



**MARSHALL STEAM MUSEUM**  
at Auburn Heights Preserve

## Marshall Family Genealogy: 1661-1900

Most Delawareans are well aware of the DuPont Company and how the company evolved and came to prominence after Victor Marie du Pont and Éleuthère Irénée du Pont, emigrated from France in 1800 to the young United States. Some folks may be aware that the first machine-made paper produced in this country was manufactured at the Gilpin Mill north of Wilmington on Brandywine Creek in 1803. Delawareans generally don't know that the second iron rolling mill in the colonies was built at Wooddale and that the first Prussian iron, zinc sheet, and tin sheet manufactured in North America came from Wooddale. However, predating the DuPont's arrival in the area, are the Garrett and Marshall families. Both families contributed significantly to Delaware's early industrial age heritage.

Arriving in the early 1700s, John Garrett purchased five tracts of William Penn's *Letitia Manor* in the 1720s and settled in the "upper county of the three lower counties of the Province of Pennsylvania" (now known as Yorklyn, DE). Garrett and four neighbors constructed and operated a grist mill at the present site of Marshall Brothers Mill now part of the property of Delaware's newest state park, Auburn Heights Preserve. The Garrett family went on to build a snuff empire a half-mile downstream on the Red Clay that by 1900 produced a third of the world's supply of snuff. After the forming of the United States and Delaware in 1776, the area the Garretts settled became known as Auburn, DE.

If one does any research related to the name "Marshall" they find numerous geological and historical references associated with the surname. The Marshall name dates back over one thousand years with origins in England. In the 1600's many Marshall families emigrated to the North American colonies to escape the political and religious suppressions they faced in England. In the early 1800's the greatest concentration of families named Marshall occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

While much has been documented about the DuPont Company and there are books devoted to the Garrett Snuff Company, little has been written on the early beginnings of the Marshall family. A fifth-generation Marshall, Robert Marshall, raised five children. The eldest two sons, Caleb and John, took an interest in the iron rolling business and together pioneer the making of galvanized iron leading to the naming of the area, Marshallton, DE. The youngest son, Thomas Smedley, remains in Pennsylvania at what becomes known as the "Homestead Mill" on the family property in Kennett Township and learns the papermaking trade. Thomas' sons develop and perfect industrial papermaking and go on to revolutionize the production of vulcanized fibre. The third eldest son, Abner, settles in Delaware as a farmer but turns miner when a unique mineral resource is discovered while he plows a field.

*[Note: There are a lot of repeated given names throughout the generations of Marshall so to keep them straight this article will use a numerical subscript after the given name to designate the generation. '0' is the John<sub>0</sub> Marshall that lived his life in England while John<sub>1</sub> was born in England and immigrated to the colonies. John<sub>3</sub> is the Marshall settling in Kennett Township.]*

### **Marshall Arrival in Philadelphia**

There were many families with the Marshall surname migrating from England to the newly forming colonies in North America in the mid-1600's. The Marshall family home was at Elton, in northwest Derbyshire, where most of the family was converted to Quakerism between 1655 and 1680. John<sub>1</sub> Marshall (1661-1729), son of John<sub>0</sub> and Mary Marshall, was born in Derbyshire, England in 1661 and at the age of 23 crossed the Atlantic to settle in Blockley Township in what was then known as the Province of Pennsylvania (in 1854 Blockley was absorbed into the city of Philadelphia).

After about a year John<sub>1</sub> moved to Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania Province. He married Sarah Smith in 1688 which became the first wedding conducted at the Darby Friends' Meeting House after its recent erection. John's<sub>1</sub> cousin was noted horticulturist and botanist Abraham Marshall who had settled in West Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania Province. John<sub>1</sub> and Sarah had three children, **John<sub>2</sub>** (1690-1740), **William<sub>2</sub>** (1692-1727), and **Thomas<sub>2</sub>** (1694-1740). John<sub>1</sub> and his wife would own several hundred acres of land along Cobb's Creek in what is now Upper Darby.

Thomas<sub>2</sub> Marshall would marry Hannah Mendenhall and together they would raise nine children. Those nine children were named: **Ann<sub>3</sub>** Marshall [Hickman] (1719-1819; *11 children – Benjamin, Lewis, Mary, Moses, William, Hannah, Sarah, Ann, Thomas, Joseph, Francis*), **Sarah<sub>3</sub>** Marshall (1721-1729), **Benjamin<sub>3</sub>** Marshall (1722-1745; *2 children – Thomas & William*), **Moses<sub>3</sub>** Marshall (1725-1729), **Thomas<sub>3</sub>** Marshall (1727-1759; *4 children – Esther, Hannah, Thomas, Phebe*), **Martha<sub>3</sub>** Marshall [Levis] (1729-1804; *3 children – Elizabeth, Hannah, William*), **Hannah<sub>3</sub>** Marshall [Way] (1730-1802; *10 children – Phebe, Thomas, Caleb, Martha, Hannah, Ann, Mary Joshua, Lydia, David*), **John<sub>3</sub>** Marshall (1734-1815; *2 children by first wife – Mary<sub>4</sub>, Martha<sub>4</sub>; 6 children by second wife – Thomas<sub>4</sub>, Robert<sub>4</sub>, Hannah<sub>4</sub>, Ann<sub>4</sub>, Martha<sub>4</sub>, William<sub>4</sub>*), and **Mary<sub>3</sub>** Marshall [James] (1738-1790; *7 children – Aaron, Hannah, Sarah, Joseph, Mary, Caleb, Martha*). One can imagine the “which one” responses at a Thomas and Hannah Marshall family outing should someone call out “Thomas”, “John”, “Ann” or “William”!

John<sub>3</sub> Marshall, the eighth child of Thomas<sub>2</sub> and Hannah, would marry and have two children before his wife dies in 1764. He and his two girls learn of a 174-acre property known as Joshua Taylor's Mill that is available for \$1,090 from Joseph Pierce and James Bennett who were settling William Levis' estate. The farm was located where the east and west tributaries of the Red Clay Creek joined to flow south into what was known as “the three lower counties of the Province of Pennsylvania” (today Delaware).

Fed by numerous springs along the route, the Red Clay joins the waters of the White Clay Creek which eventually fed the Christiana River and later the Delaware River. After Brandywine Creek, the Red Clay Creek was the territory's most industrialized waterway followed by White Clay Creek. By draining the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, the Red Clay flowed year-round with a sufficient volume to power the many mills dotted along its banks. Water power reigned supreme in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the farm John<sub>3</sub> purchased included a mill site on the Red Clay where the creek developed sufficient year-round flow to support a milling operation. In future years, John's<sub>3</sub> son (Robert<sub>4</sub>) and grandchildren (Caleb<sub>5</sub>, John<sub>5</sub>, Thomas<sub>5</sub>) find the waters of the Red Clay of ideal purity for the manufacture of the specialty papers and strong enough to power their sheet iron rolling mills.

### **Marshall Arrival in Kennett Township**

John<sub>3</sub> purchases the Joshua Taylor property in Kennett Township (established in the early 1700s) and he and his daughters relocate from Concordville where he had settled after his first marriage in 1765. John<sub>3</sub> continues operating the saw mill on the former Taylor property located just below the convergence of the East and West branches of the Red Clay Creek. Naming the farm "Marshallvale", the log cabin farm house on the property dates from the 1600s when the property was part of the William Penn lands known as “Letitia Manor”. John<sub>3</sub> builds a stone addition to the farm home in 1767 and marries Susanna Lamborn in 1768. They raise six additional children (noted above) in addition to John's<sub>3</sub> two girls from his first marriage.

John<sub>3</sub> adds a stone construction flour mill to the property and his family continues the sawing of lumber and the milling of flour and other grains. After John<sub>3</sub> passed away in 1815, his son Robert<sub>4</sub> (1771-1859) inherits Marshallvale and continues operating primarily the grist mill. Robert<sub>4</sub> marries Mary Hoopes (1781-1825) and together they raise five children; **Caleb<sub>5</sub>** H Marshall (1806-1888), **John<sub>5</sub>** Marshall (1808-1885), **Martha<sub>5</sub>** Marshall (1810-1890), **Abner<sub>5</sub>** Marshall (1814-?) and **Thomas<sub>5</sub> Smedley** Marshall (1818-1887). Robert<sub>4</sub> and his family continue operating Marshallvale as a grist and saw milling operation however his sons have begun to take interest in the manufacture of paper and iron sheet materials.

### **Caleb & John Marshall – Galvanized Sheet Iron**

John<sup>5</sup>, Robert's<sup>4</sup> second son, purchased the Hershey Grist Mill (originally constructed circa 1725) on the Red Clay Creek in 1836 halfway between Greenbank and Kiamensi, DE (known as Hershey's Bridge in that era before becoming Marshallton). The mill had belonged to Solomon Hershey (built on property owned by the Hershey family since 1746) until 1801 when he willed it to his sons Isaac and Benjamin. It included automated milling equipment built by Oliver Evans capable of 2,000 barrels of flour in a season. After John Marshall marries the daughter of John C. Phillips, the Greenbank miller, they operate the grist mill for a number of years.

Alongside the grist mill, a sheet iron rolling mill is constructed. It is the second iron rolling mill on the Red Clay Creek (James Wood and his son Alan had been operating Delaware Iron Works at Wooddale since the early 1800s). By 1856 the Marshall rolling mill is producing 393 tons of sheet iron a year using two puddling furnaces, two heating furnaces, and a single train of rollers. The Marshall Iron Works mill would see multiple changes in ownership over ensuing years and eventually becomes a paper and vulcanized fibre mill at the start of the 1900s. In later years, as a result of consolidations within the vulcanized fibre industry, the former Marshall iron rolling mill site returns to Marshall family ownership, this time owned by the paper and fibre Marshalls in Yorklyn.

Caleb<sup>5</sup>, Robert's<sup>4</sup> eldest son, moved to Philadelphia in 1856 and established the Penn Treaty Iron Works manufactory with a rolling mill at 24 Girard Avenue. The works had three heating furnaces, a high puddle mill, a high bar mill, and a 26" x 36" and five 24" x 32" tinplate mills all working hot materials. There are also six 20" x 36" cold mills. The facility included plating facilities and had an annual capacity of 7,500 gross tons.

Caleb<sup>5</sup> Marshall took an interest in perfecting the coating of iron sheet following along with the ideas the Wood family had done at Wooddale. Alan Wood had patented "Prussian Iron" which was the first rust-resistant sheet materials manufactured in the United States. The Wood family perfected and patented various machines for the working and rolling of iron into sheets. Caleb<sup>5</sup> pioneered and patented the making of galvanized sheet becoming the first to do so in the US. He also improved and patented processes related to the tin plating of iron sheet. Like Wood, Marshall patented various machines and furnace arrangements associated with the rolling and coating of iron sheets.

In 1878 Alfred<sup>6</sup> Marshall, Caleb's<sup>5</sup> son, with his two brothers, Wilmer<sup>6</sup> W. Marshall and James<sup>6</sup> Howard Marshall, purchased their father's and uncle's interest in the business, now with offices at Beach and Marlborough Streets in Philadelphia. They sold their patented galvanized iron sheet materials under the "Penn Treaty", "Girard", and "Marshall" names ("Marshall" was trademarked). In 1892 they began the manufacture of tin plate, establishing the first plant for this industry east of the Alleghenies. The firm sells the tin plate department in 1898 to the American Tin Plate Company.

### **Abner Marshall – Kaolin Mining**

We've talked about the two oldest of Robert's<sup>4</sup> sons, however, the third son, Abner<sup>5</sup> was as entrepreneurial as his brothers. Upon moving from Marshallville, Abner<sup>5</sup> Marshall purchased a small farm northeast of Hockessin where he discovered a deep vein of Kaolin clay in late 1854 on his property while plowing. Kaolin mining across the Delaware-Pennsylvania border in Chester County had been ongoing for a several decades. Abner<sup>5</sup> Marshall was the first to discover a sizeable deposit of Kaolinite New Castle County. Small deposits of Kaolin had been uncovered earlier in Delaware and mined for local use but Abner's<sup>5</sup> find soon became the first Delaware deposit that could be mined, cleaned, and shipped. In addition to farming, Abner<sup>5</sup> became the first to commercially mine Kaolin in the Hockessin-Yorklyn area as a result.

Abner<sup>5</sup> introduced the process of washing Kaolinite and selling the washed clay to pottery makers in New Jersey in 1861. Abner's<sup>5</sup> property was bounded by Yorklyn, Wilmington, and Sharpless Roads. While a small operation, Abner<sup>5</sup> offered his clay for sale in soft brick form that could be turned into china and pottery. He also operated a small pottery on the site. Selling for \$42 per ton at the time, some of Abner's<sup>5</sup>

washed Kaolin may have ended up at the Marshall Homestead Mill and added to the papermaking process as a filler to improve the quality of the paper's surface (smoother) as well as color (whiter) both of which improve the paper's usefulness for printing.

In 1866, Abner<sup>5</sup> sold the 10-acre property containing the Kaolin deposit and mining operation to Thomas Trucks and Charles Parker. Forming Trucks & Parker the mine continued operation until the mid-1870s when it began to play out. In 1874 a ton of Kaolin clay would sell for \$20 and by 1907 prices had fallen to \$6 a ton as a result of the numerous mines that had begun operation in the country. The property eventually ended up with the Diamond State Kaolin Works (for \$300,000) shortly after the Wilmington & Western Rail Road began operating near the mine.

With Abner<sup>5</sup> Marshall's discovery, additional deposits of Kaolinite were discovered on the Israel Lacey property (1861) a short distance northwest of the Marshall property. Lacey mined the deposit on his property but later sold the mine and property to John Wilson Burgess (1881). Burgess mined the property for a number of years even patenting a Kaolin washing and filtration machine. Adjacent to Abner's<sup>5</sup> property Hamilton Graham opened up another Kaolin mine on his property in 1863.

With the Kaolin veins becoming depleted, eventually the Burgess property sold again. Moses Golding, who also purchased the Diamond State Kaolin Works formerly owned by Abner<sup>5</sup> Marshall, purchased the Burgess property as well as the Graham mine in 1874. Golding now owned substantial parcels of real estate between Hockessin and Yorklyn which became the origin to the name Goldings, DE. Golding never mined the former Diamond State Kaolin Works property but filled in the pit with tailings from the former Lacey/Burgess mines. Golding & Son mined Kaolinite veins, on both sides of Wilmington Road and northwest of the B&O's Landenberg Branch tracks until the 1940s. Moses patented a method for securing the walls of a vertical pit Kaolin mine as well as several machines to process Kaolin clay. Both patents earned Golding additional income as he sold the rights to other Kaolin mine operators in the country.

### **Thomas S. Marshall & Sons – Papermakers**

With the Gilpin's developing a way to make paper by machine on Brandywine Creek in 1803, Robert's<sup>4</sup> son Thomas<sup>5</sup> takes an interest in papermaking and in 1856 he is permitted to convert the family flour mill at Marshallvale to the production of paper. Thomas concentrates on the manufacture of news and wrapping papers including difficult to make tissue papers. The family papermaking business is operated primarily by Thomas<sup>5</sup> with assistance of others and eventually his children, until the mill is destroyed by fire during the winter of 1865-66. One of the tenant homes, built around 1850 and known as the Marshall Mill House, is still standing along Creek Road (Route 82) and has been preserved by The Land Conservancy for Southern Chester County on the Marshall Mill House Preserve.

The area that John<sup>3</sup> Marshall purchased in 1765 eventually became known as Marshall's Bridge in Kennett Township. The rebuilt paper mill, now larger than it had been before the fire, offered increased paper production. Thomas<sup>5</sup> S. names the mill the "Homestead Mill at Marshall's Bridge". The new mill most likely relied on papermaking machinery supplied from one of the industrial paper machinery makers in Wilmington such as Pusey & Jones or Jackson & Sharp.

Various historical accounts suggest that Thomas's<sup>5</sup> paper business at the Homestead Paper Mill was an average business but barely made a profit. According to NVF historical documents, the mill's cylinder papermaking machine produced paper 33" wide at a rate of 50 feet per minute (137.5 square feet per minute or 212 letter-sized sheets per minute). The Homestead Mill could produce 2-tons of rag paper a week. Paper was now the primary product produced by the Thomas S. Marshall Company in the early 1870s.

Thomas<sup>5</sup> marries Mary W. Way and raises two sons at Marshallvale: Israel<sup>6</sup> Way Marshall (1850-1911), and Thomas<sup>6</sup> Elwood Marshall (1855-1929) along with a daughter Mary<sup>6</sup> Marshall (1853-1932). When Israel<sup>6</sup> and Thomas<sup>6</sup> Elwood<sup>6</sup> come of age, it is a forgone conclusion that the brothers will continue the family's papermaking business. Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> (as Thomas<sup>6</sup> preferred to be called) initially work

with their father learning the papermaking business and the brothers rename the business Thomas S. Marshall & Sons.

Products of the Homestead Mill were binder's board (the stiff, thick paper used for the ends and bindings of books; often covered with linen or leather) along with paper that later had patterns printed on it for wall coverings, heavy grades of roofing and building papers, and a high-quality sorghum-based printing paper. The paper for "The Village Record", a weekly newspaper printed in West Chester, Pennsylvania was made at the Homestead Mill. Lockwood's Directory for 1881 indicates Thomas S Marshall & Sons' Homestead Mill was turning out 1,000 pounds per day of manila and carpet lining on a 56-inch cylinder machine. Carpet lining was popular in the era for placement under carpets as padding to soften footfalls. The material was similar to blotter paper, almost a felt thickness, and was often rag fiber based for strength not to shred underfoot.

Israel<sup>6</sup> seemed to gravitate towards the technical aspects of papermaking and running the operation while his younger brother Elwood<sup>6</sup> focused on sales and business operations. Israel<sup>6</sup> was known not to have been satisfied with producing status-quo paper products as he felt there was more money to be made offering specialty and higher quality papers. Both Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> Marshall worked diligently to produce and sell the finest papers possible for use in books, roofing, wall papering and other industrial paper applications. The brothers continually experimented and tested various ideas to improve and refine the process they used to make paper. Israel<sup>6</sup> would patent the process to make a new waterproof building paper he had developed at the Homestead Mill.

The Marshalls could produce fourteen tons of paper a week by 1887 when their father, Thomas<sup>5</sup> S. passed away. While most area papermakers converted entirely to the cheaper-to-make wood pulp paper process, the Marshalls retained the rag paper process along with making some wood pulp based papers. Not only were they selling large volumes of a specialty industrial rag paper to the Vulcanized Fibre Company in Wilmington, but their clients included the Kartavert Company and the Diamond State Fibre Company as well. Wilmington had become known as a market leader in the building of railroad cars and ships, and Wilmington now added vulcanized fibre to its list leadership products produced.

### **Marshall & Mitchell Company**

Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> recognized that demand for fibre paper would soon outgrow their Homestead Mill's production capabilities. Not wanting to create an opportunity for a new rag paper manufacturer to become competition, they sought out another location that had ample water supply where a second, more modern and efficient paper mill could be placed in operation dedicated to industrial rag paper products destined to be vulcanized. Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> knew the former iron rolling mill at Wooddale was available and standing unused (and owned by Caleb<sup>5</sup> Marshall, a relative) and in 1889 they initially leased it and eventually purchased it. Israel<sup>6</sup>, Elwood<sup>6</sup> and Dr. Taylor Mitchell, the husband of their sister Mary<sup>6</sup>, founded Marshall & Mitchell Company at Wooddale, DE and started to convert the former iron rolling mill to the making of paper.

The Marshall & Mitchell Wooddale Paper Mill would eventually begin turning out rag and wood pulp paper products in 1891. By 1905 the Wooddale operation was producing 3,000 pounds of Manila paper per day on a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine; more than what their Homestead Mill was capable of. Wooddale Mill would eventually turn to making rag paper in the 1900s for the Marshalls to convert to fiber at the Yorklyn fiber plants. The Marshall & Mitchell mill was capable of producing 4,000 pounds per day of rag paper when the plant was destroyed by fire in 1918. The Insurance Press noted that the mill burned on October 2, 1918. The Marshall & Mitchell Mill declared a \$40,000 total loss including 6,050 tons of rag paper. It was not rebuilt.

### **Marshall & Ewart Company, predecessor to Marshall Brothers Company**

A short distance from their Pennsylvania Homestead Mill, in the newly named area of Yorklyn (formerly known as Auburn) Delaware, the Marshalls also knew of a derelict woolen mill called Auburn Factory that belonged to William Clark. A fire had consumed the woolen mill in the late 1880s and Clark had not

rebuilt his mill as the woolen industry was becoming more mechanized and cost efficient. More modern steam powered mills out-produced smaller water powered mills such as Clark's. Clark agreed to sell Auburn Factory to the Marshall's in a lease-purchase sort of arrangement. Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> Marshall team with Franklyn Ewart (who was William Clark's son-in-law) and form Marshall & Ewart Company to make industrial rag papers in the Auburn Factory. Installing two steam engines from Fitchburg Steam Engine Company and papermaking equipment from Downingtown Manufacturing Company the mill is rebuilt and produces its first paper in 1891 which sells for 5-cents a pound in natural color and 6-cents a pound for red color. Edward M. Taylor Paper Company in Stanton, DE receives the first shipment on October 7, 1891 wrapped in kraft paper made at the Marshall & Mitchell paper mill at Wooddale, DE.

With three paper mills operating, and having a reputation for fair pricing and business practices, the Marshall industrial rag paper business flourished and expanded. Wilmington, DE companies now produced the market share of vulcanized fibre for the world and the Marshalls supplied those companies most, if not all of, the special industrial rag paper used to make the fibre. In 1899 the Marshall's began construction of the Insulite Mill across from their Marshall Brothers Paper Mill and began making vulcanized fibre to supply their Specialty Fibre Company in Kennett Square which manufactured vulcanized fibre containers, cartons, and cases.

When the Kennett Square operation burned to the ground, Israel<sup>6</sup> began experimenting with making vulcanized fibre continuously in the Insulite Mill (production was in single sheets at this time by all manufacturers of fibre). In 1908 Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> Marshall patent the endless fibre machine which gives them the means to revolutionize the vulcanized fibre industry. Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> purchase the Feree property and form National Fibre & Insulation Company which is run by Israel<sup>6</sup> Marshall's eldest son Joseph<sup>7</sup> Warren<sup>7</sup> Marshall (who prefers to be called Warren<sup>7</sup>). In 1922 the National Fibre & Insulation Company absorb their largest competitor (American Vulcanized Fibre Company) and the National Vulcanized Fibre Company is born.

### **Fibre Specialty Company – vulcanized fibre container products**

There is another twist to the Marshall story beginning in June 1898. By June 1896 the Marshalls had paid off all debt for their most recent mills at Wooddale and Yorklyn. All Marshall operations appear to have been debt-free by 1896. Marshall Brothers' general ledger includes references the "Fibre Specialty Company" starting in June 1898. The Marshalls started a forth business in Kennett Square, PA. The Kennett factory produced trunks, suitcases and other specialty products made of vulcanized fibre starting in November 1898. The plant remained in operation until a 1902 fire burned the building beyond repair. As Fibre Specialty didn't need the fibre produced at the Insulite Mill, it provided the opportunity for Israel<sup>6</sup> and Elwood<sup>6</sup> to develop their continuous fibre machine in the Insulite Mill from 1902 until they restarted an expanded operation in Kennett Square in 1905.

The Kennett Square operation was restarted in 1905 at a different location in Kennett Square as the Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Company. With the purchase and construction of the #1 Fibre Mill on the Feree property between 1906 and 1908, the equipment inside the Insulite Mill was eventually moved to the #1 Fibre Mill. Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Company was merged into National Vulcanized Fibre Company in 1914. The Kennett plant would eventually make a Bakelite based rag paper product, trademarked as Phenolite, with a process similar to that employed in the making of vulcanized fibre, the material found quick adoption for electronic circuit board applications as one of its many uses.

### **Summary**

We've only followed one branch of the Marshall family. There are John<sup>1</sup> Marshall descendants living in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, and Wisconsin to name a few states. Marshallton, Pennsylvania is named for yet another branch of the Marshall family; John<sup>1</sup> Marshall's cousin! Initially farmers, descendants of John<sup>1</sup> Marshall became involved in many aspects of the industrial revolution as well as pharmacology, mining, finance and other occupations. The Marshalls married into the Chandler, Gregg, Hannum, Lamborn, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Pusey Sharpless, Way, and Woodward families of northern Delaware and southern Pennsylvania region. British subjects named Marshall emigrated in the

1600s not only to Pennsylvania, but to the New England and southern territories and colonies as well. From each of these few emigrating families large Marshall genealogical trees have grown across this nation contributing to its wealth and prosperity.

The Marshall surname is the 125<sup>th</sup> most popular surname in the United States with over 177,000 families having the last name of Marshall according to the 2000 census. Historically, John, William and James are the most popular first names associated with the surname Marshall with Robert 5<sup>th</sup> most popular and Thomas 8<sup>th</sup> most popular. Thomas<sub>2</sub> Marshall's nine children raised dozens more including his son John<sub>3</sub> who raised eight children. John's<sub>3</sub> son Robert's<sub>4</sub> children and several of his grandchildren harnessed the power of the Red Clay Creek to operate their mills and permit them to innovate the manufacture of rolled iron sheet, industrial paper, and vulcanized fibre. Robert's<sub>4</sub> grandchildren and great-grandchildren continued the family traditions in the paper, fibre, iron and steel industries well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The branch of the Marshall genealogy tree of interest to us includes Thomas<sub>5</sub> and leads to future generations that settle on the Red Clay Creek at Marshallton and Yorklyn. John<sub>1</sub> Marshall's (1661-1729), second son William<sub>2</sub> (1692-1727) had a son William<sub>3</sub> (1712-1750) whose children (James<sub>4</sub> 1734-? and William<sub>4</sub> 1735-1808) were involved with mills on Brandywine Creek. Up through the 1870s there are another nine Marshalls in New Castle County and Chester County that patented kerosene lamp designs, railroad equipment, carriage equipment and designs, and improvements for the manufacture of even umbrellas. With the Marshall families having from three to eleven children per generation its unknown at this time if these nine individuals, or the many more Marshalls residing in the area trace back to John Marshall who arrived in this country in 1686.

While it is Red Clay Valley mill owner Oliver Evans (Faulkland mills) who is usually considered most famous for his automated milling inventions and patents, there can be no doubt that the Marshall family (Marshallton, Wooddale and Yorklyn mills) easily earns the runner-up spot followed by Alan and John Wood (Wooddale mill) and William G. Philips (Greenbank mill). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Delaware became known as the corporate capital of the world, however in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the millers turned industrialists along the Brandywine, Red and White Clay creeks, helped pioneer the industrial revolution. When we include Wilmington's leadership in steel ship building, railroad coach and car construction, and industrial machinery fabrication, Delaware families were clearly pioneers and leaders sparking the start of this country's industrial revolution.

*The above article was originally written for Scott Palmer's Mill Creek Hundred History Blog by Robert Wilhelm. January 2017.*