

a Quaker and a pacifist, William Logan opposed Indian wars and the Revolution. With his cousin, Israel Pemberton, Logan formed the Peace Association in order to prevent a war with the Delaware Indians in 1756 (French and Indian War, 1756-1763).

In 1751, his father, James Logan, died and he inherited the family's home, Stenton. At this point, William began working in agriculture. He also, "with his brother James and sister, Hannah Smith, ... on August 29, 1754, deeded library property, designed by his father for the use of the people of Philadelphia to a board of trustees. .. [and] bequeathed to the library thirteen hundred volumes bequeathed to him by his uncle Dr. William Logan of Bristol, England," (Jordan, page 31).

William married Hannah Emlen on March 24, 1740. She was the daughter of George Emlen and was born on January 30, 1777. She and William had six children, four of whom survived childhood. These children are Charles, George, Sarah, and William Jr. William died at Stenton on October 29, 1776 and Hannah died on January 30, 1777.

William Logan, Jr., son of William and Hannah, was born in 1747. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, receiving his medical degree in 1770 under the direction of Doctor Fothergill. According to John Woolman, "he made a hasty marriage without the knowledge of either family" (Woolman, page 560) to Sarah Portsmouth in April 1770. Sarah was the daughter of Doctor Portsmouth of England. They returned to Philadelphia where William, Jr. practiced surgery. He died at the age of 25 on January 17, 1772 in Philadelphia. He and Sarah were the parents of William Portsmouth Logan who died before his mother. Sarah returned to England and died in March 1797.

George Logan, the second son of William and Hannah and brother of William Logan Jr., was born on September 9, 1753 at Stenton. He received education at Worcester, England and worked as a mercantilist. After his father's death, he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, earning his degree in 1779. He worked as a physician and an agriculturist and was described by Thomas Jefferson as "the best farmer in Pennsylvania in theory and practice," (Stenton). He was also a founder of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

George Logan was active in politics, serving in the Pennsylvania Assembly and as United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The Logan Act of 1798, prohibiting conducting foreign relations without authority, was created because of his efforts to prevent war with France in 1798.

On September 6, 1781, George married Deborah Norris, an eminent Philadelphian. She was born on October 19, 1761, the daughter of Charles Norris and Mary Parker Norris and the granddaughter of Isaac Norris. She obtained her education at Anthony Benezet's public school for girls, the first public school for girls in America, and is considered highly educated for a woman of her time. She was "a skilled historian and writer ... [and] wrote articles and poetry into her seventies" (Stenton). She documented her life in seventeen volumes of diaries, wrote a memoir of her husband after he died in 1821 and transcribed many of James Logan's papers. She was the first woman elected as a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. She died at Stenton in February 1839 and her husband, George, died on April 9, 1821 at Stenton. George and Deborah were the parents of Albanus Charles, Gustavus George and Algernon Sydney.

George and Deborah's oldest son, Albanus Charles, was born on November 22, 1783. Albanus was a physician. He married his second cousin Maria Dickinson, daughter of Mary Norris and John Dickinson, who was born in 1783. Albanus Charles and Maria Dickinson Logan had four children, Mary Norris,