April 14, 1906.

out issue, and second to Mary, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Humphreys) Hollingsworth, and granddaughter of Levi Hollingsworth, one of the most distinguished Patriots of Philadelphia, in the trying days of the Revolution.

VALENTINE HOLLINGSWORTH, great-great-grandfather of Levi Hollingsworth, was a son of Henry and Catharine Hollingsworth, of Belleniskcrannell, parish of Segoe, county Armagh, Ireland, and was born "about the Sixth Month in the yeare 1632". He was a member of the Society of Friends, and suffered severe persecutions for his faith during his residence in county Armagh in the years 1671 and 1672. He married (first) June 7, 1655, Ann, daughter of Nicholas Ree, of Tanderagee, county Armagh, who was born in that parish in 1628, died at Belleniskcrannell, April 1, 1671. Valentine Hollingsworth married (second) at a meeting of
the people of God called Quakers, at the house of Marke Wright in the parish of Shankell, county Armagh, June 12, 1672, Ann, daughter of Thomas Calvert, of Dromgora, parish of Segoe, county Armagh.

In 1682, Valentine Hollingsworth, with his wife Ann, the three eldest children of his second wife, his eldest daughter by his first wife and her second husband, Thomas Conway, and their children, and a man-servant, John Musgrave, sailed from Belfast, Ireland, for the Delaware, and on his arrival settled on a plantation of nearly one thousand acres on Shelpot Creek in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, now Delaware, about five miles northeast of what is now the city of Wilmington. He was one of the first settlers in that section and a meeting of Friends later known as Newark, and subsequently Kennett Monthly Meeting, was long held at his house, until a meeting house was erected on a half-acre tract of land given to Friends by him for a burying place and other
purposes of the meeting.

He was one of the most prominent men of the Three Lower Counties in public affairs; was a representative in the first Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1682-83, and in the subsequent assemblies of 1685-87-88-89-95-1700, and was also a justice of New Castle county, from February 3, 1685. He died prior to 1710, and his wife Ann died October 17, 1697. Of the four children of his first wife, the eldest, Mary, with her second husband as before shown, accompanied him to America in 1682, and has left numerous descendants; Henry, the second child, followed his father to the Delaware in 1683; Thomas, the third, in 1686; and Catharine, the youngest, came with her husband, George Robinson, about 1688. By his second wife he had seven children, three of whom were born in New Castle county.

Henry Hollingsworth, eldest son of Valentine and Ann (Ree) Hollingsworth, was born at Belfast, county Armagh, Ireland, and was one of the most prominent men of the Three Lower Counties in public affairs; was a representative in the first Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1682-83, and in the subsequent assemblies of 1685-87-88-89-95-1700, and was also a justice of New Castle county, from February 3, 1685. He died prior to 1710, and his wife Ann died October 17, 1697. Of the four children of his first wife, the eldest, Mary, with her second husband as before shown, accompanied him to America in 1682, and has left numerous descendants; Henry, the second child, followed his father to the Delaware in 1683; Thomas, the third, in 1686; and Catharine, the youngest, came with her husband, George Robinson, about 1688. By his second wife he had seven children, three of whom were born in New Castle county.
Belleniskcrannell, parish of Segoe, county Armagh, Ireland, November 7, 1658. He came to Pennsylvania in the ship “Lion” of Liverpool, which arrived in Philadelphia, October 14, 1683, as an indentured servant of Robert Turner, of Dublin, merchant, whom he was to serve for two years, then to receive fifty acres of land.

After his freedom in 1685, he lived with his father in New Castle county until 1688, when he returned to Ireland and married there in his native parish of Segoe, county Armagh, August 22, 1688, Lydia Armitage, and soon after returned with her to Pennsylvania, and located near his father in New Castle county, which he represented in Provincial Assembly in 1695.

Soon after this date he located in Chester county, of which he was sheriff, coroner and deputy surveyor, prior to 1700, and for a time clerk of the county courts. The exact dates of his service in these several capacities is unknown. He was
directed by William Penn, as deputy surveyor of Chester county in 1699, to survey what was later known as Letitia’s Manor, a tract of thirty thousand acres of land in Chester and New Castle counties for his children, William and Letitia. He removed to Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, prior to May 9, 1712, on which date he was appointed by Lord Baltimore surveyor of Cecil county. He died at Elkton, in April or May, 1721. He was a man of scholastic attainments, both classical and scientific, as shown by his manuscript book, now in possession of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, which is a medley of receipts, poetry, astrology, alchemy, chemistry and surveying, some of which are written in Latin.

Henry and Lydia Hollingsworth had five children, two sons, Stephen, a magistrate of Cecil county, later removing to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and Zebulon, of whom presently; and four daughters, Ruth, Catharine,
Abigail and Mary.

Zebulon Hollingsworth, second son of Henry and Lydia (Armitage) Hollingsworth, born 1696, died in Cecil county, Maryland, August 8, 1763. He married (first) June 18, 1727, Ann, daughter of Colonel Francis Mauldin, of Cecil county. He was a miller, and a large landowner, and filled the offices of local magistrate as well as president of the County Court. He was a member of St. Mary’s Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a vestryman in 1743. His wife died in 1740, and he married (second) Mary Jacobs. He had eleven children, five by the first wife and six by the second.

Levi Hollingsworth, youngest son of Zebulon and Ann (Mauldin) Hollingsworth, was born at Elkton, Maryland, November 29, 1739. He became associated with his father as a manufacturer of and dealer in flour, and at the age of eighteen was captain of a sloop plying on Chesapeake Bay to Philadelphia and other ports
laden with their products, a large part of which was sold in Philadelphia, where he later located, and carried on an extensive and successful mercantile business, first as a partner of his father and later on his own account. He became a member of the City Troop, now known as First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and served as quartermaster-sergeant in that organization during December, 1776, and January, 1777, while the Troop was in active service. He was a special commissioner to carry the pay from the Continental Congress to the army of Arnold and Montgomery in the Expedition against Quebec, and while successful in his mission, endured many hardships while crossing the wilderness of Maine.

Levi Hollingsworth died March 24, 1824. He married, March 10, 1768, Hannah Paschall, and their son, Henry Hollingsworth, born February 6, 1781, died January 18, 1854, and his wife,
Sarah Humphreys, daughter of Captain Joshua Humphreys, were the parents of Mary Hollingsworth, who married Dr. Joseph Carson.

HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON, son of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Hollingsworth) Carson, was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1852. He graduated from the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871, and after a three years’ course in the law department of the same institution, received in 1874 the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 4, 1874, where he soon took a prominent place. He has argued important cases in every branch of the United States Courts, and in the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and a number of other states. He was prominently connected with the trial of various bank cases in the Federal Courts, one of which
was the first of its kind to reach the Supreme Court of the United States, and has become a leading case. He was leading counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Lone Wolf case, which involved the rights of Indian tribes in Oklahoma. He was special representative of the American Bar Association at the meeting of the English and French Bars, at Montreal in 1901, and was invited to speak before the Bench and Bar of England in London at the banquet to Labori, the French advocate who defended Dreyfus and Zola. He was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, January 20, 1903, and served until January, 1907. Lafayette College conferred upon Mr. Carson the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1899, the Western University in 1904, and his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania, in 1906, conferred upon him the same degree.

Mr. Carson is the author of a number of works
on law and other subjects. His “Law of Criminal Conspiracies, as Found in American Cases” has been accepted as an authority in almost every state in the Union. Among his other publications are, “A History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States” (2 vols.), and a “History of the Supreme Court of the United States” (2 vols.), and many papers and addresses published in the law journals. He is now at work on a history of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a life of Lord Mansfield.

Mr. Carson was secretary of the Constitutional Centennial Commission in 1887, and was from 1895 to 1900 Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, teaching the law of contracts and sales, retiring on account of the pressure of professional engagements. He has delivered many historical and legal addresses before the State Bar Associations of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois and
Oregon. He is a member of the Philadelphia Law Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Philosophical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of a number of social, patriotic and semi-political organizations. He has always taken an active part and interest in political issues, local, state and national. He was active in the reform movement in Philadelphia in 1880. As a member of the Anti-Third-Term League, he went to Chicago in 1880 and made a strong speech opposing the nomination of Grant for the third term.

Mr. Carson married, April 14, 1880, Anna Lea, daughter of John R. and Anna (Lea) Baker, and they have children: Joseph, married Edith Bower; Hope, wife of Evan Randolph, of Chestnut Hill; John B., a medical student;
Anna Hampton.