

ritory of Mississippi to recuperate, in that mild climate, his frail health. In 1817, his two married daughters, Mary and Eliza, emigrated with their families to the territory of Illinois, leaving three daughters in Ohio with their parents.

After the parents' death, Walter Van Horn brought his two unmarried sisters-in-law to Greene Co., Ill., to make their future homes with their sisters. His own wife continued to live in Ohio until her death, childless, in 1845. When Thomas White's daughters came to Illinois he was sixty-six years of age. As the little company embarked on the keel boat at the bank of the Scioto River, the occasion was a sad one, vividly remembered by the little children. The eldest, Caroline, distinctly remembered the circumstances. Just before leaving, when all were aboard, her grandfather came on the vessel and handed her mother some papers remarking, "Keep them—they may prove of value to you." She afterwards learned they were the records of his family lineage in his own beautiful handwriting. Thomas White regularly corresponded with his children in Illinois, but letters were infrequently received, owing to the crude mail facilities—the nearest post-office being St. Louis, Mo., nearly seventy-five miles distant overland. On the receipt of these letters by one family, with much joy they were promptly carried to the other, several miles distant, for reading.

It is said Thomas White was postmaster at Chillicothe, O. The government records do not indicate the fact, if such were true. Where he and his wife, who survived him six or seven years, died, is not known. He was a kind man, well respected, and well educated for the early times in which he lived. He was a beautiful writer and a precise correspondent, and his loyalty to the government unquestionable. He and his son were Federalists in politics.

It is a matter of regret that persistent inquiry and diligent search for information of him and his early life has not been rewarded with greater success. After the Revolutionary war, owing to the devastation in the eastern part of the colonies by the British, and the rapid increase of the population, the trend of emigration was principally directed westward, and large numbers of New Jersey's inhabitants crossed the Alleghany Mountains to Western Pennsylvania, seeking new homes in the interior. Among them were many Shreves and Whites of kindred descent.