

1877 — who collected the greater part of the family data contained in the "Haines Ancestry." Core Haines — 1766-1841 — a great-grandson of Mary Carlile, who married Mary Haines — 1767-1850 — the daughter of Fostertown John Haines, and their son, Mark Haines — 1807-1884 — all lived to an advanced age. While it is said that Fostertown John Haines told Mark Haines about the Indian ancestry of Mary Carlile, inasmuch as these descendants of Mary Carlile lived to such advanced ages, and in the same community, any knowledge about Mary Carlile must have been common knowledge. This is borne out by the fact that Richard Haines, compiler of the "Haines Ancestry," wrote that his grandmother, Abigail Haines, told him the same story that Fostertown John Haines told Mark Haines.

When the steps by which information has been relayed can be followed, it seems that such information should not be classed as traditional, but more as fact. Below are given some excerpts from letters which have come to the attention of the compiler:

Letter dated 6 mo. 4, 1889, from Richard Haines, of Medford, N.J., to Rowland I. Haines: "which gives me two strains of Haines blood and the Indian blood from my grandmother, whom I have frequently heard speak of her great-grandmother, Mary Carlile, the Indian woman. I make mention of Mary Carlile from the fact that it is very objectionable to some of the family, but nevertheless if there is any truth in tradition we cannot do otherwise than admit the Indian blood. Our authority is John Haines, the son of Carlile, the son of Richard and Mary, who lived to be nearly one hundred years old and saw his grandfather and grandmother and remembered and talked with three of his great uncles. He was born in 1742. Rsptfly, Richard Haines."

Letter dated 5 mo. 30, 1866, from George Haines, of Medford, N.J., to A. M. Haines, of Galena, Ill.: "We have too authentic an account of Richard the second brother to ignore his existence. He married Mary Carlile who tradition says was part Indian. Some of her descendants in the male line are a little tender on the point and say it was originated in a joke because so many of the family had dark complexions. But I think the fact that in the 7th generation nearly all of the descendants in the male line should retain the dark complexion with little or no tendency to curly hair shows that whether educated or not she could make a very plain mark. I think it also helps to corroborate an idea which I have seen advanced by breeders, viz: that the male has generally the most influence in conveying physical character, because as far as I know very few of the descendants from female members of the family have dark complexions. I am in the latter class myself. My grandfather Nehemiah Haines' wife was one of Richard's great-grandchildren. A great many more men than women emigrated at first, and I suppose Richard thought it better to take the best wife he could get than not to have any."

Notes by John Bishop II: "John Bishop was the son of Robert and Jane Bishop and was born near Lumberton, Burlington Co., N.J., on 6 mo. 17, 1778, a few days prior to the battle of Monmouth Of his father's family I know at present comparatively little save there were several brothers emigrated either from Long Island or Connecticut. On his mother's side he was the third generation in lineal descent of a full blooded Indian girl of the Leni-Lenappe (pronounced, I believe, by the Indians Leni-Lenaupe) tribe, a branch of the Delawares, and who previous to her marriage assumed the English name of Mary Carlisle and who married to Richard Haines who with several of his brothers emigrated from Northamptonshire, England and were the original settlers of Burlington County, at that time a part of the Province of West New Jersey. His mother who married Robert Bishop and granddaughter of the