, Samuel Test (II) sent his oldest son, Samuel (III) to Philadelphia to study advanced methods in the woolen business. During

the next several decades the size of the family woolen mills continued to expand. Samuel Test (III) appears to have taken on the major management responsibilities. Samuel (II) deeded five acres near his mill in Union County, Indiana to Samuel (III) in 1830. The deed was signed by Samuel Test and Sarah Test; witnessed by Mark Test and Mary W. Doyle; and recorded 20 July 1848. In 1835, Samuel (III) moved his home to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana and established a woolen mill there.

After 1850 the sons of Samuel (III) took over the active management and ownership of the family woolen mills.

Sarah (Maxwell) Test died in Union County, Indiana on 10 March 1846. She was buried at Poplar Ridge Cemetery. Samuel Test (II) died 18 September 1856 in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana.

The children of Samuel II and Sarah (Maxwell) Test were:²⁰

1. Elizabeth, born 31 March 1797 in Salem County, New Jersey; died 9 August 1836 in Union County, Indiana. Buried at Poplar Ridge Cemetery.
- *2. Samuel (III) (36), born 6 August 1798 at Salem, New Jersey; died 10 August 1849 at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana; married 23 February 1826 at Smyrna Meeting, Wayne County, Indiana, Hannah Jones (37) daughter of Morgan and Hannah Jones.
3. Rachel, born 14 May 1800 in Salem County, New Jersey; died 24 November 1802 in Salem County, New Jersey.
4. John, born 25 February 1802 in Salem County, New Jersey; married at Smyrna Meeting, 25 September 1823, Mary Andrews, daughter of Robert (decd) and Mary Andrews of Smyrna.
5. Rachel, born 19 June 1804 in Salem County, New Jersey; died 8 March 1845 at Salem, Indiana; married

*In line of descent to J. Alvin Hardin. See next.

20 November 1833, Mark Test, her first cousin and nephew of her father. Mark was a son of Joseph Test.

6. Zacheus, born 10 November 1806 at Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio; died 7 March 1816, probably, in Union County, Indiana.
7. Mary W., born 25 June 1808 in Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio; married, first 14 May 1824, James Doyle. Mary was condemned by Silver Creek Meeting on 18 October 1824 for marrying contrary to discipline; married, second, 4 August 1869 at Whitewater Meeting, Wayne County, Indiana, Jeremiah Cox.
8. Sarah, born 23 Mary 1811; married 1 July 1835 at Poplar Ridge Meeting House, Israel Kirk, son of Thomas and Sarah (Taylor) Kirk of Duck Creek Meeting, Henry County, Indiana. Israel Kirk died 20 July 1841 in Union County, Indiana. Sarah, married, second, 31 December 1856 in Richmond, Indiana, William Beard of Cherry Grove Meeting, Randolph County, Indiana.
9. Lydia, born 12 March 1813; married, first, 28 March 1832 at Poplar Ridge Meeting House, Benjamin Bond, son of Silas and Hannah (dec'd) Bond. They transferred to Whitewater Meeting 26 April 1848. Benjamin died 22 November 1850. Lydia and some of her children moved to Chester Meeting, Randolph County, 24 April 1863. Lydia, married, second, 7 October 1863, Silas Johnson of Randolph County. They moved to Cherry Grove Meeting, Randolph County, Indiana.
10. Ruth, born 16 April 1818 in Union County, Indiana; died 20 February 1908; married 31 May 1834 at Poplar Ridge Meeting House in Union County, Indiana, Silas Bundrant, son of Thomas and Susan Bundrant (both dec'd). They moved to Sugar River Meeting in Montgomery County, Indiana, 23 September 1854. Silas Bundrant died 24 December 1858.
11. Alpheus, born 6 February 1821 in Union County, Indiana; died 19 February 1901 near Richmond Indiana; buried at Earlham Cemetery; married at Whitewater Meeting House on 2 January 1850, Elizabeth Moffitt, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Moffitt. Elizabeth died 4 May 1883 and was buried at Earlham Cemetery; Alpheus, married second, 15 October 1885 at Salem Meeting House, Union County, Indiana, Phebe H. Talbert. Phebe died 9 March 1893.

Alpheus, married third, Martha Bond, daughter of Fredrick and Peity (Parker) Fulgum. Alpheus worked in the woolen mills until after the Civil War. Afterward he spent a few years farming his land south of Richmond. About 1870 he established a factory in Richmond and began the manufacture of the Richmond Sod-cutter, an item that he had invented and patented.

The Fifth Generation

SAMUEL AND HANNAH (JONES) TEST (36 and 37)

Samuel Test (III) was the son of Samuel (II) and Sarah (Maxwell) Test and was born on 6 August 1798 at Salem County, New Jersey. He moved west with his family when a child.

When the Test family moved from Covington, Kentucky to Union County, Indiana in 1817, Samuel III, then age 19, returned to Springboro, Ohio where his grandmother resided. Following is a letter he wrote to his father, Samuel II. The original is in the possession of the authors.

Dear father

I received thy letter yesterday which afforded me a considerable (amount) of news, but not all that I wanted, but perhaps I shall be with you in about 3 weeks and perhaps Aunt Ruth with me. [Aunt Ruth was Ruth Maxwell, his mother's sister.] Grand Mother has had a hard turn of the bilious collic which lasted her better than a week. I was to see her twice in that time. She is now on the mend and I hope will get well. [Grand Mother was Elizabeth (Jones) Maxwell (147) mother of Sarah (Maxwell) Test (73) who came to Ohio with the Tests in 1805.] I am sorry to think that Mother gets no better but perhaps it's because the weather has been so unfavorable. I am in hopes that she will keep on getting better now as the weather seems to be more pleasant. [Apparently her condition did improve since Sarah (Maxwell) Test lived for an additional 28 years.] Thee tells me nothing about Cousin James, wither he has been to see you or not, but as thee mentioned thee was in a great haste. I must excuse thee and still hoping I shall be with you before long. I have nothing more particular to write to thee at present. Any more

than I am almost out of shirts and pantaloons, and if thee can get cloth ready for the pantaloons, mother need not make them until I come. Nothing more at present, but love to you all. I still hope to remain thy affectionate Son.

Samuel Test, Jr.

N.B. Isaac E. Jones wants to take [an] apprentice to the tayloring business if he could get one to suit him. He wants one about 15 or 16 years old and of our society. If he could get one of that description he would like it much. He has been through these settlements but has not found such a one, and now he wants to try out your way and wants thee to look out for such an one if thee pleases, and if thee finds one, he wants thee to let him know the first opportunity. If thee does not find one like mentioned if thee can get one not of our society with good recommendations thee may send likewise. Isaac and Rachel send their love to you all.

Isaac Jones referred to above was the son of Morgan Jones (74).

Eight years after this letter was written, Samuel Test III married Hannah Jones, sister of Isaac.

Samuel Test III was a weaver. In 1824 he made an extended business trip to Philadelphia, by way of New Orleans and the West Indies. The original of the following letter written on this trip is in possession of the authors. Samuel Test III was at this time 26 years of age and still unmarried.

N. Orleans, 4th mo. 5th 1824

My Dear Sister E. [Elizabeth]

After a pleasant voyage of 10 days from Cincinnati, we landed here in good health on the 28th of 2 mo. [actually 3 mo.]. And now my curiosity being satisfied, we expect to leave here tomorrow in the Schuner "Milow" for the West India Islands, St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, about 2500 miles distance from this place. My reasons for going their is to bear my friend T. L. Teas company and gratify my curiosity. Thee may think I am going very much out of my way but we calculate it will be only one month's difference in getting to Phila and further it seems Thomas' duty to go, as the market is so dull for what he brought down that he will be obliged to sell to a loss, if he were to sell here.

I can inform thee that I have seen many strange things since I have been here, and which I have no doubt would much raise thy curiosity were thee to see them. The first that struck my view before I could see the town was the tall masts of ships lying in harbour which looked like a thick forest of trees without limbs. Their is computed at a moderate calculation 300 sail in the river at this time, and generally from 12 to 20 steam boats and a great number of flat boats.

The City as near as I can judge is about one third larger than Cincinnati though not near so elegant. The houses are generally not more than one story high and very rudely built. The streets very irregular and narrow, but the City is well lighted by lamps suspended about 12 or 15 [feet] high in the middle of the streets, and them so thick that a person can walk the darkest nights with pleasure. The City has come under such regulations that one can walk the streets in a degree of safety at night. The City is guarded by a number of men (authorized by proper authority) who carry swords and repel by violence any eruption that may break out. The place as to morality is much as I expected to find it. The Sabbath is set apart by most for a day of frolicking, and others of the more industrious order follow their occupations, while a few others go to church. So that it is as busy a place as I ever saw.

The country is very flat and swampy, but when it can be drained is very productive. The climate is very changeable in the winter time, but continually warm in the summer. Last winter was a year the frost was so severe that it killed all the orange trees, so that they cut them down. But there is oranges plenty in markets which is brought from the Island of Cuby (Cuba), but last winter their was not a particle of snow and the weather so mild that vegetables were plenty in markets all winter and now peas are in full perfection -- and all other vegetables in proportion.

There is people of all colours here from fair white to jet black, but very few of the first class. The french language is generally spoken and the women talk very much (as usual) and that so fast that I thought they had but little to do more than open their mouths and the words come out themselves.

The whole city is lined with mulatto women carrying all manner of eatables in baskets on their heads -- so that the city is well supplied. The way that they become so numerous are that their masters let them go out to shift for themselves. They are obligated to find themselves and return their masters 3 dollars per week and this is the way that many of them take to do it and many of them suffer exceedingly.

Their are many objects of pitty in this place and among the rest a large number of Chickasaw Indians who appear to be as the saying is, without house or home or anything to eat but what they beg or pique up about the streets. Some few of them make baskets out of palmeto, a kind of flag that grows in the swamps.

Thomas and I have had many agreeable walks since we have been here. Last first day was a week. We hired a Skift and sailed acrost the river and had a very pleasant walk. Their we walked through a large common that was well set with clover (missing) from the woods which has a different appearance from the woods of Ohio or Indiana. The trees are low and sprangly, with verry thick tops, and generally covered with Spanish moss that has a verry grave and lonesome appearance, and this united with the stillness of the woods makes the scene quite different. This moss appears to grow without substance or roots. It hangs on the limbs of the trees from 1 to 6 feet long and in its natural state grey, but when used for matterasses or beds, its lain out to the weather and rotted like fax [flax] and their the out side evat comes off and the inside is black and looks much like horse hair. But I dare say thee has seen it in this state at Cincinnati but I have procured a piece of it in my trunk which I expect to bring home with me.

Since I have been here I have had a kind of seasoning to this place, but am in excellent health at present and hope this will find thee in the same state -- and now in sincere affection I bid thee Farewell.

Samuel Test III

Addressed to Elizabeth Test, Dunlapsville, Union County, Indiana. It bore a postal stamp dated April 27 at Cincinnati (22 days after it was written in New Orleans). T. L. Teas mentioned in the letter was Thomas L. Teas. The Teas family came from Philadelphia and some of them were neighbors of the Tests in Union County.

Samuel Test III did continue his trip from New Orleans to the West Indies and on to Philadelphia. The letter which follows was written in Philadelphia about 10 months after the one from New Orleans. From this letter and other information gleaned from old documents, it is apparent that Samuel III was attempting to familiarize himself with the latest

weaving technology in anticipation of entering that business upon his return to Indiana.

Philad^a, 1st mo. 30th 1825

Dear Father

I received thy full and very acceptable letter last evening, and likewise, one on the first of this [month] which I answered the next day and I expect thee has gotten by this time, which contains the matter thee has repeatedly asked for that is my expectation of returning in the spring. And at present I have little to communicate, and I believe I should not have written untill I had received thy answers to my last, but coming to town today to see my well known friend T. L. Teas [his travelling companion on the extended trip] and finding him engaged in writing letters to send to the west by private conveyance viz Samuel M. Martin of Cincinnati, I concluded to join him. Thy letter was very full and satisfactory to me and I felt quite satisfied with what thee had done and a great deal of comfort to think that we had gotten matters as well settled so far, and as thee says, a good degree of hope to press on.

I am glad that Aunt Rebecca has gotten among you for I have reason to hope she will do well. [This must be Rebecca (Maxwell) --, sister of Sarah (Maxwell) Test; Rebecca born 18 July 1782.] If she has not gotten a place for her son, Horatia, and he is as fine a lad as I expect he is . . . I should like to have him with me if I should undertake business for myself, but as to that I can say pretty much as I did before. I shall leave it with thee about the two places I mentioned, for it may be that I may meet with an offer at journey's end that will be better.

[Cousin Jacob Matlack mentioned below appears to be a great grandson of John Matlack (586) whose daughter married John Maxwell, and a son of Benjamin Matlack, ward of John Maxwell, Jr. (146).] I received a letter last evening from Cousin Jacob Matlack on behalf of them all, informing me that they have once more made up their minds to accompany me to the west, and wish me to write to thee to look out for a place for them on thy shares (?) for they say they have heard a much better account of the country about Whitewater since I left them than anny part of the western country, which I can assure thee is no small comfort to me for their situation was to be pittied when I was with them for they were halting between two opinions and losing what little they had gotten by so many years hard labour, altho this may be contributed thair owen falts, but yet I thought they were to be pittied for their

weak mindedness, and I therefore conclude after I left their to write as favorable an account of the country as I could to keep truth on my side, thinking this that the weak should be strengthened which I did, but within that on some other account they had heard gave them fresh courage. I cannot tell, but I am well satisfied in the belief that they will do better their than here now, and likewise believe their minds are pretty determined to go. I expect to hear from [them] frequently and if their should be an alteration, I will write to thee immediately, but I think thee may proceed on safely. They do not write what kind of place they would like but thee can probily judge better than they, but I should judge a small place would suit them but as the season may be considerable advanced before they can get their and they will wish to purchase as soon as suited, I wish thee to try to get as rich a spot for them as thee can, to raise their spirits if they should be cast down with the appearance of other things.

I believe I am now pretty much through with all that is important but as I mentioned in my last, I expect to travel a little more before I set out for home, it is likely thee would like to know something of my route and that is, if followed, I intend leaving the place I am now at in about four weeks, and going to bloomfield near N. York and from their to the brandywine and from thence to Port pen and on to Jersey again and make a running visit to Allowayes Creek and through Salem up to Sharptown where I intend to take a [fare] start from [for] homeward which I expect (if nothing should turn to the contrary) will be about the first of the 4th mo.

If thee should answer this please to direct it to Sharptown N. Jersey and now with much love I bid thee Farewell.

Samuel Test, Jun^r

addressed to:

Samuel Test
Dunlapsville
Union County
Indiana
c/o S. M. Martin
Postmarked Cincinnati March 15

Samuel Test III married on 23 February 1826 at Smyrna Meeting, Wayne County, Indiana, Hannah Jones, daughter of Morgan and Hannah Jones, who by this time was living in Wayne County, Indiana.²¹

Hannah (Jones) Test was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania on 24 December 1799. The Jones' moved to Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio about 1815 and had moved on to Wayne County, Indiana prior to 1820. Hannah's father, Morgan Jones was a Quaker but it is uncertain whether her mother, Hannah was a member.

Samuel and Hannah Test lived just south of the center of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. One of their sons, Erastus Test later wrote about the mill and some of the events of their lives. He wrote in 1904:

Samuel Test Jr. had a tract of 37 acres of land about two miles south of the center of town. On this little tract of land was quite a large two story factory building with machinery for carding wool into rolls for spinning on the first floor and in the second story machinery for making cotton into yarn, candle wicking and batting. The woolen machinery was kept active from the middle of April until September and the cotton mill was kept running the rest of the year. The machinery was turned by a 28 foot overshot wheel, supplied with water from abundant springs on the place.

The wool for carding was brought in by farmers who paid a fixed price in cash for having it turned into rolls or else gave one pound of wool for each seven that was made into rolls. My earliest recollections are of farm wagons driving to the factory door...Wool came to the factory tied up in a sheet or blanket with each customers name and number, with the number of pounds recorded in a book kept for that purpose. For each eight pounds of wool each customer brought one pound of grease, often lard, for hot grease was sprinkled over the wool before it was carded...Two or three times each summer one or more wagon loads of wool would come in from forty or fifty miles away and the owner...wanted it carded into rolls at once to take back with him. I never knew my father to turn any such away and though his machines would make rather less than one hundred pounds of rolls in twelve hours, I have known him to take in nearly double that amount from some distant settlement, and not stop his machines till the lot was carded.

I have known him to go thirty hours without sleep to accomodate such customers. On such occasions he had one or two of his boys (he had seven sons) to stay in the factory at night with him to run the "picker"...

Samuel Test (III) died on 1 August 1849 in Wayne County, Indiana of cholera. He predeceased his father by seven years. At the time of the death of Samuel (III), his oldest son was 23 and the youngest was only eight.

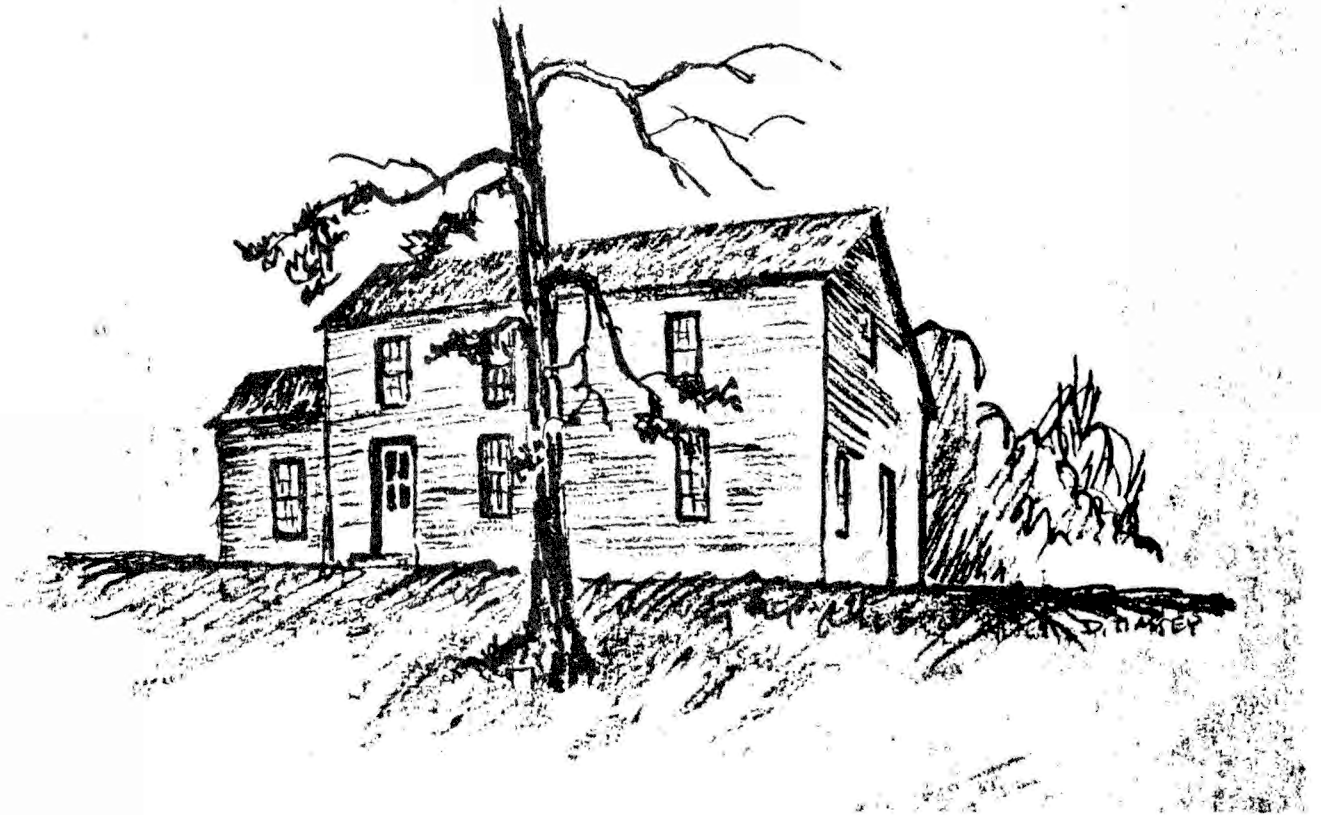
Of Hannah Test's last years, Erastus Test wrote that she had several attacks of paralysis after she was about sixty-five years of age. She became much of a cripple, but she was able to be about the house, was cheerful, and found much pleasure in her sixteen grandchildren. Hannah (Jones) Test died on 15 January 1871.

This Test homestead and mill was sold by the Test family in 1902. It was destroyed by fire in 1942. (See drawing attached.)

The "seven sons" of Samuel (III) and Hannah (Jones) Test, all born in Wayne County, Indiana were:

1. Josiah, born 4 December 1826; died 1 October 1864 in Wayne County, Indiana; married 21 9 month 1853, Miriam Dennis, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dennis. Elizabeth, married, second, Jacob Pickering. (Children: Samuel E., Ella)
2. Zaccheus, born 16 September 1828 in Union County, Indiana; died 3 November 1905 in Wayne County, Indiana; married 6 8 month 1857 at Bethel Meeting, Elizabeth Pray, daughter of Enos and Elvira (Townsend) Pray. (Children: Alice, Martha.) Zaccheus, married, second, Sarah Anthony. (Child: Margaret.)
3. William, born 11 April 1831 in Union County, Indiana, died November 1904 in Wayne County, Indiana; married 27 7 month 1859 at New Garden Meeting, Emily Woodard. (Children: James, Hannah, Wilhelmina, Jeanette, William.) William founded Richmond Woolen Mill, later taken over by his son, James.
- *4. Rufus (18), born 2 January 1833; died 26 August 1906 in Henry County, Indiana; married at New Garden Meeting on 16 October 1858, Margaret Stubbs (19), daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Townsend) Stubbs (38 and 39).

*In line of descent to J. Alvin Hardin. See next.



Home of Samuel III and Hannah (Jones) Test and their seven sons.
Located near Richmond, Indiana. (Drawing by Dorothy (Hardin) Massey.)

5. Oliver, born 10 July 1834; died 6 July 1926 in Wayne County, Indiana; married 25 9 month 1861 at Springfield Meeting, Sarah Dennis, daughter of Branson and Elma Dennis. (Children: Sarah Elma who became the second wife of Horace Hardin, Mary Lenora, Hannah Amelia). Oliver married, second 5 March 1873, Margaret Steidle. (Children: Bertha Grace, Oliver Walter, Josiah Arthur.)
6. Erastus, born 12 November 1836; died April 1917 at West Lafayette, Indiana; married at West Union Meeting 22 7 month 1868, Mary Taylor, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Stanton) Taylor. (Children: Fredrick Cleveland, Charles Darwin, Louis Agassiz--latter two were twins.)
7. Lindley, born 12 March 1841; died January 1914 in ?; married Donna M. ---. (Children: Estella, Herbert.)

Five of the "seven sons" spent their active years with the family woolen mills. Two of them, Zaccheus and Erastus, had very different careers.

Zaccheus went to Earlham College in its first class of 1847, then to Haverford College where he was graduated in 1851. He received a M.D. degree from University of Pennsylvania in 1855 and became a member of Earlham College faculty in 1859. He went to Howland School as a faculty member from 1861-1879. A part of this time was spent studying in Europe. He later became an Episcopalian rector. His first wife, Elizabeth Pray died in 1870. His second wife by whom he had one child was Sarah Anthony, a cousin of Susan B. Anthony.

Erastus Test taught in the Dunlapsville school when he was 19. He was graduated from Earlham College in 1863, the second year after it became a college. He taught science at Earlham and then studied medicine at the University of Michigan, where he received an M.D. degree. After a short teaching assignment at Willamette University in Salem, Oregon, he became Professor of Mathematics at Purdue University

where he taught until his retirement in 1910 -- often referred to in his era as the "Grand Old Man of Purdue."

J. Alvin Hardin, father of the authors, was a student at Purdue 1912-14. He recounted that his great uncle, Professor Test, helped him understand advanced mathematics at a time when he was having difficulty.

Clifford M. Hardin, one of the authors of this volume, lived at the home of Professor Louis Agassiz Test, a son of Erastus Test, when he was in the Graduate School at Purdue, 1937 to 1939.

The Sixth Generation

RUFUS AND MARGARET (STUBBS) TEST (18 and 19)

Rufus Test was the fourth of the seven sons of Samuel and Hannah (Jones) Test. He was born 2 January 1833 in Union County, Indiana. He married Margaret (Maggie) Stubbs at New Garden Meeting, Wayne County, Indiana on 18 October 1858. Maggie (Stubbs) Test lived her entire life in Wayne County. She was the youngest and thirteenth child of Joseph and Sarah (Townsend) Stubbs. She was born 7 May 1839.

Maggie's father died when she was a few months old. Her mother remarried when Maggie was five and died when Maggie was fourteen. She probably lived with an older sister until she married Rufus Test when she was nineteen.

Rufus and Maggie spent most of their years together near Hagerstown, Indiana at the White Branch Woolen Mill. The management of the mill was shared by Rufus and his brother, William. Rufus and William Test built a home for their two families near the mill. The two

sides of the house were identical. Each had 12 rooms, including five bedrooms. The ceilings on the first floor were twelve feet high and on the second floor they were nine feet. The third floor of the house was the school room for the Test children and for the children of the families who worked at the mill. The house was clapboard with dark shutters. Probably the lumber was sawed from trees from their land. The windows were of old flint glass and the bricks were made at the site. The homes were heated with Franklin stoves. While the mill was discontinued in the early 1900s, the house has been well maintained and was still utilized as a home in the early 1980s.²²

Maggie kept her household firmly in hand. With help in the house she was able to do some of the weaving at the mill. From letters that have survived, it is known that she was especially interested in missionary work in Mexico. She mentioned attending Yearly Meeting (of the Society of Friends) at Richmond. Both Maggie and Rufus joined the National Temperance Union in 1877.

A portion of a letter written by Maggie to her younger daughter, Emma, soon after Emma had gone to Henry County to teach school in the fall of 1886, shows us that Maggie continued to keep in touch with her family.

3rd day afternoon
[about December 1886]

[1st paragraph omitted]

We received thy letter today written first day. And now I must come in with a little more advice. Don't forget what I have already said about boys, or young men. And if I am not mistaken, thee is putting thyself under a good deal of obligation to Horace. It is certain he is expecting to be paid with interest for his kindness -- to take thee anywhere or

nowhere at thy will. So if thee is not ready to be tied up, then thee had better wake up. I shall begin in time to prevent one of my daughters treating any one, as my son has been treated. He is very young and I think will get along very well if I can keep him bridled, so he won't talk too much -- so while it very nice to have a train at thy command, don't forget what it costs. . .

Think wisely, act very wisely -- and speak with great care, and we will ask God's blessing on it all.

Thy loving Mother

Maggie Test had inflammatory rheumatism. We know that it affected her hands and her back. She died in her 50th year. Knowing that her death was imminent, Maggie urged her daughter, Emma, to continue with her wedding plans and not to postpone her wedding to Horace Hardin. Margaret M. (Stubbs) Test died 8 July 1888 and was buried at Earlham Cemetery, Richmond, Indiana. Emma did marry Horace Hardin on 27 September 1888.

Rufus married as his second wife, Lydia Hall Symons, daughter of Caleb and Hannah (Saunders) Hall on 24 February 1890. Lydia was the widow of John Symons whom she married in 1856. She was born 18 February 1833 and died 6 July 1902 at Spiceland, Indiana. After the mill and the house were sold in 1900 to George Parsons, who turned the mill into a slaughter house, Rufus Test lived with his daughter, Emma (Test) Hardin. Emma died in 1905. Rufus then went to live with his son and daughter-in-law, Zaccheus and Eliza Jane (Baldwin) Test in whose home he died on 26 August 1906. Rufus Test was buried at Spiceland Friends Cemetery, Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana.

Samuel E. Test, son of Josiah Test and nephew of Rufus Test wrote the following in 1925 concerning the Test mill at White Branch:

The original factory building was erected by Daniel Ulrich who for a few years did carding and spinning exchanging the woolen rolls and battens with the farmers, who at that date did their own weaving and much of their spinning.

In 1854 the Test brothers of Richmond bought the White Branch factory and Rufus and William Test, brothers, from that date became the proprietors. The original four stories in height, with ---- building was about 40 x 40 feet. Water from White Branch [was used] for power using a 28 foot overshot wooden wheel.

With the change in ownership came power looms and from that date, yarns, flannels, all wool and a yard wide blankets, jeans and satinets were manufactured on an extensive scale and found a ready market with the country stores and the many customers from surrounding counties.

The business soon had outgrown its water power and an engine and boiler with a two-story brick building 20 x 32 feet were added also a dye house and bleaching room and after a few years a two-story building 30 x 50 feet for office and retail trade and the storage of wool.

Flour and saw mills and carding machines were very frequent at this early date but power looms for weaving were not so often found, the factory at Hillsboro being the nearest competitor. The business with the approaching Civil War continued to increase until it became necessary to use a night force to meet the demand for yarns and goods being manufactured. At that time, wool commanded one dollar per pound.

About this same time, according to stories often told in the Test and Hardin families, the Tests had an inventory of one million pounds of wool. Maggie Test, wife of Rufus wanted the sell the wool and invest the money in land. The Test men, never farmers, elected to keep the wool for manufacture.

Samuel E. Test's history of the mills continued as follows:

Neither was the business limited to wools and woollens, hundreds a cords of four-foot wood were consumed and barrels of grease for oiling the wool; also barrels and barrels of homemade lye soap were bought from the farmers for scouring wool, yarn and goods.

The business with some changes after the close of the war continued quite prosperous for a time, when conditions changed and later reverses came with seasons of depression, then again reviving until in 1900 fire came to the mill at Richmond, and the mill at White Branch ceased to spin and the shuttles in the looms went back and forth for the last time." . . .

The children of Rufus and Maggie (Stubbs) Test; all born at the White Branch Mill near Hagerstown, Indiana were:

1. Cordelia, born 31 December 1863; died 22 July 1950 in New Mexico; married in 1895 to Murray Schenk. They lived for several years in Middletown, Ohio, before moving to New Mexico. Their only child, Richard Schenk, died about 1980 in Artesia, New Mexico.
2. Zaccheus, born 9 October 1865; died 23 May 1914; married 29 March 1888 Jennie Baldwin who was born 4 July 1866 in Wayne County, Indiana. In 1921 Jennie (Baldwin) Test married Horace L. Hardin (8), grandfather of the authors, as his third wife. See 3 below.
- *3. Emma (9), born 12 October 1867; died 4 May 1905 at Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana; married Horace L. Hardin (8), 27 September 1888 at Hagerstown, Wayne County, Indiana.
4. Irvin, born 22 December 1868; died 30 October 1941; married Margaret Smith 21 October 1903; died January 1969 at Richmond, Indiana. No children.
5. Lucille Clemens, born 2 December 1885 (parentage unknown); she joined the household of Rufus and Maggie Test as a new baby. Lucille was formally adopted by Rufus and his second wife, Lydia. She married Ward Cave. In 1970 she was living with her son in Texas.

Zaccheus and Jennie (Baldwin) Test lived near Spiceland in Henry County, Indiana. They had two children:

1. Ralph Test, born 23 May 1891; died in February 1926; married 29 March 1813 to Lena Shively who survived him for many years. Ralph served as an officer in the U.S. Forces in France in World War I. After his discharge, he was for a few years the county agricultural agent of Henry County, Indiana. At the time of his death in 1926, he was the county agent in Wayne County. He made national headlines in 1925 at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

*In line of descent to J. Alvin Hardin. See Hardin Family.

Livestock was on parade in Soldiers Field when a cow went berserk and headed for the stands. Ralph ran from the stands, grabbed the cow by the horns and wrestled her to the ground. It was generally believed that the injuries he received that day contributed to his early death a few weeks later. Ralph and Lena Test had two children, both daughters, Dorothy Ellen, and Mildred Jane.

2. Rachael Irene Test, born 24 July 1894; married Paul D. Fletcher 15 June 1916. They lived near Lewisville, Indiana and are remembered by the authors of this volume. Rachael was interested in genealogy. Information she had collected was made available to us through her daughter, Ruth (Fletcher) Smalley, who has critiqued the Test and Stubbs sections of this volume and given us the benefit of her own research.



Rufus and Maggie Test with their four children (left to right): Irvin, Zaccheus, Emma, and Cordelia. Photo taken about 1870.



Rufus Test family about 1891. Front row (l to r) Jennie (Baldwin) Test holding her first child, Ralph Test, Rufus, Lucille Clemens, Lydia Test, Horace L. Hardin holding first child Margaret. Back row (l to r) Irvin Test, Zaccheus Test, Cordelia (Test) Schenk, Murray Schenk, Emma (Test) Hardin.

NOTES

1. Walter Lee Shepard, Jr., editor, Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684, The Welcome Society of Pennsylvania, 1985, p. 138.
2. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 615.
3. Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. one, p. 50, 51.
4. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 617.
5. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 673, 697.
6. Albert Cook Meyers, Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware, 1630-1707, p. 270, and Memorial History of Philadelphia, Vol. 1, page 73.
7. William W. Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, (Ann Arbor: Edwards Bros., Inc., 1936), Vol. II.
8. New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXI, p. 183; and Vol. XXIII, p. 293.
9. Hinshaw, Vol. II.
10. Wills on file, New Jersey Archives, Trenton, New Jersey. Will number 1120Q. Also, Delaware Archives.
11. Hinshaw, Vol. II, p. 448.
12. Manuscript, John Test (1651-1706), on file at Salem County, New Jersey Historical Society and also at Friends Library, Swarthmore. Quotes Salem Monthly Meeting records on marriage of Francis Test to Elizabeth Bacon -- among witnesses was William Test, brother.
13. Hinsahw, Vol. II, p. 44, 104.
14. Shepard, p. 138.
15. Bible records in possession of the family.
16. Bible records.
17. Hinshaw, Vol. II, p. 42.
18. Thomas Shourds, History and Genealogy of the Fenwick Colony (Baltimore: Gen. Publ. Co., 1976; originally published Bridgetown, N.J., 1876), chapter on Stretch Family, p. 255-260.
19. Bible records and personal letters in possession of the authors.

20. Willard Heiss, Abstracts of the Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana, Parts I and IV, (Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1962). Also family Bible records.
21. Heiss, Vol. I, p. 174.
22. Various newspaper clippings, family records and personal visits. Members of the Test family, in addition to detailed birth, marriage, and death records, preserved dozens of old letters, newspaper clippings, and other documents which were made available to the authors.

WOOLEY FAMILY

Emmanuel
Wooley

m. ca. 1652

Elizabeth
---Grace
Wooleym. 1690
Probably New JerseyJohn
Test
(See Test Family)EMMANUEL AND ELIZABETH WOOLEY
(1154 and 1155)

Emmanuel Wooley was first mentioned in Newport, Rhode Island on 17 May 1653 when he was admitted a freeman there. There was a close connection between the Wooley family and the Lippincott family who were from Devonshire, England. The maiden name of Elizabeth Wooley is not known.

Emmanuel and Elizabeth Wooley were Quakers. Emmanuel Wooley and others so skilled were ordered on 13 May 1667 to repair all arms brought to them by the Captain or the Lieutenant of the Train Band of Newport, Rhode Island.

Emmanuel Wooley was among the patentees of the Mornmouth Colony in East New Jersey in 1663.

In 1663 a patent was signed by Governor Nichols of New Jersey for the purpose of forming the Mornmouth Colony along the coast of New Jersey. One of the conditions of the patent was that at least a hundred families would settle there within three years. Because treatment of

Quakers in Salem, Barnstable, and other places in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island had been harsh, many from these places began settlement immediately. Others moved there from Long Island as well. The new settlers were promised good land and freedom of worship. Some of these families had been in this country for two generations.

It is a matter of record that Emmanuel Wooley bought land in New Jersey and it is probable that he lived there for several years. Most of his children married and lived in New Jersey. But he did keep in touch with Newport, Rhode Island. For example he was fined in 1681 by the Assembly in Newport, Rhode Island for not appearing at the General Court of Trials. On 4 May 1681 his forfeiture of a bond was remitted to him.

The above was the last known record of Emmanuel Wooley.

Emmanuel and Elizabeth did not sign the marriage certificate of their daughter, Ruth when she married John Tucker in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East New Jersey on 25 2 month 1688. The wedding took place at the home of Judah and Mary (Wooley) Allen. Those signing the certificate included several known to have been in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. It may be significant that the wife of immigrant, Richard Lippincott and four of his sons signed the certificate. Signatures under those of the bride and groom were:

Hannah Slocum
 Meribah Slocum
 Margaret Lippincott, wife of Remembrance Lippincott
 Abigail Lippincott, wife of Richard Lippincott, immigrant
 Margret Harts Horn
 Ann Potter
 Grace Lippincott, sister of Ruth Wooley, then wife of Jacob Lippincott, later wife of John Test
 Mary Allen, sister of Ruth Wooley
 Ruth Allen, sister-in-law of Ruth Wooley

Mary Wooley, wife of John Wooley
 Hannah Lippincott
 Agnes Sharpe
 Easter Vickers

Next listed were:

John Wooley, brother of Ruth Wooley
 Judah Allen, brother-in-law of Ruth Wooley
 Rememberance Lippincott
 Restore Lipincott
 Nathaniel Slocum
 Jacob Lippincott, husband of Grace Wooley
 George Keith
 Thomas Potter, father of Mercy Wooley
 John Cheshire
 John Lippincott
 John Barclay
 Ephriam Allen, brother of Lydia Wooley, wife of Edward

The births of all the children of Emmanuel and Elizabeth Wooley were recorded in Newport, Rhode Island; however, the last four may actually have been born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey. The children were:

1. Adam, born 27 April 1653 at Newport, Rhode Island; died 13 June 1676 at Newport; married, Mary --.
2. Edward, born December 1655; died between 1728-1732 in Shrewsbury, Mornmouth County, East New Jersey; married about 1684 to Lydia Allen, daughter of George and Hannah Allen.
3. Mary (twin of Elizabeth), born 1 November 1657 at Newport, Rhode Island; married ca. 1675 at Shrewsbury, New Jersey to Judah Allen, son of George and Hannah Allen; Judah Allen was born 14 March 1650 at Sandwich, Massachusetts and was a Quaker. He died October 1689. Married, second, Thomas Foreman on 27 May 1695.
4. Elizabeth, born 1 November 1657; married in 1674 Daniel Stanton, son of Robert and Avis Stanton of Philadelphia.
5. John, born October 1659; died May 1743 at Mornmouth County, East New Jersey; married Mary Potter, daughter of Thomas Potter of Freehold; married second, Rachel Clark 12 August 1730.

6. William, born 15 September 1662; married Anne West, daughter of Bartholomew and Catherine (Almy) West.
7. Ruth, born 12 October 1664; died 23 December 1759 in Dartmouth, Massachusetts; married 22 2 month 1688, John Tucker, son of Henry and Martha Tucker (see report of wedding above).
- *8. Grace (577), born April 1666; married, first, Jacob Lippincott, son of Richard and Abigail Lippincott; married, second, John Test (576) about 1690; married, third, John Bacon in 1708, son of Samuel and Martha (Foxwell) Bacon; married, fourth, Richard Woodnutt in 1718.
9. Joseph, born May 1668; died 4 February 1691; n. m.

NOTES

1. John E. Stillwell, Historical and Genealogical Miscellany of New York and New Jersey, (New York: n. publ., 1903, Vol. 5, p. 425).
2. History of Monmouth County, New Jersey 1664-1920, (Newport and Chicago: Lewis Historical Publ. Co., 1922) p. 52, 53.
3. John Osborne Austin, Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, (Baltimore; Genealogical Publishing Co.) 1977. Also see: Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America, Vol. 14, p. 80.
4. Vital Records of Rhode Island.

*In line of descent to J. Alvin Hardin. See Test Family.