

JOHN KAIGHIN AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

JOHN KAIGHIN, ancestor of the Kaighn family in America, came from the Isle of Man about the year 1684 and first settled at Byberry in Pennsylvania. His mother's name was Jane; his father's is unknown. In 1693 he married Ann Forrest, of Byberry, widow of Walter Forrest and daughter of William Albertson, ancestor of the late Chalkley Albertson of Camden County, New Jersey. She died July 6, 1694, leaving a daughter Ann, an infant only twelve days old. In 1696 he married Sarah, widow of Andrew Griscom of Philadelphia, to which city he moved. Sarah, whose maiden name was Dole, came with her father's family from Wales to Long Island, New York, and thence to West Jersey, thence, on her marriage to Andrew Griscom, to his home in Philadelphia.

On the fourteenth of Tenth month (December), 1696, John Kaighin purchased of Robert Turner, a Philadelphia merchant, four hundred fifty-five acres of land in Newton Township, West Jersey, at the bend of the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia, which has ever since been called Kaighn's Point. This tract extended from the river almost to Haddon Avenue and from Line Street to Line Ditch or Little Newton Creek, all within the present city of Camden. Line Street was so named because it was the line between the Kaighn

and the Cooper tracts, and the ditch because it was the boundary between the Kaighn and the Mickle tracts. Line Ditch is now entirely filled in. The deed for this tract of land was written on a large sheet of parchment having a great pendant seal, and recited the whole anterior title in detail and was altogether a very imposing instrument. It was always playfully alluded to by Joseph Kaighn (3rd) as "the Magna Charta," and was still in existence in 1897, in the possession of William C. Kaighn.

Whether John Kaighin immediately after this purchase moved across the river is not known. In a deed from him and Sarah his wife, dated May 31, 1697, and recorded in Philadelphia in Book 7 of Deeds, p. 115, he is stated to be of Philadelphia, yet this would seem to be an error as he was selected a member of the Gloucester County Grand Jury that met March 1, 1697. However, by fall of that year he had undoubtedly settled at Kaighn's Point, as in a deed from him and Sarah his wife to David Walton dated September 10, 1697, also recorded in Philadelphia, his residence is given as Gloucester County, West New Jersey, which county then embraced the present city of Camden. He did not long enjoy his second married life, for his wife Sarah died in 1703 or early in 1704 leaving two sons to survive her, John, about three years old and Joseph, about one year old. To these children he makes pathetic allusion in his reply to the following letter from his mother.¹ In the folds of the letter the paper is worn into holes causing the blanks in the copy.

¹ Copied, 1897, from original then in possession of Joseph M. Kaighn, of Camden.

Deare & Loving Son.

After my deare & tender love to you, yo^r wife & all yo^{rs} remembered hoping to God that you are in good healthe viz:

Deare Son I must now acquaint you with that dolefull & sorrowfull news of your father's death who dyed in November last to my great sorrow and grief His love & care was soe much over me I cannot put him out of my sight. Within few his death I took the fever which continued with me more than a quarter of a year which caused me to be very feeble but have now come pretty well to mysele yet cannot expect to be done with my infirmities by reason of age. Yo^r sister Ellen who was not borne when yo^a left y^e isle is married to Joⁿ Leewson in y^e parrish of p.p. Garman since yo^r father dyed. I being left with my son Charles & his wife in Balnacrega had noe great comfort or contentment as might draw away from me my melancolly and troublesom burdens of grieffe was forced to remove & leave my own house to come to my daughter Jonys house in p.p. Andreas where I now live with much content and comfort—My son-in-law Daniel Lane is very & careful over me in so much that has been means of raising me from those lands of increased me soe that I continue with dayly prayer joyned in that he & his wife may live to see my gray heayrs in y^e grave. Mine & children's deare love to you all remaining yo^r loving mother.

Jane Kaighen.

I desire to hear from you as soone can.
k.k. Andreas Isle of Man this 26th of August 1702.

The address endorsed on the letter is "To Mr. John Kaighin—Linener in West New Jersey nigh on Dela-

ware river side opposit to Philadelphia Citty in America. these p. sent."

On the back of this letter John drafted his reply which is without date or signature. It is addressed "Dear tender mother" and in it, although he deals largely with religious matters, he says, "I have been informed concerning my dear father's decease and thy own great exercises which make deep impressions in my mind and am concerned that we are so far apart we cannot be so helpful one to another under these weights and pressures as otherwise we might be would I be to you once more if it might be permitted but my circumstances seems to gainsay it at present. It is now going in six years since it pleased y^e Lord to call for my wife out of this life and left me three children two boys and one girl y^e youngest is still at nurse and so I still remain hiring servants to keep my house my concern is considerable and y^e danger in these troublesome times great my children too small to take with me or leave among strangers with many other difficulties that I might enumerate so that my exercises and sorrows in this world hath been none of the least I have had much sickness of late that makes me feebler than I have been as to my outward man. And the loss of my two good loveing wives in a few years time and being left alone with young babes is a deep and heartrending exercise."

These two letters, besides their interesting glimpses of the life led on the Isle of Man and in the forest of New Jersey two hundred years ago, show by the Friendly language and the religious tenor of John's

and the "worldly" language of his mother's that he had then become an earnest Friend and that she remained unconvinced of his faith.

In 1710 he married at Friends' Meeting House in Burlington, N. J., Elizabeth Hill of that place. They had no children. She survived him and in 1726, two years after his death, married John Welles.

John Kaighin at once upon his removal to West Jersey took a prominent part in the affairs of a Gloucester County. Besides being selected early in 1697 a member of the Grand Jury, as has been stated above, he was chosen by the Legislature in the winter of 1699 to be one of the Judges of the County Court, and was re-elected in 1700 and in 1701. In 1708 he was elected a member of the Assembly, taking his seat at the opening of the session at Perth Amboy on March 3, 1708, and was re-elected in 1709 and 1710. He took a most active part in all its deliberations during these "most troublesome times of the people," for he was appointed as its minutes show on its most important committees and as a consistent Friend uniformly opposed the legislation for the support of the militia. He must at this time have become a man of considerable possessions, the law requiring that a person to be eligible to the Legislature must own one thousand acres of land in his own right or be worth £500. current money in personal estate. John Kaighin's landed estate, about five hundred acres, was only one-half of the required amount, so that his personal estate must have been estimated to be worth £500. The Society of Friends, too, recognized his worth, for on Third month 7, 1708, they appointed him one of the trustees of their meeting

property, and at the time of his death he was one of the overseers of their meeting.

When he was first elected judge, the clerk of the Legislature phonetically spelled his name Cahaen, thus furnishing us the evidence of his pronunciation of it. The spelling of the word seems greatly to have puzzled the clerks of the subsequent legislatures of which he was a member, for though it is sometimes spelled correctly, it is also given as Kinghin, Kaigin, Keighan and Kaighan. The form of Keighan is also found in an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of August 16, 1764, of a reward for the return of a lost or stolen wherry.

He was a man of varied occupations. His mother in the address of her letter to him styles him a linen draper or linener, which was probably his business on the Isle of Man. Of a mechanical turn, he found ample employment as a carpenter, as he is called in his deed to his brother-in-law, John Dole, dated Second month 6, 1699, and in a deed to him from Letitia Penn dated Eighth month 27, 1701, for a lot on the west side of Front Street below Market Street, Philadelphia. The owner of many acres of land, he was a farmer or yeoman, as he is styled in the deed "Magna Charta," and as he calls himself in his will.

He built on the bank of the Delaware, of brick brought from England, the house that, though so altered and enlarged as to have wholly lost its original appearance, is today the oldest house in the city of Camden. It stands at what is now the southeast corner of Second and Sycamore Streets. Originally its central part was two stories high with a one-story wing at

each end, all covered by double pitched roofs sloping to and from the river. Elizabeth Haddon on one of her visits to England brought on her return some box and yew trees, and gave to John Kaighin two of each. These he planted in a row in front of his house. Between them was a row of box bushes that afterward grew to be four feet high. The row of box bushes has long since disappeared; the last of the box trees was blown down in a heavy storm on Second month 2, 1876; the yew trees died during the winter of 1898-99, though the trunk of one of them still stands, a witness to the past.

Besides the gift of these trees, and the gift from Elizabeth Estaugh to Dr. John Kaighn hereafter mentioned, further evidence of the closeness of the intimacy between John and Elizabeth Estaugh and John Kaighin and his family exists in the following letter² written by John Kaighin to John Estaugh, who was then in London.

Newton 8th Moth 20th 1721.

Dear & Much Respected ffs.

After my kind Love to thee & thy Dear Wife these are to acquaint thee that I received thine of the 20th of 3d Moth 1721 and am glad to hear of thy prosperous Voyage & good success in thy Travells for the prosperity of Truth The Lord Almighty grant that thee & we may press forward towards the mark of the high calling in Christ Jesus & continue us faithfull to the end through the many Exercises & troubles of this inferior world. It would much add to my joy if it were the Lords will to settle you here again amongst us, for the

² Copied from original in possession of Joseph M. Kaighn, 1897.

Labourers are but few & the harvest great, & things looks at present but with a Melencholy aspect to the poor Zion Travellers, tho those that are whole, & at ease in external forms seems to have but little sence thereof. I received the little Box of glasses with thy letter & hope they will answer the end we are in hopes of opening the Spring in a little time, whereof (if the Lord permitt) I intend to give thee a fuller account in my next. I desire thee to do me the kindness as to send me by the ffirst good opertunity a Dozen of very small glasses according to this pattern with glass stopers very exactly ground & fitted, all that I have already are too big for my present purpose, let them be no bigger then a small hens egg at most, and also please to send me two or three dozen of good crucibles, for I have but a few left. my wife desires to be kindly remembered to thee & thy wife, hoping to see you again here, I remain yr. Loveing ffd.

John Kaighin.

Sister Dole desires kindly to be remembered to you, our neighbors are generally in health.

I believe I shall want ye glasses early in the Spring therefor send them with what speed thee can.

The address of this letter is "for John Estaugh. To be left at John Haddon's in Redriff Near Cherry Garden Stairs London."

John Kaighin died in the spring of 1724; the exact date is unknown but it was between the date of his will, "the third day of the month called March Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred twenty-three alias for 172 3/4", and the date when the inventory of his estate was taken, "ye nine and twentieth day of the third

month called May in ye year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four."

He gave to his wife Elizabeth for life his house "in Philadelphia Front street adjoining to Charles Read's" and also, while she remained his widow, "our bed room and the little new room adjoining to it where wee now live and the third part of my land and plantation orchard and meadow," not including, he says, the land he bought of Deborah Griscom or of Joseph Dole. All the rest of his lands he gave equally to his two sons John and Joseph. He gave ten pounds "to the poor people such as are in most need of help" and the rest of his personal estate equally to his wife and two sons. The latter he made his executors. The inventory of his personal estate made by John Kay and John Estaugh amounted to £235. 3s. 10d.

John Kaighin's daughter Ann, his only child by his first wife, was born Sixth month 24, 1694, and died, unmarried, in 1715. By her will she left her property equally to her two half-brothers John and Joseph.

His children by his second wife, Sarah, were: John, born Twelfth month 30, 1700, married, 1732, Abigail Hinchman, and died 1749; Joseph, born Twelfth month 4, 1702.

JOSEPH KAIGHIN married Third month 18, 1727, under the care of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, Mary, daughter of James Estaugh, a wheelwright of Philadelphia, and niece of John Estaugh, who married Elizabeth Haddon. Elizabeth in her will names the children of Mary Kaighin in leaving them a legacy.

Joseph Kaighin took an active part in township mat-

ters. In 1723, he was chosen one of the surveyors of the highways. In 1727, he was made overseer of the poor, then an important officer who received and paid out all moneys raised for public uses. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders for the years 1733, 1735, 1736, 1737 and 1739. And from 1736 until his death in 1749 with the exception of the 1738 he was assessor.

The year following their father's death Joseph Kaighin conveyed to his brother John in consideration of £400 all his undivided one-half interest in all the lands devised to them by their father. John must have soon after conveyed to Joseph the Kaighn's Point land, bought by their father of Robert Turner, for Joseph died seized of it and by his will devised it among his children in parcels so distinctly described that the location of each may yet be closely traced. By a deed dated October 28, 1725, John conveyed to Joseph his undivided one-half part of a house in Philadelphia devised to them jointly by their sister Ann, and the deed from John to Joseph for his undivided half of the Kaighn's Point plantation was probably made at the same time but it was not recorded and cannot now be found.

John moved to Haddonfield and afterwards to a farm on Newton Creek near to the old Friends' meeting-house and graveyard at what is now West Collingswood railroad station.

Joseph Kaighin died at Kaighn's Point in 1749. The exact date is unknown, but it was between the date of his will "the seventh day of the Third month called

May Anno Domini 1749" and the day the will was proven, August 7, 1749—probably very near the latter date. He left his widow, Mary Kaighin, his sole executrix. She re-married in 1753, her second husband being Robert Stevens.

Joseph and Mary Kaighin's oldest child was John, born in 1730, who died, a bachelor, in 1770. He was a physician, "practitioner in physick" he styles himself in his will. He studied his profession with Dr. Christopher Witt of Germantown, Pa., who gave his pupil a testimonial said by Governor Pennypacker in his "History of Pennsylvania" to be the oldest known medical diploma. Governor Pennypacker, then the owner of the diploma, prints it in his history as follows³:

"THESE May inform all Whom it might Concern That Mr. John Kaighin of Hatnfield in the Province of West New Jersey, hath Lived with me (here under named) a considerable time as a Disciple, to Learn the Arts & Mysteries of Chymistry, Physick, & the Atral Siences, Whereby to make a more perfect Discovery of the Hidden causes of more Occult & uncommon Diseases, not so easily to be discovered by the Vulgar Practice. In all which he has been very Dilligent and Studios, as well as in the Administeration of the Medecines & in the Various Cases; Wherein his Judgement may be Safely depended upon in all things, so far as he follows my Instructions. And Hope he may in all things answer the Confidence that may be reposed in him. Germantown, Febr: 20, 1758.

"C. Witt."

³ "Pennsylvania the Keystone," by Samuel W. Pennypacker, p. 209.

Elizabeth Haddon made to Doctor Kaighin the following gift, the original paper being, in 1875, in the possession of Elizabeth Kaighn Cooper:

"Be it known to all persons whom these Presents may concern that I Elizabeth Estaugh, doe of my own free Will give unto my kinsman John Kaighin as a free Gift the perticular things aftermentioned viz all the Books in his possession, two iron Mortors, one limbeck, bottles of all sorts with the cimical Glasses or any thing els in his actual possion unless he should happen to die before me & in that case, his heirs, executrs or administratrs to be accountable to none but my self, as witness my hand this 23^d of ye Eighth month one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

"Eliza Estaugh."

Joseph and Mary Kaighin's children were, besides John:

Joseph, born Eighth month 17, 1734. (See below.)

James, born —; married Fourth month 7, 1774, Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Mason; died at Kaighn's Point Eleventh month, 1811.

Elizabeth, born —; married Seventh month 18, 1763, Arthur Donaldson, a shipwright of Philadelphia, who built floating batteries, chevaux de frise, *etc.*, for the American Army during the Revolution; died —

Isaac, died young.

JOSEPH KAIGHN (2nd) married in 1767, Prudence Butcher, a widow (of Joseph Butcher) whose maiden name was Rogers. They had four children, all of whom died in their infancy except Joseph (3rd). Their home

was the large brick farm house that stood until recent times at the southeast corner of Kaighn Avenue and Front Street in the city of Camden. The situation on the river directly at the Point was a fine one that gave them a magnificent unobstructed view up and down the broad Delaware, and that may have been the origin of the name "Prospect Lodge" given to the place on Hill's "Map of Ten Miles around Philadelphia" published in 1809, only twelve years after Joseph Kaighn's death.

During the Revolutionary War his wife, Prudence, as a matter of caution when cannonading from the British war vessels in the Delaware was going on, was accustomed, after dinner, to take her knitting and sit behind a hay stack in the yard for safety against a chance shot. One day as she was covering the embers in the open fire place preparatory to going outside, a spent cannon ball from one of the British ships dropped down the chimney and rolled out upon the hearth in front of her. It was preserved through several generations as a Revolutionary relic.

One of her hats, still in existence, shows her customary headdress. Made of beaver, it has a brim six and a quarter inches in diameter, with a crown only three-fourths of an inch high and less than six inches across. It was kept on her head by a ribbon fastened to the under side of the brim from the crown to the edge on each side and tied under her chin, drawing the brim down against her ears.

Her husband, Joseph, died Fifth month 18, 1797. The inventory of his personal estate, taken Eighth month 7, 1797, amounted to £2210. 18s. 9d., which

with his large farm of 229 acres made a considerable estate for the times, showing him to have been a prudent and thrifty man of affairs. His wife Prudence survived him nearly twenty-one years, and died Third month 28, 1818, in her ninetieth year, having been born in 1728.

Their children were:

Joseph (3rd), born Third month 18, 1774.

William, died in infancy.

Mary, died in infancy.

John, died in infancy.

JOSEPH KAIGHN (3rd), married Fourth month 16, 1795, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Mickel. He was less than a month past his twenty-first, and she only five days past her seventeenth, birthday. They started their married life in the small two-story frame farm house that is still⁴ standing on the north side of Chestnut Street east of Orchard, in the city of Camden.

This house afterwards became known as the "Jordan Place" from being, for sixteen years prior to his death in 1826, the home of Richard Jordan, a prominent minister of the Society of Friends. A drawing of it showing Richard Jordan was engraved and sent to China where it was copied on china-ware that was sent to America, many pieces of which are still preserved. In this earliest home of Joseph and Sarah Kaighn their eldest son John was born.

Upon the death of Joseph's father in 1797 they moved to his home at the Point to take charge of his extensive farm. Sarah left with regret the small farm

⁴ Torn down in 1922. E. C. J.

house where, she said, she spent the happiest two years of her life, and instead assumed the care of a large farm household before she was twenty years old. Here their children, Joseph, Hannah M. (1st), Hannah M. (2nd), Charles and William R. were born. In 1809 Joseph built the large brick house, now numbered 224 Kaighn Avenue, where their children Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary M. were born and where they lived until 1831. In that year their son Charles was about to be married, and in order that he might have the old house his father built the brick house at the southwest corner of Kaighn Avenue and Third Street and moved there. In this, their last homestead, Joseph and Sarah Kaighn took great interest, building it in a more expensive way than either of their former homes had been done, and taking much pains in laying out the grounds and planting them with many varieties of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubbery, so that when Joseph Kaighn died there was not a finer property in the city of Camden. In one of the chimneys of the house is a white marble stone with the inscription "Joseph and Sarah Kaighn 1831."

He was, in his younger days, a very athletic, fearless man, who, as he used to say, delighted to take the bull by the horns. A large cross dog was in the habit of coming up the footpath from the river and making everyone turn out for it. One day he met the dog and when it, as usual, refused to turn out, he seized it by the jaws and threw it at arm's length backwards over his head and passed on. Ever afterwards the dog gave him the path.

He was greatly annoyed by parties coming across

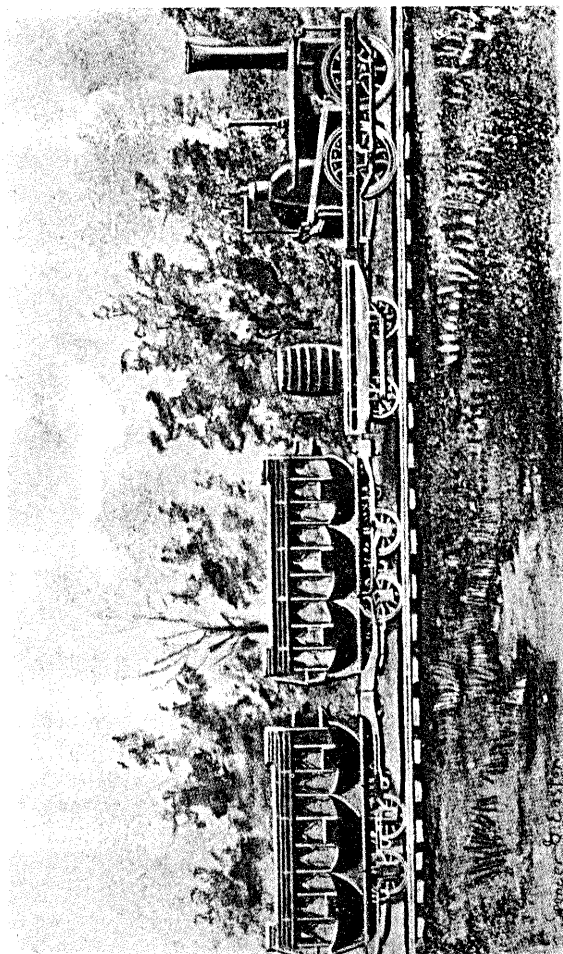
the river from Philadelphia at night in boats and stealing his fruits and vegetables. One night, hearing them in his fields, he awakened one of his hired men and going out with him found the party about to embark in their boat. He stopped them and when one of them pulled out and flourished a dirk knife, he, entirely unarmed, seized him, took the knife from him and with the help of the hired man marched the whole party to the lock-up at Camden, whence the next day they were released by their parents who proved to be very respectable people of Philadelphia.

Again, once during the early winter when the river was frozen over so that the wherries could not cross but when no one had as yet dared to cross on the ice, he had his horses hitched to his sleigh and putting in ropes and boards to be used in case of accident, himself took the reins and drove safely over amid the cheers of the people watching him from both shores.

Samuel C. Atkinson, who knew him well, described him as a man "of great firmness and decision of character, kind, generous, facetious and often gay and companionable but perhaps too aristocratic in his habits and carriage, never haughty, to be a general favorite among inferior minds." Whatever aristocratic bearing he may have had did not prevent his neighbors and friends from frequently electing him, an uncompromising Federalist and Whig, to the Board of Chosen Freeholders for the years 1811-15, 1816, 1817-19 and 1821; to the Legislature—twice, for the years 1821 and 1822, to the Assembly; and four times, for the years 1823, 1829, 1831 and 1832, to the Council, where he took an intelligent and active part in all the affairs

that came before the Legislature. During his last year, 1833, he was appointed one of the commissioners to build the State Prison, to which he devoted his usual energy and much of his time. The Council was then also the Court of final resort and, while he was a member of it, the appeal from the decree of the Chancellor in the famous "Quaker Trial" of *Hendrickson v. DeCou* came before it. But, though he held the most decided and uncompromising view in that unfortunate controversy, he felt that he was too much of a party to it to sit as a judge and refrained from voting on the question.

In 1809 he established the ferry from Kaighn's Point to Philadelphia and owned it until 1821, when he sold it to the widow of Clement Reeves. Always interested in public enterprises, he was one of the small band of far-seeing men who believed in the feasibility as well as the desirability of a railroad between Philadelphia and New York and in the Legislature earnestly advocated the granting of a charter for this purpose. An item illustrative of his early interest in this project is preserved in *The American Star and Rural Record*, Camden's earliest newspaper, which in its issue of Wednesday, October 31, 1827, says, "On Monday last Mr. Strickland, accompanied by Messrs [Joseph] Kaighn, [John] Clement and [Jeremiah] Sloan set out from Camden, to take a view survey of the proposed route for a RAILWAY from Camden to Amboy Bay. Their report, it is expected, will be laid before the General Meeting of the friends to the proposition in West Jersey, to be held at the Academy in Camden, on Monday, the fifth of November, at 2 o'clock, P.M.;



FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN INTO CAMDEN

at which meeting we have no doubt the requisite measures will be taken for bringing the subject before the Legislature at the present session, and putting the public in full possession of the most correct information that can be collected;—until which we shall suspend any observations of our own, although we are fully convinced of the practicability and utility of the enterprise, and of its vast importance to New Jersey as a state concern. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Baltimore, that the stock actually paid in, on the Rail-way from that place to Ohio is selling at upwards of 200 per cent. advance, and in great demand.”

A little more than three years after this survey of a route, aided greatly by Joseph Kaighn's persistent efforts in its behalf, the act incorporating the Camden and Amboy Rail Road was passed on February 4, 1830, and when the road was built his family saw from the top of his house at Kaighn's Point across the intervening fields the first train come into Camden. That was in January, 1834.

In 1836, the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company (Federal Street) was incorporated and at its organization in that year he was elected president, which position he held until his death in 1841.

Since the second *i* in Kaighin had been dropped in pronunciation, Joseph thought it best to drop it also in the spelling, and did so. All the other branches of the family followed his example, and now that the change has been acquiesced in for a century and is perpetuated in the public names of Kaighn's Point, Kaighn Avenue, and Kaighn School the spelling of the

name has probably become fixed.⁵ His name for the town around Kaighn's Point was Kaighnton and in his will he styled himself Joseph Kaighn of Kaighnton.

Two acts demonstrate his public spirit as well as his generosity. On Fourth month 13, 1801, he gave to the Society of Friends the land, two acres and ten perches, where the brick meeting-house is built at the corner of Mount Ephraim Avenue and Mount Vernon Street, Camden. He aided his cousin Sarah Kaighn very much in her business affairs and when she offered to compensate him by conveying to him a piece of her land he requested her to convey it to the public instead for a school lot. She complied, but while the deed, dated March 10, 1821, was hers, the gift was his. It is the large valuable lot on which now stands the Kaighn Public School of Camden.

He died of the gout on Second month 23, 1841. On the morning preceding his death, his wife, who was sitting by his side, asked him the meaning of the firing of cannon which she heard. He replied that it was for Washington's Birthday and he hoped the American people would never forget to celebrate that day. His wife survived him not quite two years, dying Eleventh month 19, 1842. She was an esteemed elder of Had-donfield Monthly Meeting from 1832 until her death. Both were buried in Friends' graveyard in Camden until their grandson Robert Kaighn removed their bodies in 1906 to his lot in Harleigh Cemetery Camden.

⁵In the Isle of Man the spelling still remains unchanged, and it was with a strange feeling that in 1878 I, probably the first of the descendants of John Kaighn, the emigrant, to return to the Isle, saw over a store in Douglas the name William Kaighn.

Their children were:

- John Mickle, born Fifth month 7, 1796; married Fourth month 26, 1821, Rebecca W., daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cooper; died First month 15, 1872.
- Joseph, born Seventh month 2, 1798; died Eighth month 15, 1800.
- Hannah Mickle, born Fifth month 30, 1800; died Tenth month 20, 1803.
- Hannah Mickle, born Fourth month 20, 1804; died Twelfth month 28, 1805.
- Charles, born Sixth month 30, 1806; married Eleventh month 10, 1831, Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Cooper; died Second month 19, 1868.
- William Rogers, born Sixth month 10, 1808; married, 1844, Rachel, widow of Charles Coles, and daughter of Joseph and Martha Burrough; died Sixth month 11, 1872.
- Elizabeth, born Fourth month 4, 1811; died Eleventh month 16, 1812.
- Sarah, born Sixth month 2, 1813; died Ninth month 16, 1813.
- Mary Mickle, born Third month 8, 1815; married Tenth month 18, 1843, John, son of William and Sarah Cooper; died Twelfth month 25, 1880.

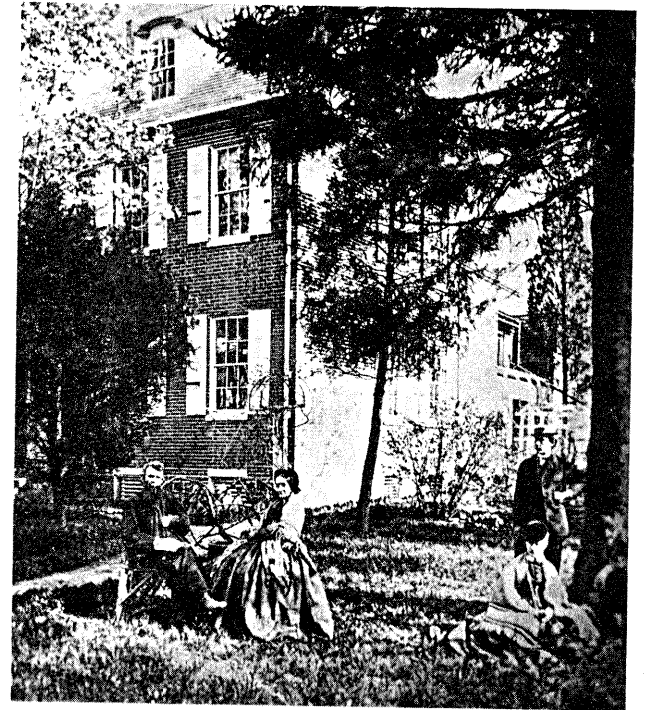
When, out of the four children of Joseph and Sarah Kaighn who lived to maturity, three married Coopers, as did also two of the grandchildren, and all lived in the same locality, it is little wonder that people said,

as they frequently did in their confusion over the relationships, "Well, it doesn't make any difference, the Kaighns and the Coopers are all the same."

The same they were in one respect at least—the interest they had through successive generations in the city that grew up over their acres.

1849) was the youngest, with two sisters, Sallie Kaighn, afterwards Mrs. George K. Johnson, and Ellen, who died in her girlhood, between them. These four grew up in a close bond of intimacy with their double first cousins at the other end of the block until Charles Kaighn moved his family to Philadelphia in 1863. Although John and Mary Cooper followed the Kaighns to Philadelphia for a few years, from '67 to '73, they did not finally give up their Kaighn's Point home until 1876. By that time the street had become such a business thoroughfare that John Cooper moved to north Camden and built a new house at 715 Cooper Street. There his wife died in 1880 and he in 1894. Many years later, in 1914, Howard Cooper and his brother and sister sold the Kaighn Avenue home to the city of Camden, which has since maintained the property as a public recreation center.

During the years that he lived at Kaighn's Point Mr. Cooper went through the Friends' school in Philadelphia, finishing with Aaron B. Ivins, that rough and vigorous teacher famous in his day for requiring sound work and independent thought of his pupils. As their regular trip the Cooper children crossed on the boat from Kaighn's Point to South Street, Philadelphia, walked from the ferry to school at Fifteenth and Race Streets, and then at four in the afternoon started to walk home again. Islands still lay in the river, fewer ships plied up and down and the ferries had only small paddle-wheel boats. In the bitterest days of winter the ice piled up between the islands and the shore, the boats struggled with the crossing, backing up and then jamming ahead into the ice with every pound of steam



286 KAIGHN AVENUE IN 1867
John and Mary M. (Kaighn) Cooper and family