Quaker Careys and Related History

by David Carey

One of the more successful Carey families in America is descended from Edward and Ann Carey of Buckinghamshire, England. All that is known about Edward is that he was buried there in 1691. His son John was born in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, in 1680 and died about 1712. John Carey’s son, John Junior, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1707.

According to the memoirs of Edward Fisher, his grandson, John Carey, Jr., was apprenticed to a carpenter who was such a hard master that the boy ran away and indentured himself to another master for passage to the Pennsylvania (PA) colony.

The new master lived in Bucks County, PA. He was even worse than John’s first master, but the mistress was a kindly woman. She made John’s life tolerable. Later this master sold John’s servitude to a member of the Religious Society of Friends (i.e., a Quaker) who who treated John kindly. When John fulfilled his indenture, he farmed on rented land until he

(Continued on page 11)

Search for Solomon

Review of MD/VA Research of Solomon Careys/Carys

Compiled by Helen Simmons Carey

An early issue (1995) issue of the Carey/Cary Family News included the Editor’s brief and simplistic article “The Search for Solomon.” In the meantime searches conducted in Maryland records (in Delmarva) for that Solomon Carey/Cary has revealed that there were many--and usually without distinguishing name differences.

According to research, a Solomon Cary first appeared on a Somerset County, Maryland (MD), 1727 Tax List, with Jeremiah Cary, his brother; both were in the Mattapony Hundred household of Wm Booth (step-father and husband of Sarah, their mother.) Solomon and Jeremiah were at least 16 years old, by virtue of their appearance on this list (i.e., born no later than 1711). A Jeremiah Carey gave a deposition on 12/10/1783 that he was born in 1709, and other records indicated this Solomon Carey was born at least by 1711.

Solomon and Jeremiah were sons of Jeremiah Carey and wife Sarah. (Leslie Dryden’s research refers to a third son John, who was born about 1707 and died about 1735 leaving a widow Amy who “shortly thereafter married John Payne.” According to Dryden, “a John Carey died in Accomac Co., VA, in 1695, leaving sons Jeremiah and

(Continued on page 7)
Dear Family members and friends,

Hopefully you have received your invitation to the Carey/Cary Family Reunion on November 3-4 and are making plans to attend. This year we will return to the Fenwick Inn for our Saturday luncheon and program. Since the Fenwick was the site of our first reunion in 1994, our program will feature a look at the progress and achievements our family group has made during the last 13 years.

However, we don’t plan to simply look backward. We will also look to the future, so be prepared to share your ideas, suggestions and dreams for the Carey/Cary Family.

In addition to a change in location, our Carey’s Church service participation will be in conjunction with their annual Homecoming service held the first Sunday in November. This joint service will enable an increased number of Carey’s Church members and friends to interact with our visiting Carey/Cary Family.

In retrospect Carey/Cary members who were in attendance at our 2003 reunion will recall Tony and Ellie Carey having presented on excellent program on the Carey family from Baltimore. Tony’s uncle, William P. Carey, CEO of an international real estate corporation in New York, had recently provided a generous gift to the Maryland Historical Society, used to fund the Carey Center for Maryland Life at the Society’s headquarters. W. P. Carey had previously endowed the Carey School of Business at Arizona State University. [Editor’s Note: see p. 4]

These gifts by William P. Carey are significant examples of willingness to share and leadership, characteristic of many individuals with Carey heritage.

Finally, this has been an especially busy year for Helen and me, with a variety of family, business and community activities and (Continued on page 2)
Our ongoing interest in the history of Carey’s Station (located between Ellendale and Georgetown in Sussex County, Delaware) was first mentioned in From the Editor in 2002, V7, Issue 1. Subsequent research has revealed further information, which resulted in articles in Volume 8, Issue 1 (2003) and Volume 10, Issue 1 (2005).

According to Sharf’s History of DE (published, 1888) “…Carey’s Cross-roads is so called for the Carey family residing at that point, half a mile from Redden Station…” When the Junction and Breakwater Station established Carey’s Station (its name later changed to Redden Station) about 1870, it was about ½ mile to the east of Carey’s Cross-roads.

Research has revealed that the Carey family living in the area was that of Elisha Carey. The previous articles have provided information about Elisha Carey’s various descendants, which included the family of William H. Carey (1812-1855) and wife Mariah (Donovan).

Two of the children of William H. and Mariah Carey [Ida (b. c1858) and James A. (b. c1845)] dropped from the records after the 1870 Census. In 2006 we received an e-mail from Linda Fouke in California, who identified her g-grandparents as Ida P. Carey and David H. Betts.

Ida (no information about what P. represents) Carey, who was born 6 January 1857, married David Betts in 1876. He was the son of Isaac Short Betts and Sarah Jane Craig. She died 28 October 1897. Both were buried in the Betts’ family cemetery near Milton, DE.

According to Linda, their children included her grandfather, James Carey Betts, born 1884, died 30 October 1922. He and his wife Estella A. Bailey (1889-1937) were both buried in the same Betts’ family cemetery. Their children included Alfred Short (b. 1877), Robert Henry (b. 1879), Hulda (b. 1883), Gove (b. 1893), Edward R. Betts (b. 1897).

Thanks for providing this information, Linda! Hopefully we will eventually be able to account for Elisha Carey’s other elusive child, James A. Carey.

The Editor
Carey Business School, Johns Hopkins
Endowment of $5 Million by W. P. Carey

In December 2006 W. P. Polk’s Foundation endowed the Johns Hopkins Carey Business School, which is named after his g-g-g-grandfather, James Carey of Loudon (1751-1834).

In its spring 2007 issue, Business Matters, published twice a year by the Carey Business School, featured an article about James Carey, who was a relative of university founder Johns Hopkins, as well as an ancestor of a number of trustees of the university and the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Also, the Carey Family legacy of philanthropy, civic duty, and social involvement is deeply intertwined with the history of MD, and in particular, Baltimore.

Previous Carey/Cary Family News issues (1999, 2003, 2004, 2006) have included articles about James Carey and descendants of distinction. The Editor, Carey/Cary Family News, was contacted by a marketing staff member, JHU, as research of this Carey family was conducted. Copies of these articles were provided.

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### Carey/Cary Family Organization
**Financial Report, 31 August 2006**

#### Income and Expense Sheet
1 September 2005 - 31 August 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>$1014.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership, reunion luncheon, etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1014.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter, postage, misc.</td>
<td>$243.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunion, misc.</td>
<td>703.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$946.41</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Balance Sheet
31 August 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous Checkbook Balance (8/31/05)</th>
<th>$770.84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income (see above report)</td>
<td><strong>$1014.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1784.84</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses (see above report)</td>
<td>- $946.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checkbook Balance, as of 8.31.2006</td>
<td>$838.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement balance, as of 9.7.2006

- **$840.43**
- **Outstanding check**
- **$2.00**

**Adjusted balance**

- **$843.43**

*Prepared by Helen Carey, Treasurer, 19 September*

---

### Carey/Cary Query
Anne Walsh Brown is searching for her daughter’s (Carey/Cary) blood ancestry so that she can obtain medical information. Her father, Thomas Elder Carey (later adopted by his mother’s 2nd husband, Mr. Johnson) was born to Genevieve Hopkins (maiden name) and Mr. Carey (possibly John). They married in New York City at some time prior to Thomas’ birth in 1928 and continued to live in that vicinity.

Brothers were Dale W. Carey and another who died young; age order of the three boys is unknown. After the parents’ divorce the children were placed in an orphanage until Genevieve married again. The Johnsons and her children moved to Schenectady, NY, where Thomas Elder Johnson and Dale W. Johnson lived until adulthood.

4207 Primrose Dr., McKinney, TX 75070
annehbrown@comcast.net
The annual Cary/Cary Family Reunion includes a service at Carey United Methodist Church near Millsboro, DE. Adjoining the church is historic Carey’s Camp, as shown in the picture to the right.

At the 2005 reunion the Editor was given a copy of a (now) 40-year old article from a local newspaper, featuring a 1907 post card of Carey’s Camp. According to the article text, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Esham (now deceased) of Salisbury had loaned the unidentified writer the post card and had provided names for some of the persons shown. Included were a child, Mary Mitchell Esham; another child, Ray Mitchell; and an adult, John B. Mitchell. Mary was identified as the “small girl in front with white dress” (to right side). Ray was the child on left in the buggy, while John B. Mitchell is the 2nd person to right of tree.

Extensive research combined with information in the article permitted the Editor to identify most of the individuals in the picture. It appears that one of the postcard owners, Mrs. William Esham, was the child, Mary Mitchell, daughter of John B. Mitchell, and wife Emma (Beauchum). Ray Mitchell was her brother. Other individuals shown in the picture were “family” or had some connection with the Mitchells.

It should be noted that the text written sideways on the tree shows Boarding Tent, Carey’s Camp.

According to Don Ward, Berta Smith, and E Niel Carey’s “Carey’s Church and Camp,”* in 1884 local land owners Elijah and Levenia Carey donated one acre of land and the construction of Carey’s Church was begun.

Previously there had been two Methodist “societies” which met in the area—either in schools or in homes. It is reported that two groups in close proximity had begun to meet in late summers for “week-long revival encampments,” known as bush meetings. People slept in wagons or in crude tents of canvas.

Carey’s Church was dedicated in 1891, “…and since the summer weeklong revivals had become very popular events, a permanent campground was constructed beside the church. Forty-seven small crude buildings with open fronts were constructed, facing a large cross-shaped tabernacle.” The term tents was used to describe the structures, which were an upgrade of the previous structures.

Finally, although there has been a decline in the number of camp meetings, in 2005 Carey’s Camp celebrated its 117th annual session. It had been placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.


EDITOR’S NOTES:
At right, Carey’s Camp “tents” in 2005.
Thanks to Jim and Cindy Palmer for providing a copy of the newspaper article about the Carey’s Camp post card written in 1907. hsc
Barbados Library: Part II
Compiled by Helen Simmons Carey

[Editor’s Note: Part I: Carey/Cary Family News, Volume 8 #1 (Spring 2003), p. 5]

Have you ever cruised to your destination for research? Well, Niel and I did…not just once but twice.

Carey/Cary information from our first visit to the library in Bridgetown, St. Michael, Barbados, in 2003 was published in Spring 2003. The completion of our project in 2004 is included in Part II.

Helen and Niel

Journal of Barbados Museum & Historical Society (BMHSoc),
Vol 1, #3 (May 1934). p. 159
“A List of Persons Who Left Barbados in Year 1679, March 10, Passenger, Cary, Richard in Pink Sea Venture (Geo Battersby, Commander) for Antegu, port of destination.

“Extracts from Wills Relating to the West Indies Recorded in England. Nicholas Blackie of London (& Antigua) gentleman 11 Nov 1698 (Pettl). My wife Anne, mortgage due from the Earl of Lichfield…Overseers, Mr. John Cary, father-in-law; Mr. Richard Cary… Proved 5 Jan 1698”


“Relating to the West Indies, Extracts from Wills, Recorded in England. Matthew Matson of Madeira, B’dos, Jam’ca, New England merchant 10 Jan 1694 (Irby 134); Brother Benj. Matson, son of Mathias Matson, late of Christchurch B’dos. Brother Smithell Matson. Nephew Matthew Carey… Proved 1695” p. 76

Richard Holdipp, late of Barbados, now of St. Clements Danes (sic) gentleman 2 Sept. 1662 (Laud 114)…To Elizabeth, wife of Willm Carye, and Eliz. Carye her daughter… Executors Willm Carye, citizen and goldsmith of London…Proved 1662."


“Extracts from The Barbados Mercury, Vol. III, #1774, (1788)

April 8…Arrived last Sat. at noon the Packet Cumberland, Capt. Deake, in 34 years from Falmouth [Editor’s Note: England] and sailed again the following evening. The arrival of the packet having detained Capt. Carey, Ship Liberty, till yesterday at 10 o’clock.


(Continued on page 10)
Solomon.” In his will he referred to another son John, who predeceased his father. (Accomac Wills 1692/1715:109) John Cary’s (d. 1695) son Solomon died in Accomac in 1750, leaving only daughters (Accomac Wills 1749:52.)

John Carey (d. 1695) left son Jeremiah 100 acres of land, and the deed for Jeremiah’s sale of 50 a. of that land in 1702 (Whitelaw, p. 1077) refers to Jeremiah’s wife Sarah. [Maryland records indicate that Jeremiah Carey purchased Turbridge in 1706.] Sarah Carey, widow of Jeremiah, appeared in the 1723 Pocomoke Hundred Tax List; she married William Booth before 1727.

The 1730 Somerset Tax List, Mattaponie 100, includes Wm. Booth, Sol Carey, and John Adkins in the same household.

In 1733 and 1734 Solomon Carey was living in a separate, but nearby, household from that of Wm. Booth in the same Hundred, with Jeremiah Cary listed in Pocomoke 100. By 1735, and continuing through 1739, Wm. Booth, Solomon and Jeremiah Carey/Seeary/Karey, were all back in Mattaponie 100, but in different households. Wm. Booth died in 1740, but during that year Solomon and Jeremiah both remain in Mattaponie 100 but in different households. [By 1742 Solomon Carey, etc., were living in the part of Somerset County, MD, which had been re-districted as Worcester Co.]

In 1737/8 John Townsend and wife Ansley deeded 100 a. of Belkspeedwell to Solomon Carey. In 1725 Townsend had rec’d a grant of this tract of land located in Mattaponie 100 near Littleton’s Creek (later called Carey’s Creek.) This land was in all likelihood just north of present-day Pocomoke City, MD.

Beginning in 1755 and up until 1776 Solomon Carey paid rent on Belkspeedwell to the Lord Proprietor, according to the Debt Books for many of those years.

In 1758 a Solomon Carey received a patent on 72 acres of Carey’s Addition, described as being near Belkspeedwell and Littleton’s Creek. As of 1762 in the Debt Books the same Solomon Carey paid rent on Carey’s Addition and Belkspeedwell.

In notes on use of her book, LAND RECORDS OF WORCESTER CO., MD 1666-1810, Ruth Dryden writes: “The land sometimes passed from one generation to another and there is no deed or will to indicate this. It descends by law to the eldest son...”

There is a possibility that Solomon Carey, who was born by 1711, had died by 1762 when a Solomon Carey paid rent on both Carey’s Addition and Belkspeedwell.

In 1764 a Solomon Carey received a patent on 103 acres of Deer Harbour; thereafter rent was paid by the same Solomon on three properties [Carey’s Addition, Belkspeedwell, and Deer Harbour.]

In 1778 Solomon Carey, Sr. (who may have been born ca 1732-7) deeded 100 acres of Belkspeedwell to his “son” Solomon Jr., while the following year Solomon Sr. deeded 25 acres of Carey’s Addition to Smith Carey. [No relationship was indicated, but Solomon Jr. and Smith Carey both appear to have been sons of Solomon Carey Jr.]

In 1789 Solomon Carey Jr. deeded 23 acres of Belkspeedwell to Smith Carey. In 1794 Solomon Carey, Jr., with wife Comfort, deeded 170 acres of Addition to Belkspeedwell to John Tarr.

The transfers of the aforementioned grant, Belkspeedwell, occurred over a span of 57 years (from its purchase in 1737/8 to 1794) and included a deed from Solomon Sr. to his specified son, Solomon Jr., in 1778.

It should be noted that the 1783 Worcester Co., MD, Tax List, according to a transcription in my possession, includes the following in Mattaponie Hundred:

SOLOMON CAREY, JR.—Deer Harbor, Belkspeedwell and Addition to Belks., with a horse, 8 black cattle, with a family of six males, 3 females

JEREMIAH CAREY—Land of Little, with a family of 4 males, 3 females

SMITH CAREY—Cypress Addition and Belkspeedwell, 1 horse, 6 black cattle, with a family of 3 males and 4 males

(Continued on page 8)
SOLOMON CAREY, SR.--Pauper, with a family of 1 male, 1 female. (He had nothing on which to pay taxes.) NOTE: In 1778 and 1779 Belkspeedwell and Carey's Addition had been deeded to Solomon Jr. and Smith Carey, respectively.

Also, the 1790 MD Census information includes Solomon Casey (sic); Solomon Casey (sic), Jr.; Jeremiah Casey (sic); and Smith Casey (sic), in sequence in Worcester Co.

Smith Carey died in 1793. His will refers to wife Beckky; son John Carey; daughter Mary Roberson; daughter Joy Melson (Recorded 9/24/1793)

In 1782 Jeremiah Carey had given a deposition that he was about 73 years of age, making it very likely that he died between 1790 and 1800.

In 1800 two different Solomon Careys are shown in Worcester Co, but no Jeremiah Carey. One or both may have been a Solomon Carey who lived in St. Martin's area of the county, and was from a different Carey/Cary line from the ones noted above.

On 2/14/2007 Mary Hurst Bond, Weeki Wachee/Hernando Co., FL, wrote that she is descended from "Solomon Carey II and Comfort", whose son Solomon III was born about. 1782 in Worcester Co., MD.

[It should be noted that, according to information outlined above, Solomon Carey, Jr., (wife Comfort) deeded land in 1789 and 1794 to Smith Carey and John Tarr, respectively. This fact may signify that the family moved from MD after 1794. According to 1790 Worcester Co., MD, Census the household of Solomon Carey Jr. included 2 free white males, 2 males under 16, and 4 females. “Solomon III” to whom Mary refers was likely a son of this Solomon Carey Jr. and his wife Comfort.]

A Solomon Cary and Solomon Cary, Jr., were shown in successive households in the 1820 Nelson Co., Virginia, Census.

Bond referred to an 1820 census record from Greenbrier, VA, which included in the household of Solomon Cary one male between 40 and 50; one female between 40 and 50, and four females. (This Carey may have been the one born in MD abt. 1782.)

The 1850 Greenbrier Co., VA, Census (p. 297) includes Salomon Cary (sic), age 68, born MD; wife Sarah, age 67; ten-year old Salomon Cary (sic); and Andrew Bronner, age 18. All except Salomon (sic), age 68, were specified as born in VA. [Ten-year old Salamon Carey was likely the grandson of 68-year old Salamon (sic).]

Bond sent a copy of an 1860 Nicholas Co., VA, Census, which included in the same household: Solomon Cary, age 78, farmer, $600/$200; Sallie, age 77, born VA; and "Hiram W., age 14, born MD." (In the next household was the family of their daughter Lucinda*. (See paragraph below)

Bond indicated that Solomon III married Sally/Sarah Moses “Their daughter Lucinda Cary* was born in Augusta/Greenbrier, VA1824. She married John Quarry (b. 1816) Sept 21, 1843, Greenbrier, VA, according to their marriage certificate. “ One of their children was a son, Solomon Quarry, born in 1864 in VA.

According to Bond, a 1870 death index in Nicholas Co., West Virginia, shows Solomon Carey, born in MD, died April 1870 at age 88.

In conclusion, this review made reference to the existence of two different Solomon Careys in the Worcester Co., MD, records in 1800, one who lived in the St. Martin’s area of the county. The focus in this review has been on the Solomon Careys who descended from John Cary of Accomac Co., VA. On the other hand, Solomon Carey from St. Martin’s is descended from Thomas Carey who first appeared in Maryland records in 1666. A separate review of records for that Solomon Carey is needed for clarification.

Bibliography
Leslie Dryden Collection, Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture, Salisbury University, Salisbury, MD


Note: Research of my husband’s ancestor, Solomon Carey/Cary, is complicated by the existence of several individuals by that name in early MD records. Consequently my files contain an abundance of information about Solomon. My intention in compiling this Review is to share information with other researchers who may also be researching a Solomon.
Carey/Cary: Births, Deaths, Marriages

**Carey, Albert A.:**
Died 1 December 2006, of New Smyrna Beach, FL; Survived by wife Betty; three sons Michael, Spencerville, MD, Brian, Johnson City, TX, Paul, Trubuco Canyon, CA; daughter, Tia Jones, Edgewater, FL; brother, Robert, Eustis, FL; sisters Mary-Ellen Pierangelino, Wellington, FL, and Ann Collins, Hanover, PA. Born in Baltimore, MD. Interment of cremains at FL National Cemetery, Bushell, FL. [Daytona News Journal, abt. 12/3/2006]

**Carey, Ernestine Gilbreth:**
Died 4 November 2006, Fresno, CA. Survived by husband Charles Carey, Reedley, CA; son Charles E. Carey and daughter Lillian Barley. Co-authored Cheaper by the Dozen with brother Frank Gilbreth, which documented the adventures of the Gilbreth clan of 6 sons and 6 daughters.

**Carey, Jr., Frank S.:**

**Carey, Gene Allen:**

**Carey, Gladys Lee Thomas:**

**Carey, Harry J.:**

**Carey, Harvey E.:**

**Carey, James:**
Died 25 May 2006, Wakefield, RI, at age 71. Dr. Carey was dean of College of Communications at U of IL for 13 years; taught at Columbia University’s Graduate School of Journalism since 1990. Born in Providence, RI.

**Carey, Kathryn Pollitt:**

**Carey, Oscar Lee:**

**Carey, Pittman L., Jr.:**

(Continued on page 10)
Carey/Cary: Births, Deaths, Marriages

Carey, Rose D. Carey:
Died 6 June 2007, at Seaford, DE, age 75. A Bridgeville resident, predeceased by husband George V. Carey; parents, John Porter and Rose Parsons Carey. Survived by daughters Dinah Carey, Bridgeville, and Hettie Hitchens, Laurel; sons (Tucker) from a previous marriage, and stepchildren Wanda Spadaccini, Susan Carey, and Vincent Carey. Arrangements by Hannigan, Short, Disharoon Funeral Home, Laurel. [Leader State Register, DE, 6/14/2007.]

Cary, Deborah S. Nicholson:

Culver, Blanche Carey:

Kenney, Gertrude L. Carey:
Died 9 September 2007, Salisbury, MD, although of Hebron. Predeceased by husband Russell E. Kenney in 1999 and by brothers Gene and Harry, both in 2007; by parents Lester and Annie Savage Carey. Survived by son, David E. Kenney of Parsonsburg; five daughters, Vicky Musser, Cheryl Greene, and Kimberly Miller of Hebron; Terry Gruol, Stanwood, WA; Sheila Joshi, New Milford, CT. Also survived by brother, Lester, Vaughn, and Donald Carey and by sisters Tina Taylor and Linda Collins. Interment, Hebron Cemetery. [The Daily Times, Salisbury, MD, 9.11.2007]

Savage, Thelma Carey:

Thanks to Dorothy Carey Don Donovan; Kay Records; Elizabeth Rubin, Jim Trader, Michelle Kennerly.

Marriages

William Moser and Christine Shearer, July 22, 2006, Alexandria, VA. Son of Lovell and Lowell Moser, Lincoln, Nebraska. Lovell has Carey heritage and attended a early reunion. She has maintained membership in the Carey/Cary Family.

Barbardos Library
Part II (Con’d from p. 6)

DNA (Cont’d from p. 3)
We have been able to make some conclusions even at this point of the project. We can safely say that we have proven that the Gordy family is not linked to our family through the paternal Carey line of DNA. This knowledge will allow that family project to separate off from ours and narrow down their exact match.

Also we have shown that there is doubt that my own Carey line from Josiah (b. abt. 1825) down is part of the Carey families, but may have shown that the rest of the Peter Carey (b. abt. 1725) line may be tied to the Thomas Carey line.

In addition we have been able to start to compare the United States’ lines with that of lines from Ireland, England, and even Scotland. This will allow us to put together research with that of families across oceans which may never be known with paper genealogy alone.

“Putting together” Carey members who are both willing and able to join the DNA research project is a task in itself. Not all of the questions can be answered right away, but with additional key people added to the project we will be able to get a more complete picture of how these families are connected and will be able to answer even more questions than we can at this point.
Quaker Careys and Related History  (Continued from p.1)

could purchase a plantation in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, PA. About 1732 he married Elizabeth Knight, a Quaker.

John had been brought up in the Church of England and, while he admired the Society of Friends’ principles and life style, he never joined the organization. When he married Elizabeth, she had to “make satisfaction” for marrying someone outside the meeting. Making satisfaction consisted of performing some act of recompense such as an acknowledgement and apology in open meeting.

The Society of Friends was founded by George Fox in England in 1647 as an alternative to the official Church of England’s elaborate rituals and ceremony in stately cathedrals as well as to the austere Puritans who wanted to purify the Church of England. Puritans stressed the judgment and wrath of God. The Friends’ Society takes its name and its doctrine from the Gospel of John 15:15:

This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you. Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you. . . I have called you friends; for all things I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you.

Members of the Society were sometimes called Quakers by opponents because they were sometimes seen to tremble when deeply moved as they spoke of their faith. Friends felt that the name was a compliment and began to use Quakers too. The central concept of many Quakers is that of an Inner Light which they believe exists in everyone and which provides direct access to God without any middleman, (i.e., priest, preacher, ritual, church, scripture, etc.)

Quakers did not come to America until after King Charles I was beheaded in 1649. Before that the Church of England had not tolerated any other religion in the colonies. When the English Commonwealth replaced the Monarchy, it also removed the nobility and the Church of England from power in the colonies. When the Monarchy was restored in England in 1600, Charles II was crowned king and the English nobility resumed control in the colonies.

The Quakers were among the first dissenters to settle in the colonies. The first Quaker missionaries in America were Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, who landed in Boston in 1656. The Puritans jailed them, burned hundreds of their books, confiscated their possessions, and shipped them to Barbados. Quakers who came to Massachusetts later received even worse treatment.

Quakers arrived on the Delmarva Peninsula (DE, MD, VA) as early as 1656. Their first meeting house was built in 1657 at Nassawadox.

It was soon joined by meeting houses in Northampton and Accomack County. Those VA congregations may have included Careys; however, any records were destroyed or lost.

In contrast, Quakers were welcome in the Maryland colony which Lord Baltimore had established as a refuge for persecuted English Catholics. There was not a sufficient number of wealthy Catholics to support the colony, but the thrifty, industrious Quakers soon made it prosperous.

The Virginia (VA) House of Burgesses passed a law which persecuted the Quakers so harshly that they left the colony. In 1663 the VA House of Burgesses passed a law requiring all ministers to obtain permission from the Church of England to preach. Many Quakers moved to Maryland, as well as Presbyterians.

Thomas Cary (known as The Immigrant) appeared in MD records in Somerset County in 1666, shortly after the aforementioned VA law was passed. Some researchers conjecture that he may have been a Presbyterian who left VA. Although his name has not been found in Presbyterian records, some of his children must have been Presbyterian because births/christenings of some of their children are recorded in Delaware (DE) Presbyterian records.

It is of interest that, in 1672, Somerset County Court granted formal permission for Presbyterians to hold services, according to New Castle Presbytery history.

www.ncpresbytery.org/history

(Continued on p. 12)
Further, in 1681 Sir William Penn, who was a Quaker, agreed to accept some land in America (which included the Territory of Delaware) as payment of a debt which Charles II owed Penn’s father. Penn named the land Pennsylvania (PA). Sir William Penn and Lord Baltimore argued about whether Delaware was part of PA or Maryland (MD). The argument was not settled until the American Revolution when Delaware declared its independence from both colonies as well as from England.

Penn designed a government for PA which was dedicated to religious freedom, equality, and peace. It later served as a model for the Constitution of the United States. John Carey and his family were fortunate to have lived under Penn’s government. He and Elizabeth had nine children, i.e.:

John III learned the mason trade; married twice but had no children.

Thomas married a wealthy widow who bore him a son Thomas and three daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Anne.

Sarah, of whom nothing more is known.

Elizabeth married a widower from England and had six children, four of whom moved to Fairfield, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

Anne married Joseph Fisher and had ten children including Joseph Fisher whose Memoirs are utilized as a reference for ancestors’ information found in a previous paragraph. When Anne was widowed, she and several of her children moved to Columbiana County, Ohio.

Mary wed Joseph Skelton, had several sons and daughters, and remained in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Hannah wed John Walton, had several children, and remained in Bucks County.

Elias married Hannah Armitage, had several children, and remained in Bucks County.

Samuel Carey, like his father, was not a Quaker. Consequently his wife Rachel, like his mother, had to make satisfaction for marrying out of meeting. Quaker meetings kept excellent records of their members’ births, deaths, and transfers to other meetings. On 23 May 1789 Samuel, Rachel, and six children (Cynthia, Sarah, Jonathan, John, Samuel Jr., and Rachel Jr.) transferred from Fairfax Meeting in Loudon County, Virginia, to Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, Loudon County.

Members of the family of Samuel Carey transferred to several other meetings in Virginia and North Carolina before transferring to Fairfield Monthly Meeting in Highland County, Ohio, on 26 April 1817. Samuel died of cholera on 6 September 1823 in Ross County, Ohio, while on his way home from selling his property in Virginia.

Careytown, Highland County, Ohio, is named for Samuel’s family. From Highland County, many of Samuel’s children moved west to Hamilton County, Indiana, about the same time that the author’s g-g-grandfather Stephen Carey made that move. (Stephen was descended from Thomas Cary the Immigrant.) Some of Samuel Carey’s grandchildren moved from Highland County to Clinton County, Ohio. Descendants held their 102nd family reunion on 27 August 1995 in Wilmington, Ohio.

To date, there have been some sixteen generations of Edward and Ann Carey’s descendants, including fourteen in the United States. Today’s American generations may be found from coast to coast and border to border. Several typewritten histories have been written on various branches of the family. When combined with records of the Society of Friends, those histories appear to contain sufficient information for compilation of a volume of significant size on Edward and Ann Carey’s descendants.

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Bibliography


