

### Chapter 1 : Quaker Burying Ground, Edgmont Ave. between 6th & 7th St., Chester

*This old abandoned family cemetery was until recently best described as a field of day lilies, blackberry bushes and locust trees. On October 10, , eighteen Boy Scouts and volunteers removed brush and fallen branches, and on April 18, twenty volunteers raked off additional debris as part of National Youth Service Day.*

My initial family was Sarah Shoemaker who arrived in Philadelphia in and purchased acres. Her husband, George had died on the way over from Germany or before she had left so it was that she landed in Philadelphia with seven children. The next families will be the Richardson and Levering families. Happy hunting to those who try. That has led me to a quest of completing the application for my ancestor. It has been a long time coming, but I think I now have it all sorted out that George Shoemaker, who married Sarah Wall is my eligiblity. Sarah arrived in Philadelphia in with her father and grandfather, Richard Jr. It is owned by Cheltenham Township and may be visited on the 4th Sunday from pm. I happened to be there on an off day, but got a sneak peak of the inside. How wonderful to still have this historic home of our family available for viewing and being preserved. They have a cd available at their gift shop or visit their website. If you can prove your descent, this is a very interesting organization. What is this society? It is an ancestral organization for families who can trace their family to the ships of William Penn. The next meeting of The Welcome Society will be meeting there. The Wall house is open on Sundays for tours, so google it. If anyone is interested in joining The Welcome Society, wait a couple of weeks until I get my application approved and you can tie into mine for an easy route to membership. She was quite a woman, arriving in Pennsylvania in with kiddies in tow, bought acres and started a new life. I hope that is where I get some of my spirit. It is so much fun and you get to meet the most interesting people. I will now be concentrating more on Lineage Society applications. I guess I should try doing my papers for Daughters of the American Colonists. It is one more way to document my ancestors and their struggles to start in a new world. I also will be working on those few elusive ancestors who moved from the New England states to Pennsylvania. Joel Packard where are your parents? Great grandfather, Joseph S. Shoemaker, certainly lead an interesting life.

**Chapter 2 : Julia A Shoemaker Turn () - Find A Grave Memorial**

*This cemetery was originally known as Shoemaker Burying Ground, and is an old abandoned family cemetery. The listings for those interred come from the works of Rev. William Martin Beauchamp in the early 's.*

With the founding of the city by Puritans in , Boston played a crucial role in the birth of the United States and the American Revolution. Lucky for you, the great people of Boston have made it their duty to preserve and share this history with those who visit Boston, by land or by sea. Whether you book a tour lead by expert guides wearing authentic colonial costumes, or you decide to take a self guided tour using publicly available maps and audio guide , the Boston Freedom Trail is the perfect shore excursion for your pre-cruise or post cruise tour. On a recent summer day, we traveled the short hour from our home town to retrace the footsteps of the brave men and women who helped defend the young colony and eventually sparked a revolution. Self Guided Tour of the Boston Freedom Trail Beginning our Trek on the Boston Freedom Trail While some of the sites on the Boston Freedom Trail date back to the 17th century, the foundation that maintains these 16 sites and is in charge of organizing tours and educational programs is less than 70 years old. If you do not already have a map or guide, you can make your way to the Visitor Center, near Tremont Street, to grab some free literature. You may also be tempted to purchase a tour from one of the tour guides strategically stationed near the Center. While the Boston Common has seen a variety of uses in the past, from a grazing area for cattle and sheep, to a place to hang pirates and witches, today, the Common can be used to relax or catch a concert. One of the oldest buildings on Beacon Hill, it was designed by Charles Bulfinch and completed in The dome has seen some changes over the years, originally made of wood, overlaid with copper, then finally covered in 23 karat gold leaf in Here, the senators, state representatives, and governor conduct daily business. Adjacent to the church is the Granary Burying Ground, the third oldest burial ground in Boston, established in The grounds are also the final resting place for Peter Faneuil, a wealthy American colonial who donated Faneuil Hall to Boston, and an estimated 5, other people who are also buried here. Founded in , this church was the first non-Puritan church in Boston. Still in use today, the Chapel houses the oldest American pulpit in continuous use. The chapel was designated a National Historic Landmark in for its architectural significance. A mosaic now marks the spot where the school once stood along with a statue of Benjamin Franklin. The Boston Latin School is still in operation in the Fenway district of Boston today and is currently ranked as one of the top high schools in the United States. The building was first used as a bookstore in and later became the home of Ticknor and Fields publishing company. Built in as a place of worship, it was the largest building in colonial Boston, where colonists assembled to challenge British rule- most famously to protest the Boston Massacre and the tea tax which was the start of the Revolution with the infamous Boston Tea Party. Now, it is open daily as a museum. The seat of Massachusetts government resided here until the new State House was built on Beacon Hill in Making our way into one of the most popular, and populous, areas in Boston, the 11th stop on the Boston Freedom Trail is Faneuil Hall. Even today, artists, performers, public speakers, and ralliers congregate at Faneuil Hall. In fact, if you take most tours that depart from the Boston Common, your tour will end at Faneuil Hall. But, since we were taking this walk on our own, and determined to see all 16 sites, we traveled on toward the North End and the next stop, the Paul Revere House. Built in , the Paul Revere House is the oldest remaining residential structure in downtown Boston, and it is the only residence on the Boston Freedom Trail. Purchased by Paul Revere in , it was home to the Revere family until The site is now owned and operated by The Paul Revere Memorial Association and is a museum and historic site that can be viewed with a small admission fee. While we were interested in touring, given the long line, we decided to make only a quick photo op and ventured further to see the few remaining sites. Continuing northeast, you arrive at one of the most iconic stops on the trail, the Old North Church. Founded in as the Christ Church in the City of Boston, it is the oldest church building in Boston. It was on this church steeple, rising ft. Today, visitors can view the high box pews, the brass chandelier, and the clock which are all original to this church.

**Chapter 3 : Lieut Jacob Shoemaker Died: Aug BillionGraves Record**

*Named after shoemaker William Copp, Copp's Hill Burying Ground is the final resting place and burying ground of merchants, artisans, and craftspeople who lived in the North End.*

Arnold1 1, , , , Born ca in Kriegsheim, Germany. Peter died in Germantown, PA, in ; he was Quaker converted from Mennonite. He gave his age as 60 years when he applied for a passport in May Unfortunately in fire destroyed Kriegsheim church records. The name of his wife is unknown but might have been Eliza. The exact number of children he had is unknown, but four emigrated with him. He died in , aged 83 years, apparently intestate. He was a recorder in Germantown E. Hocker, Germantown [Phila.. He was a justice of the Germantown Court in creating dissension among Quakers. He was one of the earliest converts to the principles of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, and suffered persecution for his religious faith as early as when he had goods to the value of two guilders taken from him in payment of a fine for attending a meeting of Friends at Worms. He was also imprisoned and fined at subsequent periods for his religious faith. He was a carpenter by trade, and before leaving Kreighsheim entered into an agreement with Dirck Sidman, of Crefeld, on August 16, , to proceed to Germantown, where the original thirteen families from Crefeld had already formed a settlement, and receive from Herman Op den Graef acres of land upon which he was to erect a dwelling and pay therefore two rix dollars. This old agreement and the deed for the land is recorded in German at Philadelphia and has been seen by the writer. He at once became one of the active men of the youthful colony, and is frequently mentioned in the old annals of Germantown. He was an active member of the Society of Friends and one of the signers of the certificate to the Meeting at London in for Samuel Jennings, who carried the protest of PA Friends against the schism of George Keith. He died in Germantown in , aged eighty-five years. A grandson Martin Kolb accompanied him from Germany and has left numerous descendants. They were among the early settlers of Germantown. In he was one of four persons who signed the certificate of Samuel Jennings as a delegate from the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting to the Yearly Meeting at London. He died at Germantown in , aged eighty five years. There were at least one son and five daughters. He was born about and came to Germantown, PA in When William Penn visited Kriegsheim in , among the inhabitants at that time were Peter, Jacob and George Schumacher, either brothers or cousins, all of whom gave up their native land for new homes in America. George Schumacher, with his wife Sarah and seven children left London in for America. George died at sea and the others arrived at Germantown on 20 Jan Early ships lists show the following: Thomas Arnold This could mean 20 of April Sarah Shoemaker widow and children: About this time fines of five shillings were imposed upon dissenters from the established church for assembling for worship, and among the greatest sufferers are found Peter and George Schumacher, their cattle and household goods having been seized and sold to pay these fines. Peter had made an agreement with Dirck Sipman, of Crefeld, dated 16 Aug , that upon arrival in Pennsylvania, he would receive from Herman Op de Graeff, acres on which he should erect a dwelling, and for which he should pay a "rent of two rix dollars. After his settlement in Germantown, Peter Shoemaker soon became an active citizen and man of importance in the community, and was one of four persons who signed the certificate of Samuel Jennings in , as a delegate from the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting to the Yearly Meeting in London. Peter Shoemaker was about 64 years of age when he came to this country. His wife, whose name is not known, had apparently died in Germany before the date of his emigration. According to Judge Pennypacker: The fifth child, a daughter, married Dielman Kolb. She died in , aged 53, and is buried at Wolfsheim in the Palatinate, never having emigrated. It is not known where he was buried, but it is presumed he was laid to rest in the old Shoemaker Burying Ground. This graveyard, the final resting place of so many of this family, lies on the south side of the present Cheltenham Avenue, in the early days called Graveyard Lane, just west of York Road. Six acres were bequeathed by Richard Wall, the elder, to Friends of Cheltenham in for a burial place, but the ground must have been used for burial purposes several years prior to that date. In the early Friends Meetings, it is referred to as the Cheltenham Burial ground; it was long known in the surrounding country as the Shoemaker Graveyard, but when it was first so called, is now not known. There is no will on file, nor were there any

letters of administration taken out on his estate at the time of his death. Children of Peter Schumacher Shoemaker: He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and also took an interest in the affairs of the town. Under the Germantown Charter, he was one of the Burgesses in , , Mary Shoemaker, born in Germany, accompanied her father to America. Nothing further is known of her. Gertrude Shoemaker, accompanied her father to America. She died in , aged 53, and was buried at Wolfsheim in the Palatinate, having never emigrated to America. However, all of her children except the two eldest, emigrated to Pennsylvania. They had the following children:

**Chapter 4 : Shoemaker Cemetery in Minoa, New York - Find A Grave Cemetery**

*Find A Grave, database and images (blog.quintoapp.com: accessed), memorial page for Julia A Shoemaker Turn (12 Apr Mar ), Find A Grave Memorial no. , citing Middle Smithfield Presbyterian Burying Ground, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, USA ; Maintained by Frederich Otto (contributor ).*

The largest and most elaborate of these is that of John Morton, heelmaker, who died in , aged . Although a long inscription is given, the stone is more notable for its form and decoration. It has a portico -style frame, with a pediment bearing a crest with two lions rampant. Two carved female figures flank the monument, exposing their breasts and holding a book open to view. Another stone, dated , bears a skull and the motto " Memento Mori ", with an hourglass lying on its side, indicating the sands of life not fully run, an early death, as well as crossed bones and crossed shovel and spade, signifying decay and burial, and insignia of a master shoemaker. His grave was originally unmarked. The headstone was erected in , almost 80 years after his death, by the Royal Scottish Academy , and includes a profile medallion insert of his likeness by John Hutchison. He was a strong influence on many other thinkers and public figures, Adam Smith among them. However, his grave had to be guarded for 8 days after burial, due to strong public hostility towards him at the time of his death, largely due to his professed atheism. In his will Hume requested that a "Monument be built over my body It was designed by Robert Adam in . While Hume was not religious, leading to his being buried in this non-denominational site, other family members did not hold his views. His niece is also interred here and she added a particularly Christian sentiment to her panel, which reads "Behold, I come quickly, thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ". It is inscribed with his name and then a carved anchor, beneath which is a carving of a 3-masted ship, flying the ensign, shown in bold relief. Down the left side of the stone is a skull and bearded, male head wearing a cap his father. From the mouth spill two ribbons that link symbols of death: Down the right side is a female head, wearing a bonnet his mother. Ribbons from the bonnet link again to symbols of death: The medal was later stolen from his home and its whereabouts are unknown. Charles Mackay[ edit ] Charles Mackay d. Mackay is allegedly the figure referred to in the phrase " the real McCoy ". The main marble tablet is eroded and illegible; a new inscription has been added to the rear, which reads "Re-erected by a few gentlemen who thought it well that the last resting place should not be forgotten of one who contributed largely to the enjoyments of his fellow creatures and whose taste and talents recommended him to the friendship of the poets, Fergusson and Burns ". William Shakespeare , Macbeth , V, v. Pity it is that the momentary beauties flowing from an harmonious elocution cannot, like those of poetry, be their own record, that the animated graces of the player can live no longer than the instant breath and motion that presents them or at best can faintly glimmer through the memory of imperfect attestation of a few surviving spectators. Colley Cibber , Shakespeare in the Theatre. John Haig[ edit ] The Scots distiller John Haig is buried here, together with several members of the Haig whisky family. Haig is of most note for being instrumental in the enterprising promotion of whisky at the failure of the wine and brandy market in the late 19th century. As part of this venture he effectively invented blended whisky and turned whisky in Scotland into a true industry rather than a practice simply supplying local needs. The family business later became United Distillers. The latter does not lie in this family vault but is buried at Dryburgh Abbey. Dr Robert Candlish[ edit ] Dr Robert Candlish " was a clergyman and leader of the Disruption of the Scottish Church in , when ministers rose during the General Assembly, and left never to return due to growing differences of opinion on how the church was practicing. He was a fervent author of religious books, and became Moderator of the Free Church in . The Free Churches lost their right to burial in the parish churchyards due to the split. Most new churches are in restricted urban areas and most lack burial ground. Consequently most Free Church members had to rely on burial grounds for burial. In this instance, Candlish has chosen to be buried in this more traditional, but still effectively non-denominational graveyard. His stone makes no mention of his achievements. James Candlish, his father, was a medical lecturer in Edinburgh University and is also buried here. He was a friend of Robert Burns , who in described him as "the earliest friend, except me only brother, that I have on earth, and one of the worthiest fellows that ever any man called by the name of friend". His

monument is relatively recent and he was previously undeclared within his family vault. There is now a bronze plaque bearing his likeness on the rear wall of the vault, having been erected by the pupils of the Royal High School on the centenary of the building of the school, June 1890. The stone in front of this vault has interesting Masonic iconography. His sealed tomb has a heavy-studded timber door. The tomb is an enclosed vault with decorative iron gate. Constable started to collect books from an early age, and was apprenticed to a bookseller at 14. By aged 21 he had his own bookshop. In 1785 he began his notable career as a publisher. The bankruptcy of Scott and the Ballantyne brothers took Constable with them for a while, as all were linked. This large simplistic monument bears his head in bronze and the date of death but says nothing of his achievements. He was a lawyer of no huge note, but the monument has an interesting detail. A small oval medallion at the base contains the motif of a caterpillar changing into a butterfly, symbolic of the soul leaving the body. The inscription is in Greek. This imposing family vault says nothing of his works. He was a respected architect by most, but not by his near-namesake Robert Burns, who commissioned Burns to erect a monument over the grave of his hero and inspiration, the poet Robert Fergusson who died in the poorhouse and is buried in Canongate Kirkyard, visible from the southern reaches of Old Calton. Such commissions were normal, as many architects specialised in funerary monuments. On this occasion Burns was less than happy, as he indicated in a letter: He was two years in erecting it after I had commissioned him for it, and I have been two years in paying him after he sent me his account, so he and I are quits! John is also buried here, but with no specific memorial. They "met" for the first time when Scott attended his funeral: This is what you call a meeting. The stone postdates the funeral by a century. John Playfair[ edit ] Professor John Playfair "was an important mathematician and scientist of his day. He was a close friend of James Hutton. Peter Williamson[ edit ] Peter Williamson", nicknamed "Indian Peter", was a colourful character born near Aberdeen. He was kidnapped and sold into slavery at the age of 13, and is one of the few well-documented examples of the early white slave trade. Around 10 percent of slaves were white, although they and their descendants normally found it easier to escape the circle of slavehood in later generations. Peter escaped, and lived with Native Americans "Indians" for some years hence his nickname. He returned to Scotland and successfully sued Aberdeen Town Council for its part in his enslavement. This made him into a relatively rich man for his day. Sir John Steell[ edit ] Sir John Steell" acclaimed Scottish sculptor is buried in an unmarked grave in one of the family vaults to the side. Others[ edit ] Other burials include James Lumsden", a well-known singer of his day, Richard Dickson" architect, William Sibbald d. Iron tablets, such as the one to John and David Paton builders of much of the Edinburgh New Town, were in vogue for a decade or two, and it was not realised how badly these items would weather. This one is in surprisingly good condition, and is still legible. Thomas Smith" lighthouse engineer and step-father to Robert Stevenson civil engineer lies to the north-east.

### Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Notes and Queries

*Named after shoemaker William Copp, Copp's Hill Burying Ground is the final resting place and cemetery of merchants, artisans and craft people who lived in the North End. Located on a hill on which a windmill once stood, the land was given to the town.*

### Chapter 6 : Genealogy of the Shoemaker family of Cheltenham

*Originally called North Burying Ground, Copp's Hill was the second place of interment on the Boston peninsula and was laid out in 1630. The area acquired its present name through its association with William Copp, a shoemaker and early settler who lived near today's Prince Street.*

### Chapter 7 : Five Historic Cemeteries to Visit in Boston

*Copp's Hill Burying Ground is Boston's second oldest burying ground. It was first founded in 1630 as Windmill Hill. The area*

*was named after shoemaker William Copp who once owned the land.*

## Chapter 8 : Peter SHOEMAKER

*Copp's Hill is an elevation in the historic North End of Boston, blog.quintoapp.com is bordered by Hull Street, Charter Street and Snow Hill Street. The hill takes its name from William Copp, a shoemaker who once owned the land.*

## Chapter 9 : Old Calton Burial Ground - Wikipedia

*NORTH END Copp's Hill Burying Ground. This waterfront cemetery was originally called North Burying Ground but was later renamed for a shoemaker and nearby resident, William Copp.*