

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH ON "LONG" FAMILIES OF COLONIAL MARYLAND

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At the beginning of this particular phase of my research my own Long ancestry had been well documented both through the work of myself and others to the following point: That the Will of John Long (1685?-1746) "Planter" of Queen Anne Co., eastern shore Maryland, in Liber DD #4, Vol. 25 p 39, at Hall of Records, Annapolis, reveals the following: wife not mentioned so apparently pre-deceased, but children in order mentioned are: son David Long; dau. Mary Flowers; dau. Elizabeth Roberts (Elizabeth m. 3/17/1737 to Wm Roberts at St. Luke's Episc., Church Hill, Q.A. Co. Md.); and son John Long (1722-1786). This John Long (Jr.) who is my maternal great great great-grandfather was married on 7/12/1743 at St. Luke's church, Church Hill, Md., to Ann Herrington (dau of David Herinton, youngest son of John Herrington, Sr. of Talbot Co.). In 1763 John and Ann H. Long sell their 100 acre farm "Hopewell" (see Q.A. Co. Deeds) (which she had inherited thru death of her father, David Herinton in 1752) and remove to Monongahela Twp. Washington Co. (now Greene Co.) frontier of western Pennsylvania where they remained balance of their lives. Their youngest son Noah Long (c1760-1815), and a Revol. soldier) inherits home farm there but in 1806 moves to Butler Co., Ohio. His son Armel (Armwell?) Long (-----1827) was father of my grandfather, George Long (1819-1898) who moved 1853 to Henry Co., Ohio, where my mother, Inez Long (1888-1972) was born and m. 1914 to my father, Jesse M. Overhuls.

In this current attempt to research my own "Long" ancestry back further in Maryland (partial results of which are detailed further along in this report) the problem was primarily complicated by the fact of there being numerous LONG with first names John and David, in Colonial Maryland records. Thus the first step has been to gain at least some working knowledge of all the Long families at this particular period in Maryland, by a "sorting process" of especially the John and David records into local areas, thereby gaining some idea of probable descents, but particularly to localize these various lines and thus eliminate others from my own Long ancestry which at said period were residing in the upper northeast section of present day Queen Anne's Co. between the headwaters of Chester and Choptank Rivers near Delaware state line. The elimination process, it of course goes without saying, is merely a method whereby those of such name remaining unaccounted for could be more closely researched as being more apt to belong to my own previously unproved line.

This is by no means intended to be a comprehensive report on any of the "Long" families of the area/period, nor an exhaustion of records on same. In most cases it is merely a sampling of references found in the printed or manuscript sources at Maryland Hist. Society Library, Baltimore; or in various Indexes at Maryland Hall of Records, with only sufficient items being read to gain aforesaid working knowledge of the various lines. The possibility of inter-connection of some of those Long families in earlier Maryland, or in West Indies, or in England, is of course not ruled out; nor the possibility of later descendants into each other's area. BUT:

In the "growth period" of Colonial Maryland (roughly 1670-1760) the LONG families seem to be able to be localized and delineated as follows: (remember that all of this is mainly just a "working" prognosis).

Western Shore

"Long" of Frederick Co., west Md. -- containing several John & David.

The possibility is, of course, not completely ruled out that some "Long" of this area might have connection to the anglican Long of eastern Maryland. However, since Frederick Co., historically, is mainly settled by germanic families (down from Pa.) "Long" in this area is quite apt to be of German origin, and thus more correctly: "Lang". The checking of some of the "Long" biographies in Scharf's Hist. of Western Md. would seem to bear this out. Researchers who have "Long/Lang" problems here, or more particularly in latter 1700s of western Pa. might also check: a History of the Long/Lang Family of Pa., by Wm. Gabriel Long.

Altho I have not read these, the "Probate" card Index in Md. Hall of Records lists "some" of the references on the "John Long" s of Frederick Co. as follows: (1752)-Testamentary Proceedings-Liber 35, p215; Lib. 44, pp331,352,413,569,619; (1759)-Lib. 37, p299,301; (1763)-Lib. 40,p84; (1776)-Lib. 47, p64. Accounts-(1763)-lib. 50,p90. (Possibly of no consequence this case but Frederick formed 1748 out of P.Georges Co. where Robert Long)

The surname "Long" cannot and does not have much variable spelling; but a Long/Lang researcher may occasionally have difficulty deciphering some early writing in respect to the similarity of the two vowels involved, or sometimes because of an "open-top a". Also (altho possibly more properly to be mentioned under Queen Anne Co.) attention might be called to a "Lang" who conversely to statement above does seem to be of at least contemporaneous English origin: This is the "Reverend John Lang" who, according to Emory's History of Queen Anne's Co., p209, was appointed first pastor to St. Luke's Episcopal at Church Hill, Md. when it became a separate parish in 1729; but whose Certification as a Minister (Q.A. Co. Deeds -Liber IK#C, p273) shows him possibly to be in Maryland as early as 1725? In fact one wonders whether a ref. in Md. H(all) R(ecords) "Church Records" Index of: a John Lang m. 1/1/1712 to Catherine Howard in St. James Ch., Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co. (Reg.#13, p 42) & having a son John (no date-in baptisms) might have connection to Rev. Lang? Other refs. same Index of Records in 1750s at St. Luke's, Church Hill, Q.A. to a Margaret, Mary, & Wm. Lang, seem more obviously to belong to same family; and poss.? a Benjamin also (see "Hodges' Marr. refs" at H.R.).

"Long" of Baltimore Co. -- containing several John, Thomas, (& Nicholas?).

This is an extensive and industrious Long family of apparent English origin with a several generations history in same Baltimore area, plus interconnection over the line into Pa. (thus Quaker?). In view of the many records extant (Probate, Land Records, Rent Rolls, etc.) one wonders why a genealogy of this particular "Long" seems yet to be reconstructed; but so far I have not come across same in either manuscript or printed form.*

Some of the records having ref. to this line found in "Probate Index" at H.R. would be those of one or more John Long as follows: Testamentary Proceedings- (1746-49)-Liber 32, p67, 241; (1751-52)-Lib. 35, pp 79,197; (1759-60)-Lib. 37, pp295,381; (1761)-Lib.38,pp169,238; (1766)-Lib.41,p422; (1767)-Lib.42,p244; (1772)-Lib. 44, p603; (1774)-Lib.46,p127. Wills-(1759)-Box 9, folder 67; & Liber 30,p717. Inventories-(1760)-Box 14, folder 75; & Lib. 69, p259; (1761)-Box 15, folder 25; & Lib. 75, p119. Accounts-(1753)-Lib.35, p174; (1761)-Box 12, folder 63; & Lib. 47. p 19. Bal of Final Distr.-Liber 3, p 95

* However, various Histories Baltimore Co., not yet read!

WESTERN SHORE

"Long" of Baltimore Co.

-- continued --

One of the notes in "Hodges Marr. Index" at H.R. is to the effect that part of the Baltimore Co. family descent would be: that an Agnes Long of Balt. & Lancaster, Pa. who died 1765 (Chancery Papers #6034) has a son Thomas Long, who has a son John. Some of the John Long references above would no doubt tie in to this.

In an earlier generation here the first name Thomas Long figures prominently. I did not copy Probate Index refs. for Thomas; but in H.R. "Land Records Index" I note that from 1674 to 1707 considerable acreage in Balt. Co. was patented to one or more Thomas Long under Tract names: "Norwich"; "Turkey Neck"; "Hopewell"; "Longworth" "Longport"; "Swede's Folly"; and "Rocky Point". (Does the name of one of these suggest Swedish antecedents?) It would be best probably to at least go back to this point, and then attempt to develop this family totally forward by checking these tract names through Rent Roll abstracts of transfer, and "Deeds" of Balt. Co. to glean ideas of lines of descent; plus, of course, the Probate records, etc..

"Long" of Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's & Prince Georges' Co's --mainly 1600s reference.

The earliest settlement in Maryland is 1628-31 when the Protestant Episcopal (Ch. of England) group under Claiborne came up from Virginia to Kent Island (originally part of Kent, now Q. Anne's Co.). From this beginning, settlers in middle 1600s fanned out into other parts of middle eastern shore (see Emory's Hist. of Queen Anne Co.), the area in which I am personally most interested. However, in 1632 under Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore's) charter, Prot. Episc., Catholic, and Puritan, settlers also begin on western shore into counties named above, all of which are "original counties" except for P. George's, but which was formed 1695 out of Calvert & Charles. Then in middle and late 1600s there is also considerable movement of parts of western shore families over into eastern shore. These are but general observations, for naturally at any period, as individual movement of some member of a family is quite possible from any part of Md. to another. Also, in the middle and late 1700s, one detects a sort of association between some families of middle eastern shore (Q. Anne's Co.) with families across the bay in Anne Arundel Co., western shore; and probably because of the capital, Annapolis.

I did not check the following refs. for the "some" of various "Long" in this area (i.e. to gain positive hints of connection to other "Long"); but except poss. for a line or two which might have "stayed" in this area, the following may easily be antecedent to other "Long" of Maryland:

In 1669 a Thomas Long patents 50A in Calvert Co. under name "The Neighborhood" (Land Grants Index at H.R.). In view of fact that the "Lowe" family were first Calvert Co., and later intermarried into a "Long" family which uses 1st name Thomas (see Talbot-Q.A. Co. "Long" -- later this report), this person could be antecedent to Talbot Co. "Long" of eastern shore?

In Probate Index (HR) is ref. To a John Long(e) of Charles Co. (1697)-Wills-Liber 7, p335; Invt. & Accts.- Lib. 15, p326, who might also be connected to same family.

In Probate Index too is a Robert Long(e) of P. George's Co. (1726) - Bonds-Box 6, folder 31; Invt- Box 7, folder 33 & Lib. 12, p287; Accts-Liber 8, p382. He may belong also to family above; plus a later Benjamin Long(e) of P. Georges whose refs. were not copied.

WESTERN SHORE

"Long of St. Mary's Co. etc.

– continued –

This "Long" being slightly later, but of same area, may poss. be connected to preceding, or of a separate family, but in H.R. Probate Index refs. to some John Long of St. Mary's Co. are: Test. Proceedings-(no index date, but early?) - Liber 15C, p56; (1749-50) Liber 33-part 1-, pp 42, 91, 113; (1751)-Lib. 35, p62; (1755)-Lib. 41, p372. Inventories-(1749)- Liber 42, p 4. Accounts-(1751) Liber 30, p 198.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Somerset & Worcester Co.s - with off-shoots into Dorchester & Q.A. – descent from English immigrant Samuel and containing several John & David.

Due to some excellent research done in the 1950s-60s by Col. John D. Long of Baltimore, this "Long" family of southern eastern-shore appears to have the best reconstruction of any of the families of this surname of colonial Maryland. For a brief resume here of this family, we rely heavily on the Chart (termed the "Berriman-Boone-Long, etc." chart) and Notes placed by Col. Long in Mss. File A. at Maryland Hist. Society Library, Baltimore. Also we have added in small bits of information gleaned from the Wills of several of these Somerset Co. "Long" abstracted in the published Md. Calendar of Wills), plus some data and refs. in Hodges' Marr. Index and the Probate Index at H(all) R(ecords), Annapolis. (The Cal. Wills refs. are mainly Vol. II p 105 and Vol. IV p 102). This family begins with:

Samuel Long -- b. England c. 1645 - to Morumsco Creek, Somerset Co., Md. c1665, died Somerset Co. 12/5/1692. Planter, with several farms. married 2/15/1667 (ref. Hodges) to Jane Minshall (Mi(t)chal died Somerset Co. 12/10/1695. (A Probate Index ref. at H.R. to a Jane Long (no Co.?) (1696)- Invt. & Accts Lib. 15, p16 & p137, not checked but prob. for same) . One might note too that in Will of Samuel is a wit: "Jeffrey Mitchell" poss. a bro? to Jane; & also that Mitchell name appears early 1700 in "middle" eastern-shore too (ref. to Capt. Wm. Mitchell p 48 in Emory's Hist. Q.A. Co.)

Samuel and Jane M. Long are stated (Col. Long's Notes) to have had 3 daus and 8 sons, viz.: Anne, Jane, Elizabeth; Samuel, John, Daniel, Jeffrey, David, William, Randolph, & _____. On these we add brief notes and refs. as follows:

Ann Long m. _____ Wood (ref. to 1717 Will of her bro. David)

Eliz. Long m. 1st Isaac (Boston); 2nd to _____ Marshall (ref. Hodges)

Samuel Long - (later of Dorchester Co. ??) m. 1st to ____ Taylor; m. 2nd on 2/22/1794 to Eliz. King in Somerset Co. (ref. Hodges). Due to the small bit only of study I have given it, my assumption may be wrong but, this Samuel seems very plausibly to be the Samuel Long who died October 1730? in Dorchester Co. with Will in the published abstracts: Md. Cal. Wills Vol. VI p 172; & with refs. in the Probate Index H.R. as: (1732)-Wills-Liber 20,p 107 Invt.-Lib. 16. p 112; Accts- Lib. 11, p 421. Index gives also same Accts book and page no. for his wife Elizabeth, his exec'trx. Further descendants of this Samuel are found in various notes in Mss. File A at Md. Hist. Society but which I did not copy. However, in next generation here is Solomon Long (1740-1771) who m. _____ Maddox (daughter of Thomas of Kings Creek; plus later a David, wife Elnora, & some unusual 1st names incl. Zadock and Levin.

"Long" of Somerset & Worcester Co.'s etc. - cont. - (children. of Samuel 1-cor of Somerset -

William Long - I have done very little checking on any with 1st name William but it appears (from absence of mention in his brothers records) that by 1716 he may be deceased or removed to a part of Somerset which later became Worcester County?

Daniel Long - Again very little checking, but this is poss? the Daniel of Somerset who d. 1741 (tho seems late!) with abstracted information in Cal. Wills Vol. VIII p 154 saying he leaves son David; and daughter Sarah. Witnesses: a Wm Long, a David Long; and Wm and James Traharn. I did not have time to read all of Colonel Long's "Notes" on these which would possibly straighten more out, but this "son David" is possibly? the David Long of Somerset which "Hodge" Marr. Index" says marr. to Abigail, daughter of Jean (John) Lister, according to the Lister Will of 1756. (But might be? earlier David, for whom a Wm. Lidster is witness to Will - see further below--David who d. 1717).

Randolph (Randall) Long - by the 1692 will of his father, Samuel 1st he inherits "Long's Lott" in Somerset Co. Tho somewhat late, he seems? to be the same "Randall" who d. 1740 in Somerset County and who has abstracted info. in Cal. Wills, Vol. VIII, p ?, saying he leaves wife; Sarah; and son Samuel with a wife Sarah to Recheck Col. Long's Chart & Notes for further data.

John Long(ue) - There seems to be absolutely no logic for the "french suffix" spelling on this son of Samuel 1's name; and it could? be entirely due to the person drawing up his will, for one notes an intrusion of some French? into Somerset as per the "Jean" Lister above. (But also "Lidster" which is Swedish? and would a Swedish accent cause a "ue" to be added phonetic spelling??). John Long seems to have handled considerable of his Long family's earlier affairs and dies in Somerset June 1718. Abstracted data from his Will in Cal. Wills, Vol. IV, p 166 indicate that when he made same in 1712 his children were under age 15. His wife was Ann; with eldest son being Samuel who was to inherit the 100A "dwelling plantation" (unnamed); and other children: John, (Jr.), William, and Anne (wife of James Trahern as per her brother Samuels' Will of 1741 - this latter being on p 164, Vol. VIII Cal. Wills) (and does Colbourn Long fit here as another son of John??--recheck Col. Long's notes). Other refs. for this or more "John Long" of Somerset are in Probate Index at HR as follows: Test. Proceeding 1718 - Liber 23, pp 216, 217, 259; (1773--74) -Liber 45, p63, & Lib.46, p197. Invt.- (1718-Liber 1, p 213. Accts-(1718)-Lib.1, p211; and (1740)-Lib. 18, p140. Wills- (1775)-Liber 40, p 346. For a John Long" later in Worcester Co. there are refs.: Test. Proc.-(1768-70)-Lib. 21? p40; (1772)-Lib. 43, pp 71,590. Invt.- (1771)-Lib. 111, p 7; Accts-(1772)-Lib. 67, p 361. There is, of course, much more data on John and others in Rent Rolls and Deeds of Somerset County. (Note: if the Samuel Long, page 4 - this report who d. 1730 Dorchester County is brother to this John Long, then by Samuel's Will, either this John or Samuel has an additional son: Thomas.) Note also, witness John Taylor in John Longue's Will.

David Long - who died 1717 Somerset County - without issue! The Will of this David, found in printed Calendar Wills, Vol. IV, p 102-3, made on 11/26/1716 is most helpful toward understanding later "David" of Somerset as it makes this David's bro Jeffry, Exctr. and says that if Jeffry has another son and will name him: David; that such "David" will then inherit this David's land.

"Long" of Somerset Co., etc. - with descent to Queen Anne's — cont. —

David Long - who d. 1717 Somerset Co. - cont. - from page 5

Witnesses to this David's Will are: Wm. Lidster, Edward Stockdall and John Benson. In Probate Card Index at H.R. is a ref. with no county given, but to this same David, being (-- Inventories-(1717)-Lib. 37B, p 207.

Jeffrey Long - of Somerset (mainly fr. Col. Long's Notes at Md. H.S.) b. March 1679, died 10/6/1732 in Somerset m. Mary Sewell who app. d. before 7/1/1731 (note that the Sewell name is very early in middle-eastern shore in the area which later became upper Q. Anne's - as for ex. - Henry Sewell who owned land north of Choptank; and name Sewell applied to a small branch off headwaters of Chester River near Q.A. - Kent Co. Line. - See Emory's Hist. Q.A. pp 49 and 35). Some children of Jeffry and Mary Long are:
 Jeffry Long (Jr.) who app? is the Jeffry who m. Sarah Long, daughter of Daniel Long of Somerset (thus cousins) (ref. -Daniel's Accts of 1743 - see Hodges').
 Jeffry Jr. was b. before 1716 as is mentioned in Will of his Uncle David, above.
 Jane Long - (d. 1783) of Somerset. Marr. 1st 1731- to Thomas Handy; marr. 2nd-1738- to Thomas Seon (Col. Long "Notes Samuel Long" - did not copy).

David Jr. Long - the son of Jeffry and Mary, who was b. 1717 in Somerset Co.; married to Mary Boone; was a Shipwright by occupation and removed to Anne Arundel Co. where he died April 176? (this according to Col. Long's "Notes" app. some ref. in his brother Sewell Long's Will). It seems fairly obvious? that the appellation "Jr." in this case was a part of this David's full name, given to him at birth by his father (& used seemingly thru most of his life) so that there could be no doubt that he would be the legal heir of his Uncle David, and as per directions in his Uncle David's Will. Also there appears to be some document referring to a David "the younger" which could well be this same "David, Jr.", but I did not have time to study completely Col. Long's "Notes" on this point. Though not read personally, also the refs. to David of Anne Arundel Co. in Probate Card Index H.R. appear to be: (1762-64) - Test. Proceedings - Box 63, folder 24; Invts-Liber 77, p 179; Accts.- Liber 47, p441 & Lib. 51, p 229.

Movement to Queen Anne's Co:

Sewell Long - b. 1715 Somerset County. d.1774 at Kent Is. Q. Anne Co.

One wonders of course, how this member of the Somerset Co. "Long" happens to move up into Queen Anne's County? Perhaps his mother did have some connection into the earlier "Sewell" of Q.A. Co. and which may hold some reason for the move? Also we have been told that "a Sewell Long" was once a delegate to Maryland legislature; and in fact in 1960s someone pointed out to us that the then Elk's Club in Annapolis (just off one of the circles) had been Sewell Long's home in the capital city. However, at least up to Revol. times, no Sewell Long represented Q.A. County, and we have never checked general reference (i.e. an all-time list for all Md.) for further info. on this. But, in middle 1700s a Sewell Long family does infuse into Kent Island (right across bay from Annapolis) of Queen Anne's County and has descent forward, espec. thru Sewell's son: David.

*(I find "another note: that Sewell Long was a "Sea Captain", living Annapolis c. 1751 - so the "delegate" idea is probably all wrong!! - or maybe two Sewell??)

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Somerset Co., etc. - with descent to Queen Anne's — cont. —

Sewell Long (1715-1774) Somerset to Q.A. Co. -cont fr p 6 –

Although he may have arrived slightly earlier, the first record I have found so far of Sewell in Queen Anne's County is in 1763 when he purchases a farm of Joseph Gill (Q.A. Co. Deeds-RT#G, p 17). But the Probate Card Index at H.R. shows some refs. to a "Sewell Long" of Q. Anne's (I have not checked these thru, so some could be in connection someone else's estate) as follows: Test. Proceedings-(1761)-Liber 38, p 141; and (1763)-Lib. 40, p154 and Accts.-(1761)-Liber 46, pp 272, 450. In fact, the card Index show that an "Edward Long?" of Q.A. has same Test. Proc. reference (1761)-Liber 38, p 141; and also that an "Ann Long"? of Q.A. has a ref. in same Accts-(1761)-Liber 46, p 272--so apparently there is some inter-connection? here which should be investigated further.

The Probate refs. to Sewell Long's own Estate, and in which his son David seems to figure also, appear to be: Test. Proc. (1775)-Liber 46, pp 208, 305; Invts. (1775)-Lib. 119, p 270; & Accts-(1775)-Lib. 71, p 421; and Lib. 72, p195.

Previously I had done just enough checking on this family to determine that they did not seem to be at least closely related to my own "Long" ancestry of upper Queen Anne's Co. (and which contains a "David" too); but probably a little more should be done to clarify these, unless explained in Col. Long's "Notes" which I did not have time to fully copy. For ex. I believe his notes state Sewell Long of Somerset to have a wife; Mary Brookerby, and Son David, etc., whereas I have an old note (from something? in above) that Sewell Long's heirs were son David; daughter Ann Sudler; and widow: Elizabeth (Sudler) Long. So a second marriage?? Also Hodges' Index shows a ref. that "a Sewell Long was married to Margaret, daughter of Richard and Anne Acton of Baltimore Co. (tho I don't think? a date given)??

At any rate in a Deed of 2/14/1735 (Q.A. Co. Liber CD#1, p 171) wherein David Long and Wife Sarah of Kent Island, sell land in Kent Is., Q.A. County to Thomas Ringgold, it is definitely stated that: David is "son & heir of Sewell Long, dec'd."

Emory's Hist. Q. Anne's County., p 141 mentions that in 1763 a petition was sent by members of the Episcopal "Christ Church" or "Kent Island" parish to Md. legislature (asking that territory from St. John's parish next north be annexed), said petition being signed among others by: "Lowell Long, Benjamin Sudler, **, James Sudler, **, " in order (sic). Quite obviously the name "Lowell" here must be a mis-reading for: "Sewell"? But by 1786, son David was of the Methodist faith, as per a Deed (Q.A. Co. Lib. CD#2, p86) in which land is sold to David Long & others as "Trustees of the Methodist Meeting House on Kent Island".

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Talbot Co.- with poss. "spilling over" into Dorchester & Q. Anne's (& containing a John Long)

In consideration of fact that a member of Talbot Co. "Long" is intermarried with "Lowe", which in turn is interconnected with families of: Rowe, Combes, Bozman, Harrison, Price, Pattison, Boston, etc. --i.e. families which are involved prominently in development of early eastern-shore & in truth all Maryland - one wonders indeed why a genealogy of the Talbot Co. "Long" does not seem to have been previously worked out! But so far in my investigations, I have not come across same in either printed or manuscript form. Candidly though, I have not have time to check throughly the Genealogies of all these allied" names, and in which "some light" on the Long" connection might appear.

Specifically the connection is that: John Long (b.-my estimate c.1665?- d. Talbot Co. 1717-18) mar. Sarah, dau. of Col. Nicholas & Elizabeth (Rowe, Combes) Lowe. A brief notice of the early "Lowe" family is given in Tilghman's 2 vol Hist. of Talbot Co. to the effect that three brothers: Henry, Vincent & Nicholas Lowe (all with title, honorary at least, of "Col.") came in middle 1600's to Maryland, with at least two of the bros. settling first in Calvert Co. & where their sister (who was m. 1st to _____ Seidel) later became the 2nd wife of Lord Baltimore. But that by 1672 Vincent & Nicholas Lowe had patented a tract of land "Stratton" now in Queen Anne's Co. (then in part which was Talbot?): and further that Nicholas Lowe marr. Elizabeth, widow of Major William Combs of Talbot Co., with one of their daus. being Mary Lowe, b. 1691, who m. 3rd to Thom. Bozman.

Most revealing as to some of her relatives is the Will (Liber 15, p248) at H.R. of the widow Elizabeth (Mrs. Nicholas) Lowe, who died late 1719 Talbot. In it she states that her father had been Edward Rowe; and she mentions her sons: Nicholas & Vincent Lowe: her daus. Mary Bozman, Dorothy Harrison, Prudence Price, & Eliz. Wood (poss? wife of Williams Woods, one of wits. to Will): a dau-in-law Judith (m. 1st _____ Combs, but by now seemingly m. to David Robinson): some grandchildren: Edward, Wm., & Eliz. Combs, & John Glen; but particularly notice is called to fact that Eliz. Lowe wills to her dau. Sarah (Long) Pattison (by 1719 Sarah is wife of John Pattison, planter, of Talbot Co) 100 acres out of the tract "Anderton", with direction that after Sarah's decease this land is to go to Sarah's two sons: William & Thomas Long.

But to turn attention more directly to the "Long" of Talbot Co. records: It is first of all very possible that this "Long" does have antecedent or connection with "some" Long of original counties western-shore Md., as pointed out per association there with "Lowe" especially to Thomas Long of Calvert in 1669 (page 3 of this report); but connection has not yet been investigated. At any rate my present notes on this particular "Long" family begin with the refs in Probate Card Index H.R. to a Thomas Long of (no Co. given? 1686) Orig. Will in Box L, folder 42 & Invt's & Accts (1687)-(Talbot Co. Liber 9, p431; plus the same Index refs. on a Mary Long (Talbot Co.) - (1686-87) - Wills- Box L, folder 41 & Liber 4, p 217; Invt's-Lib. 9, p 118; & Accts-Lib. 9, p 431.

Though not yet read, the above would seem to refer to the same Thomas & Mary Long (1686) who have Wills in printed Calendar of Wills, Vol. II pp 5 & 6, from which I had previously extracted the following data:

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Talbot Co. - with poss. lines to Dorchester and/or Queen Anne's
(1686 Estates of Thomas & Mary Long - of Talbot? – cont.–)

Thomas Long (born by my estimate of content-c 1643? & marr. c 1663?) Made his Will Oct.28,1684 & probated May 29, 1686. In it he gives: Personality to his wife (unnamed) & to a Stephen Winn.
100 Acres -equally - (tract or tracts? not named) to his sons: John, Robert, George, & Thomas -- at their "majority" (so in 1684 these sons are under 21 yrs age)
Ex.-not given; but Wits:"Richard White", Wm Hether, Jno. Yates.

Because "wife unnamed" in above, so far no direct proof that Mary is wife of this Thomas, but seems most plausible thru circumstantial evidence that Mary names same children (tho she omits "George"?--recheck!) and also that same "Richard White: is a witness to Mary's Will also, of which date is:

Mary Long - Will made Nov. 2, 1684 and probated May 9, 1686. She gives: Personality to "eldest son" John (born by my estimate - c 1665?) and to other children: Eliza, Robert, Thomas * (*also a dau. Susanna) and to a Dorothy Wiggins (it is not clear here whether Dorothy is a daughter or not - also incidentally for poss? association: Emory's Hist. Q.A. p 209, mentions a John Wiggins as doing some surveying of "parish lines" in upper Choptank region in 1729)
Ex. is George Watts, and to have care of children during minority' (thus Mary's children also are under 21 years in 1684!)
Wits: "Richard White", Wm. Watts.

John Long - (b. by my est.-c1665? marr. by est. c1690? to Sarah Lowe and died Talbot Co. c1716-17.

As in most of other "Long" families of Md. in this "progress report" much research remains before certain definite assignments can be made, but from circumstantial evidence so far that: this seems to be only John Long of this age group in this particular area and who also has a brother, Thomas, -- he very probably?? will be found to fit as eldest son of the Thomas and Mary above. The data from the abstracted information in Md. Cal. Wills Vol. IV, p 181, is that:

Will of John Long, Planter, Talbot Co. - made 9/8/1712 Probated - 9/5/1718. He gives: Personality (clothing) to his brother: Thomas Long. Equally to his own two sons: land on Pullingbrook Creek, Talbot Co. consisting of parts of 2 tracts: "Parker's Point" and "Enlargement" when these two sons: William & Thomas Long arrive at age 21 years. To wife Sarah: use of above plantation until sons aforesaid attain age of 21 years; and also residue of estate, real and personal. (Not further described). Will signed: "John Long". Wits: Griffith Evans, Wm. Sanders and Wm. Rich. Extrs: Wife Sarah, and "father-in-law, Nicholas Lowe of Talbot Co., Cent." An added note is to the effect that: John Pattison, Planter of Talbot, who has since married the widow Sarah, has caused this will to be proved. (thus the sons: Wm & Thomas who were under 21 years in 1712 may poss. be 21 by 1/18??) (Nicholas Lowe, Sr., however, meantime has died since Eliz. Lowe's Will of 1719 terms her "widow").

The original of this Will can be found H.R.- Box 15, folder 15, but only part remains; however, it is copied in full in Liber 14, p 702; also it prob. appears same in County Book: Liber EM#1, p 235, though this latter ref. not yet checked.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Talbot Co.-- with poss. lines to Dorchester and/or Queen Anne's?
(data on John Long of Talbot who d. circa 1716-17-18 cont.--)

Other refs. not yet checked of this area from Probate Index H.R. which may refer to this or other "John Long" (also some may be on his ref. other estates) are: (Talbot Co.) Testamentary Proc.-(no date given)-Liber 150, p 56 and (1708) - Liber 17, pp 44,64,189. Another ref. dated 1719 which seems should be on same (but labeled) "Queen Anne's" Co. - unless my copy error) is in Liber 24, p120. (But could refer to John Long of Q.A.??)

A further ref. which could possibly have genealogical value appears in Cal. Wills Vol. II, p210, being the Will of an Isaac Richardson, Talbot Co. -- Will made 7/19/1699 and probated 6/18/1700. The abstracted data reads: to John Long and sister (prob. Isaac's) Mary Nunn, personalty; the latter made joint executor with Jno. Combs. Wits: Wm Allen, Mitchell Baker, Moses Sheffield. Since John Long's wife's mother, Eliz. Lowe, had been 1st marr. to Wm. Combs, this seems prob. to refer to the John Long of above?

Some various other type source records which need more research as possibly belonging to "Long" of Talbot Co. are: naturally the: "Deeds" and other Land Records. Since the word "long" is also a geographic term of dimension or description, in checking indices via this route, it becomes sometimes complicated as to what context is meant. But it is interesting that in card index H.R. on land records "Tract Names" (arranged by county) one finds that in 1687 Vincent Lowe patented 250 A. in now Caroline Co. (prob. then Talbot - or later Q.A.) which he named: "Long's Bennington".

In "Rent Rolls" index at H.R. one finds that beginning 1662 a Thomas Long owned a tract called "Parker's Point", i.e., the same tract named in the Will of John Long who d. Talbot Co. c1718. Thus another chance for proof that this John is a son of this Thomas (as I've suggested p 9 this report) but one needs to check Rent Rolls Liber 11, p 19 for more refs to successive ownership and transfers. Follow thru also on "Enlargement" same Liber, p 34.

Hodge's Marr. Index at H.R. has a ref. that a Thomas Long marr. Susannah Meed, daughter of Francis and Ann Meed (Meed) of Anne Arundel Co. with the inference of this coming from Test. Proc. Liber 24, p384 and Wills Lib. 14, p441. Francis Meed seems to have been quite a successful Planter, being able to will away such items as engraved silver cups etc. Some data from his will made 1/4/1716 probated 7/6/1717 is that: he has sons: Wm John, and Benjamin Meed. He has a "daughter-in-law Mary Wright" (this can mean that he has a dec'd son, whose wife has since remarried- as for ex. the case in the Eliz. Lowe Will, p 8 this report. -- OR EARLY TERMINOLOGY a child "in-law" can be a "stepchild" - see gen'l. ref. this fact - Emory's Hist. Q.A., p 245). Francis Meed's Will also shows that he has a true "son-in-law" Thomas Dawson; & the Will concludes by giving a negro servant, etc. to his dau.; Susannah Long. Wits. are: Capt. Phillip Jones, Thomas Buckingham, & Mr. John Hammond. I have previously noted that there appears to be considerable association (at least as a certain level of society) between various families of eastern shore Talbot & -Q. Anne with those of Anne Arundel Co., right across Chesapeake Bay. Add to this that during 1700s both Meed and Dawson names are quite prevalent in the Talbot-Q.Anne's (now Caroline Co.) area particularly between main Choptank and Tuckahoe Rivers, especially in St. John's Episcopal parish with church at Nine Bridges (now Bridgetown). (see Emory's Hist) Thus it seems very poss? that Susannah Meed is wife of Thomas, bro. to John Long whose wife was Sarah Lowe, since Thomas, son of John Long, seems hardly old enough to be marr. 1717. But also this cannot be reason for Susannah's husband Thomas to have a sister with first name: Susanna--for such naming would be previous to their marriage.

EASTERN or WESTERN SHORE

"Long" References in Various Records colonial Md. - as yet unassigned to family

For reason: No date given; no place given; not yet read; or Need Study

Determining date, where none given on an index card, is usually a simple matter of checking the item, and approximating date from the chronological placement in the Liber in which the item appears. The process of gaining a location (where "no county" given) of course takes more work; for in such case the names of other persons associated within the document such as witnesses, appraisers, etc. must then be researched to determine where they were living at such specific time. The names of county officers before whom an instrument was signed or recorded is usually the easiest method for this, for such names frequently appear in lists in the various printed Md. county histories. But refs. of all this type which I have not had time to investigate so far are:

Henry Long - who has an 1636 ref. (Hodges' Index at H.R.) of being marr. to a Widow Eliz. Utie. (for an early "Utie" ref. see also Tilghman's Hist. Talbot Co.; tho not necessarily in that Co.)

Elizabeth Long - who has ref. of before 1699 (Provincial Ct. "Conveyance" Index book in hall at H.R.) of selling to Richard Bennett the tract "Wharton Manor", listed as: Ct. Deed #750. (Poss. connection? to Worton family of Chester river - see Emory Hist. of Q.A. Co.)

William Long - a 1662 Probate Index H.R. ref. says has mention in Invt. & Accts. Liber 10, p81 but index does not list county. There are of course considerable other refs. on various "William" Long in Probate, Land Grant, Rent rolls (mostly in Liber 9 of these) & other indices at H.R.

Richard Long - in Probate Index a 1695-96 ref. (but no Co. given) that he appears in Invt. & Accts. Liber 1??, p 74 & (16??) - Accts. Liber. 15 p121. (Without checking, would guess that these are Somerset Co. where most "Samuel" Long appear??)

Solomon; Sarah; Josiah; Benjamin; Long - Rent Rolls Index indicate that Liber 9, p 140 a Sarah & Solomon Long both have connection between 1685-1741 to a tract "Mate's Enjoyment". A Benjamin Long also seems connected to them; but a Benjamin Longe seems connected to Robert Longe of Prince Georges Co. A Josiah Long owns the tract: "Amity" pat'd 1673, & also seems conn. to a Solomon Liber 9, p 49. (Col. Long's "Chart & Notes" at Md. Hist. Soc. show definitely that "Solomon" is a name in Somerset Co. Long, but naturally could be same name in other "Long" too).

Solomon Long - of Queen Anne's Co.? - Md. Cal. Wills Vol VIII p 133 in the Will made 1739, probated 1741. of Walter Neville of Queen Anne's Co. it is shown that Walter's dau. Mary Neville was wife of a Solomon Long.

EASTERN or WESTERN SHORE

"Long" References in Various Records colonial Md. - as yet unassigned to family

Thomas Long - of Dorchester Co. I have not listed the Dorchester "Long" as a separate group, for it seems that the few families here might more readily be "off-shoot" from either Somerset and/or Talbot-Q. Anne's Long families, or parts from each? Also since development of present-day county lines eastern-shore seems sometimes a bit confused, Dorchester being an original county, might have had certain-period jurisdiction over areas where "Long" lived, & which could account for records? However, in 1695 Land Grants Index shows that a Thomas Long patented 30 A in Dorchester Co. "Long's Choice" Liber C3-p 601, 602. Also Probate Index shows a Thomas Long of Dorchester having reference (1744) Accts-Lib 20, page 489: and a Rebecca Long has the same reference.

John Long - in Dorchester Co. ?? until checked out and read, it will not be known whether these refs. belong to a John Long of Dorchester or refer to a John Long of somewhere else in connection to someone else's estate in Dorchester; but at any rate, Probate Index shows: Dorchester Co. Test. Proceedings - (1723)-Liber 26, p 135 and (1752)-Lib. 35, p 254.

John Long - Refs. with neither A Co. nor a date given?? Again, without checking, would have no idea who those could be; tho from book numbers would seem should be around 1700? But Probate Index H.R. shows following: all under testamentary Proceedings: Liber 14, p 14; Lib. 15A, pp 23, 69; Lib. 16, pp 165, 225; Liber 18, pp 43, 48.

a "John Long"- of Queen Anne's Co. not my ancestry? Several years ago I read just enough items on this John Long to determine that he was not in my immediate ancestry (my own John & Anne. Long moved from Q.A. Co. to frontier Pa. shortly after 1763) but neglected then to make notes. If rechecked, by now I might be able to assign him to proper family. His Probate Index refs apparently are: (1764-65) Adar. papers #1874; Test. Proc.- Liber 40, p 271; and Lib. 41, p 189; Wills-Box 8, Folder 20, and Lib. 32, p 112; Invents- Liber ?? p 163.

David Long, etc. in Sussex Co., Delaware. It is intriguing that in the quest for my own "Long" ancestry, one researcher (late Mr. Leckey in Ten-Mile Country of Washington Co and Greene, Pa. Vol. 9, p 13 reasserts that my ancestor John Long (1722-86) and wife Ann (Herrington) definitely came from Q. Anne's Co., Md. but also

that this "Long" seemed to have connection in Williamsville, Baltimore Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., but gives no source this info. (Draper Msc.-Wisc. Hist. Soc.). In Land Grants Index H.R. is: David Long patenting 1748 - 100A - "The Forrest Flower" in now Sussex Co., Del.; also in 1749 David Long and Zachariah Hubell patented 50A "Partnership" same co. Doubtless he is different from the David and Wm. Long who same yr. 1748 patented 484A "Brothers Security" Worcester Co. & to which Samuel Long in 1785 makes "addition", for these seem Somerset "Long". Col. Long in "Notes" at Maryland Historical Society says: David Long who m. Anne Lockwood on 3/20/1733 & died Sussex Co., Del. 5/4/1791, is not of Somerset Co. "Long". (But no source this info.?) I have "feeling" that this David may be bro. to my John Long (1722-1786) of Q. Anne Co. as per Will their father, John Long (1685-1746) of Q.A.-see further. Also 1760 an Elisha Long pats.50A "Long Venture" in Sussex Co., Del.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. (my own ancestry-JMO)

Having "scratched the surface" at least toward separating, identifying, and perhaps describing a bit of beginning historiography for almost all the "Long" families of colonial Maryland, I can now return to my own specific Long ancestry with which this present report begins on page 1. By the "winnowing process" too, one can perhaps more intelligently interpret some present research, and outline future work to be done; though naturally one does not claim to be infallible of error.

Whereas with the other Long families, I have attempted to outline forward, i.e. from the earliest record on each found, with my own it will be necessary to work backward, from the present point documented. But before starting this it may be helpful to keep in mind certain genealogical traditions, traits, general observations, & other background data, both on my specific "Long" line; and also on the particular area of Eastern-shore Maryland where they resided in the circa 1680-1760 period -- this latter of course, toward the finding of the vital and land records on same. Many Eastern-shore families could easily have the same tradition I presume, but my "Long" immigrant is "supposed" to be the younger son of an English family (but somehow with possible Welsh mixed in) who came to Maryland in middle 1600's possibly via Barbadoes?? That's "a lot" of tradition; but something more easily proved in a continuing family trait of "conservatism" in both politics and money matters. In fact as to politics, I sometimes wonder whether my great-great-great-grandfather, the John Long(1722-1786) who moved circa 1763 from Q. Anne's Co. Md. to Monongahela Twp. of Washington (now Greene Co.) Pa., did not have conservative "tory" leanings during the American Revolution?--as many of his Pa. frontier neighbors did.* But as the war progressed all seven of his sons have Revolutionary service in the Pa. county militia & two of these also went back east with Continental Line troops. Two sons in their applications (see Nat. Archives, or Greene Co. Hist Soc-Waynesburg, Pa.) that they were born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, which is the main "tie-in" proof of this family's westward movement.

CIVIL DEVELOPMENT-UPPER Q.A. CO.

In the period to which I have arrived in the study of my own "Long" ancestry, I find them living (plus the intermarried families: Herrington, Roberts, & presumed Powell) in an area of present-day northeast Queen Anne's Co. which I roughly describe as being between the headwaters of Chester & Tuckahoe or Mason Branch of Choptank River, close to Delaware State line. Since the Indian title was not extinguished in said area till 1652 (Emory's Hist. Q.A. Co. p 15), no white person should legally have been living there till after that date. As previously stated the development of counties this area seems sometimes confused (& even possibly overlapping jurisdiction various times) but certainly one can say that in the beginning the original county Kent of all eastern shore, formed 1642, controlled this whole area. Kent Co. I feel continues to control at least the northern part of this area (around headwaters of Chester) until the main east-west headstream of Chester becomes firmly established as the northern boundary Q.Anne's Co. formed 1707. But meanwhile 1668 farther to the south, Dorchester Co. is formed with jurisdiction creeping up along the back or eastside of eastern shore near present Delaware line; but never do I feel reaching quite as far north as "our area"- i.e. always staying south of main branch Choptank River. In between Kent & Dorchester in time (as it is also on the map) Talbot Co. is formed 1661 with jurisdiction also reaching back into this upper of east-back side of present Q.A., at least until Q.A. took this middle area in formation 1707. In fact, I feel (and this is contrary to others' opinion)

(* see for ex. a chapt. on "torys in west.PA." in The Crawford Memorial).

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

that Talbot Co. continues to have some claim (even after Q.A. Co. had been formed) at least to the area between the two principal branches of Great Choptank River almost down to the time Caroline Co. was formed in 1773; after that, of course, the westernmost of these two branches (i.e. Tuckahoe Creek or Mason Branch) becomes the western boundary of Caroline, as it is today--in the north against Q.A., and in the south against Talbot Co. My reason for thinking thus is: Emory's Hist. Q.A. p 532 mentions that Jeffries' Topography ca. 1768 shows neither Kent nor Q.A.'s, but Talbot Co. covers all three!? Emory too in reprinting p 219 the "original bounds" of Episcopal parish: St. John's, formed 1748 and including the area between Tuckahoe & main branches of Choptank with parish church at Tuckahoe Bridge (now Hillsboro, Caroline Co.) shows that area that date being a part of original St. Paul's parish lying in "Queen Anne's and Talbot counties! (the Q.A. part of St. John's is definitely described as being west of Tuckahoe creek and all is south of the previously formed St. Luke's parish of 1728)* (a little more on parish lines further in this report).

ALSO in "Rent Rolls" Vol. 11 covering Talbot & Q. Anne's Counties, being the book kept to record transfers of land this area for tax purposes at least down thru 1750, on p 110 is the record on "Dudley Choice" a 200A farm surveyed 1681 for Richard Dudley on "west side of Tuckahoe Creek on back of land belonging to John Dawson". In 1708 John Herrington (Sr) acquires 100A of "Dudley's Choice: from David Airey (Emory says p 41 Hist Q.A.-Airey is of Talbot Co.); then in 1722 John Herrington, Sr. "of Talbot Co. planter" gives this farm where I now live" to "David Herrington, being my youngest son" (Talbot Co. Deeds PF #13 p 46). In 1731 (Talbot Co. Deeds PF#13, p 641) David Herrington "of Q.A. Co., planter" and "Rebecca, his wife" sell this 100A to John Leverton "of Talbot Co., cooper" and in this Deed the property is still described as "lying in Talbot Co.". Curiously on the Rent Roll page among the transfer data in an apparently contemporary hand of ca. 1750? appears this notation: "ERROR- lyes in Queen Anne Co.". So if the Sheriff of that period (who collected the taxes) apparently had some confusion in deciding into which county certain land belonged, one should not feel bad that if some 230 years later we have difficulty solving the same problem!!

Actually I do not intend any of this to be a complete monograph on development of county lines in this specific area between headwaters of Chester & Choptank, for that would take considerably more research; BUT all is mentioned so to be a "warning" to the genealogical researcher, and said warning is: that in cases of confused areas such as this, it is best to check particularly in land records (Deeds) all of the counties possibly involved thru-out time-in this area, viz. Kent, Q.A., Talbot, & Possibly Dorchester? For in my case I find this although both my ancestors John Long (Sr) (1685?-1746) and David Herrington (-1752) have their estates probated in Q.A. Co. records, and though both families belonged in St. Luke's parish (ch. at ChurchHill) where their children John (Jr) Long and Ann Herrington were marr. 1743 -- the Longs who lived more north in this neighborhood toward headwaters of Chester have all their Deeds recorded in Q. Anne records (Kent Co. not yet checked); yet the Herringtons who lived just south of the Longs & nearer headwaters of Tuckahoe branch Choptank (except for David's dwelling plantation at death-"Beaver Dam Addition" on Beaverdam branch off Tuckahoe--(near modern Ingleside, Q.A. Co.) have all their land transfers recorded in Talbot Co. Deeds. There is one more disturbing note to add, and this is in ref. to the uncertain location of the present Delaware state line, bounding this whole neighborhood on the east.

(St Luke's Parish is roughly: everything north of a modern line between Centreville, Q.A. and Henderson, Caroline Co.)

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

So far I have done absolutely no research on "Long" in Delaware or in Delaware sources of any type; and it is understood too that the history of development of the Maryland-Delaware state line is quite a study unto itself. But I was told by a page at the Hall of Records that when the Mason-Dixon line was surveyed to establish once and for all the east-west boundary between Maryland & Pennsylvania, another Mason-Dixon line was also run north-south to settle the line between Maryland & Delaware, and the date for this is 1768. Before such date some confusion does exist over exact location of this line, all of which might explain a rather peculiar ref. as to "residence" for our John Long (1685-1746) in one of the Deeds on record in Q.A.'s Co. which seem almost undoubtedly to be his. Whereas other Deeds involving this same John Long & wife Elizabeth (Deeds of 1708, 1712, 1720 & reported on more fully later this paper) usually speak of him as "of Queen Anne's Co. planter", this particular Deed:-in Q.A. Deed Book RTA p 39 made 3/2/1730 says: "John Long of Kent Co. Supsd Delaware" & Eliz. his wife to John Nevil of Q.A. Co. - "Long's Desire" described as being in the "freshes of Choptank in Q.A. Co." and consisting of 50 acres with house, etc. Now both a page at H.R. and myself agree that the above "Supsd" is one of the type abbreviations found frequently in early writing and should be interpreted as the word: "supposed".

The finding of this brings back to mind that undocumented statement by Leckey in Ten-Mile Country (see p 12 this paper) that before moving to western Pa. the John Long (son of above) & wife Anne H. had some connection? with "Williamsville, Baltimore Hundred, Sussex Co., Delaware". That ref. might mean that after selling their farm "Hopewell" in Q.A. Co. in 1763, John & Ann Long had lived a year or two in Del. before going to western Pa.? because truly my earliest proof of res. in Pa. is when said John Long appears in Monongahela River in a 1772 Tax List (of then Bedford Co. Pa. in Pa. Archives- though same area also claimed by Va., but Va. records lost); but the ref. also might mean something about the John Long (Sr.) above??? or it could mean something about David Long, John Jr's bro.?? The "Delaware mystery" is also heightened by fact that I have just discovered another Williamsville in Del., this one in Kent Co., Del. just west of Milford, and thus much closer to our Long neighborhood in Maryland. Now the question is: Did Leckey make a mistake as to which Williamsville? Possibly some of this can be resolved by researching whether Kent/Sussex Co. line in Del. has changed over time; or particularly by checking as to which Williamsville lies in a "Baltimore Hundred"?? But totally it all means that definitely some research on our Long family of Q.A. Co., Maryland, will have to be done in various source records of and in Delaware also!!

RECORDS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN Q.A. CO.--the religion of our Long family.

Emory's Hist. Q. Anne's Co. devotes a whole chapter to development of churches (mainly Ch. of England-Episcopal-and its parishes) in "our" area, and thus only a brief resume pertinent to our Long family and its records is necessary here. Interwoven with and affecting such development in particularly the earliest period are naturally the historical religio-political conflicts of both England & proprietary Maryland itself (for ex.- the 1st Lord Baltimore himself turns from Protestant to Catholic). Although earliest local church records seem either non-existent or lost (something might however be found in England, as for ex.- in the Bishop of London's "correspondence" etc.), the Church of England seems rather obviously predominant in eastern shore Md. from the beginning. But with the passage of the Md. legislative act of 1692 making Church of England the "state" religion of Maryland (so that taxes for its support could be collected from all residents., as was done from earliest

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

times in the neighboring Virginia), some local eastern-shore parish records (those that have survived) begin to appear. Certain of these can be found (including those of St. Luke's of Q.A. Co.-1728 on) plus more manuscript histories on same (Rev. Ethan Allen notes) and also printed histories on some (such as Harper's St. Michael's Parish - at St. Michaels on south side of Miles river where some collateral branches of our large Herrington family attended) and at both Hall of Records and at Maryland Hist. Soc.; with HR having also a card Index to vital statistics from church records of all Maryland.

Briefly the development of parishes in our Q.A. Co. area would be: that Christ Ch. Parish on Kent Island is probably really the oldest parish since Kent Island was site of 1st settlement of all eastern-shore, but after 1692 St. Paul's Parish with main church 1st between Queenstown & Chester Hill, but later at Centerville becomes the head parish controlling all of what later became Q. Anne's & Caroline Co's & also part of Talbot. St. Paul's main "chapel-of-ease" (i.e. outlying subsidiary church) was at Wye Mills (on the Back Wye river) called St. Lukes of Talbot Co. whose building of 1717 is the oldest remaining church edifice of the area, but which did not become a separate parish till more modern times. St. Paul's other "chapel of ease", St. Luke's at Church Hill, Q.A. broke off as a separate parish in 1728, and their building of 1729 likewise remains in use today. As I have mentioned earlier, in breaking off, St. Luke's of Q. Anne's took all the area roughly north of a line from Centerville eastward to near Henderson, Md. in now Caroline County. Sometimes the southern boundary of St. Luke's was described as beginning at head of Three Bridges Branch (the eastern most branch of Corsica Creek near the then Chester Hill - now near Centerville) and going eastward along the main road to Dover,* Del., crossing the Tuckahoe somewhere in vicinity of present Baltimore Corners, and then going southeast a bit ending somewhere close to present-day Goldsboro, Caroline Co. But this line had to be north of present day Bridgetown, for in 1748 a final parish was taken out of St. Paul's original bounds and called St. John's, with its territory being (except for a small rectangle in Q.A. on west side of Tuckahoe down to Talbot line) entirely within present day Caroline Co. within the confines southwest of the two branches of Great Choptank and north to St. Luke's south line -- with St. John's main church first being at Tuckahoe Bridge (now Hillsboro) and later at New Bridge or Nine Bridges (now Bridgetown, Car. Co.)

During the period of our Long & Herrington ancestry's residency between the headwaters of Chester & Great Choptank rivers, it can be seen that their farms fell within the bounds of St. Luke's parish of Q. Anne's. Thus at St. Luke's church, Church Hill, on 3/17/1737 Elizabeth Long (dau. of John Sr. 1685-1746) marries William Roberts; and on 7/12/1743 her brother John Jr. marries Ann Herrington, dau. of David & Rebecca. (ref. St. Luke's Parish Register at HR). At various times St. Luke's also had a "chapel-of-ease" called St. Andrew's (near modern Sudlersville) which being closer to their homes, some Long & Herrington might also have attended -- but St. Andrew's records do not seem to have survived. Also after 1748 the Herringtons may have attended the closer St. John's, for in 1770 Nathan Herrington (Ann H. Long's younger brother) who had inherited the home farm at Beaverdam (Ingleside) from his father David, is recorded as owner of a pew in St. John's church at Bridgetown (Emery's Hist. Q.A. - p223).

* i.e., the road of colonial times.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

PLACE NAMES & CHANGES -- of use in our Search.

Possibly a somewhat like situation exists for other parts of Eastern-shore Maryland, but when one studies a map of modern-day Queen Anne's Co. & nearby area, one is amazed to see that so many "early" family surnames have survived as place names. Named mostly I presume for later descendants who stayed in the area, but such village etc. names as: Price, Roe, Roberts, Dudley Corners, Ruthsburg, Sudlersville, Goldsboro, Templeville, Harrington (Del.), Slaughter, etc. do commemorate families who patented land almost back to its very beginning in the 1600s.

To digress slightly for a moment, but also I am struck by the fact that certain place-names of this Maryland/Delaware neighborhood are also reproduced in the very neighborhood of western Pa. (Monongahela Twp. of Washington, now Greene Co.) to which our ancestor John Long (1722-1786) & wife Ann emigrated from Q.A. Co. Md. shortly after 1763. For example: in Pa. our John Long's land is located on "Big Whitely" creek (& see Whiteleyburg on Md./Del. line); in Pa. the Hartly family owned land just north of John Long's (see Hartly, Del.); very close to the Long's in Pa. there are even today the small villages of Greensboro and Carmichaels; (and see Greensboro, Caroline Co., & Carmichaels, Q.A. Co, Md. In other words this seems possibly more than coincidence! Now there has always been a certain theory that Christopher Gist, the well-known trader, adventurer, explorer, & guide to Washington during the French & Indian War -- recruited settlers to the Gist & Stewart settlements of Fayette Co. Pa., and some of which later moved west of the Monongahela into now Washington Co., Pa. Unfortunately, this idea by being at least "intimated" in one of the prime historical & genealogical "fakes" of present day -- the Horn Papers (ill-fatedly publ. 1945 by Greene Co., Pa. Hist Soc. & mislead, I believe, by someone who tried to "glorify" his own ancestry - later rebutted mainly by "Wm & Mary Quarterly" is a theory which present historians are now "loathe" to touch. Also it is well documented that Gist's first contract with the Ohio Company to bring settlers to frontier area of Va./Pa. is 1755, and thus too there is a time lag of about 10 years till our Long ancestry removed there. BUT when one sees these place-names reproduced both areas; and also when one knows that Christopher Gist grew up in eastern-shore Maryland (see Gist family history & genealogy in Hanson's Old Kent), it seems quite logical that Gist might have advertised and recruited from his former old neighborhood -- and that the Long & probably other families from Md. might have moved to Pa. at least as a sort of a chain reaction to Gist's early efforts!

But to return to certain names and/or changes in "our" area of upper Q.A. Co., Md. and the possible use in interpreting early Deeds or other records; in addition to others identified thruout this paper, here are a few more thoughts and comments: Emory's Hist. Q.A. p 48, thru phrasing is vague as to location of St. Michael's River, but the Henry Popple (printed England) map of 1733 (tho not too perfect seems definitely to show it in Talbot Co. where the "Miles" river (a name contraction?? flows today. Popple also shows the early towns of Oxford & "Bullenbrook" in Talbot Co. A modern 1958 road map of Md. for some reason prints the words "Tuckahoe Bridge" at the juncture of Choptank river & Tuckahoe Creek, but all early ref. (church lines, co. line descr. etc.) definitely always place Tuckahoe Bridge on the Road from Wye Mill to Tuckahoe, i.e. near where Hillsboro, Caroline Co., is today.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

EARLY ROADS AND OTHER CHANGES

One has only to read a few original land patents, early Deeds, etc. of Q.A. Co. to find that in almost all, the name of some stream is mentioned--but mainly as a locating point!! For as one studies deeper, one realizes that although good for watering of stock & crops, in inner & upper Queen Anne's at least (although most all early American watercourses were a bit larger & with slower runoff before the semi-deforestation) few of these "branches" could really be navigable, except perhaps for an erstwhile canoe or tiny raft. So the pretty picture of the early Maryland planter always traveling to & from his home by boat certainly cannot apply to a great bulk of the country!* Thus ROADS were necessary, and roads they truly had very early -- with a good documentation of this being the Act of the Maryland of 1666 (repeated fr. Emory p 60) Assembly for "marking highways and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, and swamps, passable for horse and foot". And the surprising thing is that generally speaking that with a few minor route changes thru time of course (but everything new has to change someone's farm acreage) most of the earliest roads of Q.A. Co. are still there and follow practically the original courses! For example, the Wye Mill to Tuckahoe road (mentioned above) has always been & still is the demarcation between Q.A. & Talbot Co's. Consequently, roads can be of aid to the genealogist for certain orientation to be gained from early description.

In other description of the more immediate area of our early Long & Herrington family's residency between headwaters of Chester & Choptank rivers: Emory's Hist. p 48 speaks of some land being sold in 1707 in "the fork of Tuckahoe" called "Tully's Neck." I am not certain but think that this might be an area on upper Tuckahoe about opposite i.e. west of present day Baltimore Corners?? But if so, this area extending northward & on both sides of present Q.A./Caroline Co. line very shortly became known as the "Long Marsh". Although both our Herrington & Long ancestry owned various farms in vicinity I rather doubt that the marsh was named for our "Long" (because really only owned 100 acres bordering it) but more probably? the word is used as a descriptive term. One difficulty nowadays in trying to determine precisely where certain properties were then, is that in 1789 the Long Marsh (Tappahannah) was drained (Emory p 45) and thus some of the smaller "branches mentioned in original patents & early deeds would now be dried up! However, Emory p 115 in repeating the first limits of Caroline Co. in formation 1773 says that the Q.A. Caroline line went west along the main road from Dover, Del. on the "Beaverdam Causeway" crossing the Long Marsh, and which "causeway" would apparently be a built-up road. Emory p 330 indicates that "Beaverdams" now known as Ingleside was near the west end of this causeway?? (the researcher is cautioned though that there are other "Beaverdams" all over Maryland, another being over in Q.A. Co. near Queenstown). Looking at modern map, one can imagine that the westward branch of upper Tuckahoe, leading up to Ingleside, could be the "Beaver Dam"?? Certain Deeds of David Herrington's farms "Beaver Dam" & "Beaverdam Addition" described as on east side of this branch and are today in Queen Anne's Co. (See Rent Roll Vol. 12 at HR). But also, "Long's Desire" one of two 50A tracts surveyed in 1720 for John Long (1635-1746) is described as: "on a branch called the Beaverdam issuing out of main branch of Choptank river" & Tract Index at HR shows this one is today in Caroline Co.! So were there two Beaverdam "branches" right in same neighborhood???

* not to deny that in any new section of America 1st settling is usually on a principal watercourse.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

One more small mystery remains, which is: the location of a tiny village called "Mt. Pleasant". Emory, p 9, mentions it only by saying that an 1835 report shows "bog iron" being found east of Church Hill & north of the road extending to "Mt. Pleasant". Morse's Gazetteer of 1835 says "Mt. Pleasant" is a village on Q.A. Caroline Co. border 11 miles east of Church Hill. Scott's Geogr. Dictionary of 1805 says that it is on Q.A./Caroline Co. line and 12 miles west of Delaware state line. This latter must be a misprint for 1.2 miles though because nothing could be 11 mi. east from Church Hill & still 12 mi. west of Delaware. Both, however, agree as to its being on the county line, and thus the only village which would fit today would seem to be "Templeville". But Emory gives Templeville the previous name only of "Bullock-Town"; and in another place he states that in 1800s considerable grain was hauled from this area to be shipped at "Head of Chester" (now, Millington--and possibly? the oxcarts lent this name?). Digressing a moment again, but I would like to insert here a quick word about agriculture this spot in Maryland: Although in the first 100 years, tobacco was naturally the main cash crop (and currency) of this area's planters' but as early as 1649 & 1662 acts were passed by the Maryland Assembly to encourage the growing of grain (though not necessarily do I think for the modern reason of tobacco exhausting the land, but probably because food needed). And I do find evidence in our ancestors' Wills and Inventories that other items were produced, as for example: in George Powell's Will of 1717 he leaves several ewes to children & grandchildren; and when David Herrington dies in 1752 his Inventory shows 5 horses, a number of sheep & pigs, and over 28 head of cattle; but also on hand - 2,708 lbs. of tobacco. But to return to the Mt. Pleasant question--my reason for checking at all on this place name is that in 1708 when our John Long (1685-1746) sells a tract "Goodluck" (Q.A. Co. Deeds -ET-A p 81) this land is described as being "on the south side of the northeast branch of Chester River" but also "situated on east side of Mt. Pleasant". However, after all this, my second thoughts are that there would hardly be any village this area in 1708, and so prob. such name refers to another "tract" (but from which possibly the village later took its name?).

The survey in 1720 of another of our John Long properties: 50 A called Long's Chance" (now Caroline Co.) describes this one as in "the Forrest of Choptank". Emory p 533 notes that the "Upper" Election district of Queen Anne's was until quite modern times sometimes called "The Forest" and on p 364 that in 1803 a Henry Covington lived that area; this would no doubt be the same or son of the Henry Covington to whom our John Long (Jr) 1722-1786) & wife Anne Herrington sold their farm "Hopewell" when they removed 1763 from Queen Anne's Co. (Q.A. Deeds - RT-F p 338). Thus finally in SUMMATION - altho some minor difficulties of precise locations remain, there is enough description in all of the documents - Deeds etc.- which we will use to confirm our particular Long & Herrington (& Powell) ancestry to segregate them within this same general neighborhood: between the headwaters of Chester & Choptank rivers.

EDUCATION IN Q.A. – Signature "by mark" & Use in this Research.

One last background subject comment, but necessary and useful in this particular genealogical search. Accustomed to general education for everyone, we moderns are sometimes slightly appalled when we come upon a lack of literacy - revealed by their signing legal documents by "mark" - in some of our ancestry. To comment authoritatively on the educational level of colonial Maryland planters, one should of course do a true comprehensive demographic study: and a study in which a number of other factors-individual wealth, social level, relative occupations, etc., are also considered. But at this point I will give only some random observations gained from general genealogical research.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

It takes a small bit of looking at colonial Maryland, roughly 1650 to 1750, personal documents (Wills, Deeds, etc.) to guess that perhaps 80% of these are signed "by mark", suggesting that only about 20% of the population could read & write. Another observation is to guess that in Maryland this period, as in other parts of early America, perhaps 80% of the population were engaged in farming -- though the one factor does not necessarily bear on the other. As to literacy visa-a vise social scale, it would appear that even a less percentage of persons engaged in "trades" can sign their names than can "planters". Success in farming, i.e. wealth, seems to make little difference at first. But there is also another complex factor entering in, which is: that almost all "gentlemen" (designated by "Mr" or "Esq." can write, and the complexity is that while many "gentlemen were "planters", one knows that not every planter was also of the gentility class. One wonders whether as a carry-over from earlier England, education was more or less the preserve of only the "gentle" class; and also whether a planter really thought it necessary that his children should be able to read & write. Definitely though, it seems probably that every good planter would at least acquire some rudimentary arithmetic -- if he were properly to figure the economic value of his tobacco crop, since this also took the place of currency.

Modern education in our ancestor's area of Queen Anne's seems not to begin until 1817 when the first public school of the county, and which building still exists, was erected next door to St. Luke's church at Church Hill. However there was a colonial school existing; the Queen Anne's "Free School", 1723-1791, with the original records now in archives of the Maryland Historical Society. Emory devotes a whole chapter mostly to this school, but gives mainly the names of managers & teachers, with only a few names of pupils. One wonders too just how "free" this school was, and to whom?, for it appears that some did pay tuition, or at least had to "board" in the area while attending. I have not personally looked at those records to see whether any of our Long or Herrington attended, but I rather doubt that they did, because the school was near Queenstown -- which would be at least about 20 miles from our ancestry's home farms.

In general genealogy I have observed too that in any new "pioneer" section of America at any period, it is usually the first generation children who seem to miss out on elementary education, at least in the beginning when able-body is sometimes needed to clear the wilderness and eke out a living. Aside from the other socially historic factors, this may be true for the early Maryland period? But I find too a rather enigmatic point, i.e. in documents of the Herrington: this is that whereas John Herrington Sr. in his 1722 transfer of the home farm to his youngest son David (David thus probably staying at home to manage it) signs the Deed by "mark"; and then David who becomes fairly successful (having over 500A plus 148 lbs personal property at death in 1752) signs his documents, i.e. deeds & Will, also only "by mark" -- yet in David Herrington's estate inventory appear "2 old Testaments and an old psalter". So probably someone in the family at some time before this -- could read & write?? (David's wife Rebecca also signs "by mark")

THE "MARK" AS A SOMETIME "PROOF" IN GENEALOGY. - Accustomed as I have been more to mid-west slightly later period searching, and in which one person's mark (i.e. usually an "X") can be the same as any other person's "X", especially in a "copied" record -- it was not until I had looked at several individual's various type records (same person's Will, Deeds, etc.) that I began to realize how the early Maryland "marks" themselves can be an aid to the genealogist. Perhaps better in some cases than a full signature!!

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

By this I mean: that the same person seems to use the "same mark" for all his signed documents throughout life; that somewhat like a brand for early tools or livestock owned, though sometimes just initials (or possibly a geometric symbol), the "mark" is quite individualistic; and best of all,--when a "copied" record is made (such as recorded copies of "original" Wills, Inventories, etc.), the recorder has apparently taken pains to "copy" the "mark" also in an almost photographic manner. Thus certain marks might sometimes be used to prove that a number of certain documents. belonged to the same person; or even in some cases to prove that it is the same person who has moved from one area to another!! (when name duplic. occurs).

As examples some of the "marks" noticed in this search are: that the planter Francis Meed (died 1717 Anne Arundel Co.) seems always to use the initials "FM", but with the F always slightly above & to the left of the M so as to form a diagonal line; whereas a few other persons using both initials usually place them one directly above the other. David Herrington's mark is always a capital "D", and his wife Rebecca uses a reversed capital "R". Their daughter Ann Herrington Long uses a capital "A" (there sometimes seem to be distinguishing flourishes in these initials), whereas her husband, our John Long (1722-1786) uses the symbol of an upright line crossed by 3 evenly spaced intersecting short horizontal lines " But the one of most importance to us in this search is the mark of his father, our John Long (1685-1746) who used this similar mark first, but in a horizontal position, thus: "|-|" !

WITNESSES NAMES AS AN AID IN GENEALOGY. The genealogist researching ancestral documents of the 1800s period is always careful to note the names of "witnesses" therein, for altho almost certainly the names if nearby available neighbors & friends, some of these witnesses are almost always "relatives" too, and thus lead to discovery of intermarried surnames. This is particularly true of Wills (for ex. when John Long 1722-1786 made his 1785 Will in Washington Co., Pa. the witnesses "Stephen & Zachariah Gapen" are found to be brother & father respectively of Sarah Gapen, wife of John's son, our ancestor Noah Long); also for Deeds - one witness is frequently relative of the Grantor, the other usually being the Justice Peace (or member JP's family) in whose office Deeds were usually signed. Now then -- quite a bit of the same to hold true for "witnesses" in the personal documents of colonial Maryland, but with the following "cautions": One surmises and finds evidence that in the case of the sale of land both buyer and seller had to wait for the official business till a "court day" * when both parties apparently then met at the Courthouse (or in a lawyer's office nearby) to have the Deed drawn up, then took it to the court where it was acknowledged before two Justices as "witnesses", and then recorded. Thus the genealogist should be careful not to misread any genealogical value into these witnesses' names. But it is most probably that some of the bargaining & "deal" over the land was made beforehand, for I find an instance where in 1708 our John Long (Sr) bought & then within two months resold the 100 acre farm "Goodluck" (at a profit, & more on this "deal" anon) but that both transactions were not acknowledged in Court until 1710 and then though recorded at once, are out of sequence in the Deed book. Frequently too the receipt (for the lbs tobacco "consideration") given by the grantor is copied into the record right along with the Deed, and the "witnesses" to this being more "on the spot type" would seem apt to have possible genealogical reference. But again one cannot be too sure, for one of these might be the lawyer -- or in some cases -- perhaps just loiterers around the courthouse.

* historians agree that court days were also quite "semi-social" events.

EASTERN SHORE

"Long" of Kent & Queen Anne's Co. – cont. –

Witnesses to Wills, however, would apparently have more chance of being of genealogical significance. From the short time intervening (frequently just a month or two) between the making of an early Maryland Will and then the probating of it after the testator's death, it would seem that most persons truly did wait until they felt that the end was near before acting on how their property should be disposed of after death. Thus it would seem that at such time a lawyer would probably be summoned to the ill person's home to draw up the document, and the "witnesses" in such case could be of the more "on the spot type"; but again one of these could be the lawyer himself. We are usually prone to gloss over the common introduction to most Wills --reading to the effect that the testator is "sick in body but sound of mind" -- but the will of our John Long (made Oct. 1746, probated Febr. 1746/47 should I believe be taken a little more literally. For in this he says: "being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory". This may be the explanation of why when he signs his Will with his recognizable "mark" of the horizontal line intersected with 3 vertical slash marks, that the vertical marks are very "wavy" indeed, as though truly he were quite shaky and infirm.

One other small point: The change in 1752 to our modern or Gregorian calendar (because the previous Julian calendar was "losing" time) is well known; and needs no mention here since few genealogists would bother to attempt to readjust birth or death dates of ancestors living thru that time. But before this date it seems also that the "new year" was usually figured at beginning about the Ides of March (i.e. around March 21) so that the first 3 months of the new year more usually dated with the old, or sometimes written as we have done above: example "1746/47". Thus we see that John Long (Sr)'s actual death date is 1747; but since some other references have used the date 1746, we will not change it for the record at this time.

ESTABLISHING WIFE & PARENTAGE OF JOHN LONG (Sr) (1685 -1746)

In tracing a family line the genealogist naturally always hopes to find a direct proof of each descent -- or a chain of direct documentary proofs -- such as I have recently found for our Herrington ancestry (wherein 1722 John Herrington, Sr. of Talbot Co. deeds his dwelling farm to youngest son David, who in 1731 with his wife Rebecca sells same; then in 1752 in David Herrington's Will he names both wife Rebecca, and also his daughter Ann H. Long to whom he gives the farm "Hopewell" which Ann & husband John Long (Jr.-1722-1786) sell in Q.A. Co. in 1763 before moving to western Pa.) i.e. a "rockbound" line of proofs!

Unfortunately, for our "Long" family line of essentially the same neighborhood (upper Q.A. Co. -& reaching into Kent & Talbot Co's & Del.) certain "direct" proofs are still lacking; and which is basically the need for this entire paper in order to establish other "circumstantial" evidence from auxiliary type research. But as stated in the beginning this is at the moment just a "progress resume" -- wherein direction is suggested for many more hours work on any of the Long lines mentioned--and certainly on my own line I have not exhausted all the various type sources where some stray direct proofs may further be discovered. For example, to be completely thorough I must recheck for any other records in the local records at the courthouses of the counties involved, plus a recheck of the "shelf lists" of the holdings from said counties at Hall of Records; and also a recheck of the "original" indexes contained in each of the old volumes themselves, to see if anything could possibly have been missed in the HR card indexing. In addition I have not even touched such possible sources as the more-area inclusive "colony" records, like "Chancery", "Provincial Ct.", Md. Archives " etc.

EASTERN SHORE

EASTABLISHING WIFE & PARENTAGE OF JOHN LONG (Sr) 1685-1746 - cont. -

Thus basically what I have done in this auxiliary research paper so far is to both segregate my own "Long" family into the specific neighborhood of between headwaters of Chester & Choptank rivers and to eliminate other "Long" (with same first names) from this area -- so that we can now turn to whatever documents that I have so far examined (Estate, Rent Roll, Deeds, etc.) as being more apt circumstantially to belong to my own ancestry. Various sources will show that also in this same neighborhood at the time period considered - (roughly 1670-1760) are families with surname: Parsons; Jones; Comegys; Wyatt (could this sometimes be confused with "White"?); Wharton; Roberts; Neville; Powell; Herrington; & Covington. Some of these families continued in the same neighborhood thru several generations.

Quickly a little more specific elimination of other "John Long" closest geographically to this neighborhood in the same time period - viz. the "Long" of Talbot Co. who intermarried with "Lowe" (refer to p 8 etseq. this report). Tying that Long to a completely different neighborhood, i.e. Talbot Co. are not only the "tract" names in their Wills (incl. that of Eliz. Lowe) but also mention at top of p 321 Emory's Hist. Q.A. that in 1708 Col. Nicholas Lowe's land was at "mouth of Tuckahoe Creek" (i.e. where it joins Choptank). Also careful reasoning & study of life-spans will show that a John Long born 1685 died 1746, with wife Eliz., and having a son John (1722-1786) wife Ann, would conflict & would not fit in to that "Long" -- at least not in those generations -- and thus is a separate family.

When I first began my investigation a number of years ago of our Long line of upper Queen Anne's Co. I was given quite a "boost" by finding in Vol. 2 page 289 of D.A.C. Lineage Records the published ancestry of D.A.C. #1809, Miss Ethel Freeland, b. Paola, Kansas. Miss Freeland was descended from Jeremiah Long (1756-1820), a brother to my great great grandfather Noah Long (d. 1815 Butler Co., O.) both of whom are of the 7 sons of John Long (1722-1786) & wife Ann Herrington. This lineage record shows John Long (1722-1786) to be son of John Long (b. 1685-d. 1746) "a landed proprietor of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland". Unfortunately, due to patriotic society policy, I was never able to make contact with Miss Freeland (who having such early membership, also might already have been deceased) nor to discover who had done the research and what was the documentation. However since then through my own independent research I have been able to redocument each point except the birthdates of the two John, father & son. Possibly these may have come from some Bible record (also certain Kent Co. records not yet checked); but since these life dates fit circumstantially to every other record, we have had to accept them as correct.

Thus then toward further research we can now turn to a restudy of the Estate papers of John Long b. 1685, d. 1746 in Q. Anne's Co. Found so far thru the Indexes at H.R. are: John Long (Q.A.-1746) original Will-Box 8 folder 15 & copied Will - Liber 25 p 39; also Testamentary Proceedings; (1747) Liber 32 p 74, and (1755) Liber 36 p 145. (these latter not yet checked tho prob.? refer to our Johns. THE WILL of John Long made Oct. 18, 1746 and probated Febr 16, 1746/47 does not name a wife, so probably she is pre-dec'd; also although definitely calling John "a planter" there is no real estate involved but instead the bequests are to "beloved" children as follows:

- to son David Long - one shilling
- dau Mary Flowers - one shilling
- dau Eliz. Robberts - one shilling
- son John Long - all other pers. est. and made Executor

Signed by mark: John Long with Wits: Robert Davis (mark), Thomas Gorden (mark) and Jonathan Jolley (sign.)

EASTERN SHORE

EASTABLISHING WIFE & PARENTAGE OF JOHN LONG (Sr) 1685-1746 - cont. -

Toward possible identification of these "witnesses" my research so far shows: nothing on Jonathan Jolley * except that later "Jolly" do appear in Washington Co. western Pa. - see patent maps in vol. 3 Horn Papers: that "Davis" surname appears much in Emory's Hist. Q.A. but no Robert; that Tilghman's Hist. Talbot Co. shows a John Davis selling land there in 1677, and also that a Thomas Gorden is a Capt. in Revol. from Talbot Co.

With no real estate involved (thus little genealogical leads to land records) it seems almost unnecessary for John Long to have made a Will at all; and the "one shilling" each to most of his children seem almost like "token" bequests leading one to think (in general genealogical thought, though not necessarily proved this case) that these children had been "settled upon" before John's death. But at least we can assume fairly safely from this Will that John was an older man (about age 60 seems a full life this period altho in next century I usually assume age 65 more common for death); with adult married children; that probably? all are mentioned, and in the usual chronological fashion according to age. Thus too we can quite safely fit in that John Long born 1722 d. 1786 who married 7/12/1743 to Ann Herrington at St. Luke's Episcopal, Church Hill (Ch. records at HR) is indeed the youngest son of John Long above, just as was ascertained thru the D.A.C. lineage record quoted previously.

Also we may now turn to whatever reference I have so far found on these other children:

"David Long" - apparently the oldest son & thus b. ca.1712? no ref. found so far on David except poss. he could be the David Long (unable to be placed but mentioned in Col. John D. Long's "Notes" with chart in File A- MHS- see p 12 this report) who marr. 5/20/1735 to Ann Lockwood & died Sussex Co. Del. 5/4/1791. (but refs. not given).

"Mary Flowers" - apparently the oldest dau. & thus b. c1715? no marr. record for Mary St. Luke's Register (could it be in Dela.?) and no refs. whatever to Flowers surname in File A-MHS.(Deeds not chkd).

"Elizabeth Robberts"-app. 2nd dau & thus b. ca 1718? The marriage record of Elizabeth Long to William Roberts on 3/17/1737 is in the St. Luke's Parish Register (at HR) and is a "tieg in" point for reconstructing this family. File A at MHS shows "Roberts" English ancestry coming to Kent Co. Md.; also MacKenzie's Colonial Families vol 2 p 622 says: William Roberts of "Robert's Range", Anne Arundel (?) Co. marr. Elizabeth Long and had son Thomas; Wm.m. 2nd to Mary _____ and had son Wm. Nothing further on "Long". An "original signature" of Wm. Roberts appears Q.A. Co. Admr. #797 for he is also a bondman in Estate of our David Herinton-1752.

Obviously "planter" John Long (1685-1746) had a wife and had owned land during his lifetime but since neither are "named" in his Will, nor in any other "direct proof" document, our next problem becomes to establish these by at least "circumstantial" evidence. Thus as I repeat, the real need for the auxiliary research of this entire paper -- the genealogical elimination of any other John Long of same life-span from our ancestry, plus the tieing of our John Long's into a specific neighborhood with no other but ours therein at the same time -- all of which I sometimes term "the backdoor method". Consequently the following, which are all the Deeds etc. pertaining to the only John Long (i.e.Sr.) of 1708-1746 period in Queen Anne's Co. records, appear all to belong to the same man and most probably our ancestor. In these it will be seen that John Long has wife: Elizabeth, so again somewhat backward fashion (but for reasons to appear anon) let us first turn attention at to who this "Elizabeth" might be?

*A "Sarah Jolley" married into early "Tilghman" --see Hanson's Old Kent

EASTERN SHORE

EASTABLISHING WIFE OF JOHN LONG (Sr) (1685-1746) - Possible POWELL MARRIAGE

"Hodges' Marriages" Index at HR has a card suggesting that: in the 1717 period Q.A. Co. - A _____ Long was marr. to Elizabeth Powell, with the ref. given being Liber 14, p 393, leading us to the copied: --

Will of George Powell: - Q. Anne's Co. Md.-made 9/2/1717; prob.11/28/1717 and from which I abstract the following information:

"to wife - Anne Powell, the dwelling plant. of 160 A. (not named)

except the part where sons John Powell now lives

after death of Anne - the above to go

equally to sons: John & Thomas with

the my now dwelling part to Thomas

to Son: James Powell -part of tract "Partnership" of 250 A.

to ea. of 3 daus.: Mary Burras - 1 shilling silver sterling

Eliz. Long - 1 " " "

 Jane Jones - 1 " " "

Personalty - incl. 1000 lbs tobacco each:

to son Thomas when he reaches age 21

to son James when he reaches age 21

to dau. Judith - a chest, etc. & 2 cows and calves

to dau. Rachel - a cow & calf; and 2 "yeows" (ewes)

to grand-daughter Ann Powel - 1 "yeow" to be delivered to
her father & increase to be Anne's.

Wife - Anne Powell- named Executrix.

Signed: George Powell Wits: John White (mark); Henry Rawlings (mark);
August Thompson (sign.)"

MY COMMENT: Toward identification of "witnesses": nothing found so far on White or Rawlings, but Mr.August(ine) Thompson is prominent in upper Q.A. C. being sometimes a justice & having various refs. in Emory's Hist. such as "vestryman at St. Lukes" 1729, p 209, end on p 250 that he dies 1738. He is very possibly the lawyer drawing up above Will and thus prob. no genealogical significance? Since this Will shows both married and unmarried children we may assume that George Powell was in his "50s" at death. To be more specific: with a total of 8 children, the youngest of whom are under but close to 21 (thus age about 17 - or born ca. 1700), one can then figure a span of about 16 yrs to produce same, and giving George and Anne a "projected" marriage date of circa 1685; then going back about 23 more years would give George Powell a "projected" birthdate of ca.1662. The "grand-daughter Ann Powel" would seem most probably the dau. of John Powell, who is apparently the oldest & only married son.

I have not had time to search for records such as Deeds etc. which might produce names of husbands of married daus. above, but will mention here that a 1708 Deed of John Long (more anon) has a witness: Wm. Borros (Burrows-Borroughs?) who could easily be husband of Mary Burras, above? Also on the same day 7/13/1712 that John Long purchases 1/2 of a tract "Sandyhurst" (also more anon), the other 1/2 of same tract is purchased by an Edward Jones, who thus could easily be husband to Jane Jones, above? The above does not explain also the relationship of a slightly later "George Powell" who I notice as landowner (Deeds, Rent Rolls) in same neighborhood in 1750's. Without further research I suggest 2 possibilities: that he is older son of Geo. Above; or more probably, a grandson -poss. a son of John who thus would be arriving at active majority about 1750?

EASTERN SHORE

EASTABLISHING WIFE & PARENTAGE OF JOHN LONG (Sr) (1685-1746) - cont. -

One more item toward possible further search on the "Powell" line: Emory's Hist. Q.A. Co. p 96 gives a 1642 Tax List for Kent Island (Kent Co.) & included is the name "John Powell". If for the George Powell who died 1717, we can accept a "projected" birthday of circa 1660-62, then this George could easily be a younger son? of this John, and which would explain why in turn George gives his oldest son this first name. However, the John Powell of 1642 would have to be found to be quite a young man at that time - perhaps just turned 21 yrs?? Finding the Kent Island ref. suggests to me too, that "Powell" may be one of the families which came up from Virginia; although at this time I have not yet had opportunity to check for a possible Powell Genealogy, published or mss., which might elucidate on said point, or which might even throw more light on the "Long" intermarriage?

TEMPORARY SUMMATION: Admittedly there is still no "direct" proof of who Elizabeth Powell Long's husband might be, but the "circumstantial" arguments are these: John Long (1685-1746) does live in the precise neighborhood of the Powell, and is the only "Long" in said neighborhood, of proper age who has wife named Elizabeth; certain other surnames of for ex.-witnesses- appear in documents of both John Long & the Powell, including that of George Powell himself as a witness in a deed of John Long's; from the order of placement in her father's Will Elizabeth Powell Long can be figured to be born circa 1690 & thus fits very well as a slightly younger wife to John -- with their marriage figured (as it appears to be from their land transactions anon) about 1709-10; and finally, our John Long names a daughter: "Elizabeth" (Mrs. Wm. Roberts). Thus at this point I feel that we can advance quite strongly that: Elizabeth, dau. of George & Anne Powell, was indeed wife of John Long!

ALL LAND GRANT; RENT ROLL, DEEDS, REFS. Q.A. CO. ON JOHN LONG (1685-1746)

The first land record referring to a John Long in Queen Anne's Co. (found in Q.A. Co. Deeds' Index in "index hall" at HR - Annapolis) is one of 1708 involving a 100 acre farm named "Good Luck". Naturally it would be possible (since Q.A. Co. formed only 1707) for our John Long to have had previous transactions same (for ex.-Kent Co. Deeds not yet checked) or in other locations; but if we accept 1685 as John's birthdate, he would by that time be 23 yrs. old & at normal age for beginning adult activity. Since by "internal evidence" all John Long Deeds in Q.A. Co. this period can be proved to belong to the same man, and since I firmly believe this to be our "planter" John Long (ref his Will 1746), we turn first to indexes at HR on this tract ref. Land Patents & Rent Rolls for a cross-check on both description & abstract of "transfers".

"Good Luck": Land Patent filed under "now" Q.A. Co.; 100 A survey for Wm. Sigley in 1700 & Certificate & Patent appear Liber DD#5 p 28. (not read) Rent Rolls Vol. 12 p 403 (mainly covering Q.A. & Talbot Co's) shows: 100 A Survey'd 7/5/1700 for Wm. Sigley, "lying on south side of the northeast branch of Chester river." Possessed by Wm. Sigley. Transfers were: Wm. Sigley to John Long - 5/18/1708; John Long to Thomas Hawkins - 7/2/1708; Thos. Hawkins to John Salter - 5/1/1712; etc. In Emory's Hist. Q.A., there is no ref. to Sigley; ref. to Hawkins, but not "Thomas" who may have died or removed 1712 (see deed reading anon); but numerous ref. to "assemblyman" John Salter, including fact (p 42) that he was father-in-law of Augustine Thompson.

EASTERN SHORE

LAND RECORDS Q. A. CO. ON JOHN LONG (1685-1746) – cont. –

The deeds involving the buying & selling of this property by John Long are not recorded till 1710 when both appear together (but in reverse sequence) in Queen Anne's Co. Deed Book #ET-A pp 81-82, and we "abstract" here in proper order: p 82

On 5/18/78 Wm. Sigley, "Yeoman" of Queen Anne's Co. to John Long, "Planter" of said county, for 3,500 lb tobacco-the 100 acres "Goodluck", pat'd to Wm. Sigley in 1701.

Wits: Sol. Clayton (sign)
Thomas Mountseer (sig.) (signed by mark) William Sigley
----- Acknowledged by Thomas Wyatt, "attorney" for Wm. Sigley on 7/29/1710,
before Justices Peace of Q.A. Co.: Solomon Wright & John Whittington.

(FURTHER) that __ on 4/7/1708 William & (wife) Sarah Sigley appoint Thomas Wyatt as their "attorney" to sell the 100 A to John Long -- situated on "east side of Mount Pleasant".

Wits: Wm. "B" Borros (mark?)
Wm. Wyatt (sig.?)
George Powell (signed)

page 81

On 7/2/1708 John Long "of Chester River in Queen Anne's Co." to Thomas Hawkins "late of said same county" for 4,000 lb Tobacco - a parcel of land on east side of Chesapeake Bay and south side of northeast branch of Chester River -"Good Luck", - beginning at a bounded red oak standing near the land of John Parsons etc. - further described - as being 100 acres more or less, granted to Wm. Sigley and patented 4/24/1701 & (later) transferred to John Long.

Wits: Sol Clayton (sig.)
Thomas Mountseer (sig.)

his
signed: Jno. |-|-| Long ✪
mark

Acknowledged by John Long before JPs Wright & Whittington, 7/29/171??

MY COMMENTS: The circular symbol after John Long's signature does not seem to be an addition to his mark, but rather a literal copying of the "seal"?? by the recorder? Toward identification of witnesses & other persons mentioned in these Deeds: The Mountseer name does not appear in Emory's Hist. Q.A.: but there are many refs to Soloman Clayton Sr. who in 1714 was residing near Chester Mill & who dies 1740. (wife Rachel, dau. of Ann Marshall) Clayton was a first vestryman at St. Lukes' 1729, and was also a delegate to the legislature, plus once being a county Justice. He is not the JP in above case, but is very possibly the lawyer who drew up the Deeds, and thus no genealogic value to us. The surname "Parsons" appears as a place name in Emory, but no specific ref. to John. HOWEVER, it will be seen from the above that John Parsons was a neighbor to our John Long and I feel definitely is the same person who is involved in the Estate of the previous generation of "Long" in the same location and who I plan to present (further along) as the most probable parents of our John Long! In reference to "Wyatt", Emory says, p 41, that a Deed of 1709 shows that Thomas (wife Ruth) and William Wyatt were brothers, sons of Thomas Sr., and that they lived "on the south side of Chester River, east of Double Creek, adjoining George Powell's land". Thomas Wyatt may possibly? have been a lawyer, but it also should be remembered that almost any 3rd person can be given "power" of attorney. Though Sigley is termed above as "of Q.A. Co.", he seems more like an "absentee" owner, Dictionaries define "yeoman" as "small freeholder farmer" & though no one ever seems certain, it is usually "implied" as a slightly less class than "planter". But it could mean too, that Sigley was granted the land originally for some type of "service"??

EASTERN SHORE

LAND RECORDS Q. A. CO. ON JOHN LONG (1685-1746) – cont. –

As to witnesses: "Wm. Borros" & "George Powell" and their connection to the above Deeds, I have previously pointed out (p 25 this report) the possibility of their being brother-in-law & father-in-law to our John Long. The proper historian, general or genealogic, naturally must document each point; but is allowed sometimes to theorize, and so I would like to indulge here in a bit of "conjecture" concerning the whole above transaction. If we accept a birthdate of 1685 for John Long, and then accept too that his father had died when John was yet a boy (as I intend to suggest further in this search) it can be imagined that John Long grew up without too much of worldly goods, and thus needed the guidance of an older relative or neighbor to get a proper start in farming. Perhaps he may even have worked for George Powell, and so met & married Elizabeth?? No wife is mentioned or signs the 1708 deed and in such cases usually indicates the Grantor to be at such moment "single" (but not always -- for occasionally in early deeds a spouse's consent is skipped by, though their dower interest can later cloud the title) (also early mortgages are seldom signed by wives). So it would appear that in 1708 John Long & Elizabeth Powell were not yet married; and also from the short time that he held "Good Luck" that they did not even live on it -- though by some agreement John may still have "farmed" it, and perhaps until 1710. BUT if in his first land transaction a youthful John Long buys and then within two months re-sells a farm at a 500 lbs tobacco "profit", could not one perhaps "conjecture" the whole "deal" as being engineered by the older and educated George Powell -- perhaps to give a good start to his prospective son-in-law: John Long?? Though possibly just coincidence, but another suggestion of "influence" is when in his Will of 1717 George Powell bequeaths several children "one silver shilling"-- and then in his Will of 1746, John Long follows the same example??

But by 1710-12 it seems most logical to assume John Long & Elizabeth to be married, for his next purchase is a farm in the same neighborhood where no doubt they lived until at least 1720; and so we again turn to the Patent and Rent Roll background of this property:

"Sandyhurst" index filed under "now Queen Anne's"; 500 acres surveyed in 1701 for James Heath but certified in name of Thomas Ruth; patented 1703 by James Heath in Books DD#5 p 101-2, & DS#F p 456 (not read. Rent Rolls Vol. 12 p 403 shows: "500 A. surveyed 12/10/1701 for Thomas Ruth on south side of the Freshes of Chester river beginning at the south & by east line of a tract of land called "Jone's Fancy";"- "Sandyhurst" patented to James Heath in 1703 and the transfers are: listed as (this abstract was for tax purposes).

500 A - James Heath to Wm. Comegys on 8/7/1710
130 A - Wm. Comegys to Edward Jones on 7/13/1712
150 A - Wm. Comegys to John Long on 7/13/1712
100 A - John Long & wife to John Sutton on 6/21/1720
(this is error for Deed shows Sutton bought whole 150 acres)
216 A - Wm. Comegys to John Meade on 7/24/1725
25 A - Edward Skinner to Henry Ward on 2/10/1726
100 A - Thomas Jones to Edward Jones in 1733
100 A - Edw. Jones & wife to James Roberts in 1754
etc. etc.

(NOTE: I do not always copy every transfer, but only those seemingly to have bearing on our search, -- for thus checking later each Deed involved. It may mean nothing, but notice that Jones & Long buy adjoining farms from Comegys on same day: "Jone's" deeds not yet read, but might help in reconstructing this family; -- however, the last "Edward" may be later generation than the first) (the 3 Comegys" sales apparently dispose of all 500 acres). ("Shifts" in water-courses can sometimes change total acreages)

EASTERN SHORE

LAND RECORDS Q. A. CO. ON JOHN LONG (1685-1746) – cont. –

The information which I have abstracted from the Deeds involving this property follows: Queen A. Co. Deed Book (at HR) #ET-A page 79 --

On 7/7/1710 James Heath of Anne Arundel Co. sells to Wm. Comegys of Kent Co. the tract "Sandyhurst" - 500 A "lying in Kent at time of survey but now in Queen Anne's." (survey Dec. 10, 1701).

Q.A. Co. Deed Book #ET-A p 165 --

On 9/19/1712 Wm. Comegys of Kent Co., Planter to John Long, planter, of Queen Anne's Co. for 4,500 lbs tob. - "part of a tract called "Sandyhurst", lying in Q.A. Co. on south side of Chester River near Edward Jones' land & part of same tract - 150 A more or less:"

(signed) Wm. Comegys

and acknowledged by Comegys before JPs on Sept. 13, 1712.

Q.A. Co. Deed Book #IK-B p 24 --

On 6/21/1720 John Long (& wife Eliz.) of Queen Anne's Co., planter, to John Sutton, cooper, of Q.A. Co. for 7,000 lbs "tobacco in cask" -- "part of a tract or parcel called "Sandyhurst", lying on south side of Chester river near Edward Jones' land in same tract--150 A - with the appurtenances.

Wits: Jno. Whittington
Aug's Thompson

his
John | - | Long
mark
her
Eliz. E. Long
mark

Acknowledged by John Long before JPs Whittington & Thompson, 6/21/1720

MY COMMENTS: Toward identification of other persons names in above: The Comegys family, educated and apparently "well-to-do", are prominent in both early Kent & Q. Anne's Co's., owning land both north & south side of Chester river. Originally Dutch, so possibly earlier on the Delaware, they first came to Kent Co. 1670; & in 1672 the whole family along with Hans Hanson were naturalized by Act of Md. Legislature. G. Hanson's Old Kent p 224 records the family as consisting at that time of: Cornelius Comegys & wife Millaminta: and their children: Cornelius Jr.; Elizabeth; William; & Hannah. William held various offices in Kent Co. & was a vestryman at Shrewsbury Episcopal parish Kent in 1709 and again in 1716 (with Henry Lowe). Cornelius Jr. & William seem both to own land ca. 1718 west of Red Lyon branch on south side of Chester river near McAllister's Ferry (now Crumpton, Q.A. Co.); and both Emory & Hanson say that Wm. later lived ?? there, where Hanson says a son Wm. Jr. married Ann Cosden in 1734. But this would have to be a late son or a late marriage; because Wm. Comegys, Grantor in Deed above, would be Wm. Sr. and obviously of generation older than our John Long. Also he seems undoubtedly to be the same Wm. Comegys who appears in the 1697 Estate papers of the previous generation "Long" in the same neighborhood, which Estate I intend to present (further this paper) as being of the father of our John Long. Hanson fairly well outlines the early generations of Comegys, and there appears to be no marriage with "Long".

Emory's Hist. Q.A. barely mentions James Heath & he might have owned land on both sides of the Chesapeake. John Sutton is shown (ibid. p 136) as living before 1720 on Kent Island, Q.A. Co. since in 1714 he signs a petition there as a member of Christ Episc. parish. Since the 1630s when Claiborne first brought "coopers" from England to Kent Island (ref. Emory), this trade was a necessary one in Maryland -- for the "cooper" made the staves for the barrels or casks in which Maryland tobacco was packed and shipped.

EASTERN SHORE

LAND RECORDS Q. A. CO. ON JOHN LONG (1685-1746) – cont. –

As the final deed above on "Sandyhurst" shows that it contained "appurtenances", i.e. house and barns, it seems obviously the place where John & Elizabeth (Powell) Long resided from 1712 to 1720 and no doubt where their two eldest children: David & Mary, were born. Since also in 1720 and for the first time John Long has two tracts of original land surveyed & patented to himself, there seems little doubt but that he next moved on to one of these. Names "Long's Desire" & "Long's Chance", of 50 acres each (possibly adjoining? But at least "near"? each other). These are described as in the "freshes" & "forrest" of Choptank; and thus John Long moves a little south of his previous residence (i.e. the "freshes of Chester) and in fact closer to the neighborhood of our Herrington ancestry at Beaverdams (now Ingleside). Possibly near the county line?, but nevertheless these are listed in the "Tract Index" at HR under now (after 1773) Caroline Co. Patent & Rent Roll references data on these are:

"Long's Desire" - 50 acres confirmed to John Long in 1724 with Certificate in Vol. I.L.#A, p 230 & Patent in Vol. P.L.#5, p 599.

"Long's Chance" - 50 acres confirmed to John Long in 1724 with Certificate in Vol. IL#A, p 432 & Patent in Vol. PL #6, p 244 (these not yet read). The Tract Index shows too that George Powell (who we suggest as a grandson? to the Geo. Powell who was Eliz. Long's father - see P 25 this rpt.) who had purchased the original 50A "Long's Chance" in 1750, in 1756 adds 280 acres more (i.e. patents) which he re-names or continues to name: "Long's Chance"; the refs. being --BC & GS#1, p 425 & BC & GS#6, p 239. I have not yet had time to read these either, but all seems to add more suggestive weight to the Powell - John Long connection!

Rent Rolls Vol. 12, p 466 says: "Long's Desire" - 50 A. surveyed on 11/10/1720 for John Long – "lying in Queen Anne's Co. in the freshes of Choptank, beginning at a bounded White Oak standing on the north side of a Beaverdam, on a branch called the Beaverdam, issuing out of the main branch of Choptank River." (I have already discussed page 18 this report the confusion which this description brings to mind because the only Beaverdam "branch" which we are aware of in this area is the one emptying into "Tuckahoe" branch of Choptank River and would seemingly continue to lie in present day wholly in Q. Anne's, not in Caroline Co.?? But here are a couple more thoughts about it: Perhaps the describer is here calling the Tuckahoe the "main" branch of Choptank; and also we must remember that the later draining of the Long Marsh did change the topography somewhat of this area. But perhaps the best clues toward locating "Long's Desire" in present day is that the above does say it is "north" of Beaverdam branch; and also that in 1765 this tract does pass into the hands of the "Temple" family, part of whose land later becomes "Templeville" and which is right on the line of modern-day Q.A./Caroline Co's.) The transfers on "Long's Desire" are copied as follows:

- 50 A - John Long & wife to John Neville on 3/2/1730
- 50 A - John Neville & Anne to John Powell on 2/13/1744
- 50 A - After death of John Powell to John Powell, Jr. in 1762
- 50 A - John Powell Jr. & Ann to George Temple in 1765

(The above John Powell (Sr) is most probably the eldest son of George, as determined from the 1717 Will of George Powell - p 25 this report)

EASTERN SHORE

LAND RECORDS Q. A. CO. ON JOHN LONG (1685-1746) – cont. –

Also note in the 1730 "Long's Desire" Deed above that whereas Elizabeth is still named as John Long's wife, yet she does not sign it! Is this just a neglect of the Grantee to demand it? Or perhaps if John Long, as the deed implies, is living at least a little more distance eastward (into Delaware?) was it perhaps too far for Elizabeth to travel to the courthouse to perform this (then at Queenstown); or perhaps she was ill.?? At any rate this is the latest documentation that I have so far found for Elizabeth Powell Long, for since she is not named in her husband John's Will of 1746, she apparently died sometime between 1730-1746. I have already discussed (p 12 & p 15 of this report) some ramifications of our "Long" being possibly resident "in Delaware" at some? time, and will not repeat here; but there is one final possible association note to add: In this same Q. A. Co. Deed Book RT-A at about 1730 also (but neglected to copy exact ref.) I happened to notice that Thomas & (wife) Mary Powell sell the nearby farm "Powell's Fancy" to this same John Neville as above. Thomas Powell is of course, a younger brother to Elizabeth Long – according to their father George Powell's 1717 Will (p 25 this report.). Does this mean that T. Powell & J. Long might have moved to some other neighborhood together? Such idea will require further checking.

Finally we return to the tracking of what happened to the last (i.e. as so far known) of the John Long properties, the other 50 acres which he had surveyed in 1720 at the same time as "Long's Desire" and called "Long's Chance"; but this too will pose a few problems & questions. "Long's Chance" - (indexed as now Caroline Co.) Rent Rolls Vol 12 p 452 says: 50 A. surveyed 11/20/1720 for John Long - "in the Forest of Choptank beginning at a bounded White Oak -". The first transfer listed is:

50A - Henry Lambert & Rachel; Wm. Ford & Eliz.; Absalom Austin & Jane to George Powell on 2/16/1750.

Rent Roll Vol. 12-A p 107 says merely:

"Long's Chance" - "Geo. Powell" (i.e. owner in 1752-53)

The only Deed found so far on this property is the one noted above & is recorded in Queen Anne's Co. Deed Book RT-C p 496 from which we extract information that at this sale in 1750 the Grantors: Rachel Lambert, Eliz. Ford, & Jane Austin are the heirs (i.e. daughters) of "William Teat, dec'd"; and are selling the 50 acre "Long's Chance" which had been "granted to John Long of Q. Anne's Co. and then sold to Wm Teat (Teak-Feak-Feat) of said county".

COMMENT & SUMMATION: The surname Austin does not, but other later Lambert and Ford do appear in Emory's Hist. Q.A. Co.. Though I studied it carefully and compared the letters with known words in this document, the "Teat" name seems most difficult of correct interpretation. Sometimes it looks like Teak, or Feak (Feke), or Feat - but at present I have decided on "Teat" because some later "Tate" are mentioned in Emory. The Grantee: Geo. Powell is of course the same person who we have previously suggested to be - either son or grandson of the George Powell who died 1717.

Since plainly an out & out sale had occurred from John Long to Teat, there is no basis for suspecting any relationship between them; but one wonders where that Deed is recorded, for so far I cannot find it in Q.A. Co. records. Might it be in the records of an adjacent county (not yet checked); or did Teat neglect to record it at all? The date and info. in this might assist in determining John & Eliz. Long's residence after 1730, for if truly in Delaware it might still be close by; or for not very long for in 1737 their dau. Eliz. marries Wm Roberts at St. Luke's, Church Hill; & in 1743 son John m. Ann Herrington same church. Perhaps John Sr. spent last years at "Hopewell" with John Jr. & Ann, for Ann's father had bought this in 1730.

EASTERN SHORE

EATBLISHING PARENTAGE FOR JOHN LONG (1685-1746) of Kent & Q. Anne's Co..

Although again I certainly have not exhausted all possible resources, no "direct" proof has as yet been discovered naming the parents of our John Long, born 1685. But the circumstantial evidence presented through the entire weight of this research paper brings us to the following conclusions: That through early land records and other references, our John Long grew up in the precise neighborhood of the "head of the Chester River" where the close neighbors and associates of his parents generation in this area (of originally Kent Co. but after 1707-Queen Anne's) have been shown to be Wm Comegys, Sr., Thomas Wyatt, Sr., John Parsons, the elder George Powell, and early of the Wharton and Jones families. Thus we next turn to the estate papers of the apparently only "Long" dying in this precise neighborhood and in the precise period of the most probable father of our John Long - David Long of Kent Co. who dies in 1697 and whose administratrix is wife Mary!

First a quick review of some of the other "elimination" argument. It has been previously shown (p 9 of this report) that the only other Long close at all to our area would be the Long of Talbot Co. - in which the only John is John, son of Thomas, & born before 1684, who m. Sarah Lowe and died 1718 leaving no son named John. Also the Mary Long who dies 1686 in Talbot (presumed wife of Thomas) cannot be the Mary wife of David, since this Mary is still living 1697. Then as to all other "David Long" references: there seems to be no other David dieing at this period in all colonial Maryland records who could not be accounted for in other Long families; as for example the David Long of Somerset who dies 1717 in Somerset (p 6 this rpt) leaving no issue. And finally as we have said - there seems to be no other first name Long at all with any sort of records yet discovered, of our John Long's father's generation, residing in this precise neighborhood of Kent/Q.Anne's.

So far the only records which I have discovered on our David Long are as follows: from Probate Index at HR:

- (1) Original Admr. Papers Box 1, Folder 99 -
BOND OF DAVID LONG ESTATE - 1697,
This is the printed and "filled in" form which has changed little over the several hundred years and which says that: "Mary Long, Widow, and John Parsons both of Kent Co. are to give bond in the sum of 24 lbs in ref. to the estate of David Long, dec'd. dated: "23 day of June in 9th year of his Majesty's reign - 1697, and further that "Mary Long is the Administratrix of David Long, late of Kent Co."
Her sign Mary M Long (mark), John Parsons (sig),
Witnesses: William Comegys (sig), Thomas T Wyiat (mark).
- (2) Copied Invt and Accts. - Liber 15, page 116:
Inventory of David Long, Dec'd. (no county given but obviously Kent from names of appraisers) Some of the items listed are: cows & calves
'ould' chest & overcoats and waistcoats
'ould' featherbed & covering & other 'trumpre' (trumperie-odds & ends)
couch & old hatt & 23 bowls; a looking glass & bed cords
5 wooden dishes & parcel of old spoons; a brass candlestick
Tinn tankard, funnel and candlestick
Due from Wm Comegys two hundred pounds of tobacco - 16 shillings 8 pence
Due from Abraham Shering - sixty pounds of tobacco - 5 shillings
glass bottles - 2 shillings
(Sum total) 12 pounds, 5 shillings, two pence
True inventory - 11 day of July, 1697 (Appraisers) William Comegys (sig) and Thomas T. Wyeat (mark).

EASTERN SHORE

COMMENT & CONCLUSION:

Again we find names above, by now familiar to us, associated within public records of our "Long" family. William Comegys is the same who later (1712) sells our young John Long (by now presumed son of David) the farm "Sandyhurst." Thomas Wyatt, however, is the father of the Thomas Wyatt who is involved in the 1708 land transactions of our young John Long reference the tract "Good Luck" for the younger Thomas Wyatt seems to sign his full name, rather than by mark. And the "Good Luck" deed describes said property as next door to land owned by John Parsons. The inclusion of John Parsons in giving bond toward the administration of the 1697 estate of David Long, along with the widow Mary, indicates too a possible relationship to our "Long" family; but at this point I would not hazard a guess as to what such relationship might be - though it will certainly be a base for further investigation.

I have not checked at this time as to whether this David Long might have land in Kent Co., but his personal property estate is certainly not a large one. However, if as stated in Emory's Hist., the inner parts of Eastern Shore were not begun to be settled till the 1660's, probably few people would have very large estates a mere 30 years later. Since wife Mary Long is named as Administratrix rather than Executrix, David obviously had no "Will" - indicating that he probably died rather unexpectedly, and also that he probably was not very old. We do not know whether David and Mary Long had any other children, but if they are the parents of our John Long born 1685, as I now firmly believe them to be, then David & Mary would have been married by 1684. Thus David may have been born circa 1662; and this would fit for his having died as a young man in his 30's?? At any rate such a theorized birthdate for our David Long may assist later in an attempt to connect him in to one of the other Long families of beginning Maryland - or elsewhere??

First name hints, since they can descend in various lines - related or unrelated, - are both a help and a hindrance in reconstructing families. Also, the same common first names seem to be used over and over by hundreds of early anglican families of Maryland. Thus while "never a proof", in the giant detective story and jigsaw puzzle which is genealogy, it is never-the-less interesting at least to surmise how the first names in one's family did descend. For "our LONG" then: David (c1662-1697) and Mary Long had son John (1685-1746/47); John marries Elizabeth Powell dau. of George and Anne, and has children (in age-order his will) -David, Mary, Elizabeth, & John- the first two being named for his parents, the third for his wife, & fourth for himself. This John Long (1722-1786) marries 1743 to Ann Herrington (dau. of David (-1752) & Rebecca,-youngest son of John Sr. Herrington). We interpose here the first names from the Herrington side, since they are used extensively in the next Long generation. In David Herrington's Will of 1752 all children (except possibly one - Mary, Mrs. Thomas Triche(y) - see Invt. "kin")* are named and are given farms (which should help anyone wishing to trace their specific descents). David and Rebecca Herrington's children were: George, John, James, Gideon, Nathan, Nathaniel, Ann, (& Mary?). John & Ann Herrington Long's children (according to his 1786 Will -Book #1-p 60, Washington Co., Pa.) are: David, John, James, Gideon, Jeremiah, Elial, Noah, & Anne (Mrs. Geo. Debolt). Thus the first two can be names from either Long or Herrington side, the next two plus Anne from Herrington side, and the last three probably just Biblical names. All of John & Ann Long's children were born in Q. Anne's Co. except possibly Noah & Anne; and all of his sons have Revolutionary service with reference in Pa. Archives.

* Mary Herrington Triche might still be "kin" but yet be a dau. of a brother of David?

EASTERN SHORE

OUR "LONG" LINE OF KENT/Q.A. CO. CONCLUDED

For those persons who wish to tie in to our specific "Long" ancestry in the western Pa. generation, I have collected considerable data from the public records of Washington/Greene Co. Pa. & other sources; but most of this is included in the independent later research of Leckey's; The Ten-Mile Country, vol 9 p 13 etseq.. Also there is random ref. for some of the John & Anne Long descendants in such sources as D.A.C. Lineages vol 2 , p 289; and in inter-related family genealogies such as: Rev. John Corbley Genealogy (publ. Knightstown, Ind.), though this latter errs as to origin of "Long".

My great grandfather Noah Long, youngest son of John & Ann, married in Washington/Greene Co. Pa. to Sarah Gapin, dau. of Zachariah (1738-1812) and Ruth Tindall (1740-) Gapin, formerly from near Princeton, N. Jersey. In 1805 Noah & oldest brother David Long move to Butler Co., Ohio, where they with David's son Gideon appear in the printed 1807 Census Butler Co. O.; and there is also scattered biographical notice in Butler Co. histories. One of the transition proofs of this movement is in Greene Co. Pa. Deeds, Bk #2 p 341 (1808) which says: "Noah & Sarah Long now of Butler Co., Ohio". Noah Long died ca. 1815 and a partition suit Deed (Butler Co. Book #N? p268) establishes Noah and Sarah Long's children as: John Gapen, Zachariah; Elial; Rachel (Mrs. Jonathan Wright); Ruth (Mrs. Eli Davis); Armel (Armwel?); Nancy (Mrs David Hufford-Mrs. Geo. Green); Emeline (Mrs Jesse Page); David; Noah Jr.; Eli; & Elias. Butler Co. Census records, marriages, quit-claim deeds, etc. will provide proofs for descendants from these.

My great grandfather Armel Long (c1794-1827) m. 7/24/1814 in Butler Co. Ohio, to Hannah Grunden and their children were: John G(runden); Louisa; Noah; & George D., - of whom only John & George had issue.

My grandfather George Daniel Long (1819-1898) moved in 1853 from Butler Co to Henry Co., Ohio, where my Mother was born as one of three daughters of his 3rd marriage. References on George D. Long and for his other children will be found in: Aldrich's Hist. Henry & Fulton Co's, O (1888) p 682; & in Slocum's Hist. Maumee River Basin (1905 - Henry Co. edition only!) p 888. This will complete the genealogy of our specific "Long" ancestry through that generation.

As stated in the beginning, this paper was intended to be merely a resume to this time of the research on my own Long ancestry in colonial Maryland. But it grew to include necessarily some research on other Long of the place & period; some specific investigation of the "upper" Kent Co./Queen Anne's Co. where our Long and their neighbors lived: and withall the use of certain general hints and methods in "genealogy".

Many more hours of work will be needed to reconstruct more completely any of the subjects or families touched upon herein, including my own "Long" and allied families. But perhaps some parts this may be of assistance to others with similar problems; and at any rate it now becomes a basis for my own further research when next I may have opportunity to return and delve again into the fascinating and amazingly extant records of colonial Maryland!

(signed)
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6/1/1974

PARTIAL HISTORY OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN 'LONG' FAMILY
Eastern shore Maryland to Western Pa.

5/4/1975

Researched By: James M. Overhuls
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Although the 'immigrant' ancestor is yet to be determined and at this point in my research, no document directly naming any children of the first Long appearing below has been found -- circumstantial evidence is strong that by the late 1600's our 'Long' ancestry was residing in the area between headwaters of Chester and Choptank Rivers near the line of present day Delaware -- an area in which the Indian title was extinguished, 1652. This was under the jurisdiction of the original Kent. Co. of eastern shore Md., until Queen Anne's Co encompasses in formation 1707, but from which the southerly part was taken in the formation of Caroline Co. in 1774. In this neighborhood known also as 'Upper Queen Anne's: land records for both our 'Long' and the later inter-married Harrington ancestry do begin in 1708. Here, too, the Church of England parish known as 'St. Luke's' was formed from an earlier parish in 1728, with a new brick edifice being built in 1729 at now Church Hill, Md. St. Luke's parish records show the marriage of our Long and Harrington in 1743 and in this same building I had the pleasure of attending 10:00 A.M. Sunday service in May 1974 -- 231 years later!

The circumstantial evidence used in determining both wife and parentage of John Long (2nd generation below) includes such factors as: life spans mesh correctly; that certain same person's names appear as neighbors or witnesses (perhaps relatives) in documents connected to all involved, that there are no other 'long's' at this period in this precise neighborhood; and that the records of any other con-current 'Long' with same first names can be assigned to other families about Md. These points and others are expounded in a 35 page manuscript, titled Long Families of Colonial Md. which I have compiled and placed a copy in Md. Historical Library at Baltimore.

We begin our genealogy at present then with:

DAVID LONG -- born (approx. 1660 in ___?___ died (June 7, 1697 in Kent Co.,Md., m. ___?___ in ___?___
to: Mary ___?___ ,b. ___?___ in ___?___ d. ___?___ alive in 1697.

Only two records, found so far on above: 'Bond' of David Long, Est. in orig. papers -- Box #1, Folder 99, and Inv's and Accts. - Liber 15, p. 116. at Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Since David has no 'Will' it is assumed he died fairly young and unexpectedly. Bond of 6/23/1697 requires Mary Long, widow, administratrix and a John Parsons, both of Kent Co., to post 24 lbs. Witnesses: Wm. Comegys and Thos Wyatt. Inv't dated 7/11/1697 by appraisers also Comegys and Wyatt, shows personal prop. of only 12 lbs. (No land so far found, but records Kent Co, not yet checked. Since names Parsons, Comegys, and Wyatt appear very shortly associated in land records of the next 'Long', chronologically to be in same immediate neighborhood (which after 1707 became Qu. Anne's Co.) it is fairly a safe assumption that John Long B. 1685 is son of (perhaps only child?) of David and Mary Long. ?

JOHN LONG -- 1685 in Md. ? (see D.A.C. Lineage Vol 2, pg.289)d.Feb. 1746/47 in Qu. Anne's Co. M. circa 1710 in Q.A.'s Co. to: Elizabeth Powell, b. (c.1709 dau. of Geo. and Ann Powell of Q.A.C. She died after 1730 but before 1746. Circumstantially proved Eliz. wife of John by these facts.

Eliz. is termed "dau.", Elizabeth Long in 1717 will of Geo, Powell of Q.A. Co. (Liber 14, pg. 393, Hall of Records Md., ; that there is no other 'Long' except John having 'wife' Eliz., as per the contemporary land records of this neighborhood -- and Geo. Powell signs as witness to a John Long Deeds ('Goodluck' - 1708-Q.A.'s Co. Deeds Bk. E.T.-A pgs. 81-82), and farther that Geo. Powell lived in immediate vicinity (next to Wyatts as shown in a ref. pg. 41 in Emory's Hist. of Q..'s Co., Md.

Queen Anne's Co Deed Records show that our John Long (1685-1747) owned in his lifetime various named farms: 'Goodluck' - bought 1708 and sold 2 mos. later at 500 lbs. tobacco profit; 'Sandyhurst' - 1712-1720 ; 'Long's Desire' 1720-1730; 'Long's Chance' - surveyed 1720 for John Long and out of 'Long' possession by 1750, but can't find a 'sale deed' in-between. All John Long deeds show the same distinguishing mark /// as signature.

Thus the Will of John Long, (calling him 'Planter) made Oct. 18, 1746 and probated Feb. 16, 1746/47 (Original Will in Box 8, Folder 15 and Copy in Liber DD#4 Vol. 25, pg. 39 - at Hall Records, Annapolis) lists no land, and names no wife (ergo pre-deceased?) but gives 'token' inheritance to his children named in following order: (probably all born in Q.A. Co.)

David Long b. ca. 1712? (poss. the David d. 1791-Sussex Co., De1.?)

Mary Flowers b. ca. 1715? (no further record-but Q.A. deeds not chkd.)

Elizabeth Roberts b. 1718? Eliz, Long, ? on 3/17/1737 at St. Luke's Episcopal at Church Hill, Q.A. Co., Md . (record at HR.) to Wm. Roberts (see McKenzie's Colonial Families, Vol. 2, pg. 622). An 'original signature' of Wm. Roberts appears in Q.A. Co. Admns. #797 where he is a bondsman in the 152 Estate of our David Herrington of same neighborhood.

John Long (Jr.) born 1722. Exetr his father's estate. See below:

John Long, b. 1722 at Q.A. Co., Md. (Long's Desire farm now in Caroline Co.) d. 1786 In Washington Co., Pa, (now part of Greene Co., Pa), m. 7/12/1743 at St. Luke's Episcopal at Church Hill, Q.A. Co. (See parish records at Hall of Records) to: Ann Harrington, b. ca. 1725, Q.A. Co. Md. d. ca.1800, Greene Co, Pa. Ann is daughter of David and Rebecca Harrington (sometimes 'Herinton') David in turn being youngest son of John Harrington, Sr., of Talbot Co., (proof of this is in Talbot Co. Deed Bk PF#13, pg46, where in 1722, John Harrington, Sr. 'for love and good will' gives his home 'Dudley's Choice', which he had bought in 1708 - 'to my youngest son, David'. In 1731 David and Rebecca Harrington sell 'Dudley's Choice', but David was a fairly successful planter and by death had acquired some 500 acres plus considerable livestock (for ex. -- 28 cattle) and other personal goods. His will, probated 10/21/1752 (Q.A. Co. Liber AD #7, pg. 389) gives his home farm at Beaver Dam (now called Ingleside Crossroads, Q.A. Co.) to Rebecca and sons: Nathan and Nathaniel; plus other farms to sons: Geo., John, James;, and Gideon Herrington; and to his daughter Ann Long -- 100 acres called 'Hopewell'.

3.

In 1763 John and Ann Long sell 'Hopewell' (today this is in Caroline Co, but then was Q.A. and recorded Deed Bk. #RT#F pg. 338). Possibly next they may have lived for a year or so in nearby Sussex Co., Del., where John's older brother David is supposed to have resided, (Del. records yet not checked); but very shortly thereafter John and Ann H. Long move their family of seven and one daughter to the western frontier -- to the Monongahela river region which was then under jurisdiction of West Augusta Co., Va. but which became after final running of the Mason-Dixon Line in 1786 the s.w. corner of modern Pa. Possibly the Longs remained a short while east of Monongahela River in what later became Fayette Co., Pa, Very shortly they moved west of the river where lands could be had 'for the taking-up' under the so called 'Tomahawk Rights' or warrants of Va. Obviously John Long, with older sons now growing up, acquired considerable of this land in what finally became Monongahela and Dunkard Twps. of now Greene Co., Pa. Since Va. titles if any seem lost (possibly by 1796 burning of Morgantown courthouse) the titles first appear as 'patents' (by Pa.) under names of his children, for John Long died 1786, and this is same year that the border controversy with Va. was at long last definitely settled so that Pa, legally could issue these titles. (for ref. see the Patent Maps reproduced in the reputable Vol. 3 of Horn Papers).

As a sidelight to Long Family movement to this particular area: there has long been a tradition that the famous explorer Christopher Gist, himself an early resident of Fayette Co. was responsible, as per the terms of his 1753 contract with the 'Ohio Co.' of Va. to do so, for introducing many early settlers to the Monongahela Region. This idea however, has become 'tainted' by being included in the notorious history fabrication: Vol. 1 & 2 of the Horn Papers. Yet it is true that Gist was originally from Kent Co., Md, (see Hanson's Old Kent) also certain place-names here in W. Pa are similar to names in eastern-shore Md. It does seem possible that the Longs may have heard about this frontier area, at least perhaps as a sort of a chain reaction to some of Gist's earlier progytizing efforts (or per Fr. and Indian War?)

The earliest remaining record for actual documentation of first settlers in the Monongahela regions seems to be a 1772-73 tax list taken by Pa. under a jurisdiction listed as "Springhill Twp. of Bedford Co." The names of John Long and two oldest sons; David and John, Jr are on this list. We have reference on this point as given in the Rev. Pension application made 1833 by another of John Long's sons; Gideon. Gideon's application (in Nat'l. Archives, Wash. D.C.) shows that he was born 1754 in Q.A.'s Co., Md, and is one of the transition proofs of the Long family's movement -- Md. to W. Pa. Though he made application thru Fayette Co. court (he explains why within papers), Gideon was always a resident of now Greene Co., Pa. and says that his parents moved there when he was young and that he has lived there 'more than 60 yrs'. Like the 1773 tax list (cited above as from Veech's Monongahela of Old; this also in Pa. Archives?) documents only to about 1771; but from scattered ref. certain of the Long's neighbors were settled west of the Mongla.River by 1765-68, I personally feel that our 'Long' must have started living there by those dates, too. By the time of the first U.S. Census of 1790 John Long is deceased, but all his sons are listed as heads of household in this area -- listed as at that time-Wash. Co., Pa. Their neighborhood becomes Greene Co., Pa. with that county's formation in 1796.

OUR "LONG" DURING AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

This then is the precise spot where John and Ann Herrington Long family were living during the American Revolution; their home farm being on Big Whitely Creek. The second farm west of Monongahela River (with) only the Sarah Province farm intervening on the river side in present-day Monon. Twp. of now Greene Co., Pa. This property John's youngest son, our ancestor Noah Long, had re-surveyed in 1786 terming it "The Sauare". The main eastern half -- 250 Acres -- which he inherited directly for himself from his father, Noah renamed as "Noah's Ark"! (see outline of this property pg. 39 in 'patent maps', Vol. 3 Horn Papers), I once drove by where this property is now supposed to be, but could see no 'old' houses, at least not near modern roads.

John Long (1722-1786) was age 53 when the Am Rev. began and which may account for there being no record of his having any military service at this time. Longs are traditionally 'conservative' and with his cavalier Church of England background, one might imagine that John Long would have had 'Tory' feelings at first; but there is absolutely no record either of what his political leaning really were. However, with Indian depredation against the frontier officially encouraged by the British Government; no one there it could seem might be 'Tory' very long. All seven of John Long's sons, as they matured, have records of Rev. military service as evidenced by the scattered records of especially the local militia lists, preserved and printed in various volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives.

At one time, 1782 (Pa. Archives, Series 6, Vol. 2, pgs, 18-19) all seven "Long" boys were in the same Militia Co., under their neighbor, Capt. John Guthrey, with Gideon Long being the Ensign, and our particular ancestor Noah Long, one of the privates. Also in 1782, the eldest of John's sons, David Long is listed in a Capt. Reed's Co. which is presumed to have travelled into Ohio on the ill-fated Col. Crawford's 'Sandusky Expedition' (David is reported pg. 607 in Biog. Cyclopedia of Butler Co. O.)¹¹ to have been scalped, but lived; -- perhaps such wound was received at this time?) Earliest in the War are Gideon and Jeremiah Long who volunteered in 1776, going east with the 8th Pa. Regiment of the regular army Continental Line and besides fighting, spent the famous winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. Later in the war, Gideon says in his pension application, he was with the group which went out to build Ft. McIntosh (Pa.) and onward to Tuscarawas River to build Ft. Laurens, only Rev. fort in now Ohio. Only two of the 'Long' brothers, Gideon and Elial lived long enough or applied for Rev. Soldiers' Pensions. Besides his militia listing of 1782, our ancestor, Noah is mentioned in Pa. Archives (Series 6, vol. 5. P. 623,) as receiving \$7.23 pay as a corporal in Capt. Anthony Van Sickles' Wash. Co. Militia Co. for a one month's (Oct. 1794 tour of duty on the frontiers. (Being 'Indian War' this also accepted by patriotic societies as the War of 1812 service.). Sometime I hope to do a more intensive research in an effort to discover what might have been the 'forays' which our ancestor Noah Long was involved. This could be done by searching out and reading any pension applications of all associates of Noah in these militia Companies a long process; but sometimes dates of action, or names of units or companions or companions are revealed. Many expeditions down the Ohio River or into Indian territory of what later became Ohio originated at this time in the Longs' Monongahela (Redstone) neighborhood. No doubt the Longs or their friends remembered the fine lands to be seen here when a few years later the Ohio territory was opened to settlement; and some of the Longs again turn their eyes westward.

John Long (b.1722) made his will on May 12, 1785 and it was probated March 29, 1786 (recorded in Will Bk. #1 pg, 60 at Wash, Co courthouse, Pa.) Obviously had 'settled' earlier with his older sons for he leaves them only token (i.e. -- one shilling inheritance; and this 'trait' seems borrowed from John's father's will of 1746, which in turn seems takes from the Geo. Powell will of 1717. Thus to his younger sons, Elial and Noah, John Long gives one-half each of his home farm; but with added provision that Noah is to take care of his mother, Ann Harrington Long, for the rest of her life. But all of John and Ann H. Long's children are in his will and we give them next in the order named. Birthdates are estimated, except for the definitely known. Also daughter Ann Debolt may not necessarily be the youngest, but mentioned last since she is the only female child.

CHILDREN OF JOHN & ANN HARRINGTON LONG: (all born apparently Queen Anne Co., Md. --but living 1786 in Wash. Co now Greene Co., Pa.)

- 1) David Long --- b. ca. 1746; m. to Sarah ____ ; moved 1804 to Butler Co., Oh. d. ca 1829 -- Butler Co,
- 2) John Long, Jr. --- b. ca. 1750; m. to Grace ____; lived in Dunkard Twp., Greene Co., Pa. where he died Dec. 19, 1838.
- 3) James Long --- b.- ca. 1752; no further record; but is listed in fed. census Pa. 1800, Greene Co., Dunkard Twp.
- 4) Gideon Long --- b. last half of 1754; m. on March 21, 1781 to Hannah Phillips (by Rev, Corbley -- Baptist; d. Feb. 16, 1834. Buried 1834 Cumpsten Graveyard, in Dunkard Twp., Greene Co., Pa.
- 5) Jeremiah Long -- b. 1755; m, 1st Mary Ivers; 2nd to Jane ____; he lived Dunkard Twp., Greene Co., Pa., where he d. July 4, 1820. Buried in Garrard's Fort Baptist cemetery.
- 6) Elial Long -- b, Aug. 9, 1756; m. Mary Davis?; lived Monongahela Twp. of Greene Co., Pa. Later over the line in Monon. Co. of now W. Va. and there he d. Jan. 13, 1835.
- 7) Noah Long -- b. ca. 1760; d. 1815; and. on whom further see below
- 8) Ann Long -- b. ca. 1762; m. to Geo. Debolt of Fayette Co., but who by 1786 owned land next to Longs in now Monon, Twp., Greene Co. where he died 1839, She died ____?

Through research of the public records of Wash, and Greene Co.'s Pa., etc, I have accumulated more data on some of the above; but will not include here as this paper is concentrated on my own descent through 'Noah Long.' Further information on above 'Long' and 'Debolt' may be found in Leckey's Ten Mile Country (and Greene Co. Families) pg. 13 etseq. of Vol 9. Some descendants of particularly 'Jeremiah Long' may be found in D.A. C. Lineage Vol. 2, pg. 289, and in the Rev. John Corbley Genealogy (publ., Knightstown, Ind.)

Rev. Corbley est'd in 1769 the only church near to our 'Long' in Greene Co. -- the 'Goshen' or 'Whitely' Baptist on Big Whiteley Creek at nearby Garrard's Fort, Pa. The 'Minutes' of this church (copy at D.A.R. Memorial Library, Wash. D.C.) show however, that our 'Long', only the Jeremiah Long family and Hannah Phillips (Mrs. Gideon) Long were regular members.

To continue then with my own descent:

NOAH LONG --- born circa 1760 in Qu. Anne's Co., Md. was brought as a child by his parents John and Ann Harrington Long to sw. Pa. where he grew up on the 'Long' farm in now Monong. Twp. of now Greene Co.. His Rev. Militia service has already been noted and Tax Lists (In printed Pa. Archives) show that in 1781 (Wash. Co., Pa. list) Noah owned only '1 horse' but by 1784 he also owned cattle, so between those dates he started his household by marrying

SARAH GAPEN -- b. Oct. 6, 1766 in N. J.; d. after 1850 in Butler Co., Ohio. Sarah was, the daughter of Zachariah Gapen b. Aug. 10, 1733, in N.J., d. March 1812, Greene Co., Pa. and Ruth Tindall b. Sept.8, 1740, N.J.; d. ?, Pa. Zachariah and Ruth were married July 7, 1760, presumably near Princeton, N.J. then lived several years in Frederick Co., Va. Ruth at least seems temporarily back in N.J. when her dau., Sarah was born; but 1766 is also reputedly the year when Zachariah moved his family to west of the Monong. River in then Va., now sw. Pa., where Zachariah Gapen also appears in the Bedford Ca., Pa. Tax list of 1772.

Most of the 'Gapen' material used in this outline comes from Leckey's 'The Ten Mile Country', vol. 9, pgs. 19-20, where dates on other 'Gapen' descendants may also be found; but farther back research apparently remains to be done. The name is sometimes spelled 'Gobean' and is presumed to be originally French Huguenot, though possibly coming via England to America. French Protestantism can of course have various expression; but in W. Pa., Zachariah Gapen belonged to the 'Westland Meeting' of the Society of Friends (Quaker). Neighbors of the 'Longs', Zachariah and his oldest son Stephen Gapen (by this time -- father-in-law and brother-in-law, respectively to Noah Long, sign as witnesses when Noah's father, John Long makes his will in 1785. Stephen Gapen was prominent on the frontier, being Captain of Militia, and later active in the formation of Greene Co. in 1796, becoming its first Co. Surveyor. Stephen was also friend to Albert Gallatin (Sec'y of U.S. Treasury under Jefferson and Monroe) whose home 'Friendship Hill' on the MONONG. River, Fayette Co. Side, is just a few miles S.E. from the Long and Gapen farms. Sarah is named as 'Sarah Long' in Zachariah Gapen's will of 1812. Further proof that she is 'nee' Gapen appears in a biography of a later 'Noah Long' (my mother's older half-brother-Jmo) in Slocum's 1805 -- 1905???) "History of Maumee River Basin," pg. 888 (the Henry Co., Ohio edition only!)

Noah Long must have been well-liked by his peers for from this time forward a sprinkling of first-name 'Noah' appears among 'Long' and neighboring families and Noah's sister Ann names her first son, Noah Debolt. Noah somewhat returns the compliment by naming most of his sons after his brothers. The census of 1790 (Wash. Co., Pa.) shows Noah Long having himself, 3 boys under 16, and 2 women in his household. In 1800 the Pa. Census shows (by then under Greene Co.) Noah and his wife with 3 boys -10-16 yrs. and 3 more under 10; 1 girl, 10-16yrs, and 1 more under 10. Censuses before 1850 are complicated to interpret since they 'name' only the 'head' and some children may die before maturity; but I have incorporated this information in attempting to determine birthdates for Noah and Sarah Long's known children as they appear later on in Butler Co. Ohio. Thus it is difficult to determine just when Noah's mother, Ann H. Long, dies. As per above she does not seem living in Noah's house. By 1800 the John and Ann Long descendants are fairly divided into two groups: those living in Dunker Twp. -- pg. 28 in Greene Co, Census; and those in households clustered in and about the 'home farm' in now Monong. Twp. -- all on pg. 40 in the census.

There is no separate Ann or 'Widow' Long listed in either 1790 or 1800. Also by 1800 Noah's brother, Elial, who inherited the other half of home farm is missing here; though he may already have moved to his later residence in Monongalia Co., Va. (not checked). Page 40 does show a 'John Long' household in which there is a female older than the male head. Could his be Elial's household, but still listed in name of his deceased father out of deference to his widowed Mother Ann? The Geo. Debolt household -- wife Ann Long, (pg. 36 in 1800 Greene Co. Census) shows no older female in that household either. All in all I do feel that Noah's mother, Ann H. Long must have passed away by about 1800; thus relieving Noah of this responsibility; rather setting the stage for Noah's and his oldest brother David Long's move a few years later to s.w. Ohio.

OUR "LONG" IN BUTLER CO., OHIO

The Biographical Cyclopedia of Butler Co. Oh. (1882) under 'Madison Twp.' (west of Miami River was taken out of Lemon Twp. to form Madison Twp'. in 1810 says that Noah, David and Gideon Long (this Gideon son of David), came there before 1805. Lands east of Big Miami River in Butler Co, are 'Symme's Purchase', but lands west of the river are gov't lands being first put on sale April 1801, at Cincinnati. Butler Co. was formed 1803 out of Hamilton Co, and one might expect that a first deed to David Long might be recorded in Cincy's courthouse, but it is not. I have never checked I presume that this is recorded instead in the gov't land sales to be found in Nat'l Archives, Wash. D.C. For subsequent deeds do show that David Long was first owner of entire section #20 (640 acres) in Range #4, Twp. #2. From this, David and Sarah Long later sell acreage to 'his sons', David, Jr. and Gideon Long; and then in 1813 a part to his brother, Noah Long. That this is 'our' Noah is proved by later disposition of this same land. Obviously from other proofs, Noah had been living on it for some time; but the late recording date might? be caused perhaps by Noah being slow in getting paid for his land sold previously back in Greene Co., Pa.??? But this point is in limbo.

Back in Green Co. Pa., David, Sr. and wife Sarah is first to dispose of his land, selling his 127 acres (next door there to Noah to James Hartley on April 11, 1804. From Deeds Bk. 2, pg. 24 and other evidence it seems obvious that Noah and his oldest brother David, Sr. came together down the Ohio R, (by flatboat?) to Butler Co., Ohio; yet our Noah does not sell his 100 acre farm 'The Ark' (the last of the home farm inherited from his father John) in Pa. till 1808. This deed has an affidavit showing that Noah first signed it on March 1, 1808 before a JP. in Butler Co., Ohio. A further acknowledgment is signed by Noah on June 1, 1808 before a J.P. in Greene Co., Pa. indicating that Noah Long might have made the long trip back up the Ohio to complete this transaction. Reading 'Noah and Sarah his wife (now) of Butler Co., Oh.' and recorded Greene Co, Deed Bk., #2, pg, 341, this is the main transition proof for the movement of 'our Long' from Pa. to Butler Co..O.

The earliest comprehensive documentation for residents of Butler Co. Is the special "Census of 1807 of Butler Co. O" (publ. 1968 by Eastern Ind. Co., Knightstown, Ind.) Which lists the number of all white males over 21 yrs, in separately named households, We list here all 'Long' in it as follows: (no Gapen here; but 2 Debolts--John and Dan'l).

Long, Benjamin	1- Ross Twp.	Long, James	1 - Ross Twp,
Long, David	1- Lemon Twp.	Long, John	1 - Wayne Twp.
Long, David, Sr.	1 - Lemon Twp.	Long, Noah	2 - Lemon Twp.
Long Gideon	1 - Lemon Twp.	Long, Thos.	1 - Ross Twp

From other evidence especially 'Deeds', identification of above is that David and Gideon are sons of David, Sr. -- all in Lemon Twp.; our Noah has himself and one other over 21 in his house; probably his second son --Zachariah Long, John, in Wayne Twp. (adjacent to now Madison Twp., then Lemon, might be Noah's ?? oldest son, John G(apen?) Long? Though James is one of our family first-names, Benj. and Thos. are not -- so the Ross Twp. 'Long' seem unrelated to ours, and I did no research on them. Probably they are of English origin; but slightly later in Butler Co., there are some 'Long' who were originally 'Lang' and thus of German origin.

Through public records etc, of Butler Co., O., I have accumulated slightly more data on descendants of our Noah Long's brother, David Sr., through David's sons, David, Jr. and Gideon Long. Again since this paper is concentrated on my own descent through Noah Long I will not dwell on these other lines. I will mention that the Biog. Cycl. Butler Co., (1882 and now reprinted) on pg. 607 has biographies of a John L. and Samuel M. Long, showing them as sons of Silas and Sarah (Marshall) Long plus the fact that Silas is the son of a David. Just recently I checked the 1800 Census of Wash. now Greene Co., Pa. which shows both David Sr. and David Jr. and only David Jr, has sons at that time which would fit the birthdates of Silas (and his brother, Hugh?) Long. This might also explain certain statement in above biographer suggesting that Silas' father had lived for a time in Ky? I wonder whether in-between Pa. and Ohio, our Noah might have lived a year or so in either Kenawha River area of now W.V., or in Salt River, Ky.? Yet the 1807 census shows that all were in Butler Co., O. by that date.

No gravestone has been found and details are unknown our Rev. ancestor, Noah Long, died apparently 1815 and seemingly in Butler Co., O. Apparently death was unexpected for he has no will or recorded estate. I have not checked Common Pleas Ct. records where there might be further details, but Noah does die possessed of the 150 acres which he had purchased Dec. 20, 1813, from his brother, David, plus an adjacent 70 A. also in Madison Twp. bought from a Thos Powers earlier in 1813. It is not till 1822, (when apparently O. law is revised?) that the heirs of Noah Long petition for a division of this property. It is the final 'deed' of disposition made 1824 but not recorded till 1827 in Butler Co., deed bk. #--pgs. 268-269 which proves the names of the children of Noah and Sarah Gapen Long.

It is this deed also which reveals that the widow Sarah Long had a second marriage -- to a Geo. Kelly, and Butler Co. Marr. records show this to have occurred June 16, 1816. In further research we find that Geo. Kelly died n Butler Co., ca. Sept. 1830. Apparently there were no children from the second marriage. The final records fd, on Sarah Gapen Long Kelly are in a deed of 1848 (Butler Co. bk. #16, pg.217), stating that she was then living on 5 acres within the farm of her son Elias Long; and the 1859? census record of Madison Twp., Butler Co. which shows that she was then living in the household of Elias and listing her as: age 84, b. N.J.. Sarah must have died a short time later.

CHILDREN OF NOAH & SARAH GAPEN LONG: (M. CA. 1782 - in Wash Co., now Greene Co. Pa

Using the partition suit deed noted above as a base and adding in all other data fd. in public records, etc. of Butler Co., O. (Particularly certain later quit-claim deeds to Elias from other heirs) I have reconstructed Noah and Sarah's children as follows: (abbrevs. in parentheses after each print refer to type documentation used -- the key being (DR. - Deed Recorded, D?R - Death Recorded; Mr. - marriage Rec.; Cr. Census, etc.

1. John G.(apen) Long b. ca, 1784 in Pa.; m. poss. before but m, Coct. 13, 1816 in Butler Co., MR, to Susannah K. VanSickle, dau, of (John?) Van Sickle (DR) by Henry Weaver, JP.: John G. died ca 1835; widow Susan(nah) remarried to Chas. Bailey in Butler Co.; Dec. 8, 1638 by Wm, Weaver, JP. (MR). Children unknown.
2. Zachariah Long, b. ca.1786 in Pa, m. to Sarah ___?___, and had only 1 child, Nancy. Nancy was under 21 yrs, in 1822-24 (DR). Zachariah is the only child of Noah who had died (at least the only matured married child) before the partition suit Deed of 1822-1824. He may at one time have lived on Salt River, below Louisville, Ky., or Sarah and Nancy may have gone there with her folks later, as this the residence given for her in the partition suit deed. Or they might have come later to Butler Co. where Sarah (Perhaps?) be the Sarah Long who m. Peter Temple in 1836?? and Nancy perhaps?? be the Nancy Long who m. James Mount 1826 in Butler Co. (MR). In the later Noah Long biography in Slocum's 1905 The Maumee River Basin pg. 888 (the Henry co., O. edition only) is a statement 'Armel Long's brother' and a Mr. Shafer were killed by the Indians on the Blanchard R. which runs through Hancock and Putnam Co's. of nw, O., they being in company with other Butler Co. men in a canoe and being shot from ambush' Apparently this is War 1812 skirmish, and though I have not checked contemporary newspapers, I have never seen any other ref. to it. It probably refers to Zachariah, and would explain his being gone by 1822. I sometimes wonder if there was a 'history-memory' slip -- i.e. perhaps? could it refer to the father Noah Long instead, who as we know dies unexpectedly in 1814-15
3. Rachel Long, b. ca 1788 in Pa. m. to Jonathan Wright. Living at Kanawha River, W.Va. in 1824 but later moved to near Paris, Edgar Co., Il. where living in 1833 (DR) Never ___?___ lived in Butler Co., O.. Children unknown but check Ten Mile Country.
4. Elial Long, b. ca.1790 in Pa., m. prob. before 1808 to Priscilla ___?___ living Butler Co. 1824 and still there 1834 (DR). Children unknown,
5. Ruth Long b. Ca. 1791 in Pa. m. Jan 10, 1808 to Eli Davis in Butler Co. by Rev. Stephen Gard. (MR) Living with husband in Clermont Co., O. in 1824 and still there in March 1848 though Husband dec'd.(DR). Had son Alfred E. Davis (?)
6. Armel Long, b. ca. 1792 in Pa. and on whom further see below --
7. Nancy Long, b. ca, 1800 in Pad. m. Jan 28, 1819 to David Hufford in Butler Co. by Wm. Kerr, JP, (MR). Living there in 1824 (DR). She prob. m. 2nd to Geo. Scott Green of Middletown with whom she signed deed in 1831. Children unknown.
8. Emeline Long, b. ca. 1802 in Pa. m. Jan. 29, 1824 to Jesse Page in Butler Co. by Wm Jerr JP. (MR); living there in 1829 (DR), Children unknown.
9. David Long, b. after 1803 as was under 21 yrs. in 1822-24 (DR). Living in Clermont Co., O. 1864 w/m. sister Ruth (Mrs. Eli Davis) (DR) May not lived to maturity as no further QC deeds?? (but witnessed? Armel Long's will in 1827)
10. Eli Long, b. after 1803 as was under 21 yrs. in 1822-24, when living in Butler Co. (DR). Not in marriage records of Butler Co. before 1847. May not have lived to maturity?

11. Noah Long, Jr. B. ca. 1806 as was under 21 yrs. in 1824, in Butler Co. (DR) M. to a Barbara ?, but not in Butler Co. (MR.) Living in Eaton, Preble Co., O. with wife Barbara in 11833 (DR.) His wife Barbara Might? be the Barb. Long who d. Sept. 1868 at age 62 yrs., 4 mos., 11 d, at Hamilton, O. (DeR.). Children unknown but Preble Co, not checked.
12. Elias Long, b. Jan, 8; 1808 in Madison Twp., Butler Co., M. Jan. 24, 1835 to Phebe (?arinar, b. 1812, N.J.- CR 1850), by Wm. Weaver, JP (MR). Lived in Butler Co. all his life, buying up his father Noah's farm in Sec. 20-T) - (T2)? - R4., Madison Twp., from other heirs (see the several QC deeds) D. Nov. ?, (1876????), 68 yrs. (DeR-WR) leaving wife (Phebe) and living in 1876. ? Long, engineer of Boston, and Jane (Mrs. James L. Dorrough). The 1850 census, Madison Twp. Shows Elias Long Household at that time:
- | | | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| Elias Long -- farmer | age 43 | b, Ohio |
| Phebe | 38 | b. N.J. |
| Nancy (Jane?) | 14 | b, Ohio |
| Sarah | 11 | " |
| Mary | 9 | " |
| Eli | 8 | " |
| Emeline | 6 | " |
| Sarah Gapen Long Kelly | 84 | b. N.J. |

The partition suit of 1822-1824 shows Armel Long to be guardian for his Younger brothers, Eli, David, Noah, Jr., and Elias. Straightening out the 'Long' Family in just Butler Co., O. becomes complicated as in most families first names usually repeat in various lines, but the above can be a base. Further study through Modern Ohio Indexes to federal Censuses:1820, 1830, 1840. & 1850 by which above families could be segregated to neighborhoods and individuals into age groups would add data for their various descendants. But to continue with my own descent from above:

Armel Long---(named prob.?? from ancient inter-married name -- Armwell???) born ca. 179? in Washington (now part Greene Co.), Pa. Came with his parents, -- Noah and Sarah to Butler Co. O. in 1805, Was guardian for his 4 minor brothers (see Mtge, Bk. #M, pg. 7) during partition of his father's land in 1822-1824. In 1823 Armel sold lot #96 in Middletown (Bk.#K pg ?2?) but cannot find how he had got it. A basis deed on Middletown, Bk#E pg. 457 gives map and says that in addition to the(????????) of Nov. 1802, lots #53 thru #109 incl. were added March 1816??, by the subscribers: Hugh Vail, Shubal Vail, John (Cummingys????) and David Doty, and Abner Enoch.. Armel Long was married by Samuel (Mant???) ID. (Butler Co. MR.) July 24, 1814 to: ---

Hannah Grunden -- from The 1905 Slocum's Hist. Maumee River Basin, pg.889, Henry Co. Ed. Only, says that Hannah Grunden was born at Hagerstown, Md., (Wsh, Twp.) ca. 1780. Her father (not named) sold his property 'for Continental money' but his becoming worthless, he was not able to care for his large family, so Hannah, at age 11, and her brother James, age 9 were compelled to earn their living (poss. indentured??) out by Hagerstown Common Pleas Ct; and supposedly they drifted west and never knew what became of the rest of the family. The name Grunden would seem to be an ending for the German name 'Grund'. Few Grunden refs appear anywhere; I have noted a Samuel Grunden active in 1840's in the vicinity of St. Mary's Celina, O. In 1974 I checked deeds and dates in the cthouse at Hagerstown, Md. But found no Grunden but variables in spelling except 'Grownd' which may be (?) An anglicized form of the name ?????

ARMEL AND HANNAH GRUNDEN LONG FAMILY IN UTLER Co., O –cont.

At Hagerstown courthouse a 1783 deed (for a 50 A. house and lot--then in Frederick Co. Md.) does show that an 'Adam and Christina Ground' did sell for 100 lbs. 'Specie', and the only deed I found reading in such manner. Perhaps ??? these are Hannah Grunden's parents; but as yet nor further proof. Other documents mention "Ground' with first-names: John, Malinda, Phillip, Mary, Margaret, and George.

Armel Long d. Sept. 1827 and will (Old Will Bk#1, pg, 403) made in June of that year directs his wife Hannah to collect his accounts outstanding and to buy a farm for herself and children. This she does and in 1828 buys land in Sect. 19 of Madison Twp. And adjacent to Wayne Twp.; and which land became the basis for the 'Long' farm situated at the highest point of Butler Co., the farm later descending to Hampton Long of Middletown through his father; John Grunden Long. Hannah G. Long d. Dec. 26, 1865 and is probably buried in the Miltonville Cemetery (?) in Butler Co.

Armel and Hannah Long had 4 children:

1. John G(runden) Long b. Dec. 15, 1815 m. Hannah Squier, also a native of Butler Co. Their son Hampton H. Long died age 92 in 1935 at Middletown, O. For other descendants see biographies on John G. Long in Bartlow's Centennial Hist. Butler Co. and in Memoirs of Miami Valley, Vol. 3 on Cyclopedia, Butler Co., and for Hamp' Long see Biog. Pg. 607 in Biographical Cyclopedia Butler Co. (Hampton Long claimed descent from 'Ball' Family of Va. thru his mother Hannah Squier.)
2. Louisa Long--died when a child.
3. Noah Long -- b. March 2, 1817, d. unmarried Dec. 3, 1848. His will (in cthouse, Hamilton, Butler Co., O.) gives everything to his mother, Hannah Grunden Long, including the brick house they then lived in. This Noah is buried with stone marker in the small cemetery behind the old two door brick Baptist or U.B. Church located on a corner in village of Trenton, Butler Co. (the church standing in 1930's may since be torn down?)
4. Geo. D. Long--b. Nov. 17, 1819 in Butler Co.,O. d. Feb. 26, 1898 at Napoleon, Henry Co., O. and on whom see further below

George D(aniel) Long, -- b. Nov. 17, 1819. I have never been entirely certain of my grandfather Long's 'middle' name. Some of the older Longs once said they thought it was 'Debolt' -- thus signifying that the family did remember the Debolt connection of Long before; but my mother always thought the 'D' to stand for 'Daniel'. Somewhere he may have signed it in full--perhaps on a deed, but I have never looked at the several of these in either Butler or Henry Co.'s. The origin of his name, Geo., is uncertain -- whether it came from the Grunden side or thru the Long side from the farther back 'Harrington' -- or neither. Born and growing up in Butler Co., (his father died when Geo. was 8) he was always engaged in farming. In 1853 Geo. moved to Henry Co., O. buying a farm in Flatrock Twp just south of Maumee R. opposite village of Fla. He was past youth at time of Civil War and pd, instead the draft premium. 1880 he sold out in Flatrock and bought a farm on s. edge of Napoleon (on Holgate Rd., next to fairgrds.) where he built a Victorian-style brick home in 1882. In 1897 he retired and moved to his res. 727 W. Wash. St., Napoleon, O. but where he died Feb. 26, 1898. Biog of Geo. D. Long are: pg. 682 in Aldrich's 1888 Hist. Henry and Fulton Co.'s with eldest son Noah, in Slocum's 1905 Hist Maumee River Basin pg. 888-889 in the Henry Co. Edition only.

The only child of Geo. D. Long living 1975 is: Fay Long (Mrs. Hadley) Rood, 10-1/2 State St. Norwalk, O. A great-granddaughter of Rev. Soldier, Noah Long, her Nat'l D.A.R. #552(?-or?4333).

Geo. D. Long (1812(?)-1898) was married 3 times and had issue as follows:

1st. m. Butler Co., O. to Elizabeth Weaver and had

John A, Long --m. ? Nyswander and had son:

Geo. Long of W. Washington St., Napoleon who
had 2 children; (living 1975)

Dr. John Long, on faculty V.M. at O.S.U. Columbus, Ohio.

Mary (Mrs. Robert Henderson-Wise.

Noah Long --m. Eva Turk and lived Henry Co., O. See 1905 Slocum's Hist. of Maumee River, pg.888-889 Henry Co. edition only for children in this family, -- Geo. A. Long, York, Pa. and Neva Clark of Holgate

Louisa Long -m. John Rush and lived near Fla., Henry Co., O, had 10 childr. some of which later went to Butler Co., O.)

2nd m, ca. 1859 in Henry Co., O. to Eliz. Trubey and had:

Wm. H. Long -- went to Colorado as a youth, m. there; later sending home picture of wife and 2 daug.; but no further record

Geo. Long -- d. as a child.

Frank Long d. as a child

Chas. Long -- m. Josephine Heckler; lived near Malinta, Henry Co., O. 3 children, a son Floyd, another son and one daughter.

Herman Long--m. Frances Muenenger; owned a shoe store at Bucyrus, O. had 1 son, John Long, CPA. who is m. and had children but address is unknown (1975).

Nettie Long-m. Hal Blank, farmer and raiser of livestock of Henry Co., O. Children Catherine RN., Helen, m. ? Himmel, resides in Mich. Frances m. Ott Hess, Attn'y of Napoleon, O.

Reuben Long- Nettie's twin who died as an infant.

3rd M. 1883 to Hannah Rebecca Shelt at Napoleon, Henry Co., O. She was (Mrs. Minor) Ice.

She was a widow with 2 daug: Marth-Mrs. Allie Yeager of Norwalk, O. ; Mary - Mrs. Frank Reiter of Napoleon, O.

Geo. D. Long and Rebecca Long had these children:

Arthur--died in infancy

Hester Fay- b. March 8, 1886 m. Hadley Ring Rood of Norwalk, O, Had 1 dau.: Helen (Mrs. Chas.) Truxell (d. June 1967, Denver, Colorado.) who had 2 daug. Alice and Sue (att. Ohio State U.)

Inez L. L. Long -- b. Nov. 6. 1888 d. Norwalk, O. Feb. 20, 1972 m. 1914 to Jesse M. Overhuls of Napoleon, O. He d. 1935. They had these Children: James M. Overhuls -- 114 W. Main, Norwalk, O.--no issue. Robert Long Overhuls - a petroleum Eng. - now of Xenia, O., m. Barbara Schock of Norwalk and had 3 daug.: Gael, Pamela and Jill (att. college in Oklahoma.); Mary Lou Overhuls Kelly (Mrs. Thos.) Adair of Xenia, who has 3 children; Kathleen, Kathryn, and James Kelly (students at U. of Cincinnati)

Helen Long- b. Aug, 19, 1892, d. at Tampa, Fla ,-- 1967???????? m. to Donald Bissonette, of Napoleon, O, Had 1 son Stephen--a T. Set. USAF ret. of Tampa who m. Mary ? and had 1 son Mark. Thos. Bissonette--Att'y of Tampa, Fla. who m. Chloe ? and had 3 daughters of middle-school age.

CREDITS

Transcribed from typewritten manuscript Aug 2000, (with subsequent corrections and repagination) by William O. Long (email: wolong@aol.com). Ms. Susan Sauter of Flying Ewe Farm, Rt. 4 Box 43, Bruceton Mills, WV 26525, a relative of Mr. Overhuls, assisted in preparation of this document.

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WOL 4/12/2007
Crofton, Maryland