

Lorain Lineage

Compiled from papers collected by John C. McMichael

Updated 2015

Introduction

The Lorain family, or variously Lorrain, Lorraine, etc., appears to have its origins in France, possibly the Lorraine province of that country. While the family could have been present in Scotland as early as 1233 (2), it is more likely, the Lorains left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 by Louis XIV. The revocation brought on the persecution of the French Protestants. Many of them made their way to England, Netherlands, Prussia, Switzerland, and other more welcoming nations, but many others were killed or enslaved. That our Lorain ancestors left France is supported in a letter written by Inez Jones. One area that had a particularly high concentration of Huguenots was La Rochelle, a city on the Bay of Biscay in western France. Here the Huguenots were engaged in seafaring commerce and many of its citizens had become quite wealthy. They largely financed much of the French exploration of that era, including the expedition by Samuel de Champlain to North America in 1603, where he laid claim to Canada for the French.

There are two main sources of information about the Lorains but they are in conflict over how John and his brother came to reside outside France. First, the account of William Lorain included below, states that his Father had two ships when they were living in Ireland. It seems likely that they would have brought them with them when they fled France. The other is the Inez Jones Dooley letter. It states that the two very young brothers were separated after the ship in which they were escaping France sank. However, I have difficulty with the Dooley letter on this point. John Lorain was born about 1755, but the main exodus of the Huguenots occurred in the immediate aftermath of the Revocation in 1685. Thus there has to be another generation between the family's escape and the birth of John and his brother.

[A possible connection to them having ships is that a Capt. Lorain is mentioned a few times the Abstracts of the Pennsylvania Gazette (K. Scott & J.R. Clarke, Genear. Pub. Co., 1977). An entry from 7 January 1752 states "Annapolis item of 4 Dec report the arrival there Monday last of Capt. Lorain from Bristol with about 50 servants, chiefly convicts." Another from Annapolis on 16 January 1753 mentioned Capt. Lorain of the ship Chester. Although these cannot be firmly tied to our lineage, if this Capt. Lorain is related, he was participating in the English practice of "transporting" prisoners. (After the American Revolution, the English shifted this to Australia.)]

Another piece of evidence of our Huguenot connection is in the History of Beaver County, Pa.(4). In that article Jacob Thornburg is reported to have married a French lady whom we know to be Jennie Lorain, daughter of John Lorain. Thus, most of the evidences points to the Lorains being Huguenots.

Finally, My Aunt Nellie Hays Schall, who had a passion for genealogy, was especially fond of her Lorain lineage. She would often regale me with the exploits of John Lorain. Most of what she claimed was correct, but after doing some fact checking, I

must say that she did elaborate a bit. To address this, I include the results of my own researches with a backup chronology of the events that does not rely so much on her musings based on William Lorain's account.

II. The William Stewart Lorain account of John Lorain's adventures.

This account is similar to that found in the Ewing papers in the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pittsburgh, Pa. This transcription, however, is from a hand written copy found among my Aunt Nellie Hays Schall's papers that was given to her by Madjesia Ewing Rovensky. The account seems to be the ruminations of an old man trying to remember what he had been told in his youth. Much of the historical framework is wrong, such as the sequence of events of the American Revolution. Yet, while this casts doubt on some of the information, there seems to be a thread of truth in the account.

Written 1924 by Wm Lorain, my grandmother's bro, my maternal side, for Madjesia Ewing Rovensky.

Chas. Lorain, my great great grandfather was married to **Jane McCain**, a scotch highlander. At their death, they were both buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Klencan, Ireland and over their graves were placed grey tombstones, which can be seen to this day.

They left their son, Charles, and to him possessions on Lothshoal, Donegal, Ireland to be his "while water ran and wood grow" and also two ships. He was married to **Margaret McKinley** of Donegal, she being of Scotch Irish descent, and to that union was born John Lorain, my grandfather, and a younger brother. Charles, and he, my Great grandfather, taught my grandfather all the arts and sciences to run the mariners compass for him and he followed the ocean making a trip to Norway for deal boards and a storm came up. All on board, including my great grandfather, were lost except five, one of which was my grand father¹, who was pick up on the coast of Norway almost frozen to death. When he came back to his mother at Donegal, she told him false claims had been made and all their possessions, including the other ship, had been sold leaving her nothing. She said, "I am going to my two brothers, John and Abner McKinley, in Chester Co., Pennsylvania" He replied, "If you go, I will go with you, but what about Chas.?" She replied, "He is going to school in England and can come later if he wishes."

The next we know of them, we find them with her brother in Chester Co., at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, when men were being drafted or pressed into service as it was called at the time.

One morning when Grandfather was on his return from West Chester, he met Sergeant Klann on Bond Bridge, who said, "Good Morning, John, ain't you dry? Have a drink." "Troth and I will," said Jno, taking the jug. He took out the cork which was continental money rolled up and used for a cork. The sergeant said, "Now you are enlisted. You took the bounty freely. You have it in you hand."

He then went home and talked it over with his uncles, after which he met the sergeant the next day and entered into the service under Washington. The first battle he

¹ This was John Lorain.

was in was Paoli², where the British came on them at night while lying in their tents on buckwheat straw and had gotten the watch word “Here we are.” Taken by surprise as they were, they had not much chance and most of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Grandfather managed to escape by hiding in a bunch of briars until the light cavalry had passed.

We next find John Lorain as one of the men Mad Anthony Wayne had chosen after he had told Washington that if he would give him 150 good Irish, he could take Stony Point. Wayne placed the 150 in the front having his scaling ladder men and the balance of his army at the rear. The 150 made the attack, receiving a full volley from the English fort, killing the whole number except 8 – one of the eight being John Lorain. We know of him being in several other battles, one in which he was taken prisoner and put in an old log barracks with juncos all out. He was looking out through the cracks one day and saw his Bro Chas who was a Colonel in the English army and called to him, but was not recognized until the evening when Charles came down inquiring who it was that hollered at him. “It was me, Charley,” said John, and ran at him as if to hit him. Chas replied for him to keep quiet and he would do something for him. The next day, he got him and four others out on a parole of honor – giving him a job cutting wood. They were to return in the evening, but we find that they escaped and got back to Washington’s army. During the balance of the three years for which he was enlisted, he was in several battles never receiving a wound and was honorably discharged, returning to his mother and uncles at Chester.

He immediately re-enlisted as color corporal, which was given him through the influence of his uncles and his past record. He was in the battle of Lundy’s Lane, Ticonderoga and Concord Bridge where the flag was almost taken from him, the staff being shot off close to his hand. He was with Washington when the English had them hemmed in between Schuylkill and the Delaware, and rejected to close in on them in the morning, but Washington escaped during the night by crossing the Delaware on log rafts, the river being full of floating ice. While the English were preparing their breakfast, they heard cannon firing and sent their Aide de Camp to learn what it meant and found that Washington had escaped and was firing on Yorktown.

The next record we have of him, he was at Monmouth where he was wounded in the leg. However, the wound was only a flesh wound and did not keep him out of the service as he served his time out and was discharged and came home again to Chester Co. to his mother and uncles, having served six years. He was home but a short time when an order was sent out for a gunner to go aboard a ship. He, having had the experience on the ocean, and a knowledge of engineering and of the power of gun-powder, he was given first chance and taken on board at 80.⁰⁰ per month and served seven months or to the end of the war, and was discharged having the full amount of \$560.⁰⁰ on his possession. He again returned to Chester Co. At this time, his mother received a letter from Chas saying that he had been discharged from the English Army and was going to settle on the Isle of Barbados.

Grandfather, upon his return from the war, became acquainted with a Mary Parker, a Quaker lady of Chester Co., and was engaged to be married, but her father

² It is unlikely that Paoli, better known as the Paoli Massacre, was John Lorain’s first battle since we can document his presence in the American Invasion of Quebec. The Paoli massacre occurred on 20 September 1777 while the battle of Quebec occurred on 31 December 1775.

opposed the marriage on account of him having been a soldier. He borrowed two horses from his uncle and she stole away from home and they rode to West Chester where they were married and went to live with his mother. They soon afterwards came to Pittsburg, leaving his mother in Chester, but his wife's two uncles, John and Abram Parker, came with him as far as Pittsburg. They were going on down into Kentucky, but he went out to Ten-Mile a short distance from Pittsburg to see two old soldiers, Robert Boyd and Robin Tom, who were also Bro. Masons as grandfather was an Arch Mason. These two friends got him a school at Toms Run where he taught several years. During this time, my Aunt Jenny Lorain, who afterwards was married to Jacob Thornburg, and my father Parker Lorain, were born. He afterwards bought the old Buckshire Wilson Farm on Montours Run.

He continued to teach school at Montour Run and do surveying. He later bought two more farms, one on Montour Run and a ¼ section on the Muskingum Run in Ohio.

At one time, between school terms, he bought a small store and packed the goods on two horses, on pack addles, and went among the Indians trading them off for furs and selling the furs in Pittsburg, which was a very small town at that time The market house being nothing but a tent.

He sold the three farms and bought a farm of 150 acres, at which is now Idlewood, and was known as the old Richmond Farm, where he settled and taught school.

During these years seven other children were born- there being nine in the family: three boys, Parker Chas and Robt; and six girls, Jenny, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary, Emily, and Sarah.

Grandmother died when about 45 years old and was buried at Aikens U.P. Church. Grandfather lived for about 20 longer and was buried at the same place.

My father, Parker Lorain, married Elizabeth Stewart, youngest daughter of Wm. Stewart of Campbells Run in Robinson Twp., Allegheny Co. To this union were born ten children: Mary, Martha, Margaret, Sarah, Emily, Jno, Samuel, James, and Wm S. and one which died when an infant and had not been given a name, all of which are now dead but me.

My Grandmother, Martha Walker³, when 15 years old, and her brother James, 17 years, were taken prisoners by the Indians while working corn near Hayes Station on the Pan Handle R.R. and held by them for one year and nine months. Afterward, taken to Montreal, Canada, and exchanged and brought home and was later married to Wm Stewart.

³ There are several versions of this Indian attack, and they are included in the Walker section.

Inez Jones Dooley account of the John Lorain's personal history.

This is a letter postmarked Mar 12, 1956, Summit N.J., written by Inez J. Dooley to Mr. Silas J. Blair, 226 Stanford Road, Bearea, Ohio. Inez was descendant of John Lorain through his daughter Emily Lorain McClelland. It contains a much more believable account of John encountering his brother during the Revolution.

March 11, 1956

Dear Mr. Blair-

I am very much interested in your efforts to qualify for membership in the S.A.R and I think that with all the information you have already secured, there must be some way to find that little link that seems so hard to trace.

I have read and re-read your letter and you have in it so much data that would seem to tie in with my ancestor Ensign John Lorain.

It must surely be that Robert Lorain, also having lived at the same period and in the same part of Pennsylvania must have been from the same family.

It is indeed unfortunate that we didn't get more information from the older members of our families while they were with us.

I do know that when John Lorain came out of the service, he fell in love with a Quaker girl named Mary Parker in Chester, Pa. and her family being strictly and religiously opposed to warring and any one who had any part in it forbade her to have any thing to do with the young "soldier." She, however, loved him and wished to marry him. The story goes that in the dark of night she came down from her bedroom window and rode off with him on his horse traveling from Chester to Chartiers Township, Allegheny County, Penna. The Parker family, whose history I have, counted her as dead.

Aside from the genealogical record of mine, which is in the DAR library, I have no records of John Lorain's history except his brief record filed in the Records section, Bureau of Pensions, Dept. of the Interior sent to me in 1915. It is a form giving dates of his enlistment Aug 10, 1775 – length of service to 1783 – his rank – his Captains," "Colonel" – "state Pa." and the battles engaged in. (They are the same ones you mentioned.) He applied for his pension July 31, 1820 and his claim was allowed. Residence at that time, Alleg. Co., Pa. Age at time of application was 67 yrs. That would make his correct year of birth 1753. Under remarks, his record states quote, "there is no family data on file."

You mention that there was a Parker Lorain in your family. It seems to me that would indicate such a child might well have been married for the Parker side of the Lorain family.

I do hope you will stay with this quest till you find your family connection with this fine Revolutionary soldier.

One other fact definitely wrong with the DAR record is the place of his birth. He was born in France. When he was a boy, his family was fleeing from religious persecution in France and were on a ship bound for the colonies. The ship was wrecked and only the two boys were saved out of the family. John was picked up and brought to this country and the other boy taken to England where he was reared in a well to do home and after became a Colonel in the British Army. Where the Revolutionary and British troops were camped near Philadelphia, the British Colonel Lorain learned of the young

Ensign Lorain. He secured safe conduct thru the lines for a meeting and the two young soldiers learned that they were brothers – is a true story handed down thru the generations which after all is only four.

If I were you, I would write again to Miss Ewing in Carnegie for the Ewings have been in that part of Allegheny Co. for many years.

Can't you get Miss Ewing's DAR record first as you got mine.

If you do, I should like very much to have the information, as Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain was a brother of my grandmother Emily Lorain McClelland, daughter of John Lorain.

My brother Dr. Jm Albert Jones, who practiced medicine in Munhall, Homestead, Pa. for nearly forty years, was a member of the S.A.R. taking out his membership about 1900. You might find that his record has more information than mine on file.

My husband is a member also and has suggested that you might get information to help by writing to the headquarters library in Washington.

I sure do hope you succeed in this interesting and worthwhile effort and I should like to hear if you come east at anytime. Mr. Dooley and I would very much like to have you come to our home in Smmit.

Sincerely yours, Inez J. Dooley

John Lorain's Pension application (Available from the National Archives.)

On the cover of the pension, it notes that John Lorain was an ensign in the Pennsylvania Line for a term of 7 years. His pension consisted of a 29 dollar a month payment that began on 31 July 1820.

Amongst the pleas in the District Court of the United States at an adjourned session of the court for this Western district of Pennsylvania held on the 31st day of July it is contained as follows:

United States of America |
Western District of Pennsylvania |

On this thirty first day of July 1820 personally appeared in open court being a court of record for the said district, John Lorain, aged 62 years resident of Allegheny county in said district who eing first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the acts of congress of the 18th March 1818 * 1st of May 1820. that he, the said John Lorain enlisted for the time of three years on or about the 10 of August 1775 at Little York⁴ in the State of Pennsylvania in the Company commanded by Capt James Bristaine to the 4th regiment commanded by Col John Johnston in the line of the State of Pennsylvania on the artillery continenal establishment. That the same year he was commissioned an ensign by Congress in the same company & line which commission together with this house was burnt in Allegany county that on the 4th day of October in the same year he marched to Quebeck at the attack upon which place he was take prisoner, He was paroled about one month after, when he proceeded to New York where he was exchanged, he there joined Capt Samuel Culbertsons Company in the regiment & line aforesaid sill retaining his commission as ensign. He was afterwards transferred to Capt James Moore's company in the same regiment & line & commanded by the same Col. then Capt Moore was appointed Major of he 6th Battalion when Capt Smith took command of the company under whom he served until the year 1783 when the army was disbanded in Philadelphia. That he was in the battles of Quebeck, Brandywine, Monmouth where he received a severe wound in the leg & at long Island & that he has no other evidence now in his power of his said services—except this his own declaration & the disposition of Barthomew Brattan & Minander Grey which are hereto annexed. And in pursuance of the act of the 1st of May 1820 I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States of the 18th of March 1818 & I have since that time by gift sale or in any manner dispose of any property or any part thereof with intent thereby as to _____ by myself within the provisions of an act _____ nor has any person in trust for me any property or securities contacts or debts due me nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed (by me _____)

1 walking staff value \$0.05.

That he has no family residing with him, that his occupation was a farmer, but on account of his age his wounds & severe bodily infirmities he si totally unable to pursue at _____ is in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country. Sworn to and declared in open court of the 31 day of July 1820
before the Judge of the said court.

John Lorain

Jon^a H Walker

⁴This is probably present day York, PA.

A chronology of confirmed events in John Lorain's life.

ca 1755	Born. Donegal, Ireland. This may not be correct, one reference states he was born in France.
10 Aug 1775	Enlisted for three years in Continental Army at Little York, Pa. in the Company of Capt. James Bristaine. (Pension application.)
4 Oct 1775	Marched to Quebec and was captured ⁵ . The attack was made on 31 Dec 1775. (Pension application.)
Nov 1775	Returned to New York by the British where he was exchanged. (Pension application.)
1776	A "John Loran" listed in the York County Militia, Capt. Gideon Bausley's Company. This is a list of Associators in Lower End of Shewsbury Township. (Pa. Arch., Ser. 6, Vol. 2 p. 606.
June 1778	Listed as wounded in Battle of Monmouth. "Private John Lorain, of Capt. Francis Nichols' Co. ⁶ , 9th Pa. regiment." (The Battle of Monmouth, by Wm. S. Stryer, Princeton Press, 1927, p 292.).
ca 1781	Married Mary Parker.
1783	Mustered out of the Army.
June 1798	"Henry Miller, supervisor, vs. John Lorain" Allegheny County Court Docket 2, No. 102. (W. Pa. Gen. Soc. Quart. Vol. 9, p140.)
1798	U.S. Direct Tax of 1798. Taxed in Moon Twp, 1st District of Allegheny Co., PA. [Nat. Archives Microfilm M372, Reel 24 and W. Pa. Gen. Soc. Quart. 7(3), p. 107].
12 July 1804	Applied for Warrant on "Hard Scrabble" in Moon Twp. (Warrantee Atlas of Alleg. Co., Pa.)
8 June 1809	Received patent to "West Farm" 97 acres 32 perch. This land was immediately west of "Hard Scrabble." (Warrantee Atlas of Alleg. Co., Pa.).
29 Nov 1809	Received patent to "Hard Scrabble," 111 acres, 128 perch. (Warrantee Atlas of Alleg. Co., Pa.).
1814	Taxed in Robinson Township, Allegheny County, PA. He is listed as a farmer. [W. Pa. Gean. Soc. Quart. 1999 Vol. 26(1), p.31]
31 July 1820	Made application for pension. (Pension application.)
18 Sept 1820	Listed as pensioner in Beaver Co., Pa.; ensign, Pennsylvania Line; 74. (Pa. Arch. Ser. 3, Vol. 13, p 499).
1825	Listed as pensioner; ensign, Pennsylvania Line. (Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, Vol. 15, p 727).
11 Sept 1834	Died at Crafton, Pa. Interred in Robinson Cemetery (Union Presbyterian Church)
26 Oct. 1836	Sarah Lorain, widow of John, renounced right to administer John's estate and requested that letter of administration be granted her son Crayton J. Lorain. (Let. of Adm. & Invent. BD Book 7, p. 35, Allegheny Court House)
5 Nov. 1836	Inventory and appraisal of John's estate filed. Value \$210.56.

⁵ Francis Nichols kept a diary which describes the Quebec campaign in which both he and John Lorain were captured (Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Philadelphia, 1896).

⁶ Francis Nichols' loyalty was questioned after the battle because he was connected with the "Reed Controversy." After the War, letters were found that exonerated Nichols.

Updated Version of John Lorain's Revolutionary War Adventures.

John Lorain's grandson's account of John Lorain's War adventures have certain verve to them, and have much substance, although embellished. What we can document about his life with some certainty is that his grandson did not have to embellish it that much. One only needs to read the account of the travails of Captain Hendrick's Company in the Pennsylvania Archives (Series 5, Vol.2.) to get a flavor of John Lorain's activities in the War.

It begins with John's first enlistment. According to John's deposition, he enlisted at "Little York" which is today York, Pennsylvania, the county seat of present day York County. His grandson says he was living in Chester, and, indeed, he may well have when his mother and her brothers first moved to Pennsylvania. Chester County was one of the three original Counties of Pennsylvania, but by the time of the Revolution, York County had been carved out of Lancaster County in 1749, which had in turn been carved out of Chester County in 1729. One possibility is that he came to that area because members of his mother's family, the McKinleys, settled in the western reaches of the colony where being Scots-Irish, they served as a buffer between the Quakers of Philadelphia and the hostile Indians.

Because of the constant possibility of Indian raids, the settlers on the western frontiers of Pennsylvania were already organized into militias they referred to as Associators. These were mostly skilled riflemen. Thus, at the beginning of the Revolution, when Congress ordered the raising of a battalion in June of 1775, there were already skilled riflemen ready to serve. So it was that shortly after the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, John Lorain was recruited by Captain William Hendricks, and became a soldier in Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen (1). According to the account, the battalions raised in Cumberland, Lancaster and York Counties were filled to capacity almost immediately. (This raises questions about John Lorain's grandson's colorful report that a recruiter had to resort to trickery to recruit him, by offering him a swig out of a whiskey jug plugged with nearly worthless Continental paper money.

There is also an inconsistency with John's deposition when he applied for his pension. He stated that he enlisted about August 10th of 1775. According to the history of this battalion, it was largely raised in July of 1775 and rendezvoused with other new battalions on July 15, 1775 before starting their march to Cambridge, Mass. where they arrived on August 8, 1775. There they joined the siege of the British in Boston. Either John was a straggler, or just did not get his enlistment date right.

On September 5, 1775, Capt. Hendricks' and Capt. Smith's Companies were placed under the command of Col. Benedict Arnold. They marched from Cambridge to Newburyport where they took sloops to the Kennebeck River in present day Maine. With their gear loaded in bateaux, they made their way up the Kennebeck, then portaged to the Chaudire River for the float down to the St. Lawrence River. This expedition was one of the most arduous and treacherous of the entire war. Arnold left Cambridge with 1000 soldiers and arrived at Quebec with only 650. There they rendezvoused with the army of Gen. Montgomery for an assault on Quebec.

On December 31, 1776, Hendricks' Company led the assault on this walled city by storming the Palace Gate ⁷. They were able to hold it for about three hours before they were thrown back. It was then that Hendricks was shot in the chest and died immediately. The rest of the company, along with the company commanded by Capt. Smith, was captured. This brings us to the colorful story of John escaping with the aid of his brother Charles, a Colonel in the British Army. Some prisoners did escape, for example, the rate of escape of prisoners from Smith's Company was very high, of the 60 prisoners taken by the British from this company, there were only 30 left to parole. However, in his deposition for his pension, John stated that he was returned to and paroled in New York. Whatever way he returned, he rejoined the American army sometime in the summer of 1776.

John returned to service in the 1st Regiment of the Pennsylvania Continental Line under Col. Hand. While under his command, John took part in the battles of Long Island (August 27, 1776), White Plains (September, 1776), Trenton (December 26, 1776) and Princeton (January 3, 1777). When Hand was promoted to brigadier, James Col. Chambers became his new commanding officer. Under Chambers, John fought at Brandywine (September 11, 1777), Germantown (October 4, 1777) and Monmouth (June 28, 1778). He was wounded at Monmouth (5). In other words, John participated in nearly every battle of the Main American army.

After the war, he settled on Montour's Run near Pittsburgh. He is said to have bought the Buckshire Wilson farm there. (His brother is thought to have settled on Barbadoes.) There he taught school at Tom's Run, Montour and Idlewood. He is also said to have been a surveyor and did some trading with the Indians. He was an Arch Mason.

⁷ You can find another account of the Quebec assault and imprisonment of many of the Americans that fought in the Diary of Gen. Francis Nichols.

United States of America
Western District of Pennsylvania

Personally appeared before me in open court
Alexander Grey, a soldier in the revolutionary war, who
being duly sworn according to law upon the oath that
that he was well acquainted with the within applicant
John Lorain in & during the revolutionary war aforesaid,
that the said John Lorain was an ensign in a regiment
of artillery commanded by Lt John Johnston in
the title of Pennsylvania, & that the said John Lorain
served ~~as~~ in the capacity of ensign in aforesaid
in the regiment aforesaid to the knowledge of this
deponent for above three years in the revolutionary
war, on the continental establishment & against
the common enemy in our continued service
that the deponent frequently saw the said John
Lorain during the said term carrying the colors
& particularly recollects that the said John Lorain
carried the ~~same~~ standard as ensign in the battles
of Brandywine & Monmouth & further the deponent
saith not

Sworn & subscribed in
open court this 31
day of July 1820
John H. Walker

Alexander Grey

Genealogy of the Lorain Family.

1. Charles Lorain (I).

Based on William Lorain's account, our first known ancestors in this lineage is Charles Lorain and his wife **Jane McCain**. Jane McCain was the daughter of a Scottish Highlander. They are buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Klencan in Ireland. They had at least one child: Charles Lorain (II).

1.1. Charles Lorain (II), son of Charles Lorain (I).

Charles Lorain(I) left his son Charles Lorain (II) his property at Lothshoal, Donegal, and two ships. Charles (II), married **Margaret McKinley** of Donegal, a woman of Scotch Irish descent. He received an education in England and served in the English Army during the American Revolution where he allegedly encountered his brother John as a prisoner of war. He is thought to have settled in the Barbados Islands. They had at least two children: John Lorain and Charles Lorain (III).

1. John Lorain.
 2. Charles Lorain, said to be British officer and settled in Barbadoes.
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1.1.1. John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain (II).

John Lorain was born in Donegal, Ireland and died 11 September 1834 at Crafton, Allegheny County, PA. He married **Mary Parker** in 1781. His wife Mary was born 1766 and died 11 June 1814. William Lorain's account claims the Mary Parker was the daughter of a Quaker Preacher, but this has proven difficult to prove. He and his wife are believed to have had nine children:

1. Jennie (Jane) Lorain, 3 May 1789 and died 14 January 1893.
 2. Parker Lorain, born ca. 1792 and died 14 January 1862.
 3. Robert Lorain, born 29 July 1797 and died in Lawrence County, PA.
 4. Charles Lorain, born 1791 and died 20 January 1858. Interred in Union Cemetery, Robinson Township, PA.
 5. Elizabeth Lorain, born 1800 and died 1870.
 6. Margaret Lorain
 7. Mary Lorain.
 8. Sara Lorain, born 1804
 9. Emily Lorain, born 1806 and died 18 November 1880
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1.1.1.1. Jennie (Jane) Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain

Jennie (Jane) Lorain was born 3 May 1787 and died 9 September 1869. She married **Jacob Thornburg** on 16 May 1810 (Cramer's Pittsburgh Almanak). Her husband was born in 15 November 1785 and died 25 August 1880. They had fourteen children, seven of whom reached maturity.

1. Samuel Thornburg born 1819 and died 1886. He married a Sarah Obey.
2. Thomas Thornbrug, born about 1822
3. James Thornburg

4. John Thornburg, born about 1824. Steam boat captain?

1.1.1.1.1. **Samuel Thornburg**, son of Jennie Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Samuel Thornburg born 1819 and died 1886. He married a **Sarah Obey**. The 1850 Census suggests Sarah was much younger than he, being born in about 1833. The 1850 Census lists one son, the 1895 SAR application by Wm. D. Thornburg states he was also a son:

1. David Thornburg, born about 1849.
2. William D. Thornburg, born 5 September 186? (Last digit obscured in record.)

1.1.1.1.2. **James Thornburg**, son of Jennie Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

James Thornburg was one of the youngest sons of Jennie and Jacob Thornburg. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa. and married Agnes Vesey in 1808. She was the daughter of Elisha Vesey. He was a blacksmith, but later turned to farming. James and Agnes had six daughters and 4 sons. Of these we know of one son:

1. Elisha Thornburg, eldest son.

1.1.1.1.2.1. **Elisha Thornburg**, son of James Thornburg, son of Jennie Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain

Elisha Thornburg was born about 1814 and married Nancy Brunton who was born about 1817. They had twelve children, the second son being:

1. William B. Thornburg.

1.1.1.1.2.1.1. **William B. Thornburg**, son of Elisha Thornburg, son of James Thornburg, son of Jennie Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain

William B. Thornburg was born in Raccoon Township, Beaver County, PA in 1844. He married Mary F. Scott in 1870. She was the daughter of James Scott. He served in the Civil War and his record is included in the biography below. They had one daughter who had died before the biography was published.

1. Daughter, died young.

Biography from The History of Beaver County, Warner & Co., 1888, pp. 901-902.

William B. Thornburg, farmer, P.O. Holt, was born in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., in 1844. The original pioneer of the Thornburg family emigrated from Ireland to these shores in a early day, and settled in Allegheny county, Pa., where he carried on farming, accumulating considerable wealth; then came to this county, and bought land on Chartier's creek. He married a French lady, who bore him fourteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity; and on the death of their father each of the seven inherited a farm. James, one of the youngest, was born in Allegheny county, and in early life followed blacksmithing, but subsequently abandoned it for farm life. He married, in 1808, Agnes daughter of Elisha Vesey, and by this union were six daughters and four sons. Elisha, the oldest son, also a farmer, married Nancy, daughter of William Brunton, and by her had twelve children, William B., being the second one. He was born and reared in Raccoon township, and remained at home until 1862. in which year he enlisted in Company H, 140th P.V.I, and for three years he was actively engaged. He participated in nearly all the battle of the Army of the Potomac, among which were

Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania. He was wounded at the last engagement, also at Cold Harbor, and was honorable discharged in 1865. Seventy-two acres of his present farm of ninety-five he purchased in 1868, and 1872 he married Mary F., daughter of James Scott, formerly of Allegheny, now of this county. One daughter (deceased) was born to them. Mr. Thornburg is a member of the G.A.R., United Presbyterian church; in politics he is a Republican.

1.1.1.1.3. John Thornburg, son of Jennie Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain

John Thornburg was born about 1825. His wife given name was Eliza and she was born about 1830. His father, Jacob, is listed as living with him in the 1870 US Census. They had the following children:

- 1 Charles Thornburg, born about 1857.
- 2 John K. Thornburg, born about 1862.

1.1.1.2. **Parker Lorain**, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Parker Lorain was born about 1792 and died 14 January 1862. He married **Elizabeth Stewart**. His wife was born in 1803 and died in 14 March 1887. He was a farmer. He and his family are listed as members of the Union Presbyterian Church in 1847, and he is buried in its cemetery, Robinson Township, Allegheny County, PA. They had nine and possibly ten children:

1. Mary Jane Lorain, born 1819 and died 18 May 1893.
2. Elizabeth Lorain, born 4 February 1821 and died 4 February 1821.
3. Margaret Lorain, born 28 January 1824
4. Martha Lorain, born 1826.
5. John Lorain
6. Samuel Lorain
7. James Lorain
8. Emiline Lorain, born 4 November 1830 and died 9 August 1891.
9. William Stewart Lorain, born about 1848.



Elizabeth Stewart Lorain, wife of Parker Lorain.

Will of Parker Lorain.

In the name of God amen, I Parker Lorain of Robinson Township Allegheny County, Penn^a, former being in good health or body and of sound and disposing memory (praise be to God for the same) ad being desirous to settle my worldly affairs while I have strength and capable to so do, Do make and publish this my last will & testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made—and first I order that all my just debts and funeral expenses be in the first place fully paid. Secondly, I will and bequeath the farm I now live on in Robinson Township aforesaid, together with all my stock on said farm and also all my household & kitchen furniture and everything on the premises for the use and benefit of my beloved wife, Elizabeth Lorain for and during her natural lifetime or so long as she remains my widow. Thirdly, I will and bequeath the farm aforesaid containing about 75

acres more or less to my son William Lorain for his use and benefit in fee simple at the death or marriage of his mother (Elizabeth aforesaid) and it is my will and desire that my son William should live and remain with his mother and after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, it is my desire that he would still continue to live on the farm and work it on the shares for his mother and at her death or marriage, he is to have the horses and all the farming utensils, but if my son William should die before his mother and having no heirs then in that case his share above mentioned is to be equally divided among my four daughters herein after mentioned share and share alike. Fourthly, I will and bequeath to my Daughter Mary intermarried with Samuel W. Ewing, the sum of four hundred dollars. I likewise will and bequeath to my daughter Martha intermarried with Robert Boice, the sum of four hundred dollars. I likewise will and bequeath to my daughter Margaret intermarried with James Nelson Ewing, the sum of four hundred dollars and lastly I will and bequeath to my daughter Emeline intermarried with Vance Hays the sum of four hundred dollars all of which legacies to my daughters aforesaid to be paid out of sundry obligations which I hold on several persons and after each of my daughters receive their shares aforesaid, if any money should remain, I will the same to my son William and all the aforesaid legacies to be paid with one year after my death. And I hereby nominate and appoint my said wife Elizabeth and Samuel W. Ewing, executors of this my last will and testament. In witness thereof, I the said testator have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal to 20th day of June AD 1855.

Parker Lorain (seal)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who in his presence and at his request and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witness thereto

Stephen Woods
John Ewing

1.1.1.2.1. **Mary Jane Lorain**, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Mary Jane Lorain was born in 1819 and died in 18 September 1893 seven days after having a stroke. She married **Capt. Samuel William Ewing** in 19 October 1839. Her husband was born in 18 August 1818 and died 1 February 1894. The 1864 tax list for Robinson Township, lists her as heir to Parker Lorain. (The abbreviated genealogy of her descendants is from William E. Riddle, The Pioneer Press, 2007, in it he gives her name as Mary Ann Lorain.) They had eight children:

- 1 Margaret Ewing
- 2 Anna Elizabeth Ewing, who married **John McMichael**.
- 3 Emily Ewing.
- 4 Melissa Ewing.
- 5 Martha Ewing.
- 6 Kate Ewing
- 7 William Ewing, born about 1860.
- 8 Ida May Ewing, born about 1861 and died 1922. She married **James W. Ewing** on 12 October 1882.

1.1.1.2.2.8. **Ida May Ewing**, daughter of Mary Jane Lorain, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Ida May Ewing was born in 1861 and died in 1922 in Allegheny County, PA. She married James William Ewing on 12 October 1882. He was born in 1858 and still alive in 1929. She had the following known children:

1. Madjesia May Ewing, born 1883.
2. Carlotta Lisie Ewing, born 1886.
3. Rex Cromwell Ewing, born 1889.
4. John Neely Ewing, Sr., born 1892.

1.1.1.2.2.8.1. **Madjesia May Ewing**, daughter of Ida May Ewing, daughter of Mary Jane Lorain, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Madjesia May Ewing was born 7 November 1882 in Collier Township, Allegheny County, PA and died 2 November 1972 in Florida. She married John Edward Rovensky in 1904. They divorced in 1947. He was born in Nova Scotia, Canada in 13 January 1880 and died in 18 February 1970. They had a daughter:

1. Jane Ewing Rovensky, born 5 August 1917. She married a Robert M. Grace of the Grace Shipping Company.

Biographical note with his papers in the Redwood Library and Athenaeum:

John Edward Rovensky (1880-1970) was born January 13, 1880, near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Canada. He was the second eldest child of John (1853-1916) and Agnes (1857-1930) Rovensky, recent immigrants from Pilsen - a city in western Bohemia in the modern day Czech Republic. The couple's other children included: Frank (1877-1932), Anna (1884-1952), Joseph C. (1886-1965), Mary (1889-1969) and William (1890-1982). The Rovensky family moved to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1885 and later to Jeannette, Pennsylvania, in 1893 to find a better market for their glass making and etching business.

When John E. Rovensky was sixteen, he contracted tuberculosis and dropped out of high school. In 1900, when his health improved, Rovensky took a job as an errand boy at the First National Bank in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and began his slow but steady rise through the commercial banking hierarchy. To compensate for his lack of a formal education, Rovensky became a member of the American Institute of Banking which offered business, accounting, and economic courses to aspiring young bank officers and clerks. By 1913, Rovensky was promoted to assistant cashier at the First National Bank and was sent to southern and eastern Europe to set up arrangements with banks in those areas.

In July 1913, amid rumors that the First National Bank was about to close, Rovensky immediately set into action and opened his own banking house, Rovensky and Company on July 7, 1913. Because of the success of this endeavor, Rovensky was recruited by the National Bank of Commerce in New York and started working there in January 1914 as an assistant cashier in charge of foreign trade. Rovensky handed over Rovensky and Company to his brother, Joseph, but when the First National Bank of Pittsburgh reopened several months later, Joseph and his associates returned to their jobs there and the Rovensky and Company bank closed.

Within two years of his arrival in New York City, Rovensky was named vice president and remained in this position until 1926. He then moved to the Bank of America and later to the National City Bank in 1931, where he continued to work as a vice present for the next twelve years until his retirement from banking. During his career as a commercial banker, Rovensky built an impressive clientele of merchants and manufacturers. Some of his most notable accounts were with William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, James Casey, founder and president of the United Parcel Service, and Charles J. Hardy, president of the American Car and Foundry Company (later ACF Industries).

Following his retirement from the National City Bank, Rovensky was asked to work full time as the chairman of the executive committee for the American Car and Foundry Company. By 1951, at age seventy one, Rovensky became chairman of the

board and was active in diversifying the company's business with atomic energy by taking part in the development and transportation of the hydrogen bomb in 1952. In 1954, Rovensky retired from all active business interests and devoted himself to his family, friends, and his hobbies. John E. Rovensky was first married to Madjesia Ewing (1883-1972) in 1904. The couple had one daughter, Jane E. Rovensky Grace (b. 1917), and later divorced in 1947. In June 1954, he married the wealthy socialite, Mrs. Sarah Mae (Maisie) Cadwell Manwaring Plant Hayward (1877-1956). The Rovenskys divided their time between their homes on Fifth Avenue in New York City, in Palm Beach, Florida, and at Clarendon Court on Bellevue Avenue in Newport, Rhode Island. Rovensky was active in the country and social club scenes in all three locations. When Maisie unexpectedly died of a heart attack on July 21, 1956 in Newport, Rhode Island, Rovensky was left in charge of the disposition of her estate. From 1957-1961, he donated nearly six million dollars to numerous charities and organizations in the Rovensky name. Local recipients included the Newport Hospital, the Preservation Society of Newport County, Trinity Church, Newport Historical Society, and the Redwood Library and Athenaeum.

John E. Rovensky died on February 18, 1970 in Palm Beach, Florida. He was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery in New London, Connecticut.

1.1.1.2.2.8.1.1. **Jane Ewing Rovensky**, daughter of Madjesia May Ewing, daughter of Ida May Ewing, daughter of Mary Jane Lorain, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Jane Ewing Rovensky was born 5 August 1917. She first married Leonard Watson, Jr. Her second marriage was to Robert Morgan Grace of the Grace Shipping Company.

1.1.1.2.2.8.2. **Carlotta Lise Ewing**, daughter of Ida May Ewing, daughter of Mary Jane Lorain, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Carlotta Lisle Ewing was born in 1886 in Allegheny County, PA and died in 1921 in Fairfield CN. She married John D. Turner sometime before 1913. He was born about 1880,

1.1.1.2.2.8.3. **Rex Cromwell Ewing**, son of Ida May Ewing, daughter of Mary Jane Lorain, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Rex Cromwell Ewing was born in 1889 in Allegheny County, PA. He married Helen Lavelle in about 1918.

1.1.1.2.2.8.4. **John Neely Ewing**, son of Ida May Ewing, daughter of Mary Jane Lorain, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

John Neely Ewing was born in 1892 in Allegheny County, PA and died in 1964 in Allegheny County, PA. He married Mabel Inez Walker. She was born in 1902 and died in 1989.

1.1.1.2.2. **Elizabeth Lorain**, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Elizabeth was born 4 February 1821 and died at age 4 months.

1.1.1.2.3. **Margaret Lorain**, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Margaret Lorain was born 28 January 1824 and died 18 A 1883. She married **James Nelson Ewing** in 1843. He was born in 1820 and died in 1895 in Allegheny County, PA. She is interred Union Cemetery, Robinson Township, Allegheny Co. PA. They had the following children:

- 1 Elizabeth Jane Lorain, born 1845.who married a Mr. Orlando C. Bell.
- 2 Amy or Anna Lorain, who married a Mr. Glass.
- 3 Alice M. Lorain, born 1856.

Biography from History of Allegheny, County, PA, A. Warner Co., Chicago, 1889.

J. NELSON EWING, farmer, postoffice Oakdale Station, was born in Allegheny county, Pa, April 29, 1821, a son of William and grandson of Alexander Ewing. He was reared on a farm in Robinson township, and educated at the common schools. In 1844, he came to North Fayette township and purchased ninety acres of his present home. He married Margaret, daughter of Parker Lorain and granddaughter of Mrs. Steivert⁸, who was a Miss Walker, and with her sister and brother was captured by the Indians. To Mr. and Mrs. Ewing three children have been born: Eliza Jane (Mrs. Bell), Anna (Mrs. Glass) and Amice M., attending school. Mr. Ewing is a respected citizen, has filled township offices and was justice of the peace ten years. He is a member of the U.P. Church; politically, a stanch democrat.

1.1.1.2.4. **Martha Lorain**, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Martha Lorain married **Robert Boice**. Robert was born in 1826 and died 1860. The 1864 tax list for Robinson Township, lists her as heir to Parker Lorain. They had the following possible children:

- 1 Parker Lorain Boice, born in 1851 and married **Josephine Miller** on 28 December 1875.
- 2 David Boice (?), born 1855 and died 1856.
- 3 Samuel Boice (?), born 1857 and died 1858.
- 4 Mary Jane Boice (?), born 1858 and died 1859.
- 5 Nina Boice, who married a **Mr. Jamison**.

1.1.1.2.5. **John Lorain**, son of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

From list of families visited in 1850 for Union Presbyterian church is John Lorain, Hannah and Analene. (Early Rec. Union Presby. Ch., Scott & DePaul, 1998, p 94.) There is an 1860 census record for a John Lorain, teacher, and wife Hannah, with two children in Wheeling VA, then in the 1870 census in Moundsville, WV. then in 1880 census a John Lorain and wife Hannah are listed in White Oak, El Dorado, CA. The birh date in all these census listing for John Lorain is about 1824.

1. Ada Lorain, born about 1850.
2. Anna Lorain, born about 1852.
3. Charles A.S. Lorain, born about 1864.

⁸ This appears to be a typographical error in the original. From other information, we know this was "Mrs. Stewart."

1.1.1.2.8. **Emiline (Emily) Lorain**, daughter of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Emily Lorain was born 4 November 1830 and died 9 August 1891. She married **William Vance Hays** on 11 March 1852. She appears to have been baptized as an adult in February of 1848 (Early Rec. Union Presby. Ch., Scott & DePaul, 1998, p.49)Mr. Hays was born 6 November 1824 and died 29 June 1902. The 1864 tax list for Robinson Township, lists her as heir to Parker Lorain. They had three children:

1. Allena Grace Hays.
2. Joseph Parker Hays.
3. Lewis Cass Hays⁹.

(The descendants of Emily Lorain and William Vance Hays are continued in the genealogy of David Hays).

The following is in the hand of Nellie Hays Schall, and appears to be transcription of a death notice.

Hays--Emily, wife of W. Vance Hays, died Sabbath evening, August 9th 1891. Mrs. Hays had for many years been a member of the Valley Church. In youth, she gave her heart to the Savior and as she had lived she died, trusting him. For 3 score and 2 years, the silver cord of life had held her here, but on that quiet Sabbath evening the Weaver of the woof of our being saw the warp was finished and he cut it from the loom. She leaves her husband in absolute loneliness. His and her earthly mansion was large and comfortable, but she waits him in the other house which the Master has prepared and from which (when Vance comes) they will never move away. Sadly, yet truly, do the words of that beautiful hymn come to them. "Softly fades the twilight ray of the Sabbath day; gently as life's setting sun; when the Christian's course is run" A child of god as a girl, wife, mother and grandmother, she has left her dear ones to await the coming beyond

1.1.1.2.9. **William Stewart Lorain**, son of Parker Lorain, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

William Stewart Lorain married Julia Jamison. They lived near Apollo, PA. He is the author of one of the accounts of the early Lorain history. It is included with this genealogy. He had four children.

1.1.1.3. **Robert Lorain**, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Robert Lorain was born 29 July 1797. He married a **Nancy Bougher** or **Bowers**. He first moved to Beaver County, PA and then to Lawrence County, PA. They had five known children. (This information provided by **Mary Rader**, a descendant of Mary Lorain and Silas Blair.)

1. Jane Lorain.
2. Mary Lorain. She married Silas Blair.
3. John Lorain.

⁹ This is the Grandfather of the compiler, John C. McMichael. This lineage continues in the Hays section.

4. Elizabeth Lorain.
5. Robert Lorain, Jr.

1.1.1.4. **Charles Lorain**, son of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain (II).

Little is known about Charles Lorain. Based on the receipts of his executor and tomb stone, he died 30 January 1858 in Robinson Township, Allegheny County, PA. He is believed to have married a **Nancy Graham** who was born in 1806. We know little about him; however, One of the compiler's other ancestors, John McMichael, appears to have been the executor of his estate and the following set of receipts were found among the Vogel papers. According to the 1880 US Census, she was still living in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County with her daughter Mary Smith.

1. Mary Lorain, born about 1834. Married a Mr. Smith.
2. Charles Lorain, born about 1836 and died 13 June 1858.
3. Margaret Lorain, born about 1839. (See 1870 Census)

Receipts related to the estate of Charles Lorain. These receipts are likely for that of his son Charles who was buried in the same plot as indicated by the fact that tombstone has both names written on it: Charles Sr. on the front and Charles Jr. on the side.

Received August 12, 1858 of **John McMichael**, Executor of Charles Lorraine deceased five dollars for professional service in proving will and settling said Estate. **J.H. Miller**

Estate of Charles Lorain. **David Robinson**

1859	Coffin	1000
June 13	Rough(?)	300
	?ears	400
	carriages	800
		25000

Rec'd January 28/60 of **John McMichael**, executor of the estate of Charles Lorain. Payment in full. **David Robinson**.

Fayette. Jan 20(?) 1860. Received of **John McMichael** of the estate of Charles Lorain the some of Thirty Dollars. Nancy Lorain.

April the 27, 1860. Received of **John McMichael** the some of eleven dollars and fifty cents of the estate of Charles Lorain. Nancy Lorain.

Red's Sept 21, 1860 of John McMichael Ex. Of Charles Lorain dec'd. One dollar to pay cost in lervy against **Mat Harbsin**. **J.H. Miller**.

I hereby authorize **John McMichael**, Executor of Charles Lorain dec'd to receive \$115 dollars in full of Judgment of 98 January Term 1860—and if no more is made on said Judgment, I hereby release him from all liability by reason of the loss of the balance.

Witness my hand this 28th day of Sept 1860. Nancy Lorain.

Rec'd Oct 20th 1860 of John McMichael Ex'r of Charles Lorain deceased. Ten dollars in full for collection of draft No 98. January 7, 1860. J.H. Miller.

1.1.1.5. **Elizabeth Lorain**, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Elizabeth Lorain was born in 1800 and died 1870. She married a **John Hiram Rea** (or Ray). They had at least three children:

1. Robert L. Rea
2. Henry Rea, born 1862.
3. Aaron Rea, born 1861.

1.1.1.6. **Margaret Lorain**, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Margaret Lorain married **David Jamison**. They had four sons, one of whom was **Dr. David L. Jamison**.

1.1.1.7. **Mary Lorain**, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

We know little of her except she married a **James Allen**.

1.1.1.8. **Sara Lorain**, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Sara Lorain was born in 1804 and married a **Henry Brown**. They are believed to have had at least three daughters:

1. Elizabeth Brown
2. Eve Brown
3. Stella Brown

1.1.1.9. **Emily Lorain**, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Emily Lorain was born in 1806 and died 18 November 1880. She married **John McClelland** in 1835. Her husband was born 4 February 1811 and he is thought to have died in 1894. He was a farmer. Her husband became a citizen of the United States on 4 November 1848. They are buried in Union Presbyterian Cemetery, Robinson Township, Allegheny county, PA. Based on the 1860 US Census of Robinson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., they had the following children:

1. Mary W. McClelland, born about 1839. She married Charles Q. Perkins.
2. William McClelland, born about 1841.
3. John McClelland, born about 1843.
4. Robert P. McClelland, born about 1845.
5. Amanda McClelland, born 1847 and died 1908 and in 1871 married John Enoch Jones, born in 1845.
6. Emily McClelland, born about 1850.
7. Hannah Elizabeth McClelland, born 1851 and died 1880. She married John W. Reno, born 1848 and died 1885.

1.1.1.9.1. **Mary McClelland**, daughter of Emily Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Mary McClelland was born about 1839. She married Charles Q. Perkins. They had at least one son, Thomas Steel Perkins, who lived at Idlewood, PA (3).

1.1.1.9.5. **Amanda McClelland**, daughter of Emily Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain

Amanda McClelland was born 1847 and died 1908. She married **John Enoch Jones** in 1871. Mr. Jones was born in 1845. (D.A.R. Lineage Book, Lineage 141646)

1. Inez McClelland, who married Charles Rice Doolley.

1.1.1.9.7. **Hanna Elizabeth McClelland**, daughter of Emily Lorain, daughter of John Lorain, son of Charles Lorain.

Hannah Elizabeth McClelland was born 1851 and died 1882. She married John W. Reno in 1880. He was born in 1848 and died in 1885. His father was a steamboat captain. During the Civil War, John enlisted on 22 February 1864 and served in Company L, 4th Pennsylvania Calvary. He was buried in Chartiers Cemetery. We do not know how many children they had; however, there are two DAR applications indicating they had at least two daughters. Because their mother had died, the 1910 Census found the sisters living with their Aunt Mary Perkins. One DAR application is for Hannah E. Reno who was born December 1882 in Crafton, PA. There is no indication she ever married. She was a dressmaker. (DAR Application 171063; 1910 Census). The other is for Keturah Reno Brankstone, born February 1881 in Crafton as well. (DAR Application 171794). She married Hugh Adams Brankstone before 1918 (WWI draft application). Hugh was born 11 March 1878. The 1920 Census lists them as having three children: Hugh R. Brankston, born ca. 1906; Mary Jane Brankston, born ca. 1909; and a daughter Eliqrior (sp?) H. Brankston, born ca. 1913. (Note the difference in the surname spelling in the 1920 Census.)

1. Pennsylvania Archives, vol. Series 5, Volume 2.
2. The Surnames of Scotland. New York Public Library, New York.
3. **Cornesh, L. H.** 1902. National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution. Press of Andrew H. Kellogg, New York, NY.
4. **Richard, J. F., and T. Henry.** 1888. History of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Warner & Co.
5. **Stryker, W. S.** 1927. The Battle of Monmouth. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.