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Biographical Sketch of the Lives of My Father,
William Perry Nebeker and My Mother, Sarah Iv-
ins McKean Nebeker

Utah Pioneers of 1848 and 1857

Also a history of their ancestors who were early
dwellers in the American Colonies.

Compiled by Maud Nebeker Thompson

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CITY OF CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Some of the ancestors of this couple had been dwellers
in the American colonies since before 1649. They had not come
for wealth. There were other reasons why they chose this land
to be their new home.

The restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ was the
greatest event to take place since the birth of our Savior.
Much preparation had to be made to that "marvelous work and
a wonder". First, a new world must be born.

First Nephi, Book of Mormon, 13: 10-20, says : "And it
came to pass that I looked and beheld many waters, and they
divided the Gentiles from the seed of my brethern.---

"And I looked and beheld a man among the Gentiles who
was separated from the seed of my brethern by many waters; and
I beheld the Spirit of God, that it came down and wrought upon
the man; and he went forth upon the many waters, even unto the
seed of my brethern, who were in the promised land.

"And it came to pass that I beheld the Spirit of God,
that it wrought upon other Gentiles, and they went forth out
of captivity, upon many waters,---

"And I, Nephi, beheld that the Gentiles, that had gone out
of captivity, were delivered by the power of God out of the
hand of all other nations.

"And it came to pass that I, Nephi, beheld that they did
prosper in the land; and I beheld a book, and it was carried
forth among them."

Christopher Columbus was foreordained to discover America, which he did on October 12, 1492. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first to land a colony of English people in this country in 1584, 92 years after the discovery by Columbus.

The Pilgrims landed on December 11, 1620. The first company of Puritans settled at Salem, Mass. 1628. In 1638 the Swedes planted a colony on the Delaware River. It was later captured by the Dutch. Maryland and the Carolina were settled by English Catholics in 1634. For a period of 30 years the new colonies were planted. A large number of Huguenots of French protestants settled in South Carolina about 1680.

In 1674 New Jersey was divided into East and West Jersey. The Scotch Presbyterians suffered much persecution, and East Jersey relieved many Scotch emigrants.

The friends, or Quakers, were severely persecuted in England. William Penn was a famous Quaker minister. Charles II, granted him territory on the west side of the Delaware River. He settled Pennsylvania in 1681. Not only English but Welsh and Irish people and many thousand of industrious Germans came to America. But the people who came from England formed the largest part of every colony.

The New World was now a melting pot for the persecuted and the oppressed. But the Colonists were to have new trouble in battles with Indians, tyrannical and dishonest governors, and such annoyance through unjust English Laws. Though the Congress of the Thirteen colonies which met in Philadelphia in 1774 had no authority to make laws, the people chose to obey the recommendation and to disobey the governors sent to

them from England. The King and Parliament were petitioned to restore their rights, but meanwhile the colonists organized the militia and collected military stores, that they might be ready to fight for their liberties.

The battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775 was the beginning of the Revolution, the Colonies, one after another, formed Constitutions independent of England, or took steps looking towards independence.

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. After fighting some eighteen or twenty battles, and a winter of intense suffering at Valley Forge the Revolution was ended when the British commander, Cornwallis, surrendered on October 19, 1781. Terms of Peace were agreed on at Paris in 1782, and a treaty was signed the following year. By this peace England recognized the Independence of the United States, and thus a new Nation was born, where in due time the Father and Son would reveal themselves to Joseph Smith.

William Perry Nebeker was born in Kiley, Butler County, Ohio, September 5, 1836. At the age of eleven years he crossed the plains with his parents, driving a team of two yoke of oxen hitched to the flour wagon. When they reached the Platte River he was baptized by Apostle John Taylor. He did his share of subsisting on thistle roots, fighting crickets and living on half rations. During the winter of 1857-58 he acted as body guard for President Brigham Young. At the age of twenty four (August 6, 1860) he was elected as a representative to the Territorial Legislature, from Salt Lake County, and he served in a special session called by Governor Cumming. He was

the first single man to sit in a Utah Legislature.

In 1863-7 he filled a mission to Europe, most of the time being spent in Switzerland.

On October 31, 1870 he was married to Sarah Ivins McKean. They made their home in Lake town, Rich county, Utah, where they were called by Apostle Charles C. Rich.

The chief discouragement to the Pioneers of the Bare Lake Country was the long severe winters, late springs, and early frosts. William Perry Nebeker held various positions, such as County Superintendent of District Schools, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Deputy Registration Officer, United States Census Enumerator in 1880, Special Irrigation Commissioner to procure and arrange irrigational statistics and to prepare maps to accompany the same for the (?) of the United States Senate Committee on Irrigation, etc. The loss of his wife in February, 1880, was a stunning blow to him. Six little children were left. He continued with his pet hobby, the development of a spring that he felt sure would turn out a good irrigation stream if the mud and debris were scraped away and a dam built around it. He built a dam of red sand stone and earth, both being close ~~both being close~~ by at the foot of a hill. His dream came true, this spring has turned out a good irrigation stream for the past forty-nine years. His dam stands as solid as a rock, not a bit of cement in it. His love for the spring caused him to name it Falula Spring in memory of his missionary days in Switzerland.

In the fall of 1889 he sold his ranch, and with his wife, Phebe Tinger Nebeker, and family removed to Salt Lake City. Here he represented Salt Lake county in the first

State Legislature, 1895. He served on the Board of Trustees of the Utah Agricultural College the years of 1894 to 96.

He was of an educational turn of mind, mild and deliberate in nature and a devout Latter Day Saint. His office in the church was that of High Priest.

He died October 16, 1910 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

John Nebeker, father of William Perry Nebeker, was born August 1, 1810, at Newport, Delaware. He obtained a good commercial education when a boy under the tutelage of his father. He was a saddler by trade. When the Mormon Elders found him he was living on his farm in Vermillion County, Illinois. He was hard to convert, he had been preached to for four years when he was converted by Heber C. Kimball, at Nauvoo in the fall of 1843. He sold his farm and moved to Winter Quarters where he fitted three complete outfits and gave to President Brigham Young for his company. In June 1847 with his wife, four children and a sister-in-law he started across the plains in A.O. Smoot's one hundred and George B. Wallace's fifty. He was captain of the fourth ten of the first fifty of the fourth one hundred. His outfit consisted of three wagons with ox teams. One was the kitchen, one the nursery and the other was loaded with flour and seeds. They arrived in Salt Lake Valley September 28, 1848. In the fall of 1853 he presided over the missionary company which settled Fort Supply, near what is now Fort Bridger. While there he was representative to the Territorial Legislature. He was called to Mexico in the fall of 1861. The object of

this mission was to experierent with cotton raising and castor oil plants. He built a cotton gin house in Toquerville, which still stands. From 1870 to 1872 he acted as Probate Judge of Kane county, Utah. In 1877 he removed with his second family, who had gone with him to Dixie, to Laketown, Utah.

He was a man of strong character, kind to all and firm in the Latter Day Saint Faith. He died at Laketown, Utah, October 26, 1886.

Lurena Fitzgerald Nebeker, mother of William Perry Nebeker, was born in Monongahela, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1819. As a small child she was taught to read the Bible and to pray. When she was nine or ten years old her parents moved west to Ohio, which was then a dense forest.

At the age of sixteen she was married to John Nebeker in ~~1831~~, on October 25, 1835. She was converted to Mormonism in 1842, four years before her husband was. She learned the trade of tailoress from her mother when a young girl. This proved to be such a useful accomplishment, because many times the elders who called on her were sorely in need of having their clothing repaired, and more than once she made whold or half of a new outfit for an elder. She was well equipped for Pioneering, making home spun cloth, stocking yarn and many other needed articles.

She was the mother of thirteen children, she also raised an Indian Boy and three grand children. When her husband was assistant marshall under John van Cott, she waited on prisoners where were confined in her home with

ball and chain from lack of other quarters. One prisoner proved to be a man of education and took interest in her oldest son William Perry. This prisoner proved to be a blessing in that home because of his being such a good teacher to Perry.

During the cricket famine the Nebeker home was eleven weeks without a loaf of bread in the house. There were nine in the family. They had wild and a little mouldy bran. Their diet was rush and thistle greens.

Lurena F. Nebeker was fond of reading and on "Rainy days", could always have a good laugh in reading Goldsmith's vicar of Wakefield. That same faith that she had in her childhood remained with her through out her life. She died february 7, 1898 at Salt Lake City, Utah.

George Nebeker, Grandfather of William Perry Nebeker, was born in Delaware in 1785. As a young man he was foreman of his uncle Lucus Nebeker's gining works on the Brandywine. Later he was a farmer in Illinois, and a Government surveyor in Ohio. He died february 29, 1852 in Illinois.

Sussannah Meridith Nebeker, Grandmother to William Perry Nebeker was born Sep tember 26, 1791 in Delaware. She is said to have been a woman of many fine traits of character. She died in Illinois in 1851.

John Fitzgerald, grandfather to William Perry Nebeker, was born about 1787 at Conongahela, Pennsylvania. At about middle life he moved to Riley, Butler County, Ohio. He was a farmer and a raiser of hogs which he put on the market in Cincinnati, Ohio. He also was a fancier of fine horses and

loved horse racing.

Leah Philips Fitzgerald, Grandmother to William Perry Nebeker, was born in and lived in Pennsylvania. Her father, Benjamin Philips was a Baptist Minister. This couple died within nine days of each other, probably of cholera.

John Nebeker, great grandfather to William Perry Nebeker, was born Nov. 26, 1756, he lived in Delaware. He served in Col. Thomas Duff's regiment in the Revolutionary War. Enrolled 1778, ages 18 to 21. See Public Archives of Commission of Delaware, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mary Senex Nebeker, great grandmother to William Perry Nebeker, was born June 11, 1700, in Delaware.

Samuel Meredith, Great Grandfather to William Perry Nebeker, was born September 15, 1767 in Delaware. Died March 9, 1828.

Mary Bowman Meredith, Great grandmother to William Perry Nebeker, was born August 19, 1770. Lived in Delaware. Died February 28, 1808.

Perry Fitzgerald, great grandfather to William Perry Nebeker and wife Jemina Hacker, great grandmother, lived in Pennsylvania. According to the "Battle Abbey Book" the Fitzgeralds came into England from Normandy with William the conqueror. One of them was his chief commander.

Benjamin Philips, great grandfather to William Perry was a Baptist minister and lived in Pennsylvania. His record is lost but he is thought to have descended from Joseph and Mary Philips who came to Pennsylvania from Pembroke-shire, Wales in 1775 and settled near Lionville, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Barbara Snively Philips, great grandmother to William

Perry Nebeker, was born November 22, 1765 in Antrim, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He was her father's 19th child.

John or Hanse Nebeker, second great grandfather to William Perry Nebeker, was the first and only Nebeker of whom there is any record, who came to America; tradition says he was a political refugee from Germany. A Baron by Title, he settled in Delaware a few miles south of Wilmington the "Uplands" now called New Port where William first landed.

Married October 30, 1755. See records "Old Swede's" Church, Wilmington, Delaware. He was the father of nine children.

All the Nebekers in America descended from him. Five of his great grandsons were Mormon Pioneers. A son served in the Revolutionary War, a grandson served in the Civil War in the Union Army. Enoch H. Nebeker, a grandson was secretary of the United States Treasury under President Harrison.

Mary or Maria Stilley Nebeker, was baptized August 14, 1737, was second great grandmother to William Perry Nebeker. was married to John or Hanse Nebeker October 30, 1755. See records "Old Swede's" church in Wilmington, Delaware. See records in New Port, New Castle and Stanton, Delaware for further data.

John Senex, second great grandfather to William Perry Nebeker, was born about 1730. He died July 5, 1782 in Wilmington, Delaware.

Ann Williams Senex, second great grandmother to William Perry Nebeker, was born about 1735. She died February 12, 1811. According to the local history of Wilmington this couple had a large family of girls who were noted for their beauty.

Samuel or William Meridith, second great grandfather to

William Perry Nebeker, was the son of Job Meredith, a colonist from Wales.

Jacob Snively, second great grandfather to William Perry Nebeker, was born December 21, 1695 in Switzerland. He lived in Antrim, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

Barbara Eberle Snively, second great Grandmother to William Perry Nebeker was born about 1715 and lived in Antrim, Franklin County, Penn.

Johathan Stille, third great grand father to William Perry Nebeker, was married to Magalena Vandever, third great grandmother on April 17, 1735. See records "Old Swede's" church in Wilmington, Delaware, also records in New Port, Newcastle and Stanton, Delaware.

Brewer Senex, colonist from Sweden, was one of the founders and was minister of the "Old Swede's" church, (now Episcopalian) in Wilmington, Delaware, built in 1699. He died about 1730, and is buried near the organ in the Church. He was forefather of the Senex family and of John Senex.

Johann Jacob Schenebele (Snively) born 1659, third great grandfather, and his wife born 1664, third great grandmother to William Perry Nebeker, were born in Switzerland. They settled in Antrim, Franklin County Pennsylvania. Johann Jacob Schenebele died 1743, in Pennsylvania, and his wife died December 21, 1694.

Sketch of the Life of Sarah Ivins McKean
Nebeker.

Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker, was born April 11, 1849 in Toms River, New Jersey. She was eight years old when she crossed the plains with her parents in 1857. As a child she was very fond of pets and flowers. When she grew to be a woman much of the responsibility of the home fell on her shoulders, she being the eldest child. She took pains and pride in her cooking. Not one of her four daughters can equal her in that art. She ~~was~~ ^{was} also fond of music and fine needle work. She took lessons on the organ from Professor Tullidge. She was twenty one years of age when she and my father, William Perry Nebeker, were married. The ceremony was performed in her mother's parlor by President Brigham Young.

William Perry Nebeker, had been called to settle the Bear Lake Country by Apostle Charles C. Rich. The young couple lived in their wagon while their pioneer log home was being built. Just a few weeks before the birth of their first child they went to Salt Lake City and were sealed in the endowment house. The baby, a boy, was born in Salt Lake City. He lived to be about eighteen months when he was taken with a throat trouble and died suddenly. About two years later another log home was built near a spring that my father called Fulula Spring in loving memory of his missionary day in Switzerland. In this new home they were a mile and a quarter from anyone.

The babies came fast, with twins once, so that Mamma seldom went out. She loved the new home because of its natural beauties and wild life around it. My father had bought her an organ and I remember very well how she could play. My father was Notary Public and through that my mo-

ther met many of the men. She was always thoughtful of the men riding by on a cold day. There were the Kimball boys, and the Eldridge boys as well as relatives. She would say, "You must come in and have something warm." she liked the Indians and they liked her. They would come along with a band of horses. She always gave them flour, sugar, etc., and they would point to the corn patch and she would fill their arms with corn.

The seventh child was expected to arrive early in February 1880 and my mother had a premonition that she would not get well. She would say to my father, "Perry you will find this and that is such and such a place if I am not here." On February 10, a ten pound girl was born. The mid wife was one she had had before and all seemed well until a few days after, when her dearest friend, "Nora L. Auston called and it was brought to her attention that all was not right. Dr. Hoover, of Montpelier, Idaho was sent for, the distance of fifty miles and snow was over the fences. The children were taken to homes of relatives so she could be quite. Her time must have come, for on Saturday evening February 21, 1880 she passed away.

The funeral was held on Monday, February 23, in the Laketown meeting house. The speakers were my father, Joseph Kimball and Bishop Ira Nebeker. Indeed it was most unusual for a husband to be a speaker at his wife's funeral, but my father wanted all to know of the sterling traits of character my mother possessed. He had perfect control of himself while he spoke.

On the eleventh day of May my father took us six motherless

children to Salt Lake to find homes for us amongst the relatives. The light had gone from that home where love and peace had dwelled.

Theodore McKean, father of Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker, was born in Allentown, New Jersey, October 26, 1829. He had the advantage of securing a good education. He was married to Mary Page Culick on April 12, 1847 in Toms River, New Jersey. He made his first trip to Utah in 1853, arriving on August 11th. In September he recrossed to Independence, Missouri, then continued to his home in Toms River. In the spring of 1855 he purchased more goods for his uncle, Anthony Ivins, and shipped them to Kansas City. But on account of Indian troubles they were not shipped from that point to Utah. He returned to Toms River in December 1855 and presided over the Toms River branch of the Church for two years. He was appointed a deputy sheriff of Ocean County, New Jersey and labored as clerk, surveyor etc., to provide for his family. Selling his home in Toms River he once more started for the West in June 1857 together with his wife and three children. They traveled by railroad to St. Louis and by railroad and steamer to Kansas City. Purchasing an outfit at West Port, Missouri, they started across the plains alone, June 13, 1857, with a carriage and four mules. After traveling for several days they were overtaken by Colonel F. W. Lander, who had charge of a government exploring expedition. They traveled with the Colonel to the Sweetwater then continued to Salt Lake arriving July 22, 1857.

Theodore McKean was prominently and actively identified with every important movement in the community. He was a leading figure in Military affairs, attaining the rank of

Colonel. He held the position of territorial marshal, territorial road commissioner, sheriff and surveyor of Salt Lake County. For sixteen years he was a member of the city council. He was a director and later vice president, and for a time, superintendent of the Z.C.M.I. He was Sunday School superintendent, high counselor and counselor to Bishop Meseler of the sixteenth Ward.

In all the walks of life he was steadfast and faithful and had a genial personality. He was ordinance worker in the Salt Lake temple for several years.

Mary Page Gullick McKean, mother of Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker, was born on August 6, 1825, in Toms River, New Jersey. Her parents were among the well to do, of Toms River, New Jersey and she had the advantage of polish and culture. She and Theodore McKean had been school friends. They were married April 12, 1847.

My grandmother was a woman of very strong and unusual character, some would say cold, and familiar with but few.

The few who did know her found out her true worth. President Joseph r. Smith, Bishop Meseler and Joseph E. Taylor knew her well. She seldom went out. She was a lover of flowers and there were many choice plants in her home.

When she left New Jersey to come here she did not have a testimony of the gospel and without that life out here was hard for her. The years rolled along and my grandfather took a plural wife and established her in a home across the street from grandmothers. She ~~was~~ had nothing to do with wife number two. Grandfather had married Elizabeth Emery, sister to George K. Emery of Salt Lake Stake Presidency. No woman has reared

finer family than hers is.

Grandmother never knew what want was. Grandfather gave her U. C.M. I. stock and other valuable property in her own name. When death came to grandmother she was hard to console. She grieved and grieved and did it alone. Her youngest child, Maud, died of diptheria when she was eight years of age. A little over a year after Maud's death my mother, the eldest daughter was taken. What was so distressing on account of the sever weather, none of the family could go up to the funeral. Then in less than a year her nineteen year old daughter Margaret died of typhoid fever. In past middle life grandmother was favorable to the church and planned to go to the temple but when the day came she wavered and didn't go. Later on she did go. She died Feb. 7, 1910. At her funeral President Joseph R. Smith gave her a wonderful tribute. His home was within a block of hers, so he knew her well. He said that she would be in her place, as she had fulfilled the requirements.

Washington McKean, grandfather to Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker, was born October 27, 1803 in Monmouth, New Jersey. He was a merchant and retired from active business after becoming well to do. He was opposed to Mormonism and felt so hard toward his son Theodore because, he had married a plural wife that he disinherited him in his will. He set aside a goodly sum of money for Mary P.G. McKean, Theodore's wife, but she was not to have it until after his son Theodore's death. It was twenty years before Theodore died. When the matter was looked into it was found that the friend who was trustee of the money had used it. Washington McKean had a very fine home which still stands. It is said that the wood carving

in the house was most beautiful. He died October 25, 1877 in Toms River, New Jersey.

Margaret Ivins McKean grandmother to Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker, was born September 6, 1806, in Toms River, New Jersey. She was converted to Mormonism but did not come to Utah until eight or ten years after her husband's death. She died April 11, 1886, and is buried in the family plot of Theodore McKean in the Salt Lake City cemetery.

Stephen Jones Gulick, grandfather to Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker, was born September 18, 1794, at Dillins Islands, New Jersey, and lived in New Jersey all his life. He was a sea captain. History tells of the Gulicks being valiant in the Revolutionary War. One of his ancestors lost an arm in the course of our country. A history of this family has been published. Teachers and writers have come from them. A Major Gulick is in the American Legion in China at the present time. Stephen Jones Gulick died March 7, 1884.

Deborah Holmes Page Gulick, grandmother to Sarah Ivins McKean was born March 24, 1803, in Monmouth, New Jersey; A history of the Page family for a period of 650 years was published by Charles W. Page of Des Moines, Iowa several years ago. This book gives the only full and complete report ever published of the so called "Great Page Estate". The largest unsettled estate in England and probably in the world. Said to amount to over 175,000,000 pounds or 875 million dollars, consisting of many square miles of land in Middlesex and Hartfordshire counties including a large acreage in the best residential section of London. Including also a large amount of money deposited

in the Bank of England, to the credit of the heirs of the Page estate by the four railroad lines which cross the property. No heirs has been able to prove his claim since the death of Henry Page in 1829. The origin of the name Page is when it was given to an English Knight at the time that he was knighted by King Henry III. Pages were in America since 1630. At the time the book was reprinted our ambassadors to France and Italy were Pages.

Deborah Edmes *P*age Gulick died Feb. 22, 1867.

Following are the great grandparents of Sarah Ivins McKean Mebeker;--

David McKean, born November 3, 1781 in Allentown, New Jersey. Died March 27, 1845.

Elizabeth Van Skwer, born October 29, 1774 in New Jersey, wife Anthony Ivins; Born September 28, 1781 in Upperfreehold, New Jersey. He died April 23, 1851.

Sarah Reeves Wallin Ivins, born *M*arch 21, 1788.

Isaac Gullick, born July 14, 1767. Lived in New Jersey, his wife was J. Abigail Van Devander Gulick.

Timothy Page, wife *M*ary Coward Page.

The following are the second great grandparents to Sarah Ivins McKean Mebeker;--

William McKean, born December 8, 1738, New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Died June 24, 1807 or sept. 11, 1811.

Jean Lalryple McKean, born October 25, 1764, Allentown, New Jersey, Died August 3, 1824.

Isreal Ivins, born February 9, 1760, Wrighttown, New Jersey, Died June 11, 1822.

Margaret Woodward Ivins, born November 12, 1759, died February 17, 1832.

Thomas Wallin, born 1754. Died August 11, 1835.

Elizabeth French Wallin, born 1748. Died May 5, 1835.

Jacobs Gulick born about 1748, Earlinger, New Jersey.

Mrs. Jacobus Gulick.

The following are third great grand parents to Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker:-- ----

William McKean born 1707, Londonberry, Ireland.

Lititia Finney McKean, died 1742. This couple are the parents of Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Moses Ivins, born about 1728 probably in Burlington, New Jersey.

Kezia Shreve Ivins, born March 8, 1730 in Burlington, New Jersey.

Thomas Walling married November 12, 1740.

Hannah Wallace Walling.

Joacher Gulick, born September 17, 1724, Earlring, New Jersey, Died December 26, 1803.

Rebecca Eneans Gulick, died June 27, 1801.

Robert French, born August 1707.

Hannah Cattle French, born August 7, 1760, died June 27, 1801.

Anthony Woodward, died May 3, 1756.

Deborah Tilton Woodward.

The following are fourth great grandparents. to Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker:---

William McKean, born Ballyronev, Ireland.

Susannah McKean.

Robert Finney, born about 1668, Ireland died March 1755, Chester County Pennsylvania.

Dorothea Finney McKean, born in Ireland, died May 1752,
Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Isaac Ivins, Married April 26, 1711. Died 1768.

Sarah Johnson Ivins, born about 1690.

Benjamin Shreve, born June 9, 1706, Burlington, New
Jersey

Rebecca French Shreve.

Johnes Gulick, born about 1695, Long Island, New York.

Reinache Van Siccle Gulick.

Anthony Woodward, Married December 14, 1718. Died 1784.

Constance Williams Woodward.

Robert Tilton, Married February 6, 1731, died October 23,
1762.

Mariam Allen Tilton.

Thomas French, died 1746.

Mary Allen French

Jonas Cattell

Mary Pierce Cattell

The following are the fifth great grandparents of Sarah
Ivins McKean Nebeker.

James McKean, born about 1665, Londonberry, Ireland.
Died November 9, 1756, New Hampshire. Age 91.

Annis Caigill McKean, born in Ireland. Died Londonberry,
New Hampshire. August 8, 1882, age 94.

Caleb Shreve, born about 1652. Married about 1680.

Sarah Mason Shreve.

Richard French.

Mrs. Richard French.

Jocher Gilick, born about 1650.

Jacommte Van Felt Gulick.

Thomas French

Jane Atkins French

James Pierce

Mrs, James Pierce

Anthony Woodward, born 1657 died 1729.

Hannah Folks Woodward

John Tilton, born April 14, 1675. Died 1731.

Margaret Pippincott Tilton, born May 7, 1683.

Ralph Allen

Margaret Allen

John Williams died 1770.

Mary Williams

The following are the sixth great grandparents to Sarah
Ivins McKean Nebeker.

William McKean born about 1664, lived at Argyllshire,
Scotland.

Mrs William McKean.

David Cargill, the "trantare" of Londonberry, Ireland.

Mrs. William Cargill.

Thomas Sheriff or Shreve of Rhode Island, before 1649.

Died May 26, 1675.

Martha Sherriff.

Hendrick Guillick, born about 1625 in Holland. Died 1652.

Gertrunyt Willikins Guilck.

Thomas Folkes.

Mrs. Thomas Folks.

John Tilton

Rebecca Terry Tilton.

Jedidian Allen, an outstanding Quaker.

Elizabeth Howland Allen.

Thomas French

Sarah French.

Diedrich or Deria Areson, born about 1680, of Long Island, New York, Died 1741 in Burlington County, New Jersey.

Mrs. Diedrich Areson.

John Lippincott

Ann barber Lippincott.

Sarah Ivin McKean Hebekre's Scotch Irish Ancestors.

The coming of the Scotch Irish family of McKean to America, is an interesting story. Following are some historical notes taken from the book, "McKean Genealogies" published in 1902, by Cornelius McKean oferry, Iowa.

The McKeans removed from Scotland into Ireland under the assurance that they would enjoy their religious freedom from taxation and tithes. In this they were deceived. They, therefore, determined to send delegates to make enquires into the condition of this country and try, if possible, to find a place where they could settle as a colony together in one place. They sent the Reverend James McGregor and another Clergyman named Holmes to come to this country in 1716 or 1717. THEY were well received by the New England Congregationalists and wrote back letters encouraging their friends to remove. When James and John closed their concerns, from their wealth and influence they became "ye leaders of an expedition that sailed September 1718 in five ships for Boston where they had a flattening reception from Ye Governor and public authorities."

They settled in Nutfield, New Hampshire, which, in memory of old associations they named Londonberry.

Old Justice James McKean died at the age of eighty nine, honored and lamented as the Patriarch of the colony. He was grandfather to Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence. By his two wives Janet Cocharne, Scotch and Annis Cargill, Irish, he had twenty one children.

The McKean family were a large family and have been prominent in the army and navy. Robert McKean was engaged in the French and Indian War and was promoted to the rank of Major, but having been taken as a prisoner he was put to death in a most cruel manner. Hugh McKean was killed by Indians in the Old French War. John, who was massacred by the Indians at the taking of Fort William Henry in the same war, had his flesh stuck full of pitch pine skewers and he was burned to death. Robert settled in Cherry valley, New York and became "Captain of Renown". He was killed by the Indians in the battle of Wyoming Pennsylvania.

Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was loved and honored as was his grandfather Justice James McKean. He was president of the Continental Congress and was Governor of the State of Pennsylvania three times. The later generations of McKean family have held high positions in our government, army, navy, and in business. One felt that he was highly honored by the President of the United States in being sent west to judge the Mormons in those troublesome days of the territorial with federal officials. He was Judge James B. McKean. He was harsh and unjust in his dealings with the Mormons. He is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake City.

Londonberry was a Protestant city in the north of Ireland. The McKean family came from Argyleshire, Scotland to this

city, were successful in business, and were among the defenders of Londonberry in that terrible siege. William was king of England and had been accepted as King of Scotland, yet the Irish like the Scotch highlanders, refuse to accept him as their lawful sovereign. James II supported by the Catholics landed in Ireland the spring of 1689. He summoned all who were in rebellion against his authority to appear for trial on a given day or be declared traitors, hanged, drawn and quartered and their property confiscated. Next the siege of the Protestant city of Londonberry began. For more than three months it held out against shot and shell, famine and fever. Thirty thousand people were reduced to starvation. Nothing was left to eat but a few miserable horses and some salted hides. As they looked into each others hollow eyes, the question came, "Must we surrender?" An aged clergyman, Bible in hand, exhorted them to remain firm, when all hope seemed lost the English forces sailed up the river and the city was saved.

(English History--Montgomery)

Story of the coming of Robert Finney and his wife, Dorothea.

Robert Finney came to America about 1720, Tradition says that he was one of the defenders of Londonberry.

At the battle of Boyne fought in the east of Ireland on the river Boyne in 1690 he was left for dead on the field. He recovered, dreamed of the land he was to purchase, emigrated to America and recognized the land when he saw it. He purchased from Michael Harlan the Thunder Hill tract of 900 acres in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

He was chief founder of the New London Presbyterian

Church in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He died in March 1755 in Chester County and he and wife were buried in Thunder Hill.

(McKean Genealogies)

The Ivins family. From writings of A. F. Bennett of the Utah Genealogical Society.

Margaret Ivins McKean, grandmother of Sarah Ivins McKean Nebeker, was a sister to Anthony W. Ivins' father.

"The progenitors of this family were Quakers in almost every generation since the rise of the faith. They had Pioneer daring, fearless devotion to religious ideals, friendliness to the Indians, leadership in civic and religious groups, missionary zeal and financial integrity and stability.

"The Ivins family were established in Burlington, County, New Jersey early in the 17th century. Isaac Ivins was for half a century one of the noted residents of this section. He kept a general store and a trading post at George town, Burlington County, New Jersey, which was the resort of trader Indians as well as white hunters. Quarrels were frequent, and the store keepers's peace officer was a fierce rascal that put the rioters to flight.

"Isaac Ivins lived to a great age and accumulated considerable estate. He died 1768"

My mother's third great grandfather, Kizia Shreve Ivins, came from a noted Quaker family of Burlington, New Jersey.

Notes taken from a talk given by A. W. Ivins on his 67th birthday:--

"It was back in the 16th century, about 300 years ago, That Sir William Shreve established his home on the Isle of

Wight, just off the southeast coast of England. He took for his wife Lady Elizabeth Fairfax, and there was born to them a son. About the same time there lived in Amsterdam, in Holland, a merchant, a man of great wealth, who was the father of a daughter also an only child. His sure name was Oara. He christened the daughter Oara, so that her name was Oara Oara.

This girl in her teens was sent to a convent in England to be educated. The Lady Abbess who had charge of the convent was a friend of Sir William Shreve and wife, and it was through this means that the girl from Holland was brought in contact with Young William Shreve. The old story was enacted, they fell in love. When the father was advised by the Abbess of this condition he ordered his daughter home and declared that she should never marry an Englishman. The girl went home broken hearted. William had the sympathy of his parents. A meeting of the young people was arranged at Amsterdam, which resulted in marriage on board a ship that carried the young people off to the Isle of Wight for a time. And then because of threats of the Father, and the power which he exercised, these two sailed away to America. Thus the existence of the Shreve family in what is now the United States. They first appear to have located in Rhode Island and the records show that they were there as early as 1676.

Notes from Genealogy and History of the Shreve family printed in 1901. Greenfield, Illinois by E. P. Allen, numbers all over the United States supplied data including Theodore McKean and Heber J. Grant of Utah. My mother's father, Theodore McKean included every one of his grandchildren in his material. At that time, 1910, there 500 descendants of

