

NAMES, RELIGIONS AND MIGRATIONS OF THE PENNINGTONS

by Robert E. Sloan

The following article was circulation as a draft to about 20 cousins. It was significantly improved by comments from Penny Floyd, Bee Holmes, Fran Laaker, June Russell, Lillian Stamps, Louise Throop, Dick Bailey, Marvin Jones, Bob P. of MD, Jim P. of VA and Jim Perkins. I hope it will serve as a summary history and annotated index to the lending copies and the last 9 years of Pennington Pedigrees.

The name Pennington is one of the oldest in England. Surnames did not exist before the Norman Conquest (1066 AD), the population was low enough so that names of neighbors were not duplicated often enough to pose problems. With the conquest, surnames began to be taken by the nobility. By 1200 most families used two names, though the second name was not always hereditary. The name Pennington started as so many English surnames did, as a place name. It is a manor, parish and village in the old land of Cumbria, later in North Lancashire and now in the new county of Cumbria. The Cumbrians' are of mixed Brigantes tribe of Celts and Viking ancestry with strong mixture of Saxon, Danish and Irish blood as well. The manor is exactly the same size as the parish which formerly belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Furness, and includes 4,160 acres or 6 1/2 square miles, the parish was the smallest in Lancashire. The village was composed of 50 houses and 284 people in the mid-19th century, and is about the same size today. The name was spelled Pennegetun in the Domesday book of 1086 AD, the first census of England initiated by William the Conqueror, when all of England and Wales had only about one and a half million people. The name apparently arose either from the British word Pennig - little hill or from pennaig - prince and the Saxon word ton - town.

The oldest Pennington we know of, Gamel de Peninton or Penitone, bore an Old Norse first name, indicating Viking ancestry. He held the manor during the time of King Henry II count of Anjou and a Plantagenet, who reigned from 1154 to 1189. The grass covered ruins of the original manor house and castle still stand, but in about 1242 the lord of the manor moved to Muncaster, now Muncaster castle at the mouth of the river Esk, some 20 miles to the west. The lord of Muncaster was generally a knight until 1676 when he was made a Baronet. In 1783, his descendant was made a Baron. During the War of the Roses, Holy King Harry, Henry VI, became lost after the Battle of Towton in 1464. Sir John Pennington rescued him near Muncaster. In gratitude, King Henry presented Sir John with a fragile glass cup called the "Luck of Muncaster" and a blessing that the family would never run out of male heirs so long as the cup remained unbroken. Though the cup still survives, the last male Pennington of this line died in 1917, the present lord, Sir William Pennington-Ramsden, is descended from the family of the mother of the last Lord Pennington. (PP 11-3-31, VII-I-79, IX-I-13, and album of this issue.)

The oldest male Pennington given names are those of the lords of Pennington and Muncaster. Gamel's sons were Benedict and Meldred, Alan was lord in 1208, followed by Thomas (d. 1240) and Gamel and many Alans, Johns and Williams. The various cadet (younger sons) branches in the area had such names as Allen, Christopher, Edward, George, Gilbert, Henry, Rowland, Thomas and William from 1500 through 1627. The females' names from this period were Agnes, Alice, Allys, Catherine, Elizabeth, Isable, Mabell and Margaret (PP IX-2-45). By 1250 the

Pennington names were all in Norman form and in general Old English (Saxon) and Cymric (Welsh or British) names were a minority in the population. It may well be that other inhabitants of the village of Pennington took the town name as a surname during the 1100's and 1200's, yet since it was a very tiny village, it is very likely all were closely related anyway. Gamel de Peninton can with very great confidence be called an ancestor of all the Penningtons today.

Due to normal increase, the descendants of Gamel spread throughout the entire Furness section of Lancashire from the seacoast to the tops of the highest of the Furness Fells, (map 1) spread throughout the scenic Lakes district of old Cumberland and Westmoreland and spread across Morecombe Bay to Preston and to Wigan and Radcliffe in southern Lancashire between Liverpool and Manchester. They also spread south along the old Roman road Ermine Street, the site of which today is generally occupied by main highway A-1, into Yorkshere and on down south to London. The earliest Pennington we know to have reached London was Ralph, who died there in Shoreditch in 1444. Most of the London Penningtons were spread out along Ermine Street halfway to Cambridge, or crammed in the 677 acres (about 1 square mile) of the City of London (as opposed to suburbs). centered around London Bridge (map 2) and included within the Roman wall and the mediaeval wall built on its ruins (PP VII-1-66, VII-1-1).

In 1526, Sir William Pennington of Muncaster (1486 to 1533) bought land near Chigwell in Essex, on the northeast side of what is now metropolitan London. His descendants spread throughout the London area north of the Thames, particularly near Henham. Some of his descendants, notably Thomas of Radcliffe, moved back to Lancashire. Most of them had typical Norman names such as John, Richard, Robert, Thomas and William. Such names were repeated over and over, there was one Clement. Female names for this time and place were Alice, Anne, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Jane, Joane, Katherine, Mary, Maria, Margaret, Priscilla, Sara and Susanna. At about that time (1530) London had 60, 000 people compared to 3 million people for all England and Wales. Only 1 out of 10 englishmen lived in towns.

There was a sudden change in style of names in the children of Robert and Judith (Shetterden) Pennington, grocer of London, married in 1581, grandson of Sir William. They gave their son, later Sir Isaac, fishmonger and Lord Mayor of London, who lived 1587-1661, the earliest clearly Old Testament name I have found other than his uncle Jacob. Two of Sir Isaac's sons Daniel and Isaac the Quaker had Old Testament names, Arthur had a British name, William a Norman name, Abigail and Judith were named for their mother and paternal grandmother and the last child was named Bridget. Many lines of Penningtons in the United States continue to have this mixture of Old Testament and Norman names, in particular groups I, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, X, XII and XIII.

The Question immediately arises, why the abrupt change in style of names and how many times did it occur? The Old Testament names appear to be associated with the protestant sects that were proliferating in the mid-1500's to 1600's. Martin Luther of Germany made his break with Roman Catholicism in 1517. Henry VIII began the Church of England (=Episcopalianism) in 1531. The movement to Congregationalism began in London in 1565 from a Church of England base as a part of the

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Puritan movement which had begun as early as 1539. Presbyterianism was the other part of the Puritan movement. St. Stephens 'Parish, London, home of Sir Isaac, was, a Presbyterian parish. In 1560 the Geneva or "Breeches Bible" appeared, the first printed bible available to the masses. As a result biblical names began to become widespread in England, particularly among the Puritans who refused to adhere to the liturgy, ceremonies and discipline of the established church.

By 1600, the Baptists arose from English Congregationalists under the leadership of John Smith. Baptists of course are noted for their use of Old Testament names, a tendency perhaps inherited from their Puritan ancestry. George Fox founded the Society of Friends or Quakers in 1647. One of his early supporters was Margaret Fell, wife of Thomas Fell, Vice Chancellor of Leicestershire, who let Fox use their home, Swarthmore Hall near Ulverstone, two miles from Pennington as a meeting place. She married George Fox after 1658. The Quakers of course use Old Testament names Not too surprisingly, some of the local Penningtons became Quakers. One, Joseph of Hawkshead went to Cecil Co. MD between 1706 and 1710, dying there leaving a widow and two orphans. Another, William of Sunbreak, came to PA in 1718 with five children and is the ancestor of Group III. Sir Isaac's son Isaac became a Quaker when mature and had a son come to PA. While he has been thought to be ancestral to Group III, so far as we can tell, he has no living descendants.

The last major religious sect of concern to Penningtons are the Methodists, which arose from the Church of England under the direction of John Wesley, starting in 1729. While most Methodists are not noted for Old Testament names, some of our Methodist lines such as Rev. Ephraim of NC-GA (group I) do have such a tradition, probably derived from their Puritan CT-NJ ancestry.

By 1696, the population of greater London has risen to 530,000, almost 10 times the 1530 figure, that of England and Wales to 6 million people, twice that of 1530 and 1 in 4 Englishmen lived in towns. Water power was the major source of energy other than human and animal power and heavy transportation was by ox-cart or ship. The canals were to come later, steam power and railroads were a century away. Population pressure in England was heavy and the colonies were the place to expand. Colonists moved to the New World, rich ones paying their own way and poor ones or convicts by transportation. The mortality rate among early colonists was very high at first. Penningtons moved to the New World with the rest of England. We presently know of only 31 male Pennington immigrants between 1609 and 1776. There were surely others that have thus far gone unreported and may only be represented in early deeds or wills in the colonies.

The first few immigrants are not likely to have left any descendants. Robert of London and John were part of the Virginia colony of 1607 composed of 490 people. All but 60 died the first winter, Robert died August 18, 1607 and John apparently returned, he may be the famous Sir John the Admiral. William died 13 days after his arrival in Virginia in 1634, his widow was still in England. John Pennington of Symon Ward, aged 40, sailed from Plymouth for St. Christophers in the Antilles in 1633. Another William sailed for Bermuda from London in 1635. It is possible that some of their descendants came to the mainland, none are known to have done so. Christopher Piddington (a name often confused with Pennington) reached Virginia in 1638 and may supply an ancestor.

Ephraim, who came to New Haven CT in 1643, is the earliest we know to have descendants. He founded Group I and clearly was a Puritan since there were only 6 non-Puritans in the colony at that time. We can reasonably suppose he came from a middle class London family of Congregationalists since that was the state religion and the leaders of the colony came from St. Stephens parish. Ephraim is clearly related to the Muncaster and London Penningtons since his arms (PP 111-2-66) are only difference slightly from the Lords Muncaster. and Sir Isaac, the mountain cat has a different pose. Ephraim (PP 11-3-31 to 51) is also the probable ancestor of groups IV, V, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and Flora Smith's Simeon group which we shall call XVI.*

Over the 20 years from 1650 to 1670, three Henry Penningtons were transported to MD, two as servants; a William went to VA and another William to MD. A John Pennington (b 1674) from Yorkshire went to VA, MD or the Carolinas in 1699. Another Henry Pennington was transported to Somerset Co. MD from VA where his father was Henry Paddington (1605?-1697?) of Accomack Co. VA. A John Pennington appears in a Westmoreland Co. VA deed in 1654 and probably represents a new immigrant. In 1675 a Frances Pennington, a Roman Catholic Jesuit priest came to MD, another John also a Jesuit, came to Calvert Co. MD in 1685, it is unlikely they left any descendants. The others are likely ancestors for groups II, VI, IX and X. And possible although less likely ancestors for the other groups. I reiterate that it is by no means certain that any individual in this list is ancestral to any group. There were surely other immigrants whose records have not survived or not yet been found. An Edward Pinton was present in VA in 1658, a Richard was present in Accomack Co. VA in 1667, James was present in Calvert Co. MD, dying in 1678 and Jeter Pennington was in Rappahannock Co. VA in 1688.

The Quaker colony, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1681. We have three known Quaker immigrant families. The first Joseph of Hawkshead, Furness, Lancs., came to Calvert Co. MD after 1706, dying there in 1710 leaving a pregnant widow and a son. The widow died in childbirth a few days before August 26th 1711, the child lived. The son was 4 years old and indentured as an orphan apprentice to William Baldwin, Quaker of Pennsylvania. At that point we lose track of the children. Edward (son of Isaac the Quaker of Amersham, Bucks., grandson of Sir Isaac) went to Philadelphia in 1698, married and died there in 1701, leaving one posthumous child Isaac. The latest known male Pennington of this line and the only one who could have Pennington descendants is John, born in Philadelphia on May 16, 1758. William of Sunbreak, Aldingham, Furness, Lancs., son of Paul (PP VIII-1-16) immigrated in 1718 as the third Quaker family, bringing wife Margaret Halle and children Elizabeth (b 1688), Paul (b 1691), Daniel (b 1694), Thomas (b 1697) and Margaret (b 1705). They remained here and are ancestors of group III, not Sir Isaac as we have thought for the past decade (PP III-2-3,4)

Seven remaining Pennington men came to the New World before the revolution. George (b 1700), groom from Yorkshire was indentured to Nathaniel Wilson of MD for 4 years in 1733 (LC VI-218). Another George came from Burton Leonard, Yorks. to MD in 1739, and still another George was transported as a convict to MD, in 1741. Josias was born about 1741 and came to Baltimore from an unknown place before 1771 dying in 1810 (LC VI-214). A pair of Johns, one from Staffordshire and one from Hertfordshire came in 1775, and have not yet been connected to descendants. Vacil Kalinoff's James came to Houlton, ME before the revolution. He was a loyalist

*also Group VII

during the war and afterward settled just across the line in St. John and Southhampton, New Brunswick. His sons later migrated to Minnesota and North Dakota. We can call Vacil's family group XVII (PP III-1-61, 64, VI-2-21).

In Pennington Pedigrees VI-2 there were important stories on migrations of Penningtons and allied families by Penny Floyd and Bee Holmes. These stories tied many of our families together in time and space and summarized much of the evidence for our groups. The rest of this story is a sequel to that of Penny and Bee and if you have it, you ought to reread it. I will repeat some but not all of their evidence.

Ephraim of Connecticut, 1643, appears to be the progenitor of a very large number of Pennington groups, although we are missing records of about two generations to prove this. Group I (PP 11-3-31 to 51; X-1-6 to 8) has a tradition of naming sons, usually eldest sons of eldest sons, Ephraim. Other known early names in this line are Judah Elijah, Jonathan, Timothy, Aaron, Nathan, and Samuel. Groups I, Ephraim; IV Richard; V, Rev. Charles of PA (Baptist); VII, Benejah and Micajah 1743 of NC-VA; XI, Abel of NC, SC, GA, and MS; XII Samuel of Ashe Co. NC, VA; XIII Timothy of NC and XVI Simeon of NC, VA, and KY all share common names; six members of these groups fought together in a single company in the Revolution and the groups were very closely associated from at least 1760 to 1800 and later. They either moved together or rejoined after a few years separation, all or part of them moving from PA to NC to VA to KY, TN or GA. Centers of association of these groups were Salisbury, Rowan Co., NC; Ashe Co., NC and adjacent Grayson Co., VA; Lee and Russell Co.'s. VA and adjacent Harlan Co., KY; and the area west of the Appalachian Mountains along the Cumberland and Caney Fork rivers from Tompkinsville, KY to McMinnville, TN.

Groups clearly not associated with this cluster of groups include II, Robert of MD and PA (PP VIII-1-57; VIII-1-2); III, William of Lancashire; and IX, John of Cecil Co. MD (PP VII-1-56). Old testament names are missing or scarce in these groups and they do not appear to have ever been in the same places as the cluster. There are weakly associated groups such as VIII-Abraham-Isaac-Jacob (PP VII-1-16 to 35, IX-1-30 to 38) which followed the same route from near Philadelphia to central VA, then separated; X, Thomas of Sussex and Surrey, VA, not associated except for David and sons who showed up in Salisbury when the others were there, and finally XIV, Edmund of PA (PP VIII-2-48 to 52) which begins near Philadelphia. Group XV, William Thomas Pennington of TN (PP IX-2-37, X-1-42) may well be descended from Micajah 1743. Map 3 shows the migrations of these groups to about 1830.

We know of Ephraim II and III, residents of NJ, who were the eldest son of Ephraim and his eldest son. A postulated Ephraim IV, brother of Timothy of NJ, his will 1749 (PP 1-2-13 to 15) has an estimated date of birth of 1689 - 15 years, is of appropriate age to be the grandfather of Richard Group IV or of Micajah 1743 of Group VII. Louise Throop found a mature Ephraim in York, York Co., PA in 1775 (Nat. Gen. Soc. Quar. v 65, p. 251) who might be Ephraim IV or the son by that name of Timothy of will 1749 of NJ. Richard Bailey found that he served as coroner, as a Captain in the Revolution, and is known to have been in York through 1786. A Presbyterian Ephraim, this one or his son died in York at the age of 76 in 1816.

During the 1750's there was a major migration to the southern colonies. The Morgans Bryans, Boones, Osbornes, and Plumleys, all associated with Penningtons in NJ and

southeast PA, all moved southwest. They crossed the Potomac near Harper's Ferry, went up the Shenandoah, out into the foothills east of the Blue Ridge and down to the Yadkin River near the Trading Ford and the Shallow Ford. This was the main area of eastern battles in the Civil War and many old records were destroyed at that time.

The next Ephraim we know is listed in the Rowan Co., NC tax list for 1761 in "Caleb Osbon's district" (PP 1-3-17). On April 28, 1762 he was exempted from paying taxes or doing public duties (PP 1-3-21), probably for age or infirmity, which would make him about 70 with a birth date about 1692. He might be Ephraim IV, V, or even VI, without more records we will not know. In the 1768 tax list, an Ephraim is listed in Morgan Bryan's district on the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin River (see map 4), near Hannah Boone Stewart and her parents. Presumably, this is the son of the previous Ephraim (V or VI). At about the same time group VII shows up, with Benejah's crop mark listed when the county was formed in 1753, Levi and Benejah in 1759 and Levi, Micajah (1743), and Benejah in 1764. Group IV Richard (1748, PA) was present at Shallow Ford and married Hannah Boone Stewart in 1777. Group X David and sons Kinchen and Ned were in Salisbury district at the time.

We suspect, though it is by no means proved, that Benejah Sr. was the father of Benejah Jr., of Micajah (1743-1813), of William Sr., of Levy (Levi), and of Abel (b. before 1755 to 1818-Group XI) and possibly Andrew (b. 1745). We also suspect that the first Ephraim who appeared in the Rowan Co. record in 1761, two years after Benajah Sr., was his brother and that this Ephraim had sons Ephraim, Richard (1748-1813 -Group IV), Joshua, Timothy (175 ?-182 ?, Group XIII, and Robert 1763-). These two families were very close from 1761 to 1820. On the basis of tax and census records, clearly some of Benejah's sons named sons Ephraim. This suggest, that Benejah and Ephraim are descendants of the CN, NJ, PA Ephraims of Group I. The only other early Ephraim known to me is the single Ephraim of the Cecil Co., MD clan, too late to be ancestral to the NG clans. With less certainty the first Levi (founder of Group VI, b. ca 1714, d. ca 1790) a lapsed Quaker, may be brother to Benejah. This association is much weaker.

In 1777, Lord Cornwallis was going through the coastal plain as far inland as the Blue Ridge mountains with an army of 3000 men. Salisbury, with about 70 houses, was one of the major towns and an obvious target for his raids. Many Penningtons and other families moved about 100 miles inland behind the safety of the Blue Ridge to the banks of the New River in that part of Wilkes Co., NC, that later became Ashe Co. in 1799 and to adjoining Montgomery Co., later Grayson Co., VA. Richard and Hannah moved right after their marriage to near the mouth of Grassy Creek, right on the border. In February 1778, Richard's first son Joshua, was born there and in December 1781 so was his second son Daniel. During 1781, Richard and what were apparently brothers and first cousins enlisted in Captain Enoch Osborn's Company of Virginia Militia from Fincastle and Montgomery Counties, VA (PP 11-2-13). The other Penningtons were Robert (Robert b. ca 1763), Timothy (b. 1749 Group XIII*, PP V-1-43, VI-2-39), Joshua (these three were probably Richard's brothers), Elijah and Micajah (Group VII PP 1-2-35'1 VIII-1-44). Ephraim (V or VI). was listed but had been crossed off.

In 1799 (PP 1-3-26)land grants on New River in Wilkes(Ashe)Co.were made out to

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Micajah, William, Levi (Group VI), Ephraim (V, VI, or VII), Elisha, Edward, Elijah and Abel (Group XI). In the Montgomery (Grayson) Co. tax rolls of 1782, Benejah (Group VII), Ephraim (V, VI, or VII), Richard (Group IV) and Timothy (Group XIII), were all listed. In June 1784 John Stuart Pennington was born to Hannah and Richard supposedly "near Yadkin" but I suspect that was an error in tradition for Richard was still listed in Montgomery Co. in 1785. In the 1788 tax roll Robert was in Montgomery Co. but Richard had returned across the line to Wilkes Co. In January of that year, Richard's last child Abigail was born in NC. Micajah also bought land in Wilkes Co. that year. In 1790, Richard, Ben, Elijah, and Micajah 1743 and Micajah 1763 were all listed in Wilkes Co. Earlier Micajah and 2 Williams had been listed in Wilkes Co. in 1786. In 1790, Edward and Levi (Group VI) bought land in Wilkes (Ashe) Co. Benejah got a deed for 45 acres in VA on Grassy Creek on Apr. 29, 1790. In 1797, Ephraim (VI or VII) was granted land in Wilkes Co., GA (PP IX-1-16) he is listed as being born in NC. Meanwhile, Ephraim (VI or VII) was listed in the Ashe Co. NC census of 1800 as over 45, with wife over 45, daughter 20-25, son 16-20. I hope you have your Ephraims straight, I am not at all sure that I have! Between 1761 and 1815 there were at least 7 and possibly 10 different Ephraims in first, Rowan, then Ashe and Grayson Counties, of which 6 or 7 were born in these counties I Some stayed, others moved on to KY, TN, or GA (PP 1-1, 1-3, VI-2, VII-2, VIII-1, IX-1). Sorting these out has not been done...

Others listed in the 1800 Ashe Co. census are Benjamin (Benejah ?), Micajah Sr. & Jr., William Sr. (miller on Grassy Creek), William Jr. , Wells, Levi, Ephraim Sr. & Jr. , and Reuben. William Jr. (1777-1838) moved on to Monroe and Bradley Counties in southeastern TN after 1813. His father William Sr. died in 1810 (LC 5-130 to 133) By 1815 the mature Penningtons left in Ashe Co. were Micajah 1763, Levi now owning the lands where Micajah 1743 had been in 1788, "Ephron", Levy Jr., William and Aaron. At least one of -the Ashe Co. Penningtons married a Cherokee lady, producing a Cherokee clan of Penningtons. In 1838 this clan was transplanted bodily during the March of Tears, from the mountains of western NC to Oklahoma Territory. (PP IX-2-42).

The four Henrys who came to MD form an interesting problem. The first Henry who came as a servant in 1650 apparently settled in St. Maries Co. in southern MD, west of Chesapeake Bay, along St. Jerome's Creek in St. Jerome's Parish. He is listed there in court records from 1661 to 1674, his wife's name was Rachel. At present I do not know of any descendants.

The second Henry Pennington was the son of Henry and Mary (later Mrs. Ambrose Dixon) Peddington of Accomack Co. , VA at the southern tip of the Delaware-Maryland peninsula. On March 10, 1663 Henry and his step-father Ambrose Dixon were granted land in Somerset Co. , MD, just across the line from their former county. Henry had a son Henry, who had two daughters Elenor Welch and Elizabeth, Mrs. John Hall. We probably do not need to look further for Pennington descendants of the second Henry.

The third Henry, who was transported as a servant in 1665, and the fourth Henry who immigrated in 1667, are the most likely candidates (but as yet unproven) for an ancestor of Groups II-Robert of MD, DE, and PA; VIII-Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and IX-John of Bohemia River, Cecil Co., MD and his descendants Benjamin, Elijah,

and William Boyer. It may be that one or more of these groups is descended from a William who was transported to MD in 1664. In any event, one of these two Henrys and his wife Eliza bought land on the Sassafras River at the southern edge of Cecil Co. in the northeast corner of MD. This estate was on what came to be called Pennington's Point, and was named "Happy Harbour" and can be followed in wills and deeds of his descendants until 1736 when it became the hamlet of Fredericktown. Henry also patented the estates "Silvains Folly" and "Pennyworth" in 1680, and his descendants owned the estate "Buntington" as of 1695, all in the same area of Cecil Co. Descendants of Henry (and possibly William) spread throughout Cecil Co. to Cecilton, to the Bohemia River, and into adjacent Kent Co. MD and DE. Known descendants of Henry by 1800 include 9 Henrys, 8 Johns, 6 Williams, 6 Roberts, 4 Thomases, 4 Edwards, 3 Abrahams, and 3 Benedicts among others. Most if not all Penningtons in Cecil Co. before 1800 appear to be related on the basis of wills and deeds.

Robert Pennington (ancestor of Group II) was born in 1754 on the "Eastern Shore" of MD (east of Chesapeake Bay, Somerset Co., to Cecil Co.), served in the 5th MD Regiment of the Continental Line during the Revolution, married Rebecca Benn in 1776, and left northern DE to arrive in Northumberland Co. (now Centre Co.) PA in 1784. He had a son Henry. On location and name frequency, it is likely (although not certain) that he is descended from Henry of Cecil Co., MD.

Abraham (1755 will in SC), the founder of Group VIII, before migrating to SC, was an Indian trader on Catoctin Creek near Brunswick, MD from 1728 on. Earlier an Abraham (who also was an Indian trader) and his wife Mary had purchased land in Cecil Co. in 1714 and 1719, and still earlier had patented land there in 1695. Henry of Cecil Co. may well be the ancestor of Abraham and Group VIII.

Elijah (b. 1756) a Revolutionary ancestor of Group IX, was a son of Benjamin (b. 1728, St. Stephens parish, Cecilton, Cecil Co., MD), who was the son of John of Bohemia River, Cecil Co. and his first wife Sarah Beadle. John and Sarah were the founders of Group IX and are connected by wills and deeds with the pioneer immigrant Henry of Cecil Co.

Thus Groups II, VIII and IX apparently share a common ancestor Henry who immigrated to Cecil Co. MD in 1665 or 1667.

Now going back to the cluster that we left in NO, on August 7, 1797, Hannah and Richard and their children left Wilkes Co. for Fayette Co., KY, nine miles north of Lexington on Little North Elkhorn Creek. They stayed there until September 1798 when they moved to Barren. (later Monroe) Co., KY on Line Creek near Gamaliel on the KY-TN border (map 4). Daniel was to stay on that farm through at least February 1853! That was the longest time any of this footloose bunch ever stayed put! The children spread up and down the Cumberland River and the Caney Fork of the Cumberland and were the pioneers of the major Pennington migration route.

The bottleneck of Pennington migrations appears to be the corridor from Ashe and Grayson Counties to Russell Co. to Pennington Gap in Lee Co., VA to Harlan Co., KY and the head of the Cumberland River. It appears that most Penningtons who moved west funneled through here. Relatives abounded and it was one of the few

areas on the Cumberland divide suitable for wagons.

Micajah's (1743) son Edward (b. 1769) moved to Lee Co., VA in 1797 and founded the town of Pennington Gap close to the Cumberland divide and the KY border, dying there in 1860. The history of Micajah's other children is summarized in PP VIII-1-p. 44 to 55; Edward's history is in PP 1-4-79. Micajah's (1743) youngest son 1782 moved on to Barren Co. , KY. near, his (probable) first cousin once removed Richard on Line Creek and was there in 1813.

Micajah (1763) and possibly others of Micajah (1743) family went west over the line into Harlan Co., KY. His 5th child Margaret Parsons (b. 1799) moved there in about 1831, and his younger son Charles moved there shortly thereafter. Charles and Micajah are there together in 1850 census, Charles is back in Lee Co. , VA by 1860 census, but Micajah is gone by then. His place of death is not known for sure whether Harlan Co., or Lee Co.

An older son Micajah III (b. before 1799) is found living in Madison Co., KY in 1812 His children were living in Missouri by the 1840's.

William Thomas P. (b. 1784 NC) founder of Group XV (PP IX-2-37) appears to be also a possible son of Micajah 1763. His children were born in Whitley Co., KY just downstream on the Cumberland from Harlan Co., they later moved to neighboring Scott Co., TN. Group XII, founded by Samuel (b. ca 1800) lived in Ashe Co. and for the most part stayed there and may be derived from Group VII. Abel (Group XI, PP VII-2 p. 64 to 85; IX-1 p. 45 to 56; IX-2 p. 36) had lived in Ashe Co. from 1779 until 1785 when he moved to SC, on to GA in 1788, and on to MS in 1812, leaving descendants behind him in most places. He appears to be a younger brother of Micajah (1743). His sons Abel II and William moved back toward the main stream of Penningtons and were in Clay Co., KY in 1819. Son John L. *moved to Letcher Co., KY in the early 1800's where he raised a family. His early children were born in SC. An Abel (III or IV) enlisted in the War of 1812 in Harlan Co., later moving to Lawrence Co., KY. Their descendants gave rise to many eastern KY families.

Richard's eldest son Joshua (named for his probable uncle) moved to White Co., TN after 1811 and before 1814 and settled near McMinnville where he died in 1868. Richard's second son Daniel stayed on Line Creek on the old homestead through 1853 dying in Jackson (now Clay) Co., TN in 1865. Richard's third son John Stewart raised a family in Tompkinsville, Barren (Monroe) Co. , KY and moved most of the family to McDonough Co., IL in 1830. They settled in Pennington Point, named for them but founded by William, son of Moses. This was the same place his second cousin Riggs, son of Timothy settled. Richard's last child Abigail married William Gist, Jr., brother of Joshua's wife Mary or "Polly", moving to White Co. , TN in 1806 with Joshua and her father, and on to Jackson Co. , AL, where she died between 1835 and 1840. The later history of Richard's descendants is well covered in PP I-1 p. 1 to 16 and X-1 p. 15 to 17.

Timothy's (probable) eldest son Simeon (Group XVI, b. 1775 NC) moved to Lee Co. in 1797 (PP 1-1-13) and in 1799 to the neighboring Russell Co. , and back to Lee Co. in 1802. He moved on to Line Creek, Barren Co. , KY in March 1810, next to his (probable) uncle Richard, where he stayed through 1821. In the 1840 and 1850 cen-

sus he was in Jackson Co., TN., the latter year with his son Samuel, Simeon had a brother Asa, apparently a twin, born August 26, 1775 in NC, who married Rachel Lane in Lee Co. in 1797. Their first three children Sarah, Simeon and Corbin were born there, the others, Peter, Timothy, William C., and Frances were born in TN. They moved to Barry (later Lawrence) Co., MO in 1845. All the children stayed there except Corbin who moved to Coryell Co., TX in the early 1850's. Ann died Sept. 26, 1853 (11-2 p. 20, 11-2 p. 25, IV-1 p. S2, IV-2 p. 7 and 40, V-1 p. 54) Timothy's third son Moses (Group XIII, PP V-1-p. 43 to SS, VIII-2 p. 41, IX-2 p. 30, b. 1776) was in Russell Co., VA in 1799 to 1802 and moved to Line Creek in Barren Co. next to his (probable) uncle Richard in May 1809 as did Timothy and his fourth son Riggs (b. 1788 to 1790, NC, PP IX-2 p. S8). Timothy was last listed on the tax rolls in 1816, and was dead by the 1820 census. Moses' son William was the founder of the McDonough Co., IL settlement of Pennington Point. Riggs moved on to Crawford Co., IN by 1816 to Schuyler Co., IL by 1824, to McDonough Co., IL in 1825, to Knox Co., IL from 1826 to 1837, to Arkansas for a few years, finally moving to Fannin Co., TX where he died in 1870. He married Joanna Osborne in KY in 1815.

Joshua left Grayson Co. for Russell Co. where he lived from 1798 to 1803, and joined his (probable) brother Richard in Barren Co. in May 1804 (Barren Co. Tax Rolls in LC 5 p. 141 to 143), moving to neighboring Cumberland Co., KY in 1807 and dying after 1813. He had sons Jesse (b. ca 1785), Anthony W. (b. 1793), and at least one daughter by his first wife; and Timothy (1795), Judah (1797), and at least two daughters by his second wife Sarah. Anthony served in the War of 1812 and then married his (probable) first cousin once removed, Elizabeth Pennington, daughter of Simeon, son of his Uncle Timothy. This and his pension caused no end of paper work (PP 1-3 p. 23, 1-4 p. 36, 11-1 p. 4 and IV-1 p. 11 to 13), which helps sort out the tangled web of relationships. We do not know any descendants of Joshua.

Joshua (and probably Richard, Timothy, and Robert) had a sister Jemimah, born 1760, who married a Smith. She testified that Ephraim Osborn and her brother Joshua were in an expedition against the Cherokee Nation about 1780 (PP IV-2 p. 22)

Richard's youngest brother Robert was born about 1764, probably near the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin, served with his brothers in Enoch Osborne's company of Militia in 1781 and 1782. He was in Montgomery (Grayson) Co. through 1788, but next appears on Line Creek, Barren Co., next to Richard and his children in 1812 and 1813 (LC 5 P. 142). His first wife was Millie Ann. A Robert married Sally Gaspen (2nd wife ?) in Wayne Co., KY Just upstream from Richard in 1808 (PP VII-1 p. 13). Robert had several children including Ryley born about 1800 as well as Ruth, Pollie and Sallie born in Russell Co. VA. His descendants were located in the two counties just upstream from Cumberland Co., KY and in Stewartsville, MO.

To summarize, it would appear that the cluster of Groups I, IV, VII, XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVI and possibly VI are probably descended from a single immigrant ancestor, Ephraim of New Haven, CN, 1743. They were closely associated, follow similar migration patterns from 1750 to at least 1800 and share certain name frequencies and unusual names.

Groups III, V, and XIV form another cluster, all probably derived from the earliest Quaker convert among Penningtons, Paul of Sunbreak near Pennington, Lancashire, whose son William migrated to the Philadelphia area in' 1717 with his sons Daniel, Paul, and Thomas.

Still another cluster is II, VIII, and IX, all apparently derived from the Cecil Co., MD Henry who bought land in 1671, one of the two Henrys who immigrated to MD in 1665 and 1667. It would also appear that Groups X, XVII, and XVIII (new number for Sir Isaac's real descendants) are descended from immigrant ancestors different from each other and from any of the other groups.

There are many Penningtons pre -Revolutionary immigrants for whom we do not know any descendants, there are also Penningtons who have immigrated later (they share our English ancestry), and many Pennington families either became extinct or untraceable. As in most families we have heroes (at least one Major General who was made a general on the' battlefield)----and scoundrels (one Pennington composed and played his own funeral dirge on his fiddle at his hanging)--as well as just plain folks who muddled through just doing their jobs without being either. The spelling of Pennington varies even within families, interchangeably with one or two n's, and among semi-literates often shortened with g omitted and occasionally with d's substituted for n's! All are variants of the same name and the differences should not be considered to be too significant. I have seen Pennton, Piniton, Penitone, Penistone, Peddington, and other spellings used in error for Pennington.

There are many hypotheses in this story, ideas about relationships founded on name frequency, location in a small part of a county, common migration pattern, and cross-naming (naming sons and daughters for one's brothers, sisters, parents, uncles, and aunts.) These hypotheses are the simplest ones capable of explaining all the data, they are not necessarily correct! Some will probably be proven false! They are clearly marked by such words as probably, perhaps, or suspect, and are proposed to be proved or disproved by further research. Our research committee is currently investigating these problems, but don't hold your hopes too high about early proof 1 Records for the period around 1750 to 1776 are particularly scarce for the places where our ancestors lived, most have already been searched.

Bob Sloan

NOTE FROM BOB SLOAN: In the process of final assembly of this issue, a page of manuscript was accidentally omitted from page 5 of the Migration Story. We include it here.

Groups V and XIV stand a better than fair chance of originating from Group III. The founder of group V was Reverend Charles Pennington, Baptist, born June 6, 1758 in New Britain township, Bucks Co., PA. He served in the PA militia as a teamster during the Revolution, although his pension request was not granted. He moved from PA to NC in 1787 and thereafter moved with or close to groups IV and VII to VA, TN, IN, dying in IL on September 5 1845. It has long been rumored that Charles had a twin(?) brother named Edmund.

The founders of group XIV, Edmund and Mary (Wilson) Pennington, Baptist of Montgomeryville, Montgomery Co., PA (less than 5 miles from the center of New Britain

township). Edmund was born in 1753 and died April 23, 1813. He is the only Edmund to be found in PA during his lifetime. According to Tax records, Edmund spent his life within a 10 mile radius in Montgomery Co. from 1776 to his death. Edmund' daughter Elizabeth married John Dance who paid the tax on an estate of Charles Pennington in the township of Moreland (in NE Philadelphia, 15 miles from Montgomeryville) which had previously belonged to Thomas P., son of William P., founder of group III. Thomas had a son James, b. 1725, who married Jane Palmer out of unity and ceased to be a Quaker as a result. We know James and Jane to have had sons Charles and Paul at least. On the basis of tax lists, Charles was in Tredyffrin township Chester Co. (15 miles SW of Montgomeryville) from 1774 to 1781, then in Moreland in 1782 and 1783, and in Buckingham, Bucks Co. in 1785 to 1787. He is not found later in PA.

Charles and Edmund are the only Baptist Penningtons we know in PA in the 1770's and 80's. A Charles drops out of sight in PA the same year a Charles from PA appears in NC. It is very tempting to think that Charles (group V) and Edmund (group XIV) were brothers, although not twins and that they were great grandsons of William, founder of group III. It appears reasonable to tentatively consider groups III, V , and XIV to form a cluster of groups.

Group X is a well documented group, all descended from Thomas and Sarah (George Lewis) Pennington of Surry Co. VA. Thomas's father was probably named Edward. Their descendants moved southwest into Sussex, Dinwiddie, Brunswick and Mecklenburg Cos. VA and Wake, Halifax and Montgomery Cos. NC before spreading west and dispersing. John Hensell. (PP X-31 to 38) by a great leap of imagination connects the London and Essex Penningtons with Edward and Henry of Accomack Co VA and further connects them with Thomas of Surry Co. VA. There appears to be little evidence for this pair of connections. Lillian Stamps instead points out that an immigrant Edward came to York Co. VA as servant to Nathaniel Bacon before 1650 (PP V-2-89). Bacon and Edward then moved across the James River estuary to Isle of Wight Co. VA by 1652. This is immediately adjacent to Surry Co. VA. This Edward would appear to be a far more likely candidate for father of Thomas and group X than Hensell's hypothesis. In any event, group X is derived from a different immigrant Pennington than any other group.

NOTE FROM BEE HOLMES--Dear Cousins - Please give careful attention and study to these preceding pages. I consider this the most important material that we have published in years I Bob has worked many long hours preparing this for us, and all he asks is that you read it. If you have information which will add to or correct anything he has given here, please send it to him at once. (His name and address are found on our title page).

You will note that Bob referred to the migration story that Penny Floyd and I did in 1974 (PP VI-2-24 pages) and suggested that you read it again before continuing with his story. This issue is still available in my stack of unsold copies of PP, and if you are a new cousin and have not bought it, a \$3.50 check sent to me or to J. E. will bring it to you at once. (As long as they last)

Bob Sloan just 'found us' in February of this year, and bought everything we had

available then, and borrowed all else to make copies. He spotted that 1974 story of migration at once and phoned me to ask where the follow-up was that I had mentioned at the close. I had to say, "I haven't had time to do it," and then he said "I'm already working on it." This delighted me of course, and I promised him the first pages in this October issue. It wasn't long until he was sending out a first draft of his first pages to persons he saw as representative of their groups. He made a trip to England after writing this story, and has continued to work on this problem since his return. His story will continue in the April 1979 issue!

Bob Sloan has been working with Robert M. Pennington (Bob of Maryland, Group II-Robert) in an attempt to get a list of Total Pennington immigrants to this country before the Revolution. The following list is the result at present. May change later.

PENNINGTON - MALE IMMIGRANTS(1607-1776)

- Virginia (1) Robert (1607) - d. 1607
 (2) John (1607)-Sir John the Admiral ?died ?returned? or stayed?
 (3) Christopher (1609)
 (4) John Pennington of Symon Ward, Plymouth to St. Christopher
 (Antilles) in Robert Bonaventure Feb. 1633
 (5) William (1634) - d. 1634
 (6) William (Sept. 1635) - to Bermuda on Dorset
 (7) John (1654) - Westmoreland County
 (8) William (1652) - Cavaliers & Pioneers (p. 377)
 (Christopher Piddington - 1638)
 (9) Edward, servant to Nathaniel Bacon, York Co., 1650 or earlier
- Connecticut (10) Ephraim (1643)
- Maryland (11) Henry (1650/1) - transported as a servant
 (12) Henry (1663 - eliminate (transported from Virginia)
 (13) Henry (1665) - transported as a servant
 (14) Henry (1677)- immigrated
 (15) William (1664) - transported
 (16) Father Francis (1675)
 (17) George (1739) - from Burton Leonard, Yorkshire
 (18) George (1741) - from London as a convict
- Pennsylvania (19) Joseph from Hawshead, Furness, d. MD
 (20) Edward son of Isaac, the Quaker
 (21) Daniel (1711) - brother of Edward
 (22) William (1717) - Sunbreak, Aldingham, Furness
 (Ancestor of Group III)
 (23) Paul (1717) - son of William above
 (24) Daniel (1712) son of William above
 (25) Thomas son of William above
- Maine (26) James (before Revolution) - to Houlton, Loyalist

Misc. (27) John (June 1775) - from Staffordshire to Baltimore, MD, age 35
 (28) John (1775)- from Graveley, Hertfordshire
 (29) John(1699)-from Little Emsford Yorks bound for 5 years,age 23
 (30) John (1674) - to MD, VA or Carolinas

The following are notes from Bob Pennington to Bob Sloan, discussing some of the early immigrant problems. It may be helpful to some of you other cousins.

The, following regarding Robert Pennington at Jamestown:

"The First Planters - those who sailed for Virginia on December 19th, 1606, under Captain Christopher Newport, in the Sarah Constant, the Goodspeed and the Discovery, and arrived at Cape Henry April 26th, 1607...

"the following gentleman: . John Pennington
 Robert Pennington....."(p. 809)

(August 1607) "The eighteenth day, there died Robert Pennington and John Martin, gentlemen." (p. 256)

Thoughts: For your purpose that takes care of Robert. Three questions or perhaps four remain: (1) Who was this Robert Pennington, listed as a gentleman? (2) What if any was his relationship to the Robert Pennington. (Hens ell lists him as a grocer) who bought shares in the Virginia Company? At least for the Second Charter, May 23, 1609. (3) Who was John? Did he become the Admiral? (4) W. Stitt Robinson Jr. in Mother Earth--Land Grants in Virginia 1607-1699 (Williamsburg 1957) quotes Alexander Brown that of the people who purchased a share in the company it was estimated "that about one-third came to Virginia and took up their land claim; approximately one-third sent over agents, or in some cases heirs, to benefit by the grants; and the remaining one-third disposed of their shares to others who occupied the lands."(p. 22) What happened to the shares of Robert?

New Jersey - Ephraim. Nothing new but am attaching some references. Of particular note is the reference to John Brockett as being a parishioner at St. Stephens. His daughter married Ephraim's son. It proves nothing but am trying to get hold of the Archaeologia publication. Do you have It in your library?

In regard to your first paragraph is the following comments from James B. Johnston, Place-Names of Scotland (London 1934) reprint 1970: "Penninghame (Newton Stewart Pron. Pennicum. 157 6 Pennegem, Pont Pennygham. "Penny holding," O. E. peneg, penin g. A frequent land-measure in W. of Scotland. Cf. Pennington. Ulverston, Dom. Pennegetun, and below."

In trying to keep your 26 names straight I compiled the enclosed chart. If I am wrong on any of my listings you can quickly spot it. I then went through and listed those who I felt should be considered but are not on your list.

We need a list of those also who came and probably left. I am thinking of the 1607 John; Lt. George (1755); and Captain Robert (1702). I'm sure the subscribers to PP are not lined up anxious for proof they are directly related to Captain Robed but he

did get over here and is a part of the total family picture. And at least there should be some sort of records on him somewhere.

OUR IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

by Bee Holmes

My genealogy work began around 1964-65, and after a few years I saw that there was more interest among Pennington descendants than any of the others. Someone on another line sent me a document she called a "Lending Copy", and I decided to try this for my Pennington correspondents. This idea grew and grew....from one small 'batch' of 21 pages being passed around to 6 copies of 100 pages by January 1968. There were 6 issues of these copies put out, which are called today LC 1, LC 2, and so on in reference.

In early 1968 I saw that this had to stop, I was working myself to death trying to keep track of all these copies mailed to different folks, and always begging for typists to help make more copies. I sent out an announcement that a magazine would be made later that year which would sell for \$2. Marvin Jones, our teacher in Devil's Lake, ND, told me that if I could get typed copy to him, he would make the magazines there using school ditto machines, etc. We didn't dream that so many would send material to publish ... nor that so many would send their \$2! He called a halt at 105 pages! Flora Smith, now deceased, indexed it for us.

We had called this issue No. 1, but later changed its name to Vol. I No. 1, when we saw continued material coming in for more issues. We did I-2, I-3, and I-4 in the year 1969. I had I-2 made in Borer and got a lot of education in the process! I learned that you can't hire a book of over 100 pgs. made for \$2. Some kind friends came to my rescue and with this free help I eventually got my money back. Marvin then made I-3 at school and we raised the price! For I-4, we found a man in Huntsville, Ark. with a company he called Century Enterprises, and he did our magazine through 1973. Larry Bohannon did a fine job for us, but he went into something that was more profitable after 1973.

I put out a call for help among our own people, for I knew by then that we could not afford to hire any regular firm. Clifford Pennington in Riverside, CA came to our rescue and offered to buy the equipment for his wife Betty if she would like to go into the publishing business. And so, thanks to these good people, we have survived for these ten years. And we have made ends meet financially, thanks to a number of people. First, Betty isn't doing this for profit, but for her love of the Penningtons, and neither I nor any other workers have taken any money except for postage spent. Not one of us has ever had a free copy of PP--all pay our subscriptions.

Early in 1968 I began to feel a need for some sort of identification system among us. Dora Caroline Pile (now deceased) accepted this challenge, and in I-4 she gave her first effort at classifying us. She introduced it by saying: "When Bee Holmes asked that we have a method of identifying various members of the main branches of the Pennington lines, I offered to try working out a code. This is my first report. I want to make it clear that I am open to suggestions."