

clergymen licensed to preach; his name being listed under Place General, Denomination, Independent." (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1672, p. 575.*)

The Independents were Congregationalists, and while Isaiah Harrison's religious affiliation is not known, it is assured that he was of nonconformity stock. He is thought to have been a member of the early Congregational church of Huntington, Long Island, later Presbyterian. The town is located midway between Oyster Bay and Smithtown, two points of his settlement. The first records of the church have been destroyed, but in 1751 is recorded here the marriage of Nathaniel Harrison, and a short time later the baptism of Daniel and Jesse Harrison, names familiar among Isaiah's sons and grandsons. (See page 36.)

In fleeing from Ireland in view of these premises it would have been natural for Isaiah Harrison to have come to New England, where Congregational churches were flourishing, and his relatives of New Haven resided.

New York at the time was under an able Irish governor, Thomas Dongan, (1683-1688) and the colony was well known in Ireland. In 1686 it was placed under the jurisdiction of Sir, Edmund Andros, (1686-1689) when the latter took charge of the whole region from Delaware to the St. Croix, with Boston as the capital. King James' persecution of the Scotch Covenanters about this time led thousands of them to emigrate to New Jersey, where many were landed at Perth Amboy. John Harrison of Flushing, Long Island, who owned land at Oyster Bay during Isaiah's residence there, became the agent for the proprietors of East Jersey in the settlement of the Scotch. Two of these proprietors were natives of Ireland.

* * * * *

Out of the distant past the two old seals at Staunton remain, pointing unmistakably to Isaiah Harrison's descent from a member of the gentry, to which class Dr. Thomas Harrison obviously belonged. It was from this class that Cromwell had sprung, and his close followers would have been careful to preserve the tokens of such standing; "I was born a gentleman," said he, in an address to Parliament, "and in the old social arrangement of a nobleman, a gentleman, and a yeoman, I see a good interest of the nation and a great one." (*Bruce's Social Life of Virginia in the 17th. Century, p. 113.*)

It is significant that of the two Thomas Harrisons, the Major-General, and the Doctor of Divinity, no pedigree or Coat of Arms regarding the former is found recorded in the various visitations of the Heralds College, while a pedigree embracing the latter and his wife is recorded. The fact of the recording of the pedigree, brief though it is without the arms stated, is evidence conclusive that Dr. Harrison was recognized as entitled to bear arms. Moreover the pedigrees and arms of the families of both of his wives were recorded, showing further that all were of genteel stock. The existence of the two seals bearing different arms may well explain, in fact, the omission of either arms in the pedigree; it not being determined at the time which to enter.

Throughout the seventeenth century, and the earlier part of the eighteenth, there resided at Chester one or more of the four Randle Holmes of four successive generations, each of whom was in turn a deputy of the Heralds College. Randle Holme, III, (b. 1627) became involved in disputes with the College, the authorities asserting that he had usurped their privileges in preparing Coats of Arms, hatchments, etc., instances of which were later nullified by Dugdale, as noted in the *Diary of his Visitations of 1663-4*. In the end Holmes seems to have come to terms with the College, and in 1688 published his great work *The Academy of Armoury*. He began his collections for the book in 1649, and his papers together with the notes of the other three Randles are now a part of the

Harleian MSS. of the British Museum. (See —*Chester, A Historical and Topographical Account of the City*, by Bertram C. A. Windle, p. 261.)

In a general way the two seals at Staunton may be accepted as representative of different periods in the ancestral history of the immigrant. Of the two Coats of Arms the eagle arms refer obviously to the older strain of ancestry. The eagle displayed as an emblem dates back to the time of Charlemagne, and is found much less frequently in English arms, it is said, than in those of Teutonic origin. It is accounted one of the most noble bearings. The lion is a more distinctly English emblem, although found in the arms of Denmark and Norway. The demi-lion is referred to by authorities on heraldry as usually associated with the Harrison family. A touch of sable is a marked characteristic of Harrison arms, and alludes doubtless to the Danish origin of the family; the *bird sable* in the instance of the Durham line is a striking reminder of the time—

*"When Denmark's raven soared on high,
Triumphant through Northumbrian sky."*

Rokeby—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Although both Coats of Arms were recorded, (the Durham arms with the addition of the chief) near the beginning of the seventeenth century, this gives no clew as to how long either "achievement" may have been in existence before this time. It is assured that by 1634 there were Harrisons of Durham descent in London, one of whom was a public official there, who under the laws then prevailing was using there the eagle arms, and that by this time also the demi-lion arms were widely known in Yorkshire where for three successive generations from 1592, they continued to spell THOMAS HARRISON, the name of the founder of a numerous family from which sprang Sir Thomas Harrison, High Sheriff under Cromwell, of Yorkshire, Dr. Harrison's native county.

* * * * *

Such are some of the explanations afforded in view of the history of the seals and of Rev. Thomas Harrison's career of the various circumstances of Isaiah Harrison's settlement. Enough, it is believed, has been set forth demonstrating that these circumstances are entirely too numerous in their indicated connection with Dr. Harrison for this connection to be ignored on the grounds of mere coincidence. Thus while absolute record proof is unavailable, considering the congruency of the circumstances ample warrant is furnished for the statement first made at the beginning of this discussion.

* * * * *

On the occasion of his arrival in Dublin, under Henry Cromwell, Rev. Harrison, the 21st July, 1655, was assigned to preach at Christ Church Cathedral on Lord's Days in turn with Rev. Samuel Winter, Provost of Trinity College, and others. A few days later (July 23rd) he was directed to preach at St. John's, and on the 8th of September of the same year was settled as the stated minister of Christ Church Cathedral with a stipend of 300 pounds a year, the largest amount until then ever paid a clergyman in Ireland. The Cathedral was the state church for Henry Cromwell and the Commissioners, and was considered the most important place of worship in the country. In effect it became the Cathedral of the Independents.

Dr. Harrison was considered a highly effective preacher. It was a popular saying "that Mr. Charnock's invention, Dr. Harrison's expression and Mr. Samuel Mather's logic would make the 'perfectest' preacher in the world." (See—*Puritans in Ireland, 1647-1661*, by Rev. St. John D. Seymour, *Oxford Historical & Literary Studies*, Vol.

XII, pp. 33, 110, and 141.) Rev. Mather, it may be observed in passing, was the pastor of St. Nicholas Church, Dublin, and was the son of Increase Mather, Independent, the well known New England divine, who among a number of Puritan preachers from New England was also in Ireland at the time.

Little beyond what has been stated appears to be known of Rev. Thomas Harrison's life following the Restoration. Having been so closely allied with the Cromwell party his fortune doubtless suffered irreparable reverses upon the return of Charles II to the throne. In 1663, he was receiving a stipend from the Cathedral of Lichfield. This church although located in Staffordshire seems to have been at the time connected with the Sec, or city, of Chester. It was from Staffordshire that Major-General Thomas Harrison hailed, and thus doubtless part of the confusion as to him and Rev. Thomas in the old tradition. From Staffordshire also came "Jeremy Harrison, Dr. of Physic," mentioned in *St. George's Visitation of 1614*, in the pedigree of Thomas Whitgreave, as the latter's son-in-law; he having married Frances, the daughter of Thomas.

Dr. Jeremy and his wife emigrated to Virginia prior to 1654, in which year she is named a widow. (See later; also *Visitation of Staffordshire*, by Sir Richard St. George, 1614, and by Sir Wm. Dugdale, 1663-1664, Ed. by H. Sydney Glazebrook, London, 1885, p. 310, and *Early Va. Immigrants*, by George Cabell Greer, p. 149.)

Rev. Harrison's (second) settlement in Dublin was in 1672, or shortly thereafter, by which time he had manifestly been disassociated from the state church eight or nine years. During the interim the development of the Clarendon Code, of which the Act of Uniformity, the Five Mile Act, and the Conventicle Act were intergal parts, as an instrument in the persecution of the Puritan element, reached its climax. The Conventicle Act, passed in 1670, forbade all meetings for the purpose of worship under any other form than that prescribed by the Established Church. With the close of the Dutch war and the fall of Clarendon, the king took matters into his own hands and in 1672 released all nonconformists, Roman Catholics and dissenters alike, from the operation of the Code. With the ban lifted Rev. Harrison obtained his license as an Independent clergyman, and about the same time settled in Dublin. With the rise of the Catholic element there under James II, all hope for the advancement of any of his children was definitely cut off; Tyrconnell and his party having scant sympathy with any former follower of Cromwell, or his children—to say the least.

Kingston-upon-Hull, ordinarily known as Hull, England, where Rev. Harrison was born, was granted a charter by Edward I, in 1299. In 1381 Edward III granted the burgess power to choose a mayor, but it was not until 1576 that the present city was incorporated. In 1511, Robert Harrison, and in 1537, John Harrison were the mayors. Among the aldermen were John Harrison, 1548, John Harrison, 1576, Christopher Harrison, 1593, and Thomas Harrison, 1687. (See—*History of Kingston-upon-Hull*, by Rev. John Tickall, 1796, pp. 106, 117, 124, 127, and 183, and *History of Kingston-upon-Hull*, by J. J. Slchan, 1864, p. 389.) On July 8, 1548, "John Herryson, with Thomas Dalton, the mayor, James Johnson, William Johnson, and others, aldermen and burgess of "Kyngston upon Hull," granted to William Knolles, Knight, a tentment in a street called "High Gate," in the said town. (*Yorkshire Deeds*, Ed. by Wm. Brown, Vol. III, p. 56, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, Vol. LXIII.)

A curious sepulchral brass in memory of John Harrison, the mayor of 1537, who died in 1545, is yet in a good state of preservation in the church of St. Mary. His son John Harrison, the alderman of 1548, died in 1550, leaving a will naming wife Elizabeth, and establishing Harrison's Hospital of Chapel-Lane, the first charitable institution founded in Hull after the Reformation. Presumably Rev. Harrison was of a

family of the same line as some of these aldermen and burgess, thus originating his right by interheritance to bear arms.

Thomas Harrison married first, as stated, Dorothy, the daughter of Samuel Symonds, and second, Katherine, the daughter of Edward Bradshaw.

Samuel Symonds' father was Richard Symonds of "great Yeldham," county Essex, son of John Symonds of Newport, county Salop, and wife Anne, (daughter of Thomas Benbow of Shropshire), and grandson of John Symonds of Newport, with whom the Symonds pedigree as recorded begins. Richard was granted, 10th July, 1625, the following arms, to him "& his posterity for ever"—"Azure, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped or. Crest—Out of a mural coronet or, a boar's head argent, tusked of the first, crined gules." He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Plume of Yeldham, and had issue; John Symonds of Yeldham, "one of the cursitors of the Chancery," Edward Symonds of Black-Notley, "one of the cursitors," Margaret, the wife of Edward Eyre, "one of the cursitors of the court of Chancery," Samuel Symonds, of Topsfield, (Dorothy's father), "one of the cursitors," and Richard Symonds of Yeldham, 1634, "utter barrister of Lincoln's Inn."

Samuel Symonds was thrice married. His first wife, and the only one mentioned in the pedigree, was Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Harlakenden of Earls Colne, Essex, and by her he had sons Richard, Samuel, Harlakenden, John, and William, and daughters Dorothy, Jane, Anne, and Elizabeth, all of whom are named in the pedigree. (See—Harleian Society, Vol. XIII, *The Visitations of Essex*, by Flawley, 1552, Hervey, 1558, Cooke, 1570, Raven, 1612, and Owen and Lilly 1634, Ed. by Walter C. Metcalf, London, 1878, Vol. I, p. 495.)

The Harlakenden arms are described as: "Argent, three chevrons within a bordure gules. Crest—Between th attires of a stag or, an eagle regardent, with wings expanded argent, belled or." (*Ibid*, p. 210.)

Symonds married second, in Massachusetts, Martha, nee Reade, the widow of Daniel Epps, and third, Rebecca, nee Swayne, the widow first of Henry Biley, second of John Hall, and third of Rev. Wm. Worcester. Samuel died in 1678, (will proven March 6, 1678.) His widow Rebecca was yet living when Isaiah Harrison came to America. She died July 21, 1691.

Katherine Bradshaw was of the "Bradshaw of Pennington" line. Her father's pedigree may be seen in Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664-5. (*Remains Historical and Literary* connected with the counties of Lancaster and Chester, pub. by The Chetham Society, Vol. 84, p. 54.) A more complete pedigree, however, naming "Catherine" herself occurs in the *Piccoppe* MMS. of the Chetham Collection, in which her family is traced from "Robert de Bradshaw, Lord of Bradshaw, 23 Edward I," (1295.) (See—*The Genealogist*, New Series, Vol. XVII, London, 1901, pp. 14-15.)

This Robert de Bradshaw was the ancestor of the numerous Bradshaws of Lancashire and Cheshire of Rev. Harrison's time. He had sons Henry de Bradshaw, "son and heir," 12 Edw. II, (1319), and William de Bradshaw. From Henry descended the Bradshaws of Bradshaw, and from William the Bradshaws of Pennington. Beginning with William the line descends through, 1st, Adam de Bradshaw, and wife Margaret, the daughter of Adam de Aspull, near Wigan; 2nd, William de Bradshaw of Aspull, (wife unnamed); 3rd, Youet de Bradshaw of Aspull, (wife unnamed); 4th, Rafe de Bradshaw of Aspull, and wife Catherine, the daughter of John Chetham of Nuthurst; 5th, Henry Bradshaw, and wife Janet, the daughter of John Risley of Risley; 6th, Henry Bradshaw, and wife Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Gerard of Ince; 7th, William Bradshaw of Aspull, gent., d. 1558, and wife Margery, the daughter of Hugh Hindley

of Hindley 8th, James Bradshaw of Aspull, land in Wigan, and lease of Pennington, wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Hassocke of Wigan; to 9th, Raphe Bradshaw of Aspull, County Lancaster, from whom descends immediately "Bradshaw of Pennington."

Rafe Bradshaw married Anne, the daughter of Rafe Orrel of Turton, and had among others Roger Bradshaw of Aspull and Pennington, d. 1625, (will proved at Chester.) Roger married as his third wife Ellen, the daughter of John Owen of Manchester, and by her had sons Henry Bradshaw of Bradshaw, Richard Bradshaw of Chester and Pennington, John Bradshaw of Farnsworth, and Edward Bradshaw, (Katherine's father) Alderman and Mercer of Chester, and Sheriff of Chester, 1636. (Will dated 3rd of September, 1670, proved 1671.)

Edward Bradshaw married Mary, the daughter of Matthew Stone of London, as his second wife. He was buried in St. Peter's Church, Chester, where his epitaph may be seen reading—

"Near this place lieth the body of Edward Bradshaw, esquire, who by his first wife Susannah, daughter and heir of Christopher Blease of this city alderman, had 12 children, and by his second wife Harry, the relict of Mr. Christopher Love, had 7 children; he was exemplary for his piety and charity when living, and departed this life 21st. October, 1671, in the 67th. year of his age leaving 5 children yet alive, to continue whose memory, his son and heir Sir. James Bradshaw, of Risby in the east riding of ye county of York, has erected this monument." (See—*History of Chester*, by Thomas Helsby, Vol. I, p. 324.)

Five of Edward and Mary's children are named in the pedigree; viz., Elizabeth, who married George Manwaring, of Chester, 1672; Mary, who married Roger Manwaring of Kermocham, 1672; James, Knighted 28th June, 1673) who married Dorothy, the daughter of John Ellerker of Risby (and left two daughters); Edward, and Catherine (Katherine), the last named the wife of Rev. Harrison. *Le Neve's Pedigrees of the Knights* names a third son, Christopher Bradshaw. *Harleian Society*, Vol. VIII, p. 284.)

The pedigree is in error, in naming all of the above children of Edward Bradshaw as those of his second wife. Probably only one or two were such. Rev. Christopher Love, (b. 1618), did not die until 1651. In the case of Catherine Bradshaw, she being born in 1637, was thus the daughter of Edward by his first wife, nee Blease. (See—*Dict. Natl. Biog.*, London, 1893, Vol 34, p. 155.)

In his will, proven by his son James, the sole executor, 5th December, 1671, Edward Bradshaw names the following— James Bradshaw, his son and heir; Edward Bradshaw, his second son; his daughter Elizabeth; his daughter Mary (devised legacy left by grandfather Blease); his daughter Elizabeth by his last wife; his daughter Katherine Harrison, "and her husband, Dr. Harrison, and her children," (unnamed); his daughter-in-law (stepdaughter) Mary Love; his kinswoman Elizabeth Bradshaw, "that lives in Bolton;" his brother Richard Bradshaw and wife (unnamed); his brothers and sisters, (unnamed); his cousins John Ratcliffe, and wife (unnamed), and Robert Greggs and wife (unnamed); "six silenced ministers" (unnamed); Mrs. Anne Clarke, Mrs. Furnice, Mrs. Slater, and Mrs. Elock, ministers' widows; the widow Blease; the widow Anne Hespith; his servant Richard Taylor; his maid servant (unnamed); the poor householders of Chester; the poor of Aspull, where he was born; his nephew, Wm. Lyme; Mr. Wm. Barneston, deceased; and his friend Richard Green; all but the last three receiving bequests. (Relationships as stated in the will.)

He desired to "be buried in The Parish Church of St. Peter in the City of Chester

in the same grave where my first and second wives were buried and to the end my grave may be made very deep I give 20^s for the making thereof." All of his lands in Aspull and Hindley, the rent of the Rectory of Westleigh, his land in Whiston, of county Lancaster, the Manor and Manor House with the appurtenances in Bromborough, his lands in Taltonhall, and Mollington Bannister, county Chester, his lands and buildings in the city of Chester, (except a piece of property left to his second son), his gold watch and signet ring, he devised to his son James. To Edward he left his lands in Huntington, county Chester, and a "House, Shoppe & Sellar in Northgate Street in Shoemakers Rowe," in the city of Chester. To the other children he left various Sums of Money, (totaling about 3,300 pounds) and in addition devised to his daughter Elizabeth, "that Diamond Ring & Necklace of pearls that was her Mothers."

His bequest to his daughter Katherine and her husband runs as follows: "I give to my daughter Katherine Harrison 40 pounds for her own disposal and to her husband Dr. Harrison I give 10 pounds & to her children 400 pounds to be equally divided amongst them." (Abstract—F. B. *pens me* February 17, 1933, from Chester.)

From the fact that Edward Bradshaw was an Alderman and Mercer of the city of Chester it is evident that he was a member of the Merchants Guild. His arms are described as: "1 and 4; Argent, between two bends Sable three mullets of the second; Bradshaw: 2 and 3; Vert, a chevron or, on an escocheon of pretence, Argent, a salter sable between four crescents of the second; on a chief Azure a garb or between two martlets of the fourth". With the exception of azure for vert in 2 and 3, and the addition of the escocheon of pretence, these arms are the same as those of Bradshaw of Pennington, 1663, where the Crest is described as—"On a mount vert, in front of an oak tree a stag trippent, proper."

As for Isaiah Harrison, although possessed of the tokens of gentle birth, the fortunes of his family having been depleted, he made no pretense of displaying them. Rather for his posterity he desired no sign—

*"Save men's opinions and their living blood,
To show the world that they were gentlemen."*

—Richard II, Act 3, Sec. 1



CHAPTER VII

The Long Flight of an Ancient Golden Eagle

*"The bark that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music bred,"*

*"As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still look'd back
To that dear isle 'twas leaving."*

—THOMAS MOORE

AS THE WILL OF John Harrison, earlier noticed, furnishes a clue to the origin of his family in America, so the will of his brother Daniel, and a few other "exhibits" furnish some further clues regarding the English origin of the family. "Daniell Harrison" signed his will in Old Augusta County, Virginia June 8, 1767. This will was proven Aug. 21, 1770. The original as preserved at Augusta court still bears the seal as affixed at the time of signing.

This seal, known as a "seal upon a label," was applied by first placing a lump of melted wax directly on the body of the paper on which the will was written. On the top of the wax was then placed a little square of paper on which the seal in turn was impressed. The seal used was circular (or slightly elliptical) in shape, making an impression about the size of our present penny. This impression is yet distinct over approximately one half of the surface to which the seal was applied. The figure of the impression is that of a clearly defined shield on which is displayed an eagle with its wings expanded. (The tail, legs, and feet, of the eagle are for the most part indistinct, but a trace of one foot remains). Around the neck of the eagle may be discerned a collar of the outline of a coronet. The shield is surrounded with a border decoration, similar to a wreath; the same being joined together at the top by a small figure in place of the usual knot, resembling a cap. A full sized photograph of the impression submitted to Mr. Marc J. Rowe, one of the foremost heraldic artists of this country, (a former Londoner, and for many years with Baily, Banks, and Biddle, of Philadelphia), discloses that the will bears on its seal the following Coat of Arms, described in Burke's General Armory, 1811, as—

HARRISON, (London, descended from Durham; Heralds Office c 24).

"Azure an eagle displayed or, ducally gorged ar;" Crest—"On a chapeau azure turned up and indented ermine a bird with wings endorsed sable."

The colors being azure, or blue, for the shield, or, (aurum), or gold, for the figure, and argent, or silver, for the decoration, show that the chief motif of the arms is a golden eagle. The bird is depicted on the shield with its wings expanded as specified by the word "displayed," and is embellished by a ducal coronet encircling its neck. Thus, the golden eagle displayed was the heraldic emblem of Isaiah Harrison's family.

The flight of this eagle was noted in the reign of Charles I, as will appear anon, but how long the old bird had been in captivity before this time is unknown. From the fact that it was allowed to wear a mural "collar," thus violating a rule of heraldry

now long since established of *no metal on metal*, it appears that this particular bird was already of venerable age by the time of the first Cavaliers. Originally there may have been three eagles turned loose, this number being mentioned in the arms of "Harrison of the North," granted in 1374, as described by Burke, and as pictured elsewhere for those of "Harrison of London," granted in 1413 in connection with a pedigree of a family dating from 1374. A second pedigree, however, of evident equal, or earlier, age is found represented by only the one eagle.

The arms on Daniel Harrison's seal, identified as above, were those of a London family of Harrisons descended from Durham. The significance of the seal therefore, regarding Harrison's descent, is that his father is inferentially traced as a connection of the London family, or as the descendant of a sometime resident of London.

Considering the tradition regarding the origin of the Rockingham Harrisons, as given on a previous page of this work, in the light of what has so far been disclosed as to the actual records of the family, it will be noted that the tradition is borne out by a surprisingly large number of facts. The few errors found may be accounted for as those incident to the losing trace of some of the early members of the Valley family. Seven sons of Isiah Harrison have been identified; in some way this may partially explained the mention of the fourteen brothers, although it would seem more likely that there were originally four.

The old tradition says: "Our ancestors came from England, and settled on Long Island." Isiah Harrison is accordingly found a new settler at Oyster Bay, and has been in turn revealed as the immediate ancestor of the Valley family. That he was an immigrant is evident from the consideration of a number of circumstances.

In the first place his characteristics, as shown by the records, were those of an immigrant. Beginning with his arrival at Oyster Bay in 1687 he makes his appearance as a young man unmarried. There are no indications of any home ties whatsoever. That he was unsettled, bold and adventurous, is manifest in his subsequent career. Thus he is observed first locating in the virgin forest on the site of the old Indian chief Sachacal's wigwam, soon after his marriage in 1688, and establishing himself near his wife's people. After her death, leaving him with five small motherless children, he is found remarrying and 1702 severing his connection with Oyster Bay, and removing to Smithtown, Long Island. Here he prospered and raised a second family of five more children, yet he was not permanently settled. In 1711 he is seen on the move again; this time migrating south with his family to Sussex County, Delaware, where he acquired a large tract of land known as Maiden Plantation. Here, once more he disposed of his land, following probably his second wife's death, and a little later, in 1737, ventured with his grown family into the wilds of the unsettled country "West of the Great Mountains," in Virginia. On this venture death overtook him while camping on the banks of the Shenandoah near the eastern foothills of the picturesque Massanutten Mountain. He did not quite live to see the lands on the western side of the mountain, the region in which his family finally settled. Like *Mosses of old*—

*"By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave."*

—MRS. CECIL FRANCIS ALEXANDER.

In the next place, the old account quoted fits the known details of Isiah Harrison's history. This account indicates that the immigrant of the Valley of Virginia family was a young unmarried man when he came to America. No mention is made of the four, or fourteen, brothers having families on their arrival. This first ancestor first settled on Long Island, having come directly from England, or "Great Britain".

There is no allusion whatever to any previous settlement. The Valley pioneers in turn removed from Long Island. Thus the family was established on Long Island from the time of the immigrant until the removal of the later Virginia settlers. From this it is evident that Isiah was either an immigrant or a native of Long Island. If he was the latter he would have been born on Long Island about 1666. The Oyster Bay Records begin with 1677, but there is no mention of a Harrison until the time of the first reference to Isiah. Neither is there found in the numerous published records of the various other older towns of the Island any mention of a Harrison prior to John Harrison of Flushing, of 1681, or to Isiah of Oyster Bay, 1687.

The first wills of New York down to the time of the Revolution have been published, and in addition the first wills of Long Island in particular are published elsewhere in a separate work, but there is no mention in these volumes of an Isiah Harrison, or of any other earlier Harrisons on Long Island. An examination of the old deed books of Queens and Suffolk counties also fails to disclose any earlier Harrisons than the two above.

* * * * *

That John Harrison of Flushing was an immigrant, and probably a close kinsman of Isiah has been noted, but certainly he was not Isiah's father. This John is mentioned as a settler of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1702. He finally located at Perth Amboy, the same state, where he died in 1709. (See page 17.) An old tradition in a Harrison family of East Orange, New Jersey, state that John Harrison, their ancestor, came from England to Perth Amboy in or about the year 1661 in a vessel "White Oak," and that his wife was Arabella Talbot, whom he married in England. The first settlements in New Jersey were made, however, at Elizabethtown in 1661, and at Newark in 1666, Perth Amboy being settled later, in 1681. This John seems to be embraced in the following curious quotation found in Nelson's genealogical notes in reference to Moses Bloomfield of Woodbridge, New Jersey. "His (Moses') first wife was a grand-daughter of Jonathan Ogden, whose mother's maiden name was Harrison, (a daughter of) one of the original proprietors of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, her father, John likewise migrated with him and his two brothers, from England, after ye restoration in 1666." (See, *Biographical and Genealogical Notes from the Volumes of the New Jersey Archives*, by Wm. Nelson, p. 31.)

The first wife of Moses Bloomfield, (b. 1729), it may be added in this connection, was Sarah, (1713-1773), the daughter of Robert and Phoebe (Baldwin) Ogden. Robert was a son of Jonathan Ogden (d. 1732) of Elizabethtown, son of John Ogden, an original settler and patentee of the town. John Ogden was at Stamford, Connecticut in 1641, within a year after its settlement. "He had previously married Jane, who as tradition reports, was a sister of Robert Bond." Early in 1644 John removed from Stamford and settled at Hempstead, Long Island, where he was made a freeman in 1650. He is mentioned in the old charter of Connecticut obtained by Winstrop. From Long Island he migrated to Elizabethtown in 1663. His sons were John, Jonathan, David, Joseph, and Benjamin. (See, Hatfield's *History of Elizabethtown*, p. 64.)

John Harrison, originally of Flushing, Long Island, and his son John, Jr., are the first Harrisons mentioned in the records of Perth Amboy, and of Elizabethtown. At the time of John's death his wife was Elizabeth. His settlement in New Jersey was much later than 1665. As elsewhere pointed out the evidence is that he, himself, was an immigrant, and that he came to America about 1681, prepared and equipped to speculate in land on a large scale.

After having located John and Isiah Harrison on Long Island the descendants of both may be traced continually through later generations. Hence it may be set down as a practical certainty that families of their known characteristics could not have been located on Long Island from 1660 to 1687 without leaving any trace of the name, especially in those days of early land owners. Then there is no tradition in the Valley of Virginia family of the birth of any ancestor of the pioneers on Long Island; only the hint that the Valley settlers themselves were born there is conveyed in the allusion to their father in the old account.

One singular identifying characteristic of Isiah Harrison was his given name. The name Isiah was extremely rare for a Harrison, and is not known to have ever been used except by Isiah of Oyster Bay, and his descendants. In fact, the more one is familiar with the history of the Harrison family in general the more singular this fact appears. Extensive genealogies have been published of the Connecticut family and of the James River family of Virginia. Some of these may be seen in the various volumes of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. Both families date back prior to 1645, and hundreds of names of Harrisons occur in these genealogies, but not once does the name Isiah Harrison appear. Neither does this name appear in any of the various volumes of the *New York Biographical and Genealogical Society*; nor in those of *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England*. (1927.)

A numerous family of Harrisons were early settled in Maryland, as shown by the several volumes of the *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, so far published, but the name Isiah Harrison does not appear in these volumes. The same is true in regard to the first wills of Delaware. The early wills of New Jersey are also published, but no Isiah Harrison occurs in these before 1737, as will be noted later. In the Pennsylvania Historical Society's extensive series of volumes there are notices of various early Harrison families, but these show the same absence of an Isiah. The old records of the Puritan Colony, and the early records of Boston, and of other early towns in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, have been examined with the same result. Many sources of genealogical information could be cited, including works on the Carolinas, but a comprehensive and extended search of such sources at the Congressional Library, the New York Public Library, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and elsewhere, has only resulted in the same reward. The name Isiah Harrison was absolutely unique, and manifestly it was not inherited from any similar named ancestor in any of the earlier Harrison families on this side of the Atlantic.

It may be recalled that *Waddell's Annals of Augusta County* states that, "The Harrisons of Rockingham . . . are said to have come from Connecticut." Just how this came to be said is unknown, but it is readily seen how the idea may have originated. Isiah Harrison's mother-in-law, Elizabeth Wright, after her second marriage to Gershom

Lockwood, in 1697, removed from Oyster Bay, Long Island, to Stamford, Connecticut. The record of this marriage reads:

"These are to Inform all people to whom It may Any wise Concern that Gerahom Lockwood of Greenwich In ye Colony of Connecticut & Sc & ye Widow Elizabeth Wright of Oyterbay In Queens County on Long Island were published According to order and stood up & took themselves as man and wife before Edward White Justice of ye peace ye 3 day of August 1697."

(See—*Oyster Bay Town Records*, Vol. I, p. 111.)

This Quaker wedding occurred about the time that Isaiah Harrison's first wife died, or a little before. As John Harrison, Isaiah's son, was born in 1691, he no doubt frequently visited his grandmother across the Sound, and likely passed on to his children some remembrance of his stopping with her in the interval between his mother's death and his father's second marriage.

At the time of Isaiah Harrison's boyhood, relatively few of the native born white children of the American settlements were taught to write. The older deeds and wills are as frequently found signed by a witnessed mark, as by a full signature. The fact that a person who owned property made his mark merely indicated in a great number of instances that he had been born and reared in America. The early natives, as has been aptly said, were far "more handy with the rifle than the pen." On all the deeds and papers signed by Isaiah Harrison his full signature appears. That he had been taught to write in his youth is shown by the early date of the records signed by him at Oyster Bay. A specimen of his original signature (1721) as preserved among the Papers of the Lloyd Family, (New York Historical Society) bears witness that he had been carefully tutored in the use of his quill; in fact the formation of his letters hint of a knowledge of what present-day draughtsmen term lettering. (See—*Papers of the Lloyd Family*, Vol. I, p. 241. The original paper shows a seal on which the arms are indistinct, but the border engraving is apparently the same as, or similar to, the seal on Daniel Harrison's will.)

Among the effects of John and Daniel Harrison, and of the latter's son Robert, as disclosed by their wills and inventories, are found articles of evident English origin, which, considering their scarcity in the Valley of Virginia in the days of these pioneers, are readily accounted for as heirlooms inherited from Isaiah Harrison, and brought over by him to this country. Thus John's inventory, (November 21, 1771) mentions a "silver heder cane," a pair of kneebuckles, and an expensive pair of sleeve buttons. Daniel's inventory, (August 21, 1771) mentions a pair of silver shoe buckles, a pair of silver kneebuckles and clasps, a pair of money scales, and "a pair of (surveyor's, or hunter's) compasses." Robert in his will, (May 4, 1761), disposed of his "Bmc Hatt" and watch. John Harrison had also three "old cheats" that may have crossed the ocean. The seal bearing the coat of arms, as used by Daniel, the rarest article of the lot, had most assuredly taken the trip and been handed down by Isaiah. All these personal effects combined were no more than what one might expect an immigrant of Isaiah's day to possess on his arrival in this country. That there were no duplicates of such articles among the brothers is shown by their inventories.

THE OLD WATER BOTTLE

It may be a curious commentary on the family, but the only known article once owned by Isaiah Harrison that has survived amongst his descendants to this day is an ancient bottle. The old heirloom is now in the possession of a member of the Ewing family of Harrisonburg. (See later mention.)

This interesting example of the ceramic art is a very flat bellied bottle with a long narrow tapering neck. It is very heavy for its size, being made of thick, evidently lead, glass. The colour is a decided dark green, almost black, showing small flakes of brown or yellow in places. The surface of the glass is covered with millions of scratches owing to the wear incident to its age, but none of these show the semblance of a date mark. In size, the bottle is about five and one-fourth inches in diameter at its belly, and about this same dimension in height from its bottom to its mouth. The mouth is about an inch in diameter outside. One pint of water fills the whole nearly; the fluid in the neck just touching the bottom of an ordinary stopper. The workmanship shows that the vessel was hand-blown. There are slight markings of a twist in the texture of the glass forming the neck such as were caused by strain as the molten glass was twisted in the process of blowing. The bottom of the bottle is flat with a rough coarse concave circular patch in its center, further distinguishing its hand-made nature. The neck is finished at the top rather roughly, and a lip or rim, surrounds it just below its mouth.

A little sketch and description of the old heirloom submitted to an authority at the National Museum, Washington, D. C., in a kindly granted interview, developed that this remarkably preserved relic is none other than an Old English ale flagon, of the type of three or four hundred years ago. Bottles of this type date back to the time of Shakespeare, and are said to have been introduced into England by the Dutch. Whenever the English colonists went these old bottles went with them, and the Atlantic Ocean is supposed to be paved with them. Some of these ancient flagons are yet to be found in our older seaport towns among various other mementoes of early colonial times, as exhibited by the antiquarian. The glass used was thick and strong to prevent the gases of fermentation from bursting the vessel. The rim around the neck was used in tying down the stopper. The long neck provided an easy grip for the hand, and the wide bottom prevented accidental tipping over.

*"But see you the CROWN how it waves in the air?
There a big-bellied bottle still eases my care."*

—BURNS.

The story of the bottle, however, leads to no inference that such was ever its use, although at the beginning of its journey across the Atlantic it may have been stored with some such potentiality. The tradition of the bottle, as preserved by its late owner, Miss Mary E. Ewing, (1824-1914), a great-granddaughter of John Harrison, son of Isaiah, declares that on its arrival on this side of the ocean it was leading a very temperate existence, and certainly since that time it has so continued. The tradition relates:

The bottle is of very ancient date, and was brought over from England on a ship called the *Spotted Calf* by "one of the Harrison ancestors,"—the immigrant of the Rockingham family,—on his voyage to America. The vessel was three or more months in crossing the Atlantic, and during the time the drinking water supply ran low. In the emergency a pint of water per day was

rationed out to each passenger, and the bottle was used by the immigrant to store his portion of the water. On his trip to Virginia, (Delaware), the tradition continues, the Harrison settler of Rockingham, (ancestor of the Ewing line), used the bottle to store an extra supply of water issued to his family for the baby.

THE RED COW, AND SOME BOSTON HARRISONS

In Hotten's *Lists of Emigrants to Virginia*, under "persons sailing from London, 1631," 18th of July, appears the following, page 106:

"The under written names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the *Pale-Cow*, p. cert. from the Minister of his conformitie, and from Sir Edward Spencer, resident near Branford, that he is no subsidy man; hath taken the oath of allegiance and supermacie.

William Harrison	11	Wm. Baldwin	9.
Jo. Baldwin	13		

In a further notation of the 23rd of July, it is learned that the Master of the vessel was Mr. Ashley. According to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, (Vol. 6, p. 34), the original entry is in a volume in the Rolls Office, London. Some further comments on the entry appear in a later volume of the *Register*, (Vol. 28, p. 31), from which it is further gleaned that Sir Edward Spencer occupied the manse of Boston, near Brentford, Middlesex County, England. (Branford, Connecticut, was named for this town.) Of William Harrison, Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, remarks: "He came in the *Pale Cow*, 1631, aged 33, from London, but we know no more." (Vol. II, p. 366.) This about sums up the situation.

A William Harrison, so called, of the province of Lygenia, later York County, Maine, witnessed a deed from Geo. Cleave, Gent., to land at "bla: popst," the "last day of July, 1648." (See—*York County, Maine, Deeds*, Vol. 1, Part 1, Fol. 84.) He signed by making his mark, and later records indicate that he was in reality named William Harris.

William Harrison, of Boston, is named in the tax lists of Division No. 1, in 1674. (See—*Tax Lists of Boston, 1674-1695*, City Document No. 92, p. 31.) William, John, and "Ri:" Harrison, took the oath of allegiance in Boston, 11th of November, 1678. (*Records, Early History of Boston, Miscellaneous Papers*, Document 100, pp. 144, 144, and 147.) Rebecca, the daughter of William and Prudence Harrison, was born October 31, 1679, and Edward, a son of the same couple, February 9, 1684. (*Report of Records Commissioners of Boston, Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630-1699*, pp. 148 and 163.) William was one of the first members of the first Church of England organized in Boston, June 15, 1686. He died the same year. Under date of August 1, 1686, Samuel Sewall, in his *Diary*, notes—"William Harrison, the Bodys-maker, is buried, which is the first that I know of buried with the Common-Prayer Book in Boston. He was formerly Mr. Randolph's Landlord." (*Sewall's Diary*, p. 146.) He left a will dated July 3rd, and proven August 4, 1686. (*Hort's Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury*, Vol. 1, p. 191.)

In the 1681 tax lists, William is styled "body maker," and in his deed to John Burton, 18th of August, the same year, "Bodys Maker." (*Suffolk Deeds*, Liber XII, p. 94.) The "Widow Harrison" was taxed in 1686, and in 1687; the later year being reported as "Housing 12." (Tax Lists, as above, pp. 83 and 109.) Besides the two children noted there was a son William, and all were under age at the time of the

body maker's death. William Harrison, son of William and Sarah Harrison, was born March 8, 1698, in Boston. (Boston, Births, Baptisms, etc., p. 241.)

The earliest Harrison mentioned on the Boston records is apparently John Harrison, Gent., ordinarily styled "Ropemaker," who was settled in the vicinity by 1638 or 9. He is presumed by some authorities to have been the father of William, the "body maker." In 1647, he was one of the attorneys of John Hodges, "citizen and cooper of London." (See—*The Pioneers of Massachusetts*, by C. H. Pope, 1900, p. 211.)

"John Harrison, Gent." was granted an attachment by the Gen. Court, (of Massachusetts Bay Colony), 4, (10), 1638. (See—*Pope*, p. 211.) In 1639-40, as *John Harrison*, his name appears on a list of those that "yt have lots & proportions granted pe. the Towne of Colchester in the first division." (*Hoyt*, Vol 1, p. 8.) In 1639, John Harrison was settled at Salisbury, proper. In 1641, "2^d, 4th mo," he was made a freeman of Boston. (*Massachusetts Bay Colony Records*, Printed by the Legislature, Vol. 1, p. 378.) He sold his land in Salisbury to Ralph Bladale 21, (1), 1641, and the same year removed to Boston, being received in the church there, with wife Grace, from Salisbury, 17, (12), 1641. (*Pope*, as above; also see *Boston Records, Book of Pastors*, 1634-60, Document 46, 1881, pp. 37, 38, and 77.) In 1674, he is listed as "John Harrison, Senr.," in the Boston Tax List, and as owning "Housen & wharfs 40, Horses 1, cows 1, steares 40." (*City Document No. 92*, 2nd edition, 1881, p. 62.) He was twice married, his first wife being named Grace, and his second, Pernis. The latter was formerly the widow of Wm. Bridges. On 16th November, 1677, she stated that she and her husband, John, had been married "necre twenty Seven years since." (*Suffolk Deeds*, Liber XI, p. 9.) She was admitted to the church as his wife, April 9, 1654. (*Pope*, p. 215), and died March 7, 1682-3. Her tombstone stands in old Granary graveyard, Boston. John Harrison died in Boston, December 11, 1684, aged 77. (*Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass.*, by Theo. B. Wyman, Vol. 1, p. 475.)

His children were: by wife Grace—John, b. June 26, 1642, d. young; William, the body maker, probably, (aged 18 in 1666? See *New England Hist. and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 6, p. 341); by wife Pernis: John, b. April 2, 1652; Elizabeth, b. August 2, 1653; Elishah, bapt. March 18, 1655; Anne, b. December 21, 1656, m. John Morrison, Jr., of Boston, both living there 1684; Bethiah, b. September 7, 1658, m. 1684-5, Thomas Garrett; Ebenezer, b. May 31, 1660; Abraham, b. September 3, 1661, shipwright (and clerk; see—"A List of Inhabitants in Boston 1691," Tax Lists of Boston, 1674-1695, p. 163), married Elizabeth . . . (to whom he left all of his property by will of June 7, 1696, proved November 14, 1695); and Isaac, b. June 18, 1664, (so named on both the town record of his birth and on the baptismal record of the church a few days later). (See—*Pope*, p. 211; *Hoyt*, p. 61, and letter, J. G. B., *passim*, 14th April, 1927.)

Of whom: John Jr. is named by his father, "John Harrison Senior of Boston in New England Ropemaker," as my "Son John Harrison of sd. Boston Ropemaker," in the elders deed of gift to him of a house and lot (with respect to a promise made unto the said son upon his marriage), 3rd, January, 1678. (*Suffolk Deeds*, Liber XI, p. 278.) And of whom, further: "John Harrison junr of sd Boston ropemaker," is again named as a "Sonne," Abraham Harrison "of sd Boston Shipwright," as my "Loving sonne," John Morrison of sd Boston Cordwainer, as "my Sonne in law," and "Anna his (Morrison's) wife, and Bethiah Harrison of sd Boston Spinster," as "my 2 Daughters" by John Harrison their father, of "Boston in N. E. Ropemaker," in a deed of gift to them of his personal property, signed 2nd May, 1684, "John Harrison & a Seal upon Label."

This deed was evidently a substitute for a will, and embraces an inventory of the grantor's effects lining leather beds with furniture, brass kettles, pewster dishes, plates, porringers, brass candle sticks, brass "And Irons", large long table clothes, napkins, a silver pint pot, three silver cups, seven silver spoons, one silver tankard marked I H P, money, ropes, rigging, "household stuff," etc. (*Suffolk Deeds*, Liber XIII, p. 338.)

Another early Harrison of Boston was Edward, who was admitted a townman, 23rd, 12 mo., 1643, (*Boston Records*, Documents 46, 1881, p. 46), and who appears the most likely to have been the father of William, the "Bodys maker." Savage states that Edward came from Virginia, "where, says the record, he was a member of the church." He was granted 100 acres of land in Virginia in 1640. His wife was Eleanor, by whom he had; Joseph, b. 30th May, 1646, John baptized 21st May, 1648, and Elizabeth, baptized 28th October, 1649, "aged about 7 days." At the time of John's baptism his father was, according to the baptismal record, pastor of the church in Virginia. (See *Savage*, Vol. II, p. 166; *Pope*, p. 211, and Boston records of Births as above.)

No further trace appearing of William Harrison of the voyage of the *Pied Cow*, he may have accompanied the Baldwin boys to America and returned shortly thereafter to London. From the fact that he was known to Sir Edward Spencer of Becontford, (a short distance west of London), he is thought likely to have been a member of the "Harrison of Becontford" family, settled in Becontford three generations by 1621. In any case, while interesting, the record of William and the Boston Harrisons only serves to accentuate a particular instance of what has already been stated in general; i.e. that no reference is found in any of the early Harrison records of the colonies to Inish of Oyster Bay prior to his arrival in 1687-8.

THE SPOTTED CALF

The *Pied Cow* suggests the possibility of a Spotted Calf. Such, in fact, was the actual case. There were two boats, and as would naturally be expected, the Spotted Calf was a later boat than the *Pied Cow*, likely of the same line. Moreover the Spotted Calf was manifestly in existence at the time of Inish Harrison's arrival at Oyster Bay. An enquiry addressed to the Public Record Office, London, elicited the following—

"The Calendar of State Papers Domestic shows that there was a ship called the Spotted Calf about the year 1690. The Port Books would probably show whether she sailed to America in 1687, but they do not give the names of passengers. The Register you mention gives them, but belongs to a series which ends before 1687." (C. F. F., Secretary, *per me*, 21th September, 1927.)

A search of the port books of London, Ipswich, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Bristol, and Southampton, for the year 1687 (as catalogued in the manuscript calendar at the Public Record Office), while revealing nothing further of the boat, discloses that the books of the day refer mainly to customs and subsidies, and that in various instances they are badly mutilated or faded, and in several cases in regard to the port of London no names of ships are given. In one instance a book of the series was unavailable.

The record of the Spotted Calf in the Calendar of State Papers Domestic, 1690-1691, as referred to, is found on page 233, and reads—

"Jan. 24, 1691.

Clarendon House, Dublin "The Lords—Justices to Viscount Sydney. We have directed the ship Spotted Calf to be delivered to the Dutch Consul here, and have ordered satisfaction to be given to the captain of the Frigate and the women who brought her in. We send you

some proposals made by Col. Venner (?) touching a marching hospital".

This follows a notation of the same date, page 232, as follows —

"Vicount Sydney to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I have received your letter of the 16th. instant, giving an account of the late expedition against the rebels in Connaught, which have taken a copy of, and sent the original to the King at the Hague." (*Calendar of State Papers Domestic, as above, edited by John Hardy, London, 1898. Copy in Congressional Library, original in State Papers, Ireland, 355, No. 1.*)

England at this period was engaged in a war with France during the reign of William and Mary, who had succeeded James II upon the latter's forcible removal from the throne in 1688. "War against Louis XIV," observes the historian Andrews, "was William's mission in life." As stadholder of Holland he joined the League of Augsburg in 1689, and five days later, as king of England, declared war upon France. Trouble developed with the Scottish Highlanders, and with the greater part of Ireland, led by the deposed James II, and aided by Louis XIV. James arrived in Ireland in 1689, and a fight to the death with the English was on for the possession of the country. The famous siege of Londonderry ended in August, 1689, with a victory for William. July 1, 1690, James and William met at the battle of Boyne, (to the north of Dublin), and there James' hopes were decisively ended. He fled to France, but for four months longer the Irish held out. The uprising terminated with the peace of Limerick, October, 1691.

From the content of the reference to the Spotted Calf it appears that the boat had been used by the Irish in the uprising, and after being captured was loaned to the Dutch in the aid of William's struggle with France.

During the reign of James II, (1685-1688), the fortunes of London, history records, were at their lowest ebb, and nowhere was the arrival of the Prince of Orange more welcomed. The price of a passage to America at that time, (1686), for a man and wife was £11-0-0, or about \$11.00.

In reviewing the circumstances of the time surrounding the arrival of Isaiah Harison at Oyster Bay, and everything known in regard to him from his first appearance on Long Island, seeking as a young man to carve out his fortune in America, until the close of his life as a pioneer in the Valley of the Shenandoah; the singularity of his name, the evident lack of home ties with any other old community prior to his first settlement, the story of the seal, the old water bottle, and the Spotted Calf, and finally, the actual verification of the name of the boat, and the indentification of the vessel with the period of Isaiah's first days on Long Island—all available data points to the same conclusion, and stamps him unmistakably the immigrant ancestor of his line in this country. That he was of good family is shown by his reception at Oyster Bay, and his subsequent life. The old seal at Augusta courts bear testimony that he came of a line of worthy forebears, long settled in Old England.

*"Dear old England, ever leading
Onward through the files of Fate,
Foremost where the brave are bleeding,
Foremost where the wise debate;
Mistress of the willing sea,
Mother of the nations free,*

*Friend of Genius, Learning, Art,
Honest friend of honest heart;
Source of social elevation,
Schemer of wide benevolence,
Pioneer to every nation,
Up the steps of Providence!"*

—JOSEPH SALTARELLO

Such were the sentiments of Irish and his people.

II.

EARLY ENGLISH HARRISONS

THE HARRISONS are said to have come into England with the Sea Kings who finally under Canute, (1016-1033) conquered and possessed the whole of the country. They were among the "free Danes" of whom Kingsley's hero, "Hereward the Wake" was one, and who were the last to withstand William the Conqueror. Thus they were in England a generation or more before the time of the battle of Hastings, (October 14, 1066), and the period of the Domesday Book, (1083-1086), from which many old English families date their origin.

Northumberland, the Danish portion of England, is said to be filled with Harrissons now, and the name there is variously spelled, sometimes without an "H", and sometimes with only one "r". The name being of Danish origin it is claimed that it is properly spelled Arysson, which is common to this day in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. (See—*Richmond Virginia Standard*, No. 41, June 12, 1880.)

Surnames began to be hereditary in England in the eleventh century and became common after 1160, when Henry II enfranchised the land. They were legally recognized in the "Statute of Additions", under Henry V, (1413-1422). Given names the most popular have always been those made famous by some great king or national hero. William and Robert, and a little later John, were such names introduced at the Norman conquest, and have maintained their ground ever since.

The old chronicles of England end with the close of the fourteenth century, and the official records begin in 1509. With the introduction into the kingdom of parish registers, 1538, by Thomas Cromwell, vicar-general, and the further growth of the system under Queen Elizabeth, accelerated by the laws of 1601, placing the affairs of the civil parish under the vestry and overseers of the poor, a more definite idea of the distribution of family names of the time, and of their specific locations in the shires is obtained.

That Daniel and Robert were early given names among the Harrissons of Northumberland is shown by a record of the baptism of "Daniell son of Robert Harrisson" in the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under date of December 26, 1610. (See—*The Register of Berwick-upon-Tweed, County of Northumberland*, by Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society, Vol. I, p. 72.)

Northumberland, it may be observed, is the northernmost shire of England. To the east it borders on the North Sea, and to the north on the river Tweed, which separates it from Scotland. Its southern boundry is the river Tyne, and from Newcastle, near the mouth of this river, extends the ruins of the old Roman wall which ran across the country to Selway Firth on the west coast. This wall was the northern limit of definite Roman occupation. During the time of Canute, (and the earlier kings), Northumberland embraced the "whole tract of England from the Humber river northwards to Scotland, together with Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland". (See—*The Barroway*

of England, by Wm. Dugdale, London, 1675, p. 2.) Berwick, Northumberland at the mouth of the Tweed, is furthest north of any city of England. From the old kingdom "of the North", the Harrisons drifted south among the various other shires of the country.

Directly south of Northumberland, and bordering also on the North Sea, lies the county of Durham, referred to at the beginning of this Chapter, known at the time of the above (Berwick) records as the County Palatine of Durham. Formerly, in the time of the Romans, it was a part of the general region called by them Ebor. The Romans found settled in the region the Brigantes, an ancient British tribe that inhabited most of present Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. Caer Eborac was their capital. During the Roman occupation the legionaries made the town their military headquarters, and changed the name to Eboracum; now known as the city of York. From Eboracum a Roman road, yet in use today, led south connecting the region with London.

The name Durham is taken from the peninsula which was anciently called Dunholme, or Hill Island. In Norman times this was softened to Duresme, whence Durham. The county was one of the Counties Palatine; the other two being Lancashire and Cheshire. The Palatine was abolished in 1646, but was revived after the Restoration, and with some restrictions continued to 1836. Durham, the principal city of the county, obtained its first charter in 1179-80. A bill for securing representation to the county and city of Durham and the borough of Barnard Castle, was introduced in Parliament in 1614. The city is the seat of the cathedral of St. Cuthbert, begun in 1093, the view of which from the river is said to be surpassed in beauty by no other English cathedral. The town grew up about the early church which in Canute's time was presided over by Bishop Aldune, whose daughter, says Dugdale, married Uchtred, one of Canute's earls. (See—Dugdale, as above.)

The parish registers of St. Margaret's, Durham, begin in 1559. Among the first marriages recorded were—"Wm. Herrison et Margrett Farles," November 9, 1559; "Thom^m Herrison et Isabel Whitfield," June 16, 1560; "Xpofor Herrison et An Walton", November 12, 1593; "Thom^m Herrisson et Elizabeth Gryndye," November 7, 1598; "Rollande Harryson et Jeneta Thompson," June 29, 1600; and "Johannem Harryson et Bettram Wrangham, Jiduam," July 4, 1602. (*Publications of the Harleian Society, Registers of St. Margaret's, Durham*, pp. 1, 6, 7.)

South of Durham, and skirting the North Sea to the Humber, lies Yorkshire, and to the west borders Cumberland and Westmoreland, the three counties, with Durham, being embraced in both the old Roman region Ebor, and the later region Northumbria. In each of these counties were seated by 1575 Harrison families whose records, as collected by the College of Arms, some dating back to the days of the old chronicles, show that they had long since—

*"Stood forth—fully mewed,
From brown soar feathers of dull yeomanry,
To th' glorious bloom of gentry."*

—ALBUMAZAR, A. III, SC. 4,—DRYDEN

THE COLLEGE OF ARMS, AND VARIOUS OLD HARRISON PEDIGREES

The College of Arms, London, the famous official depository of English pedigrees, was incorporated in 1483. The visitations of the nobility and gentry began in 1528.

The last commission under the great seal for registering descents was issued in 1686. Some pedigrees under this commission were registered as late as 1704, but since then it has been left to the choice of individuals to continue or not their pedigrees with the College. The more noted visitations were made at intervals of about once a generation; familiar examples being those made under the Norry Kings of Arms, William Flower, Richard St. George, and William Dugdale, about the years 1575, 1615, and 1666, respectively, in which years Durham and other counties of the North were visited.

Probably the oldest Harrison pedigree of record is that styled simply HARRISON, (alluded to on page 68), tracing the descent of a London family of Tower Ward, 1633, from the year 1374. Ten generations are embraced. The arms pictured are as certified by Sir Richard St. George, Knight, Norry King of Arms, 7th July, 1613,—“Or, on a fesse sable, three eagles displayed of the field, a crescent for difference. Crest—On a chapeau Sable turned up and indented azure an eagle's head or changed with a crescent.” (The colours of the crescents are not shown.)

The pedigree begins with Henry de Hede, who died 31 March, 1374, and continues through; (2) Adam, his son, “surnamed Harrison”, d. May 1391; (3) Thomas Harrison, d. at Gilcalvon, 10 August, 1430; (4) William Harrison, d. 1475; (5) John Harrison, d. 9 July, 1505, wife Margaret; (6) John Harrison, d. 30 November, 1530, wife daughter of an Alonby, brothers Thomas and William Harrison; (7) Michael Harrison, of Penrith, Cumberland, brothers William and Peter Harrison; to (8) William Harrison, a merchant of London, deceased, (9) his children, and (10) a granddaughter. (See—*Publications of the Harleian Society*, Vol. XV, *Visitations of London*, 1633, 34, 35, Vol. I, London, 1880, p. 355.)

Thomas Harrison who died at Gilcalvon, now Greystock, Cumberland, is said to have been buried in the church at Greystock. The arms, with the exception of the crest, are similar to those of “Harrison of the North”, mentioned by Burke, as granted in 1574, in that three eagles appear in both cases.

The “Harrison of the North” arms, (granted to Thomas of Finchampstead—out of Cumberland), are described by Burke as—“Or on a chief gu. three eagles displayed of the field. Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a talbots head or, guttee de poix”. Substituting the word *in* for *Out of*, in the description of the crest, and adding over it the motto “Victus in arduis,” these arms are as those described for “Harrison of London, and North Riding, county York.” (See—Burke's *Gen. Armory*, London, 1851, and *Grantees of Arms to the end of the 17th Century*, by Joseph Foster, ed. by W. Harry Rylands, Harleian Society, Vol. LXVI, 1915, p. 116.)

A second early Harrison pedigree of manifest equal age of the above is found among the Middlesex pedigrees of 1593 : : 1634, as collected by Richard Mundy.

This pedigree, styled “HARRISON OF BRAINTFFORD, (see page 75), begins with Stephen Harissonn of Kendall, Westmoreland, and continued through; (2) John Harissonn of Kendall, wife Jane, sister of Wm. Eland; (3) Thomas Harissonn, (second son), wife Mary, dau. of Henry Blackwell, brother John Harissonn; (4) William Harissonn, wife Jane, dau. of Henry Colombell; (5) John Harissonn, wife Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Richard Nynesor; (6) John Harissonn, wife Jane, dau. of Richard Kendall; (7) Willm. Harissonn, of Baintfford, county Middlesex, (second son), wife dau. of . . . Skeggs, brothers, John, (first son, d. without issue), Robert, (third son), and George Harissonn, (fourth son); (8) John Harissonn of Baintfford, wife dau. of . . . Edwards; to (9) Thomas Harissonn of Baintfford, d. without issue 17 May, 1621, wife Margaret, dau. of Lawrence Lepton in York.

The descent of Richard Nyneser from his great grandfather, William Nyneser, is noted; and also various descents from Robert and George Harrison. Robert's son is named in the pedigree as Robert, and his grandson, as John. (*Publications of the Harleian Society*, Vol. LXV, *Middlesex Pedigrees*, London, 1914, p. 148.)

No arms appear on this pedigree. However, in the pedigree of HARRISON OF GOBIONS MANOR, found in the Visitation of Northamptonshire, 1618-19, tracing the descendants of George above, the arms are stated to be: "Quartely—1 and 4, Gules, an eagle displayed and a cheif Or; 2 and 3, Sable, a chevron Ermine between three clenched dexter hands Argent erased Gules. Crest—A snake vert entwined round a broken column Or". The first and fourth quartering, and the crest, pertains to the Harrison descent.

This pedigree begins with John Harrison who married Elizabeth Nyneser. From George the descent is through; (1) Robert Harrison, of Stow, Northampton, wife Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Fritz-Geffry of co. Bedford; (2) Thomas Harris, of Northampton, wife Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Bernard of Abington, Northampton, brothers John and Robert Harrison, (last s. p.), and four sisters; to (3) Thomas Harrison of Gobyons Manor in the Towne of Northampton, 1618, (second son), brothers, Francis, eldest, died without issue, Jonathan (third son), Joseph, (fourth son), William, Benjamin, and Richard Harrison, sisters Prudence and Sarah. (*Visitations of Northamptonshire*, 1564, 1618-19, ed. by Walter C. Metcalfe, 1887, p. 98.)

In county Durham, (Chester Ward, Wickham Parish), just to the south of the old Roman wall, the estate of Byermoor descended in 1566 to the heirs of Richard Hodshon, whose sister Agnes married William Harrison of Wickham. The whole tenure was reunited by a purchase in the Harrison family, and in 1616 William Harrison, son of William and Agnes, died seized of Byermoor, "containing a messuage, a hundred acres of arable, as many of meadow, twice as much pasture, 40 acres of woodland, and two hundred of moor, held by the 20th. part of a knight's service", leaving William Harrison of Byermoor, Gent., his son and heir.

William Harrison, son and heir of Agnes, inherited one fourth of the estate in 1566. He was buried 9th November, 1616, and his administration granted to his son Richard, 14th December, 1616. His wife was Margery, the daughter of James Rawe, who was living, aged 66, in 1606.

The pedigree of HARRISON OF BYERMOOR and BRIANS LEAP appears in Surtee's *History of Durham*, from which the above details are gleaned. The descent is traced from Thomas Hogeson of Biermore, "son and heir of Jane Robson, who was daughter and heir of John Gilford, Ing. p.m. 4 Sinews," through two Hogeson generations, (Hugh, the heir 1505, and George, 1508), to Agnes, wife of William Harrison, of Whickham, and thence through William's son William two further generations. William and Margery's children are named as—Richard, of Brian's Leap, in the Chapelry of Tanfield, Gent. buried 25 March, 1654; Isabel, living 1623, m. 1st, John Hedworth, about 1594, m. 2nd, John Heron, of Birkley Hall, Gent., 18 February, 1599; and William, of Byermoor; Gent. died 1635.

Of whom; Richard of Brians Leap m. 1st, Isabel, who d. 1618, m. 2nd, in 1631, Anne, dau. of Thomas Smith, Gent., and widow of John Meaburne. William of Byermoor m. 1606, Isable, dau. of Nicholas Tempest. Richard's children were, by 1st wife: Jane, b. 1615; William b. 1616; Anne, d. 1624; by 2nd wife: John, of Brians Leap, Gent., (1633-1710), admr. granted to his half brother Anthony Meaborne; Ralph,

of Briars Leap, Gent., b. 1634-5, will 1687, o.b. coel; Thomas, d. 1699; Anne, Jane, and Elizabeth. William and Isabel had—Ralph, of Byermoor, Gent., (1607-1637), o.b. sp., Robert, b. 1610, Charles, (1614-1632), William, b. 1616, d. same year, Matthew, b. 1619, (last four named sp.), Lionel, of Byermoor, Gent., (1608-164-), sp., m. Elizabeth Scurfield, 1641, Margery, Eleanor, Margaret, Anne, Barbara, and Elizabeth. (See—*The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, by Robert Surtees, London, 1816, Vol. II, pp. 256-7.)

No arms are mentioned by Surtees, but the family is listed in St. George's Visitation, 1615, and was obviously of the landed gentry. (*Ibid.*, Vol. I, Appendix III, p. cliv.)

Enough herewith has been set forth to show that there were early Harrisons of genteel blood in Durham and adjacent counties, and that the oldest lines of decent are found represented by arms emblazoning the golden eagle.

THE LONDON FAMILY DESCENDED FROM BARNARD CASTLE, DURIAM

Continuing the story of the old seal. From the College of Arms, London, through the advice of the Norry King of Arms, Registrar, it is learned that—

- (a) A search of the records of the College developed that no mention of an Isaiah Harrison is found on any pedigree recorded with the College.
- (b) The "Crest on a chapeau Azure turned up ermine a bird with wings ad-dorsed Sable", together with the Arms "Azure an eagle displayed gorged with a ducal coronet Or a chief ermine, was recorded in 1634 by Robert Harrison, one of the Cursitors of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery. At the same time he recorded a Pedigree of three generations going back to his grandfather Royland Harrison of Bernard Castle, Co. Durham."

(Letters March 23, 1926, and October 14, 1927, *pens me.*)

The passion for recording pedigrees had greatly abated by the time of Dugdale's visitations, thus it was not to be expected that there was much likelihood of Isaiah Harrison's name appearing. No arms were found recorded at any time by any Harrison of "just an eagle displayed ducally gorged" (ie. without the chief), mentioned by Burke.

Coat of Arms, however, were in use long before the time of the founding of the College, and many arms used, even since the founding, were never recorded with the College. Burke's *General Armory* is understood to be a record of all arms used, whether recorded by the College or not; and while it is recognized as a standard authority it is not what the College terms official. The manuscripts of older or other pedigrees, and of other records showing arms, are in the British Museum.

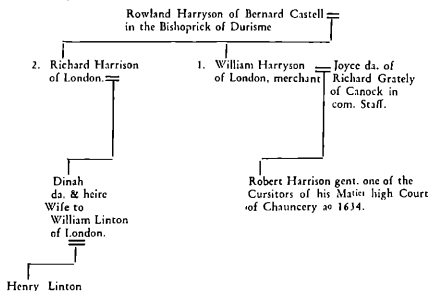
"The attempt to regulate the use of arms by means of heralds appointed by the King, and incorporated into a college," says the *Journal of American History*, (Vol. XII, No. 2), was a late device to squeeze money out of the people by creating a heraldic monopoly. The whole idea was decadent, and . . . added greatly to the chaos and led to numerous heraldic blunders which are so many pitfalls to the unwary genealogist . . . The doctrine taught by Fox-Davies some years back, that armorial bearings are not used lawfully unless the Heralds' College at London contains a record either of their grant or confirmation, is a bit of humbug. . . . The most ancient and most interesting coats-of-arms are precisely those with the adoption of which the College of Arms had nothing to do."

The *chief*, or emblazoning of the upper portion of the shield in a different colour from the rest thereof, was often used by an eldest son to distinguish him. Other members of the family frequently omitted it. Ignoring the chief, the arms described by

Burke, as quoted at the beginning of this Chapter,—with the slight exception of Burke's mention of the colour argent for the coronet,—are those described above (Page 81). Burke's description is accompanied by the notation "Heralds Office c 24," and on the same page he mentions the exact arms above without any crest, for "Harrison of London," with the same notation. Hence the arms were manifestly used both with and without the chief. On the pedigree referred to by the Registrar (page 81) the arms are pictured with the chief, and the colour of the coronet is shown "Or", the same as the eagle. The cap, or chapeau, is shown indented as described by Burke.

The arms and the pedigree are found in *The Visitation of London, 1633, 1634, 1635*, by Sir Richard St. George, Kt. (*The Publications of the Harleian Society*, London, 1880, Vol. XV, *London*, Vol. I, p. 356.) The arms were recorded "Under the hand of Sr. William Segar, Garter King of Arms", whose patent under the great seal was dated January, 1606-7, and who died December 1633, a year before the visitation. (See—*Dict. of Natl. Biog.*, Vol. XVII, p. 1135.) They were therefore recorded sometime between the years 1607 and 1633.

The pedigree is styled HARRISON, is signed by ROBERT HARRISON, and shows the following descents—



As pedigrees are concerned with the tracing of particular lines of descent, they are more or less fragmentary in naming all of the children of an ancestor. It is possible that Robert Harrison may have had brothers and sisters, and that Richard may have had other children, although in the latter case as Dinah was his heir it seems likely there were no sons living.

The Bishopric of Durham is the old name for the region out of which the county was evolved. It dates back to the days of the early kings. The region was not included in the inquest made at the time of the *Domesday Book*, but was surveyed a century later, (1186), and its inquest recorded in *Baldon Book*. One of the old communities so listed

was Newbottle, located a short distance south-east of Wickham. This village at the time consisted of sixteen cottagers who each held twelve acres of land, and three others who each held six acres. The demesne, consisting of four carucates of land, with the sheep and pasture, were in the bishop's hands. The whole arrangement was feudal, with the bishop the chief lord of the region.

The country was early divided into wards and parishes, and among the vicars or curates of Queen Elizabeth's time was one John Herrison of St. Helen, Auckland, parish of St. Andrews, 1564. The list of curates on which his name appears begins with John Drawles, vicar of Gridon 1421. (See—*History and Antiquities of the Co. Palatine of Durham*, by Wm. Hutchinson, Vol. III, p. 420.) A "Rowland, son of John Herrison," of Bishop Middleham, was baptized at Bishop Middleham, December 29, 1589. (See—*Registers of Bishop Middleham, Co. Durham*, by Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society, 1906, p. 10.) "Isabell Herrison," of the same place was baptized September 14, 1578. (*Ibid.*, p. 7; the register begins in 1559.) Rowland Harrison of the pedigree was evidently born before 1570, and likely around 1550.

The Auckland country lies to the southwest of Durham city, the principal town being Bishop Auckland on the road from Durham to Barnard Castle, which last is located about ten miles southwest of Bishop Auckland, and is on the Tees, the boundry with Yorkshire.

Barnard Castle is a town in Darlington Ward, one of the largest of the five wards of the county. The ward comprises the ancient boroughs of Darlington, and Auckland, in addition to that of Barnard Castle. The town grew up about the castle walls, and about the middle of the twelfth century the men of the town were given a charter by the owner of the castle, making them burgess, and granting them the same privileges as the burgess of Richmond in Yorkshire.

The castle, from which the town derives its name, is the principal scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Rokeby*. The ruins extend over an area of six acres. It was built by Guy Baliol Barnard, son of Guy Baliol, to whom the land, as a part of the lordship of Gainford, is said to have been granted by William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror. The castle and the lordship continued in the possession of the Baliols until forfeited by John Baliol, King of Scotland, with his other English estates, in 1296. It was then seized by Anthony, bishop of Durham, as being within his palatinate. King Edward I, denied the bishop's rights, and granted the castle and town to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, whose descendants held them until they passed to the Crown through the marriage of Anne Neville to Richard III, (1483-1485), then the Duke of Gloucester. In 1630 the castle was sold to Sir Henry Vane, and the same year it is said to have been dismantled for building materials.

Presumably the ducal coronet in Robert Harrison's (the cursor's) arms is an allusion to the ducal lordship with which the town had been connected. In 1641, among those yet paying the "ancient rent" of the town and borough of Barnard Castle, was Jane Harrison, whose assessment was £0-6s-6d. (*Surtree*, Vol. IV, p. 76.)

The above arms, with a change in the color of the shield and the omission of the coronet, it may be observed in passing, are similar to those of Harrison of Gobions Manor (see page 80), Northampton. Robert Harrison of Stowe-Nine-Churches, this line, died in 1518 leaving a widow Elizabeth, sons Robert and Thomas, the latter of whom, in 1601, married a Bernard or Barnard, whose pedigree dating back to 1381-2, may be seen in the *History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton*, by George Baker. (London, 1822, p. 10; also see *The Records of the Borough of Northampton*, pub. by the City of Northampton, 1898, Vol. II, p. 168.)

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS HARRISON, THE REGICIDE

The Harrisons of Rockingham, relates the historian of Augusta County, Virginia, in his notice of the family earlier quoted, are said to have been descendants of Thomas Harrison, one of the judges who condemned King Charles I, to death. (*Annals of Augusta County*, p. 152.) The statement is more specifically presented by a later writer probably conversant with the above, who says; "Harrisonburg (Virginia) was named after Thomas Harrison a grand son of Thomas Harrison, one of the judges sentencing Charles I, to death." (*Richmond Virginia Times Dispatch*, March 2, 1924.) Of this Thomas, Inderwick, in his *Side Lights on the Stuarts*, remarks—"He was in reality, as I think has been satisfactorily established, the son of a good family of Durham, having an estate in that county, which had descended to him in a direct line from his great grandfather." (Page 289.) As a young man he is said to have been employed in the office of Thoma Houker, an attorney in Clifford's Inn, one of the Inns of Chancery attached to the four Inns of Court, London. (See, *Murray's Handbook to London*, 1876, p. 146.)

The trial of Charles I lasted from January 21st to the 27th, 1649. On the last day the sentence was read. Among the judges who signed the death warrant was Thomas Harrison, an officer of Cromwell's army. The King was beheaded on the third day following the sentence, and on May 19th, the same year, the Republic was proclaimed. This was followed in 1654 by the Protectorate. Cromwell died September 3, 1658, and on May 25th, 1660, Charles II, landed at Dover, having been invited to return to England. Shortly thereafter thirteen of the judges who had condemned his father to death were in turn executed; one of them being Major-General Thomas Harrison, who was hung, drawn and quartered, at Charing Cross, London, October 13, 1660.

Thomas Harrison at one time, i. e. during Cromwell's absence in Ireland, was appointed to the chief military command in England. He early rose to prominence in the cause of the parliamentarians. He took part in the battle of Marston Moor, was a Major in the Earl of Manchester's army, 1644, and was present at Naseby, 1645, and the siege of Oxford, 1646. In the latter year he entered Parliament as a member from Wendover. Early in 1647 he served under Lord Lisle in Ireland, and upon his return to England was thanked by the Commons. In the quarrel with Parliament he sided with the army, and was appointed by Fairfax to treat with the parliamentary commissioners. He displayed much zeal in bringing the king to trial, and escorted him from Hurst Castle to London.

Much has been written in regard to Harrison; the most detailed account being a biography entitled *Thomas Harrison, Regicide and Major General*, by C. H. Simpkinson, (London, 1905.) This account says that he was born in the town of New-castle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, 1606, and was baptized 2nd July, that year, (although other authorities state that the entry is not found in the baptismal register of New-castle-under-Lyme,—compare *Dict. of Natl. Biog.*, Vol. IX, 1908, p. 41.) His father (Richard, buried May 25, 1653, m. Mary, buried May 18, 1658), was four times chosen Mayor of the town, "an office which twice at least had been held by his father (Richard Sr.) before him." In the year 1647 Thomas married Katherine, (died 1700), daughter of Ralph Harrison, (died 1656), "a distinguished officer in the London train-bands, and a man of importance in the City." About 1656 Thomas Harrison and his wife joined the Baptist sect and were publicly baptized. (*Simpkinson*, pp. 2, 46, and 218; names and dates in parenthesis supplied—see later.)

The story of his descendants, as would naturally be expected in view of the cir-

cumstances, seems to be involved in much conjecture. "One of his descendants," says Inderwick, "a son, was in Vienna at the Restoration, and thus possibly escaped his father's fate. Another son emigrated to Virginia, where he became a man of note . . . and was the ancestor of Benjamin Harrison, of Surry in Virginia . . . one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence . . . Harrison's daughters remained in England and made good marriages, among their descendants being found members of the aristocratic families of Stirling and Ashburton." (Page 289.) Elsewhere it is stated that Hamburg, Germany, was the point of refuge of a son (Stanley) whence his descendant came to America, (New York) after 1800. (*American Ancestry*, Vol. III, p. 172.) The Virginia ancestor of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was however, in America by 1633. (The Grymes tradition in the James River family refers to a daughter of the Regicide—see Keith's *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison*.) Charles H. Firth, in a *Memoir of Major-General Thomas Harrison*, 1892-3, states that Harrison had no children alive at the time of his death, and that none are mentioned in his wife's will. (*Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Vol. VIII, 1892-3, p. 390.)

His biographer sums up the matter thus—"The touching parting recorded at his death is indeed still in our hands, to exhibit his affection for his wife Catherine; and three entries in the burial registers of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, tell us of the death of three sons, (Thomas, buried February 1), 1649, (Ralph, buried April 10), 1652, (Richard, buried January 12), 1653, respectively." "But we cannot even tell whether he left any descendants behind him; if he did it must have been by a previous marriage to that of 1647 with Catherine Harrison; at all events no children appear in the story of his farewell to his relations. Then his only relation present was his wife to whom he left his Bible, the sole piece of property which his condemnation had spared him." (*Simpkinson*, pp. 273-4; dates and names in parentheses from Firth.)

Isaiah Harrison, the Long Island immigrant, was born within a few years of the Restoration, but most likely following this event, or about 1666. The idea of the Major-General having descendants in America is now generally discredited, although in an indefinite way it has lingered persistently among several of the Rockingham lines, and was widely accepted long before Inderwick's day.

Thomas Harrison, as contemporary evidence shows, was identified with Staffordshire. On February 1, 1654, during his difference with Cromwell, he was ordered to return to his father's home in Staffordshire, and not to leave until further ordered. (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1653-4, p. 387.) He was arrested at his own house in Staffordshire, May, 1660, by Col. John Bowyer, and committed to the tower. Ralph Harrison, his father-in-law, was a resident of Bread Street Ward, London, 1640, and was considered one of the principal inhabitants of the city; his name appearing on a list of such at the time, who were thought able to lend Charles I, money towards raising a sum of 200,000 pounds. (See, *Miscellanea Genealogica Et Heraldica*, ed. by J. J. Howard, 1892, Vol. II, 2nd series, p. 37.) One of the name of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, clothworker, was licensed 7th November, 1590, to marry Judith Starkey, spinster, of St. Mary Axe, London. (See, *London Marriage Licenses, 1521-1869*, ed. by Joseph Foster, p. 635.) Katherine Harrison, Thomas' wife, following her husband's death married Col. Barrow, "one of Oliver's Colonels in Ireland," who lived in Hunsditch without Cripplegate, London, 1671. (See, *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1671, p. 476.) (One account states that she married Thomas Legh, of London.) She died in 1700.

THE SECOND SEAL AT STAUNTON AND SOME YORKSHIRE
FAMILIES

Robert Harrison, son of Daniel, and grandson of Isaiah, the immigrant, also left a will on which there is a seal bearing a Coat of Arms. Robert signed his will May 4, 1761, while on his death-bed at the home of his brother-in-law, Daniel Smith. The will was proved August 18th, following, and on October 15, 1765, Capt. Daniel Smith's settlement of Robert's estate was recorded, one item of which reads: "To attendance and necessaries found for the deceased during the time he remained sick at my house, where he died, from the 10th February to 25th May, 1761, being 3 months & 15 days." (See Augusta County Will Book No. 3, pp. 60 and 429.)

The seal was applied to Robert's will in a manner similar to that of his father's, and the two are of the same size, so far as can be discerned. The seal shows a very pretty border, and a shield on which there are three identical figures set in a triangle, two at the top. A rubbing of the seal (photography being found impracticable) submitted to the College of Arms, London, was by the Register "made out to be"—

"Azure three demi lions erased Or"

"recorded in 1612 by Thomas Harrison of Eaton, (Caton), Co. York, who at the same time entered a Pedigree of four generations. This pedigree was continued by the family in 1666." (Letter, 23 March, 1926, *pens me*—Caton in parenthesis supplied.)

As Robert Harrison signed his will under unusual circumstances, it would appear off hand that he possibly used a Smith seal. Luckily, however, by chance the unrecorded and heretofore unknown will of Capt. John Smith, the immigrant, and father of Daniel, was found during a search to guard against this point. John Smith's will shows an emblem on its seal—a prominent figure being the fleur-de-lis, as elsewhere observed,—entirely different from Robert Harrison's seal. Neither was the seal a Hart seal, Silas Hart being one of the witnesses—and also "Gent." Thus there were two sets of HARRISON arms used in the Daniel Harrison branch of Isaiah's family.

In the old court records of Augusta, Daniel is often styled "Gent," and due to his seniority and station in the family he would have, it appears, been careful to use the arms most directly bearing on his ancestral line. He was the eldest son by Isaiah's second wife, and, as observed, had evidently inherited the two seals among his father's effects upon the latter's death. Robert Harrison, on the other hand, Daniel's eldest son, was a young bachelor who traded and dealt in land, and merely needing a seal in this connection, was likely handed the unused one inherited by his father. Robert's seal bears no discernable crest, which was only, but not necessarily, used by a man.

The pedigree of HARRISON OF CAYTON, appears in the *Visitation of Yorkshire* in 1612, and is signed "Per me, Mathewe Ellye, pro Thome Harryson de Caton." Over the title appears to the left the notation "Libertas De Knaresburg." This pedigree begins with Thomas Harrison, Lord Mayor of Yorke, 1575, and 1592, (wife's name not entered) to whom the above arms were granted, with the crest—"A demi lion as in the arms, holding a laurel wreath vert," "p. Edm. Knight, Norry, 1592, 2 Aug. 34 Q. Eliz." Thomas the Lord Mayor's children are given as; John Harrison, (from whom Harrison of Acaster, descends) 2nd son, Lord Mayor of York, 1612; Thomas Harrison son and heir; and Robert Harrison alderman of

York, 1612, (wives of neither of the sons given.) The descent from Thomas is shown: his children being, Thomas Harrison of Cayton, (as above), wife Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Atkinson, of Little Cattall; Mary and Joane Harrison. Thomas and Elizabeth's children are named as Beatrix, Joane, Mary, and Alice. (See—*The Visitation of Yorkshirc*, 1584-5, and 1612, Publications of the Harleian Society, ed. by Joseph Foster, London, 1875, p. 527.)

From Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshirc*, (ed. by J. W. Clay, London, 1917), which traces the descendants of Thomas, the Lord Mayor, in more detail, it is learned that the Lord Mayor's wife was Johan, who died in 1595, and that he died in January, 1604-5. His son John, Ld. Mayor of York, and Lord of the Manor of Acaster Selby, had arms granted to him 2nd. August, 1592. He died in 1625. Thomas, the eldest son, was a lawyer of York. Robert, the third son, was Ld. Mayor of York in 1607, (prior to being Alderman), and died in 1616. His wife was Frances, the daughter of William Robinson, Alderman of York and Allerthorpe, and of their children—Thomas, "late of Copgrave," was knighted 11th October, 1640, and was the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1656-7. Thomas of Cayton, son of Thomas the lawyer, died in 1642. He married in 1605, and had besides the children named in the above pedigree—Thomas, who died unmarried, Robert, of Cayton, aged 36, in 1665, admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 23rd October, 1646, and William, who died unmarried. Of his daughters—Beatrice and Joane died unmarried, Mary married Edward Wise, and Alice, John Warenner. (See, Vol. III, pp. 80, 269, and 500; also *Publications of the Surtees Society*, Vol. XXXVI, 1859, *The Visitation of York*, by Wm. Dugdale, pp. 172, 216, and 217.)

The descendants of Thomas, t'c Lord Mayor of York, (1575) were very numerous by the time of Dugdale's visitation. Of his son John's children, Robert Harrison, in Dugdale's time was settled at Bishop Auckland, in Durham. On his pedigree labeled, HARRISON OF BISHOP AUCKLAND, are pictured his arms showing three demi lions, set exactly on the shield in the position of those on the seal of Robert Harrison, son of Daniel, of Augusta County, Virginia, son of Isaiah, the immigrant. In the case of Robert of Bishop Auckland there is a small trefoil added in the center of the triangular position of the three demi-lions, for difference. (from the arms of his grandfather). This trefoil being very small would scarcely show on a seal, if at all. In any event, both Daniel and Robert's seals at Staunton point back to Harrison families of England. members of which resided in Durham within twelve miles of each other, in 1641.

Harrison of Bishop Auckland's arms are described as—"Azure, 3 demi-lions rampant maned or, a trefoil slipped arg. for difference. Crest—A demi-lion as in the arms charged with a trefoil slipped gu. holding between its paws a laurel garland ppr." The pedigree begins with John Harrison, Ld. Mayor of York, 1612, wife Isabell, daughter and heir of . . . Fryer. Their children are named as; 1. Thomas, of Acaster, York; 2. John, Dr. of Physic, died unm.; 3. Stephen, died unm.; and 4. Robert of Bishop Auckland, co. pal. Duram, aged 59, 4th September, 1666, wife Isabell, dau. of Linley Wrenn, of Binchester, co. pal. Durham, Esq. Of whom—the last couple had sons: 1. Robert Harrison, son and heir, aged 9, 4th September, 1666; 2. Frances (Francis) aged 3 yrs.; and daughters, 1. Barbara, aged 11; 2. Isabel, aged 8, and 3. Dorothy, aged 10 weeks, (4th September, 1666, date of visitation), "certified by ROBERT HARRISON." (See, *Durham Visitation Pedigrees*, 1575, 1615, and 1666, ed and pub. by Wm. Foster, London, 1887, pp. 154-155.)

Robert Harrison's brother, Thomas of Acaster, had a son Cuthbert, of Acaster,

who was a "Capt. of Foote," in the service of Charles I. He (the Capt.) died in 1699, aged 81 years. Evidently this branch of the family were Royalists. Robert Harrison of Bishop Auckland, following the Restoration, was one of the signers of the petition of the inhabitants of the county Palatine of Durham for the restoration of the Church of England. Sir Thomas Harrison, the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1656-7, however, sided with the Parliamentarians, and in 1657 was appointed by Cromwell, along with "Thomas Lord Fairfax, baron of Cameron," Col. Charles Fairfax, and others, as one of the visitors to the college at Durham, founded by Cromwell the year before. (*Hutchinson*, Vol. I, p. 641.)

Sir Thomas Harrison, died in 1664, leaving two sons, Thomas of Allerthorpe, in Richmondshire, York, age 38, and Henry of Holtby, York, age 31, in 1665, and four daughters. The sons had families of young children in 1665. Thomas of Allerthorpe, and his wife, Mary, and also his mother, Margaret, were all buried at Burneston church, Southwick, county Durham. (*Clay*, Vol. III, p. 269.) (Richmond is about fourteen miles southeast of Barnard Castle.)

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, GOVERNOR BERKLEY'S CHAPLAIN
AT JAMESTOWN, VA.

THE JAMES RIVER HARRISONS

THOMAS HARRISON, D. D. (1619-1682), an intimate of the Cromwell family, and previous thereto Chaplain of the early Jamestown colony of Virginia during Governor Berkeley's first term, (1645-1652), was a native of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire. He was born in 1619, and arrived in Virginia before 1640, in which year he qualified as the minister of Elizabeth River Parish. (See, *Hening's Statutes at Large*, Vol. I, p. 242.) The same year the Sewell's Point church agreed to pay him 100 pounds sterling annually as long as he occupied the pulpit. He used his influence against the Puritans who were numerous on the south side of the James, but following the second Indian massacre (April 18, 1644) turned Puritan himself and in 1648, after refusing to read the Book of Common Prayer or administer the Sacraments, abandoned his ministerial office. (See, *Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, by Philip A. Bruce, Vol. I, pp. 132, 149, and 166, and *Encyclopaedia of Virginia Biography*, by Lyon G. Tyler, Vol. I, p. 253.) He removed to New England, and visited Boston. Savage mentions him as having been perhaps a brother of Edward Harrison of this town. (See page 75.) About 1648-9, he married, in New England, Dorothy, (bapt. November 9, 1619), the daughter of Samuel Symonds of Ipswich, (1595-1678), Deputy Governor of Massachusetts, 1638, and native of Great Yeldham, Essex County, England. (See, *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass.*, by D. W. Hoyt, p. 598, and *The Pioneers of Mass.*, by C. H. Pope, p. 445.)

From Massachusetts, the year following his daughter Elizabeth's birth, (bapt. 28th October, 1649, age 7 days) Harrison returned to England, and about 1650 succeeded Dr. Goodwin in his "gathered church" as St. Dunstons-in-the-East, London. (See, *Savage*, Vol. II, p. 366.) Here, having the confidence of the parliamentarians, a commission granted by "Charles Stuart to William Davenet, to have command of some English plantation in America," fell into his hands, and on November 10, 1652, he was directed by the Council of State to bring the commission to the Council. (See, *The Virginia Carolorum*, by Ed. D. Neill, p. 418.) As a resident of St. Dunstons-in-the-East he and his wife sent power of attorney, 10th February, 1653, to her brothers Samuel and William Symonds, of Massachusetts. After remaining for a few years in

London he removed to Brombrough Hall, Warrall, Cheshire, and in 1655, accompanied Henry Cromwell, (son of the Protector), to Ireland, when the latter went there as lord-deputy. During this time he resided with Cromwell's family.

Upon the Restoration, Rev. Harrison returned to Chester, where he preached to large congregations in the Cathedral. Following the passing of the "Act of Uniformity" he settled permanently in Dublin, and founded there a flourishing dissenting church. He died in Dublin in 1682, "amidst general mourning." "He was a complete gentleman," says Calamy, "much courted for his conversation." He was the author of several works, among them, *Old Jacob's Account Cast Up, &c.*, *A Funeral Sermon for Lady Susannah Reynolds, 1654*, and *Threni Hibernici, or Ireland Sympathising with England and Scotland in a Sad Lamentation for the Loss of Their Josiah*, a sermon preached at Christ Church, Dublin, on the death of Oliver Cromwell, London, 1659, dedicated to Richard, Lord Protector, &c. He left a valuable library. (See, *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. IX, 1908, p. 41.)

Harrisons were in Dublin much earlier than Rev. Thomas. Under date of 13th August, 1584, Robert Harrison of Dublin, was granted a lease by the government of three islands in Galway called Aaron More, Irishmany and Inishery, and possession of the religious houses of Fynibour, Anaghcoine, Kilecany, and Corcomore, to hold for twenty-one years at the rent of maintaining twenty English footmen. In 1599 a patent or grant was given him to "40 messuages, a water mill, and five carucates of land in the lordship of Maybrecke alias Maybreckre, co. Westmeath . . . To hold forever, by fealty, in common soccage Rent £8-18s-2d, In consideration of £411-17s-0d, due him for virtuals in the time of the late earl of Essex in Ireland." (Faints—Elizabeth; *Ireland Pub. Records*, 13th Rept. of Deputy Keeper, p. 170, and 16th. Report, p. 249.)

Rev. Thomas Harrison was at Jamestown, Virginia, at the time of Edward Harrison, later of Boston (see page 75), and of Benjamin Harrison, Clerk of the Jamestown colony, founder of the James River family, and was also a contemporary of Richard Harrison of New Haven, founder of the Connecticut family, (see page 16). Richard of New Haven, was a resident of West Kirby, Cheshire, near Liverpool, prior to his emigration to America: "1668, Juene 18, Certificate, that Hopesstill Lyne, 6 to 7 years old, the daughter of Henry Lyne of New Haven, in New England, son of John Lyne of Badby, Northamptonshire, which Henry died, January 14, 1662, and had the child Hopesstill by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Harrison of West Kerby, Cheshire, is still alive as sworn to by Richard Harrison (Jr.), Thomas Johnson, William Meaker, and Ellen Johnson," of New Haven. (See, *New Jersey Archives*, Vol. XXI, p. 29.)

Richard of New Haven, came to America with his grown children. Several writers of the history of the New Haven family unhesitatingly state that he was a brother of Benjamin Harrison, the Clerk, of Virginia. The two, with Rev. Thomas and Edward of Boston, are included in an interesting account preserved by Keith.

"Very soon after 1640 appeared Thomas and Edward, the former figuring in Neil's works on Virginia history, first as Governor Berkeley's chaplain and then as a non-conformist divine. . . . They are embraced in the following tradition brought over from England by Rev. Joseph Harrison, a native of Skipton, Yorkshire, who lived in the city of New York in the early part of the present century (1800-1900), viz: four brothers of the name went to America, whom the Rev. Joseph called, Thomas, Richard, Benjamin, and Nathaniel, of whom his own father told him, two went north and two south, a fifth brother, Edward, a clergyman remaining in England, Cromwell being a

member of his church. Now we have seen the name of the clergyman was Thomas, and he was one of those who came to America. Yet afterwards he preached in London and accompanied Henry Cromwell to Ireland. Edward was one of those who came to America. I can find no Nathaniel here at that time nor any Benjamin in such registers of Yorkshire as have been examined; but the Richard of the tradition, appears to be identical with the Richard living in New Haven in 1644, and of Branford, (Conn.), in 1666, (one of whose sons was called Nathaniel), as well as of Richard, who had a son Benjamin, born in 1655 . . . among the other Harrisons that came to Virginia were Dr. Jeremy and his wife Frances . . ." etc. (See, *Ancestry of President Benjamin Harrison*, by Charles P. Keith, p. 43.)

None of the accounts of Richard Harrison of New Haven, mention any Coat-of-Arms in the family. The only reference to a semblance of arms is apparently the one made by Atwater in his statement that Richard, Jr., when signing the deed disposing of his home in Branford, in 1667, "affixed his mark with a seal bearing the design of three roses." (See, *Atwater's History of New Haven*, Vol. II.) No further record seems to be extant of Edward who settled at Boston, or Hartford. John Harrison of Wethersfield, near Hartford, died in 1664, leaving children, John (b. 1642), Joseph, Thomas, Mary, and Sarah. (See, *Puritan Settlers of Connecticut*, by R. R. Hinman, p. 31; A search of the Wethersfield town books developed no mention of an Isaiah Harrison.)

The James River, Virginia, family of Harrisons used the Yorkshire arms as in the case of Robert Harrison of Augusta County, Virginia. According to the *Richmond Standard* of February 14, 1880, the following arms appear on some of the plate of the late William Byrd Harrison, Esq., of Upper Brandon on the James; "Az. three demi-lions rampant. Crest—A demi-lion rampant with a wreath in his paw." (The colours of the demi-lions and of the wreath are evidently omitted in error.) The arms, "Az. three demi-lions rampant Or," with Crest—"A demi-lion rampant arg. holding a laurel branch vert." appear also on an obelisk of the tomb of Henry Harrison, (1692?-1732), son of Benjamin II, at Brandon. (See, *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 32, p. 199.) A second Coat-of-Arms used by the James River family, and the arms usually cited for them, are described as—"Az. two bars ermine between six estoiles, three, two, and one, ar. Crest—An escallop shell."

Benjamin Harrison, (d. about 1648), Clerk of the Council, of Virginia, 1633, and Member of the House of Burgesses, 1642, was the immigrant ancestor of the James River family. The earliest grant to any Harrison on record in the Virginia Land Registry Office was made to him for 200 acres in "Warrosquinoake County," July 20, 1635,—Book No. I, p. 207. (See, *Richmond Standard*, No. 24.) On March 13, 1633-4, he certified to a copy of the will of Abraham Piersey, signing himself "Ben Harryson, Clec. Con." After much research by many authorities in regard to his origin, his English ancestry is unknown.

A most delightfully interesting account of the family of the two Presidents is a work by Willis Abbott, entitled, "*Carter Henry Harrison a Memoir*." While this volume relates particularly to the World's Fair Mayor of Chicago, a detailed account is given of the origin of the family in Virginia. Benjamin Harrison, I, the Clerk, married Mary, and had two children, both of whom survived him, viz.; Benjamin, II, (1645-1713), and Peter. The latter died before middle age without issue. Benjamin II was born upon the family estate of Southwark parish, Surry County. He was a member and Speaker of the House of Burgesses and from 1700 to 1704 sat in the Governor's Council.

He married Hannah, who by tradition is said to have been a daughter of Thomas Harrison, the Regicide, and had: Sarah, (1670-1713), Benjamin, III, (1673-1710), Nathaniel, (1677-1727), Hannah, (1678-1731), and Henry, (b. about 1693, d. without issue, 1732).

Of whom—Sarah married Rev. James Blair, first President of William and Mary College, (1693-1743); Benjamin, II, Member and Speaker of the House of Burgess, Treasurer and later Attorney General of the Colony, married Elizabeth Burwell, and settled at Berkeley; Nathaniel, Member of the Governor's Council, married Mary Young, nee Cary, (b. 1678), and settled at Brandon, on the James; Hannah, married, 1697, Philip Ludwell, (d. 1726), the son of the Governor of North Carolina. The grave of Benjamin Harrison, II, son of the immigrant, is near Cabin Point, Virginia. (The town of Brandon, England, is in Norfolk County.)

III.

CONCLUSION

ISAIAH HARRISON'S PARENTAGE AND REV. THOMAS HARRISON'S CAREER

*Every man shall camp by his own standard
with the ensign of his father's house.*

—NUMBR. 2:2.

Coming now to a more particular reference as to Isaiah Harrison's parentage; any account of his people necessarily involves furnishing a basis of some explanation regarding the various points of his background upon his arrival in America, such as the circumstances surrounding his departure from Great Britain; the date of his emigration; the boat on which he sailed; the old water bottle; his occupation; the similarity of his arms with those of the James River Harrisons, and traditional kinship with this family; the Regicide tradition; the occurrence of the Durham and Yorkshire arms in his family; his age at settlement; the uniqueness of his name, and the spelling thereof; his point of settlement; his religious affiliations, and other known characteristics.

While no extended research among original English parish registers has been attempted; it being deemed sufficient for the purpose of an American genealogy to begin with the immigrant; yet considering the above points of his background, or lines of enquiry, it may be observed that in reconciling them as a whole the only apparent reasonable explanation lies in the conclusion that the father of the immigrant was Thomas Harrison, D. D., before referred to, the former Chaplain to Governor Berkeley at James town, Virginia, a native of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, who died an Independent or Congregational minister of the gospel in Dublin, Ireland, 1682.

Isaiah himself is thought to have been born in or near the city of Chester, England, and as a refugee from Dublin to have sailed from this old port, or her more modern nearby sister, Liverpool, which at the time was rapidly supplanting Chester as a point of departure owing to the silting up of the river Dee.

The year 1687, during which he arrived at Oyster Bay, was a significant one in English history in the way of emigration from Ireland. Especially was this the year of a notable exodus from Dublin. On the sailing of Lord Clarendon from the city in February, 1687, "he was accompanied," says Fitzpatrick, in his history of Dublin, "by 1500 Protestant families." (See, *Dublin, a Historical and Topographical Account*

of the City, by Samuel A. C. Fitzpatrick, London, 1907, p. 91.) "Something like a panic reigned among the English inhabitants," remarks another authority, "at the news of Tyrconnell's appointment as Lord Lieutenant. The quays of Dublin were thronged with families fleeing in terror from the country." (See, *The Story of Dublin*, by D. A. Chart, London, 1907, p. 89.)

Ireland in January, 1686-7, was handed over by James II, to the notorious Earl of Tyrconnell, whom the king appointed at the time his lord-deputy to succeed Clarendon, his former lord-lieutenant, and Protestant brother-in-law. Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, was the son of a Catholic lawyer and politician, and the brother of a onetime Catholic archbishop of Dublin. He had been introduced to James II, in the days when James was in exile, as a person willing to assassinate Oliver Cromwell, and was attached to James household forthwith. On taking charge of Ireland he established himself in Dublin, and proceeded to turn the country over to the Catholics, who under him were made almost everywhere predominant. In the army whole battalions of Protestant soldiers were discharged without even their own clothes which they had paid for themselves. The disarmed Protestants were at the mercy of marauders, and were soon reduced to despair. A letter from Dublin in 1688, within a year of Harrison's settlement at Oyster Bay, states that in eighteen months Tyrconnell had reduced Ireland "from a place of brisket trade and best paid rents in Christendom to ruin and desolation." (*Dict. of Natl. Biog.*, XIX, p. 331.)

It was to Dublin that the boat, *Spotted Calf*, on which Isaiah Harrison embarked to America, was brought in 1691, during the Irish uprising against William, Prince of Orange. The boat having figured on the side of James II, was evidently an Irish boat whose home port was in the southern section of Ireland, most likely Dublin itself. A noted sandbar and a rock guarding the entrance to the harbor were known respectively as the Bull and the Bullock, the names being suggestive of the roaring of the surf at the two points. The city has long been the chief cattle market of Ireland, and is today the largest such market in the British Isles.

Recalling the story of the old ale bottle; it may be remarked that as early as the seventeenth century Dublin was famous for its brown ale. Out of this fame has grown today's well known largest brewer in the world. The high reputation of Irish glass too, goes back to early times, and manifestly there was no derth of this material for the blowing of "big bellied bottles" in which to store the ale.

Probably nowhere in the British Isles were the guilds of Isaiah's Harrison's time more influential in city affairs than in Dublin. From the fact that Isaiah succeeded as the Town Smith of Oyster Bay, where several other smiths before him had failed, and that he appears to have arrived well recommended, the presumption is strong that he had served his apprenticeship under some master artizan. It was customary in his day for boys of genteel families, and the younger sons of noble families, to be trained to some trade, and in Dublin the restrictions regarding the selection of apprentices were peculiarly such that this may well count for the careful preservation of the seals later used by his son and grandson.

As the headquarters of a real and not a mythical English rule, in the midst of the native Irish, every effort was made to maintain Dublin predominantly English. Under the watchful eye of the able governors appointed by Queen Elizabeth the town slowly became Protestant. The use of the *Book of Common Prayer* was enjoined on every church and printed Bibles were set forth for public reading in Christ Church and St. Patrick Cathedrals. It was during Elizabeth's reign that Trinity College, now richly

endowed, was founded—"whereby knowledge and civility might be increased by the instruction of our people there, whereof many have usually heretofore used to travell into France, Italy and Spaine to gett learning in such foreign universities, whereby they have become infected with poperie and other ill qualities and soe become evill subjects." Like London, Dublin in the time of the great rebellion became a stronghold of the Parliamentary party, and due to her English and Welsh ancestry rather leaned to Puritanism and Calvinism in her religious opinions. Of an estimated population of 24,000 in 1644, approximately seventy percent are said to have been Protestant. Following the exodus due to the Earl of Tyrconnell's brief ascendancy under James II, the people eagerly welcomed William of Orange.

About the close of the seventeenth century a more complete control of the city was placed in the hands of the civic authorities, and for nearly two centuries thereafter they "continued to rule it with a rod of iron." Its government closely resembled that of Florence, Italy, in the thirteenth century, by the guilds, and had nothing in common with modern municipal rule. New rules for the better government of the city were introduced in 1672, and in 1759 a further act for regulating the corporation became law, whereby the junior guilds received considerable privileges. "It must be remembered," says Fitzpatrick, in speaking of these acts, "that no person was qualified to be elected to the common council of the city 'who for some time does not, or sometime theretofore did not follow as his public and known occupation some trade, or did not serve an apprenticeship,' that is to say was not a member of one of the guilds." The members of the council were chosen by ballot from the different guilds, at the head of which stood the Guild of the Holy Trinity, or Merchants' Guild, which returned twenty one representatives out of a total ninety-six.

The regulations of the guilds in regard to apprentices were "at all times stringent." In 1417 the Taylors Guild stipulated that all apprentices to their fraternity should be of English birth. Similarly in the charter granted to the various guilds of Elizabeth's time it was enacted that "apprentices should be Free, of the English nation, and of good conversation, and should be bound for seven years." Under the ordinance of 1652-3, only Protestants were admissible to apprenticeships in the guilds of the city. In a royal charter of Charles II, 1670, it was set forth that all members must swear allegiance to the king and be of the Protestant faith. While apprentices were liable to a seven year term of apprenticeship, they had some special privileges, such as being entitled to wages after the first year of service,—not under eight pounds in the case of the Merchants Guild.

* * * * *

A comparison of the four or fourteen brother tradition, as preserved among Isaiah Harrison's descendants, (see page 9), with the four brother tradition of the James River Harrison family, (see page 89), indicates that the two families are descended from two of these brothers. This is further evidenced or partially confirmed by the occurrence of the demi-lion or Yorkshire arms in both families, and by the prevalence of such distinctive Harrison names as Benjamin, Nathaniel, Robert, and Thomas, etc., in the two lines in their early generations. A traditional relationship has been the understanding from time out of mind in the Valley of Virginia family.

One of these brothers in Keith's account, it will be recalled, was Thomas Harrison, the Chaplain of the Jamestown colony, while a second tradition in the Rockingham family, (see page 91), names as their ancestor Thomas Harrison, the regicide.

All traditions, observes an eminent historian, were originally based on fact. It

is natural for blood relations to retain a reasonably accurate recollection of those in their family whose personal history is of material importance to them. These recollections being passed on to the future generations may in time become somewhat distorted as to details, but an element of truth remains. Major-General Thomas Harrison and Rev. Thomas Harrison, both of the same name, and both having been an associate of Cromwell and both having figured in Irish history under him, their indentities as preserved by tradition were easily confused. Obviously the common germ of truth of the three traditions, so far as they could refer to the ancestor of the Valley of Virginia family, involves the identification of Thomas Harrison of Cromwell's time, as the former Chaplain of the Jamestown colony, and as the ancestor of the Rockingham line.

Not only were the Major-General and the former Chaplain of the same name, but both had wives named Katherine living at the same time, and both were identified with Staffordshire. This interesting coincidence is disclosed by two references found in the *Calendar of State Papers Domestic*, (of the Public Record Office), in conjunction with a further reference appearing in Dugdale's *Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663-1664*.

The first is a copy of Edward Bradshaw's letter, dated at London, March 19, 1661, addressed to "his son Doctor Harrison" at Chester, stating that he "had a convenient place to see the City election . . . The Lord Mayor and Recorder were proposed, but the commons had pitched upon . . . Alderman Foulke and three other Presbyterians. A courtier . . . said it was a warning for the Bishops. Sir George Booth is very desirous to have Mr. Recorder chosen for Chester," etc. (*Calendar of State Papers Domestic, 1660-1661*, p. 538.)

The second reference is dated at Chester, July 3, 1665, and identifies "Doctor Harrison" beyond question:—"Sir Geoffry Shakerley to Williamson, Great strictness is observed in keeping out strangers suspected to bring in the sickness, but the pest of disobedience and nonconformity continues rife. A conventicle of 100 persons assembled at the house of Dr. Thomas Harrison, late chaplain to Harry Cromwell, broke open the house and, though many escaped, some were taken hidden under beds or in closets, &c, and 30 or 40 brought before the mayor. The chief were examined, and paid their money to escape punishment, this being their first conviction, as Harrison himself, Edw. Bradshaw, and Peter Lee, late alderman, Mayor Joseph Jolly and others. These are not Anabaptists, but of the first and worst stamp of sectaries, and therefore require the more severity. The parties are so linked together in the city that it will be difficult to suppress them, unless it be by a special commission for their punishment, directed at those of no affinity with them. Some of them threaten to complain of the writer for breaking down the door and disturbing them." (*Ibid, 1664-1665*, p. 461.)

The third reference is dated in 1663 and records a brief pedigree embracing "Thomas Harrison, Dr. in Divinity, Prebend of Lichfield," and his wife "Catherine, daughter of Edward Bradshaw, Alderman of Chester, sister to St. James Bradshaw Knt." (*Staffordshire Pedigrees*, based on the Visitation of Sir Wm. Dugdale, 1663-1664, from the original manuscript by Gregory King; Harleian Society, Vol. 63, London, 1912, p. 121.)

This Katherine Bradshaw was moreover a kinswoman of John Bradshaw of Chester, the celebrated president of the High Court of Justice which condemned King Charles I to death. John Bradshaw thus even more than Major-General Thomas Harrison qualified among the Royalists as a so-called regicide. In fact, he stood preeminent in this respect, his name heading the list of those signing the death warrant, Cromwell being third and Harrison seventeenth. Following the Restoration his remains, like those of Cromwell's, were disinterred and removed from Westminster Abbey.

That Major-General Thomas Harrison left any descendants is highly unlikely in view of Firth's and Simpkinson's exhaustive effort to discover some trace of them. Both authorities are agreed that there were no children by his wife Katherine living at the time of her death, and Isaiah Harrison to have been his son would have been a child of this marriage. On the other hand the pedigree above referred to, while fragmentary and not actually naming any children, shows clearly that Dr. Thomas Harrison and wife Katherine had issue. This is further confirmed by other records as will appear anon.

Benjamin Harrison, founder of the James River family, appears to have been bred to the profession of a clerk at law, or cursitor. Thomas Harrison, the Chaplain, named by the Rev. Joseph Harrison as Benjamin's brother, married in Massachusetts a daughter of Samuel Symonds, who prior to his arrival in America "was one of the cursitors," according to his pedigree which may be seen in *The Visitation of Essex, 1634*. (Harleian Society, Vol. XIII, p. 495.) Symonds at the time of the visitation was a resident of Tonsfield, Essex. The *estote* arms of the James River line were similar to those of the Harrisons of Essex, which county adjoins London on the east. In the city resided in Symonds' time Robert Harrison, the cursitor of the high court of chancery, before named. Harrison and Symonds being both cursitors connected with nearby courts of chancery, one jurisdiction higher than the other, were likely known to each other. Robert Harrison may have been a kinsman of Benjamin and Thomas, as many of the Jamestown colony were associated in one way or another with London people. Upon his return to England Thomas Harrison resided in London in the region towards Essex.

Thus the arms on Daniel Harrison's seal, considered in connection with the courts of chancery and the associations of Rev. Thomas Harrison, afford the suggestion of a Harrison and Symonds family acquaintance prior to Thomas' and Samuel's migration from England, and in addition supply a reasonable hypothesis in explanation of Isaiah Harrison's implied descent from a sometime resident of London. As a native of Yorkshire where many of the Harrisons were related to those of Durham, Rev. Harrison may have quite naturally inherited the right to bear either of the Coats of Arms found at Staunton. These arms specify Durham and Yorkshire strains and allude to a residence in London, and certainly Thomas was of Yorkshire parentage and a one time inhabitant of the city.

Following his settlement in London, Rev. Harrison resided for a short time in Cheshire, whence he removed in 1655 (prior to July 23rd), to Dublin, Ireland, where with the exception of about twelve years immediately following the Restoration he remained until his death.

From four separate and distinct considerations therefore, whether the question of Isaiah Harrison's former home is approached from the point of view of the year of his emigration, the name of the boat on which he sailed, the traditions of his family, or the seals at Staunton, the indications point to his having been a former resident of Dublin.

At his death in 1682, Rev. Harrison left a will which was recorded the same year. (See—Index to the *Act or Grant Books* and to *Original Wills of the Bishops of Dublin* to the year 1800. Appendix to the 26th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records and Keeper of the State Papers of Ireland, p. 392. Manuscript Div. Library of Congress.) This will unfortunately was destroyed in the Four Courts fire of the Public Record Office of Ireland in the late rebellion of 1922. (Letter—The Deputy Keeper *per se*, 23rd of March, 1931.)

Rev. Harrison's congregation is said to have met on Cook Street, Dublin, near St. Audoens church. The presumption is that he resided nearby. At St. Audoens Arch, a relic of one of the old city gates of the neighborhood, was still standing at the close of the eighteenth century, the Hall of the Smiths, or Guild of St. Loy (Éloi), one of the guilds before alluded to. This guild was chartered as early as 1474. Its *Entry Book of Apprentices, 1638-1670*, with the admission of Freemen, was among the records also destroyed in the Four Courts fire.

Owing to the loss of the vast treasure of Ireland's early English records in this fire, research in Dublin has disclosed little regarding Rev. Harrison's family. The earliest deed now on file at the Record Office is dated in 1708. No port books or boat lists of Isaiah Harrison's time remain. No abstract of Rev. Harrison's will is known at the Office of Arms, and no pedigree regarding him or his family is found there. The directories of the city begin about 1750. The Quaker Registers on Eustice Street remain, but as would be expected reveal no record of Isaiah.

From the Registers of St. Michaels Parish Church of Wood Street is gleaned under date of 1675, September 2; "Doctor Timothy Bifield, phisician & Mrs. (Miss) Dorothy Harrison, dau of Dr. Thom. Harrison, married by license," (Letter, V. E. T. *per me* June 6, 1931), from which it is manifest that Dr. Harrison and his first wife had at least two daughters, Elizabeth, earlier named, and Dorothy. While Dorothy's marriage was recorded in the regular parish register the marriages of many nonconformists were entered in a volume familiarly known as the Couple Beggars Register. In such instances the ceremony usually was performed by a minister of their own sect. This volume was another that was consumed in the Four Courts fire.

According to a "list of names of men who entered Trinity College between the years 1593 and 1846," appearing in *Alumni Dublinenses*—by Burtchall and Sadler—"Thomas Harrison, D. D. (Chaplain to the governor of Virginia)" was entered under date "circa 1658." (See also *Early History of Trinity College, Dublin, 1591-1660*, by Wm. Urwick.) Dr. Calamy, in his account of the nonconformist ministers states also that Harrison obtained his Doctor's degree from Trinity. Neither of these authorities, however, reveal anything regarding Dr. Harrison's family. (See—*An Account of the Ejected Ministers* by Edward Calamy, 1702, p. 607.)

An examination of the parish registers of Dublin, the oldest dating from 1619, (twelve volumes, including one volume on Derry Cathedral, Londonderry, as published by the Dublin Parish Register Society), discloses no record of Isaiah Harrison's birth. This, as in the instance of the Quaker records, is as would be expected, Rev. Harrison having settled in Chester upon the Restoration, and Isaiah having been born shortly thereafter—he being manifestly very little, if any, past twenty-one years of age upon his arrival at Oyster Bay, 1687, and about seventy-two or three at his death, 1737-9.

Dorothy, the first wife of Dr. Harrison, died sometime between the years 1653 and 1659, and in view of the state of the times it appears unlikely that she accompanied her husband on his first trip to Dublin. She may have remained at Bromborough Hall in Cheshire, which by 1668, was in the possession of Edward Bradshaw, his second wife's father, as lord of the manor. (See—*The History of Chester*, by Thos. Helsby, Vol. 2. p. 428.)

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Among the Dublin Harrisons prior to and during Dr. Harrison's time, the following left wills—Hadrain Harrisonne, smith, 1184, Thomas Harrison, tailor, 1609, Peter Harrison, Gent., 1630, Mathew Harrisone, Esquire., 1667, John Harrison, merchant, 1670,

and Michael Harrison, Esq., 1709. (See—*Vicar's Index to Perogative Wills of Ireland*, pp. 219-220.)

Mary, the daughter of Thomas Harrison, yeoman, and wife, was christened January 3, 1668, and buried January 5, 1668. Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Harrison, carpenter, and wife Ann, was baptized January 9, 1669. Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Harrison, trunkmaker, and "Catherin," his wife, was baptized June 21, 1687. John, the son of Thomas Harrison, "taylor," and Catherin, his wife, was buried 1689, October 25. Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Harrison, "taylor," and Catherin, his wife, was buried December 29, 1694. Jane, and Sarah, two other daughters of Thomas, the tailor, and Catherin, were buried June 16, 1698 and May 3, 1700, respectively. "Michael Harrison", Soldier of Capt. Jno. Baxter's Company, was buried March 29, 1679. Samuel Harrison, the son of Samuel and Catherine, was baptized September 12, 1681. "Benjamin," son of George Harrison, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, was buried July ye 9, 1676. Mary, the daughter of "Georg" Harrison, inkeeper, and Elizabeth, his wife, was buried March 3, 1678. "Georg," son of Georg Harrison, drover, and Elizabeth, his deceased wife, was buried Nobr. ye 7, 1682. (*St. Michan's Parish, 1636-1683*, pp. 99, 101, 174, 286, 382, 411, 442, 468, 227, 29, 212, 226, and 250.)

Josias, the "sonn" of William and Margaret Harrison of St. Kevins Street, was born "December ye one and twentieth," 1673. Jasiah, the sonn of William Harrison of St. Kevins Street, was buried "Tuesday, January the fifth," 1674. Other children of William were—Joseph "ye son of William Harrison, buried Mar. 2d," 1669. "Shusannah," daugr. of Willm. and Margaret Harrison, born in St. Kevins Street, July 31, 1670, Mary Daughter of William Harrison of St. Kevins Street, buried May 14, 1673, and Deborah, daughter of William and Margaret Harrison of St. Kevins Street, born Tuesday, June 15, 1675. (*Ibid*, Vol. IX, Parish of St. Peter & St. Kevin, 1669-1761, pp. 33, 40, 6, 14, 26, and 47.) William Harrison, the son of Joseph and Jane, was born ye 13 and bapt. ye 14, Nov. 1687. Elinor Harrison, the daughter of Joseph and Jane, was born ye 15th. and bapt. ye 16th. Nov. 1689. Ann, a daughter of the same couple was baptized ye 26th. Nov. 1690; "Serah," another daughter, was baptized 15th. June, 1698, and Clements, another son, was baptized 23rd. Sept. 1700. (*Ibid* Vol. V, Parishes of S. Catherine and S. James, 1636-1715, pp. 77, 91, 100, 112, and 129.) William, the son of Joseph Harrison, fidler, and Ann, his wife, of St. Michans Parish, was buried 24th. April, 1691. Elizabeth, the daughter of William Harrison, gent., and Ann, his wife, of the same parish, was buried 28th April 1697. (*Ibid*, Vol. III, pp. 397 and 430.)

Passing over the Irish Sea to the opposite port of Chester, which at the time was linked very closely to Dublin; it was to this point that the Protestants first fled on the departure of Clarendon from Ireland, and from here most likely, as earlier observed, Isaiah Harrison sailed to America. "Our ancestors came from England," says the old tradition, (see page 9). Chester for many centuries was one of the main seaports of England and corresponded closely in this respect to present day Liverpool, which in fact owes its rise to the decline of Chester as a port.

In Chester and the surrounding shire, Harrisons of Isaiah's day were very numerous, and had been long settled. The bare indexing of their wills occupies many pages. (See—*Index to Wills and Inventories now Preserved in the Court of Probate, Chester*, pub. by The Record Society, ed. by J. E. Earwaker, Vols. XV, 1660-1680, XVIII, 1681-1700, XX, 1701-1720, and XXII, 1721-1740.) In 1667-8 Richard Harrison was mayor of the City. (The Record Society, Vol. LI, p. 114, *Rolls of Freeman*, Part I, 1192-1700.)

Among those of rarer names who left wills were—Josiah Harrison of Minshall Vernon, yeoman, 1664, Joshua Harrison, of Warrington, Administration with Inventory, 1675, Jeremiah Harrison, of Manchester, 1685, Jeremiah Harrison of Sollom, 1706, Catherine Harrison of Kinderton, spinster, 1727, Catherine Harrison of Melling, Admon. 1727, Catherine Harrison of Aldford, widow, 1734, etc.

Earwaker, in his *History of the Ancient Parish of Saubach, Cheshire*, (page 202) notes a pedigree of the Harrisons of Cranage Hall, arms "Argent, a fess between 3 pheons, Gules, a mullet for difference," embracing the brothers (Rev.) William d. 1686, Samuel, d. 1709, Edmund, d. 1676, Daniel, John, and Joseph Harrison, the last three living in 1685, the sons of . . . Harrison, and wife Anne, of whom, Daniel had children, John, William, Alexander, Daniel, Benjamin, Ma Anne, Elizabeth, and Sarah, all living and under age in 1685, but Mary. Samuel . . . is traced in some detail. The Rev. William was vicar of Icklesham, county Sussex, and purchased the Hall in 1679. He left his estate to his brother Samuel, whose sons were Samuel and Strathill.

It was to Chester that Rev. Thomas Harrison returned upon the Restoration, where, says the record, he preached in the Cathedral, and remained until after the passing of the Act of Uniformity, (1662.)

Bromborough Hall, his old home, (prior to his first residence in Dublin ?), is situated about eleven miles from Chester on the river Mersey, and immediately across the river from Liverpool, over which city it commands an interesting view. After passing through various hands it was purchased from . . . Green by Edward Bradshaw, from whom at his death in 1671 it descended to his son James Bradshaw, and was later purchased from the latter by his (James') nephew, James Mainwaring, son of George Mainwaring. (Manwaring), (d. 1695.) The last named married Elizabeth Bradshaw, sister to James Bradshaw, and of Dr. Harrison's wife. James Mainwaring's wife was Mary Johnson. (See—Helsby's *History of Chester*, Vol. II, pp. 428-429.)

Dr. Harrison's return to Chester was followed in a short time by his second marriage. As disclosed by the registers of St. Peter's Church, Chester, under date of—Febv. 28, 1659-60: "Mr. Thomas Harrison Doctor in Divinity & M^r Katherine Bradshaw, spinster, (were) married."

At this time she was twenty-three years of age, as is also disclosed by these registers—

10 Sentr. 1637: "Katherine Bradshaw ye daugr of Mr Edward Bradshaw, Mercer & Sheriff of Chester was baptized."

Two other entries record the births of two children—

"1661. Thomas the son of Mr Thomas Harrison, Doctor in Divinitye born April 23, Bapitized May 22."

"1663. Katherine daugr to Mr Thomas Harrison, Doctor in Divinitie, born the 15th. day of August & Baptized the 26th August."

(Letter—F. B., *penis me* March 4, 1933.)

With the last entry the St. Peter's record as to Thomas and Katharine closes. These registers were kept by the Established Church, and down to this time, (1663) Rev. Harrison was associated with this church, as disclosed by his being named as a prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral this same year. (See page 94.) About 1665 persecution of the nonconformists arose, and as manifested from Shakerley's report to Williamson, (see page 94), Dr. Harrison was considered by the authorities one of the prime movers of nonconformity in Chester. It is apparent that by this date he had served his connection with the state church. During this year Parliament passed the "Five Mile Act," forbidding a nonconformist minister to reside within five miles of any city or

corporated town. With the plague in Chester also threatening, he evidently moved his residence about this time from the bounds of St. Peter's jurisdiction. In any event his views as to Independency from this time forward would seem to account sufficiently for his omission of baptism by the Episcopal authorities of any of his later children, regardless of his location.

There was a number of state churches in Chester, among them St. Peter's, St. Oswald's, The Holy Trinity, and the Cathedral, (the latter containing the episcopal throne of the Bishop), dating back to mediaeval times. The registers of the Cathedral, (Marriages and Baptisms, published by The Parish Register Society), as preserved, begin with the year 1687. Aside from these registers and those of the Parish of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, (Baptisms from 1656, marriages from 1654), the records of the various parishes of Chester appear to be available only in the original. In the instance of the records at Bromborough, an examination of the registers is not allowed by the present rector. (Letter—F. B. *pens me*, 18 of November, 1933, inclosing original from pastor, 20-ix-1933.)

It was about the time of the outbreak of the persecution of the nonconformists that Bromborough Hall came into possession of Dr. Harrison's father-in-law, and while the *Dictionary of National Biography* has been followed as to Dr. Harrison's residence there, it may well be that he resided at the Hall for a time during the persecutions. It was in or near West Kirby (on the Dee), of the Bromborough neighborhood, that Richard Harrison, founder of the New Haven, Connecticut line, said to have been a brother of Rev. Thomas Harrison, resided prior to his emigration to America. (Note—Theophilus Eaton, founder and Governor of New Haven, married the eldest daughter of George Lloyd, Bishop of Chester, 1604-1615.) From New Haven to Oyster Bay would have been an easy step in the way of Isaiah Harrison's settlement, and it appears that on his sailing from England his first aim was likely to get in touch with the family of New Haven. The remarkable similarity of the early New Haven Harrison names to those of Isaiah's family continues for several generations. Such names among his descendants as Ezekiel, Gideon, Jeremiah, Joseph, Josiah, Nehemiah, Ruben, and Zebulon, indicate an undoubted Puritan origin.

* * * * *

The name Isaiah fittingly suggests a Puritan preacher's son; particularly considering that the time of his birth was undoubtedly at that critical period in Puritan history illustrated above—when the Cromwells had past and the Restoration was an accomplished fact, driving Presbyterians and Congregationalists alike into nonconformity. Old Ironsides himself, was referred to as a Josiah by Rev. Thomas Harrison in his sermon preached at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, on the occasion of the Lord Protector's death. (See page 89.) That Isaiah as a name for a Harrison was a distinct innovation is evident the deeper the matter is gone into, and too much stress cannot be laid on this fact.

Harrison as spelled by Isaiah and his sons in their signatures was spelled with the double "s" (Harrisson.) While instances of this older form of spelling may be found in English records alongside other variations and the usual way, the Harrisons of Dublin, judging from the parish registers, seem to have adhered to the double "s" more consistently than their kinsmen of England, where the usual spelling appears predominant.

Rev. Thomas Harrison continued a resident of Cheshire as late as 1672, in which year his name appears as "Thomas Harrison of Chester" in a list of nonconformists