

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

II.
The Smiths of the Eastern Shore

Established in old Talbot County, Maryland, by 1683

NEW EDITION

Containing
Additions & Corrections to June 2011
and with Illustrations

Earle E. Spamer

2008 / 2011

Note

The “New Edition” includes hyperlinks embedded in boxes throughout the main genealogy. They will, when clicked in the computer’s web-browser environment, automatically redirect the user to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in the separate “Additions and Corrections” section.

Boxed alerts look like this: [Also see Additions & Corrections](#) [In the event that the PDF hyperlink has become inoperative or misdirects, refer to the appropriate page number as listed in the Additions and Corrections section.]

The “Additions and Corrections” document is appended to the end of the main text herein and is separately paginated using Roman numerals. With a web browser on the user’s computer the hyperlinks are “live”; the user may switch back and forth between the main text and pertinent additions, corrections, or emendations. Each part of the genealogy (Parts I and II, and Appendices 1 and 2) has its own “Additions and Corrections” section.

The main text of the New Edition is exactly identical to the original edition of 2008; content and pagination are not changed. The difference is the presence of the boxed “Additions and Corrections” alerts, which are superimposed on the page and do not affect text layout or pagination. The reason why the text itself was not updated is because the Comprehensive Index, more than 300 pages, is keyed to the original edition.

The alert notices will print if you print from the main genealogy, which you may then use with a printed copy of the “Additions and Corrections”.

The CD (or DVD) containing digital copies of this genealogy also includes documents that were not originally available when the genealogy was prepared in 2008. See the Disk Content Guide.

Special Note Regarding Pagination: The boxed “Also see Additions & Corrections” alerts are placed where they are needed in the main text. Upon reading the “Additions and Corrections”, however, the page number indicated for the emendation may (very infrequently) be off by one page as compared to where the boxed alert is placed. For example, a text comment in the “Additions & Corrections” may refer to page II-308, but the corresponding alert box, in its proper place in the text, may be on page II-309.

The cause of these minor offsets, when they do occur, is due to the fact that different versions of one word processing programs were used to create some of the new additions and corrections. These different versions occasionally altered page breaks and footnote placements that affected the page layout. The effect is *not* cumulative through the document; occurrences of offset page notations are very infrequent.

In similar fashion, the “Comprehensive Index” that was created from the original edition of 2008, for use principally with the printed versions of this document, likewise may experience infrequent one-page offsets between page numbers cited and actual page numbers.

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Illustration pages in this document were originally prepared for placement within the printed version, which was produced on double-sided sheets. In repositioning them in this digital document, pagination for these illustration pages may not follow perfectly in order; for example, illustration page 328A may precede page 328. The illustration pages appear in proper positions in this digital document.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Introduction to Part II

Our SMITH FAMILY is known to have been residents of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, since at least the mid-18th century. Further evidence points to the family's establishment in this county by 1683, in what then was a larger Talbot County. The relationship to us of these 17th century Smiths is ambiguous, but not disproved. The family is not related to Capt. John Smith (1580-1631), the English colonialist leader from Jamestown, Virginia, who first explored the Chesapeake Bay in 1608.

As might be expected, correctly tracing a surname so common as "Smith" in vital records and legal documents is fraught with pitfalls. The repetition of common given names (John, James, and so on) adds additional complications to our searches. The end result is this current genealogy of the Smith family, which depends partly upon the inferential reliability of previously researched data. The earlier family genealogists who documented the individuals of the family known to them produced an admirable body of work. Their work forms the core of the present genealogy. One should be mindful, however, that these earlier workers had undertaken their tasks before the advent of widely available electronic databases and similar research resources. They resorted to daunting rolls of microfilm; ponderous, handwritten ledgers; sparsely available published genealogies; the mercies of public hours in libraries and public records offices; per-copy charges for the most modest of photostatic copies; and the eccentric good will of family members who may recall treasures or trash. The pace of genealogy then was leisurely, with far fewer conveniently accessible resources, which often confined the bounds set to be investigated.

Thanks to broader and more accessible resources—not to overlook the one saving grace of modern methodologies, the electronically searchable database—the present genealogy has turned into a document that would probably be a marvel to our earlier family historians. Be this as it may, the work may be made more expedient and pleasurable, but the end result is just as reliable as would be produced the longer, "old-fashioned" way; perhaps less so. The result is a guide, not gospel. Disappointing as this may sound, the present genealogy should still be treated as a *working document*, which future users may use as a baseline for further scrutiny. Much of the information here is reliable, but inasmuch as portions of it also rely upon data provided by family sources (that may not necessarily have been correct), or perhaps adopted from an unwitting misstep in the research of public records, the user should be alert to the possibility of error.

At the other end of genealogical research—the tips of the branches—there is a profusion of living individuals about whom only names and dates (and sometimes only names) are given here. The modern generations are the most troublesome for a current genealogy; they constantly grow,

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and the tree is forever outdated. The children, grandchildren, even great-grandchildren of living individuals are so numerous and far-flung that the very existence of some of them are not known to a genealogy's compiler. The task of making the genealogy "current" by ensuring that the present generations are complete, and by adding the next generations, will have to be another person's work. The current genealogy is more useful for understanding the individuals and structure of the family tree about through the mid-20th century.

What I have done here is to take what the earlier family genealogists have determined and check what I could of it or add to it in some measure. To this I greatly expanded the numerous branches of the family tree by tracing each branch and twig in a variety of resources, most notably the public records available on Internet websites, particularly U.S. census data. My additions are based on records searches made in some publications but take also substantially from Internet websites, which include public records as well as personal data provided by independent genealogical researchers. I discuss my sources more fully in the General Introduction.

Genealogical research, especially in the years prior to the development of the Internet that made available tremendous resources of the World Wide Web, was a painstaking process. It required exhaustive correspondence with relations and descendants, in addition to public records searches with the benefit only of published and card file indices. In the acknowledgements to the typescript "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith noted:

J. Lathrop Mack and Roberta Smith, his wife, thought that at some time their children would be interested in their ancestors, and it was thus that this hunt started. There was an appeal to the family for search and cooperation, and it seems that there was quite general support and cooperation. Our cousin, Emerson Bryan Roberts, in addition to family Bibles and other family sources, did much searching of Land Records and Wills, which resulted in the establishment of our Progenitor to be James Smith and Margaret, his wife¹

¹ Edward S. Smith, "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences" (typescript, 1963), p. 2. The E. S. Smith typescript is hereafter referred to as the "**Smith Genealogy**".

Apparently Smith considered the work to be complete—or rather as complete as he could make it—because a letter from John McKenney to Smith, 27 Feb 1963, says that he is "glad to learn that you have finished the Smith genealogy." And yet, information contained in that letter from McKenney appears in the text of the "Smith Genealogy". Further, it is evident that the manuscript, as "completed", is an uncorrected draft, one also in need of further editing. Given that Smith was in declining health at the time, he may have considered the project in hiatus or effectively ended. Smith distributed carbon copies of the typescript, but how many were produced is unknown; pragmatically, we must assume not many. Earle Spamer (the present compiler) owns the carbon copy that Edward Smith presented to his brother and niece, Earle and Elisabeth Smith. Over the years, additional, xerographic copies were made from one or more of the carbon copies; how many were made, or by whom they are held, is unknown. I have one such xerographic reproduction, which was given to me in the 1970s by Helen (Montgomery) Mummert (later McCarragher), of Delaware; to it a few handwritten emendations had been made prior to being copied. One must assume that various other copies may have their own handwritten emendations.

The "Smith Genealogy" is also supplemented by a large paper scroll prepared by Edward S. Smith. On the scroll, which unrolled measures about 3 × 6 feet, he drew the family tree by hand. The arrangement of individuals on the scroll is, regretfully, chaotic because Smith sometimes ran out of room on one part of the chart or another. The scroll is laced with long, wavering connection lines that overlap and criss-cross in confusing fashion; and he wrote

[note cont'd →

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The Macks began their genealogical work during the early 1920s. By the mid-1930s it was in full swing, when Lathrop distributed numerous typewritten fragments with appeals to scattered family members for assistance. A draft typescript created by Lathrop in 1934, also containing handwritten emendations, comprised a series of disjointed genealogical sketches about specific individuals and branches of the family. It serves further as an introduction to the kinds of sources and the reliability of data that relate to James Smith's descendants. The series of sketches also serve as a draft introduction and acknowledgements for a Smith family genealogy, which never was completed. It is apparent, however, that the Smith family genealogy that was produced later by Edward Seville Smith, based substantially upon the Macks' earlier research and added to by him, has been the principal source of information about the family. It has been drawn upon heavily for the present genealogy, and to which I have added numerous explanatory notes and some corrections.

Early Work by Lathrop and Roberta Mack

In 1934, after Lathrop and Roberta Mack had worked on the Smith family genealogy for about ten years, Lathrop wrote an open letter to his wife's siblings. The letter provides additional information about the early phases of his genealogical research, and his credits. Some of his concerns apply equally well today as they did three-quarters of a century ago.²

For about twelve years Roberta, Emerson and I have been collecting data about descendants of James Smith, our earliest known Smith ancestor, and so far, our chief object has been to get as much information as possible about the earlier generations, or as much as could be gotten from living descendants before it was too late to get it. In fact, we have made a very late start. This information must be obtained from living persons because we cannot find that any of the descendants are in the Genealogies, whether printed or manuscript.

We have now obtained about all the information we can hope to get from persons we can locate who are willing to co-operate, about the earlier generations, and it is time to try to make as complete as possible the facts about the later generations. I am sending, or will send as copies become available, to you "RECORD OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES SMITH AND SOME OF THEIR COUSINS etc" with the thought that You will like to see it, and

with a fountain pen in an elderly hand, sometimes too hastily or too small for the pen nib – all of which makes the scroll difficult to use. In the earliest preparations of the current genealogy, my wife (Jane Anderson) and I entered all of the genealogical data from the typescript into a computerized database. As part of that task the entire Edward Smith scroll then was systematically followed and checked against the facts presented in the typescript; a task that sometimes was difficult and frustrating, but in the end successfully completed. My copy of the scroll was reproduced from the original sometime in the 1970s; the original at that time being in the possession of Helen Mummert. She is a niece of Edward Smith who worked with him, collecting information during trips to cemeteries and other locales in Maryland and Delaware. A similar scroll, smaller and more tidy, was prepared by Edward Smith for the Sevil family, the original of which Helen McCarraher gave to me around 2000.

² J. Lathrop Mack to [Smith siblings] Lora [Spamer], Mabel [Smith], Edward [Smith], Gilbert [Smith], Earle [Smith], Elouise [Montgomery] and Lulu [Lugg] (26 Nov 1934); the Smith siblings were children of Rev. John Edward and Ella Seville Smith, as also was Lathrop's wife, Roberta Smith.

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in the hope that each of you will send us your comments, advice, corrections, criticisms and all possible additions to it that you can.

Since this RECORD was written, we have had wonderful co-operation from Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton who met Rev. John Edward Smith shortly after he entered the Methodist ministry. She married a cousin of Sam Tarbutton Cousin of your father[']s upon whom he was calling. Her interest has been chiefly in furthering the desires of their descendants. She well remembered him and his visit over fifty years ago. I did not find her until this summer, and largely thru her efforts we have a fairly complete list of the descendants of Rachel Smith Tarbutton, daughter of James Smith. She has been a real help, and is really interested. I have been able to supply her information she did not have, and she is still working to complete the list and get as many dates as possible.

Also the Grahams who know that Rev. Jack Smith was a cousin of thier [*sic*] father have given us much data on their family, which is, at present in a separate report.³ This information, as to the later Graham generations is in the Appendix t[o] the RECORD. We are still working with them and their relatives to very definitely make the proper connections between the Grahams and the Smiths, Tarbuttons, Watsons, Prices, Sprys etc.

For the present, we will be glad if each of you will make any notes you wish of items that interest you in the RECORD, and we hope that you will fill in all possible information and dates regarding your own families and children. We hope to make this into a small Genealogy that will be more than a mere list of names and dates. We are hoping to receive family traditions, and sketches, appreci[a]tions, and anecdotes about ancestors and relatives of the Smith etc descendants for inclusion in the RECORD and preservation.⁴ Some of these people are deserving of more notice than I am able to give them, who have to depend for my information upon those who personally knew them. Family traditions are a very real help in this search. One tradition which came to us quickly led to the location of the parents of the first wife of our first Known ancestor, namely to Samuel and Margaret Moore⁵, thus pushing the RECORD one generation farther back on that side. Traditions and stories that are now scattered among descendants can be very useful in the search, and their bearing upon it is not easily recognized by the persons who can tell them, but assembled at one point, with us, can give very useful hints as to obscure points and sources of information. As Stated, a certain casual remark quickly led us to Samuel Moore, and with that start, we can probably carry the Moores back to the original Moore immigrant, and probably the Moore co-lateral line also.⁶

³ This separate Graham essay is unfortunately not now located.

⁴ The planned genealogy was never completed by Mack. Edward Seville Smith took the basic research, expanded upon it, and prepared the draft typescript, "Smith Genealogy", which he finished off in that form in 1963. He also had a manuscript family tree, drawn onto a large scroll.

⁵ Susanna, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Moore, married James Smith [No. 24 in the present genealogy].

⁶ This was never accomplished by Mack or by later workers; no earlier generations of our Moore family have been determined.

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Edwina and Emerson⁷ have been working assiduously with us all these years. He, in his travels has access to libraries and original sources, documents etc. They are as enthusiastic as we are about doing a complete job in all possible lines.

Please tell us what you can remember hearing about Susan Ratcliffe, “who lived at the Baynards”, and her sister and brother. And all possible stories and facts about Captain John Smith, and about his wife Mary, and his aunt Sallie who lived with him, and ided [died] at his house. I have some of these stories from Roberta⁸, and am holding them until the time comes to re-write the RECORD. Also we have some stories from Cousin Mina, cousin Julia and others, which we could never have had if we had not gotten them when we did before they passed to their higher usefulness. Roberta is encouraging me, but I cannot write about many of these people from my own knowledge, but only from what descendants will tell us. There is much that can be added about them of interest, and in justice to them which we do not know, and from these stories we get hints as to things to hunt for and sources of information.

We cannot get a start on the ancestry of your grandmother’s mother Rebecca (Price) Pratt Smith.⁹ Certain Prices know your fathers an[d] cousins of their fathers, and they can tell us something of the father of Rebecca. One link probably would be sufficient to enable us to carry her line bach [*sic*] four or five generations to the immigrant. Emerson has lots of Price data, but we cannot connect with it.¹⁰ What can you remember hearing about Price relatives, aunt Sallie Price, and Pratt relatives. Mordecai Price had a cousin Tom Pratt, and Sam Tarbutton had a cousin Sam Pratt. The U.S. Census of 1790 is full of Queen Annes [County, Maryland] Pratts.

Please try to remember things hidden your sub-concious [*sic*] memory they may not immediately come to mind, but may come out in time. Reading the RECORD caused cousin Mina to recall things she had not thought of for years, which we needed for the RECORD, and which were very useful. Likewise it caused another to recall an item which she omitted years ago, and we immediately found Samuel Moore, as the direct result. There is no telling how important something may prove to be which may not seem important to you because you cannot know its bearing on other things. Roberta and I are saturated with what we have learned, and can often get useful hints from casual items, and gossip about those gone on before. We are hoping that Lulu¹¹ will have some traditions about ancestors that Rev. John Smith was too young to absorb and transmit. Some little hint may come which will enable us to get by the present impassable barriers.

Aside from the attempt at completeness in the RECORD for the benefit of members of the present and future generations, another reason for trying to connect into it the Ratcliffes, Tarbuttones, Grahams, Prices, Moores, Richardsons etc., is to try to get a start on the first James Smith about whom we know only the names of his wives and the

⁷Edwina (Martin) Hoyt [No. 304 under No. 183]. Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326] was a published genealogist and a professor at the Carnegie Technical Institute.

⁸Roberta Smith, Lathrop Mack’s wife.

⁹Rebecca (Price) Smith, wife of George Smith [No. 31] who also had been married to Thomas Pratt.

¹⁰The connection remains an elusive one.

¹¹Mary Lulu (Smith) Lugg [No. 200], who was known as “Lulu”.

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children of the first wife. The Moore data leads us to look for him in Delaware, after we have been for twelve years looking all over Pennsylvania and Maryland for him.

Regarding James Smith [No. 29], Lathrop Mack continued,

Did you ever hear anything about . . . where James has [*sic*] been before he went to Centreville the first Time? or the second time? after which he built the brich [brick] house at Lently? And did Ann [his wife, Nancy] return there with him? and anything you ever heard about Lently, and about grave yards or burial places of Smiths and their relatives in Maryland. We hope to receive all possible memories and traditions of the past.

Mack raised questions, some of which remain unanswered even now, but others of which were answered by Edward S. Smith in the “Smith Genealogy”; and still more are answered in the present genealogy:

Has Lulu any traditions about Robert Smith who went to Ohio? was he married at the time? any children? * * * About what year did he go? There is conflict on the year. Does any one know the location of the “Reed burying ground”? And where Captain John Smith’s family worshipped? at Spaniard Neck Church?, and has anyone heard of “Old Dudleys Church?”¹² * * * We would like to have the military record of James Smith, or James S. Smith [*sic*], and all dates of his family and descendants.

Quotations from the Edward S. Smith typescript (the “Smith Genealogy”) and from notes left by Lathrop and Roberta Mack, are made occasionally throughout the present Smith Family genealogy. The original passages are scattered as copies in files or appear in the “Smith Genealogy” in somewhat disjointed, even arbitrary, fashion. I have rearranged these passages, grouping together those that relate to a person, family, or place. I quote these passages, with additional notes and explanations based on my own research. They appear, for the first time, consolidated with the people to whom the notes and writings pertain.

Disclaimers by Earlier Workers

Inasmuch as the foundation of the present genealogy is based on the work of earlier family genealogists, their disclaimers bear repeating. (My own disclaimer, relating to the entire set of family genealogies presented here, is in the General Introduction.)

¹² Probably Dudley’s Chapel, on Benton Corners Road, Sudlersville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. It was built in 1783 and has a small cemetery associated with it. Dudley’s Chapel has a prominent place in the early history of the Methodist Church in Maryland, one of the earliest surviving Methodist churches in Maryland and the first in Queen Anne’s Co. (and just one of two surviving 18th century county churches). The first bishops of the Methodist Church in America preached here at one time or another. (>>Maryland Historical Trust, National Register Listings in Maryland, website <http://marylandhistoricaltrust.net>; accessed 12 Dec 2005.) Dudley’s Chapel does not otherwise appear in the known history of the family, and what had brought Lathrop Mack’s attention to it in this regard is not certain, other than the fact that many, if not most, of the early family members were of the Methodist faith.

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A disclaimer found in the papers of Lathrop and Roberta Mack was incorporated into the cover sheet of Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". It reads:

First draft - incomplete, unsatisfactory, and subject to comments, corrections, additions, deletions, omissions, suggestions, rewriting, rearrangement, etc., etc., and in no sense adequate, satisfactory, or final in the present form.

Lathrop Mack wrote an additional, longer disclaimer with explanations, admitting to incomplete and perhaps incorrect data. His statement, also incorporating acknowledgments, serves well also for the present genealogy:¹³

Concerning our ancestor James Smith [patentee of Smith's Delight] very little came to be known. What has been learned of him and his descendants and their nearest kin will be set down in as connected a form as may be in order (1) that the information may be collected in one account, and (2) so that it may be available to others who may be interested, and, it is hoped, willing to offer additional facts, corrections and criticisms. A third reason is because apparently, to date, no one has done this, and each year it becomes more difficult to do, not being available from printed sources, so far as has been learned, and due to the fact that the descendants are constantly becoming more scattered, and losing contact with each other.

While making this search all available facts as to relatives of his descendants have been recorded as received in order to aid and serve as clues in the search for his ancestors. It is hoped to carry the ancestry back in all collateral lines to the original immigrants to America. It is earnestly hoped that every person who sees this record will offer any criticisms[,] corrections, additions and suggestions that he can make to anything contained herein. More facts might have been included, in the later generations, but it has been preferred, as far as possible, to let descendants contribute what they wish preserved about themselves and their ancestors, and relatives.

If living descendants manifest sufficient interest by responding with information as to their ancestors, relatives and descendants, such as births, marriages, deaths, residences, character sketches, war records, civil and military service, and honors, anecdotes, photographs, pictures etc., it is the present intention to put these rough notes in final form at the end of the search and make the result available to all who are interested and contribute information.

This rough draft of notes cannot be put into final form until all possible comments and data have been received, and many missing dates obtained. It has been attempted to arrange the facts at present known in a form to be easily examined by others in the hope that missing items, facts and dates may be secured. The compiler gratefully makes acknowledgment to the following persons for information and assistance to date [April 1934]. Mina Smith Newman, Julia Ann Baynard Martin, Edwina Martin Hoyt, Samuel Howard Holding, Emerson Bryan Roberts, Edward Slaughter Graham, James Jesse

¹³ J. Lathrop Mack, "The Descendants of James Smith and Several of their cousins from information gathered from them before April, 1934", typescript (Michigan City, Indiana), 1 p.

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Thomas Graham, Margaret Slaughter Smith, Cooper Tarbutton, Sanford E. Spry, Eva Spry Hunter, Mollie Price Tucker, Cornelia Reeves Price, Nellie Temple Carmine, Carroll Fisher Leverage, Elizabeth Starkey, Kate Tarbutton Battis, Edward Walls, Mrs. W. K. Benson, Mrs. Aaron Tarbutton, Emma Moore Beck, J. Fletcher Rolph, and hope none have been omitted.



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This page has not been further updated since the main genealogy was completed in 2008. The "Additions and Corrections" appended to this text includes all newly added individuals up to the date indicated on the [separate title-page for the "Additions and Corrections"](#).

Continued Updates

As described in the General Introduction, all descendants in a family lineage are enumerated consecutively, as generated by Family Treemaker Software. A few additional individuals have been added since this numerical sequence was generated, and these individuals have been added here. They have been inserted in genealogical order and enumerated using alphabetical suffixes. The additions are as follows:

Smith Family genealogy

417a–b
569a–b
572a
573a–d
579a–t
581a–f
582a
588a–b
598a
600a–l
605a–e
609a
614a–b
619a, a1–a20, b–rr

Sevil Family collateral genealogy

7a

Lovell Family collateral genealogy

35a

Potts Family collateral genealogy

30a

Tafel Family collateral genealogy

25a

Van Zyverden Family collateral genealogy

101a

Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy

64a-b

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore

Note Concerning Generation Nos. 1–3

Nearly all of the information about the first three generations of this Smith lineage is obtained from the genealogy compiled by Edward Seville Smith (1880-1963) [No. 212]¹⁴. The data are outlined in his typescript, “Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences”, and graphically arranged on its accompanying handwritten paper scroll that delineates the family tree [see footnote 1]. He had worked with a substantial amount of genealogical information previously gathered by his sister, Roberta (1877-1945) [No. 211], and her husband, J. Lathrop Mack (1877-1952). To this information Ed Smith added data from other family members and genealogical correspondents, which included records obtained from State of Maryland archives and historical organizations. After Ed Smith’s death, the Macks’ daughter, Elizabeth Munger (1906-1990) [No. 335], continued some of the work. Portions of the work of all of these individuals are included in the present genealogy.

The Smith family genealogy, as arranged by Edward Smith and based upon the research by the Macks’ and their acknowledged sources, begins with the assumed progenitor, James Smith [No. 1]. In 1683 he was the patentee of land called “Smith’s Delight” in old Talbot County, Maryland (in Queen Anne’s County today). He died before 27 July 1709.¹⁵ The original research that led to this James Smith was done by genealogical historian and family member Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326]. Much later, Elizabeth Munger discovered information that casts doubt on Roberts’ findings. The first three generations (as listed here) may not relate to our Smith family, at least not in the fashion as outlined by the genealogy.

¹⁴ Throughout this genealogy, all individuals have a unique number, based on generations and as calculated by Family Tree Maker software.

¹⁵ The will of his son, Matthew Smith [No. 3] is dated 27 July 1709; it provides for Matthew’s mother, but not his father; thus presumably the father was deceased.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

When J. Lathrop Mack began his research on the extended Smith family genealogy, the ancestry of the family line was known only as far back as to James Smith [No. 24, in Generation No. 4], who died in 1838; and, on the side of his second wife, Susanna Moore, ancestry was known back to her parents. However, James Smith [No. 24] has problematical data associated with him; specifically, his age, his parents, and whether he was born in America or in Ireland. He may be attached to the wrong parents; and if so, Generations 1-3 are not correctly associated in the Smith family genealogy. Still this may not disassociate these individuals, who could after all be family, as is discussed shortly.

Problems concerning the age of James Smith [No. 24] have long been recognized by the family historians. He is recorded as having died in 1838 at the age of 80, thus his date of birth was about 1758. However, the earliest known child attributed to him was born in 1762. Although the problem was often noted, no resolution was reached. Sometime after Edward Smith's death, Elizabeth Munger located the Bible record of this James Smith and his wife, Susannah Moore Smith, which contradicts some data that were originally outlined in the "Smith Genealogy". The information seems to indicate different parents and a different national heritage for James. The Bible record states that James came from Ireland. Elizabeth Mack Munger reported in correspondence, without further elaboration, the information that contradicts prevalent family information:¹⁶

Maryland Hall of Records has the Bible Record of James Smith and his wife, Susannah Moore (#774209) which was submitted 22 Apr. 1977 by "a grand-daughter of John and Mary Smith" who possibly was my mother's cousin, Margaret Slaughter Smith¹⁷ of Baltimore. * * * The Bible record says "James Smith with a brother or two came to America from Ireland. He married Susannah Moore who is thought to have been born in Delaware or in Maryland near the Delaware line."

Without the ability to reexamine the research files of the Macks and E. S. Smith together, or to interview the parties with whom they worked, a satisfactory resolution cannot be reached at this time.¹⁸ The genealogy of the first generations is retained as originally presented in the "Smith Genealogy", so as to allow further research to continue with an unaltered set of data.

¹⁶ Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. W. Marvin Barton, 31 Aug 1980. The disposition of the Bible was not indicated by Munger, nor is it known to me. Further information from the Bible is given in the entry for James Smith [No. 24].

¹⁷ Margaret Slaughter (Smith) Spaulding [No. 122, see under No. 60] is listed in this genealogy as a granddaughter of Joseph Moore Smith [No. 34]. There were eight granddaughters of John and Mary Smith; the John Smith here mentioned by Mrs. Munger was Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

¹⁸ Most of the original records that the Macks had held were those later held by the Macks' daughter, Elizabeth Munger, which were after her death sent to Nadine Synnestvedt. The disposition of Edward S. Smith's records is less certain, although I received some of these through both Helen McCarraher and Nadine Synnestvedt. I relied on photocopies of some of these records, which are at least second- or third-generation copies. My set of reference copies includes material from other family members, too, and was made over a period of time, from about the 1970s to early 2000s. Additional, ancillary materials have come from other sources; in one special case—that of the Potts family who are maternal ancestors of one of the Smith wives—a tremendous amount of useful information was obtained from Potts family papers now held in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Even if James Smith [No. 24] of the fourth generation is in fact an immigrant to America, and has been attached to the wrong parents in this genealogy, James Smith [No. 1] of “Smith’s Delight” may yet *still* be the progenitor of our family. This is possible if there is a son, for example, about whom we have no information

It is possible, too, that a child returned to England or Ireland, whose descendant may be James Smith [No. 24]. Allegiances to both family and Crown could have conducted our Smiths back and forth across the Atlantic at different times during the 17th and 18th centuries, records of which do not survive. Was it a coincidence that James Smith [No. 24] came to reside in the area of present-day Queen Anne’s County where James Smith [No. 1] and his descendants resided? Had James Smith [No. 24] emigrated to join relations in Maryland who were descended from James [No. 1]? (A less likely scenario may suggest that James Smith [No. 24] himself had been born in the Maryland colony, gone to Ireland, and returned with his one or more brothers.)

These are only working hypotheses, to be sure; yet so little is known of these early Smiths that all possible contributions to the paucity of data must be considered.

Descendants of James Smith (– before 27 July 1709)

(739 descendants¹⁹)

Generation No. 1

1. James¹ Smith died before 27 July 1709. He married **Margaret**. She died after 13 September 1709.

Children of James Smith and Margaret are:

- 2 i. Mary² Smith. She married Fisher.
- + 3 ii. Matthew Smith, died between 27 July-13 September 1709 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.
- 4 iii. William Smith, died 1722 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.
- + 5 iv. James Smith, born 1693 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland; died between 1727-1728.

¹⁹ Figure does not include descendants in collateral genealogies.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

1. James Smith (– before 27 July 1709)

In the “Smith Genealogy”, James Smith [No. 1] was labelled “James Smith I”.²⁰ In the credits to that typescript, Edward S. Smith notes, “Our cousin, Emerson Bryan Roberts, in addition to family Bibles and other family sources, did much searching of Land Records and Wills, which resulted in the establishment of our Progenitor to be James Smith and Margaret, his wife”²¹

James Smith was a planter. He may have come from England or Ireland, although it is also feasible that he was the son of an immigrant (now unknown) to the Chesapeake tidewater country. Regardless of our unsatisfactory understanding of his origins, he was in 1683 recipient of a land patent for “Smith’s Delight” in (old) Talbot County, Maryland, which he received from the division of lands owned by one Richard Peacock.²² (Also see the section below, “Smith’s Delight”.)

When he obtained “Smith’s Delight”, as noted in the patent, James Smith already owned an adjacent property, “Smith’s Beginning”. The properties are located today in Queen Anne’s County, just southwest of Pondtown and south of the Chester River town of Crumpton.

The *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland* for 1696 include mention of “Capt James Smith Sherriff of Talbott County”, regarding a petition “relating to Surplusage Lands &c” and for making “their titles certain”. Whether this James Smith is the same as the subject here, or a relation, is as yet undetermined.²³

²⁰ In the “Smith Genealogy”, Edward S. Smith enumerated **James Smith I through VI**, but these are not family usage, nor even are they a direct lineage. Rather, the numerals were used by E. S. Smith to distinguish between the several James Smiths. Because the James Smiths are not a direct lineage, Edward Smith’s convention is not used in the present genealogy; instead, the sequential enumeration of individuals throughout the entire genealogy is used. Note, too, that there are other James Smiths who were not enumerated by E. S. Smith, including two grandsons of “James Smith VI”, one of whom is uniquely distinguished by the title, “Captain” James Smith. The following is an accounting of the various James Smiths of the family:

[No. 1]	James Smith I (–before 27 July 1709)
[No. 5]	James Smith II (1693-1727/28), son of James Smith, No. 1
[No. 13]	James Smith III (-1799), son of James Smith, No. 5
[No. 17]	James Smith IV, son of James Smith, No. 13
[No. 24]	James Smith V (-1838), parentage confused; his attribution as son of Joseph Smith, No. 14, may not be correct (see introductory notes and further remarks with James Smith, No. 24)
[No. 29]	James Smith VI (1768-1839), son of James Smith, No. 24
[No. 56]	James Smith (1811-1844), son of Joseph Moore Smith, No. 34
[No. 89]	James Smith (Capt. James Smith, 1840-1929), son of Capt. John Smith, No. 46
[No. 199]	James Robert Lee Smith (1870-1950), son of James Smith, No. 89
[No. 450]	James Robert Lee Smith, 2nd (1950-), son of Wilbur Edward Smith, No. 323

²¹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 3. Emerson B. Roberts (1890–after 1951) [No. 326] was a researcher of genealogy as an avocation; his papers included several in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, but he did not publish anything about the Smiths.

²² Patent, 15 Nov 1683, Liber SD #A, folios 499-500 (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland); photostatic copy seen.

²³ *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, At a Session held at Annapolis, April 30-May 14, 1696. Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, Proprietary. Francis Nicholson, Governor. The Lower House*, pp. 364-365.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Margaret Smith (—after 13 September 1709)
(wife of James Smith [No. 1])

James Smith's wife is mentioned in the will written by their son, Matthew; there her name is spelled "Margrett". The omission of James Smith [No. 1] from Matthew's will of 13 September 1709, and the inclusion of his mother, testifies to the decease of James prior to this date, and Margaret's decease afterward.

"Smith's Beginning" and "Smith's Delight"

The original land patents, "Smith's Beginning" (date unknown) and the later "Smith's Delight" (1683) were south of today's Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, in the vicinity of the headwaters of today's Pearl Creek. Reassignments, subdivision, and (fortuitously in lesser measure) development in the area have all but made the boundaries of these properties unseen today. Two generations after the time of James Smith the original patentee (thus by the middle of the 18th century), all of Smith's Delight had been subdivided and sold to new owners. Regardless of whether James Smith [No. 1] and his descendants are correctly ascribed to our family, the following observations about "Smith's Delight" and "Smith's Beginning" still pertain to this James Smith, and thus serve as a contribution to the history of Queen Anne's County.

Nothing is known of Smith's Beginning other than it was adjacent to and southeast of Smith's Delight; and of the latter, all we have are the metes and bounds of the 300-acre property. By examining the original patent, we can follow the boundaries with precision. Unfortunately, the starting point is at "a marked Oak standing by a Brook", and of course these are transient features. Nevertheless, vestiges of the original boundaries may be discernible today in the alignment of property lines or road alignments, as described below.

The "Smith Genealogy" provides the following commentary:²⁴

This grant named "Smith's Delight" is recorded in Annapolis Land Office, Liber S.D.#A. Folio 499. This grant is bounded on the southeast by other land belonging to said James Smith, named "Smith's Beginning". Date of his acquiring "Smith's Beginning" was not learned.

The above mentioned deed to James Smith of "Smith's Delight", was given at the City of St. Maries, under the grant seal of Our Province of Maryland, on November 15, A.D. 1683, by the Commissions General of Our said Province of Maryland. The deed recites that James Smith of Talbott County of the Province of Maryland hath due him 300 acres of land within the Province, etc., but does not show the nature of the service by James Smith for which the grant was made. This could, no doubt, be ascertained from the Office of these Commissions General, or from the Land Office at Annapolis, together with information as to when and whence this early settler came to the Eastern Shore. We have a photostatic copy of this deed. [See shortly below for a partial transcription of the original patent.]

* * * * *

²⁴ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 4, 11-12.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Reference has been made to the Grant to James Smith of “Smith’s Delight in 1683 of 300 acres, Land Office Liber S.D.#A. Folio 499 Commissioners General, Province of Maryland.

Our cousin Emerson Bryan Roberts, after he retired from his professorship at Carnegie Tech., purchased the Price farm in Kent County near Chestertown; he cooperated fully with Lathrop and Roberta [Mack]. He made searches of land records and wills and was able thereby to go further back of the recollections of our people then living. He located this record and others which proved most useful.

By the above grant James Smith acquired 300 acres of land in Talbott (deed spelling) County, Maryland, south of the Chester River—the early settlers still staying close to Chester River—near the head of a branch of a creek called “Double Creek”, which is now called Pearl Creek, a tributary of Chester River, several miles west of Crumpton, Maryland. This location is nearer the Delaware State line and about 10 or 15 miles therefrom. This land is bounded partly, on the south-east, by other land of James Smith called “Smith’s Beginning”, so he was there before 1683.

About a year ago Elouise and her daughter, Helen Mummert,²⁵ drove us to that Section. There is a small frame church and several houses and a small graveyard there and the area looked to be mostly woodlands.

James Smith, the Patentee, sold portions of “Smith’s Delight” in his lifetime—in 1684 to one William Rush and in 1690 a portion to one James Willson.

Part of the *original patent* from King Charles II to James Smith (actually through the king’s governor and agents in Maryland), dated 16 November 1683, reads:²⁶

Charles R To all persons to whome these presents shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know Yee that for & in Consideration that James Smith of Talbott County in our said province of Maryland hath due unto him three hundred Acres of Land within our said province of Maryland by Assignment from Richard Peacock part of a Warrant for four thousand one hundred Acres granted the said Peacock the two & twentieth day of Novemb^r one thousand six hundred Eighty two * * * Wee doe hereby grant unto him the said James Smith all that tract or parcel of Land called Smiths Delight lyeing in Talbott County aforesaid on the south side of Chester River neare ye head of a Branch of a Creek called Double Creek.

As also noted in the patent, the annual rent (*i.e.*, property tax) charged to James Smith was “twelve Shillings Sterling in Silver or Gold”.

Other patents in Maryland were also called “Smith’s Delight”, but none of these have any relation to the James Smith who is the present subject. A “Smyths delight” on the Transquaking River, old Talbot Co. (now in Dorchester Co.), was noted in 1665 in the Maryland *Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1663-1666*. A “Smith’s Delight” was conveyed to Margaret Smith in the will of one Nathan Smith of Anne

²⁵ Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and Helen (Montgomery) Mummert (later McCarraher).

²⁶ Patent to James Smith, for Smith’s Delight, 15 Nov 1683, Liber SD #A, folios 499-500 (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland); photostatic copy seen in the records of Edward Seville Smith. The identity of Richard Peacock has not otherwise been determined; the name as it appears in some historical records is inconclusive: One Richard Peacock is cited as having arrived in Maryland in 1663 (Gust Skordas, ed., *The Early Settlers of Maryland: An Index to Names of Immigrants, Compiled from Records of Land Patents, 1633-1680, in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1968, p. 353; Carson Gibb, *A Supplement to the Early Settlers of Maryland*, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, 1997, p. 51). There is a record from 19 Oct 1704 for the marriage of Richard Peacock and Ann Allen in Kent Co., Maryland, but it is not clear whether it relates in any way to the Richard Peacock aforementioned (Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compilers, *Maryland Marriages, 1655-1850* [database online], The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2004).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Arundel Co., probate 1 September 1684, as noted in the *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. I. There are likely to be others. The names are coincidental.

Locating “Smith’s Delight” Today: The Attempts by Edward S. Smith and Earle Spamer

Although the original survey for “Smith’s Delight” survives in archival records (see below), locating its precise position in the modern-day community south of Crumpton, Maryland, is somewhat of a problem. However, there is circumstantial evidence that allows us to make some remarks about the placement of “Smith’s Delight” and how the original property may be recognized today.

Both Edward S. Smith and I independently made attempts to locate “Smith’s Delight”; Smith probably around 1960, and me between 2004-2007. My own attempts employ topographic maps and aerial photographs, which were not used by Edward Smith. Nonetheless, Ed Smith’s work is admirably precise.

The following sections outline Edward Smith’s methods and results, followed by my original attempt and a revised look at the evidence on maps, photographs, and ground examinations.

1 — Edward S. Smith’s Information (ca. 1960)

The boundaries of Smith’s Delight are measured in the patent record, thus:

Beginning at a marked Oak standing by a Brook on & running thence North East by North fifty perches then South East by East three hundred & twenty perches then South West by South to a knoll of Land laid out for himself & called Smiths Begining [*sic*] & then by the said Land & the Land of John Breams called Domain²⁷ two hundred & twenty Perches then North North West two hundred & Sixty Perches & then with a straight Line to the aforesaid bounded tree²⁸

Edward S. Smith drew a rough sketch that plots the cardinal directions and linear distances of each line of the original survey of Smith’s Delight, as it is documented in the patent of 1683. The property is an irregular polygon of five sides, more roughly diamond-shaped, longer on its northerly-southerly axis and widest below its center. Edward Smith’s sketch also very roughly places the property with respect to the course of Double Creek (now Pearl Creek), the town of Crumpton on the Chester River, and Double Creek Church, a historic church but much younger than Smith’s Delight.

Smith’s schematic sketch is to scale for the Smith’s Delight polygon by itself, but the sketch of the polygon is neither to scale nor precisely arranged with respect to its proximity to Crumpton or Double Creek (now Pearl Creek). His sketch shows Double Creek departing the property to the northwest, which is correct insofar as the creek flows to the northwest when it leaves this area; but in the vicinity of Smith’s Delight itself (on Smith’s sketch) the creek flows to the north and east. His sketch also shows a road crossing the northern extremity of the property, which I had taken to be Pondtown Road, which traverses the area in a southwest–northeasterly direction, southwest of Pondtown. The sketch also shows the Double Creek Church on this road, to the west; in fact the church is on Burchard Sawmill Road a mile north of Pondtown Road, but given the imprecise scaling on the sketch outside of the polygon the

²⁷ Edward Smith read this property name as “Jamaira”, which it could be, but I believe it reads “Domain”.

²⁸ Patent to James Smith, for Smith’s Delight, 15 Nov 1683, Liber SD #A, folios 499-500 (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland); photostatic copy seen. A perch is a linear unit also called a rod, which is 16.5 feet (5.029 m).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

placement is reasonable. Edward Smith's sketch implies that Smith's Delight is almost entirely to the southeast of Double Creek Church and south of Pondtown Road, just barely crossing to the north of the road. It was upon Smith's sketch, and the approximate positioning of the church and road, that I based my first attempts to locate the property on modern maps and aerial photographs, as outlined next. This may be in error, as explained more fully farther below.

2 — Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs (ca. 2004)

Even though Edward Smith plotted the dimensions of Smith's Delight and has correctly identified the approximate location of the property, it nonetheless is of interest to establish more certainly where it lies with respect to modern landmarks.

Comparing Edward Smith's rough sketch to modern maps and aerial photographs of the area, three miles south of Crumpton, produced a couple of likely scenarios. Inasmuch as the precise starting point of the boundaries as originally described is fairly unrecognized today (save that it is near the head of "Double Creek", or Pearl Creek today), all we have for evidence of the original boundaries are the lengths of the five sides of the property and the approximate cardinal directions these lines traversed. Of course, the property has been divided and redivided an undetermined number of times since it was first laid out, beginning with early divisions by James Smith himself, which cumulatively have probably obscured some of the boundary lines. Even so, today some of the angles and lengths of the original survey boundaries may exhibit themselves as small farm roads or obvious property boundaries.

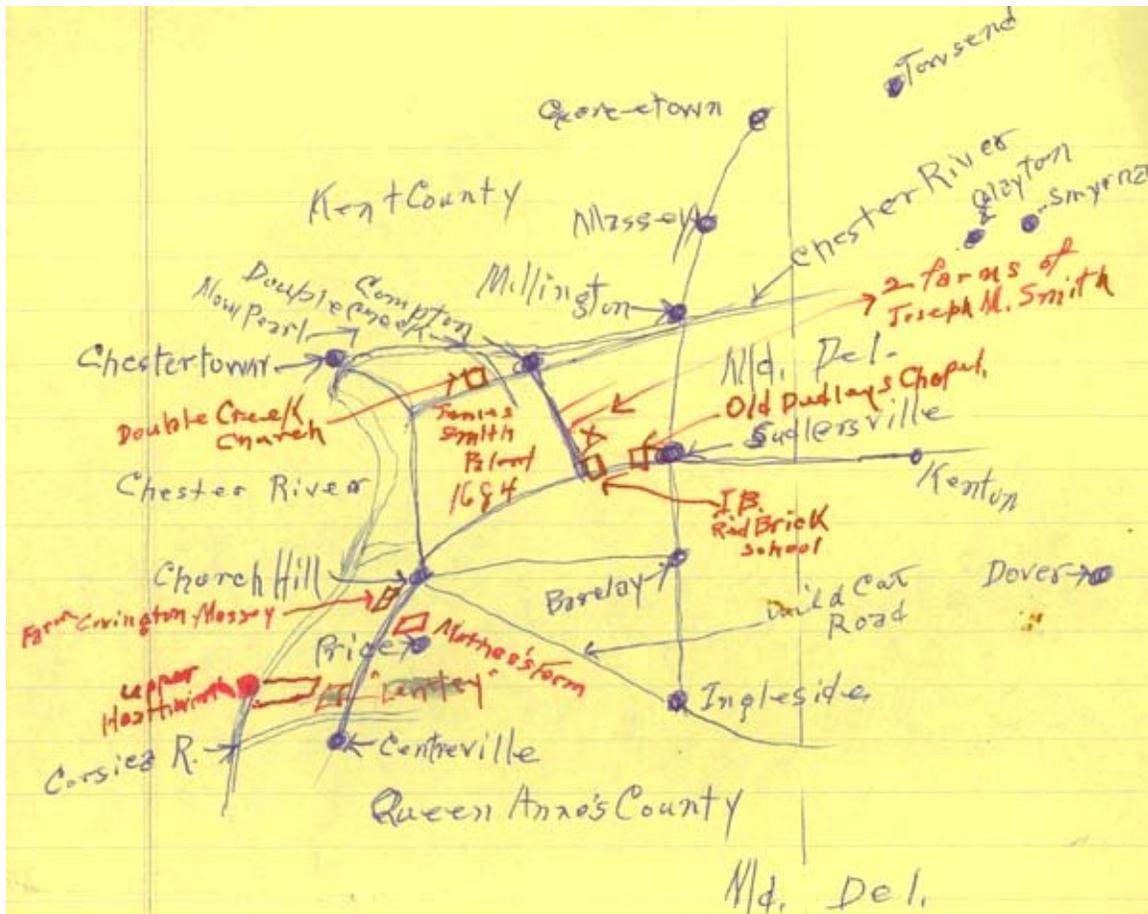
On an aerial photograph of the area, I laid out to scale the polygon plotted by Edward Smith based on the original patent. As a check, on the aerial photograph as viewed on the "terraserver.com" Internet website, I electronically calculated the area of this irregular polygon using multi-point area measurements. The resulting area of the polygon covers an area of 300± acres, which is the size of the land patented to James Smith in 1683. Even though the placement of the polygon on modern maps may not be correct, the area of the polygon corroborates the description of the patent.

I positioned the polygon on the aerial photograph, first using Edward Smith's apparent northerly point as an "anchor". But when the polygon was rotated on this point some distance westward, some of the boundary lines seemed to approximate a few of the lanes or property boundaries that are visible on the photograph. The "fit" is circumstantial, of course, but a useful indication that relics of Smith's Delight may still be represented in properties as laid out today.

The area is still mostly woodland, interspersed with the open spaces of farms. To the east of the area that I identify as Smith's Delight was the original property called "Smith's Beginning". It was adjacent to Smith's Delight, but uncertainly positioned, extending an undetermined distance and of undetermined size. Nothing of special notice is observed in the aerial photographs of this area. However, see my reinterpretation, next.

3 — A Better Match? (2007)

In February 2007, I revisited my drawings of what I supposed to be the placement of Smith's Delight on modern maps. I noted a relationship that I had missed when I first drew these out in 2004. By transposing the five-sided polygon about 0.8 mile to the northwest, the southernmost (acute) angle in the boundary lines and the two bounding sides of this angle fit for all intents and purposes perfectly upon the modern-day intersection of Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road. This is a useful observation only if these two original boundary lines of Smith's Delight have been preserved to this day, reflected by



Sketch map by Edward Seville Smith, roughly depicting the proximity of Smith family properties in the vicinity of Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

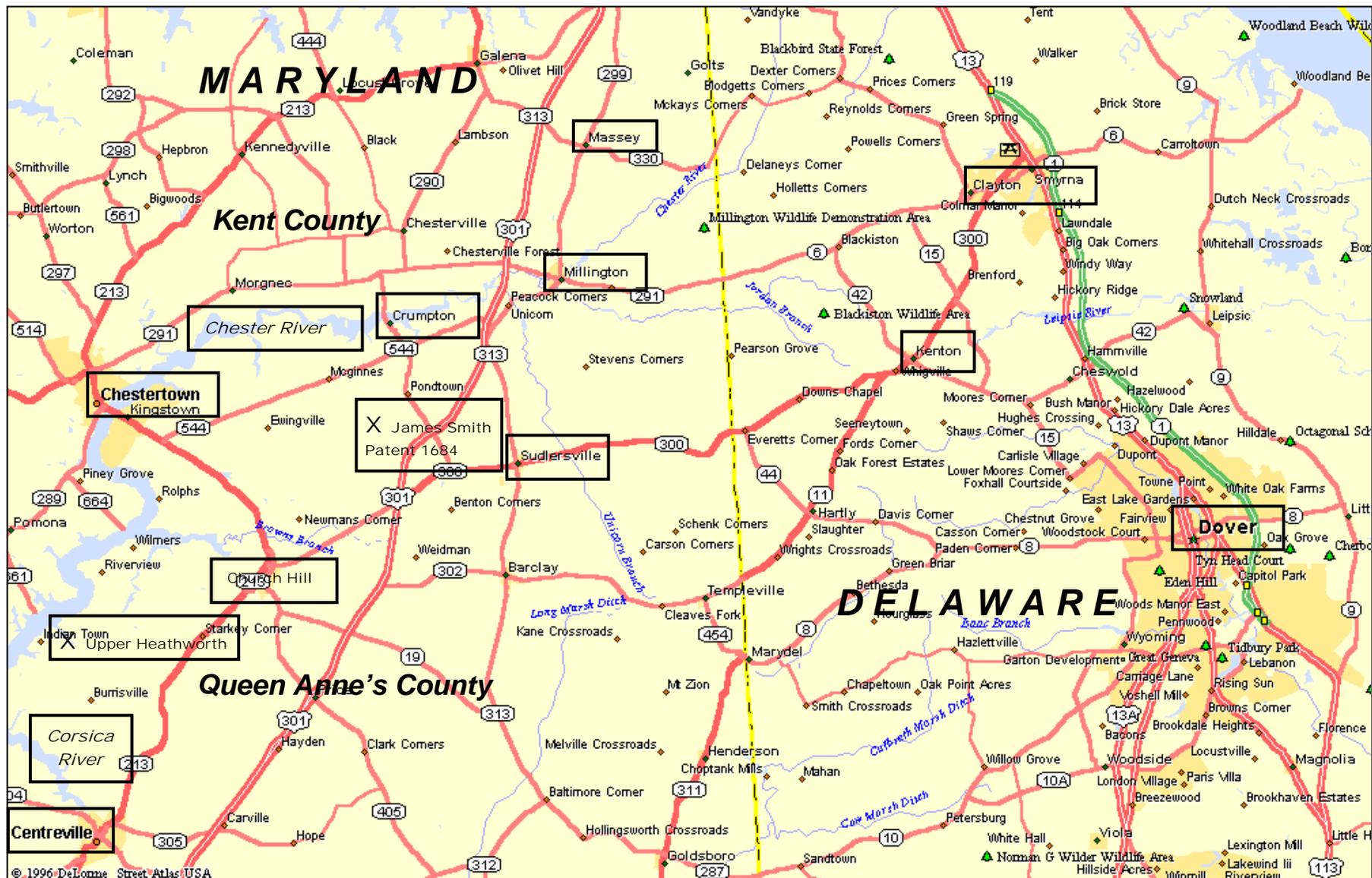
Several places of note here (and about which see discussions in the text) are as follows. Even taking into consideration the very generalized form of Edward Smith's map, note that some of his locations are ambiguous or contrary to other evidence.

(1) The placement of "James Smith Patent 1684", which is "Smith's Delight", is shown north of Sudlersville Road (Maryland Rt. 300). However, his indication of "Double Creek Church" also pointing to the same location, and the scale of his map, are unhelpful in better determining the placement of "Smith's Delight".

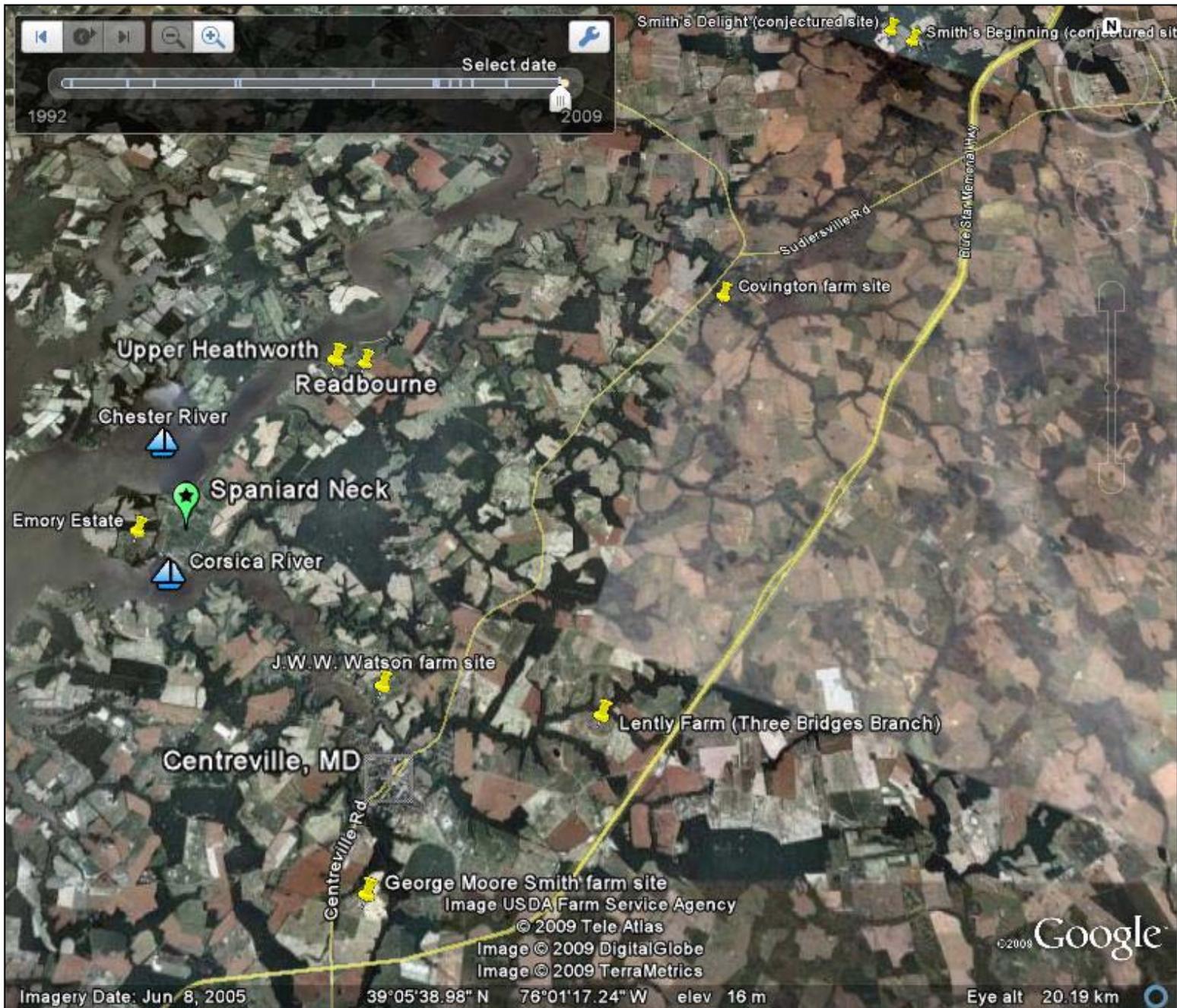
(2) The placement of "Lentley" in the northwest part of the "pocket" formed by the crossing of the highway (Maryland Rt. 213) leading north from Centreville and the Corsica River. The location of Lentley is ambiguous in all family records.

(3) The "Farm [of] Covington [and] Massey" is depicted west of the highway, southwest of Church Hill. The 1866 property map cited in the text clearly shows the Covington property on the east side of the highway. Smith's location of "Mother's Farm" (Ella Seville Smith's farm), has not otherwise been precisely located.

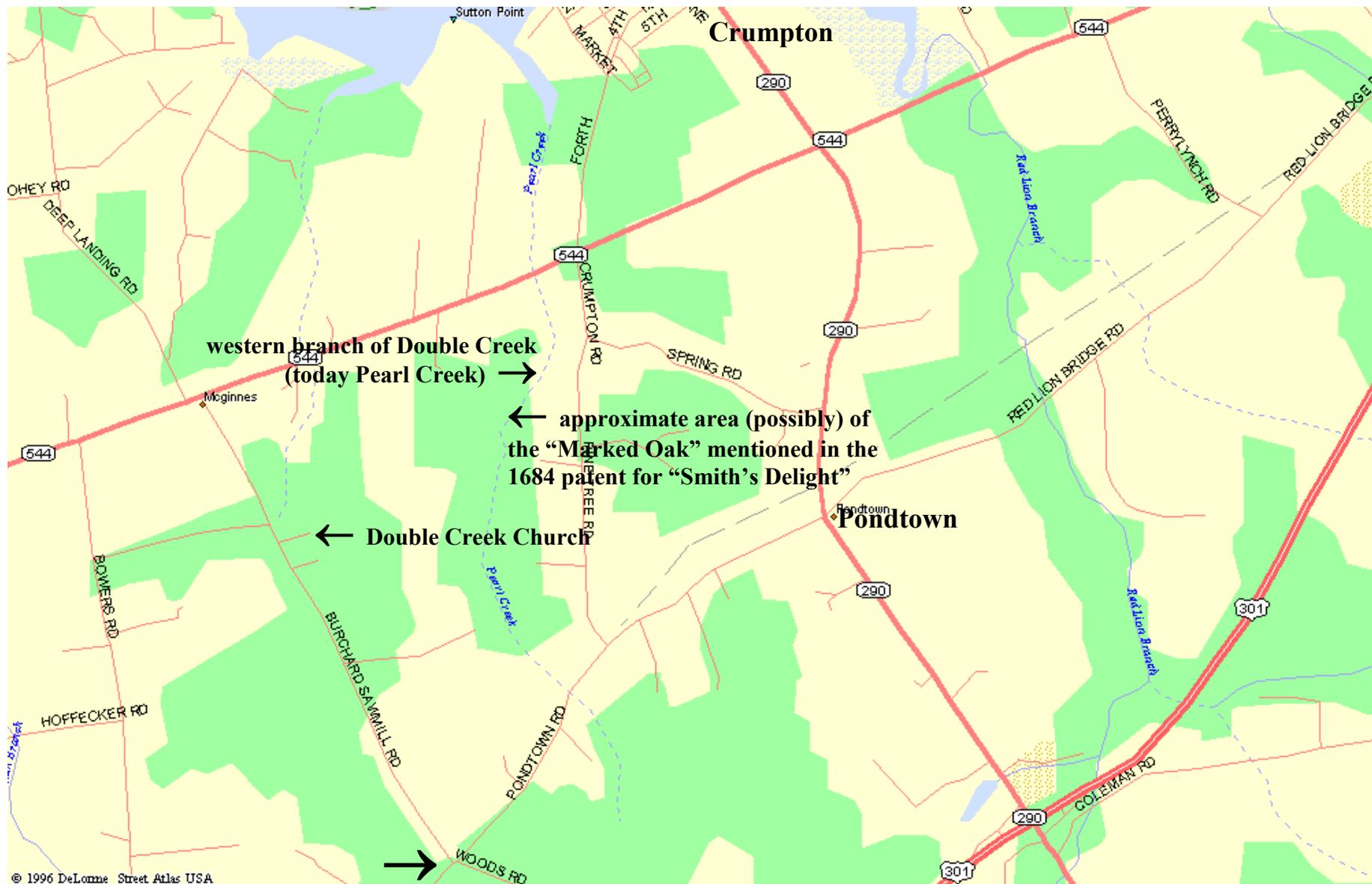
(4) The "2 farms of Joseph M. Smith" seem to be on the east side of Dudley Corners Road (Maryland Rt. 290).



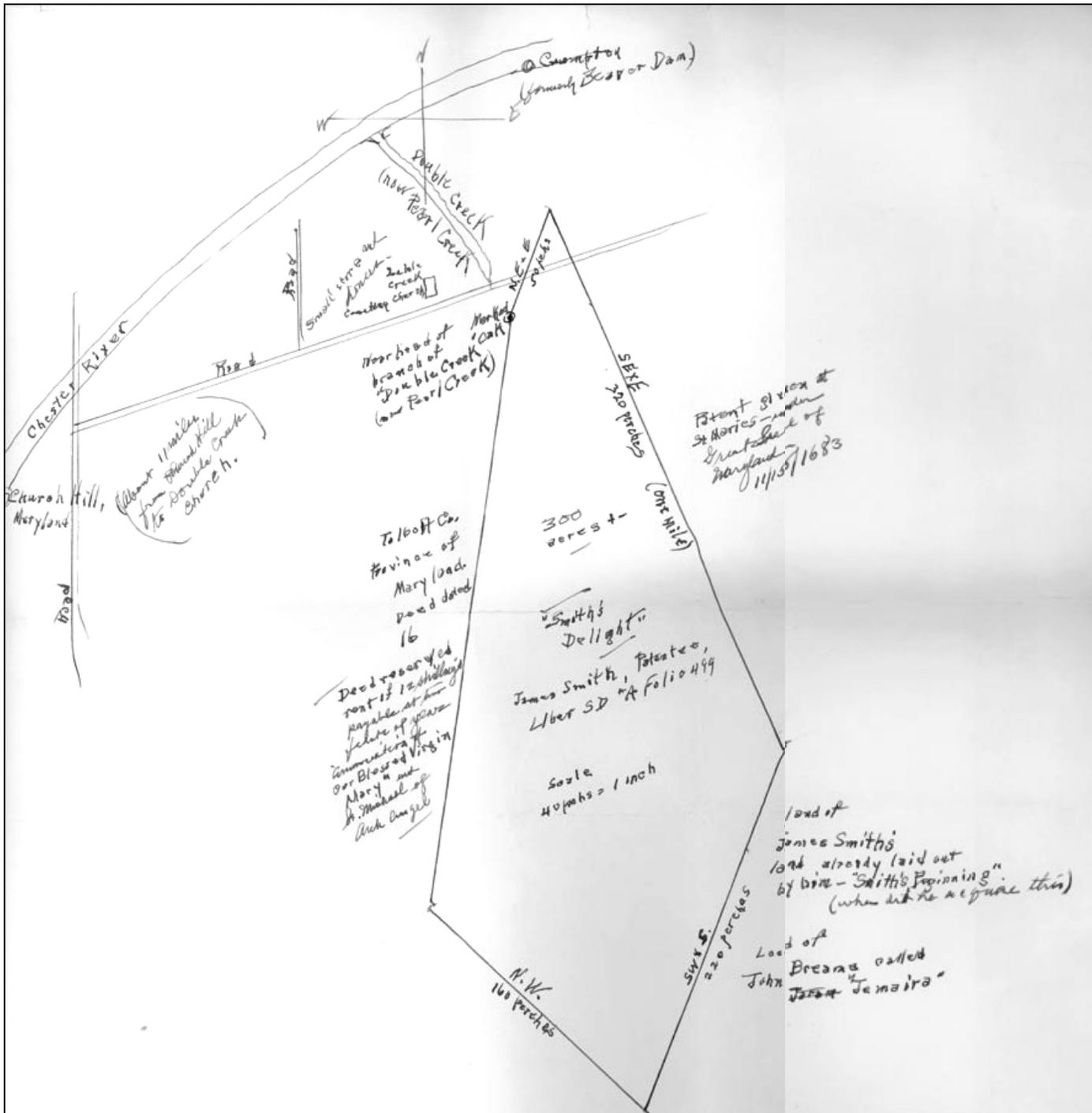
Approximately the same area depicted by Edward S. Smith's sketch map of properties and places in the vicinity of Queen Anne's County, Maryland.



Aerial photograph depicting selected historical locations in the vicinity of Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, as mentioned in the text of this genealogy. (See throughout text for discussions.)



Intersection of Burchard Sawmill Rd. and Pondtown Rd., possibly the southern point of the original property of "Smith's Delight" (see text)



Edward S. Smith's reconstruction of the boundaries of Smith's Delight, as read from the dimensions laid out in the original patent to James Smith in 1684.

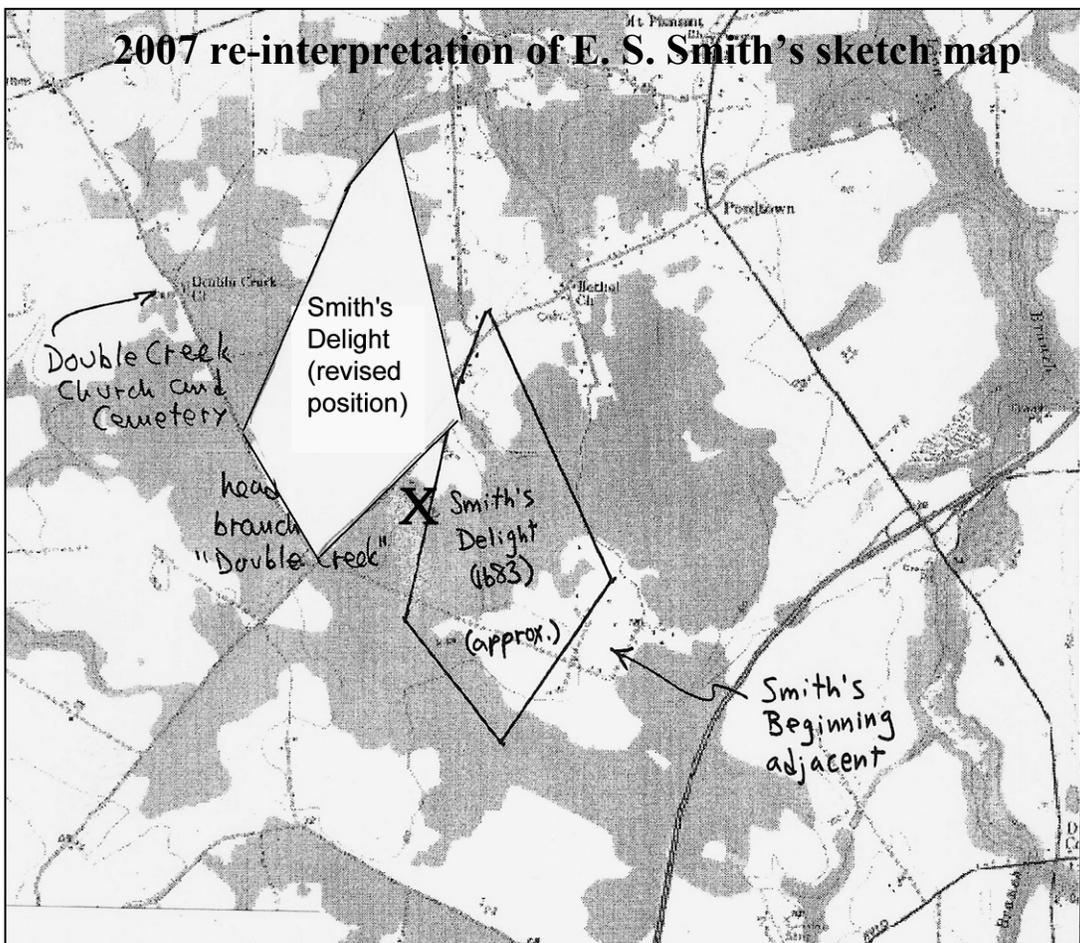
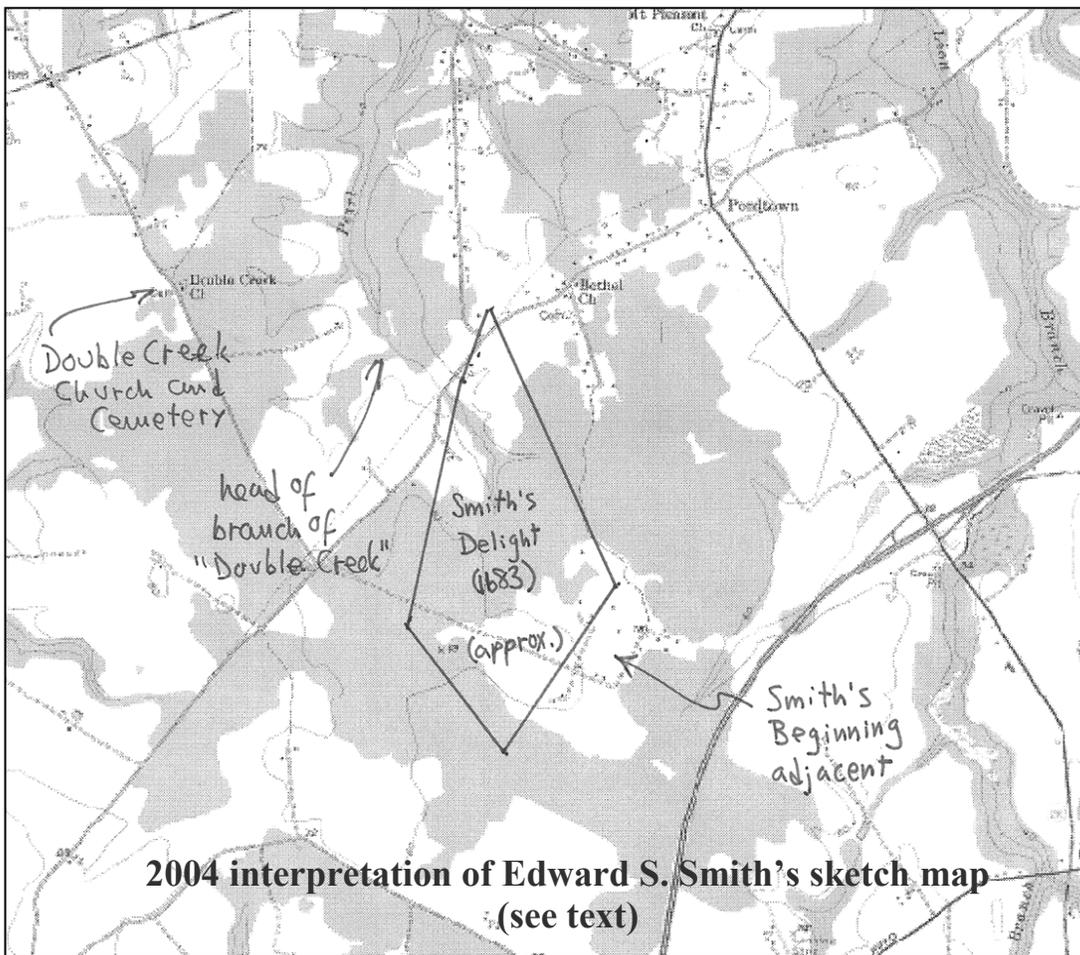
Only the relative dimensions and cardinal orientations of the sides of the "Smith's Delight" polygon are correctly proportioned. The rest of the map is generalized and not to scale.

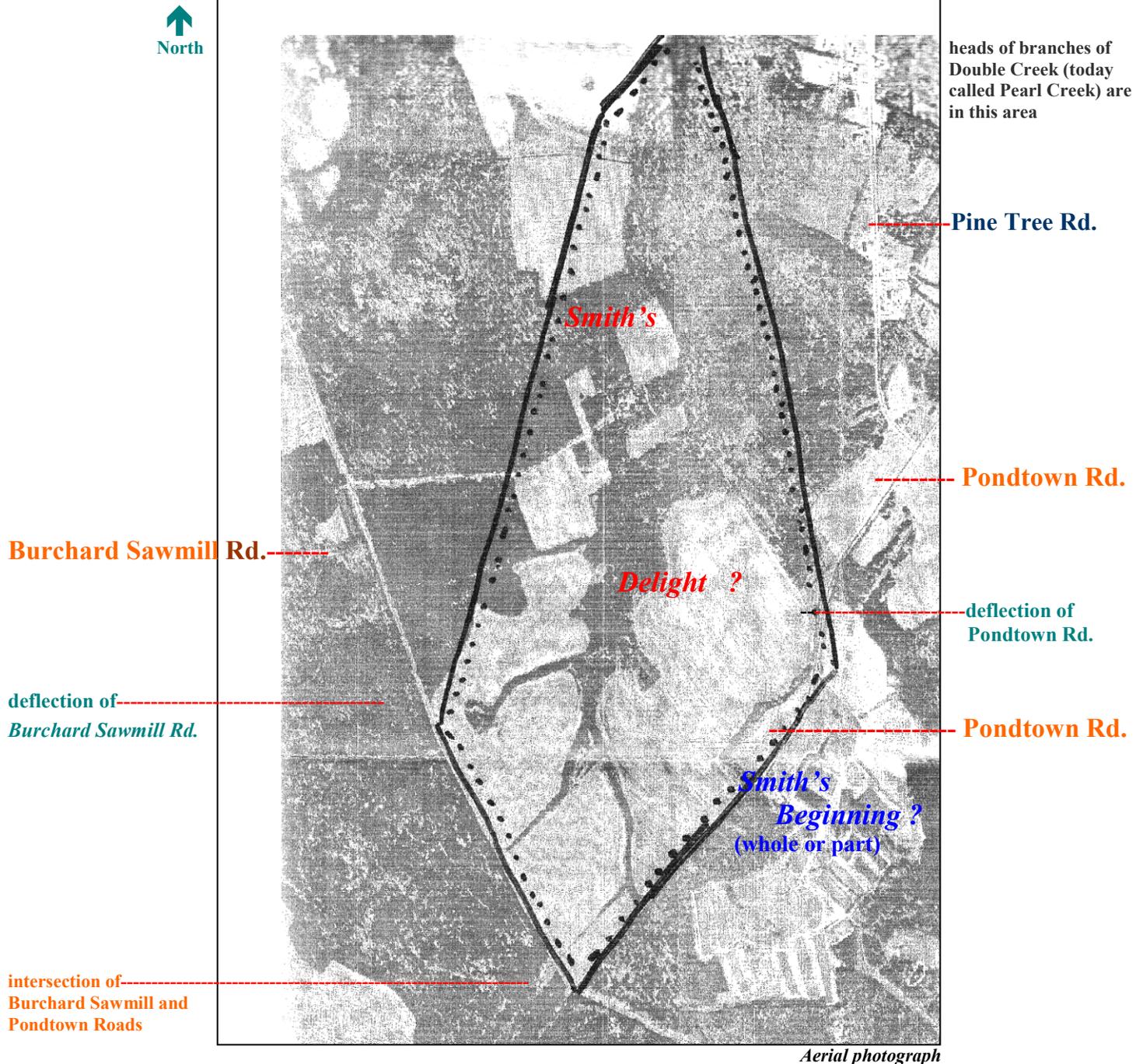
Note the position of the polygon with relation to the alignment of "Road" and Double Creek. It is not clear whether the road represents Pondtown Road or McGinnes Road (Maryland Rt. 544). The location of Double Creek Church with respect to the property is misleading and should not be taken literally. Regardless, the generalities do not affect the "2007 reinterpretation" of the property's location, as discussed in the text.

(Reproduced from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnvestedt.)



Oblique aerial view (2005) of the area south of Crumpton, Maryland and west of Pondtown, showing the area that may be the original patents to James Smith [No. 1]. At bottom-center of view (at copyright legend) is the intersection of Pondtown Rd. and Burchard Sawmill Rd. (compare to other view herein).





Aerial photograph

Possible location of “Smith’s Delight” and “Smith’s Beginning”

“Smith’s Delight”, the 1684 patent to James Smith [No. 1], was situated south of today’s Crumpton and west of Pondtown, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. 2004 interpretation: Edward S. Smith’s hand-drawn rough diagram seems to have positioned the polygon of Smith’s Delight such that today’s Pondtown Road crosses the upper tip of the property. However, other than the segment lengths and cardinal directions of the surveyed property boundaries, his map is generalized and not to scale. 2007 re-interpretation (see text): If the property outline is transposed such that its lower tip is positioned within the angle formed by the present-day intersection of Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road, the road alignments precisely match the coinciding boundary lines of “Smith’s Delight”; they could be surviving relics of the original property boundary. Helping to corroborate this supposition, the roads deflect at the widest part of the polygon, which probably was the result of adjusting the road alignments to trace two boundary lines when the roads were laid out. Also observe that the northeastward-trending boundary line on the west side of the property (as drawn onto the aerial photograph) seems to demarcate a present-day boundary, as noticed by the alignment of lighter-colored cultivated areas. In this interpretation the property does not reach to McGinnes Road (Maryland Rt. 544) as intimated by Edward Smith’s hand-drawn map, but given the sketchy presentation of that map this does not pose a problem in adopting this location as that of “Smith’s Delight”.

“Smith’s Beginning”, which was the property known to have already been owned by James Smith in 1684, was to the southeast of, and adjacent to, “Smith’s Delight”. The farm just southeast of the polygon (seen in aerial view, above, and the X on the map on page II-26E) may be the location of Smith’s Beginning, in whole or in part.

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the traces followed by these two roads in this area and their intersection. This is a reasonable assumption, given that highways and roads often delimit property lines and are thus preserved for long periods of time. If the assumption is wrong, the coincidence is striking.

The traces of Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road as they leave the intersection to the northeast and northwest, respectively, follow the supposed boundary of Smith's Delight for short distances. Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road both bend as they traverse away from the intersection; these bends approximately coincide with the eastern and western *extremities* of Smith's Delight as laid out in the original polygonal survey; that is, these bends coincide with either side of the widest point of the roughly "diamond" shape of the Smith's Delight polygon.

Furthermore, the point of beginning of the original survey (near the northernmost part of the property, where the "marked oak" had stood), and the 50-perch distance to the northeast "running thence" along a brook away from the oak, coincides with the course of a branch of Double Creek (now Pearl Creek) at this location. Again, if this is only a coincidence, it is a remarkable one.

If my reinterpretation is correct, then the "knoll" that was the property called "Smith's Beginning" should be southeast across Pondtown Road. Today this area is a farm accessed on Goose Valley Fish Lane. The farm is situated on an area that is topographically slightly higher than the area that surrounds it; thus the area may represent the "knoll". [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The area delineated by this revised interpretation of the Smith's Delight polygon is today mostly woodland, farmland, and pasture. It lies due east of the Double Creek Church on Burchard Sawmill Road. It seems that Edward Smith had the position correctly noted in the first place, although he did not have the advantage of aerial photographs, nor did he seem to have utilized topographic maps of the area. In the "Smith Genealogy" (as noted above) he indicated that the property was today near "a small frame church and several houses and a small graveyard", which seems to be the locale of Double Creek Church.

Unfortunately, these examples are suppositions, reasonable or unreasonable as they may be; all are working hypotheses. Surely, very detailed studies of all surviving land records, if that is still possible and practical, may resolve the ambiguous information that is outlined here.

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Generation No. 2

3. Matthew² Smith (James¹) died between 27 Jul–13 September 1709 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. He married **Mary**. She died after 13 September 1709.

Children of Matthew Smith and Mary are:

- 6 i. Smith³.
- 7 ii. James Smith, died after 13 September 1709.
- 8 iii. John Smith.
- 9 iv. Mary Smith.
- 10 v. Matthew Smith, of Wye River, Maryland; died after 05 May 1722.
- 11 vi. Thomas Smith.

NOTES

The will of Matthew Smith (–1709) [No. 3] is dated 27 July 1709, in Queen Anne’s Co.; probate was 13 September 1709.²⁹ The probate records include one “Rebecka Smith” as a witness, but who she is with respect to the Smith family is uncertain.

5. James² Smith (James¹) was born 1693 in Talbot Co. (now Queen Anne’s Co.), Maryland, and died between 1727-1728 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. He married **Mabel**.

Children of James Smith and Mabel are:

- 12 i. Henry³ Smith.
- + 13 ii. James Smith, died 1799.
- + 14 iii. Joseph Smith, died after 1761.
- 15 iv. Richard Smith, died about 1801. He married Mary.

NOTES

5. James Smith (1693–1727/1728)

James Smith [No. 5] was labelled “James Smith II” in the “Smith Genealogy”. He was a planter. His will is dated 9 January 1727; probate 7 May 1728³⁰ (thus he more probably died early in 1728 rather than sometime in 1727).

²⁹ Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 3.

³⁰ *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. 6; Liber 19, folio 417. There is an inventory of property in the probate records, Liber 13, folio 377; estate administration papers under Queen Anne’s Co., no. 514.

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12. Henry Smith

Henry Smith never married. Upon his death he left his land to his brother, James.

15. Richard Smith (–ca. 1801)

Richard Smith lived in Murderkill Hundred, Delaware, and bought the land of his brothers, Henry and James. His left a will dated 1801.

Nothing is known about Richard Smith or his family, if he had one.

The will of landed Richard Bennett, dated 25 September 1749, includes a lengthy list of beneficiaries in families from Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and elsewhere. Among them was a cousin, "Margarett Smith", daughter of Capt. Richard Smith who could be this Richard Smith based upon the associations and his age.³⁷

³⁷ The entry in the will reads: "To cousin Margarett Smith, d. o. Capt. Richard Smith, Bodles Outlett, purchased of Andrew Price, now Bennetts Outlett of which I gave 200a to the sons of Charles Seth & now to Thomas Randall & his wife the plntn. he dw. on, & the negroes & livestock, & for want of heirs, to her sister Prisceilla Brown." (Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from* Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). However, because Richard Smith is not a beneficiary may indicate that this family association is not warranted, or that there is an assumption of self-sufficiency of Richard Smith.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 3

13. James³ Smith (James², James¹) died 1799.

Children of James Smith are:

- 16 i. Elisabeth⁴ Smith.
- 17 ii. James Smith.
- 18 iii. Joseph Smith.
- 19 iv. Mabel Smith.
- 20 v. Mary Smith died before 27 November 1799.
- 21 vi. Rebecca Smith.
- 22 vii. Susannah Smith.

NOTES

In the “Smith Genealogy”, James Smith [No. 13] is labelled “James Smith III”; and James Smith [No. 17] is labelled “James Smith IV”. Note that in this genealogy the descendency from James of “Smith’s Delight” does not run through James III and IV but through James II [No. 5] and his son, Joseph [No. 14]. The Roman numerals were contrived by Edward S. Smith to distinguish between most of the James Smiths. Because the use of these Roman numerals can be mistaken as the Roman numerals of direct descendants, they are not used in the present genealogy; instead, the sequential numbers of descendants, running consecutively through the entire genealogy, are used.

13. James Smith (–1799)

James Smith lived first in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, and later moved to Murtherkill (or Murderkill) Hundred, Delaware. He died intestate. The “Smith Genealogy” notes:³²

James Smith III, grandson of Patentee, having died intestate, his son, James Smith IV, on November 27, 1799, filed a Petition in Partition in the Orphans’ Court on behalf of himself and his brothers and sisters, which Petition was approved and the Court ordered the sale and division of the lands of said Intestate.

The Petition named the children and parties in interest as follows: Susanna, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mabel, James, Rachel and Mary Smith, deceased. The purchaser at this sale was Richard Smith, brother of the deceased intestate. A large tract of land in Murderkill Hundred, Orphans’ Court Proceedings, May 9, 1800. Deed December 6, 1800. Land Record, Kent County, Delaware, G. Vol. 2. 19.

James Smith III, grandson of Patentee, the Intestate, had in his lifetime sold all of the remainder and unsold portion of “Smith’s Delight” to a James McCoy, of Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, by deed recorded in Talbot County, June 11, 1762. Deed I.T. 45 & 99 V.

³² “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 16-17.

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This would indicate that we have followed the correct line of descent of this family. While the Patent Deed described “Smith’s Delight” as in Talbot County, this part of Talbot County later became Queen Anne’s County.

Of the children of James Smith III and their issue, named in the Petition for Partition in 1800, we unfortunately have no further information, but it is certainly to be assumed that their descendants are extant in Delaware, Maryland, and elsewhere in our Country.

14. Joseph³ Smith (James², James¹) died after 1761. He married **Mary**.

Children of Joseph Smith and Mary are:

- 23 i. Henry⁴ Smith.
- + 24 ii. James Smith, died 1838.
- 25 iii. Mary Smith, born 28 October 1762.

NOTES

Joseph Smith lived in Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

This concludes the putative early generations of the Smith family of Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. The ambiguity is explained in the comments that precede this section. The genealogy continues below with James Smith [No. 24], who is said to have been an immigrant from Ireland. He is the unambiguous progenitor of the remainder of the Smith descendants listed in this genealogy.

Generation No. 4

Descendants of James Smith (–1838)

James Smith [No. 24] is the earliest *unambiguous* ancestor in this Smith genealogy; his marriages and descendants as listed here are correct. However, the ancestral lineage to whom he is attached here (*e.g.*, Joseph³, James², James¹) may be incorrect—refer to the “Note Concerning Generation Nos. 1–3” at the beginning of the Smith genealogy. This ancestry, as originally established by Lathrop and Roberta Mack and others, is nonetheless conserved here because the correct issue of these relations has not been resolved one way or the other.

24. James⁴ Smith (Joseph³, James², James¹) died 1838. He married (1) **Susanna Moore**, daughter of Samuel Moore and Margaret. She was born in Maryland or Delaware. He married (2) **Nancy Richardson** 1783 near Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

Children of James Smith and Susanna Moore are:

- 26 i. John⁵ Smith.
- + 27 ii. Mary Smith, born 25 October 1762. [First-born child.]
- + 28 iii. Rachel Smith, born 1763.
- + 29 iv. James Smith, born 18 March 1768; died 04 April 1839.
- 30 v. Samuel Smith, born 07 February 1771.
- + 31 vi. George Smith, born 30 March 1774; died 03 June 1826 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 32 vii. Robert Smith, born 27 July 1776.
- 33 viii. Sarah Smith, born 22 March 1780; died 1856.
- + 34 ix. Joseph Moore Smith, born 22 January 1782; died 10 April 1863.

Children of James Smith and Nancy Richardson are:

- 35 i. Saul John⁵ Smith.
- + 36 ii. William Smith, died before 1863.

NOTES

24. *James Smith* (–1838)

In the “Smith Genealogy”, James Smith [No. 24] is labelled “James Smith V”.

James Smith is a problematical member of the Smith family lineage because he may have been attributed the incorrect parents, and thus probably an incorrect birth year. Family information had traditionally held that he was born in 1758, but the derived source has not been determined. The “Smith Genealogy” reports only:

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James Smith V, son of Joseph Smith and great-grandson of James Smith, Patentee of “Smith’s Delight”, was born in 1758 and died in 1838 at 80 years of age.³³

This figure arithmetically correct but is confused by information that his first child, Mary, is supposed to have been born in 1762—when James would have been four years of age.

This problem has been noticed by other historians, including the original historians Lathrop and Roberta Smith Mack, and Elizabeth Mack Munger. It is clear that some fact is mistaken, but the specific error has not been resolved. Accordingly, the information is retained in this genealogy, with an accounting made as full as possible in the hopes that the information will yield a conclusion to some future family historian.

Although it seems that James Smith [No. 24] was an immigrant from Ireland and has been attributed the incorrect parents in existing family records (as discussed more fully below), his own early American years are possibly confused as well. Edward S. Smith, in discussing the childhood and young adulthood years of James’ son, James [James Smith, No. 29], included a couple of remarks in the “Smith Genealogy” that have bearing on James Smith [No. 24]:³⁴

We assume he [James Smith, No. 29] spent his boyhood with his parents in Delaware, and there as a young man acquired his education.

There is a family tradition that he [James Smith, No. 29] and his wife, Nancy Young Smith, lived in Virginia or North Carolina and in 1804 we find them in Centreville, Maryland

This is the only statement thus far found that supposes that James Smith [No. 24] resided in Delaware. That James Smith [No. 29] is himself supposed to have lived during his young adult years in Virginia or North Carolina suggests a possible connection with one of those areas, although just as well it could have been a failed attempt to stake out a new life there. So far as we know at this time, James Smith [No. 24] came to live in Queen Anne’s County.

Elizabeth Mack Munger reported in correspondence, without further elaboration, that she had found information that contradicted prevalent family information relating to the parentage of James Smith [No. 24]. Unfortunately, her further notes have not been located. She wrote:³⁵

Maryland Hall of Records has the Bible Record of James Smith and his wife, Susannah Moore (#774209) which was submitted 22 Apr. 1977 by “a grand-daughter of John and Mary Smith” who possibly was my mother’s cousin, Margaret Slaughter Smith³⁶ of Baltimore. * * * The Bible record says “James Smith with a brother or two came to America from Ireland. He married Susannah Moore who is thought to have been born in Delaware or in Maryland near the Delaware line.”

³³ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 17.

³⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 20.

³⁵ Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. W. Marvin Barton, 31 Aug 1980. The disposition of the Bible was not indicated by Munger, nor is it known to me.

³⁶ Margaret Slaughter (Smith) Spaulding [No. 122, see under No. 60] is listed in this genealogy as a granddaughter of Joseph Moore Smith [No. 34]. There were eight granddaughters of John and Mary Smith; the John Smith here mentioned by Mrs. Munger was Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

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The Bible record of James and Susanna Moore Smith lists the following children's birth dates, which corroborates the list as given above. The data are transcribed from a letter by Elizabeth Munger and are not exactly quoted from the James Smith Bible:³⁷

Mary Smith	25 October 1762	married [space here] Ratcliffe
Rachel Smith	23 July 1765	married George Tarbutton
James Smith	18 March 1768	married Nancy Young
Samuel(?)	7 February 1771	
George Smith	20 March 1774	married Rebecca (Price) Pratt widow of Thomas Pratt
Robert Smith	27 July 1776	went to Ohio
Sarah Smith	22 March 1780	
Joseph Moore Smith	22 January 1782	married R. Spry, E. Levine, F. Rollinson, E. Wilkinson, J. (Sparks) Linsay

That James Smith [No. 24] is said to be an immigrant from Ireland indicates that this James Smith is attributed the wrong parents in the “Smith Genealogy”, since Joseph Smith [No. 14] was a Maryland native. The miscorrelation of James' birth year and that of his first-born, Mary, further substantiates the misattribution of parents. Since the Bible record of the children's birth years is presumed to be correct, James' birth year as stated in family records must be incorrect.

It is yet possible—thus far uncorroborated—that James Smith [No. 24] may yet be related to James Smith [No. 1] of “Smith's Delight”. He could be a descendant of a son of James [No. 1] who for reasons of family, duty, or distress returned to Ireland or England. In turn, James Smith [No. 24], as a descendant of that unidentified child or grandchild of James Smith [No. 1], may have emigrated to America to join his Smith relations in Maryland. As already noted, it may be a coincidence—yet an interesting one—that James Smith [No. 24] came to reside in the same area of Queen Anne's County, south of Crumpton, where also had resided James Smith [No. 1] and his known descendants.

Regarding the putative Irish ancestry of this Smith lineage, we have an additional, albeit tenuous, piece of information in the form of family tradition. Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith [No. 323], 3rd great-grandson of James Smith [No. 24], related that “Dad use[d] to say we were Scotch-Irish.”³⁸ We have no way of knowing how that information came to be known in these later generations, or who was the immigrant ancestor referred to in that comment.

The problem is not wholly resolved, so the records as compiled by the Macks and by E.S. Smith are retained for the time being, in order that research into this matter can continue with the same set of data.

The problem with James Smith's age—if indeed his age is correctly identified—may be due to a clerical error. I do not assert that one of these conjectural alternatives is the solution; rather, these are investigations that present working hypotheses that may explain the problem. More information must be found before a reasonable solution is accepted; and regretfully, that may take some time.

One possible reason for the error is that the 1758 date was a lapsus for 1738, and that James lived to 100. Such a notable life achievement should have been worth a comment in the “Smith Genealogy”, but there is no such remark.

³⁷ Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. W. Marvin Barton, 31 Aug 1980. The marriage information was apparently added by Munger for its informational value.

³⁸ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 16 Mar 2006. His father was James Robert Lee Smith [No. 199].

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One may consider that there is confusion involving the dates of death for James [No. 24] and his son, James [No. 29]. However, James [No. 29] died on 4 April 1839 according to the family Bible of his brother, George; and his will was entered to probate on 9 April 1839. The elder James Smith is not mentioned in the junior James' will. The "Smith Genealogy" gives the junior James' date of death only as 1838, which is clearly an error, perhaps conceptually merging the deaths of father and son.

We should be able to identify a land-holding James Smith in the early U.S. censuses, and thereby determine his approximate age. I have attempted to trace James Smith [No. 24] in the U.S. censuses for Queen Anne's Co., with the object of ascertaining his approximate age through these resources. The results are inconclusive, as follows.

The 1790 census for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, lists but one "Smith", Basil; all others of this phononym are spelled "Smyth", of which two are James. Of course, spellings at this time were not standardized, and the spellings are largely phonetic. The first James Smyth has a household of one male 16 years or older (who would be James), two males under 16, and three females. The second James Smyth has a household of one male 16 or older (who would be James), three males younger than 16, and two females. Based on the ages of the children in the household as of 1790—and the fact that James Smith [No. 24] was twice married with children by both marriages who would still have been at home in 1790—either of these two James Smyths could be him.

The 1800 census for Queen Anne's Co. lists a James Smith whose household included five males between the ages of 0 and 26, thus if one of them was James Smith, the present subject, he would have been in the age range 27-45 (birth dates 1755-1773); other household members are three females in the age range 0-26, plus one freeperson and six slaves. Another household in the 1800 census of Queen Anne's Co. that is headed by a James Smith has one male 45 years or older, two males 10 or younger, and one female 45 or older and one female between 10-16 years; plus four freepersons and seven slaves; thus this James Smith had a birth date before 1755.

The 1810 census for Queen Anne's Co. lists a James Smith and a James L. Smith. The James Smith household includes one male 45 years of age or older, one male aged 26 to 44, one male 16 to 25, two males 10 to 15, one male under 10, one female 45 or older, one female 26 to 44, and two females 10 to 15; plus four others and 11 slaves. The James L. Smith household listed an eldest male between 16 and 25 years of age, thus eliminating this household from consideration as being that of James Smith [No. 24], the present subject.

The 1820 census for Queen Anne's Co. lists two James Smith households and another for James L. Smith. The first James Smith household includes an eldest male between 26 and 44 years of age, thus eliminating this household from contention as being that of James Smith, the present subject. The second James Smith household includes an eldest male at least 45 years of age, plus one male 26-44, one male 16-25, one female 26-44, and one female 16-25; there are also a number of slaves, but the census page is too faint to read from the microfilm copy. The James L. Smith household includes an eldest male between 26 and 44 years of age, thus is not pertinent in this search.

The 1830 census for Queen Anne's Co. does not survive. This is most unfortunate, as in this census household members were for the first time tallied by decadal ages, up to 100 and another group for those who were >100. This might have given an indication of a nongenerian Smith in one of the probable Smith households—if indeed James Smith [No. 24] lived to about 100. The lost records preclude finding out this important fact.

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Elizabeth Mack Munger's research records include the following comment in correspondence:

My Mother had a cousin, Caroline F. Smith, who went into DAR on the line of a Capt. James Moore who served with George Rogers Clark. His wife was Catharine Biggs. Their daughter was Susannah, (b. 1777 according to Caroline's papers) and she married a James Smith who had sons James, George, and other children.³⁹

Note that this birth date is several years after the death date of the father of Susannah Moore as listed elsewhere in this genealogy. "Caroline" here refers to Caroline Frances Smith, born 1855, who never married. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

I am of the opinion that the Bible information for James Smith [No. 24] does in fact represent our common ancestor, who immigrated to Maryland from Ireland. As I have explained, he may yet be a descendant of James Smith [No. 1], who emigrated to Maryland perhaps to join his relations there. I am at a loss as how this can be proved or disproved, given the lack of information about his parents, and that tracing an otherwise anonymous "James Smith" in 18th and 19th century records is a daunting prospect.

Susanna (Moore) Smith
(wife of James Smith [No. 24])

Regarding Susanna Moore, Lathrop Mack's notes include:

Susannah was a Presbyterian, took her girls with her to the Presbyterian Church once located on the north side of the "Wild-oat" road which enters Church Hill Md from the east and is buried in its graveyard.⁴⁰

She is buried in the former Presbyterian church yard, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Also see the Moore Family collateral genealogy, below.

Nancy (Richardson) Smith
(wife of James Smith [No. 24])

She was a Presbyterian.

26. John Smith

He moved to North or South Carolina. There is no further information.

³⁹ Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. Earnest A. Campbell, 12 Jan 1979.

⁴⁰ J. Lathrop Mack, "Descendants of Samuel Moore", typescript (no date), 2 pp.

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30. Samuel Smith (1771–)

He may have been born in 1772. A family record (here unidentified) indicated that his mother was Nancy Richardson Smith, but as she did not marry James Smith until 1782 the record was likely to have been attributed to the incorrect wife.

32. Robert Smith (1776–)

His birthdate may have been 27 July 1777. He and his family moved West to Ohio in 1810. His niece, Nancy (a daughter of his brother, George Smith), accompanied them. No further record is had of them.

When during 1810 Robert Smith moved to Ohio is not known. It is not likely that they left Maryland during the winter, so they may have been present for the U.S. census in this state. They might have been enroute at the time of the census, too. In either case, a cross-check of 1810 census data for Ohio is not possible since those records (except for Washington Co.) have been lost. (In the 1820 census for Ohio there are 20 Robert Smiths listed, with no hope of discerning whether one of them is the Robert Smith of family.)

The 1810 census for Queen Anne's Co. includes two Robert Smiths (pp. 105, 114), each tallied in the appropriate age column (26-44) where Robert Smith (of family) would be recorded. Inasmuch as nothing is known of Robert Smith's wife and descendants, and that the official enumeration day for the 1810 census was 6 August, there is no certainty that either of the two Robert Smiths of Queen Anne's Co. is our subject, if indeed he was present there to be counted. In all likelihood, they were enroute to, or had arrived in, Ohio by then.

Notable in the 1810 census, however, is that on page 115 also appear George Smith (aged 16-25) and John Smith (aged >45), which indicates an area of Smith inholdings such as that in the area south of Crumpton, where the Smith homestead of Smith's Delight is located. (As noted with George Smith [No. 31], the George Smith on this census page may not be him because there is no male tallied in the correct age-range column, although circumstantial evidence supports the supposition that it may be him. The John Smith here noted is in the age range >45, thus born before 1765; and Robert and George Smith had a brother, John, whose dates are unknown, although since he moved to the Carolinas at an unknown time this may not be him, either. The oldest known birth year of the siblings born to James Smith and Susannah Moore was Mary, b. 1762.)

33. Sarah Smith (1780–1856)

She never married. As "Sally Smith", she is listed in the 1850 census residing with her nephew, Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

**Moore Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(8 descendants)

The genealogy of the Moore family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Samuel¹ Moore was from Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 1773 in Kent Co., Delaware. He married **Margaret**.

Children of Samuel Moore and Margaret are:

- i. Ann² Moore.
- ii. David Moore.
- iii. Elizabeth Moore.
- iv. Joseph Moore, died 06 November 1782 in Duck Creek Hundred [near Everett's Corner], Kent Co., Delaware. He married Christiana.
- v. Mary Moore.
- vi. Samuel Moore.
- vii. Sarah Moore. She married Hales.
- viii. Susanna Moore, born in Maryland or Delaware. She married **James Smith**; he died 1838.

NOTES

The Moores were Irish, but nothing more is known about their heritage. They homesteaded "Brown's Addition", 100 acres purchased from William Brown in 1737; the property was "situated on the north side of the most southerly Main Branch of the head of Dover River"⁴¹.

Samuel Moore (senior) (-1773) was a farmer in Kent Co., Delaware. His will is dated 1 May 1773; probate 13 May 1773.⁴²

Joseph Moore (-1782) was shot and killed on 6 November 1782 while serving on a militia detail sent to arrest Cheney Clow, a Tory (British sympathizer) Delaware Line soldier who had been accused of treason. The murder took place on 6 November 1782. (See "Cheney Clow", below.)

Cheney Clow

Cheney Clow was a husbandman from Little Creek, Delaware. As a loyalist, he had been required to surrender himself to the revolutionary authorities or face forfeiture of all of his real and personal property.⁴³ His name, pronounced "cluff", has also been spelled "Clough" and "Cloud".

In April 1778, during the time when the British Army enjoyed its occupation of the colonial seat of government in Philadelphia, Clow led a loyalist revolt near Kenton, Delaware. More than a hundred loyalists fortified a defensive position sometimes referred to as "Cheney Clow's Fort". A detachment of the Delaware militia under Lt. Col. Charles Pope responded, after several days forcing the loyalists from their stronghold. About half of the loyalists were forced into service with the Continental Army, and the "fort" was burned. This was the only skirmish of the Revolution fought in Kent Co., Delaware. Clow escaped, but was located

⁴¹ J. Lathrop Mack, "Descendants of Samuel Moore", typescript (no date), 2 pp. The entire paragraph as written in the present document had been written by Mack within quotation marks; his original source is not cited.

⁴² Delaware Public Archives Commission, Vol. A36, pp. 36-37.

⁴³ Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, with an Historical Essay* (Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1864), Vol. 2, p. 497.

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in 1782 and charged with treason. A Kent County posse arrived at his home to arrest him, and in the ensuing battle Joseph Moore, one of the sheriff's posse, was killed.

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith quoted from *Some Allied Families of Delaware*:⁴⁴

"Isaac Griffin was a Captain (there is no evidence that he was an officer in the War of the Revolution) and he had a great deal of trouble with Tories, who were numerous in Delaware. He was mainly instrumental in capturing their leader, Chaney Clow. When Clow came home from the Tory Camp, Captain Griffin with his Company surrounded his house. He was accompanied by Major Moore. It was dark and in attempting to reach the door, Griffin stumbled and fell. Major Moore got ahead of him and was shot by Clow, who said he was sorry it was not Griffin. The adherents of Clow hated Griffin intensely and after the War his personal safety was endangered."

Clow was tried for treason in Dover, Delaware, in December 1782. He was acquitted but sentenced to pay £10,000 for wartime damages. He then was charged in the death of Moore, although Moore may have been accidentally killed by one of the posse. On 5 May 1783 Clow was convicted and sentenced to death. Nicholas Van Dyke (1783-1789), then President of Delaware, seems to have been convinced by others that Clow was innocent of the charge, and although he could not pardon Clow, he postponed the sentence indefinitely.⁴⁵ However, five years later, after Van Dyke left the Delaware presidency, Clow demanded liberty or death and the sentence was carried out. His wife had him buried in an unmarked grave, the location of which is not now known.

Although some remains of "Fort Clow" were described as late as 1839, no trace remains today. The site is near the confluence of the two branches of Gravelly Run, north of Delaware Route 300 near the community of Everett's Corner, just east of the Maryland boundary. When the area was visited by Earle Spamer on 3 September 2006, a historical marker noting the rebellion was found along the north side of Route 300, between the Gravelly Run bridge and County Road 143.

In 2002, new interest arose about the site of "Cheney Clow's Rebellion", at this time on the farmstead of Joseph G. Ford, whose grandmother had bought the land in 1929. Ford was interested in continuing the archaeological investigations of the area, which had started with informal investigations that led to more serious attempts by Clow descendants.⁴⁶

Regarding the place where Cheney Clow was captured, and where Joseph Moore was killed, George Washington Smith (1833-1908), a grandson of Joseph Moore's sister, Susanna, is said to have "pointed out to his second wife⁴⁷ . . . the Clow homestead 'a Plain building not far from Sudlersville, Md. as the place where the murder was committed.'⁴⁸

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith, 2nd great-grandnephew of Joseph Moore, recalled from his younger years:

"There was deep resentment against the Clows or Cloughs amongst the Moores and Smiths for generations. Cousin Julia Ann Baynard Martin gave us the tradition of the killing of Joseph

⁴⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 13. E. S. Smith did not cite anything more than this title, and I have not located any publication so titled. (A similarly titled publication is Edwin Jaquett Sellers, *Allied families of Delaware: Stretcher, Fenwick, Davis, Draper, Kipshaven, Stidham* (J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1901), scarce in having been privately printed in 200 copies only. However, it is strictly genealogical, containing no narratives such as the one quoted. The very comprehensive index to names in Sellers' book does not list any of the names mentioned in E.S. Smith's quotation.)

⁴⁵ "Nicolas Van Dyke (1738-1789)", *Wikipedia* website [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Van_Dyke_\(1738-1789\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Van_Dyke_(1738-1789)) (accessed 29 Dec 2005).

⁴⁶ Jeff Brown, "Kent farm was site of Cheney Clow's Rebellion", *Dover (Delaware) Post*, 3 Jul 2002.

⁴⁷ Elizabeth Cacy Smith (alive ca. 1935).

⁴⁸ J. Lathrop Mack, "Descendants of Samuel Moore", typescript (no date), 2 pp.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Moore, and Anna Cacy Smith said her father, George Washington Smith, would not permit her to buy ribbons from the store of Miss Clough, in Church Hill, Maryland, but would give no reason.”⁴⁹

Nadia [Nadine] Smith Synnestvedt, 3rd great-grandniece of Joseph Moore, recalled from her younger years:

“I remember hearing that our long dead relatives had a feud with the Clow family. Although I think I understood it to be spelled ‘Clough’ and pronounced Cluff. A fragment of memory is that a Miss Clow had a little shop, and ‘we’ wouldn’t set foot in the place. A funny memory associated with *that* is, that it was being discussed around our dining room table, and one of the older ones who went to New Trier High School (in Winnetka, Ill.) said that one of their classmates had that name and that their grandmother had just died. Someone else piped up, ‘Good!’”⁵⁰

Nadine clarified that the comment was one made as a youngster’s “smart remark”, not one of glee.

Elsewhere in the family, ca. 1900, Anna Ethel Riggs married one Reynolds Clough, a Dover lawyer, but whether his is related to Cheney Clow has not been determined (see no. 44 in the Sevil and Wells collateral genealogy).

End of Moore Family collateral genealogy

⁴⁹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 13.

⁵⁰ Nadine Synnestvedt to Earle Spamer, 31 Dec 2005.



(Spamer photo)

Roadside view of the Cheney Clow rebellion site with historical marker. This is just east of Everett's Corner, Delaware, a short distance from the Delaware–Maryland boundary. The site itself is beyond this farm, near the confluence of the two branches of Gravelly Run, north of Delaware Route 300 (the road is behind the viewer in this photo). The historical marker is along the north side of Route 300, between the Gravelly Run bridge and County Road 143. (Photo taken in 2006.)



(Spamer photo)

Grave markers of *(left)* Eliza Ratcliffe (179– –1867) [No. 39] and her sister, Susanna Ratcliffe (1792–1872) [No. 38], Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Maryland. Although their family name is written as “Ratliff” on the markers, the name has appeared as “Ratcliffe” and sometimes “Ratcliff” in other records. After the death of Capt. John Smith [No. 46] in 1857, Susanna and Eliza Ratcliffe took care of the orphaned minor children for a short while, until the children were separated into other family homes. (Photo taken in 2007.)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 5

27. Mary⁵ Smith (James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 October 1762. She married **Samuel Ratcliffe, Sr.**

Children of Mary Smith and Samuel Ratcliffe are:

- + 37 i. Samuel⁶ Ratcliffe, Jr., born 1788.
- 38 ii. Susannah Ratcliffe, born 1792; died 22 June 1872.
- 39 iii. Eliza Ratcliffe, born 1 January [or 1 June] 179– [1798?]*; died 2 January 1867.

*grave marker partly illegible

NOTES

27. Mary (Smith) Ratcliffe (1762–)
and Samuel Ratcliffe (senior) (husband of Mary Smith)

Samuel and Mary Smith Ratcliffe both died when their children were young. The graves of Susannah and Eliza Ratcliffe are beside each other, near the northeastern corner of the Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, close to and facing South Liberty St. (Maryland Rt. 213 southbound).

38. Susannah Ratcliffe (1792–1872)
“Susan”, “Susie”

Susannah Ratcliffe never married. She had charge of the children of Capt. John Smith [No. 46] after his death in 1857 left them orphans, until legal guardians were appointed by the courts.

In the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, she is listed as “Susan Ratcliff”, and in the 1870 census as “Susanna Ratcliff”; in all of these censuses she resided in the household of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard [No. 87], in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. Baynard was married to Ann Watson, a first cousin once removed to Susannah Ratcliffe.

Susannah Ratcliffe is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co. Her grave marker gives her surname as “Ratliff”. Her dates as given above were read from the weathered grave marker (on 30 March 2007).

39. Eliza Ratcliffe (179– –1867)

Eliza Ratcliffe is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co. Her grave marker gives her surname as “Ratliff”; she seems not to have married. Her dates as given above were read from the weathered, partly illegible grave marker (on 30 March 2007).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

28. Rachel⁵ Smith (James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1763. She married **George Smith Tarbutton**, son of Edward Tarbutton and Rachel Ratcliffe. He was born 23 July 1765, and died before November 1816.

Children of Rachel Smith and George Tarbutton are:

- + 40 i. Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 28 August 1840 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 41 ii. Sarah Tarbutton. She married Latinus.
- 42 iii. George Tarbutton, born about 1785. He married Susannah Nickstraw 04 December 1823 in Kent Co., Maryland.
- + 43 iv. Samuel Tarbutton, born 13 May 1792 in Maryland; died 05 January 1848.
- + 44 v. Anna Maria Tarbutton, born 06 November 1799.

NOTES

28. *Rachel (Smith) Tarbutton* (1763–)
and *George Smith Tarbutton* (husband of Rachel Smith)

Another possible date of birth for Rachel Smith is 1765. It is possible that the birth dates of Rachel Smith and her husband, George Tarbutton, are reversed. George Smith Tarbutton's surname also appears as Turburton and Tarbutt. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, having served as a Private in the 35th Regiment (Brown's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia.

Susannah (Nickstraw) Tarbutton
(wife of George Smith Tarbutton)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Susannah Tarbutton's maiden name, Nickstraw, is taken from the database of Maryland Marriages, 1667-1899.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Tarbutton Family Collateral Genealogy (43 descendants)

The genealogy of the Tarbutton family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Descendants of William Tarbotin

Generation No. 1

1. William¹ Tarbotin was born 1688 in Yorkshire, England, and died in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Richardson**, daughter of Edward Richardson and Hannah Crump. She was born 1690 in Maryland.

Children of William Tarbotin and Elizabeth Richardson are:

- + 2 i. Joseph² Tarbutton, born about 1712 in Maryland; died before 1790.
- + 3 ii. Hannah Tarbutton, born about 1715 in Maryland.
- + 4 iii. Mary Tarbutton, born about 1717 in Maryland.
- + 5 iv. Edward Tarbutton, born about 1720 in Maryland; died 13 June 1781 in Maryland.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

+ 6 v. William Tarbutton, born about 1722 in Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Joseph² Tarbutton (William¹ Tarbotin) was born about 1712 in Maryland, and died before 1790. He married **Mary**.

Children of Joseph Tarbutton and Mary are:

- + 7 i. Joseph³ Tarbutton, born 1748.
 - 8 ii. Sarah Tarbutton, born about 1750; died 1834.
 - 9 iii. John Tarbutton, born about 1744; died about 1825.
 - 10 iv. Marchiel Tarbutton.
-

3. Hannah² Tarbutton (William¹ Tarbotin) was born about 1715 in Maryland. She married **John Burk**. He was born 1715.

Child of Hannah Tarbutton and John Burk is:

- 11 i. Hannah³ Burk, born 06 May 1739.
-

4. Mary² Tarbutton (William¹ Tarbotin) was born about 1717 in Maryland. She married **(1) Timothy Cruse**. She married **(2) John Mahoney**.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and Timothy Cruse are:

- 12 i. Elizabeth³ Cruse, born 19 February 1737/38.
- 13 ii. William Cruse, born 10 May 1741.
- 14 iii. Hannah Cruse, born 23 October 1743.

Child of Mary Tarbutton and John Mahoney is:

- 15 i. Mary³ Mahoney, born 09 June 1752.

NOTES

The Cruse surname is also given as Crews.

5. Edward² Tarbutton (William¹ Tarbotin) was born about 1720 in Maryland, and died 13 June 1781 in Maryland. He married **Rachel Ratcliffe** 08 November 1744 in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Maryland.

Children of Edward Tarbutton and Rachel Ratcliffe are:

- 16 i. Elizabeth³ Tarbutton.
 - 17 ii. Hannah Tarbutton.
 - 18 iii. Sarah Tarbutton.
 - 19 iv. Susannah Tarbutton.
 - 20 v. William Tarbutton, born about 1746.
 - 21 vi. Rebecca Tarbutton, born 23 July 1748.
 - 22 vii. Edward Tarbutton, born 01 February 1749/50.
 - + 23 viii. George Smith Tarbutton, born 23 July 1765; died before November 1816.
-

6. William² Tarbutton (William¹ Tarbotin) was born about 1722 in Maryland. He married **Rebecca Satterfield**.

Children of William Tarbutton and Rebecca Satterfield are:

- 24 i. Rebecca³ Tarbutton.
- 25 ii. Diane Tarbutton.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 26 iii. James Tarbutton.
- 27 iv. William Tarbutton.
- 28 v. Solomon Tarbutton, died after 1789.

NOTES

Solomon Tarbutton (–after 1789) [No. 28] is apparently listed in the 1790 U.S. census for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (p. 531), with a household of two males 16 years of age or older, two males younger than 16, three females, and five slaves.

Generation No. 3

7. Joseph³ Tarbutton (Joseph², William¹ Tarbotin) was born 1748.

Children of Joseph Tarbutton are:

- + 29 i. Margaret⁴ Tarbutton, born about 1784; died 1848.
- 30 ii. William Tarbutton, born between 1775-1780.
- 31 iii. Elsberry Tarbutton, born about 1771.
- 32 iv. Joseph S. Tarbutton, born 1773.
- + 33 v. Marchiel Tarbutton, born 1782; died 1860.
- 34 vi. Humphrey Tarbutton, born 1795.
- 35 vii. Henry Tarbutton, born 1798.

23. George Smith³ Tarbutton (Edward², William¹ Tarbotin) was born 23 July 1765, and died before November 1816. He married **(1) Rachel Smith**, daughter of James Smith and Susanna Moore. She was born 1763. He married **(2) Susan or Susannah Rodgers**. She was born 19 January 1781, and died 12 September 1848 in Logan Co., Ohio.

Children of George Tarbutton and Rachel Smith are:

- 36 i. Mary Elizabeth⁴ Tarbutton, born in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 28 August 1840 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.
- 37 ii. Sarah Tarbutton. She married Latinus.
- 38 iii. George Tarbutton, born about 1785. He married Susannah Nickstraw 04 December 1823 in Kent County, Maryland.
- 39 iv. Samuel Tarbutton, born 13 May 1792 in Maryland; died 05 January 1848.
- 40 v. Anna Maria Tarbutton, born 06 November 1799.

Children of George Tarbutton and Susan Rodgers are:

- 41 i. William Edward⁴ Tarbutton, born 1812. He married Rachel Workman.
- 42 ii. John Wesley Tarbutton, born about 1813; died 18 June 1873.
- 43 iii. Rachel Tarbutton, born 09 November 1816 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 09 February 1890 in Logan Co., Ohio.

See the main Smith genealogy for information relating to George and Rachel (Smith) Tarbutton and descendants.

NOTES

After the death of George Smith Tarbutton, Susan (Rodgers) Tarbutton married George Bramble in January 1818 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Other than their removal to Ohio and her death there, nothing more is now known of them.

End of Tarbutton Family collateral genealogy

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

29. James⁵ Smith (James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 March 1768, and died 04 April 1839. He married **Nancy Young**.

Children of James Smith and Nancy Young are:

- + 45 i. Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, died March 1821 at “Lentley”, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.
- + 46 ii. John Smith, born 06 June 1795 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland; died 07 October 1857 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.
- + 47 iii. Katherine W. Smith, born about 1801; died 30 April 1881.

NOTES

James Smith (–1839) [No. 29] is listed as “James Smith VI” in the “Smith Genealogy”. Some public records list him as James Smith, Jr.

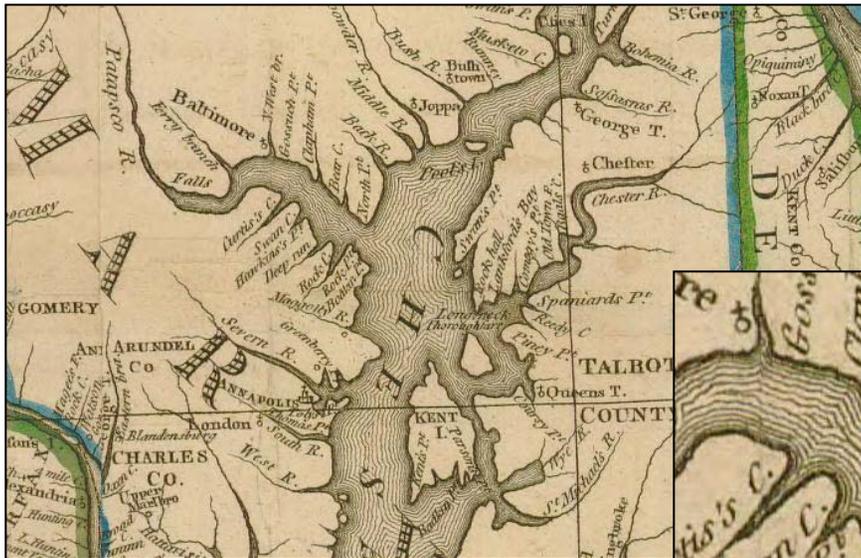
It is not clear when our Smith family moved into the Spaniard Neck area of Queen Anne’s County; earlier they had resided to the northeast, in the vicinity of Crumpton. At any rate, it is James Smith and his family who introduced our extended family to the Centreville area.⁵¹ Spaniard Neck lies between the Chester River on its north and the Corsica River on its south, west of Centreville. Somewhere in this vicinity also is a property that was called “Lentley”, which was acquired by James Smith in 1820. He also built a brick house sometime after this, which has likewise been called “Lentley” but might have been at a different locale. The identities of both the property and the location of the house are now very confused. This is discussed in much more detail farther below.

The derivation of “Spaniard Neck” dates at least to the late 18th century. The name, “Spaniards Pt.,” appears on a map printed in Paris in 1786, prepared at the direction of Thomas Jefferson to accompany his privately distributed *Notes on Virginia*, first printed in Paris.⁵² Most of the properties in Spaniard Neck had been in the hands of the Hollyday and Emory families, as is noted elsewhere in this genealogy.

As mentioned with James Smith [No. 24], father of this James Smith [No. 29], it is not obvious which of different James Smiths listed in the U.S. censuses represent either, or none of, the James Smiths of our family. The earlier U.S. censuses were taken only by election district and do not indicate precisely where people lived, so we cannot identify which of the James Smiths lived in the election district embracing

⁵¹ The county seat of Queen Anne’s County was removed from Queenstown to a more centrally located part of the county in 1782, which was named on the tide of post-Revolutionary War enthusiasm for the French, thus “Centre Ville”. However, work on the County Court House did not begin in 1792; the first recorded case was heard in 1794. Soon after 1800, the town was quickly becoming the central market location for the area, and later in the century Centreville Landing, on the head of the Corsica River, was a steamboat terminal for cargo and passenger service to Chesapeake Bay locales. Architecturally, the Court House features in the life of Capt. James Smith [No. 89].

⁵² *A map of the country between Albermarle Sound and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with parts of several other of the United States of America—Engraved for the Notes on Virginia* [Paris, 1786], engraved by S. J. Neele. A copy of this scarce map has been examined in the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. A note is added in the APS’s record for this map: “The Society asked Thomas Jefferson in 1805 for a copy of his *Notes on Virginia*. Jefferson wrote 2 May 1805 and presented ‘a single copy remaining of the original edition printed at Paris, the only one almost perfectly correct, & was never sold, a few copies only having been printed and given to my friends’” (Archives, American Philosophical Society). (Jefferson originally intended his *Notes on Virginia* to have a limited, private distribution, but it was soon republished without his permission and since then has been widely acclaimed and often reprinted, to this day.)



Detail from Thomas Jefferson's map that accompanied his *Notes on Virginia* (1786)

Inset (above) shows the greater area of Chesapeake Bay and the city of Baltimore (also just visible at upper left corner of map at right).



Map at right shows the relationship of "Spaniards Point" to the existing nearby towns of "Chester" to the north and "Queens Town" to the south. The town of Centreville had not yet been founded.



A MAP of the country between ALBEMARLE SOUND, and LAKE ERIE, comprehending the whole of VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE and PENNSYLVANIA, with parts of several other of the United States of America. Engraved for the Notes on Virginia.

The country on the eastern side of the Allegany Mountains, is taken from Fry and Jefferson's Map of Virginia, and Snell's Map of Pennsylvania, which were constructed chiefly on actual survey; that on the western side of the Allegany, is taken from Hutchins, who went over the principal water courses, with a compass and log-line, correcting his work by observations of latitude: additions have been made, where they could be made on sure ground.

In the late 18th century, "Spaniards Point" (see arrow above) was a name already in use for the projection of land between the Chester River and "Reedy Creek" (now the Corsica River). At the time this map was produced, the "Little white house", which would later be the home of Capt. John Smith, was still part of the Hollyday lands adjacent to Readbourne manor.

Smith Family Genealogy : page II-44A

To face page II-45

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Spaniard Neck. If James Smith [No. 24] was not yet living in the Spaniard Neck area, then it is James Smith [No. 29] who is surely the first of our residents there.

In 1820, James Smith [No. 29] purchased from John C. Tilletson of Ulster Co., New York, the Queen Anne's Co. property called "Lentley", but this was when he was in his middle years and we know nothing of his younger adulthood. Edward Smith notes in the "Smith Genealogy":

Those of the family who realized that James Smith was 52 years of age when he purchased "Lentley" and that he and Nancy and their family went there to live, have wondered where he had been before then. He and Nancy had raised a family of three children, Katherine, Henrietta and John. * * * We assume he spent his boyhood with his parents in Delaware, and there as a young man acquired his education.

There is a family tradition that he and his wife, Nancy Young Smith, lived in Virginia or North Carolina and in 1804 we find them in Centreville, Maryland, when they purchased a town-lot. In 1806 they sold a one-eighth part of this lot for \$716.00 to one John McFeely. On their remaining portion of this town-lot they built a small hotel, which they operated for a number of years.⁵³

The "Smith Genealogy" also provides the following anecdote about James Smith:⁵⁴

Cousin Susie Ratcliffe told Julia Ann Baynard Martin, in March 1931, that her uncle James Smith of "Lentley", a member of the Centreville M.E. Church, as was customary held daily services in his home and, as part of these devotions, his wife Nancy would sing hymns. Upon her death he felt her loss so deeply that he discontinued these family services and as a result he was "read out" of the Church. It has been said that it was because of this action that his son, Captain John Smith, did not wish his sons to be ministers.

Capt. Smith's son, John Edward [No. 92], went to study for the ministry as soon as he was of age, and was a pastor first in the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in the Church of the New Jerusalem.

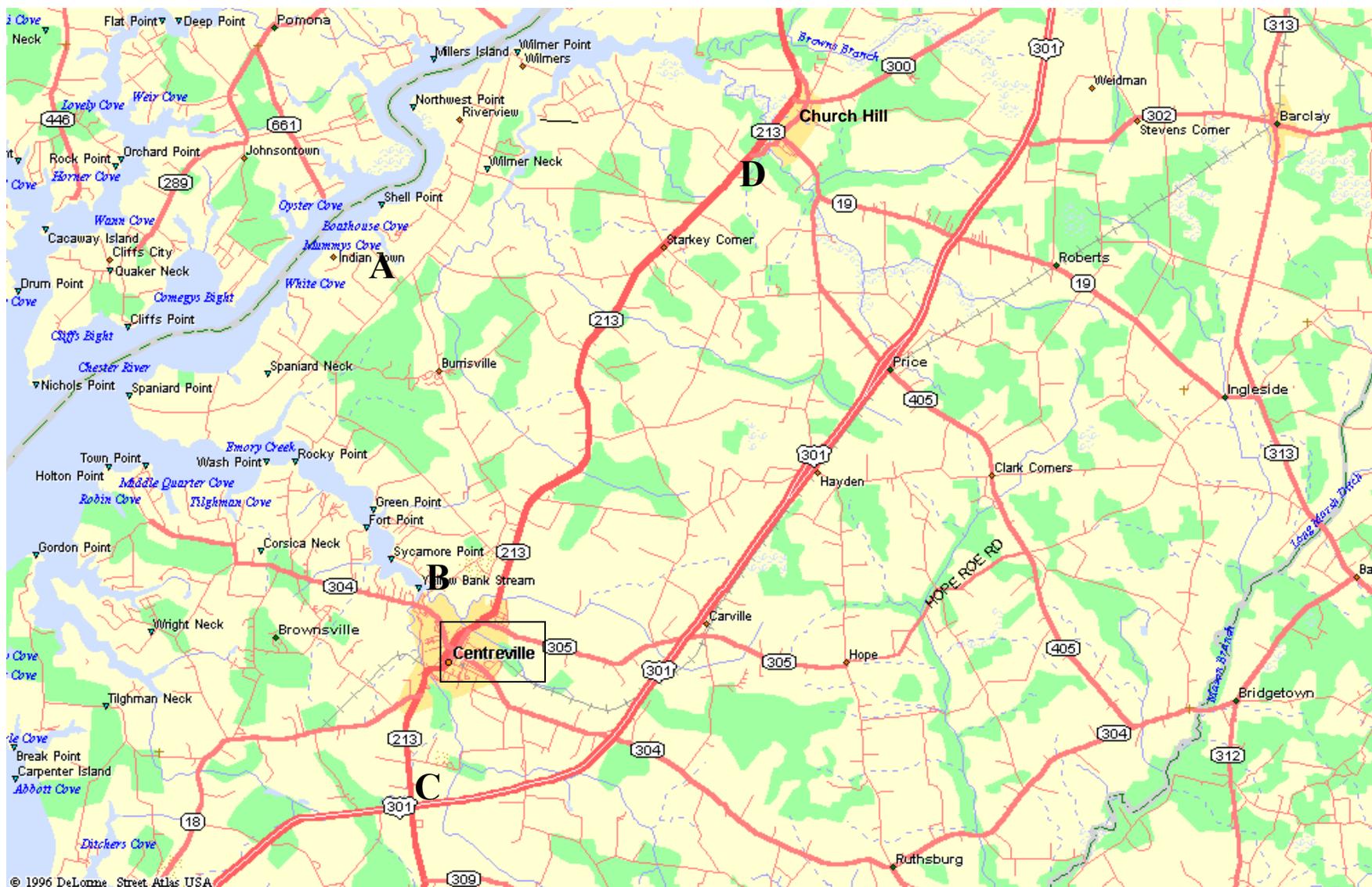
Although the Methodist Episcopal Church was customarily a circuit-based ministry in rural areas, this particular note about James Smith is an interesting one given that there was a Methodist Episcopal church building in Centreville at least since the late 1700s. The Smith convocations were surely just daily devotions rather than formal services. Also, the history of this church and the circuit of which it was a part is well documented. Frederic Emory's history of Queen Anne's Co. lists the ministers of the Queen Anne's (later Centreville) Circuit from 1802 and the presiding elders from 1803. The first M.E. church building in Centreville was put up following the receipt of a deed dated 21 June 1794. This church later burned and was replaced by a brick building that was used until 1857, when it was razed and replaced by a new structure.⁵⁵

The "Smith Genealogy" indicates that James Smith [No. 29] died in 1838, which may be confused with the date of death for his father, James Smith [No. 24]. The Bible of James' [No. 29] brother, George

⁵³ "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

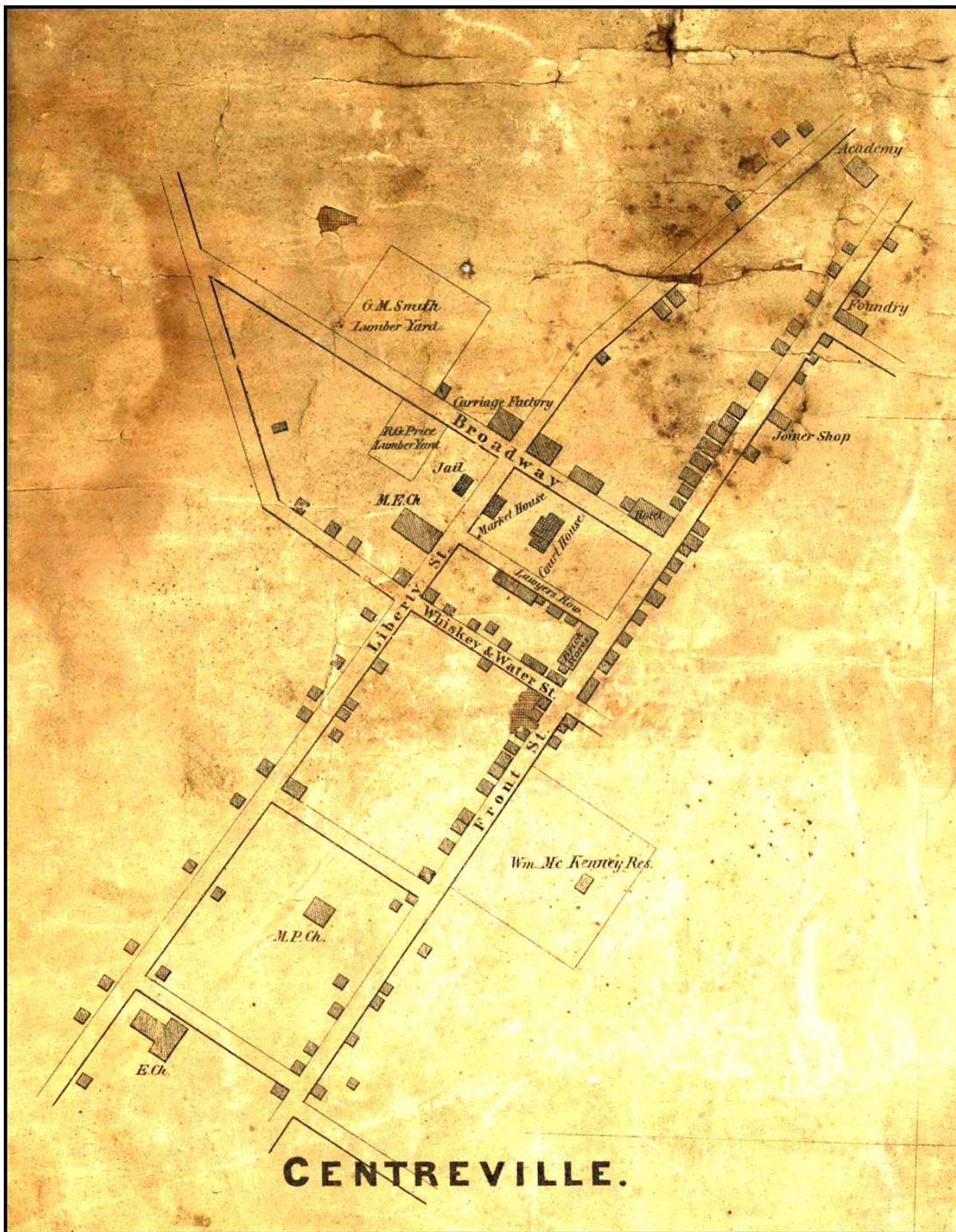
⁵⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

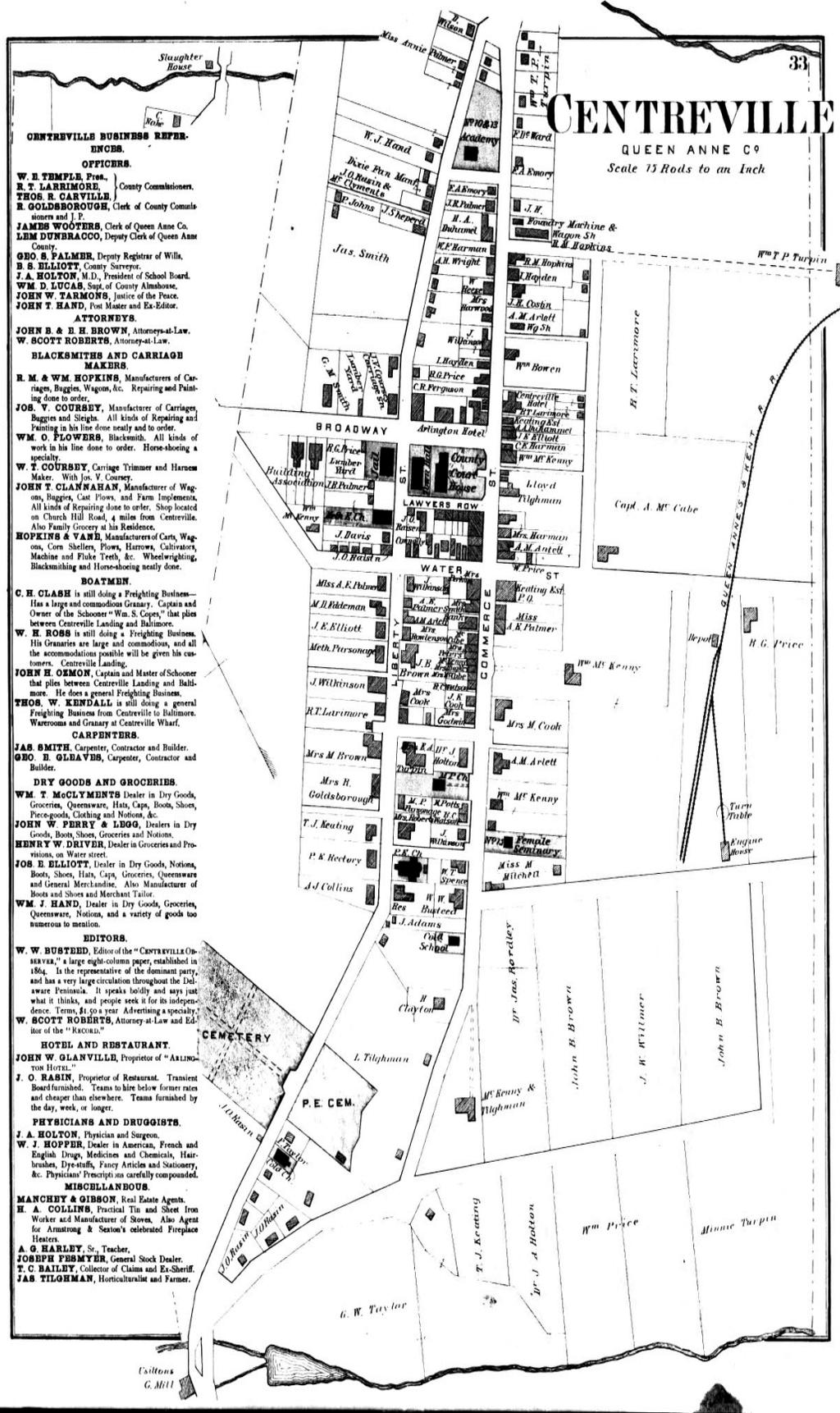
⁵⁵ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 232-233.



Locations of some of the places noted in this genealogy, in the vicinity of Centerville, Maryland. A: Upper Heathworth. **B:** Site of the home of Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94]. **C:** Site of the farm of George Moore Smith [No. 52]. **D:** Site of the farm of John H. Covington, husband of Katherine W. Smith [No. 47].

Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland (1866)





CENTREVILLE BUSINESS REFER- ENCES.

OFFICERS.

W. R. FEMPLE, Pres., County Commissioners.
R. T. LARRIMORE,
THOS. R. CARVILLE,
R. GOLDSBOROUGH, Clerk of County Commis- sioners and J. P.
JAMES WOOTERS, Clerk of Queen Anne Co.
LEM DUNBRACCO, Deputy Clerk of Queen Anne County.
GEO. S. PALMER, Deputy Register of Wills.
E. S. ELLIOTT, County Surveyor.
J. A. HOLTON, M.D., President of School Board.
WM. D. LUGAS, Supt. of County Almshouse.
JOHN W. TARMONS, Justice of the Peace.
JOHN T. HAND, Post Master and Ex-Editor.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN B. & E. H. BROWN, Attorneys-at-Law.
W. SCOTT ROBERTS, Attorney-at-Law.

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R. M. & WM. HOPKINS, Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. Repairing and Painting done to order.
JOB. V. COURSBY, Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies and Sleighs. All kinds of Repairing and Painting in his line done neatly and to order.
WM. O. FLOWERS, Blacksmith. All kinds of work in his line done to order. Horse-shoeing a specialty.
W. T. COURSBY, Carriage Trimmer and Harness Maker. With Van Coursey.
JOHN T. CLANNAHAN, Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Cart Plovs, and Farm Implements. All kinds of Repairing done to order. Shop located on Church Hill Road, 4 miles from Centreville. Also Family Grocery at his Residence.
HOPKINS & VANE, Manufacturers of Carts, Wagons, Corn Shellers, Plovs, Harrows, Cultivators, Machine and Fluke Teeth, &c. Wheelwrighting, Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing neatly done.

BOATMEN.

C. H. CLASH is still doing a Freighting Business— Has a large and commodious Grannary. Captain and Owner of the Schooner "Wm. S. Copps," that plies between Centreville Landing and Baltimore.
W. H. ROSE is still doing a Freighting Business. His Grannaries are large and commodious, and all the accommodations possible will be given his customers. Centreville Landing.
JOHN H. ORMON, Captain and Master of Schooner that plies between Centreville Landing and Baltimore. He does a general Freighting Business.
THOS. W. KENDALL is still doing a general Freighting Business from Centreville to Baltimore. Warehouses and Grannary at Centreville Wharf.

CARPENTERS.

JAS. SMITH, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
GEO. B. GLEAVES, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

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JOHN W. PERRY & LEGG, Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Notions.
HENRY W. DRIVER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, on Water street.
JOB. E. ELLIOTT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Queensware and General Merchandise. Also Manufacturer of Boots and shoes and Merchant Tailor.
WM. J. HAND, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Notions, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

EDITORS.

W. W. BUSTEED, Editor of the "CENTREVILLE OBEYSER," a large eight-column paper, established in 1864. It is representative of the dominant party, and has a very large circulation throughout the Delaware Peninsula. It speaks boldly and says just what it thinks, and people seek it for its independence. Terms, \$1.50 a year. Advertising a specialty.
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J. O. RASIN, Proprietor of Restaurant. Transient Board furnished. Teams to hire below former rates and cheaper than elsewhere. Teams furnished by the day, week, or longer.

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H. A. COLLINS, Practical Tin and Sheet Iron Worker and Manufacturer of Stoves. Also Agent for Armstrong & Seaton's celebrated Fireplace Heaters.
A. G. HARLEY, Sr., Teacher.
JOSEPH FISHER, General Stock Dealer.
T. C. BAILEY, Collector of Claims and Ex-Sheriff.
JAS. TILGHMAN, Horticulturalist and Farmer.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Smith, reads, “James Smith departed this life on the 4th of April 1839”.⁵⁶ The will of James Smith [No. 29] is dated 28 March 1839, probate 9 April 1839.⁵⁷

The “Smith Genealogy”⁵⁸ offers a brief extract from the will of James Smith [No. 29]. However, the will was transcribed in whole by J. Lathrop Mack, a typewritten copy of which remains in family records, as follows:

The WILL of James Smith Jr.

In the name of God Amen, I James Smith of Queen Annes County in the state of Maryland being of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding do make and publish this my last WILL and TESTAMENT in manner following that is to say—

First : I give and bequeath unto my niece Susan Ratciff (sic)⁵⁹ the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars—

Second : I given and bequeath unto my niece Eliza Ratcliff (sic) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars—

Third : And after my just debts and funeral charges are paid I give and devise and bequeath all the residue and residue (Sic) of my estate both personal and real and mixed to my son John Smith, my daughter Catherine Covington, my Grand daughter Ann Watson, and my Grand son Joseph William Wesley Watson their heirs and assigns share and share alike, but in case either my said granddaughter or my said grandsons should die without lawful issue it is my will and desire that the share of the one so dying shall go to the survivors, and in case both my said granddaughters and my said grand son should die without lawful issue, then the whole of the estate devised to them is to go to and be equally divided between my said son John Smith and my daughter Catherine Covington their heirs and assigns share and share alike—

And Lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my son John Smith to be sole executor of this my last WILL and TESTAMENT, revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last WILL and TESTAMENT—

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and applied my seal this twenty-eighth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty nine—

Signed sealed and published and declared by James Smith the above named	(his
Testator as and for his last WILL and Testament in the presence of us who at his) James Smith
request in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names	(Mark
as witnesses thereto) SEAL

Henry Story
Alexander Fountain
John Palmer

(Then follows the Oath of John Smith, Executor April 9, 1839
(Then follows the Oaths of Henry Story and John Palmer, Apr 9, 1839
(Admitted to probate April 9, 1829).
489 words

[cont'd]

⁵⁶ The Bible of George Smith [No. 31] is (in 2007) in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, great-great-great granddaughter of James Smith; she had received the Bible from Helen (Montgomery) McCarragher of Delaware, great-great granddaughter of James Smith.

⁵⁷ Record Book of Queen Anne’s Co. Orphans Court, Liber T.C.E. Folio 74, no. 12.

⁵⁸ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 22.

⁵⁹ All notations, “(sic)”, are those of Lathrop Mack in his typewritten transcript of the will.

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The Will is folded into a cover on which this appears:

April 9, 1839

James Smith Will

Recorded in Liber T.C.E. folio 74 No 12 on the record Book of Queen Annes County Orphans Court.

Tho. C. Earle Rg of Wills

The Problem of “Lentley”: What and Where Was It?

The identity of Lentley has posed problems due to ambiguous and conflicting information in family traditions and notations. It is made further ambiguous by an unsatisfactory consensus by other area historians and authorities to respond with an identified locale that proves the placement of this property.

The information presented here is divergent and is still without resolution, but it is the first attempt to summarize what is known about what I call “the problem of Lentley”. The property did exist, the brick house did exist, and even one still-living individual is (as a young child) in a photograph taken outside the house; but where the property and the house were seem to be points now hopelessly confused.

Lentley has been referred to as both a property and a specific house; and in turn, certain local historians and cultural resource authorities in Maryland have confused it with other, current properties near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co. These other properties carry the names “Lentley” and “Lently”. (Since all family information refers to the property as “Lentley”, this spelling is used here except where specific records are quoted that use the spelling “Lently”. So far as is known at this time, the two spellings are interchangeable.)

This much is certain: Lentley of our Smith family was the name of a property first acquired in 1820 by James Smith [No. 29]. The property remained in the family for about a century, owned by different individuals not necessarily linearly descended; at times, several individuals owned shares of the property. Ownership eventually coalesced with Ann (Watson) Baynard [No. 87], the last of the family owners. Around 1825, a brick house was built on the property, of which we have a few photographs of it taken in 1924 and 1938. The house is said to have been built *at* Lentley, and it seems to have taken on the same name, in the fashion of a manor house if not otherwise simply as a conceptual error. It is also possible that the identity of “Lentley”, as recalled by family members, has inadvertently been transposed to the brick house, that the house might actually have been on another family-owned property.

The house and its property have been variously identified. The following list of descriptors appears in different sources, all of which are cited in the present genealogy:

“Smith’s Mistake”

“Old Baynard Place”

“Smith Homestead”

“Smith home on Chester River”

“Watson House . . . about a mile from Upper Heathworth”

“brick house at Lentl[e]y”

“Perhaps . . . the place called Lentley”

“Smith’s Mistake” is in fact a known property name, as cited elsewhere in the present genealogy and which has been ascribed to our Smith family by those who cite it. The name is specifically mentioned in the will of landed Richard Bennett of Queen Anne’s Co., 25 Sep 1749: “To cousin Wm. Tilghman,

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Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 400 a[cre], in Spaniard Neck on Corsica Crk”.⁶⁰ This is the same will aforementioned in the genealogical notes for Richard Smith [No. 15]. However, the identity of “Smith’s Mistake” as also “Lentley” is an ambiguous connection given the amount of misinformed statements that have been made about this property and its house.

Searches for the house in 2004, 2006, and 2007, without knowing its precise location, failed to locate it. The last of the family still alive today who saw the brick house is Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt; she was about 11 years of age when she visited the place, and she is shown in a photograph taken during that visit in 1938. In 2007, I revisited the area near Centreville purposely to unobtrusively re-examine the former property of William Watson, on the north side of the Corsica River, just west of Centreville, which I suspect is the (probably former) location of the brick house. This is the area that Edward S. Smith marked in a rough sketch map as “Lentley”, and which coincides with the William Watson property denoted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne’s Co. More will be discussed of this, below.

As to where was Lentley is the problem. According to Edward S. Smith in the “Smith Genealogy”, it was “on Spaniards Neck Road, between Centreville and the farm now known as Upper Heathworth, over the Corsica River from Centreville”. (Upper Heathworth is on Spaniard Neck, along Lands End Road and fronting on the Chester River. This is discussed at more length with Capt. John Smith [No. 46].) Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt recalls that the brick house was “near” Upper Heathworth, or “just down the road” from there, again placing the site well out in Spaniard Neck, not near Centreville.

According to mixed information from John McKenney, written at about the same time that Edward Smith was working on the family genealogy ca. 1960, Lentley is either south of Centreville, along the road to Starr, or north of Centreville (and across the Corsica River, but not toward Spaniard Neck).

My own research, taking into account the known but ambiguous information suggests that Lentley was northeastward from Centreville; in fact, somewhere on the north side of the north branch of the Corsica River (where it is a small stream), north of Three Bridges Branch. This contradicts family recollection other than that of Edward S. Smith, but I am unable to resolve the matter, other than the surety that the name of the property and the brick house seem to have been confused in the course of a century or so of family tradition. It seems that the brick house might not have been actually on the property traditionally called Lentley. I shall outline all of these positions below.

Since future workers are bound to revisit Smith’s information about Lentley and may also recognize the name in other places near Centreville, I review all the known information, at least so far as it is known now. Bear in mind that this discussion regretfully does not solve the “problem” of Lentley and its brick house, but is the means by which all of the known evidence is presented for further consideration.

Historical and Genealogical Information About Lentley

Our principal source of information about Lentley, sketchy as it is, is the “Smith Genealogy”:

Research by Emerson B. Roberts shows that “Lentley” had at one time belonged to a John Chaires, Sr., Gentleman, of Queen Anne’s County. By his will, September 16, 1717, Chaires

⁶⁰ Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills)*, Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466.

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bequeathed “Lentley” to his sons, John and Joseph Chaires, (“Baldwin, Col. American Wills”)[.]⁶¹ Also, the will of George Smith, 1755, recites beneficiaries as his wife, Rebecca, sons George and Charles, daughter Rebecca Price, and daughter-in-law, Catherine Chaires. Will attested by John Price, Land Office, Annapolis, Liber 29 Folio 27. Tollettson [*sic*], who sold to James Smith, had purchased Lentley from the estate of a Chaires.

From this information it was thought that our Smiths might have been formerly interested in “Lentley” but we do not at this time know of one of our Smiths by the name of George in 1755. There appears to be no connection.

There was a John Chaires on the Vestry of St. Pauls’ Parish Church in its early days.⁶²

* * * * *

[James Smith] purchased “Lentley”, a farm near Centreville, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, on Spaniards Neck Road, between Centreville and the farm now known as Upper Heathworth, over the Corsica River from Centreville. “Lentley” was purchased from John C. Tilletson [*sic*]⁶³ of Ulster County, New York, and his wife Marie, in 1820 for \$6,525.00.

At that time there was a frame house on the farm where he lived until he built the large brick house. The frame house was at a different location and was near a spring. The brick house was built about 1825 from brick made on the farm. Somewhere in its wall is a brick with the imprint of the bare foot of Ann Baynard, made when she was a child. She was his grandchild. The house has been referred to as “Smith’s Mistake”.⁶⁴ Pictures show it to be three stories high, on the side of an incline, with the kitchen or basement below the main floor. It is square with a wide hall from front to back with rooms on one side of the hall. Aunt Sallie Taylor, my father’s sister, said he planned to build rooms on the opposite side of the big hall also, to balance its proportions, which was never done. His wife, Nancy, had died before the brick house was built.⁶⁵

* * * * *

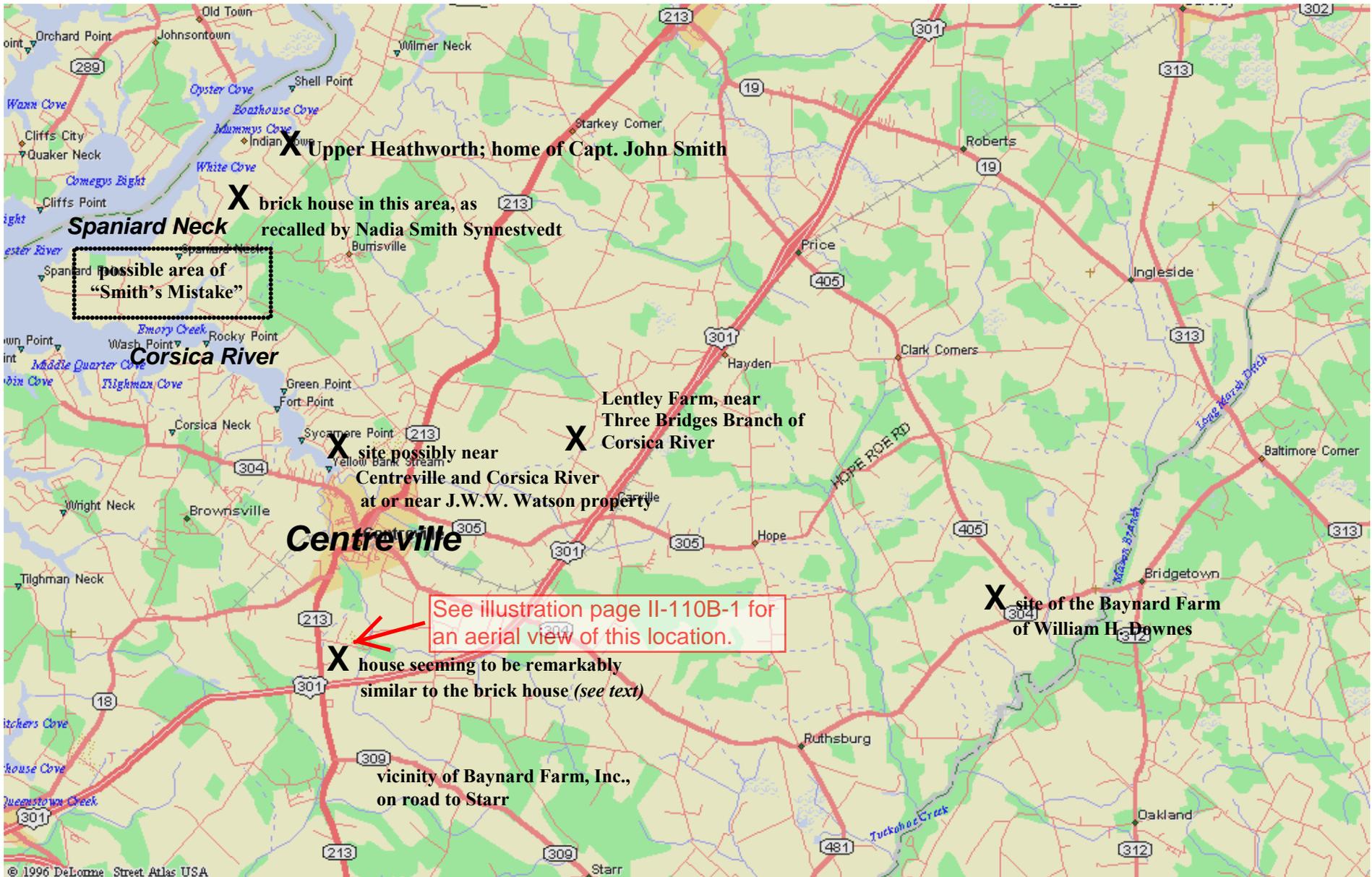
⁶¹ I have not found a publication with a title similar to this, but I do take note of the *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, edited by Jane Baldwin Cotton (W. J. C. Dulany Co. [etc.], Baltimore, 1901-1928).

⁶² “Smith Genealogy”, p. 20.

⁶³ The “Smith Genealogy” gives his name as both Tilletson and Tollettson.

⁶⁴ More likely, “Smith’s Mistake” was the property name. Of additional note is an observation made by Frederic Emory in his history of Queen Anne’s Co., which cites a “Smith’s Neglect” at Centreville in 1724. Emory noted, “In Liber I. K., No. B., *Queen Anne’s Court Records*, we find that on Aug. 14, 1724, George Smith conveyed to Anne Marshall part of a tract called ‘Smith’s Neglect,’ lying in Queen Anne’s county, on the north side of a branch of Corsica Creek, called Chester Mill Branch, beginning at a tree standing on the north side of Williams’s Mill Pond.” He continued, “The name Chester Mill applied not only to the mill but also to the village or settlement in the vicinity, and continued in use until 1789, when the name Centreville was substituted” (Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 26). Further, “Smith’s Mistake” is noted to have been a property in the Emory land holdings of Spaniard Neck, cited in the will of landed Richard Benett, 25 Sep 1749: “To cousin Wm. Tilghman, Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 400 a[cres], in Spaniard Neck on Corsica Crk” (Carson Gibb, *Abstracts of Wills, from Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills)*, Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). The is the same will aforementioned in the genealogical notes for Richard Smith [No. 15].

⁶⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 19.



Ambiguous locations of the property called “Lentley” where had stood the brick house built by James Smith [No. 29]; based on information from family sources various correspondents. Also shown are other referred sites. *See text for complete discussion.*

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As to the property—"Lentley":

Henrietta Young Smith Watson and her husband, Joseph Taylor Watson had one child, Ann Watson, born June 14, 1820, died March 18, 1903. She [Ann] married Robert J. Hardcastle Baynard on October 2, 1843. She bought the shares of the other devisees and became the owner of "Lentley". She bought the share of "Capt." John Smith in 1846, and Katherine Covington's share and exchanged her share in her father's estate with J. W. W. Watson for his share in "Lentley".

"Lentley" was later sold to General William McKenney and at last report is is [*sic*] still owned by one of his heirs or beneficiaries. William McKenney was of the same family as the present owner of "Upper Heathworth", John McKenney, whose uncle, Henry Deaver, married Frances May Watson (Fannie May).⁶⁶

Edward S. Smith drew a very rough sketch map on a single piece of paper, written in blue and red ink, that relatively located the locations of various Smith family properties with respect to each other. He placed Lentley *northwest* of Centreville, in a pocket formed by the course of the Corsica River and what today is Maryland Rt. 213.⁶⁷ Of significance, too, is that modern-day Spaniard Neck Road departs from Rt. 213 north of Centreville; whereas at one time the road departed to Spaniard Neck from the west side of Centreville, crossed the Corsica River (at the locale where the farm of Joseph William Wesley Watson stood), then struck out toward Spaniard Neck from a point northwest of Centreville. Today, this road that departs from Centreville to cross the Corsica River is Watson Road.

A 1963 letter from Alfred C. Bryan [No. 206, see under Anna Virginia Smith, No. 90] to his cousin, Edward S. Smith, includes the following brief comment: "When I was at Lentley, the old brick house, the McKenney estate owned it too."⁶⁸ Regretfully, there is no further comment, as Bryan was responding to some "McKenney notes" that Ed Smith had sent to him; and there is no date on the letter.

Photographs of the Brick House at Lentley

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

There are three photographic views of Lentley that survive in our family, in multiple copies. Two views were taken by Gilbert Smith in 1924; they show the front and rear elevations and a bit of one side. The third photo, taken ca. 1938, shows the front elevation and a side elevation (fortuitously this is the side opposite from the partial side elevation that is shown in one of the 1924 photos). Unfortunately, very little is shown in these pictures that reveals the nature of the landscape around the house. All one can tell with certainty is that the house is built into a gradual slope. Some viewers have interpreted a very indistinct background as being "water", but I am not convinced of this.

Note 66 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

⁶⁶ "Smith Genealogy", p. 22. The identity of General McKenney has not be determined; nor has the McKenney's genealogical relationship to the Smith family been determined.

⁶⁷ When I first wrote this, I had not yet noticed the correspondence between this general location and the W. W. Watson property noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne's Co., which plays prominently in this discussion. I keep the original discussion as a means to document the process I followed in the attempt to establish what, and where, was Lentley.

⁶⁸ Alfred C. Bryan to Laura and Ed [Laura and Edward S. Smith], 14 Feb 1963.

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Annotations on the photos that I have seen are as follows:

1. 1924 photo with annotation by Gilbert Smith:

“Old Baynard Place near Centreville, Md. Owned and built by your Great-great-grandfather, Grandfather of John Edw. Smith Photo 1924 Year built not known Bricks presumably from Europe To Earl [sic] C. Smith Merry Christmas from Nora and Gilbert”. Someone else has added: *“Perhaps this was the place called ‘Lentley’ built by my Great grandfather Or”* —

The remainder of the second annotation was eradicated, but from what can be read of it, the annotation seems to have referred to James Smith and Henrietta Smith, who are mentioned in a similar fashion on the annotation noted for photo no. 2 (below). Why the comment was eradicated seems to imply that the information was not considered to be correct.

2. 1924 photo in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, with an annotation written by an unknown person:

“Built about 1825 of bricks made & burned on the farm. One brick in the house has the print of Ann Watson’s foot. She was about 5 yrs. of age at the time. Built by James Smith, father of John Smith and of Henrietta Smith & of Catherine Smith.”

3. 1924 photo with an annotation by Katharine S. Spamer, probably written in the 1960s-1970s:

“Smith Homestead—Eastern Shore—bricks brought from England”

4. 1924 photo with an annotation by an unknown person:

“Smith home on Chester River”

5. Ca. 1938 photo with an annotation by one of the Gilbert Smith children (Nadia Smith Synnestvedt?):

“Watson House Spaniards Neck Rd. about a mile from Upper Heathworth blt. about 1820”; and another annotation (by Nadia Synnestvedt?): *“Father, Mother, Gloria & I were there circa 1938.”*

Additional prints of these photographs are likely to exist, held by other members of the family who have not been contacted. These prints may have additional or similar annotations.

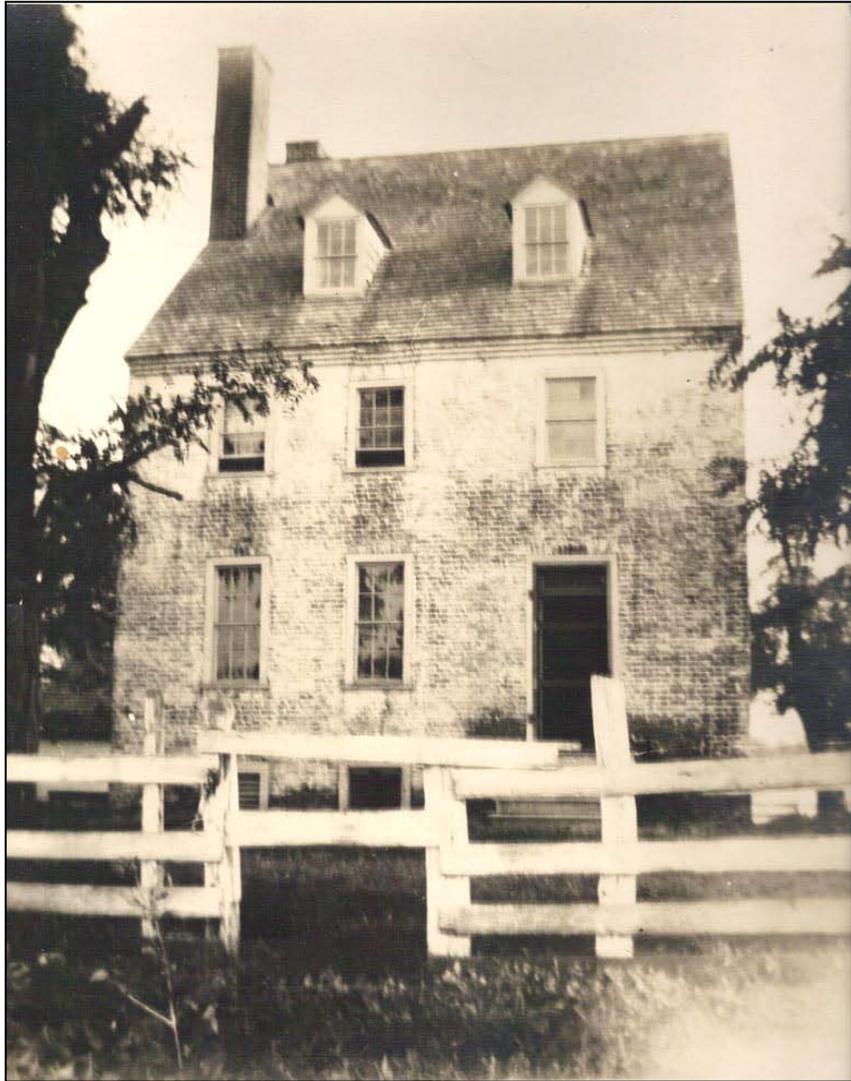
Part of the family tradition about the brick house at Lentley notes that the house was built from bricks brought from England. The availability of bricks from England is not so far-fetched, because, at least in Baltimore, laws had been passed to prohibit shipmasters from indiscriminately discarding stone ballast in the harbor channel or other convenient place. This resulted in a reliance on a marketable but durable commodity as ballast; bricks were a good choice. Whether the brick house that is under discussion here was built from bricks bought from ships’ ballast (not necessarily from England), or made on the site, has

The Brick House at “Lentley”, said to have been built by James Smith [No. 29]



Spamer 2967

Front and right-side elevations; photo by Gilbert Haven Smith, ca. 1924. Water could be indicated by the light patch seen in the distance at lower-right. If the indistinct, darker area above it depicts trees on the far shore, the water body is too narrow for it to be the Chester River, but more like the Corsica River near Centreville, which is one of the conjectural sites of “Lentley”. See the text for discussions of this problem.

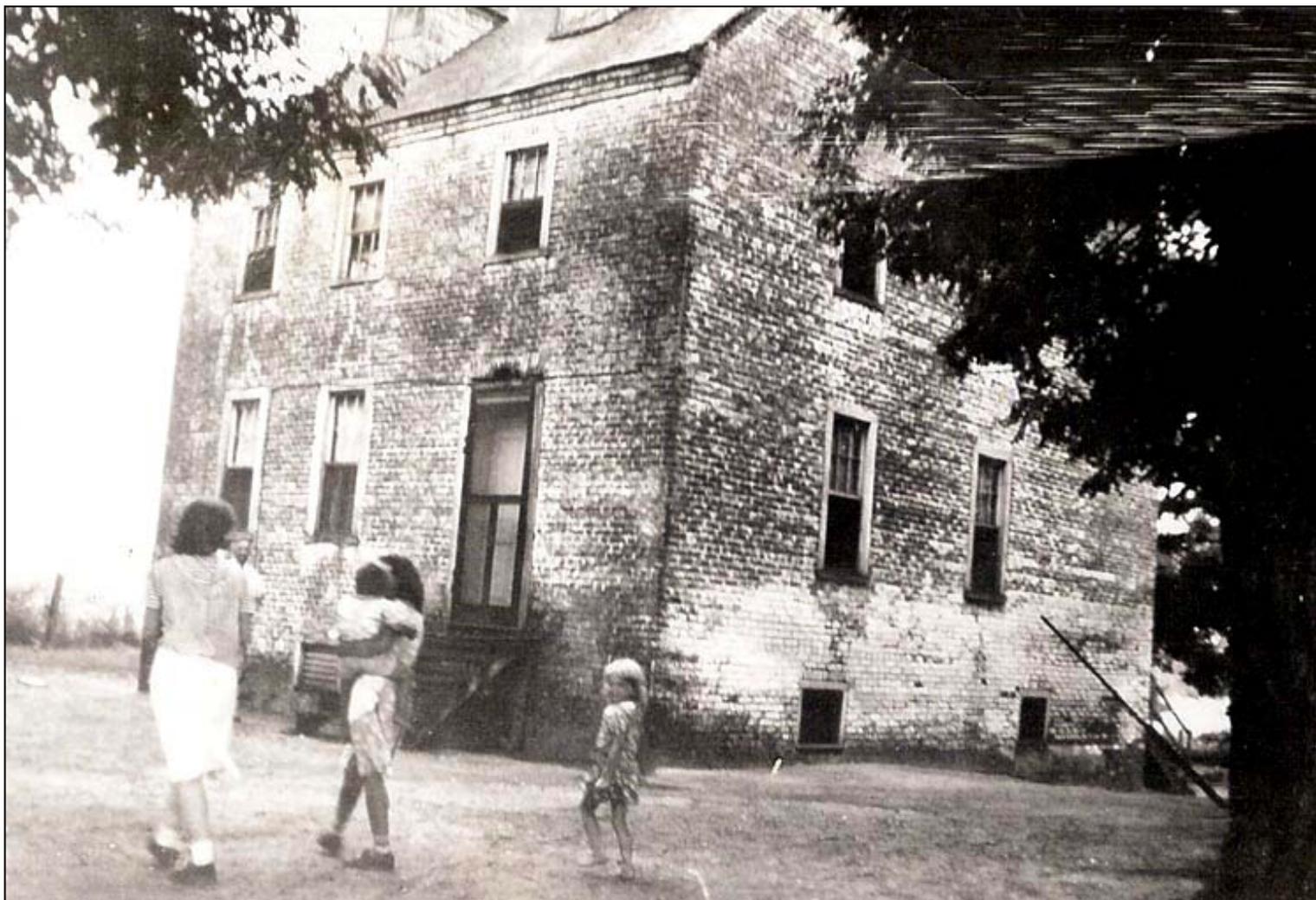


Spamer 2763



Spamer 2302

Left: Front elevation; photo by Gilbert Haven Smith, ca. 1924. Shadows of the dormers indicate a sun angle from the right, thus the view depicts either the north or south side of the house. **Right:** Rear and part of right-side elevation; photo taken ca. 1938 when the site was visited by members of the Gilbert Smith family. The sun angle indicates a comparable time of day as that of the photo on the left. Note that the steps are much higher on this side of the house, confirming the slope that is seen in the next photo.



Spamer 2764

Front and right elevations; photo taken ca. 1938 when the site was visited by members of the Gilbert Smith family. Note in this view that the house is positioned on a slope, which drops off to the back, as also indicated by the rear steps rising higher to the doorway than on the front of the house. There are no views of the left-side elevation that would include the chimney. “Water” has been interpreted in the background by some viewers of this photo, but this cannot be corroborated as the background is overexposed. However, compare to the oval-cut photo (1st leaf), which also may show water in the distance on the right.

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not been reliably determined.⁶⁹ However, Edward Smith specifically stated that the bricks were made on site:⁷⁰

The brick house was built about 1825 from brick made on the farm. Somewhere in its wall is a brick with the imprint of the bare foot of Ann Baynard, made when she was a child.

If the child's footprint is in the brick, the bricks must have been fired (and thus manufactured) at the site. Inasmuch as the area is good farmland and immediately adjacent to Chesapeake Bay, the soil is not especially sandy; thus inferentially by understanding geology, deposits of clay for brickmaking are likely to have been located in the area, particularly near the rivers that are tidal extensions of the bay. While such deposits may not have been commercially viable due to limited extent, specific brick-making projects might have been accommodated by smaller deposits, which presumably were exhausted long ago.

Information from Other Sources

Following is an outline of the information about Lentley that was received from sources outside of the Smith family. After these are listed, I include my own comments.

1. A letter from John McKenney to Edward S. Smith states:⁷¹

Mrs. Jacobs was Anne McKenney, daughter of the General, who inherited the Baynard Farm after his death. This property was known as "Lently", "Cork House", "Pleasant Springs", "Lently Addition" and "Neglect" and was bought by James Smith, June 22, 1846, from John Tilletson and his wife of the State of New York, who had it from Charles Servell previously. See JTS 5-97, 98, 99.

My Grandfather had it from George W. Taylor, who held a mortgage on Lentley from Robert J. H. Baynard and Ann (Watson), his wife. Ann Baynard acquired [*sic*] Lentley by deed from John Smith and Mary, his wife, and Joseph W. W. Watson. See SED 3-489, also WAGH #1-368.

* * * * *

Lently, or the Baynard Farm, as it was later known, is on the "Manor Road", located near "Three Bridge Branch" and was until recently occupied by Ralph C. Baynard, now deceased.⁷² The Manor Road connects Route #213 with the town of Starr.

2. A letter from Mary Kate O'Donnell, Executive Director of the Historical Society of Kent County, to Nadine Synnstedt states:⁷³

⁶⁹ For two short discussions on the importation of bricks in Maryland, see Charles E. Peterson, "Bricks *Were* Imported", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 44 (1949), p. 309; and Charles E. Peterson, "Why Bricks Were Imported", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 45 (1950), pp. 312-315.

⁷⁰ "Smith Family Genealogy", p. 19.

⁷¹ John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 27 Feb 1963.

⁷² An obituary has been found for one Anita F. Baynard (d. 11 May 2001), of Dover, Delaware, which mentions that "Her husband, Ralph C. Baynard, Jr. died in 1973." She was survived also by other Baynard relatives in Maryland, including Centreville. Whether these are relations to the Ralph C. Baynard mentioned in the McKenney letter has not been determined. (>>Delmarvaobits.com website, <http://dmvobits.com/archives.cfm?obit=847>, accessed 27 Sep 2004.)

⁷³ Mary Kate O'Donnell to Nadine Synnstedt [Nadia Smith Synnstedt], 8 Apr 2005, with enclosure.

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I am enclosing the early deed references to “Lently.” I’ve learned from Judge Sause, president of the Queen Anne’s Co. Historical Society where Lently is located. [*sic*] I’ve also learned that the actual house called Lently is frame and is surrounded by a modern development. Linda Nicholson owns Lently today. Baynard Farm is on Starr Rd. near Rte. 201. I’m uncertain how Baynard Farm relates to Lently. [Driving directions are here given to a site north of Centreville, to Taynard Rd. and Lently Rd.] * * *

Since Lently is frame and the house pictured in our enclosures is clearly brick, I don’t think we’re on the right track.⁷⁴

The enclosure that accompanied the letter from O’Donnell (transcribed here in its entirety) listed early deed references to Lently:

- 1674 Lentley [*sic*], 450 acres patented by John Rodoway (RT C: 508, RT F: 47, 321).
- 1776 John Chaires Jr to Thomas Tillotson: Lently, 325 acres, NS northeast branch of Corsica Creek (RT K: 556).
- 1776 Thomas Tillotson to John Chaires, Jr.: Lently, 325 acres, NS northeast branch of Corsica Creek (RT K: 557).
- 1784 “Neglect”, said to adjoin Lently (CD 1: 25, 28).
- 1785 “Content” said to adjoin Lently (CD 1: 322).
- 1791 “Discovery” said to adjoin Lently (STW 2: 158).
- 1795 Thomas Roe O’Byron, Merchant, to John Chaires, Gentleman: Part of “Pleasant Spring,” 95¼ acres, on Chaires’ Point and adjoining “Cork House” and “Lently,” also part of “Lently Addition” adjoining “Pleasant Spring” (STW 3: 456).
- 1833 Juliet S. Sennett and Frances Gould of Queen Anne’s Co., and William Palmer and Harriett his wife, to William Y. Bourke: “Lentley” [*sic*], 193 acres, adjoining John Emory, James Smith; also part of Pleasant Spring, 11 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches (TM 6: 565)

3. In the Maryland Assessment of 1783 for Queen Anne’s County⁷⁵ are listed the following assessments:

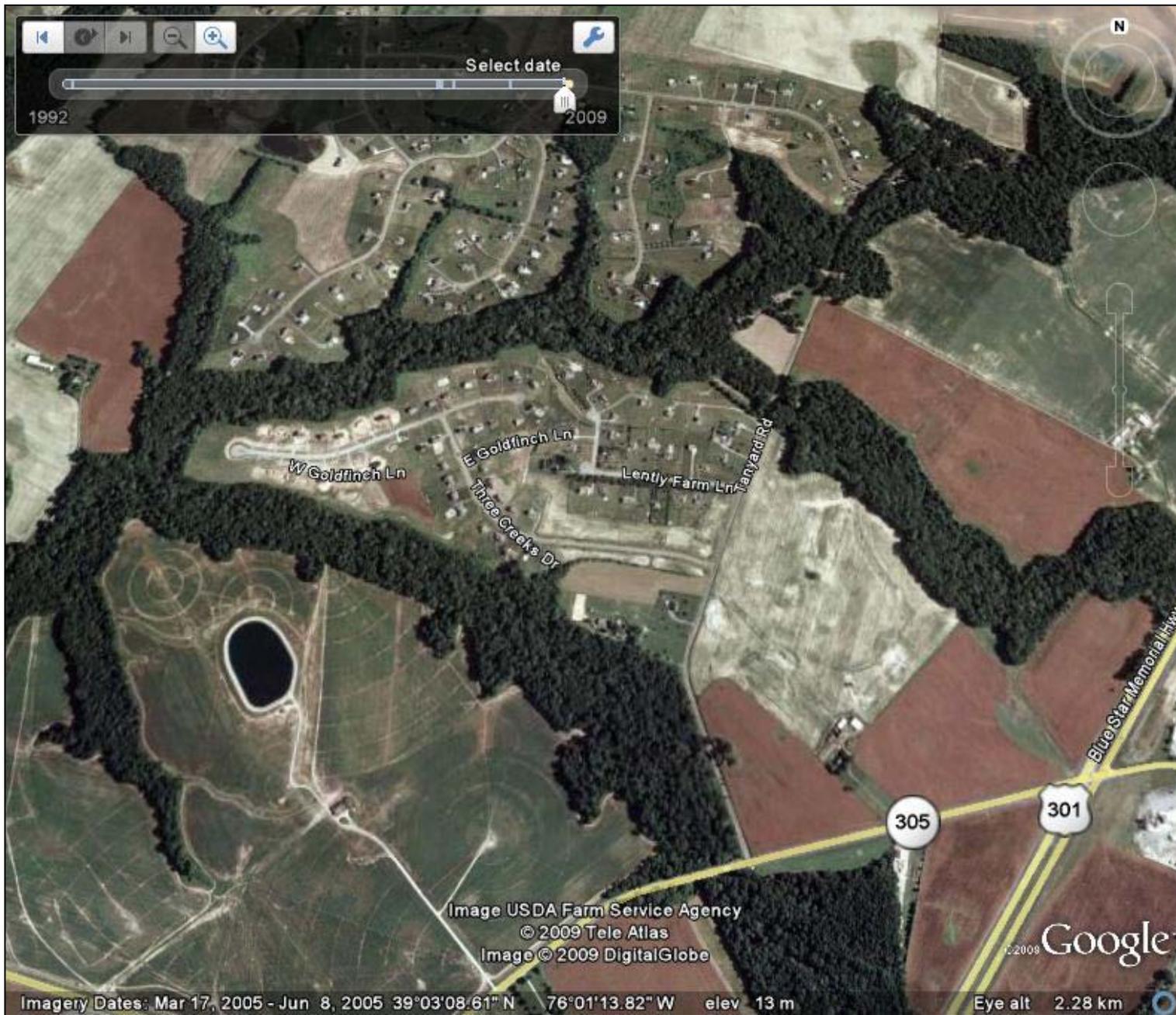
- Catharine Chaires. Lently, 125 acres, QA Corsica District p. 48.
- Catharine Chaires. Lentlys Addition, 8 1/2 acres, QA Corsica District p. 48.
- Samuel Copper. Lentlys Addition, 18 acres. QA Corsica District p. 47.
- Charles Thomas. Lently, 325 acres. QA Corsica District, p. 59.

Comments on the Information Received from Other Sources

The Manor Road, noted in McKenney’s letter (above), is called Starr Road today; it is Maryland Rt. 309, connecting Maryland Rt. 213 with the town of Starr. Information obtained from Internet websites takes

⁷⁴ The remark further confuses issue. As indicated in the “Smith Genealogy”, James Smith [No. 29] had resided in a frame house but built the brick house later, although not necessarily at the same location.

⁷⁵ Maryland State Archives, S 1437, Queen Anne’s Co., Corsica District, S1161-8-9.



Aerial view (2005) of the vicinity of “Lently Farm” at Three Bridges Branch. (See text for further discussions regarding this as one possible location of the Smith family property, “Lentley”).

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notice of a “Baynard Farm, Inc.” somewhere on Starr Rd. A drive down Starr Rd. in 2005 failed to locate any notice of Baynard Farm at least by signage or mailbox.

The will of William H. Downes of Queen Anne’s Co., dated 22 March 1867 (probate 4 June 1867), notes in part, “. . . the farm whereon, I now reside, commonly called and known by the name of the Baynard Farm, situate, lying and being on the South side of the main County road leading from Bridgetown to Ruthsburg”⁷⁶ This road is today Maryland Rt. 304, which passes east-west through Centreville; the locale mentioned is between the two towns indicated, about 5-10 miles east of Centreville. The Downes property was on the western side of the present-day junction of Rts. 304 and 405 (Ruthsburg-Bridgetown Rd. and Price Station Rd., respectively).⁷⁷

John McKenney, however, indicated that “Lently, or the Baynard Farm” on the Manor Road was located near “Three Bridges Branch”. However, Three Bridges Branch is not near there; it lies east of Centreville. It is a prominent tributary that flows westward, across the northern part of Centreville and into the Corsica River. Its eastward (headward) extension passes some five miles north of Starr.

East of Centreville by 2½ miles, and nestled next to Three Bridges Branch, is a place today called Lently Farm. This seems to be the same place mentioned in Mary Kate O’Donnell’s letter, above. Lently Farm lies on the west side of Tanyard Rd., about ½ mile northwest of the modern intersection of Maryland Rts. 301 and 305. Aerial photographs of the area taken in 1992 show a respectable farm, with several isolated outlying buildings. When visited in 2005, the site was a development of new homes on small lots.

According to a U.S. Postal Service Zip Code map, there is a Pleasant Springs Drive about ½ mile north of Lently Farm, accessed from Claiborne Fields Drive. In between runs the northern branch of Three Bridges Branch, a small tributary to the north branch of the Corsica River.

Recall that Ann Watson [No. 87], daughter of Joseph Taylor Watson and Henrietta (Smith) Watson [No. 45] and granddaughter of James Smith [No. 29], seems to have been the last of the Smith family to own Lently. I referred to the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne’s Co.⁷⁸ to identify where she might have lived. She married Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard in 1843. Northeast of Centreville—approximately where “Lently Farm” was located along Three Bridges Branch—is a property of “R. J. Baynard”.

The 1833 deed reference to Lently (itemized above) notes a transfer of “Lently” to William Y. Bourke, who must be William Young Bourke, grandfather of Mary Edwardine Bourke who married Blanchard Emory (born 1831) of “Poplar Grove” on Spaniard Neck. The deed transaction specifically notes that this property adjoined those of John Emory and James Smith, and further included part of “Pleasant Spring”.

⁷⁶ “Will of Willima H. Downes from Register of Wills, Queen Anne’s County, Centreville, Maryland, 1867”, USGenWeb Archives website, <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/md/queenanne/wills/downes-wh.txt> (accessed 27 Sep 2004).

⁷⁷ *J. G. Strong’s Map of Queen Anne’s County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

⁷⁸ *J. G. Strong’s Map of Queen Anne’s County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866). The map depicts in great detail the locations of properties and their owners.

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In the 1866 J. G. Strong Map of Queen Anne's Co., adjacent to the "R. J. Baynard" property along Three Bridges Branch, is a property of "B. Emory". There is nothing on Spaniard Neck to imply that the Baynards had a property there; in fact, the entirety of Spaniard Neck southwest of Capt. Monteville Bowen's Upper Heathworth (acquired earlier from George M. Smith, who had purchased the property from the estate of Capt. John Smith) was owned by members of the Emory family at the very time when John and Ann Watson Baynard were raising their family at Lentley. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The J. G. Strong map of 1866 shows some other interesting peculiarities; perhaps they are coincidences, but they cannot be overlooked given the state of confusion as to the identity of Lentley. First, almost precisely where Nadine Synnestvedt recalled the brick house having been, a mile or so southward from Upper Heathworth on today's Lands End Rd., was cluster of properties, labeled "J. W. Chambers" (not known to be related to family), "Sch. H." [School House], and "Wagon Shop". Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard was a wheelwright. Second, about two miles or so northward along the road from Upper Heathworth was a property of J. G. Watson.

Interestingly, there are two other Watson properties noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong Map of Queen Anne's Co., both just north of Centreville and north of the Corsica River. First, there is a "W. Watson" property on the Corsica River (today Watson Rd. is nearby, which connects with Burrisville Rd. south of Spaniard Neck Rd.); and second, there is a "J. W. Watson" property between the converging lines of what today are Spaniard Neck Rd. and Burrisville Rd. Either of these properties could be the property assuredly referred to as the Watson place both by Edward S. Smith in the "Smith Genealogy" and by Gilbert Smith in an incomplete autobiography. Note, too, that Gilbert Smith annotated a 1924 photograph of the house as the "Old Baynard Place", suggesting even then some mixed recollections. A drive through this area in 2005 failed to sight any residence (or built-upon residence) that resembled the brick house of interest to us. The Corsica Rd. that dead-ends along the north side of the Corsica River is today lined with new houses. *Also see comments with Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94], which describes a different, large house on the Watson property near the Corsica River.*

One final note is in order. South of Centreville, at the northeastern part of the present-day intersection of U.S. Rt. 301 (a limited-access highway) and Maryland Rt. 213 (the road from Centreville) there is a farm on which stands a house that contains an original, old portion constructed of brick. The architectural similarity of the brick part of the house is remarkably like that of the brick house shown in the family photographs, the subject of the discussion here. The window and door placements, and a (reconstructed) chimney placement suggests the great similarity. Unfortunately, it seems that part of the home in the process of being covered with siding when it was first seen in May 2005; the site was again visited in September 2006. This house is directly south of the property that had been the from of George Moore Smith [No. 52] between about 1860 and the 1890—today it is a new housing development. Although the locale for this brick house is south of Centreville by a mile or two, I nevertheless have felt compelled to mention it for its striking physical similarity to the house that is sought here.

Comments on the Problem of Lentley and the Brick House

This is all perplexing, to be sure. The matters are not likely to be resolved easily, or soon. There are too many conflicting pieces of evidence even though many of the pieces are, taken by themselves, reliable information.

Family information seems confused. Recollections, and annotations on family photographs of the brick house, refer to it variously as "Smith's Mistake", the "Old Baynard Place", the "Smith Homestead", the

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“Smith home on Chester River”, the “Watson House . . . about a mile from Upper Heathworth”, “Lentley”, and “Perhaps . . . the place called Lentley”.

There seems to be too many ambiguous identifications of Lentley—albeit each seeming to be certain based upon legal documents and personal recollection. The greatest number of pieces of information that fit together seem to identify Lentley as what today is the “Lentley Farm” locale off of Tanyard Rd., north of Three Bridges Branch, northeast of Centreville. On the other hand, the brick house in question here may not have been on that Lentley property.

Family tradition holds that Lentley had a brick house built by James Smith, not far from Upper Heathworth in Spaniard Neck along the Chester River that was later bought by Capt. John Smith. The location of the brick house—and inferentially the location of Lentley—*was* known to Gilbert Smith who photographed the house in 1924. His daughter, Nadia (“Nadine”), who had visited the brick house with her father around 1938—a photograph shows this, too—did so as a youngster about 11 years of age. Most people can identify with the illusion of distances seeming to have been very much farther in youth than they are in the reality of adulthood. Although the recollection is that the brick house was a mile or so from Upper Heathworth, the distance might have been much greater; but, many miles seems to be at odds even with a recollection from youth. If by chance the house was located at the property known as “Smith’s Mistake”, it seems that the locale would be close to the main part of Spaniard Neck; specifically near Spaniard Point and possibly near Poplar Grove. Still this is several miles from Upper Heathworth.

We should reconsider that the identity of the brick house belongs somehow with the William Watson property on the Corsica River, just west of Centreville along the former route of Spaniard Neck Rd. (the part now along Watson Road between Centreville and its junction with Spaniard Neck Rd.). Gilbert Smith knew exactly where it was; he photographed it in 1924. In his incomplete autobiography, he also fondly recalled the Watson property (with another, large house). Edward S. Smith likewise referred to the Watson place being near Centreville. And family members returned to visit the brick house again around 1938, of which there is a photograph of them there; but the present informant, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, who recalls that the house was close to Upper Heathworth in Spaniard Neck, was at the time a youngster of about 11 years of age.

James Smith [No. 29] bought a property called Lentley in 1820, and later built a brick house. But we should further consider that the brick house was not built at Lentley—that is, if the property named Lentley is indeed the former farmsite northeast of Centreville near Three Bridges Branch. James Smith was also a landowner in Centreville, as is noted in his genealogical sketch. As an active member of the Centreville M.E. Church he held daily devotions at his house, which inferentially favors a site closer to town than the putative site of Lentley to the northeast of Centreville, or (even less likely) farther out to the west in Spaniard Neck.

After James’ death, his children inherited Lentley; these were Henrietta (the first Mrs. Joseph Taylor Watson), Katherine (the second Mrs. Joseph Taylor Watson, later Mrs. John H. Covington), and Capt. John Smith. They likewise would have inherited the brick-house property across the Corsica River from Centreville. Henrietta’s only child, Ann Watson (Mrs. Robert J. Hardcastle Baynard) later bought the family shares in Lentley from Capt. John Smith and Katherine Covington. The Baynard name remained on this property in the 1866 map of Queen Anne’s County. Ann exchanged her own share in Lentley with her half-brother, Joseph William Wesley Watson (William Watson). So it is possible that somehow the Lentley name was transposed by later family members to the William Watson property near Centreville—the property with the brick house somewhere on it, built by his grandfather, James Smith. By some other family members his property would also have been called the “Watson place”.

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In any case, it seems more likely that the brick house would have been at the William Watson property west of Centreville, not out on Spaniard Neck as is supposed. There are few structures that ever existed on the Chester River area of Spaniard Neck; even today there are just a few. One would expect that, historically, the principal residences are all accounted for.

Similarly, few structures existed to the northeast of Centreville, in the area north of Three Bridges Branch; only recently have some housing developments been laid down in the area. That non-family correspondents during the 20th century had not pinpointed the location of the brick house seems to indicate that it either was no longer standing or that it was not recognized in the relative “bustle” of structures close to a growing Centreville (the Watson property, for example).

But even with suggestive evidence like this, Gilbert Smith and Edward S. Smith both present additional, contradictory information that indicates that the William Watson property had a different, larger house on the Corsica River. As noted in more detail in the genealogical sketch for Joseph William Wesley Watson (William Watson) [No. 94]:

Gilbert Smith wrote an incomplete autobiography:⁷⁹

Do I not know the Corsica River, on whose bank my cousin William Watson feasted the gentlemen of Centerville on huge oysters, brought out steaming on the shell in peach baskets from a special fireplace under the porch? Fine view of the river and town.

Edward S. Smith, in the “Smith Genealogy”, wrote of J. W. W. Watson and his home:⁸⁰

Leaving Centreville by Spaniard’s Neck Road, just over the Corsica River on the left is the old Joseph W. Watson farm with its fine house. One of Gilbert’s trips to Eastern Shore with Nora he was given a picture, a wood-cut probably from the local newspapers,⁸¹ which shows the place I have visited twice, once as a small boy, when the family stopped there before moving to Florida, and again when with Aunt Sallie Taylor⁸² and Ed Hart, of Townsend, Delaware, we attended the funeral of Cousin William Watson.

These recollections provide several pieces of information to us. E. S. Smith’s reference to “Spaniard’s Neck Road” locates the property exactly where the “W. Watson” property is noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map (cited above). He indicates that the road traveled past the house, between it and the Corsica River. Interestingly, Smith refers to the Spaniard Neck Road leaving Centreville and crossing the Corsica River, which is a different alignment for the road than it is today. Today, Spaniard Neck Road reaches Rt. 301 directly, without crossing the Corsica River, north of Centreville; but in E. S. Smith’s time (and earlier) it more sensibly would have gone directly into Centreville. Today this alignment would be what

Note 81 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

⁷⁹ Gilbert Smith, “The Hick from the Eastern Shore” (typescript, after 1923), pp. 1-2. The incomplete autobiography is transcribed in whole in the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214]. Gilbert and Edward Smith were 1st cousins, once removed, to William Watson.

⁸⁰ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 26-27.

⁸¹ The illustration appears in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

⁸² Sarah Rebecca Price (Smith) Taylor [No. 91].

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is called Watson Road, which, after it crosses the Corsica River, eventually reaches the current Spaniard Neck Road.

Visit to the Area in March 2007

Today, both the Three Bridges Branch area northeast of Centreville and part of the former William Watson property just west of Centreville are redeveloped into numerous single-home lots.

No older structures have been noticed in the Three Bridges Branch area.

The part of the William Watson property that was about at the crest of land just north of the shallow valley formed by the Corsica River now hosts a yellow structure set back several hundred feet west of Watson Road (the road that crosses the Corsica River). The original block of the structure matches approximately the size and dimensions of the brick house; but it is covered with yellow siding of some kind, and an addition has been attached on the side that faces the road. The window placements of the brick house are not seen in this structure; no chimneys like those of the brick house are noticed. If this happens to be the brick house—and there is no certain indication of this—it is unrecognizable today, having been modified and its brick walls hidden by newer siding.

Inasmuch as the brick house as seen in the photographs was somewhat worn about a century ago, it may have been razed since then.

31. George⁵ Smith (James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 30 March 1774, and died 03 June 1826 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Rebecca Price** 28 January 1808. She was born 05 October 1777 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 11 October 1819 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(2) Rachel Price**.

Children of George Smith and Rebecca Price are:

- 48 i. Nancy⁶ Smith.
- + 49 ii. Mary Smith, born 09 November 1808 in Maryland; died 21 February 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 50 iii. Rachel Smith, born 29 September 1810 in Maryland; died after 1860.
- + 51 iv. Sarah Rebecca Smith, born 04 October 1812; died after 1860.
- + 52 v. George Moore Smith, born 04 October 1812 in Maryland; died after 1880. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- + 53 vi. Susan Catherine Smith, born 05 January 1818 in Maryland; died 20 January 1853.

NOTES

31. George Smith (1774–1826)

Some family sources indicate that George Smith spelled his surname “Smyth”, but this seems to be a contrivance by some later family members to conceal the fact that his daughter, Mary, married his nephew, John Smith. (However, in that day and place, marriages between first cousins was not uncommon.) The names in George Smith's own Bible are spelled “Smith”. (The Bible entries are transcribed below.) His own birth date varies between sources, but this seems to have been the result of

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misreading the date as written in his Bible. The date is 30 March, but the year has been variously given as 1774 or 1777. When my wife and I read this date from the Bible, we took it to be 1774, possibly 1776.⁸³

The order of marriages as given above is undetermined, although it seems that the order as presented here may be correct.

Rebecca (Price) Smith (1777–1819)
(wife of George Smith)

Rebecca Price's birth date is taken from the George Smith Bible.

She is said to have been a descendant of Thomas Price who emigrated to Maryland in 1634 aboard the ships *Ark* and *Dove* of Maryland settlement history.⁸⁴ However, family historians have yet to ascertain a direct lineage from Thomas Price to Rebecca; gaps are in the lineage thus far determined, and accordingly the lineage is omitted here.

A worksheet page from Lathrop Mack provided scant understanding of the ancestors of Rebecca (Price) Smith, as follows:⁸⁵

WE ARE SEEKING through living PRATTS AND PRICES for information regarding REBECCA PRICE who married Thomas Pratt and later married George Smith as set out on the reverse side of this page. She was possibly related to the SKINNERS. We hope to learn the names of her parents, her brothers and sisters, and also hope to find BIBLE records and dates for these persons. This is a search for her ancestry, and any suggestions or clues which can be offered [*sic*] by any one who sees this sheet will be very gratefully received [by] her descendants.

This has been a very long and difficult search, because it has been started so late, and we know no other way to proceed. None of these persons, nor the other descendants or relatives so far located, are to be found in the printed Genealogies.

Mrs. Mary Price Tucker of Centreville wrote us. "My father was Mordecai Price, the youngest of a large family and born 1817. He had three brothers that I know of— William S, John and Thomas. Thomas went west, and returned to Centreville about 1909, trying to gather

⁸³ As read from the Bible of George Smith.

⁸⁴ The *Ark* and *Dove* sailed from England on 22 Nov 1633, bound for what would become Maryland, carrying an estimated 130-150 colonists. On 20 Jun 1632, Charles I had granted a charter for the Province of Maryland to Caecilius (Cecil) Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. The *Ark* arrived in Barbadoes on 3 Jan 1633/34; the *Dove* arrived three weeks later. Together they disembarked from the West Indies and arrived at Point Comfort, Virginia Colony, 27 Feb 1633/34, where they resupplied and received additional passengers. Then the ships sailed north in Chesapeake Bay, arriving at the mouth of the Potomac River by 3 Mar 1633/34; the *Dove* sailed on to Piscataway, then returned to *The Ark*. They sailed again together, arriving at St. Clement's Island, in present-day St. Mary's County, establishing a colony there. A contemporary record of the voyage is "A Briefe Relation of the Voyage Unto Maryland, by Father Andrew White, 1634", printed in Clayton Colman Hall (ed.), *Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910). Documented lists of the passengers who sailed aboard the ships are doubtlessly incomplete, but a "Partial Passenger List", deemed authoritative even for individuals putatively aboard one of the ships, is maintained by The Society of The Ark and The Dove, in which membership is selective (<http://www.thearkandthedove.com>). (Also see Rhoda Fone and Carole Hammett, "The Ark and the Dove", USGenNet Legacy Site <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/md/state/arkdove.html>, 2001; accessed 28 Oct 2004.)

⁸⁵ Joseph Lathrop Mack, "Price" [typewritten], no date [1930s?], 1 leaf [two sides].

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information regarding his father's family. My father and his brothers had passed away some time before. My father, Mordecai was a farmer and business man who gave much time to public affairs. I remember hearing him speak of cousin Tom Pratt and of Rebecca Price. She must have been a daughter of my father's uncle. I have no record of it. I remember my father say that Rev. Jack Smith (John Edward Smith, grandson of Rebecca Price-Pratt-Smith)⁸⁶ was a relative, and I personally remember Jack well. The parents of my father, (Mordecai Price) were Basil and Elizabeth (Skinner) Price."

Mrs. Thomas R.L. Price, Centreville, wrote— ["Our family were originally O'Price, Our great grandfather was Basil Price, who with his brothers served in the Revolutionary War. He had four sons, W.S., John and Mordecai of Maryland and Thomas who went west. We are descended from W.S. Dr. Robert Price of Centreville is dead, his father was R.M. Price."

A possible connection is The WILL of Sarah Price of Kent Island[—] son[s], John Carter & James, daughters, Martha Wren, Sarah Sudler, Elizabeth Price. REBECCA PRICE, grandson, Frederick Price. Will made or probated 1784.

[*verso*]

PRICE.

This Search is to find the parents and other Ancestors of
Rebecca (Price) Smith, or Smyth.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

One Basic Price, and his brothers, served in the Revolutionary War, and we are informed by his descendants were paid inland that is now within the City limits of Baltimore, Md. We are told that one of Basil Price's brothers was the father of Rebecca (Price) Smith who had a sister Sallie Price, and possibly other brothers and sisters.

Rebecca (Price) Smith was born a Price of the Queen Annes County, Md. Prices, and had cousins William S., John S., Robert, and Mordecai Price who were children of Basil and Elizabeth (Skinner) Price. Mordecai Price, born 1817, was the youngest of a large family, lived at, or near Centreville, Md., was a farmer and merchant, and interested in public affairs. He had at least two children— Harry L Price, and Mrs. Mollie Price Tucker.

Rebecca Price was born Oct. 5, 1777, and apparently was the relict of Thomas Pratt and the mother of Bennett, Tom, and Ann Pratt (born, 1800, 1802, 1805) at the time she married George Smith (or Smyth), on January 28, 2808. She died (near Centreville?) on Oct. 11, 1819.

We have the record copied form her daughter's Bible, which gives these dates, and the births of her Smith children etc.

Elizabeth Mack Munger's genealogical correspondence includes the comment,

Believe Rebecca Price was dau. of Mordecai Price, b 28 Nov, 1733 and wife Rachel Moore, b 17 May 1741 who were married at Gunpowder M[d]. 27d, 12 mo, 1759.⁸⁷

A day earlier, Elizabeth Munger had written to another genealogical contact, with an outline of her understanding of the incomplete lineage. Unfortunately, the matter remains just as unresolved. The letter is as follows:⁸⁸

⁸⁶ The parenthetical note was inserted by Lathrop Mack.

⁸⁷ Elizabeth M. Munger to Raymond B. Clark, Jr., 3 Sep 1977; also comments from Munger to Clarence F. Miller, 2 Sep 1977.

⁸⁸ [Elizabeth M. Munger] to Mrs. Clarence F. Miller, 2 Sep 1977. Found as a photocopy of a letter carbon copy that had been inserted in the typewriter backwards; scanned, reversed, and enhanced so as to read it. Mrs. Miller was Meryle W. Miller of Monroe, Michigan, whom Elizabeth Munger contacted through Miller's membership in the

[note cont'd →

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Thank you so much for your helpful letter about the Price line. Just after I received it, I went to Cleveland to attend the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival. My hostess took me down to New Philadelphia, O., to see 'Trumpet in the Land.'⁸⁹

I notice that your grandparents were married in that very interesting town.

Some of my mother's Price ancestors were from Baltimore, as yours were. I made a sort of chart from the notes I have. I cannot be sure if I have all the generations, because it seems I should have 10 or 11 instead of eight. What I need is to study a Price genealogy. Perhaps the Fort Wayne library will have the 1913 volume that you spoke of. I can see the McKenzie volume of Colonial Families at Valparaiso Library. My mother's line includes Davis, Manlove, Price, Smith and Smyth (same family[]), and Moore. Some of them were Quakers.

Perhaps her first Mordecai was a brother of your Thomas, son of the immigrant. This is what I seem to come up with:

1. Thomas Price of The Ark & The Dove
- 2 Mordecai ["Thomas" is written in above this name] Price of West River, Md. mar. Mary Parsons
3. Mordecai Price A.A.Co. (Baltimore) mar. 28 Feb/ 1727 (I believe one or two generations must have been left out before this because on your chart the 3rd generation the Mordecai of West River married Mary Parsons in 1685! I just noticed that as I was typing it. So there we have the common ancestor! Maybe now I will be able to find wills and marriage records to carry things on forward.
5. Mordecai Price 28 Nov. 1733 mar. 17 Dec 1759 Rachel Moore 17 May 1741 They were Quakers and I believe I found the marriage record 5 June 1822 I will look through my papers to check on this.
- 6 George Smyth 30 Mar 1774 mar Rachel (Price) Pratt widow b. 5 Oct. 1777 QA Co 3 June 1826
7. Capt. John Smith 6 June 1795 mar Mary Smyth 19 Nov. 1808 [*sic*]
- 8 Joseph Lathrop Mack 1877-1952 mar. 20 Oct 1904 Roberta C. Smith 1877-1945
- 9 Elizabeth Mack

Hurray! This has given me hope! I have 109 typed pages of family history done by my uncle⁹⁰, but a lot needs to be documented.

So far I have not had good results form trying to get a lineage researcher in the Eastern Shore regions of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. In New Jersey I have to search for Wells, Sharp, and Sevil families. If you know of somebody in that region who does good work at a reasonable price, I would like to have the name. Now that I have this start I can do a lot on my own. Thanks a million.

National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, Washington, D.C. (17 Jun 1977). Miller was registered as a descendant of Thomas Price.

⁸⁹ "Trumpet In the Land" is the performance written by Pulitzer prize-winning playwright Paul Green, and performed at an outdoor theater in southeastern New Philadelphia, Ohio. The performance, Ohio's first outdoor theater, had newly begun when seen by Munger in 1977. It is still being performed today at the Schoebruun Amphitheatre, where also other theatrical performances are presented. "Trumpet In the Land" relates to the history of Ohio's first settlement, Schoenbruun, where Moravian missionary David Zeisberger founded an American Indian settlement on the Ohio frontier in 1772. (>>"Trumpet In the Land" website, <http://www.trumpetintheland.com>; accessed 22 Nov 2007). [By coincidence, Jane Anderson, my wife, is a native of New Philadelphia.]

⁹⁰ Edward Seville Smith's "Smith Genealogy".

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Some sources show that Mordecai and Rachel Moore Price had a son, Levi, born 6 November 1777.

Rebecca Price, George Smith's first or second wife, was also the wife of Thomas Pratt (see Pratt Family collateral genealogy, below); she may have been a sister or cousin to Rachel Price, the other of George Smith's wives.

The following excerpt about the Pratt and Price connections is from Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy", which still reflects the understanding of these putative family relations with which later Elizabeth Munger had worked, inconclusively:⁹¹

Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price, was the relict of Thomas Pratt and their children were: Bennett Pratt, born December 4, 1800; Thomas Pratt, born September 15, 1802; and Ann Pratt, born March 10, 1805. These three Pratt children were step-children of her husband, George Smith, and half-brothers and sisters as to the children of George Smith and Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price. The Prices and Pratts were early settlers in Queen Anne's County, especially in the area of Queenstown and to the south-east of Centreville, and owners of much land there.

Mrs. Mary F. Price, wife of William Tucker, said that her father was Mordicai Price, born in 1817, who married Mary C. Turner, and that she was one of six children of that marriage. The parents of her father were Basil Price and Elizabeth Skinner, his wife, and their children were: William S. Price, John S. Price, Thomas Price, who went to Indiana, and the said Mordicai Price. The above William S. Price had a son, R. M. Price, Centreville.

Mrs. Mary Price Tucker said that her father Mordicai Price was a local farmer near Centreville and active in public affairs. He often spoke of his cousin Tom Pratt and of Rebecca Price, born 1777; she remembered Jack Smith⁹² well and that he was the grandson of Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price. The[y] thought Rebecca Price must have been the daughter of an uncle.

The Progenitor of the Price family was Thomas Price of England who came on the "Art [*sic*] and Dove" [two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove*]. He married Elizabeth Phillips of Calvert County; they had (with others) Mordicai Price of West River, who married Mary Parsons; they had Mordicai Price of Ann Arundel County, Baltimore, who married on February 28, 1727, Elizabeth White; and they had Mordicai Price, born November 28, 1733, and married on December 17, 1759 Rachel Moore, who was born May 17, 1741 and died June 5, 1822, Quakers. It has been suggested that our Rachel Price is the daughter of this Mordicai Price and Rachel Moore Price, his wife.

Mordicai Price appears frequently in the line and when Baltimore was laid out in 1729-30, lot No. 55 was assigned to Mordicai Price.

Basil Price and his brothers were in the Revolutionary War and Census of 1820 in Queen Anne's County.

Cousin Julia Ann Baynard Martin wrote to Roberta [Smith Mack] in 1924 that Roberta's grandmother and her great aunt, Mary Smith, was the daughter of George Smith and Rachel Price

⁹¹ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 27-29. After the death of Edward Smith, Elizabeth Mack Munger also seems to have pursued the problem of the family's Price lineage, but so far as is known she found no substantial leads toward resolving the matter before her death in 1990. Also see the preface to the Smith family genealogy, in which is transcribed the status of understanding of this problem, in a letter from J. Lathrop Mack in 1934, some thirty years earlier than Edward S. Smith's narrative.

⁹² John Edward Smith [No. 92].

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and was a cousin of William B., John S. and Mordicai Price, and that Rachel Price was of a Queen Anne's County family. Aunt Sallie Smith Taylor's name was Sarah Rebecca Price Smith.

About 10 miles from Centreville and just beyond Ruthsburg is the old Pratt Mansion, later a County Alms House. The Pratt lands were extensive and it was said they could drive 7 miles toward Centreville without getting off their lands. The Pratts were patriots and contributed largely of their means to further the Revolutionary War.

In 1860, George Moore Smith, son of George and Rebecca Pratt Smith (nee Price) with John S. Price and Mordicai Price, signed Guardianship Bonds for the orphaned children of his sister, Mary Smith Smith, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

These Pratt and Price landholdings were in the general area of those of George and Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price, Queenstown and Centreville area.

Bennett Pratt lived at Sudlersville in 1937.

48. Nancy Smith

She moved West to Ohio in 1810 with her uncle, Robert Smith [No. 32], and his family (see under James Smith, No. 24). Nothing more is known of her or Robert Smith's family.

50. Rachel Smith (1810–after 1860)

She never married. She made her home with John Covington, in Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; he was the second husband of her cousin, Katherine Smith Covington [No. 47].

Family Records in the Bible of George Smith (1777–1826)

The Bible owned by George Smith is a handsome volume published by Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, 1808. It was rebound and further annotated by George Moore Smith (born 1812), son of George Smith.

The following transcriptions were made by Jane Anderson and Earle Spamer, 26 September 2004. At the time, the Bible was in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, 3rd great-granddaughter of George Smith's brother, James; she had received it from Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, 2nd great-granddaughter of James Smith. As of 2007, the Bible remains with Synnestvedt.

Spellings and punctuation (or lack of it) are exactly as they are written.

Marriages

George Smith and Rebecca his wife on Wed January the 28th 1808

John Smith and Mary his wife were Married May 31st 1838

James Smith and Emile Reynolds were married [illegible⁹³] 8th 1868

⁹³ Other records indicate 18 November 1868.

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Births

A true Copey of the age of George Smith he was son of James Born in the year our lord March the 30 1774 [or 1776]

Rebeckea Smith his wife was born in the year of our lord October 5 1777

A true Copey of the age of George Smith and Rebecca his wifes children

Marey Smith was born In the year of our lord November 9 1808

Rachel Smith was Born in the year of our lord September the 29 1810

George M Smith was Born in the year of our lord October the 4 1812

Rebecca Smyth was born in the year of our lord February the 3 18[illegible]

Susan Smith Daughter of George Smith an[d] Rebecca his wife was born January the fifth in the year of our Lord 1818

My Fathers bible Rebound by his Son George M Smith into who ever hands this book may fall keep it as a sacred treasure

Mary Smith daughter of George & Rebecca

Catharine Smith married Samuel Tarbutton

Mary Smith daughter of John Smith & Mary Smith was born on the 25th[?] of april at home[?] 1839

James Smith Son of John & Mary Smith was born Decr 23rd

Anna Virginia Smith daughter of John & Mary Smith was born May 11th 1843

Sarah Rebecca Smith daughter of John & Mary Smith born Jany 4th 1846

John Edward Smith Son of John & Mary Smith born March 17th 1848

Bennett Pratt ~~was born~~ Son of Thomas Pratt and Rebecca his wife was born December the 11 in the year of our Lord 1800

Thomas P Pratt Son of Thomas Pratt and Rebecca his wife was born September the 15 in the year of our Lord 1802

Ann Pratt Daughter of Thomas Pratt and Rebecca his wife was born Marc[h] the 10 in the year of our lord 1805

Deaths

Rebeccah Smyth the wife of George Smyth Deceased October 11th 1819

James Smith Departed this life on the 4th of aprile 1839

Mary Smith wife of John Smith Departed this life Feby 21st 1848 [or 1849]

John Smith Departed this life October 7th 1857 in the 62 year of his age

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Pratt Family
Collateral Genealogy
(7 descendants)

The genealogy of the Pratt family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Henry Pratt

Generation No. 1

1. Henry¹ Pratt died between 05-14 November 1751 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth**. She died before November 1751.

Children of Henry Pratt and Elizabeth are:

- 2 i. Robert² Pratt.
- + 3 ii. Thomas Pratt, born 1743; died 1806.
- 4 iii. Henry Pratt, born about 1745.
- 5 iv. John Pratt, born 1746.
- 6 v. Benjamin Pratt, born 1748.
- 7 vi. Rebecca Pratt, born 1750.

NOTES

The will of Henry Pratt (–1751) [No. 1] is dated 5 November 1751; probate 14 November 1751.⁹⁴ The will does not mention his wife, thus she is assumed to be deceased.

Generation No. 2

3. Thomas² Pratt (Henry¹) was born 1743, and died 1806. He married **Rebecca Price** 1799. She was born 05 October 1777 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 11 October 1819 in Baltimore, Maryland.

[Rebecca Price also married **George Smith**; see the entry in the main Smith genealogy, No. 31.]

NOTES

The 1790 U.S. census for Maryland lists one head-of-family Thomas Pratt; he is living in Queen Anne's Co. In this household are itemized four white males at least 16 years of age, three white males under 16, three white females, and four slaves. This is likely to be Thomas Pratt the subject here, and possibly he had a first wife and family.

Also of note on the same page of the 1790 census are the following, all listed within ten lines (households) of each other in the right-hand column:

[*format: number of white males 16 or over / white males under 16 / white females / slaves*]

Thomas Price (2 / 2 / 4 / 1), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price, Thomas Pratt's wife
Elizabeth Pratt (1 / 0 / 3 / 0), perhaps Thomas's mother, thus indicating his father, Henry, is deceased
Elizabeth Price (0 / 0 / 3 / 0), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price
Henry Price (1 / 3 / 2 / 3), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price
William Price (1 / 1 / 3 / 0), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price
William Pratt (1 / 0 / 2 / 3), perhaps a relation to Thomas Pratt

⁹⁴ Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 28, folio 212.

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The 1800 census for Maryland lists two Thomas Pratts as head of family, one living in Queen Anne's Co. But this household includes only two males, both under the age of 26. As the census is listed in approximately alphabetical order, the geographical distribution of associated names within the county is not readily discerned. Also listed in this census of Queen Anne's Co., as heads of households, are: R. James Pratt, Nathaniel(?) Pratt, Philemon Pratt, William Pratt, and Henry Pratt Esq.; and (among Prices) Thomas Price, John Price, Elizabeth Price (two separate households), William Price (three households), William Price Jr., James Price, Mary Price, Christopher Price, Thomas Price, M. Elizabeth Price, and James Price.

End of Pratt Family collateral genealogy

34. Joseph Moore⁵ Smith (James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 22 January 1782, and died 10 April 1863. He married (1) **Rachel Spry** 01 December 1804 in Kent Co., Maryland. She was born about 1786. He married (2) **Elizabeth Lavine** 21 November 1816. He married (3) **Frances Rollingson** 05 September 1826. She died 26 February 1829. He married (4) **Elizabeth T. Wilkinson** 17 April 1829 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of Christopher Wilkinson and Sarah DeRochbrune. She was born about 1810, and died 18 October 1836. He married (5) **Jane Sparks** 14 April 1838. She was born 26 July 1816, and died 29 April 1848.

See below for collateral genealogical sketches of the Wilkinson and DeRochbrune families.

Children of Joseph Smith and Rachel Spry are:

- 54 i. Sarah Ann⁶ Smith, born 09 August 1808; died 18 February 1830.
- 55 ii. Louisa Smith, born 17 June 1810; died 01 April 1832.
- + 56 iii. James Smith, born 01 December 1811; died 23 May 1844.

Children of Joseph Smith and Elizabeth Lavine are:

- 57 i. Martha Jane⁶ Smith, born 15 September 1816; died 04 September 1856. She married Joseph Mann 23 February 1837.
- 58 ii. Francis Ann Smith, born 23 January 1821 in Maryland; died 25 May 1853. She married Nathaniel Sparks. He was born about 1829 in Maryland.

Children of Joseph Smith and Elizabeth Wilkinson are:

- + 59 i. Joseph Edmund⁶ Smith, born 01 September 1830 in Maryland; died 1910.
- + 60 ii. George Washington Smith, born 22 February 1833 in Maryland; died 28 September 1908.

Children of Joseph Smith and Jane Sparks are:

- 61 i. Susan Ann⁶ Smith, born 11 September 1840; died after 1919. She married James Dixon Carville 24 May 1859; born about 1835 in Maryland.
- 62 ii. Helen Smith, born 20 January 1842; died 02 September 1853.
- + 63 iii. Wilhelmina Elmina Smith, born 16 September 1842; died 08 August 1934.
- 64 iv. Rachel Kent Smith, born 10 February 1845; died 30 May 1873.
- 65 v. Enoch George Smith, born 14 January 1847; died 07 September 1866.

NOTES

34. *Joseph Moore Smith* (1782–1863) “Joey”

Family historical notes record that Joseph Moore Smith rented Masey's farm in Kent Co. He appears in the U.S. censuses for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, beginning in 1810. Those censuses, in which only the grouped ages of household members are indicated, appear to show his various marriages and growing families. However, given that we do not know who all of these people were, nor do we know whether the

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

numbers include children who were never known to the family history, these early censuses through 1840 only suggest that they record the family of interest here.

Joseph Moore Smith was a slave-holder until his death. The slave schedule for the 1850 U.S. census for the 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., lists "Joseph *H.* Smith" as holding eight slaves. The 1850 census of "free" people lists Joseph *M.* Smith next to Martin Tschudy [the correct spelling], and the accompanying slave schedule for the census lists "Joseph H. Smith" next to "Martin Schuddy" [incorrect spelling], which satisfactorily demonstrates that the two Smith entries do refer to the same person. The 1850 slave schedule lists Smith as holding eight people, five males, ages 8 to 28, and three females, ages 11 to 26. The slave schedule for the 1860 census, 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., lists Joseph M. Smith holding 23 slaves; eleven males, ages 1 to 36, and twelve females, ages 1 to 24.

It seems that Joseph M. Smith could have been the "Joseph Smith" who was selected to a committee on resolutions that was established at a January 1846 slave-holders meeting in Centreville. Frederic Emory took note of this in his history of Queen Anne's Co.: ⁹⁵

The resolutions affirmed the right of property in slaves, and declared that "the frequent instances of the abduction of our slaves by undue and unlawful means, by the aid of ill-designing and wicked men, require that effectual steps be taken to arrest the growing evil."

In the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, Joseph M. Smith is listed as a farmer.

Residences of Joseph M. Smith (from U.S. censuses):

1840: 1st/2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1850, 1860: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Joseph Moore Smith is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Rachel (Spry) Smith (ca. 1786–)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

Rachel Spry was the sister of David Spry (about whom there is no further information at hand for this genealogy).

Elizabeth (Lavine) Smith
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

On the genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, which accompanies the "Smith Genealogy", Elizabeth Lavine's surname appears to be spelled "Sevine", but this might be an artifact of Smith's handwriting.

⁹⁵ Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 475.

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Frances (Rollingson) Smith (–1829)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

Another possible date of marriage for Joseph Smith and Frances Rollingson is 25 September 1826.

Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Smith (ca. 1810–1836)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)
“Betty”

Regarding Joseph Smith’s marriage to Elizabeth T. Wilkinson, the Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, Marriage Records, 1817-1858, provide a 17 August date for the marriage of “Joseph K. Smith” [*sic*] and “Elizabeth T. Wilkenson” [*sic*], officiated by “Rev. Cuff”; whether this refers to the Smith–Wilkinson marriage that is the subject here is undetermined. A family record gives the date of marriage as 17 April 1829. The family of Elizabeth Wilkinson has its own very extended relationships, one group of which is outlined below only for its historical interest.

Jane (Sparks) Smith (1816–1848)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

Another possible date of marriage between Joseph Smith and Jane Sparks is 3 April 1838. The date of death for Jane Sparks Smith from her grave marker⁹⁶ is given as 29 April 1846, and her age as 31 years, 9 months, 3 days (which if correct yields a birth date of 1814). However, since there is only a discrepancy between 1846 and 1848, the marker reading may have been in error. She is buried in the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

Children of Joseph and Rachel (Spry) Smith

Sarah Ann Smith (1808–1830) [No. 54] and Louisa Smith (1810–1832) [No. 55] never married.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Levine) Smith

Martha Jane (Smith) (1816–1856) [No. 57] and her husband, Joseph Mann, resided in Kent Co., Maryland. One Joseph Mann has been located in the 1840 U.S. census, listed in the 2nd District, Kent Co. There are listed for this household four males, two in age group 30-39, and one each for age groups 5-9 and under 10; and three females, one each in age groups 20-29, 15-19, and 5-9. Given that Martha was about 24 years of age at the time of this census, and that the household included several young children, is a fair indication that this registration records the household for our family members.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Francis Ann (Smith) Sparks (1821–1853) [No. 58] and her husband, Nathaniel Sparks, resided in the 3rd District, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. He was a farmer. At that time they apparently had no children. They are listed on the same census sheet with Capt. John Smith’s family and Joseph William Wesley Watson. Nathaniel Sparks has not been located in subsequent censuses.

⁹⁶ Tombstones of Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, Vol. 3, p. 140.

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Children of Joseph and Jane (Sparks) Smith

Susan Ann (Smith) Carville (1840–after 1919) [No. 61], known as “Susie”, and her husband, James D. Carville, lived on the east side of Kent Island, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. In the 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900 U.S. censuses, they are listed in the 4th District; in the 1860 and 1870 censuses under the Broad Creek post office. He was a farmer. James and Susan Carville did not have children of their own, as confirmed by information reported by her in the 1900 census.

At the time of the 1870 census, residing in the Carville household other than domestic servants and farm laborers was “Allis B. Wilby”, aged 7, whose identity is clarified in the 1880 census as a child taken in. At the time of the 1880 census, James and Susan Carville have in their household two girls who are accompanied by the notation, “took to raise”: “Allay B. Welby”, aged 17, and Carrie K. Ringgold, aged 10. Whether they were taken in or formally adopted, and the circumstances under which they were taken in, are not known. At the time of the 1900 census, Susan and James Carville resided by themselves, with two domestic servants each listed as “Chambermaid”: Sadie M. Clark, aged 14; and Irene Justice, aged 9(!).

Helen Smith (1842–1853) [No. 62] is listed in the “Smith Genealogy” with dates 23 February 1839 to 7 December 1853. She is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

Rachel Kent Smith (1845–1873) [No. 64] never married. At the time of the 1870 census, she resided with her sister and brother-in-law, Susan and James Carville. Rachel is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

Enoch George Smith (1847–1866) [No. 65] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

The Perry Relations to the Wilkinsons: Historical Note

The grand-nephew of Elizabeth T. (Wilkinson) Smith, John Wilkinson (1808-1889) married Elizabeth DeRochbrune (1826-1902). Their daughter, Adeline Maria Wilkinson (1860-1895) married John Mackey Perry (1857-1923), which introduced these respective families to another interesting, but very extended, family relationship of historical interest. Inasmuch as the connection is so far removed from the present Smith genealogy, it is mentioned here because one may wonder what family stories were told during these times, relating to “distant cousins”, or perhaps wrongly accrued to closer relatives. Accordingly, the following is presented only in narrative form since the genealogy has no real bearing on our immediate family. This is yet another example of how, through just a few connecting marriages, interesting historical assets are accommodated in the family.⁹⁷

⁹⁷ The Perry biographical information here is obtained from published and electronic biographical summaries, including: James Grant Wilson, John Fiske and Stanley L. Klos, eds., *Appleton’s Cyclopedia of American Biography* (D. Appleton and So., New York, 1889); U.S. National Park Service website <http://www.nps.gov/archive/pevi/html/perry.html>; Flagship Niagara League website <http://www.brigniagara.org/perry.htm>; Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, website <http://www.clements.umich.edu/webguides/arlenes/>

[note cont’d →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

The Perrys were a family of seafarers, and one of their granddaughters married into the wealthy and accomplished Belmont family, as noted farther below. Capt. Christopher Raymond Perry (1761-1818) was born and died in Newport, Rhode Island. He married Sarah Alexander (1768-1830) in the home of Dr. Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; she was born in Newry, County Down, Ireland. They had eight children, including two who attained the rank of Commodore in the U.S. Navy. Capt. Perry was a privateer who was appointed to the U.S. Navy in 1799, retiring in 1801. He commanded the *General Green*, on which his son, Oliver Hazard Perry, also served.

Commo. Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819) was commissioned as Midshipman on 7 April 1799 and first served under his father who commanded the frigate *General Greene* during cruises to the West Indies and Louisiana. O. H. Perry also served aboard the ships *Adams*, *Constellation*, *Constitution*, and *Essex*, notable in their own rights, and served twice during the Tripolitan War. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 15 January 1807 and was, later, acquitted of charges related to the loss of the *Revenge* off Watch Hill, Rhode Island, on 8 January 1811. He commanded naval elements in Lake Erie during the War of 1812, including the brig *Niagara* for which his most well known. He was appointed master-commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on 7 January 1833, where he served for ten years.

Oliver Hazard Perry married Elizabeth Champlin Mason on 5 May 1811. They had two children. Commo. Perry died aboard the U.S. schooner *Nonesuch* on 23 August 1819, on the Orinoco River near Angostura, Venezuela. He was buried originally in Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, was removed briefly to the Old Common Burial Ground in Newport, Rhode Island, and finally later removed to Island Cemetery, in Newport.

Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858), brother of Oliver Hazard, is most well known for having commanded the U.S. naval fleet that visited Japan in 1854, which at last opened the Japanese empire to outside trade and diplomatic communication. He married Jane Slidell; they had four children, including a son, Matthew junior, who continued the family's naval tradition. Matthew Perry (senior) was buried in Island Cemetery, Newport, Rhode Island.

Following for a moment another collateral line, one of Matthew Calbraith Perry's children, Sarah C. Perry, married Col. Robert Smith Rodgers. His father was Commo. John Rodgers (1771-1838), who removed to Philadelphia and served in the U.S. Navy 1798-1838, was First Lieutenant aboard the U.S.S. *Constellation* during her maiden voyage, was instrumental in the defense of Baltimore during the War of 1812, was President of the Board of Navy Commissioners (1815-1824 and 1827-1837), was for two weeks in 1923 Acting Secretary of the Navy, and the father-in-law of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, of another prominent Philadelphia family. Commo. John Rodgers' father was Col. John Rodgers (1728-1791), who during the Revolutionary War raised and commanded a company of Maryland Militia, and who in 1781 purchased what became known as Rodgers Tavern in Perryville, Cecil Co., Maryland, positioned on the Post Road between Philadelphia and Baltimore at the Lower Ferry Crossing on the Susquehanna River, which was used by Gen. Washington during the campaign against Cornwallis at Yorktown (the tavern is a historic site today).⁹⁸

np/perry.html; Modern History Sourcebook, Fordham University, website <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1854Perry-japan1.html>; Matthew Calbraith Perry Correspondence Guide, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, website <http://oasis.harvard.edu>. (All electronic sources accessed 2 Sep 2006.)

⁹⁸ "Historic Rodgers Tavern", in Perryville, Maryland, website <http://www.perryvillemd.org/rodgers.htm> (accessed 2 Sep 2006). The tavern is also known as "Stevenson's Tavern", located at Broad Street and River Road in Perryville. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been described in the survey of historic sites by the Maryland Historical Trust. The tavern is a two-story stone structure with a raised porch on its south façade. The Maryland Historical Trust notes: "Rodgers Tavern is of national importance due to the frequent visits of George Washington between the years 1755 and 1798. Colonel John Rodgers (1728-1791), the owner during most of Washington's visits, was the progenitor of the Rodgers family which distinguished itself in the formation and growth of the United States Navy. Also, the visits of other distinguished persons, namely Martha Washington, Lafayette,

[note cont'd →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Matthew Calbraith Perry (junior) (about 1821–1873) was appointed Midshipman on 1 June 1835 and first served aboard the frigate *Potomac*. He later was acting master of the brig *Somers* during its first cruise and its famous mutiny. He later joined the U.S. Army and served on the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson. In the service of the U.S. Navy again he was promoted to Lieutenant on 3 April 1840 and served seven years in the U.S. Coast Survey. On 4 April 1867 he was promoted to Captain.

Another son of the progenitor, Christopher Raymond Perry, was Nathaniel Hazard Perry, who was an officer in the U.S. Navy. His son, James Alexander Perry, graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1851 and first served in operations against the Seminoles. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, 1852-1857; later appointed Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, serving during the Civil War as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Florida. On 20 April 1862 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, in 1864 to Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, Bvt. Brigadier General for service in the Quartermaster's Department; commissioned Major 29 July 1866, Lieutenant Colonel 3 March 1875. In 1888 he was Assistant Quartermaster-General for the Division of the Pacific.

Jane Tweedy Perry, a daughter of progenitor Christopher Raymond Perry, married Dr. William Butler, a U.S. Navy physician. Their son, Matthew Calbraith Butler, went on to become a U.S. Senator from South Carolina.

Christopher Grant Perry (1812-1854), a son of Oliver Hazard Perry, married Frances Sergeant in 1838; she was the daughter of Thomas Sergeant and Sarah Bache (1817-1903, about whom see in the Franklin connections in Appendix 2 of the present genealogy).

Caroline Slidell Perry (1829-1892), a daughter of Matthew Calbraith Perry (senior), married August Belmont (1816-1890) in 1849, son of Simon and Frederika (Elsass) Belmont.⁹⁹ August Belmont, born in Alzey, France, became the U.S. Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands, 1853-1854; U.S. Minister to the Netherlands 1854-1857; and was chairman of the Democratic National Committee during 1860-1868. He was occupied in banking and used his considerable influence during the Civil War to gain the support of English and French merchants for the Union cause. August Belmont had a love for horse racing and established the Belmont Stakes, which first ran in 1867 and today is one of the Triple Crown races. August and Caroline (Perry) Belmont had three children.

Perry Belmont (1851-1947), a son of August and Caroline Belmont, became a U.S. Representative from New York, 1881-1888, from which position he resigned. He was U.S. Minister to Spain, 1888-1890. He served at the rank of Major during the Spanish-American War.

August Belmont (junior) (1853-1924), a son of August and Caroline Belmont, was a well known financier and sportsman in the New York community. Under his direction the Interborough subway system of New York was completed in 1904, and the Cape Cod Canal, which officially opened to traffic on 29 July 1914. He married, first, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan in 1881 (died 1898), and, second, Eleanor Elise Robson in 1910. Eleanor Robson Belmont was an actress and writer who gave up those occupations when she married; but she went on to become the first woman on the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Association, in 1933, and she founded the Metropolitan Opera Guild in 1935.

Rochambeau, and others, make the hostelry of prime importance, and one of the remaining hostelries used by 18th and 19th century travelers.” (<http://www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net>; accessed 4 Sep 2006).

⁹⁹ Much of the Belmont family information here is read from the Belcourt Castle website, <http://www.belcourtcastle.com> (accessed 2 Sep 2006); with additional biographical facts from printed and electronic biographical summaries.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont (1858-1908), another son of August Belmont (senior), continued the family tradition of public service but especially had a taste for the high life, bringing into the family some difficult relations. He had been admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy but was dismissed in his difficulties with the strict regimen; but with political influence through the family's long and historic naval traditions, he was readmitted and graduated in 1880. He served at the rank of Ensign on a ship in China, then resigned from the Navy in 1882. Later that year he married socialite Sarah Swan Whiting against the objections of his parents (politely covered over for the sake of high society); but their honeymoon ended in separation and divorce due to his alcoholism and perhaps the accompaniment of his mother-in-law and two sisters-in-law. A daughter born of the marriage, after the divorce, was raised as Natica Rives, her stepfather's name. In 1896, Oliver married Alva Erskine Smith [no family relation] (1853-1933). Oliver H. P. Belmont became a U.S. Representative for New York, 1901-1903. He built the mammoth "cottage" of Belcourt Castle, in Newport, Rhode Island, which was owned by Alva Belmont until her death, bequeathed to Oliver's grand-nephew, August Belmont IV, then by Perry Belmont until his death in 1940, and which then remained unoccupied until its sale in 1956. In 2006, Belmont Castle remained a private residence of the Tinney family, opened as a public museum of art and architecture. After the death of Oliver H. P. Belmont, Alva Belmont became involved in the women's suffrage movement. She died in her Paris home, a historic castle given by King Charles VII to Jacques Coeur ca. 1425.

Wilkinson and DeRochbrune Families

Collateral Genealogy

(104 descendants)

Genealogical information on the paternal and maternal lineages of Elizabeth Wilkinson, Joseph Moore Smith's fourth wife, as they relate to the Smith family, are as follows.

WILKINSON FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of Christopher Wilkinson

Generation No. 1

1. Christopher¹ Wilkinson was born in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. He married **Alice Hudson** 05 November 1567 in Gisburn Parish, Leeds, Yorkshire, England.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Alice Hudson are:

- 2 i. Johanne² Wilkinson, born about 1566.
 - 3 ii. Margareta Wilkinson, born about 1568.
 - 4 iii. Anthony Wilkinson, born about 1570.
 - + 5 iv. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1572 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.
 - 6 v. John Wilkinson, born about 1575.
 - 7 vi. Jacob Wilkinson, born about 1578.
-

Generation No. 2

5. Christopher² Wilkinson (Christopher¹) was born about 1572 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson are:

- 8 i. William³ Wilkinson, born about 1591.
- 9 ii. Alice Wilkinson, born about 1593.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 10 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1597.
 - + 11 iv. John Wilkinson, born about 1599 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.
 - 12 v. Jenta Wilkinson, born about 1602.
 - 13 vi. Anthony Wilkinson, born about 1604.
-

Generation No. 3

11. John³ Wilkinson (Christopher², Christopher¹) was born about 1599 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. He married **Anna Brown** 10 February 1622/23 in Gisburn Parish, Leeds, Yorkshire, England.

Children of John Wilkinson and Anna Brown are:

- 14 i. Grace⁴ Wilkinson.
 - 15 ii. Henry Wilkinson.
 - 16 iii. William Wilkinson.
 - + 17 iv. John Wilkinson, born about 01 July 1627 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.
-

Generation No. 4

17. John⁴ Wilkinson (John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born about 01 July 1627 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Corlass** 31 December 1657 in Gisburn Parish, Leeds, Yorkshire, England, daughter of Henry Corless. She was born about 04 September 1640 in Newsholm, Yorkshire, England.

Children of John Wilkinson and Elizabeth Corlass are:

- 18 i. Alice⁵ Wilkinson, born about October 1658.
 - 19 ii. Anna Wilkinson, born about February 1660/61.
 - + 20 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born 06 September 1663 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died 11 April 1729 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.
 - 21 iv. Mary Wilkinson, born about November 1665.
 - 22 v. Henry Wilkinson, born about December 1667.
 - 23 vi. Margaret Wilkinson, born about July 1670.
 - 24 vii. Elizabeth Wilkinson, born about December 1673.
 - 25 viii. Thomas Wilkinson, born about May 1677.
 - 26 ix. Ellen Wilkinson, born about November 1679.
 - 27 x. Jane Wilkinson, born about July 1682.
-

Generation No. 5

20. Christopher⁵ Wilkinson (John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born 06 September 1663 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England, and died 11 April 1729 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He married **Frances Hutchinson**, daughter of Rev. John Hutchinson. She was born about April 1671 in Morland, Westmoreland, England, and died after 1715.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Frances Hutchinson are:

- 28 i. John⁶ Wilkinson, born about January 1694/95 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.
- 29 ii. Richard Lewis Wilkinson, born 31 December 1696 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died about April 1728 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 30 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born about March 1698/99 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died about February 1747/48 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Elizabeth Earle after 04 December 1740 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- + 31 iv. Thomas Wilkinson, born 08 January 1700/01 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died about December 1758.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 32 v. John Atkinson Wilkinson, born May 1705 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died 26 February 1759 in Birmingham, Northamptonshire, England.
- 33 vi. Ann Wilkinson, born 18 March 1707/08 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. She married Coward.
- 34 vii. Elizabeth Wilkinson, born 24 May 1710 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died before 1770 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married William Carmichael.

NOTES

Rev. Christopher Wilkinson (1663–1729) [No. 20] was a minister with the Church of England. He graduated from Christ College, Cambridge University.

Generation No. 6

31. Thomas⁶ Wilkinson (Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born 08 January 1700/01 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England, and died about December 1758. He married **Elizabeth Coursey**, daughter of John Coursey and Mary Turbutt.

Children of Thomas Wilkinson and Elizabeth Coursey are:

- 35 i. Thomas⁷ Wilkinson, born about 1730 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.
- 36 ii. John Wilkinson, born about 1732 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died about September 1758 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 37 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1734; died about 1764.
- 38 iv. Ann Wilkinson, born after 1734.
- 39 v. Elizabeth Wilkinson, born after 1734; died about June 1796. She married Solomon Clayton.
- 40 vi. Margaret Wilkinson, born after 1734; died about September 1769 in Currituck, North Carolina.
- 41 vii. Mary (Nancy) Wilkinson, born before 1745.
- + 42 viii. Nathan Wilkinson, born about 1745; died about 1788.

NOTES

Thomas Wilkinson (1700/01–ca. 1758) [No. 31] was a member of the Lower House of the Maryland colonial legislature.

Generation No. 7

42. Nathan⁷ Wilkinson (Thomas⁶, Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born about 1745, and died about 1788. He married **Sophia**.

Children of Nathan Wilkinson and Sophia are:

- 43 i. Peter⁸ Wilkinson.
 - 44 ii. Nathan Wilkinson, born about 1774; died about 1811.
 - + 45 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born 1776.
-

Generation No. 8

45. Christopher⁸ Wilkinson (Nathan⁷, Thomas⁶, Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born 1776. He married **Sarah DeRochbrune**, daughter of Mathew DeRochbrune and Sarah Wooters. She was born about 1789, and died 23 September 1839.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Sarah DeRochbrune are:

- + 46 i. John⁹ Wilkinson, born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1889.

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- + 47 ii. Elizabeth T. Wilkinson, born about 1810; died 18 October 1836.
- 48 iii. Mary Wilkinson, born about 1810.
- + 49 iv. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1812 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 10 January 1890.
- 50 v. Thomas H. Wilkinson, born about 1814; died 13 March 1849.
- + 51 vi. William Wilkinson, born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore, Maryland.
- + 52 vii. Sarah Anne Wilkinson, born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 28 March 1869.

NOTES

The papers of the Chancery Court of Maryland, 1811-1812, list a record of a petition made on 25 June 1811 by Christopher Wilkerson and Sarah Wilkerson "to partition Dawson Neck in QA [Queen Anne's Co.] and Vaughns Kindness in CA [Caroline Co.]."¹⁰⁰ Vaughn's Kindness was the DeRochbrune family plantation.

Mary Wilkinson (ca. 1810–) [No. 48] was known as "May".

See DeRochbrune family collateral genealogy (below) for information on that lineage.

Generation No. 9

46. John⁹ Wilkinson (Christopher⁸, Nathan⁷, Thomas⁶, Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 13 March 1889. He married **(1) Eliza DeRochbrune** 25 January 1849, daughter of Thomas DeRochbrune. She was born 26 December 1826, and died 13 May 1902. He married **(2) Louisa W. Glenn** 11 February 1889 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of John Wilkinson and Eliza DeRochbrune are:

- 53 i. Sarah Ella¹⁰ Wilkinson, born 16 July 1853; died 04 September 1856.
- 54 ii. Mary Georgia Wilkinson, born 25 November 1855; died 03 February 1933.
- 55 iii. Adeline Maria Wilkinson, born 09 January 1860; died 26 March 1895.
- 56 iv. John Thomas Wilkinson, born 20 December 1862; died 13 September 1863.

NOTES

Mary Georgia Wilkinson (1855–1933) [No. 54] was known as "Molly".

47. Elizabeth T.⁹ Wilkinson (Christopher⁸, Nathan⁷, Thomas⁶, Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born about 1810, and died 18 October 1836. She married **Joseph Moore Smith** 17 August 1829 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of James Smith and Susanna Moore. He was born 22 January 1782, and died 10 April 1863.

Notes about Elizabeth (Wilkinson) and Joseph Moore Smith, and their descendants, are listed in the main Smith genealogy.

49. Christopher⁹ Wilkinson (Christopher⁸, Nathan⁷, Thomas⁶, Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born about 1812 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and died 10 January 1890. He married **(1) Mary B.** She was born about 1819, and died 19 April 1843. He married **(2) Margaret Ellen McDaniel** 26 September 1848 in Talbot Co., Maryland. She was born about 1814, and died 21 September 1883.

¹⁰⁰ Plat recorded (Chancery Record) 85, p. 459 (Maryland State Archives SSF 512).

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Child of Christopher Wilkinson and Mary is:

- 59 i. Thomas Christopher¹⁰ Wilkinson, born 02 April 1843.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Margaret McDaniel are:

- 60 i. Elvira Diggins¹⁰ Wilkinson, born 09 September 1849; died 13 December 1849.
- + 61 ii. Margaret Ann Wilkinson, born 30 July 1851; died 12 August 1896.
- 62 iii. Wilkinson, born 23 September 1852; died about October 1852.
- 63 iv. James Christopher Wilkinson, born 15 November 1853; died 19 July 1854.
- 64 v. Christopher Wilkinson, born 08 November 1855; died 27 July 1856.

NOTES

Christopher Wilkinson (senior, ca. 1812–1890, and junior, 1855–1856) [Nos. 49, 64], Margaret (McDaniel) Wilkins (1814–1883), wife of Christopher Sr., and James Christopher Wilkinson (1853–1854) [No. 63] are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

51. William⁹ Wilkinson (Christopher⁸, Nathan⁷, Thomas⁶, Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore Co., Maryland. He married **Mahalah Chipley** 04 July 1843 in Burrisville, Caroline Co., Maryland, daughter of Joshua Chipley and Sarah Hayward. She was born about 10 November 1810, and died 26 May 1904 in Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of William Wilkinson and Mahalah Chipley are:

- + 65 i. Anne DeRochbrune¹⁰ Wilkinson, born 11 April 1844; died 13 May 1931.
- + 66 ii. William James Wilkinson, born 30 June 1846; died 25 April 1918.
- 67 iii. Sarah Elizabeth Wilkinson, born 19 January 1849; died 12 June 1849.
- + 68 iv. John Marion Wilkinson, born 04 October 1850; died 22 August 1898.
- 69 v. J. Tillotson Wilkinson, born 26 May 1854; died 30 May 1854.
- 70 vi. Lizzie Ellen Wilkinson, born 11 March 1857; died 03 June 1858.
- + 71 vii. Marietta Wilkinson, born 30 November 1859; died 1925.

NOTES

William Wilkinson (1818–1880) [No. 51] and his wife, Mahalah (Chipley) Wilkinson (1810–1904) are buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, St. John's Parish, Church St., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland. William's grave marker lists his date of birth as 8 April 1819, and Mahalah's marker lists her date of birth as 20 November 1820.¹⁰¹

52. Sarah Anne⁹ Wilkinson (Christopher⁸, Nathan⁷, Thomas⁶, Christopher⁵, John⁴, John³, Christopher², Christopher¹) was born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 28 March 1869. She married **Robert Edwin Wilson** 20 July 1857 in Jumptown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born about 18 November 1830, and died 02 August 1877.

Children of Sarah Wilkinson and Robert Wilson are:

- + 72 i. Marion DeRochbrune¹⁰ Wilson, born 27 August 1857 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1891 in 628 E. Sixth St., Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware.
- + 73 ii. Mary Elmyra Wilson, born 06 December 1861; died 03 March 1903.
- 74 iii. Anna Marie Wilson, born 30 April 1869; died 07 May 1872.

¹⁰¹ *Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, Vol. 2, p. 132.

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NOTES

Sarah (Wilkinson) Wilson (1823–1869) [No. 52] is buried in the Wilson family cemetery, Crouse Mill Rd., Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland.

An alternate name for Robert Edwin Wilson, husband of Sarah Anne Wilkinson, is Robert Terrell Wilson. He is buried in the Wilson family cemetery.

There is a discrepancy between the calculated birth date for Anna Marie Wilson (1869–1872) [No. 74] and the death date of her mother. The dates listed in the present sketch indicate this discrepancy, taken from cemetery records for the Wilson family cemetery, Crouse Mill Rd., Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland.¹⁰²

DeROCHBRUNE FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of Lewis DeRochburne

Generation No. 1

1. **Dr. Lewis¹ DeRochburne** He married **Mary**.

[DeRochburne's name has traditionally been spelled thus; later generations have more often used the spelling DeRochbrune.]

Child of Lewis DeRochburne and Mary is:

- + 2 i. Joseph² DeRochbrune, born before 1695 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died between 16 November 1752–29 March 1753 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. **Joseph² DeRochbrune** (Lewis¹ DeRochburne) was born before 1695 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died between 16 November 1752–29 March 1753 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Joseph DeRochbrune are:

- + 3 i. John³ DeRochbrune, born about 1726 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died about April 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.
4 ii. Lewis DeRochbrune, born about 1724 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died about 1771. He married (1) Elizabeth White. He married (2) Prudence.
5 iii. Lucy DeRochbrune, born about 1727; died after November 1752. She married Charles Seth.
6 iv. Mary DeRochbrune, born about 1729; died after November 1752. She married Joseph Spencer 14 September 1749.
7 v. Ann DeRochbrune, born about 1731; died between November 1752–Sep 1773. She married William Coursey.
8 vi. Eve DeRochbrune, born about 1732 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died after November 1752.

¹⁰² *Beneath These Stones: Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, Vol. 1, pp. 3, 205. Transcription for child: "Anna M., daughter of R.E. and S.A. Wilson, d. May 7, 1872, aged 3 years and 7 days". Transcription for mother: "Sarah E. [sic], wife of Robert E. Wilson, d. Mar. 28, 1869, aged 46 years and 24 days".

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- 9 vii. Joseph DeRochbrune, born about 1734 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died about October 1773.
- 10 viii. Frances DeRochbrune, born about 1737. She married Jonathan Harrison.

NOTES

The will of Joseph DeRochbrune (senior) (before 1695–ca.1752/53) [No. 2] is dated 16 November 1752; probate 29 March 1753.¹⁰³ He was a Roman Catholic. The property “Vaughans Kindness” is indicated to have been 300 acres in Tuckahoe Neck. The will also takes note of nine slaves.

A possible son of Joseph Spencer and Mary (DeRochbrune) Spencer (ca. 1729–after November 1752) [No. 6] is Philemon Spencer, who inherited “Vaughans Kindness” upon the death of his cousin, John DeRochbrune [see No. 11], in 1794.

Generation No. 3

3. John³ DeRochbrune (Joseph², Lewis¹ DeRochburne) was born about 1726 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died about April 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland. He married **Mary**.

Children of John DeRochbrune and Mary are:

- + 11 i. John⁴ DeRochbrune, born 07 January 1758 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died about November 1794.
- 12 ii. Ann DeRochbrune, born 02 January 1760 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.
- + 13 iii. Mathew DeRochbrune, born about 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died October 1804.

Generation No. 4

11. John⁴ DeRochbrune (John³, Joseph², Lewis¹ DeRochburne) was born 07 January 1758 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died about November 1794. He married **Mary Boone** 16 July 1782 in Caroline Co., Maryland. She died after 1794.

Children of John DeRochbrune and Mary Boone are:

- 14 i. Jacob⁵ DeRochbrune, died after 1794. He married Polly Welsh 20 February 1810 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
- 15 ii. Peregrine DeRochbrune, died after 1784.
- 16 iii. Mary DeRochbrune, died after 1794.

NOTES

The will of John DeRochbrune (1758–ca. 1794) [No. 11] of Caroline Co., Maryland, is dated 14 October 1794; probate 4 December 1794.¹⁰⁴ It lists his “son”, Philemon Spencer, to whom he left his plantation, “Vaughan’s Kindness”. Philemon Spencer may be a son of Joseph and Mary DeRochbrune Spencer; she was an aunt to John DeRochbrune.

¹⁰³ Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 28, folio 464.

¹⁰⁴ JR:B:256

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13. Mathew⁴ DeRochbrune (John³, Joseph², Lewis¹ DeRochburne) was born about 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died October 1804. He married **Sarah Wooters** 17 July 1780 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Mathew DeRochbrune and Sarah Wooters are:

- 17 i. Elizabeth⁵ DeRochbrune, born about 1785 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died between 1805-1811. She married Samuel Jones.
 - + 18 ii. Sarah DeRochbrune, born about 1789; died 23 September 1839.
 - 19 iii. Margaret DeRochbrune, born about 1790.
 - 20 iv. John DeRochbrune, born about 1791 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died between 1805-1811.
 - 21 v. Thomas DeRochbrune, born about 1793 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 15 August 1875 in Caroline Co., Maryland. He married (1) Ann Maria Downes 10 February 1820. He married (2) Margaret Orell 27 September 1842; born 1793; died 13 March 1873.
 - 22 vi. Louis DeRochbrune, born about 1795.
 - 23 vii. Mary DeRochbrune, born about 1798.
-

Generation No. 5

18. Sarah⁵ DeRochbrune (Mathew⁴, John³, Joseph², Lewis¹ DeRochburne) was born about 1789, and died 23 September 1839. She married **Christopher Wilkinson**, son of Nathan Wilkinson and Sophia. He was born 1776.

Children of Sarah DeRochbrune and Christopher Wilkinson are:

- 24 i. John⁶ Wilkinson, born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1889.
 - 25 ii. Elizabeth T. Wilkinson, born about 1810; died 18 October 1836. She married **Joseph Moore Smith** 17 August 1829 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of James Smith and Susanna Moore. He was born 22 January 1782, and died 10 April 1863.
 - 26 iii. Mary Wilkinson, born about 1810.
 - 27 iv. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1812 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 10 January 1890.
 - 28 v. Thomas H. Wilkinson, born about 1814; died 13 March 1849.
 - 29 vi. William Wilkinson, born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore, Maryland.
 - 30 vii. Sarah Anne Wilkinson, born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 28 March 1869.
-

End of Wilkinson and DeRochbrune Families collateral genealogy

36. William⁵ Smith (James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) died before 1863. He married **Mary**.

Child of William Smith and Mary is:

- + 66 i. Joseph⁶ Smith.

NOTES

A "William Smith" married one Mary Leary on 26 November 1823 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; the marriage was officiated by Rev. Sparkes. Whether these people are the same as the subjects here has not been determined.

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Generation No. 6

37. Samuel⁶ Ratcliffe, Jr. (Mary⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1788.

Child of Samuel Ratcliffe, Jr. is:

67 i. Susanna⁷ Ratcliffe.

NOTES

Samuel Ratcliffe, Jr. (1788–) [No. 37] served in the War of 1812 and married a Baltimore woman. There is no further record of him.

There is a record of a Samuel Ratcliffe having served as a Private in the 21st Regiment (Reed's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia. Whether this is the same Samuel Ratcliffe as the subject here is not known.

40. Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton (Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 28 August 1840 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **(1) James Graham**. She married **(2) Charles Sculley** 07 February 1831 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born about 1816 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died February 1847 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and James Graham are:

- + 68 i. James Tarbutton⁷ Graham, born 01 June 1813 in Maryland; died 03 August 1883.
- + 69 ii. Anne Maria Graham.
- + 70 iii. John T. Graham.
- 71 iv. Mary T. Graham. She married Philip Starr.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and Charles Sculley are:

- + 72 i. Rachel Emily⁷ Sculley, born 20 July 1837 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 13 April 1913 in Charleston, Kent Co., Maryland.
- + 73 ii. Sarah Jane Sculley, born 28 November 1832; died 12 May 1904.
- 74 iii. Emily Sculley.

NOTES

The date of death for James Graham (husband of Mary Elizabeth Tarbutton) may be 25 October 1829.

Charles Sculley's surname is also given as Scully.

The Graham genealogy is largely from the work of J. Lathrop Mack and his wife, Roberta Smith Mack. Lathrop's notes, which he sent to members of the family whom he believed might be able to help with the

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

genealogy, include a preamble, which is repeated below for its historical perspective. It further shows the status of understanding of this portion of the genealogy as of 1934:¹⁰⁵

"The Graham Relatives.

"In our SEARCH among relatives for information concerning their ancestors, a search made necessary by the fact that none of them or their descendants have been found in the printed and unprinted genealogies, we are making slow progress and are compiling a modest genealogy for the benefit of those now living and their descendants.

"It is earnestly hoped that every person who is a descendant of those who are named herein, and also of those who are named in the 'TARBUTTON' and 'SMITH' sections (which will be available upon request) will send to the Compiler all information he can which bears upon the persons named, their ancestors and descendants, in order that it may be available to, and for the benefit of, all of the other persons concerned.

"The Compiler greatly acknowledges that this present section could not have been compiled without the aid cordially given him by Mrs. Eva Spry Hunter, and Messrs. E. Sanford Spry, Edward Slaughter Graham and James Jesse Thomas Graham.

"The clues which led to the sequel herein were [punctuation thus]: 'There were Graham cousins;' 'named James Graham and Annie Maria (Graham) Temple'; 'who lived near Beaver [illegible] (Ingleside);' 'The Smiths, Tarbuttons, Grahams and Sprys intermarried'; 'The Smiths, Watsons, Baynards and Tarbuttons were distant relatives of Grahams'; 'The Sprys were also related by other ways than by the marriage of Rachel Spry to "Uncle Joey" (Joseph Moore Smith¹⁰⁶ D)'].

"The following which has resulted from those original clues is offered for criticisms, corrections, and additions in the hope that it may bring co-operation and additional information from persons who have not yet been reached, and possibly additional information from others who have contributed.

"THE COMPILER. Nov. 10, 1934."¹⁰⁷

43. Samuel⁶ Tarbutton (Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 13 May 1792 in Maryland, and died 05 January 1848. He married **Martha Dudley**, daughter of Abner Dudley and Martha Emmerick. She was born in Maryland.

Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Martha Dudley are:

- + 75 i. Jane⁷ Tarbutton, died 12 September 1880.
- + 76 ii. Sarah Tarbutton.
- + 77 iii. William Dudley Tarbutton, born 11 November 1815 in Maryland; died 1883.
- + 78 iv. Samuel Smith Tarbutton, born 06 October 1816 in Maryland; died 10 September 1903.

NOTES

On the Smith family genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, Martha Dudley, wife of Samuel Tarbutton, is listed as Matilda Dudley.

¹⁰⁵ J. Lathrop Mack, "The Graham Relatives" (Michigan City, Indiana, 10 Nov 1934), typescript.

¹⁰⁶ Joseph Moore Smith (1782-1863) [No. 34].

¹⁰⁷ Here is added by hand: "J. L. Mack 4408 8th St. Michigan City, Ind".

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44. Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton (Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 November 1799. She married **George Spry** between 29-30 July 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He was born about 1800 in Maryland.

Children of Anna Tarbutton and George Spry are:

- 79 i. Martha⁷ Spry, born 30 May 1819.
- 80 ii. David Spry, born 20 November 1821.
- 81 iii. William H. Spry, born 08 February 1824.
- + 82 iv. Samuel Spry, born 05 September 1826 in Maryland; died 13 February 1885.
- 83 v. James Price Spry, born 21 March 1829.
- + 84 vi. John Lorenzo Spry, born 24 July 1831 in Maryland; died 1903.
- 85 vii. Joseph S. Spry, born about 1832 in Maryland.
- 86 viii. Sarah Maria Spry, born 24 July 1833.

NOTES

After the death of Anna (Tarbutton) Spry (1799–) [No. 44], her husband, George Spry, married his brother's widow. In the Maryland Marriages index online, 1667-1899, a marriage date for George Spry and Maria Tarbutton is listed as 29 July 1818.

At the time of the 1850 U.S census George Spry's occupation is given as farmer. In this census also are listed with the household are two free colored persons.

Residences of George Spry (from U.S. censuses):

1820, 1830: 1st District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1840: 1st/2nd Districts, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's co., Maryland

Joseph S. Spry (ca. 1832–) [No. 85] at the time of the 1850 census was a laborer (on his father's farm).

45. Henrietta Young⁶ Smith (James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) died March 1821 at "Lentley", Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **Joseph Taylor Watson** between 1818-1819, son of John Watson and Sara Taylor. He was born 04 March 1794, and died about 1826.

Child of Henrietta Smith and Joseph Watson is:

- + 87 i. Ann⁷ Watson, born 14 June 1820 in Maryland; died 18 March 1903.

NOTES

Henrietta (Smith) Watson (–1821) [No. 45] died shortly after she and her husband moved to "Lentley". (Her sister, Katherine [No. 47], later married her widowed husband.)

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46. John⁶ Smith [Capt. John Smith] (James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 June 1795 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 07 October 1857 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Smith** 31 May 1838 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of George Smith and Rebecca Price. She was born 09 November 1808 in Maryland, and died 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of John Smith and Mary Smith are:

- + 88 i. Mary⁷ Smith, born 09 July 1839 in Maryland; died after 1908.
- + 89 ii. James Smith, born 23 December 1840 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 08 November 1912 in Denver, Colorado.
- + 90 iii. Anna Virginia Smith, born 11 May 1843 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 11 October 1924.
- 91 iv. Sarah Rebecca Price Smith, born 04 January 1846 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died between 1932-1933. She married James T. Taylor after 1870; born about 1832 in Delaware; died before June 1900.
- + 92 v. John Edward Smith, born 17 March 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 31 December 1930 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

46. *John Smith* (Capt. John Smith) (1795–1857)

Another possible date of birth for John Smith is 2 December 1796. He is sometimes noted as having been born at "Lentley", his father's property, but Lentley was not purchased until 1820 (see under James Smith, No. 29).

Capt. John Smith was a Chesapeake Bay merchant mariner who owned several ships; he was also a planter. He married his first cousin, daughter of George Smith [No. 31].

In 1832, John Smith contracted to buy from George Steuart Hollyday the land that would later be known as Upper Heathworth, which was a part of the Hollyday property called Readbourne Rectified. Presumably, all of John Smith's children were born at Upper Heathworth, and presumably it is where he and his wife died, too. The location of their remains is not known; whether or not anyone was buried at the farm also is not known. (For more on Upper Heathworth, see the section at the end of this Number, below.)

Attempts to locate John Smith in the 1820 census are inconclusive; he may not have been a principal property owner at that time; although he was of majority age he may still have lived with his parents. There are two John Smiths registered in Queen Anne's Co. in 1820, but the ages of principals do not correspond to J.S.'s age of about 25. The 1830 census data for Queen Anne's Co. do not survive.

In the 1840 census, the John Smith household includes one male 40-50 years of age (John Smith), one male 20-30, one male 15-20, one female 50-60, one female 20-30, one female 15-20, and one female under 5; also 11 slaves (eight males from under 10 years of age to 24-34 years, and three females 10-54 years of age). His wife, Mary, may not have been properly recorded, as her age in this census should be in the category encompassing the age of 32. The single female under 5 years of age should be his first-born, Mary, about one year old. So the identities of the two younger males and the two additional females are not known, or whether they are family relations, farm hands, or sailors (such as noted in the 1850 census). In the 1850 census, John Smith is recorded as holding 12 slaves (eight males between the ages of 8 and 30 and four females between the ages of 9 and 40).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Edward S. Smith provided a brief sketch of John Smith and his wife, Mary, living at Upper Heathworth in Spaniard Neck.¹⁰⁸

He brought his bride home in one of his sailing ships and, as his wharf had not yet been constructed, they had to back his ox-cart to the ship, so she could come ashore.

He was known as a kind and genial man, shaggy eyebrows and somewhat curly hair and pleasant smile. He had no enemies, trusted all, and is said to carry his money in the band of his high silk hat. A painting done of him in oil by a Mrs. Prettyman was given to my brother Earle¹⁰⁹ by his [James Smith's] daughter, Lulu Smith Lugg¹¹⁰ of Denver, Colorado, which he later gave to our brother Gilbert when he [Gilbert] was living in South Shaftsbury, Vermont.¹¹¹

At various time[s] he had three sailing ships, the "Flying Marie", "Clipper" and "William Stevens"¹¹²; with them he sailed the Chester River and Chesapeake Bay, between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, carrying his own cargo and that of neighboring planters and executing commissions for them in Baltimore. It was from this that he was called and known as "Captain".

His wife was said to be a high spirited lady and liked the best of things. There is a family tale of a bolt of fine cloth he brought to her on one of his voyages. The price he told her caused her to feel it could not be of fine quality, so she had him return it. He took it aboard ship and did not

¹⁰⁸ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 24-25.

¹⁰⁹ Earle Covington Smith [No. 215].

¹¹⁰ Mary Lulu (Smith) Lugg [No. 200], who was known as "Lulu".

¹¹¹ In 2007, the painting of Capt. John Smith was in the possession of Gilbert Smith's daughter, Nadia (Smith) Synnstedt [No. 348], a great-granddaughter of Capt. John Smith, residing in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

¹¹² The significance of the boat names is unknown. Of note, however, is the name "William Stevens", a colonel in the early settlement history of Worcester Co., Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay; and the present town of Pocomoke was originally Stevens Landing, an important early shipbuilding center.

Shortly after Capt. John Smith's death, the schooner *William Stevens* was sold at auction by order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County, as noticed by a series of advertisements in the Baltimore newspaper, *The Sun*. The announcement is additionally interesting because it provides the only description—albeit a cursory one—thus far known of any of Capt. John Smith's vessels. The auction notice is as follows (*The Sun* [Baltimore], 26 Oct 1857):

SCHOONER "WILLIAM STEVENS" AT AUCTION.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Hon. Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, we shall sell by public auction at the wharf of Messrs. Smith & Burnett, south side of the basin, at the hour of 4 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 3d, the SCHOONER WILLIAM STEVENS, with all her Tackle, & c. She is built of the best materials, copper-fastened and locust upper works.—*Can be seen at the wharf.*

Terms made known at sale.

GEORGE M. SMITH,

JOSEPH W. WATSON

Administrators of Capt. John Smith, dec'd.

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,

Auctioneers.

George Moore Smith [No. 52] was the cousin of Capt. John Smith (and brother of Mary Smith, wife of Capt. John). Joseph W. Watson (Joseph William Wesley Watson, No. 94, usually referred to as William Watson) was the nephew of Capt. John Smith and brother-in-law of George M. Smith.

That the auction notice for only one vessel has thus far been found is of interest. It may be that Capt. John Smith owned only one vessel at a time, or that he had only one at the time of his death. It is possible that other vessels had yet to be disposed of by the estate, and that pertinent notices have not been located.

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exchange it, but gave a different price when he brought the same bolt of cloth back. She wanted to know why he had not done it in the first place. She was pleased with it. "Well, that's more like it."

He kept her well supplied with goods by the bolt so she could exchange it with neighbors and give variety of dress for her self, the girls, and neighbors. In the river opposite his place he maintained a fine oyster bed.

Gilbert Smith, retelling family information in his incomplete autobiography, included a brief note about his grandfather:¹¹³

Grandfather John Smith built the first hotel in Centerville [*sic*], which still stands. He was called "Captain John" Smith and owned a brace of sailing boats plying between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, who always carried his merchant accounts in a tall hat. Family tradition has it that once, raising his hat to a lady on shore, the accounts fell out and scattered over the waters of the bay. Whether it was the lady he married I do not know

Reference to Capt. John Smith having built the "first hotel" in Centerville (not further identified) might be confused with an otherwise undocumented record in the "Smith Genealogy" that it was Capt. John Smith's father, James Smith [No. 29] who built a hotel:¹¹⁴

There is a family tradition that he [James Smith, No. 29] and his wife, Nancy Young Smith, lived in Virginia or North Carolina and in 1804 we find them in Centerville, Maryland, when they purchased a town-lot. In 1806 they sold a one-eighth part of this lot for \$716.00 to one John McFeely. On their remaining portion of this town-lot they built a small hotel, which they operated for a number of years.

Or possibly, reference may be made to Capt. John Smith's son, Capt. James Smith [No. 89], who, as a well-established building contractor in Queen Anne's Co., could have put up a hotel in Centerville. Regardless of whether reference really is to James [No. 29] or to Capt. James [No. 89], Queen Anne's Co. historian Frederic Emory made a few remarks about early hotels in Centerville, none of which mention any of these Smiths.¹¹⁵

The George Smith family Bible notes, "John Smith departed this life October 7th 1857 in the 62 year of his age".

¹¹³ Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, 15 pp.); transcribed from an old photocopy delivered by his daughter, Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt.

¹¹⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

¹¹⁵ Frederic Emory noted that "The old frame hotel was burned in March 1860. It belonged to B. H. Corner and was not insured. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin." He also noted, "The old brick hotel in Centerville was destroyed by fire in March, 1870. The proprietor at that time was Jacob Raymond who succeeded the late James Elliott Mr. Elliott's predecessor in 1859 was John F. Poston under whom the hostelry was known as the United States Hotel. The present [ca. 1886] brick hotel was built in 1873 and opened in 1874 under the management of John W. Glanville. The company which built the hotel was composed of Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Wm. McKenney, John B. Brown, Lloyd Tilghman and Richard T. Earle." (Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centerville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 567.)



(Spamer 648)

Only one photograph of a sailing vessel on Chesapeake Bay is thus far known in the family photos. This one, which is identified as on Chesapeake Bay, was by an unidentified photographer. The print was found loose in the effects of Jeannette L. Spamer, without additional information. It clearly shows an older sailing vessel, with a small boat in tow (*see enlargement, below*). The significance and precise locale of this photo are now unknown. It has no relationship to Capt. John Smith, but it is included here as an example reminiscent of the days of sail on the Chesapeake.



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Few, if any, of the effects of Capt. Smith survive in the family today. Edward Smith made passing note in the “Smith Genealogy” that Capt. Smith’s daughter, Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan [No. 90], “had the silver buckles which were used to fasten his knee pants”.¹¹⁶

The portrait in oil of Capt. Smith by Mrs. Prettyman is presently (2007) owned by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt [No. 348], a great-granddaughter of the subject. The identity or location of Mrs. Prettyman is unknown. The Prettyman name occurs frequently in these parts of Delaware and Maryland, although she could just as easily have lived in Baltimore, to where Capt. Smith frequently sailed. The portrait, however, seems not to have been painted from life, but from a photograph. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Two photographic portrayals of Capt. John Smith are known. One shows him in middle age, perhaps at about age 50; the second shows him (apparently in the same suit of good clothes!) about ten years older, thus perhaps in the 1850s a few years before his death. The younger portrait, however, seen in at least two examples held by family members, is printed with the photographer’s name on the front of the cabinet card: “Photo by R. H. Blair, Smyrna, Del.” This fortuitously assists us in establishing when the photograph was made—between 1870 and 1880; the evidence for which shall be given here in a note.¹¹⁷ Clearly, the Blair photo must be a copy print of an older photo, the original of which is not now located. If that original portrait was taken, as is suggested here, in about the 1840s, it is an early example of American photography (perhaps it even was a daguerreotype) and as such it could have been made in Baltimore during one of Capt. Smith’s business visits to that port. Whoever had the Blair prints produced in the 1870s clearly wished to distribute copies of the older photo. Because the Blair print also seems to show hand-drawn alterations to Capt. Smith’s clothing and hairline, it may have been touched up to remedy imperfections and overly dark areas either in the original photo or caused by the duplication process. (The photograph may well have been commissioned by Capt. Smith’s son, John Edward Smith, inasmuch as there is a photograph of J. E. S. also taken by Robert H. Blair in Smyrna.)

The oil portrait of Capt. Smith painted by Mrs. Prettyman is one and the same view as in the Blair photograph. One may suggest that the Blair print is a photograph of the oil portrait, with hand-painted, light-colored alterations to the clothing due to unpleasantly dark clothing. But distinctive facial features and details in Capt. Smith’s hair style differ between the photographic view and that of the oil portrait, thus the photograph cannot have been taken of the oil portrait. Thus we must conclude that the oil portrait was commissioned to be painted from the photographic view that is the same as that in the Blair photograph. But we do not know whether Mrs. Prettyman painted the portrait from the original photograph (now unlocated) of the younger Capt. Smith, or from a Blair print, so we cannot establish the

¹¹⁶ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 26.

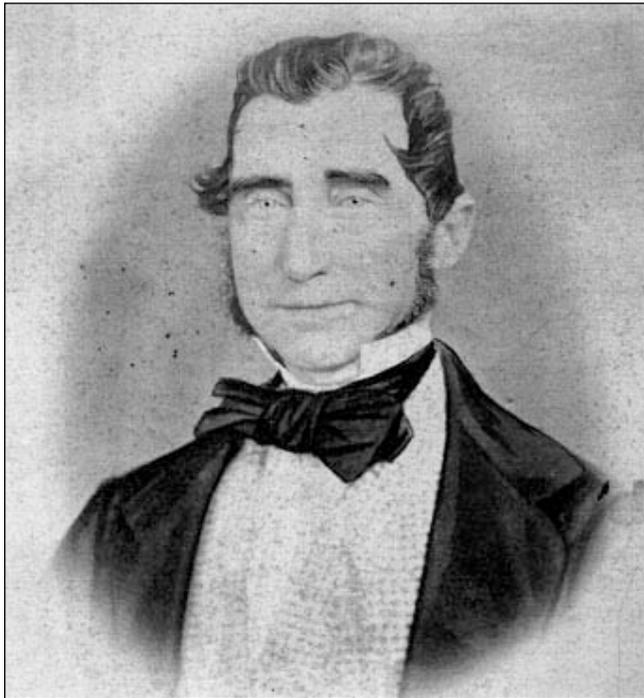
¹¹⁷ The evidence is as follows: U.S. census records locate Robert H. Blair and his family in the three censuses between 1860 and 1880. He was from Virginia, although the 1860 census records him as having been born in “Geo.” (On the census sheet, all state names were abbreviated. However, if he had been from Georgetown [in Virginia] he might have stated that he was born in Georgetown, and the census taker [in Massachusetts] may have assumed mistaken it for Georgia.) His wife and children all were born in Massachusetts. The 1860 census for Worcester, Worcester Co., Massachusetts, lists him as a farmer. In the 1870 census for Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, his occupation is as a photographer; his one-year-old son is indicated there as born in Massachusetts, which helps date the Blairs’ whereabouts in 1869. In the 1880 census for Worcester, Massachusetts, he is again in that city, still employed as a photographer, with two of his children also occupied in the business. This shows us that Robert H. Blair moved to Delaware from Massachusetts sometime during 1869 or before the census date of 30 June 1870, and that by 1880 he had returned to Massachusetts. Thus, the photographic copy was made sometime between 1870 and 1880, after the death of Capt. John Smith; but who ordered the photo, and how many were made, are unknown.

Captain John Smith (1795–1857) [No. 46]

Portrait in oil by Mrs. Prettyman, apparently after the decease of Capt. Smith and based upon a photograph. The original photograph may not survive, and the prints that survive now in the family may have been produced by Capt. Smith's son, John Edward Smith, during the 1870s. (See the following sheet for further explanation.)

(Copied from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)

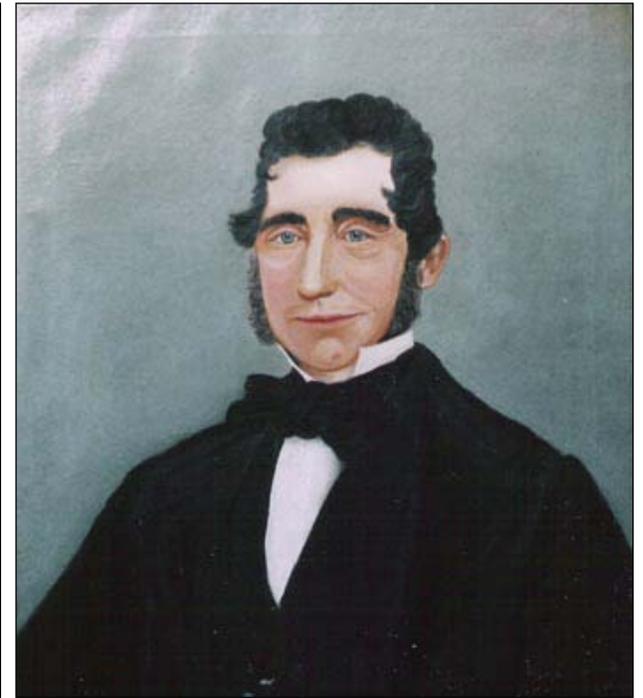




Spamer 2054



Spamer2055



Spamer 2779

Captain John Smith

Left: Photographic portrait made probably during the 1870s by R.H. Blair of Smyrna, Delaware. As discussed in the text, the photographer, Blair, is known to have worked in Smyrna only between about 1870 and 1880; earlier and later he resided in Massachusetts. The photograph thus post-dates the death of Capt. Smith. Because the subject is younger in appearance than in the photograph at *center*, the Blair photo seems to be a copy print of an older photograph, one that seems now to be missing. Since Capt. Smith is noticeably about ten years younger than in the portrait at center, the original view may have been taken in the 1840s and thus would have been an early example of American photography, perhaps even a daguerreotype. It seems that Capt. John Smith's son, John Edward Smith, had the copy prints made by Blair; this is ascertained by the fact that J.E.S. also sat for R. H. Blair in Smyrna. Careful examination of the original Blair photo card reveals that the subject's clothing and hair line are retouched, probably to make up for deficiencies in reproducing the original photo. (Copied from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestevedt.)

Center: Photographic portrait, perhaps taken in the 1850s. This surely is the reliable appearance of Capt. Smith as he was in the few years before his death. (Copied from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestevedt.)

Right: Portrait in oil by Mrs. Prettyman, date unknown. Comparisons strongly suggest that the portrait was not painted from life but from a photograph of Capt. Smith. Presumably she painted the portrait from either the Blair print (*left*) or from the original photograph that Blair had copied (now lost), thus the date of the painting cannot now be ascertained. The identity of "Mrs. Prettyman" has not been determined. (Portrait originally owned by Capt. James Smith, passed to Lulu Smith Lugg, then to Earle Covington Smith; now in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestevedt, 2008.)

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date of the painting from this evidence. We can not even learn whether the painting was made while Capt. Smith was alive.

Interestingly, one modern (20th century) photograph of the oil portrait of Capt. Smith¹¹⁸ is annotated by an unknown person, “Original painted for his eldest son James” and “1950 was in possession of James daughter Lulu Smith Lugg (Mrs James Lugg), Denver”. We could surmise that Capt. James Smith commissioned the portrait, or that someone had it commissioned as a gift for him. If James commissioned it, surely this was some time after his father’s death because he was not even yet 17 years of age at the time. Feasibly it could have been commissioned for him by his father, for his eldest son. Alas, we may never know. In any case, the portrait passed to James’ daughter, Lulu, and after her death it was owned by Earle Covington Smith (James’ nephew), who in turn passed it to Nadine Smith Synnestvedt (James’ grandniece).

Mary (Smith) Smith (1808–1848) (wife of Capt. John Smith)

Mary Smith’s maiden name has been recorded in family notes with the spelling “Smyth”, apparently contrived to disguise the fact that she married her first cousin. (In that day and place, however, marriages between first cousins were not unusual.) The George Smith family Bible records under births, without date, “Mary Smith daughter of George & Rebecca”.¹¹⁹ The Baltimore *Sun* reported the wedding:¹²⁰

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, Mr. John Smith, of Queen Ann, to Miss Mary Smith, of Baltimore.

Prior to her marriage, Mary Smith had resided in Baltimore, Maryland, with her brother, George Moore Smith [No. 52].

Children of Capt. John Smith and Mary Smith

John Smith left five orphaned children upon his death in 1857. John’s brother-in-law, George Moore Smith, and his cousins, John Price and Mordicai Price, all of Baltimore, signed guardian bonds for Sarah, John, and James.¹²¹ The “Smith Genealogy” notes that after the mother of the children died in 1848, they had been cared for by their elderly maiden great-aunt, Sallie Smith, an aunt to Capt. Smith. When Sallie became too feeble to care for the children, Capt. Smith turned their care over to a housekeeper, Miss Botay.¹²² After Capt. Smith’s death, Susannah and Eliza Ratcliffe briefly took care of the children.¹²³ Soon thereafter, the children were separated; the next-known events in their lives are as follows:

¹¹⁸ Spamer Family Historical Photos collection, no. 2965.

¹¹⁹ As read by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson in 2004. The Bible was at that time in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

¹²⁰ “Married”, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 4 Jun 1838.

¹²¹ Edward Smith’s citation in the “Smith Genealogy”, p. 26, reads, “Item: 21 K.9/4 1860, Tec.9[?]2, 387-388.”

¹²² “Smith Genealogy”, p. 26. No surname spelled “Botay” has been located in the U.S. censuses for 1840, 1850, or 1860. An examination of similar spellings, dependant on the pronunciation of those spellings, fails to locate with certainty any surname that could be “Miss Botay”.

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- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 88. Mary (b. 1839) | 1858 — married Samuel Townsend |
| 89. James (b. 1840) | 1860 census — he may be the James Smith working as a farm hand in the Joseph B. Hackett household, Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co. |
| 90. Anna Virginia (b. 1843) | 1860 census — she is residing in the household of her cousin, "William Watson" (Joseph William Wesley Watson) and his wife, Susannah, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. |
| 91. Sarah Rebecca Price (b. 1846) | 1860 census — she is residing in the household of her uncle, George Moore Smith, in Baltimore |
| 92. John Edward (b. 1848) | 1860 census — he is residing in the household of his aunt and uncle, John H. and Catharine (Smith) Covington just south of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co. (Catharine was Capt. John Smith's sister, and in the household also lived another aunt, Rachel Smith, the unmarried sister of George Moore Smith) |

The 1860 census slave schedule for District 3, Queen Anne's Co., lists "John Smith's heirs" (*i.e.*, John Smith's estate) owning six slaves (three males, aged 60, 32, and 2; and three females, aged 27, 6, and 3 months). Anna Smith, John Smith's daughter, is listed on the census slave schedule on the line adjacent to the entry for William Watson¹²⁴, with whom she resided at the time; there one slave is assigned to her (male, aged 17).

91. Sarah Rebecca Price (Smith) Taylor (1846–1932/33) "Sallie" or "Sally"

Sarah Smith's birthdate in the Smith family history is given as 4 June 1846; however, the George Smith Bible records, "Sarah Rebecca Smith daughter of John & Mary Smith born Jany 4th 1846".¹²⁵

At the time of the 1860 census, after her father's death, she is residing in Baltimore, Maryland, in the household of her uncle, George Moore Smith. As noted in the information about George Moore Smith [No. 52], he appears to have been counted twice in the 1860 U.S. census, both in Baltimore (16 July) and in Queen Anne's Co. (23 August); thus he seems to have departed Baltimore after mid-July 1860. Sarah Smith is recorded with him in the Baltimore census, but she does not appear with him in Queen Anne's Co. some five weeks later. The 15-year-old girl might have remained in Baltimore, sent to work as a domestic (as suggested by an unproved entry in the 1870 census). She has not been certainly located in the 1870 census, although in that census for the city of Baltimore there is a Sarah Smith, aged 25, working as a domestic servant in the George Kepler household in the 14th Ward.

At the time of the 1880 census, Sarah Smith is the wife of James T. Taylor, residing in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware. In the 1900 census, she is a widowed boarder (as "Sallie R. Taylor", born January 1846) in the household of Edward Hart, farmer, in Townsend, Appoquinimink

¹²³ The "Smith Genealogy", p. 26, indicates that "Sallie Ratcliffe" took charge of the children for a while after the death of Capt. Smith, which appears to have been a lapsus. On p. 47, E. S. Smith specifies precisely that the children's caretakers were two cousins of Capt. Smith, "Susannah and Elizabeth [Eliza] Ratcliffe" [Nos. 38 and 39].

¹²⁴ Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94].

¹²⁵ As read by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson in 2004.

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Hundred; there she is listed as “Land Lady”, thus she may be leasing the Taylor farm to Hart. In the 1910 census, she is residing alone (as “Sarah Taylor”) in Townsend, next door to George M. J. Hart, who worked for a grain merchant. In the 1920 census, she is (as “Sarah Taylor”) a “Companion” residing in the household of Edward Hart, lumber dealer, on Gray St., Townsend. In the 1930 census (as “Sallie Taylor”) she is in the Hart household as a “Boarder”.

Sarah Smith Taylor had no children. Her possible dates of death are 24 October 1932 or 23 March 1933.

Edward Seville Smith recalled his “Aunt Sallie” in the “Smith Genealogy”:¹²⁶

She attended the Young Ladies Seminary in Baltimore, Maryland.¹²⁷ She and her husband lived on the outskirts of Townsend on a farm with considerable timber. After he died, she was invited by Ed and his wife to come live with them in Townsend, and she lived with them until her death. I understand she willed her estate to the Harts. The Harts had several daughters.

Aunt Sallie was a bright and cheerful person with a good sense of humor. She was a Methodist and an active temperance advocate, a White ribboner.¹²⁸ She told the story of her experience one stormy, winter night. The wind had blown her hat off. She rushed home and told Ed Hart to get a lantern and go find her hat, because all Townsend knew her hat and if they saw it in the gutter she would never hear the end of it.

Often at Thanksgiving or New Years’ she would visit my parents and sometimes with Aunt Anna Bryan and Aunt Mollie Townsend. It was always a jolly occasion and my wonderful Mother enjoyed the position of Master of Ceremonies.

At one of these occasions it was related by Aunt Sallie that a business man from Preston, Maryland, was riding on the train coming to Philadelphia. He had his luggage on the seat beside him. When the train reached Marydel, a colored man got on the train and proceeded to remove from the seat the baggage of the man from Preston and said to him “We are in Delaware now”. “Yes” said he “You will be in Hell in five minutes if you do not put that back where you found it”. He did just that. I asked Aunt Sallie how far it was from Marydel to Hell. Aunt Sallie: “Ed Smith, what are you up to now?” I said I was wondering how fast the man would have to travel to make it in five minutes.

On one such occasion when Aunt Annie and Aunt Sallie were retiring, Aunt Annie, a quiet and pious lady, said “Sister, you know we should get on our knees in sack cloth and ashes”, to which Aunt Sallie said “Sack cloth and ashes nothing. We should shout and jump and click our heels”.

When we had mince meat pie with the dinner I asked Aunt Sallie what she would do. She answered that her mother told her “to eat what was being served”.

¹²⁶ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 45-46.

¹²⁷ Numerous schools were called the “Young Ladies Seminary” in many cities and towns across America.

¹²⁸ White ribbons were a symbol of the temperance movement, specifically the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union. Organized in 1874, the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union is still in existence (website <http://www.wctu.org>, accessed 19 Jul 2006). Originally pledged to abstinence from alcohol, today it includes tobacco and other drugs. A white ribbon bow has been its symbol since the union’s origin.

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James T. Taylor (ca. 1832–before June 1900)
(husband of Sarah Rebecca Price Smith)

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, James T. Taylor is living, apparently single, with his retired father in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware. The 1880 census lists James and Sarah Taylor living without children in Appoquinimink Hundred; there he is listed as a farmer.

Upper Heathworth

Edward S. Smith took note of the origin of “Upper Heathworth”, without further remark:

“Upper Heathworth” originally was 690 acres, patented to James Heath, in July, 1702, and was located between the southeast and southwest branches of Island Creek, in Chester River. Recorded in Liber D.S. No. F.F. 453. Emerson Roberts wrote this was a fine old place.¹²⁹

This locale is today demarked by Island Creek and its tributary, Granny Finley Branch, northeast of Burrisville. Island Creek is a tributary of Southeast Creek. Island Creek flows northward and which creates Wilmer Neck, the northward extension of Spaniard Neck; it reaches Southeast Creek just before that waterway in turn flows into the Chester River. This locale of the original Upper Heathworth lies due east of the reduced “Upper Heathworth” that is the property under discussion here.

As for “Upper Heathworth” as owned by Capt. John Smith, it was a farm of about 215 acres on the south shore of the Chester River, in Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne’s Co. It still survives today, but not by this name. It is located on what today is Land’s End Road, northwest of Centreville, adjacent to and on the southwest of Readbourne, the historic manor of the Hollyday family.¹³⁰

¹²⁹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 30.

¹³⁰ Readbourne of Queen Anne’s Co. is one of the distinguished manors of Maryland, about which much has been written. See, as examples, Thomas T. Waterman, “Readbourne, Queen Anne’s County”, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 45 (1950), pp. 95-103; Thomas Hollyday, “Readbourne Manor Revisited: Gleanings from an Eighteenth-Century Journal”, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 85 (1990), pp. 44-50; and James Bordley, Jr., *The Hollyday and Related Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; including the Truman, Vaughan, Covington, Lloyd, Robins, Chamberlaine, Hayward, Carmichael, Murray, Bennett, Earle, Chew, Hemsley, Tilghman, Goldsborough, and Other Families* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1962).

Readbourne manor is on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register information notes, “Readbourne is significant for its association with the Hollyday family, who built the brick house and owned the land between 1730 and 1904. Equally important, the house is one of the earliest major Georgian structures to remain in the state of Maryland. In scale and detail, it resembles the early Georgian buildings of Virginia and like the great Virginia mansions, Readbourne overlooks a series of terraced “falls” which carry the symmetry of the house out into the garden.” It is a “five-part brick house, the center block having been built in the early 1730s by James Hollyday I; the south wing in 1791 by James Hollyday, III; and the north wing in 1948 by William Fahnstock, who undertook the restoration and remodeling of the building between 1940 and 1948. (>> “National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form”, Michael Bourne, Maryland Historical Trust, 1972.) Deeds and surveys of Readbourne (and Readbourne Rectified, noted elsewhere herein) are among the Hollyday Papers in the Maryland Historical Society (MS 1317). Some architectural photographs of the exterior and interior of Readbourne are in the Library of Congress; these were taken by Thomas T. Waterman in 1940 as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey, which have been posted to the “American Memory” website of the Library of Congress, <http://memory.loc.gov> (accessed 21 Dec 2005). An undated, but more recent, sales prospectus for Readbourne notes that this waterfront

[note cont’d →

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In a discussion of the family of Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326], Edward S. Smith took note in the “Smith Genealogy” that the Price Farm near Chestertown, Kent Co., was “about two miles from Quaker Neck Wharf, from which they could look across the Chester River to ‘Capt.’ John Smith’s place.”¹³¹

As noted below, “Upper Heathworth” of Capt. John Smith was apportioned from the vast tract of nearly 2,000 acres once owned by the Hollydays; it was originally acquired by James Emory and inherited by his son, John. As outlined more fully below, in 1832 Capt. John Smith contracted to buy the property from George Steuart Hollyday. Upon Smith’s death in 1857 a small balance remaining on its price was paid by his estate and the title transferred to his heirs. In October 1860, a notice published in *The Sun* in Baltimore reported that George M. Smith had purchased the property from the estate of his cousin and brother-in-law, Capt. John Smith, and thereafter sold it to Capt. Monteville Bowen, who is recorded in the 1866 map as the owner at that time. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The property first had a “Little White House” built upon it, which according to scant historical information (see below), was used as a temporary dwelling by some of the Hollydays while the palatial brick Readbourne manor was being built to the northeast. This little house later comprised the northern wing of the large house as it was known to Capt. Smith and his family.¹³² The central, three-story main block was added, and to which a southern wing was attached, becoming a nearly symmetrical manor house with a simple interior plan. Indeed, unlike its brick neighbor, it seems to have been a house built more for functionality than for entertaining. As noticed below, who built the additions is not clear, but it seems that a substantial portion may have been built by Capt. Smith, which in turn reveals at least modest success in his maritime business.

This was for all intents and purposes the family homestead of our modern Smith family, even though just two generations lived there, for only about 25 years. Here Capt. Smith brought his bride from Baltimore, and where they raised their young family. Upper Heathworth was also a residence for at least some of Capt. Smith’s hired sailors in his Chesapeake Bay merchant business, as noted in U.S. census records. Whether they quartered somewhere in the house or in another structure that no longer survives is not known. The census seems to omit record of hired hands who would have worked the plantation, but this is more clearly explained elsewhere in the census by the counting of slaves who lived there. In historical records and the architectural survey of Upper Heathworth that was prepared in 1978 there is no mention of slave quarters.¹³³

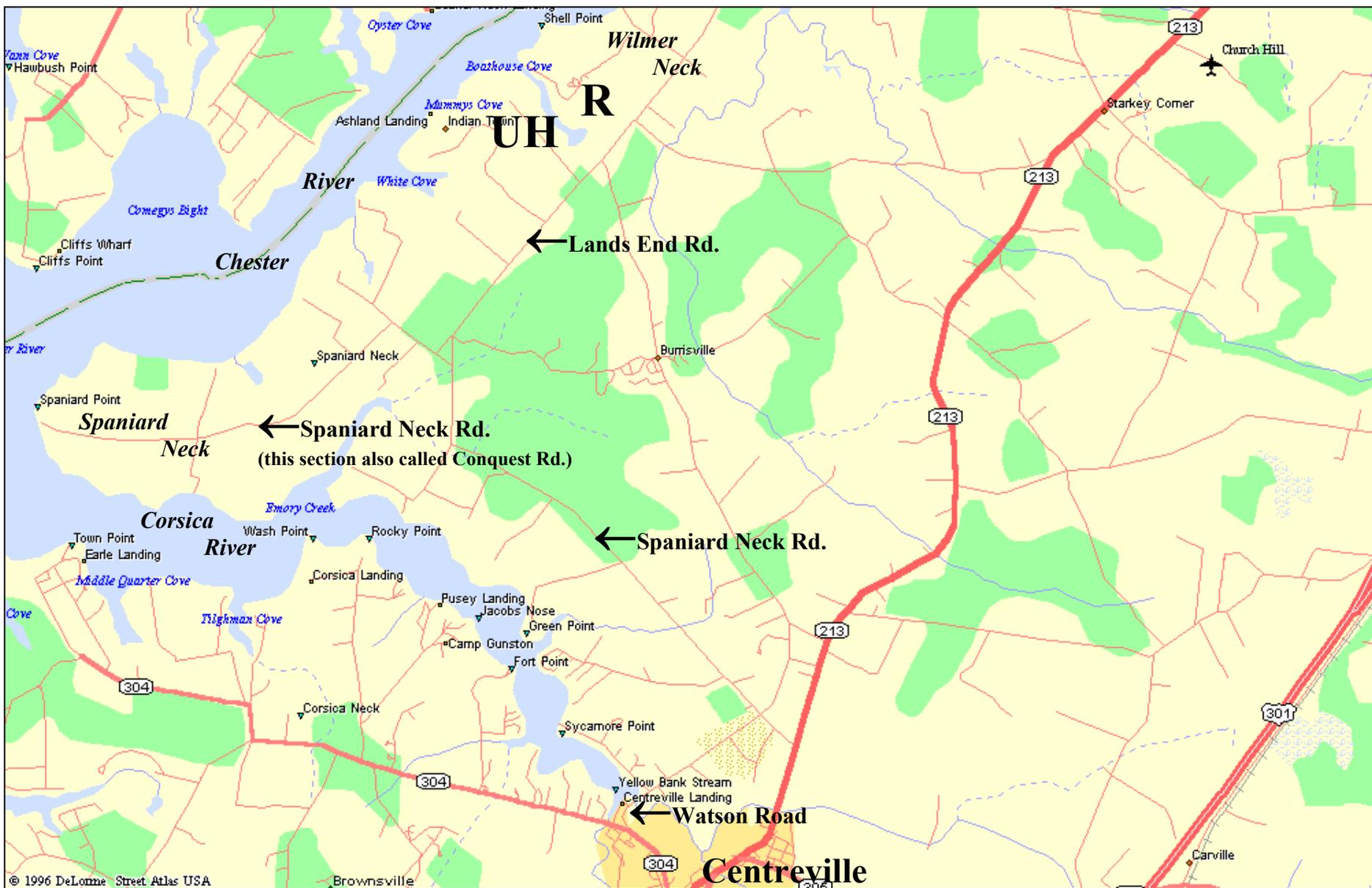
Around 1960, Edward S. Smith, author of the “Smith Genealogy”, had been in contact with John McKenney, then the owner of Upper Heathworth who with his sister, Maria McKenney, had restored that

estate “has both esthetic and capital appeal to the potential purchaser”, with 895 acres of which 524 are in crop production; and other features of the estate include a farm manager’s home, five other houses for farm employees, a dairy barn, and numerous other outbuildings including grain-drying facilities to store 50,000 bushels.” (“Readbourne Estate. Your Entrance to Gracious Living. Your opportunity to attain a classical standard of living not duplicated anywhere”, Stafford and Clements, Realtors, Sudlersville, Maryland, no date).

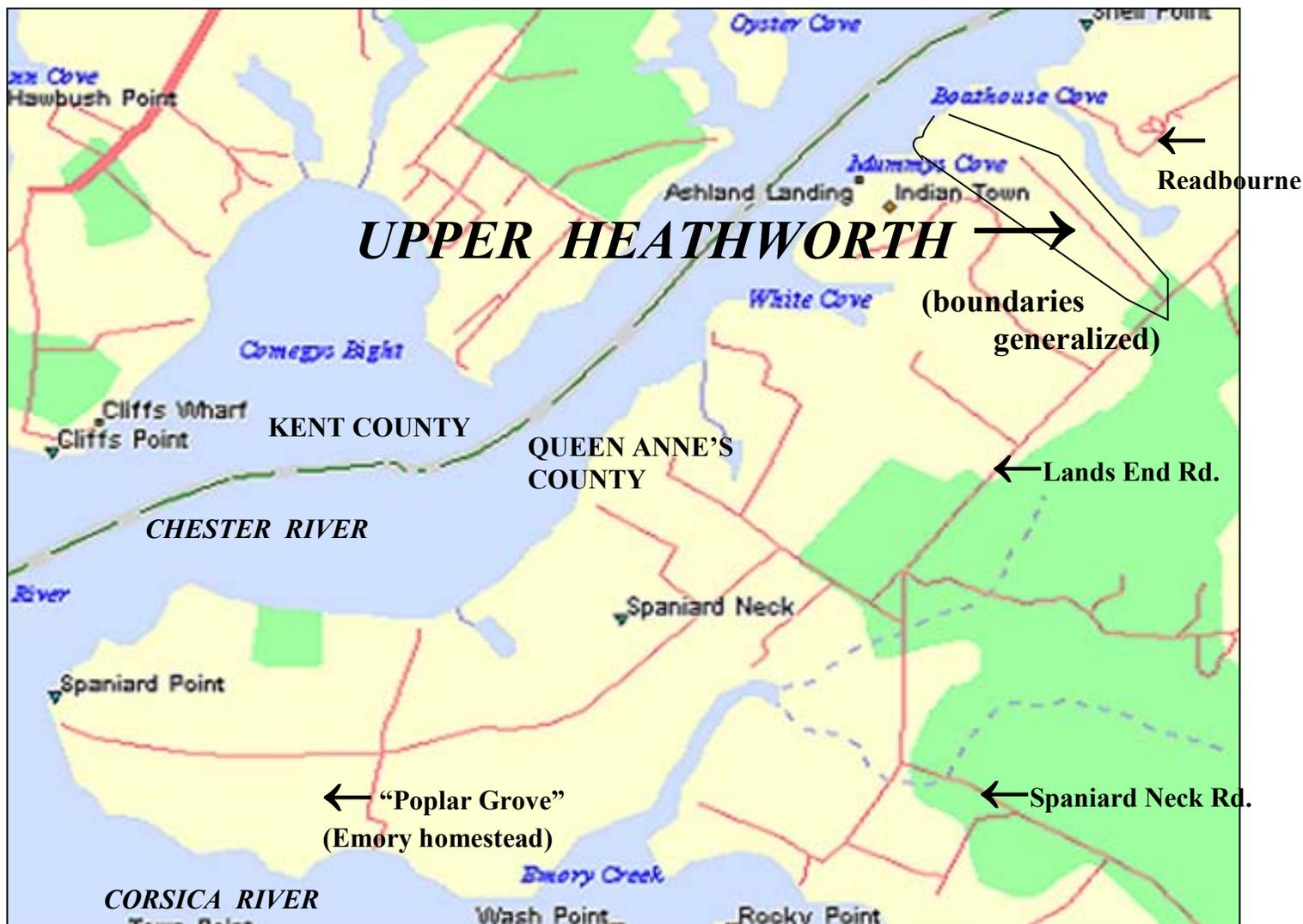
¹³¹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 44.

¹³² This was a part of family tradition, which is further supported by the architectural description of the house that was prepared by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1978 (about which see more below in this section).

¹³³ Nearby “Poplar Grove”, homestead of the Emory family closer to the point of Spaniard Neck, likewise housed slaves, but the slave quarters are identified there and are the subject of archaeological investigations.



Locations of Upper Heathworth (UH) and Readbourne (R).



To Centreville

Location of *Upper Heathworth*, Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's County, MD



Aerial photograph (2005) of the property once known as "Upper Heathworth". To the northeast is the adjacent historic property, "Readbourne", from which "Upper Heathworth" was apportioned.

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name to the property.¹³⁴ Smith obtained historical and architectural information from McKenney, and Smith further conducted some additional records searches in the Queen Anne's County land records. He incorporated much of this information in abstracted form in the "Smith Genealogy", which is presented again, below. In the 1960s, Upper Heathworth was sold to a new owner.

Edward Smith's brief description of the property, as it was known to him, is included in the "Smith Genealogy". It mixes both historical elements and its appearance in the mid-1900s:

The shape of the John Smith farm is a long and relatively narrow tract of land extending inland from the Chester River in a Southerly direction, to and across Spaniards Neck Road. At the entrance of the long lane you can see the large, frame house at the river end, standing squarely, facing the River. The house has good elevation above the river, with the lawn sloping gradually to the water's edge where, years ago, stood the wharf or dock of "Capt." John Smith. In the early days the front of the house was toward the river; the back facing the lane is finished in much the same construction as the front.¹³⁵

* * * * *

In the early days the bays and rivers were the first and main means of travel, the avenues and streets of that time, and in travelling through Maryland and Delaware one will notice that the fine old homes faced the waters. And the long, handsome lanes to these mansions are the result of the distance from them, that the early county roads were cut through and constructed.¹³⁶

The house at Upper Heathworth was a handsome structure, which finally succumbed to age in 1978 when it was dismantled (presumably for its salvageable architectural elements) and the residue said to have been burned. A newer, smaller house stands there today, now several owners later. In 2004, the mailbox at the property indicated that it was then called "Tranquility Farm", but when passed by again in 2006 and 2007 that name was absent. Much of the area is still nearly as rural and unencumbered as it was when the Smiths lived there more than a century and a half ago.

Note 134 Also see Additions & Corrections

¹³⁴ John McKenney (1900-1968) is noted frequently herein, through his correspondence with Edward S. Smith. The McKenney family is a long-established family of Queen Anne's County. An obituary in a Wilmington, Delaware, newspaper summarized his life, which came to an end at his estate, Upper Heathworth, on 26 Jul 1968, repeated here as the historical end of Upper Heathworth ("McKenney Dies; Shore Leader", *Evening Journal*, 27 Jul 1968):

"He attended schools in Queen Anne's County, Tome Institute and St. John's Military College in Annapolis. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1923 and took post-graduate courses in agriculture at the University of Maryland.

"He was associated for a short time with Alexander Brown & Sons, investment bankers in Baltimore. He returned to the Eastern Shore in 1928 to assist with the formation of the Corsica Foxhounds, which hunted the country surrounding Centreville under the joint mastership of Mr. McKenney and the present [master] Judge Thomas J. Keating Jr. of the second judicial circuit of Maryland.

"During this period, he wrote 'Tackroom Tattles,' a series of short stories on sporting subjects. He organized three real estate firms, through which farms of the McKenney estate and other waterfront properties were sold to the public.

"He was a warden of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Centreville and was the immediate past present of the Queen Anne's County Historical Society.

"He is survived by a sister, Miss Maria McKenney of Centreville.

"Services will be tomorrow afternoon at 2 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church with burial in the family cemetery on Mill Farm near Centreville."

¹³⁵ "Smith Genealogy", p. 24.

¹³⁶ "Smith Genealogy", p. 25.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

With great fortune for us, the Maryland Historical Trust performed an architectural survey of Upper Heathworth; by chance this was done just at the time the house was being demolished. Despite the occasional visit to the property by various family members during the 1900s, we had only the most general description of the house and the land around it. The Trust's survey report, on the other hand, provides a detailed, professional description that places the house in architectural and historical perspective. This report is reproduced in its entirety, farther below (see "The House at Upper Heathworth").

The "Upper Heathworth" Property

The name, "Upper Heathworth", dates at least to a century earlier than the Hollyday–Smith transaction of 1832. Although the property of interest here was called by this name, it is apparent that other properties may also have used the name; how they differ, or not, from the Upper Heathworth of interest is not clear. Some records are noted, as follows:

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The will of James Earle of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, dated 29 May 1734 (probate 18 June 1734), gives to his son, John Earle, and his heirs the "dwelling plantation, 'Heathworth,' and 'Upper Heathworth,' sd. lands bought of Charles Blak."¹³⁷

The will of John Earle of Queen's Anne's Co., Maryland, dated 19 March 1745 (probate 17 July 1746), gives to his four minor sons, James, John, William, and Benjamin Earle "my 2 tracts, Heathworth & Upper Heathworth . . ."¹³⁸

On 8 January 1781, Daniel Cain contracted to purchase from John Earle and Benjamin Earle Upper Heathworth and Heathworth.¹³⁹

In 1790, an Act was passed on 14 December in the Maryland legislature "to enable Richard Tilghman Earle to sell and convey certain property of his deceased father Richard Tilghman Earle", including, amongst others, a tract called Upper Heathworth in Queen Anne's Co.¹⁴⁰

In 1783, assessments were made on Elijah Bishop, James Deford, and John Smith [relationship unknown] for a 100-acre parcel called Upper Heathworth, in the Corsica District of Queen Anne's Co.¹⁴¹

In 1819, the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Anne's County published a list of persons and names of lands owned by them, for which taxes were due within thirty days or the properties would be sold at auction to recover the taxes. Listed in the Middle Election District is one John White, holder of Upper Heathworth, a property of just 20 acres valued at \$55 with taxes due of \$1.21.¹⁴²

¹³⁷ *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. 8.

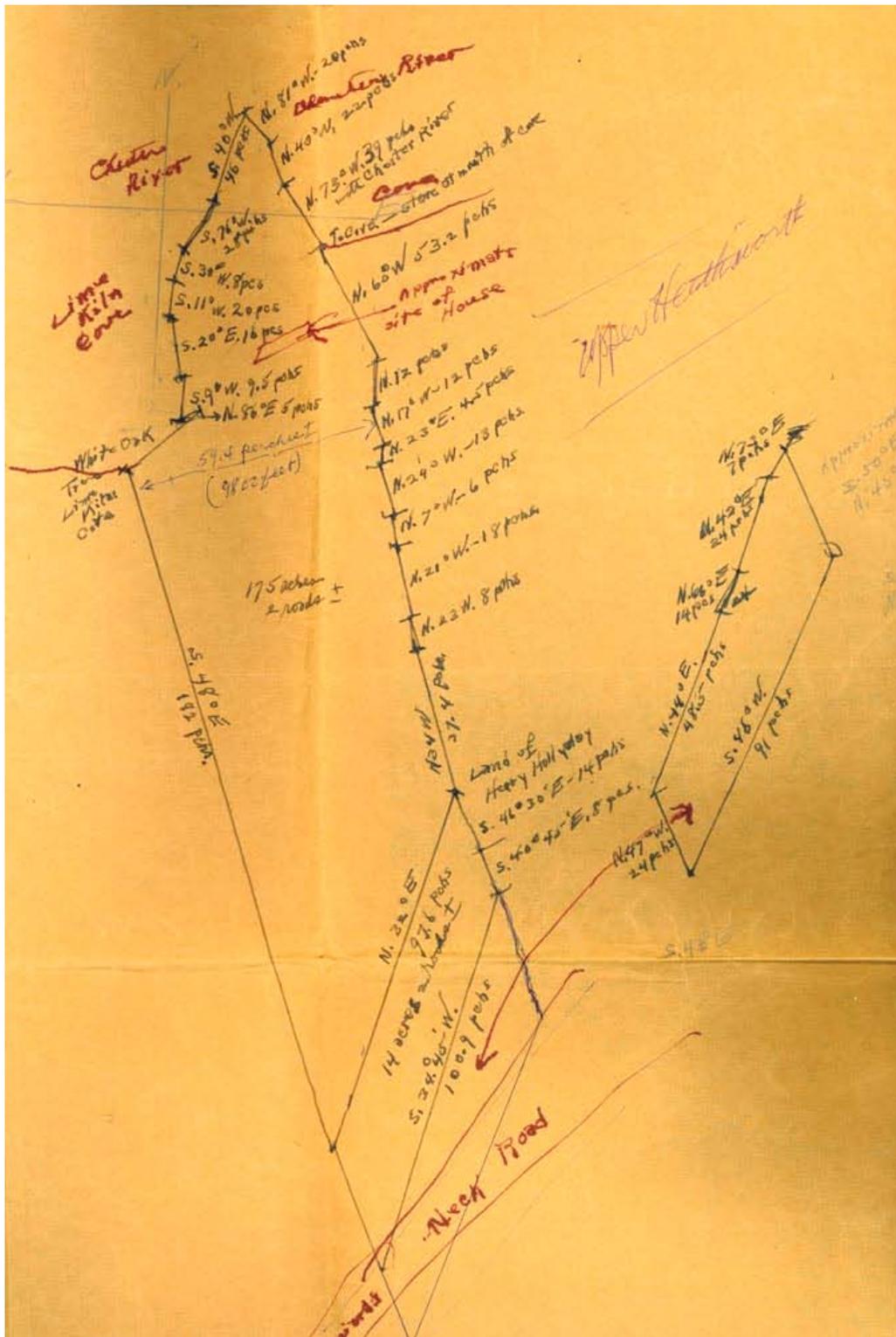
¹³⁸ Carson Gibb, "Abstracts of Wills", Maryland Prerogative Court, Liber 24, folio 453 (<http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/stagser/s500/s538/html/s538-24.html>; accessed 29 Feb 2008).

¹³⁹ Maryland Chancery Court, Chancery Papers (Maryland State Archives, SSF 512: S512-2-1206).

¹⁴⁰ *Laws of Maryland, 1785-1791*, Vol. 204, pp. 455-456.

¹⁴¹ Maryland Assessment of 1783, Queen Anne's Co. (Maryland State Archives, S 1437: S1161-8-9). (Of note also in the Assessment of 1783 in Maryland is another property called Upper Heathworth, 107 acres in the Corsica District of Queen Anne's Co., assessed of William White; and yet another property of the same name, 143 acres also in the Corsica District, assessed of Robert Walters.)

¹⁴² [Legal notice] "By the Commissioners of the Tax For Queen Anns [*sic*] County, Maryland", *Baltimore Patriot*, 24 Jul 1819. The first of four successive weekly advertisements posted in the *Baltimore Patriot* and in the *Easton Gazette*.



Edward S. Smith's reconstruction (ca. 1960) of the original survey lines of Upper Heathworth. The property is traditionally indicated to be situated on Spaniard Neck, although more precisely it is on Wilmer Neck, along the Chester River northwest of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The diagram indicates the approximate location of the original house, which was razed in 1978 and replaced by another structure. Smith (at bottom) notes the position of "Spaniards Neck Road" crossing the southerly point of the property, as it still does, but this road today is Lands End Road. Spaniard Neck Road, which leaves the main highway north of Centreville, now loops to the south to point of Spaniard Neck itself. Lands End Road departs from Spaniard Neck Road and runs northeastward up Wilmer Neck. The property is principally open farmland; the small portion south of the road is wooded.

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Whether these are coincidental names to the property later acquired by Capt. John Smith from George Steuart Hollyday, or even if they all represent the same tracts, is not clear at this time. Detailed title searches will have to be conducted, which constitutes a task beyond the capabilities of the present genealogy.

A good starting point for a discussion of the origins and legal affairs of Capt. John Smith's "Upper Heathworth" is the summary that is presented in the "Smith Genealogy". There, Edward S. Smith wrote of his grandfather, Capt. Smith, and the home that he had acquired on the Chester River:

[John and Mary Smith] lived on a farm, now called "Upper Heathworth", in Spaniards Neck, on the Chester River, where they raised their family and from which he conducted a shipping business between points on the Chester River and across the Bay to Baltimore. He had his own wharf or landing and his own ships. They were married in Baltimore, Maryland, where she had been living with her brother, George M. Smith.

He was about 25 years of age when his father purchased and moved to "Lentley"¹⁴³, and was a sailor following the waters of Chesapeake Bay and along the Sea Coast.

In 1832 he entered into a contract with George Steuart Hollyday, who owned "Readbourne Rectified", a large plantation, to purchase a river front farm, a part of the "Readbourne Rectified" tract of land, the farm to contain about 215 acres. However, the deed from Hollyday was not delivered until its date, December 29, 1857, 25 years after the date of the Contract to sell and purchase, and then the grantees named therein were the children of "Captain" John Smith, he having died in October, 1857. When I read this in an Abstract of title very kindly loaned me by Mr. John W. McKenney, the present owner, I had to seek an answer or reason, which I found in a photostatic copy of the Deed which I got from the Land Office in Annapolis, Liber W.P.3, folio 412-413.

At the time of the death of "Capt." John Smith, there was outstanding a balance due of \$16.50, with interest thereon from January 11, 1838 [*sic*], which was then paid by George M. Smith and Joseph W. Watson, Administrators of the Estate. The contract to purchase must have allowed payment to be made over a period of time, or by a credit from time to time, for freight services by John Smith to George S. Hollyday, who had a large adjoining plantation. We will never know. The Grantees in the Deed are the children and heirs-at-law of John Smith, deceased, namely: Mary Smith, James Smith, Anna Virginia Smith, Sarah R. Price Smith, and John Edward Smith, and as all were under legal age, title was taken in Joseph A. Wickes, Trustee. The mother had died in 1848.

The premises are described as beginning at a large Oak tree on the side of a cove issuing out of said River, called "Lime Kiln Cove." The tract is comprised of part of "Readbourne Rectified", Upper Heathworth, and Ann's Portion. When Mr. John McKenney became the owner he and his sister decided to [re]name the place "Upper Heathworth".¹⁴⁴

* * * * *

In 1733 the Little White House, as it was then known, stood on the top of an elevation above the Chester River in Talbott, now Queen Anne's, County, Maryland, with the land sloping gently from the house to the River. When the Hollydays purchased Readbourne Rectified and planned to build their fine mansion, "Readbourne", Sarah Covington Lloyd Hollyday¹⁴⁵ is supposed to have lived in the Little White House while overseeing the building of "Readbourne", which progressed

¹⁴³ Regarding "Lentley", see under James Smith [No. 29].

¹⁴⁴ This section from "Smith Genealogy", pp. 23-24.

¹⁴⁵ Sarah Covington (1683-1755) was the widow first of Edward Lloyd, then the widow of James Hollyday.

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from 1733 to 1740. While the Hollydays were preparing the plans of the new house, Lord Baltimore collaborated on the plans and design and construction in this “little White House”, which was conveniently near the site of the proposed new mansion. The date 1733, is confirmed by dates and names of workmen marked by them on the mantle in the bedroom of the little “White House”.

John Emory, son of James, inherited “Upper Heathworth” at the death of his father in 1774. He was a fine cabinet maker and could well have done the interior of “Readbourne”.

It is most interesting, however, to note that while the little “White House” is still standing, it constitutes a wing of the present handsome home, “Upper Heathworth” of Mr. John McKenney. Added have been a three story main building and a balancing wing annexed. In the building of the additional sections, skill and care were exercised to accomplish harmony of design and construction. The present house is well maintained, handsome, and about ninety feet in width, as it faces the River and the long lane from Spaniard’s Neck Road.¹⁴⁶

In 1832 George Steuart Hollyday contracted to sell to Capt. John Smith, our Grandfather, the tract of land now known as “Upper Heathworth” on and from which John Smith conducted his freight and commission business from his wharf or landing, in his ships, between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, over the waters of the Chester River and the Chesapeake Bay. It was part of Readbourne Rectified.

In the contract of sale, George Steuart Hollyday was named as living in Kent County, Maryland. While it is not indicated clearly, it is likely the house and additional wing were built by Smith. There he took his bride and raised his family.¹⁴⁷

At the time of the death of “Capt.” John Smith, there was a balance due on the price of the land of \$16.50 and some interest, which was paid by the administrators of his estate and title was put in the trusteeship for the heirs of John Smith, who were then minor children.

By letter of January 29, 1963, Mr. John McKenney tells us of the above, of which he had not known. It is from a book “The Hollyday Family” recently published by the Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland, which had been prepared by the late Dr. James Bordley, Jr.¹⁴⁸

Another letter from John McKenney to Edward Smith relates slightly different facts from those that Smith reported:¹⁴⁹

George M. Smith and Joseph W. W. Watson¹⁵⁰ were administrators of John Smith, who [*i.e.*, Smith] contracted to buy Upper Heathworth from George Steuart Hollyday on June 11, 1832. On this date he paid the purchase price with the exception of \$16.50, on which interest was paid by the administrators until 1857, when title to this land was passed. The heirs of John Smith, who

¹⁴⁶ Lands End Road, at least today. Spaniard Neck Road as signed now begins from the highway north of Centreville and continues in a looping fashion to the point of Spaniard Neck; in Spaniard Neck, Lands End Road comes off of Spaniard Neck Road and traverses Wilmer Neck, passing enroute the Upper Heathworth property and its neighbor, Readbourne.

¹⁴⁷ This implies that Capt. Smith built these additions around the time that he married, but this is not necessarily the case. The “1857” inscribed in one of the upstairs fireplace mantels might indicate some recent construction at that time, too.

¹⁴⁸ This section from “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 9-10. The book referred to is James Bordley, Jr., *The Hollyday and Related Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; including the Truman, Vaughan, Covington, Lloyd, Robins, Chamberlaine, Hayward, Carmichael, Murray, Bennett, Earle, Chew, Hemsley, Tilghman, Goldsborough, and Other Families* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1962).

¹⁴⁹ John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 27 Feb 1963.

¹⁵⁰ George Moore Smith and Joseph William Wesley Watson.

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acquired Upper Heathworth at this time were: Mary Smith, James Smith, Ann V. Smith, Sarah R. P. Smith and John E. Smith. Witnesses to the deed were M. Brown and Robert C. Baynard. See J.P. 3-412.”

On 9 August 1961, Edward Smith transcribed the deed from the Queen Anne’s County Land Records, Liber W.P. 3, folios 412-413. The deed notes that the property was composed of three pre-existing properties (as noted above):

Readbourne Rectified, the boundaries of which were delineated “Beginning at a large oak tree on the side of a cove issuing out of said [Chester] River, called Lime Kiln Cove . . .”, containing “175 acres and 2 roods of land, more or less”, originally conveyed to George S. Hollyday as recorded in the Land Records Books, Liber I.T. 3, folios “343 etc.”

An attached property to Readbourne Rectified with boundaries also beginning at the same oak tree, here called a “White Oak”, containing “14 acres and 2 roods of land, more or less”

“Anns Portion”, with boundaries “Beginning at a stone at the end of the [fifth survey] line of the whole tract”, containing 13 acres and 3/8 of an acre, more or less, and also a right of way to and from the Public Road running through Spaniard’s Neck,¹⁵¹ nearly parallel with the River, through that part of Readbourne Rectified now belonging to William Emory, to and from the farm proper . . .”, which was by this deed attached to Readbourne Rectified.

A public notice of farm sales appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* for 2 October 1860, listing,

. . . the farm of the late Capt. John Smith, on Chester river, has been sold to Mr. George M. Smith at \$53.75 per acre.¹⁵²

The original deed was “examined and delivered to George M. Smith February 5, 1863.” The property size at the time was 215 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. The settlement was “conveyed to said George M. Smith by Joseph A. Wickes, Trustee by Feb. 4, 1863, recorded in Liber M.B. No. 2 folio 237, 238 & 239”, comprising Readbourne Rectified, Ann’s Portion, and Upper Heathworth. The deed was acknowledged by John H. Rawlinson.

In a deed dated 11 February 1865, Upper Heathworth was sold by George M. Smith and Eliza A. Smith, his wife, to Monteville Bowen for \$18,000, a profit of more than \$6,000 over what G. M. Smith had paid for the property in 1860.

In the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne’s Co.,¹⁵³ Monteville Bowen is shown as the landholder of the property known as Upper Heathworth. He is listed there as “Capt. M. Bowen”; whether the title indicated military or mariner’s insignia is unknown. Edward Smith notes about Monteville Bowen in the “Smith Genealogy”:¹⁵⁴ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

¹⁵¹ Lands End Road at this location today. The property extends by a short distance to the southeast side of the road, an area that seems never to have been used as farm and remains wooded today.

¹⁵² “Sale of Maryland Farms”, *The Sun* (Baltimore) (2 Oct 1860). The purchase price would have been about \$11,556 based on the 215 acres that were sold to Capt. Bowen some years later.

¹⁵³ *J. G. Strong’s Map of Queen Anne’s County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

¹⁵⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 29-30.

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In September, 1961, Mr. John McKenney, present owner of “Upper Heathworth” wrote that a Mrs. Cochran, who was Laura Emory of Poplar Grove, told him it was always a treat to come to his place when she was a young girl because there were so many children to play with at the Bowen farm. Montreville [*sic*] Bowen came here from the Carolinas and married a Miss Warren, an ancestress of Herbert Warren, who married Antoinette Emory. After her death, he married her sister. With five children by his first wife and eight by his second, thirteen children must have been a merry place.

An 1877 atlas of Kent and Queen Anne’s Counties shows the Upper Heathworth farm as still the “Est. of Capt. Bowen” and “Res[idence] of W. H. Waner”. Waner has not been identified in the 1870 or 1880 U.S. censuses.¹⁵⁵ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In 1887, the property, now somewhat reduced in acreage, was sold to J. Hersey Hall for \$13,400:¹⁵⁶

SALE OF A QUEEN ANNE’S COUNTY FARM.—the Centreville Record announces the sale by John B. Brown, trustee, to J. Hersey Hall, of the handsome farm in Spaniard’s Neck, Queen Anne’s county, formerly belonging to Capt. Bowen. The farm contains 183 acres, and was sold for \$50 an acre. It is situated on Chester river, and was at one time among the most productive fruit farms in the county.

In the 1877 atlas, a map of Centreville notes a property of “Wm. Bowen” on Commerce St. just north of the Queen Anne’s County Court House.¹⁵⁷ Whether he was a relation to Capt. Bowen has not been determined.

Records are not had at this time regarding the kinds of crops that were raised at Upper Heathworth during the Smith ownership or during the tenure of later owners. As just recorded, it was known for its fruit by the late 1880s. It is likely that other crops were raised there, too, including tobacco, a traditional and widely raised cash crop in the area at earlier times. The property today is mostly tillable land, although during drive-by visits during the past few years no crops were seen, suggesting that the property has been used more strictly as a residential retreat in recent times. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The House at Upper Heathworth

For years, the only information about Upper Heathworth and its house was from family information, mostly oral tradition. It was known to have been destroyed, when Helen (Montgomery) Mummert McCarragher related that she had been told it was burned down “on purpose”. She had learned of this when she visited the area in 1978, going to the north side of the Chester River, in Kent Co., to view the house from across the river. Not seeing it, she inquired and was told by a local man that it had recently been burned; that the act was intentional. This fragment of information was the foundation for a later inference of the fate of the house, retold in the family, that the destruction of the house was due to vindictiveness on the part of the owners, for reasons not made clear. At the same time, oral tradition held

¹⁵⁵ *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

¹⁵⁶ *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Jul 1887.

¹⁵⁷ *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

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that the home had been used by the Du Pont corporation as a hunting lodge or executive retreat; but this information is not substantiated by any facts thus far found.¹⁵⁸ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Recently, a fuller, reasonable, story has been recovered regarding the fate of the house at Upper Heathworth. The house was in disrepair by age and was partly dismantled, presumably to re-sell certain architectural elements. Just at this time, a Maryland Historic Sites Survey report fortuitously was completed for the house and two of its outbuildings, which is presented below. It stands reason that the residue, rather than wrecked and demolished, may first have been burned to reduce haulage—bearing in mind that environmental constraints on open burning were probably not in place at the time.

An undated realtor's sales prospectus for Upper Heathworth probably is from the time when the home was sold by John McKenney's sister (in the late 1960s?).¹⁵⁹ It was offered by John H. Porter & Co., Easton, Maryland, whose illustrated prospectus describes the house, property, and residential amenities:

The house is spacious and comfortable with a large livingroom (30' x 15'), fireplace, built in bookcases on each side of a small piece of old pine paneling from the Goldsborough House in Centreville.¹⁶⁰

The main block of the house dates back to 1857. An earlier wing contains the kitchen, paneled in white pine, with beamed ceiling, and a service stairway leads to quarters above. There is a gunroom in this wing.

The Master bedroom suite is in the south wing, containing a large bath and dressing room, with a small hall and linen closet.

The central block has attractive hallway, two comfortable bedrooms, bath and dressing area on the second floor.

The north bedroom wing can be entered from either of two stairways and has a large bedroom, dressing room and bath. This area could be used for an office or servants quarters since it is a separate unit. On the third floor center section are two additional bedrooms and a bath.

¹⁵⁸ More likely the "hunting lodge" story confuses Upper Heathworth with another property on Spaniard Neck now called Conquest Beach, a public area and yacht club on the Chester River; or perhaps the Spaniard Point Farm (at the tip of Spaniard Neck), which had been used in 1997 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and then-Vice President Al Gore to announce the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program relating to the moderation of agricultural runoff (John H. Cushman, Jr., "Planting Trees and Not Crops to Fight Water Pollution", *The New York Times*, 21 Oct 1997); "Glickman to Join Vice President Gore to Announce Major Conservation Initiative for Chesapeake Bay", U.S. Department of Agriculture, Media Advisory, Release no. 0369.97, 17 Oct 1997).

¹⁵⁹ "Upper Heathworth, circa 1857" [real estate prospectus], John H. Porter and Co. (Easton, Maryland, no date), 4 pp. and xerographic copy of plat. That the prospectus is from the time of McKenney ownership is supposed because the advertised name is "Upper Heathworth", which name McKenney had restored to the property.

¹⁶⁰ A commemorative marker is on the site of the former Goldsborough House in Centreville, on Happy Lady Lane (left side, behind the post office, 0.1 mile from Railroad Ave.). The house was razed in 1963. The marker reads:

"Circa 1798. By that year, a 2-story brick house, measuring 40 by 24 feet and described as 'not yet complete,' was built on a 4-acre lot of 'Chesterfield,' deeded in 1792 from Mary Nicholson to her daughter Henrietta. Henrietta's husband, Dr. John Bracco, died, and by 1799 she had married Dr. Robert Goldsborough. The property descended through the Goldsborough and McKenney families. The house was demolished in 1963.

"Erected by Queen Anne's County Historical Society and Maryland Historical Society"

(>>Historical Marker Database website, <http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=3109>; accessed 9 Feb 2008.)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

A gracious Eastern Shore, waterfront country home, overlooks the Chester River in Queen Anne's County near Centreville, Maryland. There are 171 acres of fine farm land, 110 tillable.

Located in the middle of the Atlantic flyway, it provides superb duck and goose hunting (or preserve), in addition to dove and quail.

The river frontage has 2000 feet on Chester River, 30 feet in channel, midway between Queenstown and Chestertown.

There is a private girls preparatory school (Grunston) in the area, as well as a private co-ed day school, hospital, yacht and country clubs. Washington College, located in Chestertown, is one of the oldest colleges in the East.

The central hall affords a lovely view of the river. A small coat closet and lavatory has been thoughtfully added. The dining room (27' x 13') also contains a fireplace with nice woodwork on doors and windows.

The farm has a small tenant house plus other auxiliary buildings used for the farming operation.

Taxes \$787.00 Offered at \$300,000.

The prospectus includes an aerial view of the central part of the property, showing the home, outbuildings, and river shore. Compare this description with that of the historical site survey that is quoted below.

The Maryland Historical Trust conducts a statewide Historic Sites Survey by an Act of the Maryland Legislature. These surveys are "prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights". The survey for Upper Heathworth, site QA-79, was completed 18 July 1978.¹⁶¹ An "Adenda" [*sic*] notes succinctly:

"Upper Heathworth was demolished in the late summer of 1978, not long after the survey of the house was completed. Some of the materials were salvaged by the present owners, who plan to construct a new house on the sight [*sic*]. The dairy building and the post-and-plank meat house were not destroyed."

The complete architectural description, including a floor plan for the ground floor, preserves a record of the house as it was in 1978, somewhat altered from the time when Capt. John Smith's family lived there. Also included in the survey were historic outbuildings. Several photographs accompanied the report, one of which shows the north wing of the house in the process of being dismantled. This is the part of the house that was believed to have been built upon the original "Little White House". The Trust report is so significant to the Smith family history that this record is reproduced here in its entirety. It further assists greatly in understanding what part of the house was original, and what was added later (presumably by Capt. John Smith, according to family tradition), as well as some architectural changes that occurred after the property passed from the family.

[Abstract]

Upper Heathworth is one of the largest and most imposing 19th century houses in the county. The main block combine a side hall, double parlor plan with three story height and shallow hip roof, a composition that was widely used on the Eastern Shore in the mid-19th century. A pair of

¹⁶¹ Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for QA-79, Upper Heathworth, Burrisville vicinity, Queen Anne's Co.; form prepared by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed 3 Aug 2006).

The House at Upper Heathworth
on the Chester River northwest of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland



Spamer 2772

Landward façade. Date and photographer unknown. Figure at right is unknown. The original “Little white house” is the northeasterly wing, on the right side of this view, which was built by 1733 and said to have been occupied by the Hollydays while Readbourne was under construction, 1733–1740. The main block and southwesterly wing are supposed to have been built during time when Capt. John Smith owned the property, thus during 1832–1857. An upstairs mantelpiece had an 1857 date and names inscribed in it, thus probably at least some addition was built in that year, the same year as Capt. Smith’s death. (See text.)



Spamer 2966

Façade that faced the Chester River. Date and photographer unknown. The original “Little white house” is on the left side of this view. (This image was digitally reversed from the original print, which probably was made from a negative placed backwards. Note that the fence seen on the landward façade view is behind the house (here it is in front); this view looks upslope; and the window spacings of the wings and the location of the porch doorway now match later views of the house. The chimney positions in the central block and assymetry of window placements in the wings help distinguish the landward and riverfront façades. Also note the doorway at the left end of the “Little white house” wing, presumably original but subsequently removed since it does not appear in the Maryland Historic Sites Survey floorplan in 1987 [see fifth leaf].)

Smith Family Genealogy : page II-100B



(Left) Façade that faced the Chester River. Photo in “1933 or 1936??”, according to an annotation. The people are Doris Mack (left, first wife of J. Lathrop Mack, Jr.), and Roberta Mack (later McCollum, sister of J.L.M. Jr.). Since Doris and Lathrop Jr. were married in February 1938, this photo could have been made during the late 1930s.

(Below, left) Landward façade, December 1972. Note that the attic line on the main block has been remodeled (compare especially to photo *Spamer 2772* on first leaf). The original “Little white house” is to the right in this view.

(Below, right) Landward porch and the younger, southwestward wing. (Both photos below taken from an automobile by Katharine S. Spamer.)

Spamer 2769



Spamer 1520



Spamer 1521



Spamer 2686

(Left) Landward side of southwesterly wing, ca. 1955 during the ownership of John McKenney (died 1968). Walking around the side of the house are *(left to right)* Elouise Montgomery and her sister-in-law and brother, Laura and Edward Seville Smith. (Photo probably by Helen Montgomery Mummert [later McCarraher].)



Spamer photo

(Above) Driveway into the property formerly known as Upper Heathworth, photographed at the entrance on Lands End Road, May 2005. The house site is just out of view.

Readbourne (landward façade)

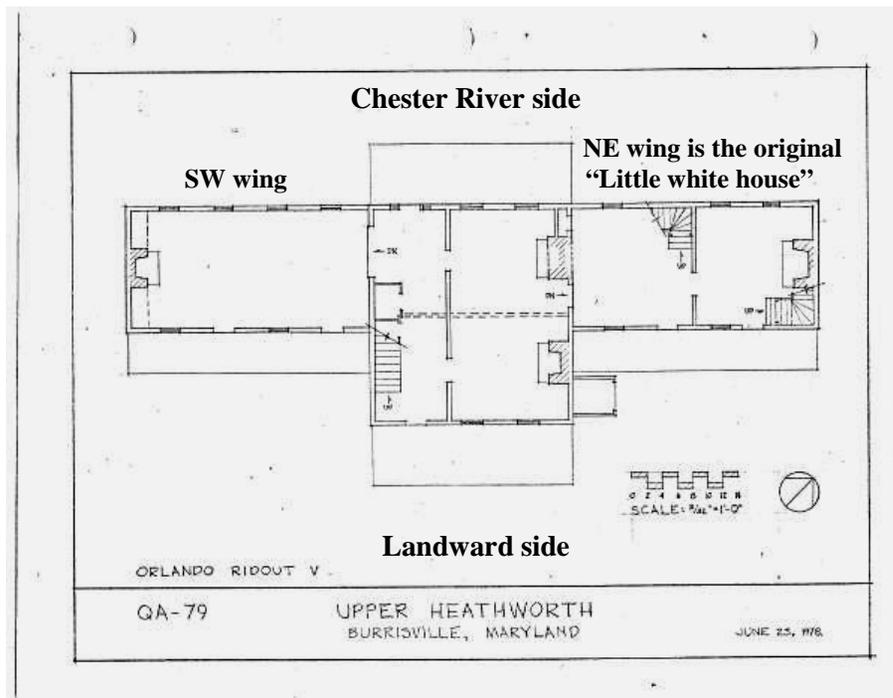


Maryland Historic Sites Survey



Spamer photo

(Left) View of the property formerly known as Upper Heathworth, as seen across the Chester River from Quaker Neck Landing, Kent Co., May 2005. At the far left of this shoreline view is the historic neighboring property, Readbourne.



Labels in bold added by Spamer



Spamer 2687

(Above, right) Hearth in the northeasterly wing of the house at Upper Heathworth, December 1972. This wing was the original “Little white house” (see text). Note the hearth’s position beneath the turning stair; compare to the architectural floor plan (above, left), which shows the hearth’s placement and the turning stairway (right-hand end of the drawing). (Photo by Katharine S. Spamer or Helen Mummert.)



(Left) Demolition of the *southwesterly* wing, photographed 18 July 1978 by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor (Historic Sites Survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust). The fireplace chimney can be seen indistinctly in the center of the open wall. Certain architectural elements apparently were removed before the entire structure was razed, shortly later. A smaller house was built by later owners on about the same site. See text for further discussion.

(Two left illustrations from Maryland Historic Sites Survey report)

An undated sales prospectus (1960s?) for Upper Heathworth was prepared by John H. Porter, Inc., an Easton, Maryland, real estate agent. The property, comprising 171 acres, was offered for \$300,000.

The front page (*right*) illustrates the landward side of the house. The aerial view (*below*) shows an interesting perspective, showing how far back from the Chester River the house was set, and its relationship to the 110 tillable acres of the property. The 1857 date on the front page relates to the age of the house in its present appearance, with its added central block and southwesterly wing (at left of photo).

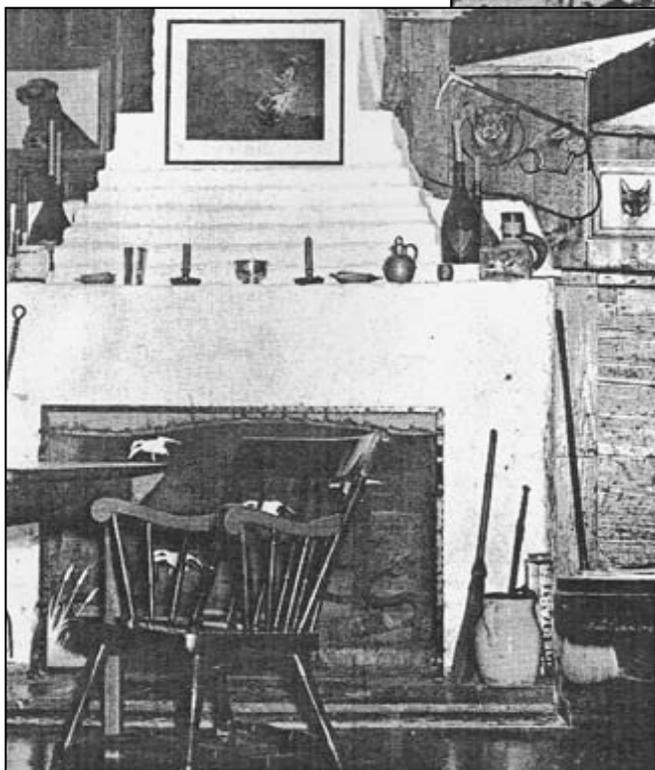
Upper Heathworth



Circa 1857



(Copied from a prospectus held by Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)



The John H. Porter sales prospectus was illustrated with exterior and interior views of the property as it appeared at that time.

(Above) The Chester River façade of the house. At left is the original “Little white house” wing.

(Left) The hearth in the original wing.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

rectangular two story flanking wings, one original, the other an early addition, combine to transform the house into a massive if somewhat awkward composition. An original dentil block cornice and later Victorian porches serve to relieve the heaviness of the building somewhat, but the overall feeling of simplicity and size remains dominant on the exterior. The interior of the main house is almost equally plain, with a Victorian stair and a simple mantel the only surviving evidence of 19th century trim. Notable outbuildings include a dairy with pyramidal overhanging roof and a post-and-plank meat house.

[Statement of Significance]

Upper Heathworth is one of the largest and most imposing 19th century houses surviving in the county. The main block combines a side hall, double parlour plan with three story height and shallow hip roof, a composition that was widely used on the Eastern Shore in the mid-19th century. Although only one of the two-story wings is original, the other was added at an early date, and together they transform a relatively simple three story house into a massive if somewhat awkward composition. An original dentil-block cornice and later Victorian porches serve to relieve the heaviness of the building somewhat, but the overall feeling of simplicity and size remains dominant on the exterior. The interior of the main house is almost equally plain, with a Victorian stair and a simple mantel the only surviving evidence of 19th century trim.

Two outbuildings of particular note have also survived. A small frame dairy with an overhanging pyramidal roof is located to the east of the main house, and a post-and-plank meat house is located at the eastern edge of the yard, adjoining the more recent farm buildings.

[Survey report]

Upper Heathworth is located on Spaniard Neck, overlooking the Chester River. The house surveys a broad sweep of agricultural land that slopes down to the river in front, and two small coves on either side. There are a number of small outbuildings, a granary, and several barns to the east and northeast of the house. A long driveway flanked by an allee of pine trees approaches from the southeast, and terminates in a circle in front of the house.¹⁶²

The three-part house is of frame construction, consisting of a three story central block with a hip roof flanked by two story gable roof wings. A pair of flush brick chimneys rise on the northeast gable wall of the main house, and single flush chimneys rise at the gable end of each wing. The central portion of the house is three bays wide and two rooms deep, and dates to the mid-nineteenth century. The wings are four bays wide and only one room deep. The northeast wing appears to be original, while the southwest wing was added soon after the original house was completed. These wings are shifted forward, so that they are flush with the river facade of the main house. There are one story porches with Doric columns and scrolled fretwork railings on both facades of the house, and similar porches with diagonal lath railings on the southeast facade of each wing.

The river facade of the main house has a large double door with sidelights and transom in the southwest bay and large six-over-six windows in the center and northeast bay. There are three-over-six windows on each of the upper floors. The second floor windows are the same size as the first floor windows. The third floor windows are the same width, but are considerably shorter in height.

The southeast facade, facing the driveway, is identical to the river facade except that the entrance consists of a single door with a three-light transom, but no sidelights.

¹⁶² The house that exists there today (as viewed in aerial photographs taken in 1992) sits approximately in the same spot as the original house, although the alignment of the drive as it approaches the house no longer inscribes a circle or oval.

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There are no openings in the gable walls of the main house, but seams in the siding and and [*sic*] evidence inside indicates that there were windows on each floor in the southeast bay of the southwest gable.

The southwest wing is more carefully ordered than the northeast wing. The river facade has four six-over-six windows on each floor. On the land facade, there are doors in the second and fourth bays from the left, and windows in the first and third bays. Four six-over-six windows are symmetrically arranged on the second floor. There are no openings in the gable wall of the southwest wing.

The river facade of the northeast wing is almost identical, but one window has been omitted on the first floor, in the second bay from the right, and a seam below the third window suggests it was once a door. The land facade is also similar, with doors in the second and fourth bays, but the latter of these doors is offset to the left, placing it right next to a window. Both of the irregularities in this wing can be attributed to two winder stairs inside. There are two four-over-four windows flanking the chimney in the upper gable of this wing.

Based on framing evidence, it would appear that the northeast wing is original, and that the southwest wing was added at an early date. All three sections of the house have original, unbeaded horizontal weatherboarding and a flat modillion block cornice consisting of two different size blocks alternating against a wide fascia board.

The house rests on a brick foundation. A covered bulkhead entrance on the southeast corner of the northeast gable allows access to a cellar under the main house.

The interior plan of the main house consists of a side hall with two parlours. A steep stair rises from the southeast corner of the hall along the southwest gable of the house. This is not the original stair, as it cuts across the location of the now-removed gable windows. The lower part of the first floor window frame remains visible in the closet under the stairs, and ghosts of the second and third floor windows are evident in the interior plaster. The location of the original stair is uncertain, but the northwest end of the hall seems the most likely possibility. The present stair consists of an open string carriage decorated by scrolled brackets on each step, with turned walnut newels, walnut rail, and turned oak balusters. The railing has evidently been changed, as the tenons of earlier newels remain in each floor, where the newels were cut off and replaced. The turned drops from these newels remain in the ceiling of the first and second floor.

Other alterations are also evident on the first floor. The wall between the two parlours has been removed, creating one large room with two fireplaces. The fireplace in the room facing the river has been blocked and fitted for a stove, the other fireplace remains open. The mantel has been removed from the former, while the latter retains a simple 19th century mantel. A single door gives access to the wing.

The hall has also been altered. Seams in the plaster walls and ceiling indicate the hall was once divided, and the presence of two bolts in the wall suggest there was a pilastered arch to divide the two spaces. As mentioned, the stair has been moved, and a small bath has been inserted below the second floor landing. A large doorway opens off the hall into the southwest wing.

Etched into the glass of one of the river facade sidelights is the name "J. F. Reeves, Jr. 1860".

The second floor repeats the first floor plan, but with a small, unheated room worked into the northwest end of the stair hall. There are small fireplaces in each of the two chambers, and doors leading to the second floor of each wing.

The third floor is identical to the second floor, but the two larger chambers were heated with stoves, having no fireplaces.

The northeast wing is divided into two rooms on the first floor. The northeast room has a large exposed bricks fireplace on the center of the gable wall, and a winder stair in the corner to the right of the fireplace. The inner room has a false fireplace on the center of the southwest wall, and a winder stair in the northeast corner of the room. Several steps lead up to a door leading into the front parlour of the main house.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

The second floor of this wing is divided into three rooms and a narrow hall. A steep ladder-stair leads to a large loft room with plastered walls and ceiling.

The southwest wing consists of a single large room on the first floor with a fireplace on the center of the southwest gable wall. This wall has been paneled in recent times, but rather crudely. It appears that raised panel doors were cut up and reused as wall paneling, and other panels were salvaged and set into modern two-inch frames to serve as cupboard doors. Although reasonable convincing from the far end of the room, closer examination betrays the horizontal seams of the lock rails breaking across the vertical styles of the doors, creating a most unsettling effect.

The interior trim of the house is relatively simple. Door and window architraves are rabbetted, but otherwise plain. The mantles that remain are also rather plain and undistinguished.

Dairy

To the east of the main house, directly behind the northeast wing, there is a small frame dairy with a large overhanging pyramidal roof. The dairy building is approximately eight feet square, with a beaded batten door centered on the northwest facade, toward the house, and a single six-over-six window centered on each side wall. It sits on a brick foundation that encloses a springhouse or ice-house, with access through a hinged trap door in the floor.

The roof overhangs about four feet on each side, and is supported by squared, chambered posts set in the ground. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and surmounted by a weathered finial. Exterior siding consists of unbeaded horizontal weatherboards secured with machine nails. All visible framing is circular sawn and secured with machine nails.

Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located to the east of the house, and is the first of a line of more recent farm buildings that lie in a line roughly parallel to the driveway.

This building is of post and plank construction, approximately twelve feet wide by fourteen feet long. The exterior is covered with horizontal beaded siding on the upper gable and vertical unbeaded siding on the lower gables and side walls. The gable roof is approximately 45 degrees in pitch, and covered with wood shingles. Beaded, tapered rakeboards and box cornice with beaded fascia board remain intact. The door is located on the center of the southeast facade. The door is gone, but one iron pintel remains on the front face of the right door jamb.

Although this building is constructed in similar fashion to other post and plank buildings in this area, it is unique in its use of slab-wood or kerf-wood for the plank walls and roof. The corner posts, plates, and rafters are all hewn or pit sawn, and show a certain amount of care in construction. The planks and several of the intermediate posts, on the other hand, are all pieces of kerf-wood left over after logs are cut into planks. The rounded face is on the inside, and has been notched out to allow the intermediate posts to lie flat against them. Other pieces of kerf-wood have been used for nailers in the roof. They are laid across the rafters in a horizontal position with the rounded face down, and notched out so they lie flat on the rafters. One-inch boards have been nailed in a vertical position on top of the nailers, and the shingles are nailed to the boards.

The combination of kerf-wood members and machine nailed collars suggests a mid-nineteenth century date for this building.

Correspondence from John McKenney to Edward S. Smith notes that a fireplace mantel in an upstairs wing bears the date 1857, which is the same year in which Capt. John Smith died and his heirs received title to the property after the outstanding nominal debt was paid. McKenney believed that this was evidence (hitherto not proved) that the house had been added to several times. With the date also were “the names of several carpenters who were obviously working on the house at this time. Either George

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Hollyday, or John Smith, or his heirs to whom it was sold in that year, must have built the present Upper Heathworth.”¹⁶³

47. Katherine W.⁶ Smith (James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1801, and died 30 April 1881. She married **(1) Joseph Taylor Watson** 04 November 1821 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, son of John Watson and Sara Taylor. He was born 04 March 1794, and died about 1826. She married **(2) John H. Covington** 26 September 1846 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, son of Ebenezer Covington and Elizabeth. He was born 1798 and died after 1865.

Children of Katherine Smith and Joseph Watson are:

- 93 i. Ann⁷ Watson.
- + 94 ii. Joseph William Wesley Watson, born about 1823 in Maryland; died after August 1860.

Children of Katherine Smith and John Covington are:

- + 95 i. Catherine S.⁷ Covington, born 24 October 1833 in Maryland; died 27 September 1868.
- 96 ii. Sarah Augusta Covington, born 1840 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland; died after June 1880 near Church Hill, Queen Anne’s, Maryland. She married William Massey; born about 1845 in Maryland.
- 97 iii. John S. Covington, born 17 August 1845 in Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland; died 07 July 1864.

NOTES

47. Katherine (Smith) Watson Covington (ca. 1801–1881) “Kittie”

One record gives her birth as 1810. Her name has also been spelled Catherine.

She was a widow at the time of her marriage to John H. Covington. Her first husband, Joseph Taylor Watson, was the widower of her sister, Henrietta Young Smith [No. 47].

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, “Catherine” Covington resided with her daughter and son-in-law, William T. and Sarah A. Massey, in Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

She is buried in Bailey’s Delight Cemetery, Burrisville Rd., Burrisville, Queen Anne’s Co.

John H. Covington (1798–after 1865)
(husband of Katharine Smith)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Edward S. Smith’s “Smith Genealogy” indicates that John Covington resided in Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. The 1866 map of Queen Anne’s Co. by J. G. Strong,¹⁶⁴ which locates many

¹⁶³ John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 29 Jan 1963.

¹⁶⁴ J. G. Strong’s *Map of Queen Anne’s County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).



View generally eastward at the former site of John Covington's farm (ca. 1850-1870); southwest of the town of Church Hill, Maryland, along Maryland Route 213. The Covington farm was situated in the southeastern corner formed by the intersection of Rt. 213 and Church Hill's Main Street, which once was the main thoroughfare here but is now bypassed by Rt. 213. John Edward Smith was sent to live with the Covingtons after the death of his father in 1858. His aunt, Katharine Smith Covington, had married John H. Covington in 1846. (*Spamer photo, taken in 2006*)

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property owners, shows “J. Covington” just southwest of Church Hill; today the location is approximately at the southeastern corner of the junction of Maryland Rt. 213 and Main St. (Main St. is the former route of the highway, which now bypasses Church Hill). The site is still farmland today, with woodland and apparently some sectioned off properties along Main St. To the west, along present-day Southeast Creek Road and about two miles from the Covington site, one “W. H. Smith” is noted on the 1866 map; but whether this is family is not known.

John H. Covington is listed in the 1840 U.S. census residing in the 1st/2nd Districts, Queen Anne’s Co. There the household includes one male 20-30 years of age, two females 20-30, one female 8-10, and one “free colored” person, aged 10-21. Neither Covington nor any members of his household have been located in the 1850 census, although he does appear in the slave schedule of the 1850 census in the 2nd District, Queen Anne’s Co., listed as holding seven slaves (four males, aged 6 to 38, and three females, aged 11 to 32). In the 1860 census for the 2nd District, he is listed as a farmer; in addition to his family, with him are his wife’s cousin, Rachel Smith (never married), and John [Edward] Smith, his wife’s nephew who was orphaned in 1857. John Covington is listed in the 1860 census’ slave schedule for the 2nd District, Queen Anne’s County, holding 14 slaves (seven males, aged 12-43, and seven females, aged 1-45). He has not been located in the 1870 census.

The marriage of Katherine Smith and John Covington was officiated by Rev. Reed.

96. Sarah (Covington) Massey (1840–after June 1880)

“Gus”

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

She had no children of her own. She died at the Covington farm south of Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co. Her funeral service was conducted by Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92]; she is buried in Chestertown, Maryland.

William Massey (ca. 1845–)
(husband of Sarah Covington)

The “Smith Genealogy” gives his name as William T. Massey; but in the 1870 and 1880 censuses he is listed as William F. Massey. After his wife’s death he sold the Covington farm near Church Hill and moved to Baltimore. He apparently had no children. Attempts to locate him in Baltimore have not been conclusive.

Tracing his earlier life and parents has not yielded conclusive information. The 1860 U.S. census lists a William T. (or F.) Massey, aged 16, residing with parents Josiah and Mary Massey in District 3, Kent Co., Maryland. Tracing backward, the 1850 census lists William T. Massey, aged 5, with parents Josiah and Mary, again in District 3; but in that census there also is a William Massey, aged 4, residing in a household headed by an Ann Johnson, he being the only Massey living there in District 2, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

Occupation of William Massey (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880: farmer

Residences of William Massey (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 1st/2nd District, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
1880: Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

97. John S. Covington (1845–1864)

John S. Covington is buried in Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville Rd., Burrisville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. (Bailey's Delight was patented in 1727.)

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Covington Family Collateral Genealogy (23 descendants)

The genealogy of the Covington family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of John Covington

Generation No. 1

1. **John¹ Covington** was born 1602.

Child of John Covington is:

- + 2 i. Nehemiah² Covington, born 1628 in Coventry, Huntingdonshire, England; died 1681 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland.
-

Generation No. 2

2. **Nehemiah² Covington** (John¹) was born 1628 in Coventry, Huntingdonshire, England, and died 1681 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland. He married **Anne Ingram** July 1667 in Covington's V., Great Monie Cr., Somerset Co., Maryland. She was born 1628, of Covington's V., Somerset Co., Maryland, and died 1678.

Children of Nehemiah Covington and Anne Ingram are:

- 3 i. Elizabeth³ Covington, born 10 September 1668 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland.
- + 4 ii. Thomas Covington, born 10 May 1670 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland; died 30 May 1670 in Kent Co., Maryland.
- 5 iii. Anne Covington, born 07 October 1672 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland; died 1775 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland.
- 6 iv. Jeremiah Covington, born 16 December 1675 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland; died 31 January 1675/76.
- 7 v. Thomas Covington, born before 1675 in Probably Talbot Co., Maryland; died between 1708-1709. He married Rachel.

NOTES

Thomas Covington (before 1675–ca. 1708/09) [No. 7] may not have had children.

Generation No. 3

4. **Thomas³ Covington** (Nehemiah², John¹) was born 10 May 1670 at Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland. He married **Rachel Ingram**, daughter of James Ingram and undetermined wife. She was born 1672, from Kent Co., Maryland.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Child of Thomas Covington and Rachel Ingram is:

- + 8 i. Henry⁴ Covington, born 1693 in Kent Co., Maryland; died 31 July 1744 in Providence, Queen Anne's, Maryland.

NOTES

Thomas Covington (1670–) [No. 4] and his wife, Rachel (Ingram) Covington (1672–) are buried in St. Paul's Church cemetery, Kent Co., Maryland.¹⁶⁵

Generation No. 4

8. Henry⁴ Covington (Thomas³, Nehemiah², John¹) was born 1693 in Kent Co., Maryland, and died 31 July 1744 in Providence, Queen Anne's, Maryland. He married **Mary Blackistone**. She was born 1700, of Church Hill, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died after 31 July 1744.

Child of Henry Covington and Mary Blackistone is:

- + 9 i. Benjamin⁵ Covington, born 1722 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 October 1767 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
-

Generation No. 5

9. Benjamin⁵ Covington (Henry⁴, Thomas³, Nehemiah², John¹) was born 1722 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 07 October 1767 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth** 1740. She was born about 1724, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died before 17 May 1796.

Children of Benjamin Covington and Elizabeth are:

- 10 i. Elizabeth⁶ Covington, born about 1740.
- 11 ii. John Covington, born 19 October 1740.
- 12 iii. Annie Covington, born about 1742.
- 13 iv. Henry Covington, born 20 August 1742 in Church Hill, Queen Anne's, Maryland; died 07 July 1805.
- 14 v. Benjamin Covington, born about 1744; died after 1790.
- 15 vi. Sarah Covington, born about 1744.
- 16 vii. Mary Covington, born about 1746.
- 17 viii. Rachel Covington, born about 1748.
- 18 ix. Ann Covington, born about 1749.
- 19 x. Rebecca Covington, born about 1754.
- + 20 xi. Benjamin Covington, born about 1755, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died about 27 August 1811 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 21 xii. Rachel Covington, born about 1755.

NOTES

Elizabeth Covington (ca. 1724–before 17 May 1796, Mrs. Benjamin Covington) was a widow when she married him.

John Covington (1740–) [No. 11] was christened in 1741 in St. Luke's Church, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Henry Covington (1742–1805) [No. 13] was christened in 1742 in St. Luke's Church, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

¹⁶⁵ For brief biographical information see Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789*, Vol. 1: A-H (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1979), p. 239.

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Generation No. 6

20. Benjamin⁶ Covington (Benjamin⁵, Henry⁴, Thomas³, Nehemiah², John¹) was born about 1755, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 27 August 1811 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1755, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Child of Benjamin Covington and Elizabeth is:

+ 22 i. Ebenezer⁷ Covington, born about 1772, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died about 19 July 1833.

Generation No. 7

22. Ebenezer⁷ Covington (Benjamin⁶, Benjamin⁵, Henry⁴, Thomas³, Nehemiah², John¹) was born about 1772, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 19 July 1833. He married **Elizabeth** about 1794. She was born about 1770, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Child of Ebenezer Covington and Elizabeth is:

+ 23 i. John H.⁸ Covington, born 1798, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 1865.

NOTES

This Ebenezer Covington (ca. 1772–1833) [No. 22] may have been one of the town Commissioners of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. On 2 May 1820, Ebenezer Covington was appointed to replace Thomas Kent, who had resigned; and at the same time Richard Earle Clayton was appointed as a Commissioner in place of William Clayton, deceased.

Another child of Ebenezer Covington could be the "Eben[ezer] M. Covington", born about 1797, whose own family is listed in the 1850 U.S. census for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (District 3, dwelling no. 274 in order visited).

Generation No. 8

23. John H.⁸ Covington (Ebenezer⁷, Benjamin⁶, Benjamin⁵, Henry⁴, Thomas³, Nehemiah², John¹) was born 1798, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died after 1865. He married **Katherine W. Smith** 26 September 1826 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of James Smith and Nancy Young. She was born about 1801, and died 30 April 1881.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about John and Katherine (Smith) Covington.

End of Covington Family collateral genealogy

49. Mary⁶ Smith (George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 09 November 1808 in Maryland, and died 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **John Smith** 21 May 1838 in Baltimore, Maryland, son of James Smith and Nancy Young. He was born 06 June 1795 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 07 October 1857 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children and notes are listed above under (46) John Smith.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

51. Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith (George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 October 1812, and died after 1860. She married **William Fisher**. He was born 29 September 1810, and died 08 February 1874.

Children of Sarah Smith and William Fisher are:

- 98 i. George Thomas⁷ Fisher, born 28 September 1834; died November 1934.
- 99 ii. William James Fisher, born 29 November 1835; died 26 January 1854.
- 100 iii. Samuel Fisher, born 19 September 1840 in Maryland; died 02 October 1867.
- 101 iv. Robert Henry Fisher, born about 1842 in Maryland; died 22 June 1866.
- + 102 v. George Mifflin D. Fisher, born 23 February 1845 in Maryland; died 02 November 1932.
- + 103 vi. Catherine Fisher, born 13 September 1847 in Maryland.
- 104 vii. Sarah Fisher, born 15 June 1849 in Maryland; died 11 December 1890. She married (1) Sewell. She married (2) James Poore; died 1920.
- + 105 viii. Carroll Fisher, born 04 July 1854 in Maryland; died 14 May 1927.
- 106 ix. Philip Fisher, born 18 August 1859 in Maryland; died 09 January 1860.

NOTES

51. *Sarah (Smith) Fisher* (1812–after 1860)

Another possible birth date for Sarah Rebecca Smith is 3 February 1815.

William Fisher (1810–1874) (husband of Sarah Rebecca Smith)

Another possible birth date for William Fisher is 28 July 1810. At the time of the 1860 U.S. census he is a farmer residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (Centreville post office).

98. *George Thomas Fisher* (1834–1934)

There is a family record that George Thomas Fisher became the Treasurer of Delaware, but this seems to be confused with one George Purnell Fisher (1817-1899), First Auditor of the Delaware Treasury Department, 1889-1893. The auditor Fisher seems not to be a family relation.

52. George Moore⁶ Smith (George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 October 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 9 February 1891 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Eliza Fosbener** 08 July 1835 in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born about 1817 in Maryland, and died after 9 February 1891. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of George Smith and Eliza Fosbener are:

- 107 i. Mary Elizabeth⁷ Smith, born about 1836 in Maryland.
- 108 ii. George Smith, born about 1838 in Maryland; died after 9 February 1891.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

52. George Moore Smith (1812–1891)

The “Smith Genealogy” gives 9 October 1812 as George M. Smith’s date of birth; the Bible of George Smith, his father, records G. M. Smith’s birth on 4 October 1812.

Although George Moore Smith was a native of Queen Anne’s County, he went to Baltimore as a young man where he established himself as a lumber merchant specializing in maritime work. He also entered politics in Baltimore. In 1860, he moved to Queen Anne’s Co., where he became a farmer near Centreville and continued a lumber business in the town of Centreville and was a prominent member of the community. On the genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, which accompanied his “Smith Family Genealogy”, George Moore Smith is noted to have been at his decease an actuary for George Washington College¹⁶⁶ at Chestertown, Maryland. The scroll also states that he was a “highly esteemed and a fastidious dresser”. In his day, George Moore Smith was indeed the successful businessman of the family and was very involved in the affairs of politics and his Methodist church.

The death of George Moore Smith was not noticed in Smith family records; why this was so is not known. In 2007, his February 1891 obituary was found in the Baltimore newspaper, *The Sun* (see farther below).

Business directories for Baltimore, Maryland, list George Moore Smith’s businesses:

1851: “Smith, Burnett & Co., Barre near Light”¹⁶⁷

1852: “Smith, Burnett & Co., Barre near Light”¹⁶⁸

1853: “Smith, Burnett & Co. lumber mts. Barre w Light”¹⁶⁹

1855: “Smith (Geo. M.), Burnett (Sam’l) & co., lumber merchants, 18 Barre”¹⁷⁰

1856: “Smith, Burnett & Co., lumber merchants, cor. Hughes and Johnson”. There is also a listing for “Smith George M. (S., Burnett & Co.) 166 Hanover”.¹⁷¹

The Barre St. location, west of Light St., is immediately west of the Inner Basin of Baltimore Harbor. By 1857, the firm was located on the south side of the Inner Basin, at Great Hughes (today East Hughes St.) and Johnson (or Johnston) Sts., where they had a wharf. The firm dissolved in early 1860 when Smith sold his partnership share to Burnett (see below).

¹⁶⁶ Washington College is noted in several places in this genealogy. It is a “private, selective independent liberal arts and sciences college” that was founded in 1782 under the patronage of George Washington, the first college chartered in the new Republic. “Washington left his stamp of ownership on Washington College with his founding gift of 50 guineas, his service on the Board, and his very name. Washington served on the Board of Visitors and Governors for five years until 1789, when he became President of the United States. He accepted an honorary degree from Washington College that same year and became a leading alumnus.” (>>Washington College website, <http://tour.washcoll.edu>, accessed 13 Dec 2005; and Washington College *2005-06 Centennial Conference Manual*.)

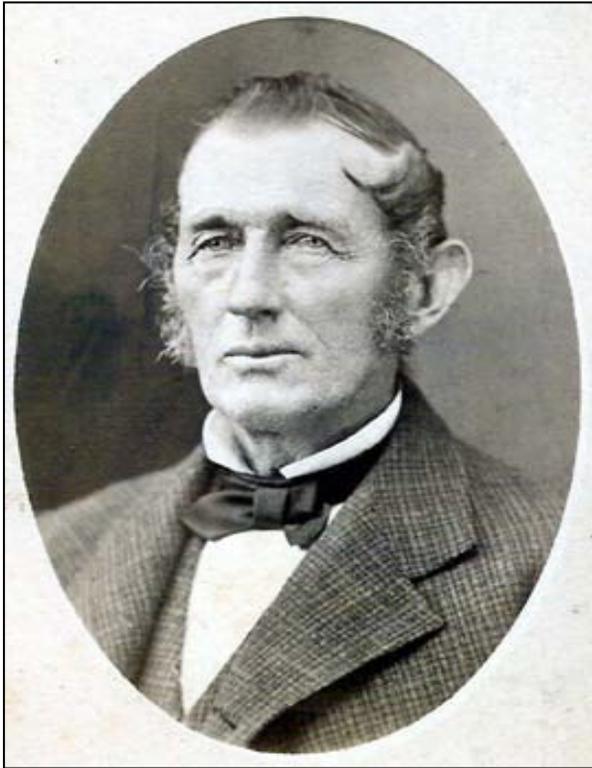
¹⁶⁷ Thomson’s Mercantile and Professional Directory for Maryland, 1851-52.

¹⁶⁸ Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circulars for 1852 and 1853, under lumber merchants.

¹⁶⁹ Matchett’s Baltimore Director for 1853-54.

¹⁷⁰ Matchett’s Baltimore Director for 1855-56.

¹⁷¹ Woods’ Baltimore Directory for 1856-57.



(Spamer 2956)

George Moore Smith (1812–1891) [No. 52]
(Undated studio photo, J. Hollyland, 231 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore)



(Spamer 2957)

Eliza (Fosbenner) Smith (ca. 1817–after Feb 1891)
(Undated studio photo, “Hollyland’s, Late Young’s Gallery”, corner of Charles and Baltimore Sts.)

(Right) Site of George Moore Smith farm south of Centreville, Maryland, as seen in 2006.



(Spamer photos)

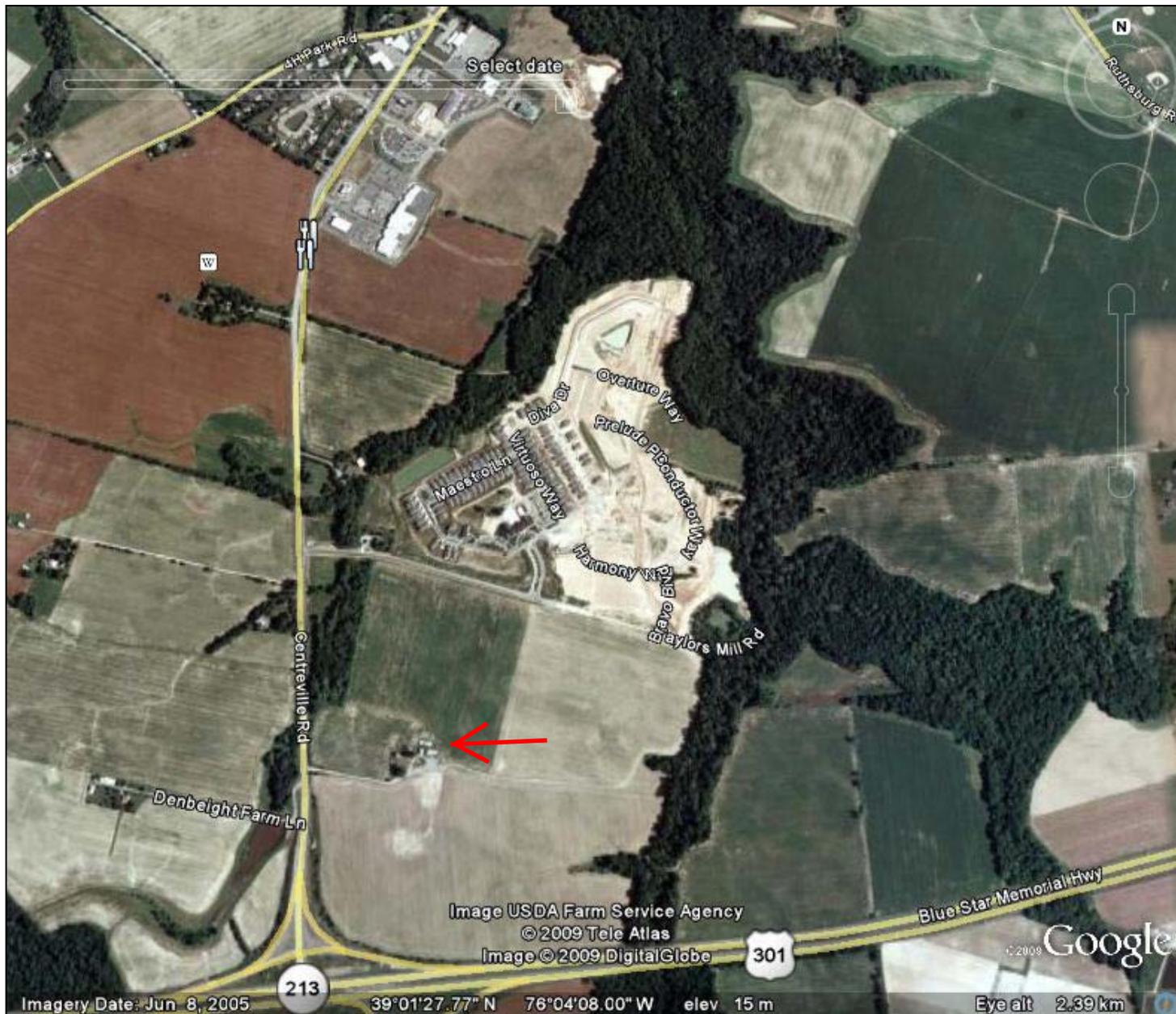


(Left) Site of George Moore Smith lumber yard, Centreville, Maryland, as seen in 2006.



Aerial view (1992) of the location (in center of view) that formerly had been the farm of George Moore Smith, south of Centreville, Maryland. (Compare to 2005 view on facing page.)

Smith Family Genealogy : page II-110B
(to face p. 110-B1)



Aerial view (2005) of the location that formerly had been the farm of George Moore Smith. At this time, the residential property (see p. 110A) was just being developed.

Red arrow indicates location of the house that was seen to be remarkably similar to the "brick house" mentioned earlier in the discussions about the property named "Lentley". See the section, "The Problem of 'Lentley'", beginning on page 48. (The discussions herein do not resolve the problem as to the location of the brick house; see diagram on page II-50A.)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

George M. Smith is listed in several real estate cases filed in the Baltimore County Court (1837, 1848) and in the Baltimore City Superior Court (1852, 1859). In all but one of these cases both George M. Smith and Samuel Burnett are listed together on case documents, thus these cases were business ventures and not personal real estate. As is noticed by further comments below, he seems to have been active in real estate ventures throughout his life.

He was elected in 1858 to a two-year term in the Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates, representing Baltimore City.¹⁷² Other political activities are not known at this time, although his obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* indicates that he was active in politics.

After the death in 1857 of his widower brother, Capt. John Smith of Queen Anne's Co., George Moore Smith and his cousins, John Price and Mordicai Price, of Baltimore, signed Guardian Bond for three of John's five children, Sarah R., John E., and James S. Smith. The elder children, Mary and James, were about 18 years of age; Mary was soon married, and James seems to have gone to work outside of the family. (See notes with Capt. John Smith regarding the disposition of the children.) At this time, too, one of Capt. John Smith's sailing vessels, the schooner *William Stevens*, was sold at auction by order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County, as noticed by a series of advertisements in the Baltimore newspaper, *The Sun*. The auction took place at the Smith & Burnett wharf in Baltimore:¹⁷³

SCHOONER "WILLIAM STEVENS" AT AUCTION.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Hon. Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, we shall sell by public auction at the wharf of Messrs. Smith & Burnett, south side of the basin, at the hour of 4 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 3d, the SCHOONER WILLIAM STEVENS, with all her Tackle, & c. She is built of the best materials, copper-fastened and locust upper works.—*Can be seen at the wharf.*

Terms made known at sale.

GEORGE M. SMITH,
JOSEPH W. WATSON,¹⁷⁴

Administrators of Capt. John Smith, dec'd.

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

"George Smith" being a common name, he has been difficult to locate in the U.S. censuses prior to 1850, when the censuses did not enumerate other household residents, nor did they provide actual ages, occupations, or places of birth. The information gleaned from the censuses that are known to pertain to our George M. Smith are as follows:

Occupations for George Moore Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1850 census: lumber merchant
- 1860 census (Baltimore): merchant
- 1860 census (3rd District, Queen Anne's Co.): farmer
- 1870 census: merchant
- 1878 Maryland directory: lumber dealer

¹⁷² Maryland State Archives, *Proceedings and Documents of the House, 1858*, Vol. 665, p. 4.

¹⁷³ Advertisement, *The Sun* (Baltimore) (26 Oct 1857).

¹⁷⁴ Joseph W. Watson is Joseph William Wesley Watson (No. 94, usually referred to as William Watson), nephew of Capt. John Smith and brother-in-law of George M. Smith.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

1880 census: lumber dealer

Residences of George Moore Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1850 census: 15th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
- 1860 census (Baltimore): 15th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
- 1860 census (Queen Anne's Co.): 3rd District (Centreville post office)
- 1870 census: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
- 1878 Maryland directory: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
- 1880 census: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
- 1891 obituary: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.

In the 1840 U.S. census for Baltimore, two George Smiths are candidates: a "Geo. Smith" in the 1st Ward, and a "Geo. W. Smith" [*sic*] in the 12th Ward. The distribution of age ranges for the individuals in each of these households is correct for the George Moore Smith household as it would have been in 1840.

George M. Smith's removal from Baltimore to his native Queen Anne's County seems to have been anticipated. His partnership with Samuel Burnett was dissolved early in 1860, as publicized in a series of legal notices placed in Baltimore newspapers:¹⁷⁵

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of SMITH & BURNETT was dissolved January 23, 1860, by mutual consent. All persons indebted and having claims will please call and make early settlement. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

The business will be continued by SAMUEL BURNETT, at the Old Stand, GREAT HUGHES AND JOHNSON [*sic*] STREETS, Federal Hill.¹⁷⁶

GEORGE M. SMITH,
SAMUEL BURNETT.

Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1860.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having bought out the interest of George M. Smith in our late firm, will continue the LUMBER BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at the OLD STAND, corner of GREAT HUGHES AND JOHNSTON [*sic*] STREETS, south side of the Basin, and would solicit a continuance of the old custom and a liberal share of the public patronage.

SAMUEL BURNETT.

In family records, it was known that George M. Smith moved from Baltimore to near Centreville sometime in the 1860s. More recent investigations have revealed his presence in Centreville in the early 1860s. In fact, it seems that his removal to Queen Anne's Co. was accomplished in late July or early August of 1860, as documented by a fortuitous double-counting in the 1860 U.S. census. It seems that G.M. Smith was counted in Baltimore on 16 July and then counted again in the vicinity of Centreville,

¹⁷⁵ Legal notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore) (25 Feb 1860).

¹⁷⁶ Hughes St. parallels the south side of the Inner Basin of Baltimore Harbor, running along the north side of Federal Hill Park. The name of Johnson (or Johnston) St. does not seem to be now in use in this section of Baltimore, and possibly the street itself no longer exists, inasmuch as the wharves on the south side of the basin likewise were removed when the Inner Harbor area was rebuilt for public use and entertainment. The "Old Stand" is a frequently used term to locate mercantile businesses and thus has no specific historical significance with respect to the firm of Smith & Burnett.

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Queen Anne's Co., on 23 August. The household members and their ages are the same in both enumerations, with the exception of niece Sarah, who seems to have remained in Baltimore (see below).

George M. Smith left Baltimore at a time of rising unrest preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, and at a time of seething and literally bloody politics in Baltimore. Perhaps he moved also because of pro-slavery sentiments, which his ancestral county more favorably embraced. The 1860 census slave schedule for District 3 of Queen Anne's Co. lists George M. Smith as holding two slaves (one male, aged 17, and one female, aged 15) residing in one slave house.¹⁷⁷

George M. Smith purchased Upper Heathworth from the estate of his brother-in-law, Capt. John Smith, the farm in Spaniard Neck. In 1863, the property was in turn sold to one Capt. Monteville Bowen (see under John Smith, No. 41).

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

George M. Smith also had a farm of 303 acres about one mile south of Centreville, north of the road to Taylor's Hill.¹⁷⁸ This is noticed in the 1866 J.G. Strong map of Election District 3 in Queen Anne's Co.¹⁷⁹, which shows the location of most, if not all, property owners. The "G.M. Smith" farm is located on the map on the road leaving Centreville to the south, and situated just north of what today is Taylors Mill Rd. When the site of the G. M. Smith farm south of Centreville was visited in 2006, a large housing development had been built there not long before. It is not known when Smith disposed of his farm, or whether it remained a part of his estate.

On the 1866 map, a separate detail of the town of Centreville also depicts the "G.M. Smith Lumber Yard" on the north side of Broadway, a block west from the Queen Anne's County Court House.¹⁸⁰ (Of note is the "R. G. Price Lumber Yard" directly across, on the south side of the street; whether or not this was the business of a relation is undetermined.)

The next we are aware of George M. Smith in Queen Anne's Co. is notice on 20 February 1866, when he was appointed to a committee to draft articles of association for a bank that would ultimately be formed in 1874 as the Bank of Centreville.¹⁸¹ It seems that he served only in an advisory capacity, and not as an officer of the bank.

It seems that George M. Smith also was in the building contract business. A passing note in Frederic Emory's history of Queen Anne's County recounts:¹⁸²

¹⁷⁷ Also of note is that the 1860 census for both Baltimore and Queen Anne's Co. list free black men and women in the George M. Smith households, who probably worked as servants and cooks. In Baltimore, there were Susan Jones, aged 12, and Emily Jones, aged 18; in Queen Anne's Co. there was William McDaniel, aged 28.

¹⁷⁸ John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 27 Feb 1963.

¹⁷⁹ J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

¹⁸⁰ Today the location is occupied by the Centreville Fire Department.

¹⁸¹ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 561.

¹⁸² Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development*, p. 564.

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[In 1868] The jail had already been rebuilt and strengthened under a contract awarded Aug. 27, 1867, to George M. Smith and John H. Evans, the Legislature in that year having authorized the county commissioners to build a new jail at a cost not to exceed \$8000.

An 1877 map of Centreville shows the Smith lumber yard in Centreville split into two lots, one marked “George M. Smith” (with a building on the property) and, on the east, a lot marked “Lumber Yard”.¹⁸³ (The “R. G. Price Lumber Yard” is still across the street.) (The 1878 Maryland directory notes the Centreville lumber merchants, Geo. M. Smith and Robert G. Price.)

In 1883, a “G. M. Smith” and a “James Smith”, who presumably were George M. Smith and Capt. James Smith of this genealogy, were among the Trustees elected on 15 January to oversee the Wye Camp Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wye Camp was a part of the Centreville Charge, Easton District of the Wilmington Conference. The first church-camp meeting at “Head of Wye” was in 1807, which since 1810 was known as Wye Camp. The land was eventually given to the Centreville M.E. church in 1879.¹⁸⁴

George Moore Smith’s obituary was published in the *Baltimore Sun*, as follows:¹⁸⁵

A Leading Business Man’s Death.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

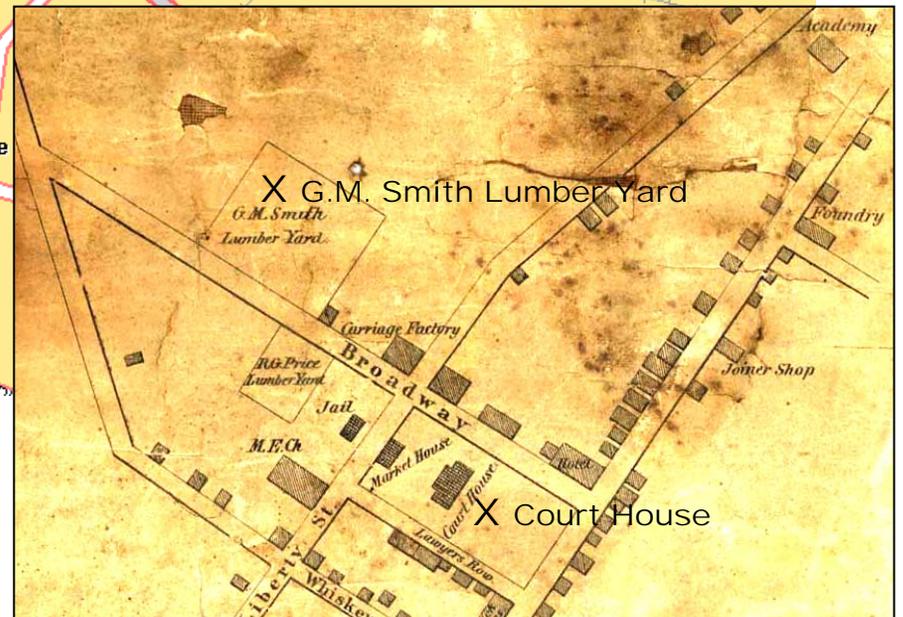
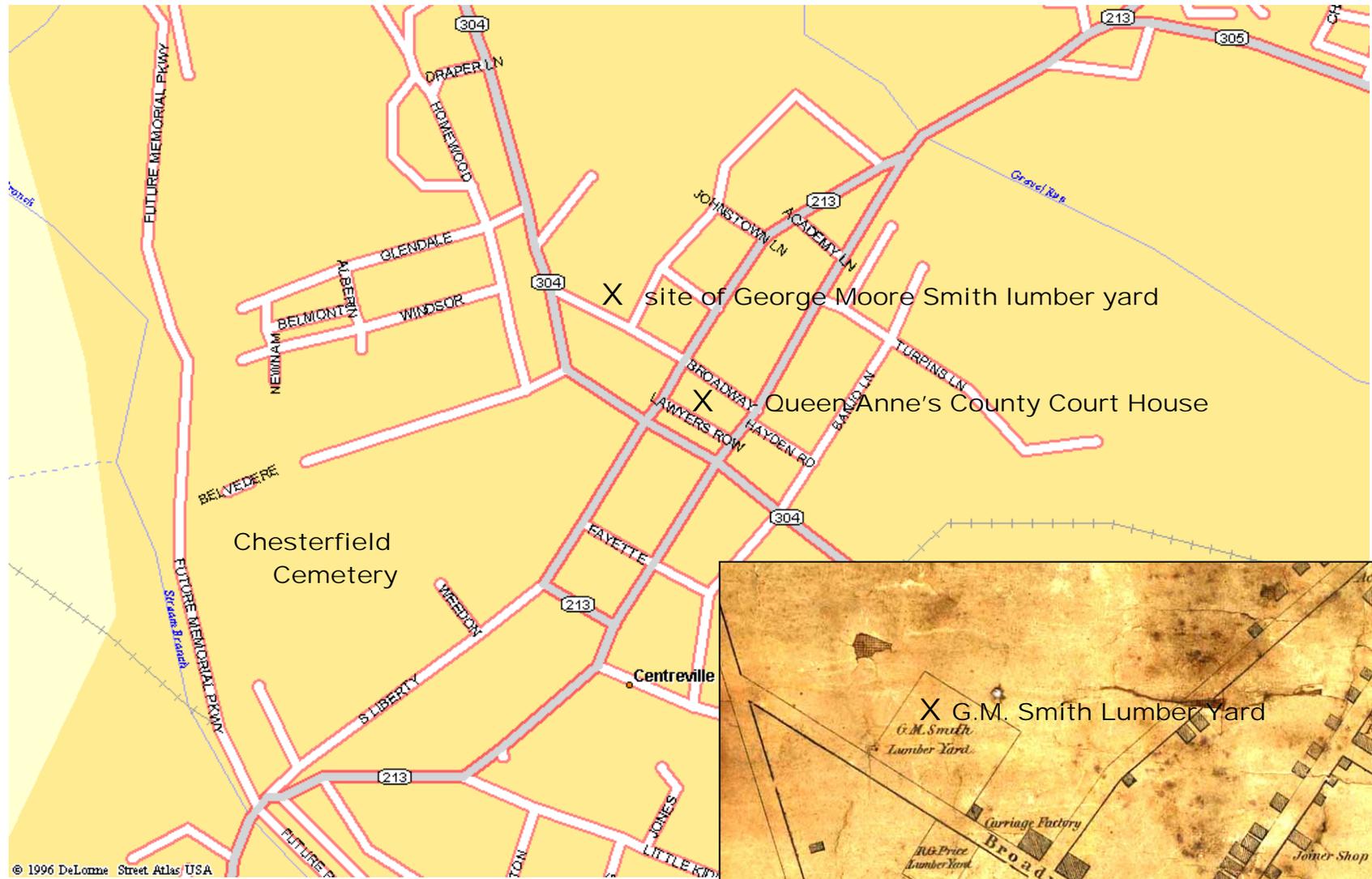
CENTREVILLE, MD., Feb. 9.—Mr. George M. Smith, a prominent and active business man of this place, died at his residence, in Centreville, at 2.20 P. M. today, of Bright’s disease. He had been complaining for some months, but was confined to his bed for only about four or five weeks. Mr. Smith was a native of Queen Anne’s county. In early manhood he went to Baltimore, where he worked at carpentering, and after saving some money he, with a friend, formed the copartnership of Smith & Burnet [*sic*] and conducted the lumber business for many years. He was an active politician and became market-master, and was a member of the Legislature from Baltimore and a life-long friend of Gov. Thomas Swann.¹⁸⁶ In 1835 he married Miss Eliza A. Isbenner [*sic*], of Baltimore, who survives him. In 1863 Mr. Smith bought the Bowen farm, a

¹⁸³ *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

¹⁸⁴ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 236.

¹⁸⁵ *The Sun* (Baltimore) (10 Feb 1891). Square brackets as part of the dispatch notice are part of the quotation.

¹⁸⁶ More information about G. M. Smith’s friendship with Gov. Swann is not had at this time. Thomas Swann (1809-1883) was born in Alexandria, Virginia and died at his home, Moreven, near Leesburg, Virginia. He studied law at the University of Virginia and became an accomplished businessman. He was and a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., 1844-1847, and its President 1847-1853, then was President of the Northeastern Virginia Railroad Co., 1853-1856. He was elected as Mayor of Baltimore in 1856, running on the ticket of the Know-Nothing Party, serving one term until 1860. During his term he worked to quell the great violence in political and electoral affairs in the city. In 1863-1864 he was the President of the First National Bank of Baltimore. In 1864 he was nominated as the candidate for Governor on the Union Party ticket, running with Lieutenant-Governor candidate Christopher C. Cox; they were elected by a majority vote and Swann, who was given the oath of office on 11 Jan 1865, did not in fact become Governor until 10 Jan 1866 and became a Democrat. He served one term, until Jan 1869 when he assumed an elected seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served until 1879. (>>Maryland State Archives website, citing Frank F. White, Jr., *The Governors of Maryland, 1777-1970*, The Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, pp. 165-170; website <http://www.msa.md/gov/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001464/html/msa01464.html>, accessed 15 Jul 2007.)



Locales mentioned in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
(Inset) Detail from 1866 map of Centreville showing the location of George Moore Smith's lumber yard and the county Court House.

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beautiful estate on the Chester river, and returned to his native county.¹⁸⁷ In 1864 he bought property in Centreville, and soon after went into the coal and lumber business and continued to prosper. During his residence here he was town commissioner for many years and was the foreman of more grand juries than any man who ever lived in the county. For nearly fifty years he was an active Methodist; was trustee, steward, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and always a trusted leader in religious matters. His loss will be deeply felt. He died in his seventy-eighth year, and leaves a widow and one son. The funeral will take place at his late residence in Centreville on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore.¹⁸⁸

Eliza (Fosbenner) Smith (ca. 1817–after 9 February 1891)
(wife of George Moore Smith)

Her maiden name has also been given as “Fasbenner”, and in her husband’s obituary as “Isbenner”. She lived in Baltimore, Maryland. The Fosbenner family (under this and variant spellings, including the roots “Fosben–”, “Fasben–”, “Isben–” or “Eisben–”) has not been located in U.S. censuses. It is possible that the name as suggested in the “Smith Family Genealogy” is not correct. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Her sister, Susannah Fosbenner, married Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94].

107. Mary Elizabeth Smith (ca. 1836–)

She is noted as “Marie” on the genealogical scroll accompanying the “Smith Genealogy”, perhaps a lapsus for “Mary E.” She is there noted to have died as a young woman and is said to have been beautiful. She is not known to have married but was not residing in the George Moore Smith household at the time of the 1860 census, thus she may have been deceased at that time.

108. George Smith (ca. 1838–after 9 February 1891)

At the time of the 1860 census in Baltimore, George Smith is a clerk (probably in his father’s lumber business), residing with his parents; in the Queen Anne’s Co. census for that year, he is with his parents but no occupation is listed for him. In the 1870 census in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., he is again a clerk and residing with his parents.

The genealogical scroll accompanying the “Smith Genealogy” notes that he died as a young man. However, he was still alive at the time of his father’s death in 1891, when he was in his 50s. He has not been located in subsequent censuses.

[Note 187 Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

¹⁸⁷ The information here is confused. Smith purchased the farm, Upper Heathworth, in 1860 from the estate of his brother-in-law and cousin, Capt. John Smith. In 1863 the farm was sold to Capt. Monteville Bowen. See under John Smith (No. 41).

¹⁸⁸ Among the notable people who were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery are Francis Scott Key and several bishops of the Methodist church.

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Note Regarding

91. Sarah Rebecca Price Smith (1846–1932/33)

George Moore Smith's orphaned niece, Sarah Rebecca Price Smith, daughter of Capt. John Smith, lived with George after her father's death. In the 1860 U.S. census for Baltimore, she is listed as "Sarah Smith", but she does not appear in the 1860 census for Queen Anne's Co. a month later, when (as noted above) George Moore Smith had relocated there. As noticed in a little more detail under Sarah Smith [see No. 91 under John Smith, No. 46], the 15-year-old may have been left behind in Baltimore to work as a domestic.

53. Susan Catherine⁶ Smith (George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 05 January 1818 in Maryland, and died 20 January 1853. She married (1) **William Watson**. He was born about 1793 in Maryland. She married (2) **Samuel Smith Tarbutton** 18 January 1841 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of Samuel Tarbutton and Martha Dudley. He was born 06 October 1816 in Maryland, and died 10 September 1903.

Children of Susan Smith and Samuel Tarbutton are:

- + 109 i. George Robert⁷ Tarbutton, born 10 October 1841 in Kent County, Maryland.
- + 110 ii. William J. Tarbutton, born 18 August 1842 in Maryland; died after January 1920.
- + 111 iii. John Smith Tarbutton, born 18 August 1845 in Maryland; died January 1916.
- + 112 iv. Sarah Catherine Tarbutton, born 23 September 1847 in Maryland; died 14 November 1934.
- 113 v. Enoch Dudley Tarbutton, born 10 May 1849 in Maryland; died February 1880.
- 114 vi. Uriah Dudley Tarbutton, born 03 September 1852 in Maryland; died 09 February 1880.

NOTES

53. Susan Catherine (Smith) Watson Tarbutton (1818–1853) "Kitty"

The "Smith Genealogy" gives her birth date as 6 January 1817. She was generally known as Catherine. George Smith's bible records her birth date as 5 January 1818. Mary Smith's Bible does not mention a Catherine Smith. The Smith Family genealogical chart compiled by Edward S. Smith gives her name just as "Katharine Smith".

William Watson (ca. 1793–)
(husband of Susan Catherine Smith)

William Watson is listed in the 1860 U.S. census as a farmer in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Samuel Smith Tarbutton (1816–1903)
(husband of Susan Catherine Smith)

The marriage of Susan Smith and Samuel Smith Tarbutton was officiated by Rev. Crane. They are buried on the Tarbutton Farm (private), Dudley Corner Rd. (Rt. 290) near junction with Rts. 290/301, south of Pondtown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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Occupations of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850-1870: Farmer
- 1880: Retired farmer
- 1900: Farmer

Residences of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
 - 1860: 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co.
 - 1870: 1st District, Queen Anne's Co.
 - 1880: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co. (residing with son, Hiram, and his family in Church Hill)
 - 1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co.
-

56. James⁶ Smith (Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 December 1811, and died 23 May 1844. He married **Ann Smith**. She was born in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Children of James Smith and Ann Smith are:

- + 115 i. Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith, born 18 December 1834 in Maryland; died 05 June 1926.
 - + 116 ii. Fannie Smith, born 1842; died 01 February 1927.
-

59. Joseph Edmund⁶ Smith (Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 September 1830 in Maryland, and died 1910. He married **Caroline M. Edmundson** 10 May 1852. She was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died about 1876.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Joseph Smith and Caroline Edmundson are:

- 117 i. Caroline Frances⁷ Smith, born 1855 in Maryland; died after 1920.
- 118 ii. William Fred Smith, born about 1863 in Maryland.
- + 119 iii. Wilbur Fisk Smith, born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 120 iv. Herbert Scott Smith, born about 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died after February 1940.

NOTES

59. Joseph Edmund Smith (1830–1910)

During part of his career, Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith was the pastor of Mount Vernon Methodist Church, Baltimore, Maryland. (See more about the church below.)

One genealogical database lists his wife as Caroline R. Emmerson, marriage date 13 May 1852, without further specifics.

Residences of Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860: Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware
- 1870: 14th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Rev. Smith assumed the pastorate of the Mount Vernon Place church in March 1896. Although nothing has thus far been located regarding his early work in the ministry, the following announcement provides a little information on the matter, as well as about the kind of minister he was:¹⁸⁹ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

TO SUCCEED DR. TOWNSEND.

Dr. J. E. Smith Called to Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church.

Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., L.L. D., of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J., has been called to Mt. Vernon Place Church, Baltimore, to succeed Dr. L. T. Townsend, who has tendered his resignation, to take effect in March, 1896.

The official board of Mt. Vernon Place Church decided unanimously to tender the call to Dr. Smith. Dr. Henry M. Wilson went to Trenton and notified Dr. Smith of the call, which was accepted.

Mr. Smith is a man in middle life and was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Since his entry into the Methodist ministry he has been connected with the Philadelphia Conference. Previous to his call to Trenton he was located at Scranton and Wilkesbarre [Wilkes-Barre], Pa., and St. Paul, Minn. His degree of D. D. was received from Dickinson College. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the West Virginia University, the presidency of which institution was tendered him some time ago, but which he declined.

The pulpit delivery of Dr. Smith is said to be brilliant and forcible. He is an extemporaneous speaker. In theological research he is regarded as one of the best read of American clergymen. Dr. Smith has never preached in Baltimore nor held a Maryland charge. He will not come to this city before March.

Although his sermons were no doubt numerous, one was a New Year's Eve missive quoted, presumably in summary, in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1900, which is reprinted here as an example of his oratory.¹⁹⁰

JESUS' WORD WILL BE LAW

Dr. Smith Says It Will Rule Business, Home and Pleasure.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Edmund Smith preached at Mount Vernon Church yesterday morning upon "The Message of the Past to the Present," from the text "Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors."

Mr. Smith began by stating that the course of history and of nature shows that nothing is done in vain—there has been and can be no pause; each action has its influence upon succeeding events. He then said:

"How different a world is ours from the world of 1800: Never in its history has there been seen such progress as that which has marked our country during the present century. Territorially our expansion has been marvelous. In 1800 we had 815,244 square miles of territory; today we have 3,768,521 square miles. This is unparalleled in the history of the world. Our population was but 5,300,000; now it is 76,000,000. From insignificant colonies we have in that short time become one of the most important of the world powers. Intellectually we have taken our place among the most cultured nations of the world. A century ago it was scornfully asked, 'Who reads an American book?' This question is no longer heard.

"But the greatest message from the past is one of spiritual inheritance. In nothing during the past century has there been greater development than in our religious ideas. In no period of history has there been such merciless criticism of the bible and of the religion which it teaches than during

¹⁸⁹ *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Oct 1895.

¹⁹⁰ *The Sun* (Baltimore), 31 Dec 1900.

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the century now about to close. The result has been not to obscure or undermine these truths, but to convince us that truths of Christianity are indestructible.

“Absolute loyalty to Jesus Christ will be another characteristic of the church of tomorrow. His word will be our law in business, in the quiet of our homes and in our seasons of recreative pleasures. Be assured that the religion of tomorrow is not to be a loose, nerveless, lifeless profession. It is to be a life patterned after the life of our Lord—a life that sacrifices all for the attainment of its highest possibilities.”

Since so little is preserved of Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith’s sermons (at least so far as has been found), another one summarized in quotation in the Baltimore *Sun* is worth transcribing as well.¹⁹¹

THE FIRST SKEPTIC

REV. Dr. Joseph Edmund Smith Preaches On Cain.

CREED DETERMINES DESTINY

“I Will Not Believe What I Cannot Comprehend” Was Cain’s Creed,
and It Led To His Undoing.

Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a strong sermon at the evening service yesterday, taking as his subject, “Cain, the First Skeptic.” He said, in part:

“I know of nothing that would be more helpful or healthful than a careful study of the character of Cain. It will teach you the real nature of sin and its dreadful effect upon a human life. Here is a man living just outside the Garden of Eden. Every moment of his life he was living face to face with the awful fact and dreadful consequences of his sin. And over against this was placed the goodness and mercy of God; the promise of a deliverer was given. One would suppose that consecration, obedience and love would be the controlling principles of the soul. Instead, we find selfishness, jealousy and skepticism, developing into murder. He is unmoved even by the death of his brother and adds falsehood to murder when talking to God. Such, my friends, was its effect on Cain. Such has been its effect throughout the ages, and such will be its effect upon you.

“In the study of Cain I will begin with his religious creed. We are living in an age of indifference to creeds. In some quarters there is an impatience with them. Is this right? The convictions of a man form the man’s character; they mold the man’s life; they make him what he is. A creed you must have, and your destiny will be its legitimate outcome.

“Now, as to Cain’s creed. He believed in God as the source of every blessing, and acknowledged his obligations to Him. He was even willing to offer a sacrifice to Him and brought of the fruit of the ground. Why was it not equally as good as that of Abel? Because it was not according to the divine requirements. In other words, Cain was the first skeptic. He was the first man to disdainfully reject revelation and to rely solely upon reason for his guidance. His creed has come down to us today unaltered. It is short and simple. ‘I will not believe what I cannot comprehend. I will have nothing to do with mysteries. I am willing to acknowledge my obligations to God. I offered Him of the fruits of the field that he has given me. This I can understand, but beyond it I will not go.’

“My friends, do you not see that the genius of thousands of years has not improved upon the reasoning of Cain. It is a creed that dares measure the divine command by human reason and dares disobey the divine law if it cannot be comprehended by human understanding.

“This history of Cain teaches us the secret of skepticism. The difficulty, it shows us, is not with the requirements but with us. The root of all infidelity is sin.”

¹⁹¹ *The Sun* (Baltimore), 26 Feb 1900.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Dr. Smith spoke of the terrible feeling of jealousy that animated Cain toward his brother and of his demand that god should treat him as if he were right. “Murder,” he said, “is the ripe fruit of a life of unbelief. Cain stands branded a murderer, and the brand is ineffaceable.”

Dr. Smith closed his sermon by speaking of the awful consequences of Cain’s deed and of the cry of his brother’s blood from the ground unto God for vengeance. “You may escape the laws of man, but the law of God, never.”

He also lectured on biblical history, as is indicated by the following announcement:¹⁹²

Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, will tomorrow evening begin a series of Sunday evening lectures on the women of the Old Testament. These lectures will be studies in womanhood, the special purpose of which will be to point out the excellence and defects in the nature of woman as shown by the history of those Old Testament characters.

Mount Vernon Methodist Church and a genealogical connection to Francis Scott Key

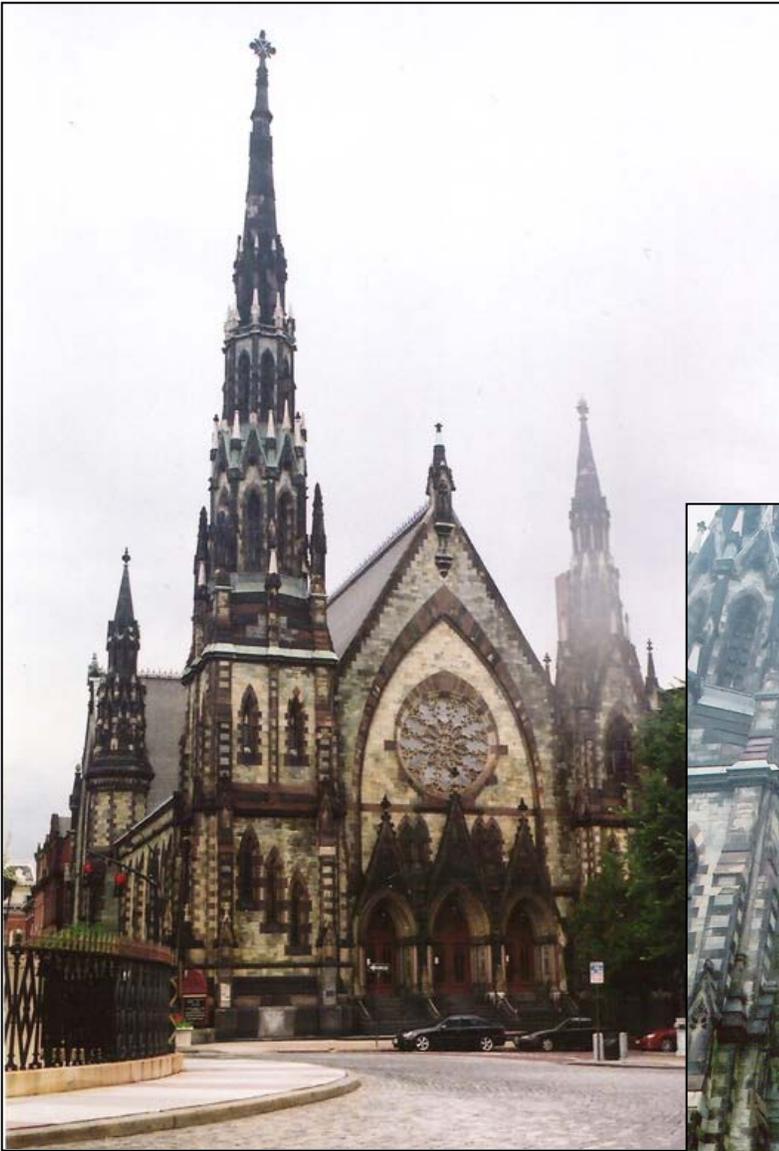
Mount Vernon Methodist Church was constructed during 1870-1871 at 2–6 East Mount Vernon Place, northeast of the Washington Monument, in Baltimore. It was built on the homesite of Dr. Charles Howard (1802-1869) and family, a Greek Revival style mansion that had originally been part of “Belvedere”, the estate of Charles Howard’s father, John Eager Howard (1752-1827). J. E. Howard gave a part of his land, at the highest point in Baltimore, to erect the 178-foot-high Washington Monument. Dr. Charles Howard subdivided the estate, establishing Mount Vernon Place as an upscale urban development, which today is part of the Mount Vernon Historic District, embracing grand residential, commercial, and institutional buildings.¹⁹³ Francis Scott Key (1779-1843), author of *The Star-Spangled Banner*, died at the Howard home while visiting his daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. William Howard (see the footnote below for information about the genealogical connection to our Smith family).¹⁹⁴ The house left

¹⁹² *The Sun* (Baltimore), 8 Apr 1899.

¹⁹³ “Baltimore Architecture: Then and Now”, Maryland Memory Projects, Digital Library of the Maryland Historical Society, website <http://www.mdhs.org/library/baltarch/page26.html> (accessed 19 Feb 2007); “Mount Vernon”, Baltimore City, Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, website <http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/government/historic/districts/mtvernon.html> (accessed 27 Nov 2005).

¹⁹⁴ Francis Scott Key was born 1 Aug 1779 in Frederick (now Carroll) Co., Maryland, and died 11 Jan 1843 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was the son of John Ross Key, an Army officer during the Revolutionary War, and Anne Phoebe (Penn) Dagworthy Charlton Key. By profession Francis Scott Key was a lawyer and writer. In 1802, he married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, known as “Polly”, daughter of Edward Lloyd (1744-1796) and Elizabeth (Tayloe) Lloyd (1749/50-1825) of Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland; they had 11 children, including Elizabeth Key, who married William Howard. (See the Lloyd collateral genealogy in **Appendix 2** for more complete genealogical information.)

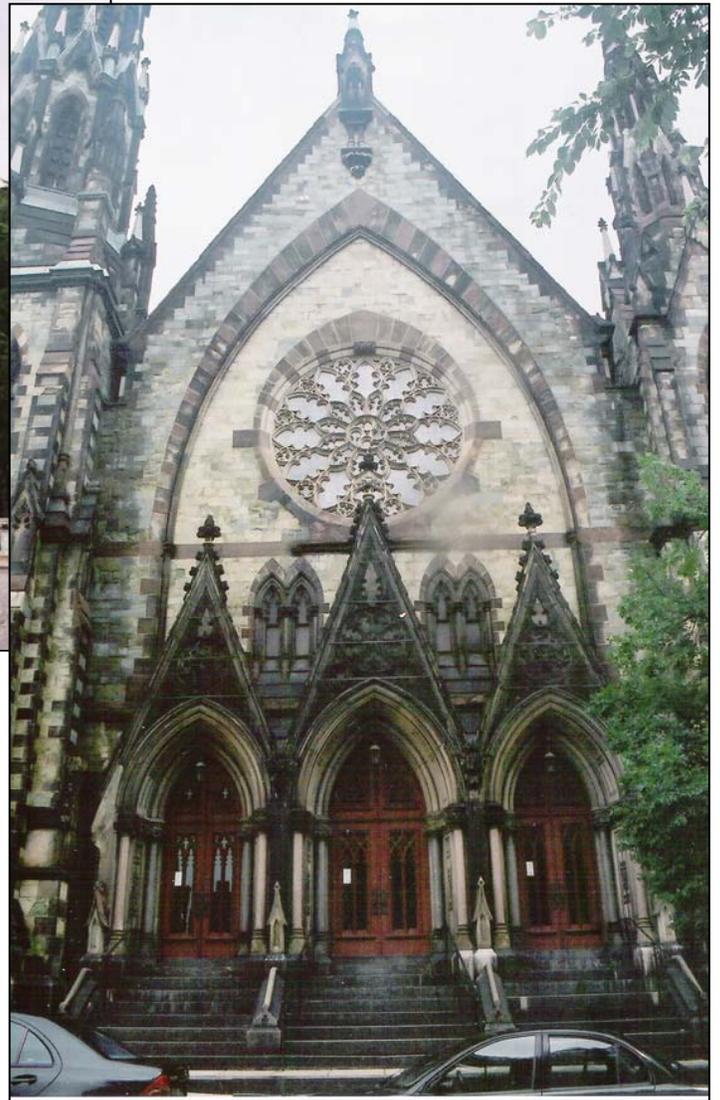
During the War of 1812 Francis Scott Key, after detention aboard HMS *Surprise*, was released to the American ship, *Minden*, in Baltimore harbor. There, on the night of 13-14 Sep 1814, he witnessed the British naval bombardment and American defense of Fort M’Henry. His lyrics, *The Defense of Fort M’Henry*, were written to the melody of *To Anacreon in Heaven*, a popular English drinking song composed by John Stafford Smith. Henry’s lyrics were first printed in the *Baltimore American* on 21 Sep 1814 to modest attention. The “*Defense*” received greater recognition and acclaim during the Civil War, inspiring Congress to consider legislation for a national anthem, but it was not until 1931 that Key’s lyrics were adopted as the national anthem. Francis Scott Key is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Maryland. (>>Richard E. Mezo, “Francis Scott Key” in *American National Biography*, John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999, Vol. 12, pp. 639-640; and general sources.)



**Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church,
Baltimore, Maryland**

Rev. Joseph E. Smith assumed the pastorate of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church in March 1896 after a long series of pastorates in the Northeast.

This was the site of the home of Dr. Charles Howard. Francis Scott Key, author of the “Star Spangled Banner”, died there while visiting his daughter, Mrs. William Howard. Key had married one of the Lloyds of Queen Anne’s County, through whom there is a distant family connection.



(Spamer photos, July 2009)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

the Howard family by 1853, when it was rented by (and eventually sold to) Francis B. Hays, who in turn sold the garden portion of the former Howard property (today this is 8–10 East Mount Vernon Place). In 1863, Mr. and Mrs. Hays sold the home to Charles A. Gambrill (1806-1869), a wealthy miller who died while the house was being enlarged. The property then was then bought by the Charles Street Methodist Church, which sought a new, larger location away from the commercial district in which the church had been (northeast corner of Charles and Fayette Sts.). The Howard mansion was razed, and the cornerstone for the new church on Mount Vernon Place laid on 26 September 1870.

The church, first known as the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, was designed in the Neo-Gothic style by architects Thomas Dixon and Charles L. Carson and built by Benjamin F. Bennett. Its serpentine and sandstone façade weathered in oddly colored patterns, which required the replacement of some 5,000 pieces of stone. The church remains in use by the same congregation that built it.

117. Caroline Frances Smith (1855–after 1920)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

She never married. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she resided with her brother, Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, at 1859 Mintwood Place, Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth Mack Munger’s research included this remark in correspondence:

My Mother had a cousin, Caroline F. Smith, who went into DAR [Daughters of the American Revolution] on the line of a Capt. James Moore who served with George Rogers Clark. His wife was Catharine Biggs. Their daughter was Susannah, (b. 1777 according to Caroline’s papers) and she married a James Smith who had sons James, George, and other children.¹⁹⁵

Note that this birth date is several years after the death date of the father of the Susannah Moore as listed in the present genealogy.

118. William Fred Smith (ca. 1863–)
“Fred”

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

He resided in Providence, Rhode Island.

120. Herbert Scott Smith (ca. 1868–after February 1940)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, D.D., never married. He was the second rector (1899-1940) of St. Margaret’s Episcopal Church at 1830 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., situated on the northwest corner of Connecticut Ave. and Bancroft Place. The edifice had been completed in 1896. The following notes about the Smith pastorate are taken from the history pages of St. Margaret’s Internet website:¹⁹⁶

The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith was called to be the second rector on March 17, 1899 and arrived on April 1, 1899. His salary was \$100.00 per month! By 1900, the congregation had grown to the point of needing a larger building. As a result, it was proposed that the structure be shifted to a

¹⁹⁵ Elizabeth Mack Munger to Mrs. Earnest Campbell, 12 Jan 1979.

¹⁹⁶ St. Margaret’s Episcopal Church website, <http://www.stmargaretsdc.org> (accessed 26 Nov 2005).

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north/south axis, so that the two ends of the original structure would become the transepts for the redesigned church. The cost of this extension was to be capped at \$2,500. The new configuration of the building with all of its construction was completed in 1904. By 1909, at least one of the three Tiffany windows was place[d], with the others to follow soon there after [sic].

By 1913, St. Margaret's was feeling growing pains and the available space was deemed insufficient for the needs of the ministry and mission of the parish. It was the Rector's Aid Society, an organization for the women of the church, that proposed to the Vestry the idea of purchasing the Bingham property that was directly adjacent to the sanctuary north on Connecticut Avenue for the addition of a much needed parish hall. And while the vestry was all male, it is interesting to note that the initiative of the women played such a forward looking role in the young parish's development. To punctuate their serious intentions, the RAS also pledge[d] \$1000.00 annually to the construction and out-fitting of the hoped for parish hall.

The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith served St. Margaret's for forty-one years. He brought our young parish a great deal of respectability. A highlight of his ministry was no doubt his officiating at the wedding of President Woodrow Wilson to his second wife, Edith Bolling Galt in 1915. His tenure steered the parish through its hope-filled beginnings to a present that witnessed St. Margaret's as an established, growing, and positive presence in its community within the District of Columbia. In his letter of resignation dated February 8, 1940, he wrote: "St. Margaret's will always have my affectionate regard and earnest prayers for her future prosperity." Saying good-bye to the Reverend Smith gave most of the members of the parish an experience of transition that they had never known before. And yet far from anxious, the leadership faced the future with hope and resolve.

In the 1900 census, a Herbert S. Smith is listed in residence at 1723 H St., N.W. (no longer standing), Washington, D.C., in the home of Joseph J. Susscot[?], a policeman either for the District or for the U.S. Capitol (whether the entry reads "Capital Police" or "Capitol Police" is unclear). He resided also with a Charles Sparks and a Wright; and next door at 1725 H St. resided people named Weight, Traubitzla, Kingsley, Kingsley (again), and Pastor. All of the people in these two households, except for policeman Susscot, have no associated data (no first names other than for Sparks; no genders, dates, places of birth, or occupations). They all may have been boarders, including Rev. Smith.

At the time of the 1920 census, Herbert S. Smith resided at 1859 Mintwood Place (building standing in 2006), also near the church. With him lived his sister, Caroline. His place of birth is listed in this census as Pennsylvania; their parents are listed as having been born in Maryland.

Herbert S. Smith has not been located in the 1910 or 1930 censuses. Although contact has been made with a representative of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, no assistance has been received from them regarding requests for information about Rev. Smith.¹⁹⁷

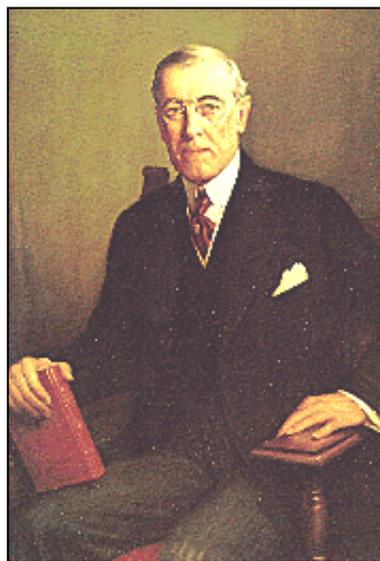
Rev. Herbert Scott Smith officiated at the marriage of President Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924) and Edith Bolling Galt (1872-1961), Wilson's second wife.¹⁹⁸ The wedding took place on the evening of 18

¹⁹⁷ Contacts with an officer of the church in 2006 and 2007 failed to produce further information about, or a photograph of, Rev. Smith; the officer never replied after the initial contact.

¹⁹⁸ Woodrow Wilson was president of Princeton University, his alma mater, 1902-1910; Governor of New Jersey, 1911-1912; and the 28th President of the United States, 1913-1921. He suffered a stroke toward the close of his term in office, when Mrs. Wilson took charge of his affairs and calendar; she in turn has been inferred by some historians to have been deciding presidential matters for the President during his illness.



Rev. Herbert Scott Smith stands behind the choir boys of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., ca. 1908 (*St. Margaret's* website. No other photo of Rev. H. S. Smith has thus far been found.) On 18 December 1915, Rev. Smith officiated at the wedding of President Woodrow Wilson to Edith Bolling Galt (seen below in their official White House portraits).





(Spamer photo)

St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, 1830 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., on the northwest corner of Connecticut Ave. and Bancroft Place. Here **Rev. Herbert Scott Smith** was rector from 1899 to 1940. (Photo taken in 2006.)

**The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, Rector of St. Margaret's
Church, Officiates at Wilson-Galt Wedding—Full
Text of Marriage Rite, With Vows Taken
by Contracting Parties, Prayer
and Benediction.**

THE rite under which the President and Mrs. Wilson were joined in wedlock was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was read by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's. It contains the vow on the part of the woman to "obey," and is as follows.

"Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God, and in the face of this company, to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony; which is an hon-

**NUPTIAL CEREMONY
PERFORMED BY HIM**



REV. HERBERT SCOTT SMITH.

the woman with her right hand took the man by his right hand, and said (after the minister):

"I, Edith, take thee, Woodrow, to be my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth."

(They again loosed hands and the man gave unto the woman a ring. And the minister, taking

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

December 1915 at the Galt home at 1308 20th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. (no longer standing).¹⁹⁹ She had just a few months earlier become a member of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, formerly having been in St. Thomas's at 19th and Church Sts., N.W. President Wilson was a Presbyterian and an elder in his church.

The Wilson–Galt wedding was sensational news, and covered intensely by the press across the nation. In many papers, Rev. Smith's portrait was reprinted, as "The Minister Who United Presidential Couple". In one newspaper at least, his name was misprinted as Herbert Knox Smith.²⁰⁰ The wedding service itself was a private family affair, although widely publicized after the event.

60. George Washington⁶ Smith (Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died 28 September 1908. He married (1) **Margaret E. Slaughter**. He married (2) **Elizabeth or Eliza Ann Cacy** 14 September 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born about 1838 in Maryland.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of George Smith and Margaret Slaughter are:

- 121 i. Isabelle Margaret⁷ Smith, born January 1888; died 1896.
- 122 ii. Margaret Slaughter Smith, born July 1897. She married Marshall Spaulding July 1942.

Children of George Smith and Elizabeth Cacy are:

- 123 i. Howard Cacy⁷ Smith, born October 1866. [Died in infancy.]
- 124 ii. George Mifflin Smith, born September 1868 in Maryland. He married Minnie Cline 1894.
- 125 iii. Harry Lee Smith, born December 1871; died 1872. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 126 iv. Eliza Anna Cacy Smith, born 12 April 1874 in Maryland.

NOTES

60. George Washington Smith (1833–1908)

In the 1860-1800 U.S. censuses, George Washington Smith was listed as a farmer.

Residences of George Washington Smith (from U.S. censuses):

1860: 2nd District, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

1870: near Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co.

1880: near Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In discussing the descendants of Samuel Moore, J. Lathrop Mack interjected comments about George Washington Smith, a grandson of Susanna Moore (who married James Smith):

¹⁹⁹ "President Wilson Weds Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, at Ceremony Celebrated in Bower of Flowers at Home of Bride, Where Members of Immediate Families Witness Happy Event Which Brings Congratulations From Old and New World", *The Washington Post*, 19 Dec 1915, p. 1. A sub-title to the front-page article adds, "Ritual of Protestant Episcopal Church, in Which Wife Promises to 'Obey,' Read by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith at Galt Home in Twentieth Street at 8:30 Last Night".

²⁰⁰ *The Lexington Herald* (Kentucky), 19 Dec 1915.

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“[G.W. Smith] had a cousin William Cecil, who had son George. William Cecil of Philadelphia was cousin of G.W. Smith’s brother James Smith. We do not yet know whether William Cecil was descendant [*sic*] of the children of Samuel Moore.”²⁰¹

This matter remains unresolved.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

126. Eliza Anna Cacy Smith (1874–)

She never married.

According to the “Smith Genealogy”, she related that her father “would not permit her to buy ribbons from the store of Miss Clough, in Church Hill, Maryland, but would give no reason”.²⁰² This anecdote pertained to the killing of her great-granduncle, Joseph Moore, by Cheney Clough, a loyalist during the Revolutionary War. (See under James Smith [No. 24].)

63. Wilhelmina Elmina⁶ Smith (Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 16 September 1842, and died 08 August 1934. She married **William Newman** about 1874. He died 1879.

Child of Wilhelmina Smith and William Newman is:

127 i. Evalyn Groom⁷ Newman, born 1875; died 01 October 1884.

NOTES

William Newman (ca. 1787–1879), husband of Wilhelmina Smith, is buried in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Evalyn Groom Newman (1875–1884) [No. 127] is buried in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

66. Joseph⁶ Smith (William⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹)

Child of Joseph Smith is:

128 i. Joseph or William⁷ Smith.

²⁰¹ J. Lathrop Mack, “Descendants of Samuel Moore”, typescript (no date), 2 pp.

²⁰² “Smith Genealogy”, p. 18.

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Generation No. 7

68. James Tarbutton⁷ Graham (Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 June 1813 in Maryland, and died 03 August 1883. He married (1) **Mary Elizabeth Thomas** 31 December 1834 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married (2) **Julia Ann Millburn** 02 February 1851. She was born about 1819 in Maryland.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of James Graham and Mary Thomas are:

- + 129 i. James Edward⁸ Graham, born 01 May 1842; died 1922.
- + 130 ii. Martha J. Graham, born 02 August 1843.
- 131 iii. Robert E. Graham, born about 1849 in Maryland.

Children of James Graham and Julia Millburn are:

- 132 i. William Asbury⁸ Graham, born 24 October 1857 in Maryland.
- 133 ii. James M. Graham, born about 1856 in Maryland.

NOTES

On the Smith Family genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, the date of marriage for James Graham (1813–1883) [No. 68] and Mary Thomas is 5 August 1836.

William Asbury Graham (1857–) [No. 132] never married.

69. Anne Maria⁷ Graham (Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Wesley Temple**.

Children of Anne Graham and Wesley Temple are:

- 134 i. James⁸ Temple.
 - 135 ii. [Rev.] William Forbes Temple.
-

70. John T.⁷ Graham (Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Anna Yewell** 1849.

Children of John Graham and Yewell are:

- 136 i. Robert Edward⁸ Graham. He married Susan G. Saulsbury; of Caroline Co., Maryland.
 - + 137 ii. John Yewell Graham, born 1847; died 12 May 1931.
 - + 138 iii. William E. Graham.
 - + 139 iv. James American Graham, born 1857; died 23 August 1937.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

72. Rachel Emily⁷ Scully (Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 20 July 1837 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and died 13 April 1913 in Charleston, Kent Co., Maryland. She married **William E. Temple** 11 November 1857 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of Wesley Temple. He was born 05 December 1836 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 28 September 1907 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

Children of Rachel Scully and William Temple are:

- + 140 i. J. Frank⁸ Temple, born 1858; died 1911.
- 141 ii. William E. S. Temple, born 1865; died 1919. He married Evelyn Johnson.
- + 142 iii. Nellie M. Temple, born 1876; died 1948.

NOTES

In the genealogical notes by J. Lathrop Mack, Rachel Emily Scully (1837–1913) [No. 72] is listed as Emily Rachel Scully. When her parents died she was nine years of age; James Graham was named as her guardian.

Rachel (Scully) Temple, her husband, William E. Temple (1836–1907), and William E. S. Temple (1865–1919) [No. 141] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

William E. S. Temple and his wife, Evelyn (Johnson) Temple, had no children. Evelyn resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

73. Sarah Jane⁷ Scully (Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 November 1832, and died 12 May 1904. She married **Charles Edgar Bradley**. He was born 24 November 1828, and died 05 June 1916.

Children of Sarah Scully and Charles Bradley are:

- 143 i. Charles E.⁸ Bradley. He married Sarah Elliott.
- + 144 ii. William H. Bradley.
- + 145 iii. Walter J. Bradley.
- + 146 iv. John E. Bradley.
- + 147 v. Mary Emma Bradley.
- 148 vi. Anna Marie Bradley, born 24 July 1867; died 26 June 1937. She married George W. Franks.
- + 149 vii. Albert P. Bradley.
- + 150 viii. Stephen Edward Bradley, born August 1870 in Maryland.

NOTES

Sarah (Scully) Bradley (1832–1904) [No. 73] and her husband, Charles Edgar Bradley (1828–1916), are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Charles E. Bradley [No. 143] resided in New Jersey.

George W. Franks, husband of Anna Marie Bradley (1867–1937) [No. 148], resided in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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75. Jane⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) died 12 September 1880. She married (1) **John Rolph**. She married (2) **Hiram Goodhand**. He was born about 1823, and died 17 January 1880. She married (3) **John Fogwell** 21 July 1842 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

Children of Jane Tarbutton and John Rolph are:

- + 151 i. John Fletcher⁸ Rolph, born 06 April 1859 in Maryland; died 1943.
- + 152 ii. Annie Rolph.
- + 153 iii. Charles Rolph.
- + 154 iv. Ida Rolph.
- 155 v. Lottie Rolph. She married Isaac Starkey.
- 156 vi. Evalyn Rolph.

Children of Jane Tarbutton and John Fogwell are:

- 157 i. Jemima⁸ Fogwell. She married Joseph Mallalieu.
- 158 ii. Judie Fogwell. She married (1) W. Cooper. She married (2) Eugene Cooper.

NOTES

Hiram Goodhand (ca. 1823–1880)
(husband of Jane Tarbutton)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Hiram Goodhand is buried at the Tarbutton Farm (private), Dudley Corner Rd. (Rt. 290), near junction of Rts. 290/301, south of Pondtown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

The Queen Anne's Co. Marriage Records, 1817-1838, also record the marriage of a "Hiram Goodhand" to Deborah Ann Evans, 14 January 1840; marriage officiated by Rev. Bell. Whether this is the Hiram Goodhand who married Jane Tarbutton Rolph has not been determined.

75. Jane (Tarbutton) Fogwell (–1880)

The marriage of Jane Tarbutton and John Fogwell was officiated by Rev. Bell.

156. Evalyn Rolph
"Eva"

She resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

76. Sarah⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **William Moore**.

Children of Sarah Tarbutton and William Moore are:

- 159 i. Charles or Carter⁸ Moore, died 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 160 ii. Emma Jane Moore. She married James W. Beck.
- 161 iii. Mary Virginia Moore. She married J. Edgar Wilson.
- 162 iv. Samuel James Moore.
- 163 v. William Moore, born December 1901.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

It is possible that a generation is missing in this part of the Tarbutton–Moore genealogy, or that the child, William Moore (1901–) [No. 163], is a grandson; he resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Wilson, husband of Mary Virginia Moore [No. 161], resided in Lakeland, Florida.

77. William Dudley⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 11 November 1815 in Maryland, and died 1883. He married **Mary Elizabeth Moore** 05 June 1839 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. She was born 1820 in Maryland, and died 1895.

Children of William Tarbutton and Mary Moore are:

- + 164 i. Samuel J.⁸ Tarbutton, born 04 October 1841 in Maryland; died 07 September 1885.
- 165 ii. [Dr.] William Edward Tarbutton, born 23 July 1842 in Maryland; died 21 November 1892. He married Agnes Hirons.
- 166 iii. A. Erastus Tarbutton, born 08 February 1845 in Maryland; died 16 November 1918.
- 167 iv. Aquilla A. (or E.) Tarbutton, born about 1847 in Maryland.
- + 168 v. John Tarbutton, born 06 September 1850 in Maryland; died 20 December 1921.
- 169 vi. Elizabeth Tarbutton, born about 1853 in Maryland.
- 170 vii. Mary M. Tarbutton, born about February 1860 in Maryland.

NOTES

William Dudley Tarbutton (1815–1883) [No. 77] was a farmer (1860-1880 U.S. censuses).

Residences of William Dudley Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860, 1870: 1st District (Sudlersville post office), Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
- 1880: Dixons, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

The marriage of William Tarbutton and Mary Moore (1820–1895) was officiated by Rev. Offley.

William Dudley Tarbutton, his wife, Mary (Moore) Tarbutton, and A. Erastus Tarbutton (1845–1918) [No. 166] are buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. The grave marker for A. Erastus Tarbutton gives his dates as 1848-1918.²⁰³

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, A. Erastus Tarbutton resided with his parents in Dixons, Maryland. He was known as Erastus Tarbutton.

²⁰³ *Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland*, Vol. 3, p. 54.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

78. Samuel Smith⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 October 1816 in Maryland, and died 10 September 1903. He married (1) **Susan Catherine Smith** 18 January 1841 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of George Smith and Rebecca Price. She was born 05 January 1818 in Maryland, and died 20 January 1853. He married (2) **Sarah E. Goodhand**. She was born about 1816 in Maryland, and died after June 1880.

Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Susan Catherine Smith are listed above under (53) Susan Catherine Smith.

Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Sarah Goodhand are:

- + 171 i. Hiram Goodhand⁸ Tarbutton, born 22 February 1857 in Maryland; died 14 May 1909.
- 172 ii. Edward Tarbutton, born about 1865 in Maryland. [Died in infancy.]

NOTES

78. Samuel Smith Tarbutton (1816–1903)

Occupations of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850-1870: Farmer
- 1880: Retired farmer
- 1900: Farmer

Residences of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
- 1860: 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co.
- 1870: 1st District, Queen Anne's Co.
- 1880: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co. (residing with son, Hiram, and his family in Church Hill)
- 1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co.

Sarah (Goodhand) Tarbutton (ca. 1816–after June 1880) (wife of Samuel Smith Tarbutton) "Sallie"

Residences of Sarah E. Goodhand (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (with her four children by Christopher Lynch)
- 1880: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co. (residing with son, Hiram, and his family in Church Hill)

Prior to her marriage to Samuel Smith Tarbutton, Sarah Goodhand had been married to Christopher Lynch, with whom she had four children:

Children of Christopher Lynch and Sarah Goodhand are:

- i. Ann Elizabeth² Lynch, born about 1837 in Maryland.
- ii. Sarah Catherine Lynch, born about 1840 in Maryland.
- iii. Christopher G. Lynch, born 1842 in Maryland; died 1905. He married Elizabeth O.; born 1838; died 1914.
- iv. Susan M. Lynch, born about 1844 in Maryland.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

The grave marker for Christopher G. Lynch (1842–1905), in Springfield Cemetery, Easton, Maryland, reads: “Christopher G. Lynch, Chesapeake Bat Md. Arty C.S.A., 1842–1905”.²⁰⁴ The muster roll for the 4th Maryland Battery, the “Chesapeake Battery”, Confederate States Army, includes Pvt. C. G. Lynch, of Queen Anne’s Co. The unit saw served throughout the war, including Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Lynch was slightly wounded at the unit’s last battle, at Fort Gregg, Virginia, 2 April 1865. Lynch recounted on 3 May 1900 some of the events of the war:²⁰⁵

“The death of John H. Gardner, which occurred a few days ago near Queenstown, deserves more than a passing notice. He was a member of the Fourth Maryland Battery, Early’s Brigade, Ewell’s Division, Stonewall Jackson’s Corps, C.S.A. This was known a the famous ‘Chesapeake Battery,’ which served with signal glory throughout the civil war. * * * This battery occupied a very conspicuously dangerous position at the bloody battle of Gettysburg, and that they suffered from this baptism of fire, the following list of casualties will clearly demonstrate. * * * Engaged in this battle where the following men from Queen Anne’s, William Pinder, Gustavus Porter, John H. Gardner, Joseph H. Peters, James H. Sparks, C. G. Lynch and Thomas H. Everngam. The last named was killed in the hottest of the fight and Lynch was slightly wounded. But three of these comrades in awful times now survive, Sparks, Peters and Lynch.”

Elizabeth O. Lynch (1838–1914), wife of Christopher G. Lynch, is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Susan M. Lynch (ca. 1844–) resided with her mother and stepfather, Samuel S. Tarbutton, near Crumpton, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

82. Samuel⁷ Spry (Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 05 September 1826 in Maryland, and died 13 February 1885. He married **Henrietta**. She was born about 1836 in Maryland, and died after 1880.

Children of Samuel Spry and Henrietta are:

- 173 i. Jennie⁸ Spry. She married Jed Meredith.
- + 174 ii. George Spry, born 17 October 1859 in Maryland; died 07 December 1899.
- 175 iii. Sarah Spry, born about 1864 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Samuel Spry (1826–1885) [No. 82] (from U.S. censuses):

1850: Laborer
1860, 1880: Farmer

Residences of Samuel Spry (from U.S. censuses):

1850: in his father’s household
1860: District 2, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
1880: Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland

²⁰⁴ *Tombstones of Talbot County, Maryland*, Vol. 3, p. 200.

²⁰⁵ L., [letter from Christopher Goodhand Lynch], *The Record* (Centreville, Maryland); as transcribed on University of Tennessee website <http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/Lynch.html> (accessed 14 Dec 2005).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Henrietta Spry, wife of Samuel Spry [No. 82], was known as “Henny”.

84. John Lorenzo⁷ Spry (Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 24 July 1831 in Maryland, and died 1903. He married **(1) Catharine**. She was born in Delaware. He married **(2) Mary E. Cahoon**. She was born 14 January 1856 in Maryland, and died 05 March 1930.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of John Spry and Catharine are:

- 176 i. Sanford E.⁸ Spry, born 25 October 1864 in Maryland; died 16 December 1940.
- 177 ii. Harry H. Spry, born October 1866 in Maryland; died after June 1900.
- 178 iii. John Benjamin Spry, born August 1868 in Maryland; died after June 1900.
- 179 iv. Annie M. Spry, born 28 February 1874 in Maryland; died 19 August 1959.

Children of John Spry and Mary Cahoon are:

- + 180 i. Helen R.⁸ Spry, born 08 June 1882 in Maryland; died 31 May 1952.
- 181 ii. Eva D. Spry, born 30 November 1885 in Maryland; died 15 October 1958. She married J. Milton Hunter; born 20 May 1885 in Maryland; died 17 December 1967.
- + 182 iii. Samuel Olin Spry, born 17 October 1889 in Chestertown, Maryland; died 22 February 1918.

NOTES

84. John Lorenzo Spry (1831–1903)

John Lorenzo Spry was a farmer (1870, 1880, 1900 U.S. censuses).

Residences of John Lorenzo Spry (from U.S. censuses):

- 1870, 1880: Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
- 1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne’s Co.

Catherine (Cahoon?) Spry
(wife of John Lorenzo Spry)

Her maiden name might have been Cahoon.

Mary (Cahoon) Spry (1856–1930)
(wife of John Lorenzo Spry)

After the death of John Spry, Mary Cahoon Spry lived in the household of her son, Sanford. In the 1910 census she is listed as “aunt”; in 1920 she is listed as “mother”. In the 1920 census her surname is misindexed as “Sing”.

John and Mary Spry, and children

John Lorenzo Spry (1831–1903) [No. 84], his wife, Mary Cahoon Spry (1856–1930), Sanford E. Spry (1864–1940) [No. 176], and Annie M. Spry (1874–1959) [No. 179] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Occupations of Sanford E. Spry [No. 176] (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Farmer
- 1920: Retired farmer

Residences of Sanford E. Spry (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
- 1920, 1930: Commerce St., Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

At the time of the 1920 census, Harry H. Spry (1866–after June 1900) [No. 177] was a boarder in the household of William Godwin.

Eva D. (Spry) Hunter (1885–1958) [No. 181] was a public school teacher (1920, 1930 U.S. censuses).

Occupations for J. Milton Hunter (1885–1967), husband of Eva D. Spry (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Farmer
- 1920, 1930: Truck farmer

Residences of J. Milton Hunter (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910, 1920: 6th District, Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
- 1930: road to Hope, Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co.

J. Milton and Eva Spry Hunter apparently had no children. They are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

87. Ann⁷ Watson (Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 14 June 1820 at "Lentley", near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 18 March 1903. She married **Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard** 02 October 1843, son of Robert Baynard and Julia Hardcastle. He was born 04 October 1818 in Maryland, and died 15 June 1899.

Children of Ann Watson and Robert Baynard are:

- + 183 i. Julie Ann⁸ Baynard, born 30 June 1844 in Caroline County, Maryland; died 22 January 1931.
- 184 ii. Henrietta Baynard, born 20 July 1846 at "Lentley", near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 14 July 1849.
- + 185 iii. Sarah Virginia Baynard, born 12 March 1848; died 08 June 1923.
- 186 iv. Margaret Joanna Baynard, born 03 January 1850; died 22 October 1864.
- 187 v. Mary Baynard, born 25 June 1851; died 07 April 1853.
- + 188 vi. James Watson Baynard, born 04 January 1853 in Maryland; died 03 March 1926 in Salisbury, Maryland.
- 189 vii. Caroline Adelaide Baynard, born 11 August 1854; died 25 May 1924 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 190 viii. Susan Baynard, born 17 March 1856; died 30 June 1856.
- 191 ix. Joseph Cookman Baynard, born 03 May 1859; died 19 December 1876.
- 192 x. Thomas Henry Baynard, born 05 September 1861; died 30 June 1870.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Ann (Watson) Baynard (1820–1903) [No. 87] was apparently the last family owner of the property called Lentley. (For more about Lentley, see under James Smith [No. 29].)

Occupations of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard (1818–1899), husband of Ann Watson (from U.S. censuses):

1850: Farmer

1860: Wheelwright

1870: Farmer

Residences of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard (from U.S. censuses):

1850, 1860: 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1870: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

See the Hardcastle Family collateral genealogy, below, for the maternal lineage of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard.

Caroline Adelaide Baynard (1854–1924) [No. 189] never married. She was known as “Addie”. She is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Hardcastle Family Collateral Genealogy (33 descendants)

The genealogy of the Hardcastle family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Robert Hardcastle

Generation No. 1

1. **Robert³ Hardcastle** (Marmaduke², Thomas¹) died in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elinor**.

Child of Robert Hardcastle and Elinor is:

+ 2 i. Thomas H.⁴ Hardcastle, born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 29 September 1808 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland.

NOTES

Robert Hardcastle [No. 1] was christened 7 June 1711 in Ripley, Yorkshire, England.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 2

2. Thomas H.⁴ Hardcastle (Robert³, Marmaduke², Thomas¹) was born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 29 September 1808 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland. He married **Henrietta Downes**. She was born 20 April 1739 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 22 February 1812 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Thomas Hardcastle and Henrietta Downes are:

- 3 i. Nancy⁵ Hardcastle, born in Maryland. She married Allenby Jump 12 September 1782 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born in Maryland; died 12 February 1826 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
- 4 ii. John Hardcastle, born 15 September 1757 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 10 February 1810. He married (1) Jane Potter 16 August 1781; born 15 August 1759; died 20 September 1782. He married (2) Polly Colston 02 May 1790; born 26 September 1774; died 17 February 1854.
- 5 iii. Aaron Hardcastle, born 07 November 1759 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 17 April 1795. He married Arabella Stokely 10 June 1788 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
- 6 iv. Benjamin Hardcastle, born 25 December 1761; died 06 January 1762.
- 7 v. Thomas Hardcastle, born 22 January 1763 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 19 August 1824 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married (1) Sarah Pearce 13 February 1799 in Caroline Co., Maryland. He married (2) Elizabeth Harrison 26 March 1805 in Talbot Co., Maryland; born in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 16 April 1820 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
- 8 vi. Henrietta Hardcastle, born 22 July 1765 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 19 October 1805. She married James Pearce.
- + 9 vii. Robert E. Hardcastle, born 02 May 1768 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 15 December 1852 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
- 10 viii. Peter Hardcastle, born 12 June 1771 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 02 December 1823. He married Mary Baynard 12 December 1797 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born 27 May 1780; died 21 October 1831.
- 11 ix. Amey Hardcastle, born 07 July 1773; died 24 October 1793.
- 12 x. Anne Hardcastle, born 07 July 1773. She married Henry Colston.
- 13 xi. Philipp F. Hardcastle, born 22 March 1776 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 15 October 1815. He married Elizabeth Sipple 01 November 1797; died 28 January 1826.
- 14 xii. William Molleson Hardcastle, born 02 December 1778 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland; died 20 June 1874 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland. He married Anna Colston 28 July 1805 in Talbot Co., Maryland; born 03 February 1788 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 22 March 1865 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland.
- 15 xiii. Edward B. Hardcastle, born 20 October 1781 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 06 January 1796.
- 16 xiv. Matthew Hardcastle, born 25 June 1786 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 14 February 1835 in Dorchester, Maryland. He married Polly Willis 17 September 1806 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Thomas Hardcastle (—1808) [No. 2] built stately Castle Hall just north of Goldsboro, Caroline Co., on 1,268 acres that he had purchased between 1778 and 1783. He had previously been a significant landowner through inheritance of his father's estate. During the Revolutionary War, he was a member of the Caroline Committee of Safety and was later a Justice of the Caroline County Court.²⁰⁶

²⁰⁶ *History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county. Revised and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs. Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble, of the Caroline County schools* (Denton, Maryland, 1920) (accessed on website <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdcaroli/>, 8 Dec 2005).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 3

9. Robert E.⁵ Hardcastle (Thomas H.⁴, Robert³, Marmaduke², Thomas¹) was born 02 May 1768 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 15 December 1852 in Caroline Co., Maryland. He married **Sarah E. Baynard**. She was born 04 May 1778 in Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 29 October 1844.

Children of Robert Hardcastle and Sarah Baynard are:

- + 17 i. Julia Ann⁶ Hardcastle, born 05 April 1799 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
- 18 ii. Elizabeth Hardcastle. She married William Kirby 27 April 1809 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
- 19 iii. Edward Hardcastle, died 01 August 1864 in Dorchester, Maryland. He married Sarah Ann Dukes; died 20 March 1847 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
- 20 iv. Esther Hardcastle.
- 21 v. Henrietta Hardcastle, died 19 April 1884 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland. She married (1) Richard S. Rolph; died 10 January 1864 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland. She married (2) Thomas Postlethwait.
- 22 vi. Mary Hardcastle. She married William Hackett 05 September 1824 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 23 vii. Catherine Hardcastle. She married John B. Thomas 21 March 1827 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 24 viii. Robert Emmett Hardcastle. He married Anna Marie Bromwell 14 December 1842 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born 20 June 1820; died 14 September 1883.
- 25 ix. Margaret Maria Hardcastle. She married Joseph E. Palmer 02 March 1837 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
- 26 x. Martha Louise Hardcastle. She married Charles Harper 13 September 1837 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died in Leipsic, Kent Co., Delaware.
- 27 xi. Aaron Baynard Hardcastle, born 03 April 1808.
- 28 xii. Sarah Emeline Hardcastle, born 17 July 1812; died 26 March 1847. She married Ferdinand Baynard 05 April 1831 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born 04 February 1808 in Tanton Dane, Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 January 1891 in Tanton Dane, Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware.

Generation No. 4

17. Julia Ann⁶ Hardcastle (Robert E.⁵, Thomas H.⁴, Robert³, Marmaduke², Thomas¹) was born 05 April 1799 in Caroline Co., Maryland. She married **Robert Casson Baynard** 25 June 1817 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Julia Hardcastle and Robert Baynard are:

- + 29 i. Robert St. John Hardcastle⁷ Baynard, born 04 October 1818 in Maryland; died 15 June 1899.
- 30 ii. James Baynard, born 09 November 1820.
- 31 iii. Sarah Anne Catherine Baynard, born 16 June 1823. She married Salathiel Pratt Jump.
- 32 iv. Mary Baynard, born 21 November 1826. She married Thomas Davis.
- 33 v. Margaret Elizabeth Baynard, born 11 January 1829. She married Colin Ferguson.

Generation No. 5

29. Robert St. John Hardcastle⁷ Baynard (Julia Ann⁶ Hardcastle, Robert E.⁵, Thomas H.⁴, Robert³, Marmaduke², Thomas¹) was born 04 October 1818 in Maryland, and died 15 June 1899. He married **Ann Watson** 02 October 1843, daughter of Joseph Watson and Henrietta Smith. She was born 14 June 1820 in Maryland, and died 18 March 1903.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

See the main Smith Family genealogy for information about Robert St. John Hardcastle and Ann (Watson) Baynard and their descendants.

End of Hardcastle Family collateral genealogy

88. Mary⁷ Smith (John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 25 April 1839 in Maryland, and died after 1908. She married **Samuel Townsend** 04 November 1858 in Chestertown, Maryland, son of Samuel Townsend and Anna Hart. He was born August 1836 in Delaware, and died 1904.

Children of Mary Smith and Samuel Townsend are:

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

- + 193 i. Samuel A.⁸ Townsend, born about February 1860 in Delaware; died 30 September 1938.
- + 194 ii. John S. Townsend, born about 1864 in Delaware.
- 195 iii. Anna C. Townsend, born about 1867 in Delaware. She married Walter Gill.
- 196 iv. Mary Virginia Townsend, born 1869 in Delaware; died 20 February 1964.
- + 197 v. Howard Townsend, born July 1871 in Delaware; died 1960 near Townsend, Delaware.

NOTES

88. *Mary (Smith) Townsend* (1839–after 1908)
“Moll”, “Mollie”

The George Smith family Bible records Mary Smith’s birth: “Mary Smith daughter of John Smith & Mary Smith was born on the 25th[?] of april at noon[?] 1839.” The “Smith Genealogy” gives her birthdate as 9 July 1839. The 1900 U.S. census lists her birth as in April 1839. A family photograph depicts “Molly” Smith with her brother, Rev. John Edward Smith, at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, a residence acquired by Rev. Smith in 1909. This at least corroborates Mary Townsend being alive at this time.

Samuel Townsend (1836–1904)
(husband of Mary Smith)

In the 1850 U.S. census, Samuel Townsend is listed as Samuel Townsend, Jr.

At the time of the 1870 census, an Eliza Smith, aged 24, resided with the Samuel Townsend family; her relationship, if any, to Mary Smith Townsend is undetermined.

At the time of the 1900 census, Samuel and Mary Townsend resided with their son, Howard.

Occupations of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):

1860-1880: Farmer

1900: Day laborer

Residences of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):

1860: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

1870, 1880: North Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware

1900: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware (with son, Howard)



(Spamer 2263)

*Left to right: **Mary Smith Townsend** (1839–after 1909) [No. 88], **Mary Mabel Smith** (1875–1954) [No. 210], and **Rev. John Edward Smith** (1848–1930) [No. 92].*

Mary Smith Townsend (“Mollie”) and Rev. J. E. Smith are sister and brother; this is the only known photo of her. Mabel Smith is the daughter of Rev. Smith. Photo taken at the back yard at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia; date unknown. Mary Townsend had earlier been known to have been alive at least at the time of the 1900 U.S. census; but since Rev. Smith did not acquire this home until 1909, her date of death comes sometime afterward.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

The “Smith Genealogy” notes about Samuel Townsend:²⁰⁷

Samuel Townsend attended public schools of the district and completed his education at Middletown Military Academy.²⁰⁸ He worked at home with his father until his majority, when he began farming for himself on the Davis place in 1863. He moved to Kent County, Delaware, and took charge of a farm of 800 acres in East Murderkill Hundred and spent 17 years on the place. Here he harvested large crops of grain and paid particular attention to raising fine cattle. He planted large peach orchards and cultivated and shipped peaches. It was after his father died in 1881 that he went to the Davis farm, Townsend. Like his father, he was popular and respected in the community. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and identified himself with the Republican Party. He married Mary Smith, sister of my father, John Edward Smith, on November 4, 1858, in Chestertown.

Handwritten notes from Edward S. Smith mention the journalist, “Gath”, pseudonym of George Alfred Townsend (1841-1914).²⁰⁹ The notes state only, “Liston A. Townsend says he *thinks* Gath was a second cousin of his grandfather, Samuel Townsend.” However, there is no indication as to which Samuel Townsend he refers. Liston A. Townsend might be Arthur Liston Townsend (born 1881), who has not yet been linked to our family genealogy. Thus also the link to George Alfred Townsend is not proved. Arthur Liston Townsend resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was alive in 1952 at least, when he is listed in New York immigration records, having returned from Bermuda; and a 1963 letter from Alfred C. Bryan [No. 206, see under Anna Virginia Smith, No. 90] to Edward S. Smith notes that Liston Townsend resided in Haddonfield, New Jersey.²¹⁰ Bryan also noted, regarding “Gath”:

I think that George A. Townsend, the author, was a son of George A. Townsend who played quite an important part in the civic and political life of Delaware. As far as I know, he was not connected with the Townsend family of Townsend, Del., tho’ Liston’s suggestion about them is more apt to be correct than mine.

²⁰⁷ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 33.

²⁰⁸ The Middletown Military Academy in Middletown, Connecticut, originally known as Partridge’s American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy. An Internet web search produces numerous returns about individuals who attended the school in the 19th century, and a few returns about the historic buildings in Middletown, but thus far no historical information has been found about the school.

²⁰⁹ George Alfred Townsend was born 30 Jan 1841 to Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Townsend; his father served numerous parishes in Delaware and Maryland. He first worked for the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 1860, becoming city editor for the *Philadelphia Press* the following year. During the Civil War he was a war correspondent for the *New York Herald* and the *New York World*; he also was a ghost writer for the *New York Times*. He was the sole correspondent at the decisive battle of 31 Mar 1865 that precipitated the Confederate withdrawal from Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. He also covered the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, about which he also wrote a book about the assassin, *Life, Crime and Capture of John Wilkes Booth* (Dick and Fitzgerald, New York, 1865). Later he was a columnist whose material appeared in newspapers throughout the U.S. under a variety of pen names, most notably and popularly, “Gath”. He later wrote books about the Delmarva Peninsula. In 1884, he purchased land near Burkettsville, Maryland, where he built an estate he called Gapland, and where in 1896 he built the only memorial to Civil War correspondents, which is near the Antietam Battlefield. The estate today is Gathland State Park. (>> “George Alfred Townsend Collection”, University of Delaware Library, Special Collections Department, website <http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/findaids/townsend.htm>, accessed 12 Jul 2006; “Gathland State Park History”, website <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/gathlandhistory.html>, accessed 12 Jul 2006; Jerry A. Shields, “What Hath ‘Gath’ Wrought?”, Collecting Delaware Books website <http://www.dca.net/jreid/cdb/townsend.html>, accessed 12 Jul 2006.)

²¹⁰ Alfred C. Bryan to Laura and Ed [Laura and Edward S. Smith], 14 Feb 1963.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

The “Smith Genealogy” also notes, “Samuel Townsend owned a large tract of land in Townsend and when the railroad was put through his land, the railroad built the Townsend Station.”²¹¹ Again, it is not clear as to which Samuel Townsend this refers.

195. Anna (Townsend) Gill (1867–)

She may have resided in Townsend, Delaware.

196. Mary Virginia Townsend (1869–1964)
“Mamie”

She never married. As of 1961 she resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists her address as 5211 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia.

Around 1962, Edward S. Smith wrote of her as a “spinster”, adding,

“She is now quite elderly and in poor health. When she was active she was a travelling salesperson and, at one time, had a novelty and card shop in Philadelphia.”²¹²

In the 1910 Philadelphia city directory, she is listed as M. Virginia Townsend, residing at 2633 N. 17th St. Thus far no information has been located regarding her shop.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Townsend Family Collateral Genealogy (28 descendants)

The genealogy of the Townsend family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Samuel Townsend

Generation No. 1

1. Samuel¹ Townsend was born about 1781 in Delaware, and died after August 1850. He married **Hannah Humphries**. She was born 1782 in Delaware, and died 1829.

Children of Samuel Townsend and Hannah Humphries are:

- 2 i. Edmund² Townsend.
- 3 ii. Israel Townsend.
- 4 iii. John Townsend, born about 1807; died November 1876 in Townsend, Delaware.
- + 5 iv. Samuel Townsend, born 31 October 1812 in Vance's Neck, St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 05 December 1881 in New Castle Co., Delaware.

²¹¹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 35.

²¹² “Smith Genealogy”, p. 34.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

1. Samuel Townsend (ca. 1781–after August 1850)

Edward Seville Smith's "Smith Genealogy" takes note that Samuel Townsend

"... came to Sussex County, Delaware, and learned coach making, but later became a sailor and, as Captain, commanded his own vessel which sailed from 'Leston's Landing'. He married Sallie Leston who inherited the Leston Landing, afterwards known as the Townsend Estate."²¹³

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Samuel Townsend's occupation was listed as "none".

Residences of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):

1810, 1820, 1840: St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

1850: Cantswell Bridge, New Castle Co., Delaware

At the time of the 1850 census, residing in his household were Sarah A. Townsend, aged 45, and Hannah Townsend, aged 35; their relationships have not been established.

2. Edmund Townsend

During the Civil War, Edmund Townsend served in the Union forces as Regimental Quartermaster in the 3rd Delaware Infantry. His rank upon mustering out of the service was 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. When he enlisted and mustered out, however, has not thus far been found in Civil War military records.²¹⁴ After the war, he resided in Prince George' Co., Maryland.²¹⁵

3. Israel Townsend

Before the Civil War, Israel Townsend worked with his brother, John, in the timber industry. During the war, until January 1863, he worked briefly as an Army paymaster. After the war, he resided in Capeville, Virginia.

Generation No. 2

5. Samuel² Townsend (Samuel¹) was born 31 October 1812 in Vance's Neck, St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 05 December 1881 in New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **Anna Maria Hart** July 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 1816 near Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, and died 1894.

Children of Samuel Townsend and Anna Hart are:

- 6 i. Jane³ Townsend.
- 7 ii. James Townsend, born 1836 in Delaware; died 1836. [Twin.]
- + 8 iii. Samuel Townsend, born August 1836 in Delaware; died 1904. [Twin.]
- 9 iv. Henrietta Townsend, born 1838 in Delaware; died 1858.
- + 10 v. Richard Townsend, born 1839 in Delaware.
- 11 vi. Mary Ann Townsend, born 1843 in Delaware; died 1928.
- 12 vii. John Townsend, born 1854 in Delaware.

²¹³ "Smith Genealogy", p. 31. Thus far no information has been found about Leston's Landing.

²¹⁴ The 3rd Delaware Infantry was organized at Camden, Delaware, 30 Dec 1861-15 May 1862, after which it was ordered to the defenses of Washington, D.C.; the unit mustered out 3 June 1865. (>>J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888.)

²¹⁵ Biographical sketch from the finding aid for the Edmund Townsend Papers in the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan (Schoff Civil War Collection, Soldiers' Letters, 44), website <http://www.clements.umich.edu/webguides/schoff/t/townsend.html> (accessed 5 Jul 2006).

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NOTES

5. Samuel Townsend (1812–1881)

He was the founder the town of Townsend, New Castle Co., Delaware. Regarding him, Edward S. Smith takes note in the “Smith Genealogy”:²¹⁶

“Samuel Townsend, founder of the town of Townsend, was born on Vance’s Neck and, in company with his brother John, opened and operated a ship or boat building yard. He soon proved his efficiency and became a captain of a coasting vessel. How owned the vessel he commanded. He gave up the Sea and returned to New Castle County, and bought 400 acres of marl land which was covered with heavy timber near Blackbird, Ap[p]oquinimink Hundred, Delaware. He and his brother, John, cut and processed the timber which they shipped to Philadelphia and New York and laid the foundation for their success. The well-known emigrant ships, “Tonawanda”²¹⁷ and “George” of Philadelphia were built with lumber from them.

“The brothers were successful and kept fifty men constantly employed. After clearing the land, part of it was sold and a general store was opened by them at Ginn’s Cove, Appoquinimink Hundred, although they continued to deal in lumber. Mr. Townsend afterward removed to the farm on which his son Samuel resides, and bought 300 acres of land on a part of which the town of Townsend now stands. He built the first house there. He purchased also the Davis property, now the home of his son Samuel, a farm of 250 acres in Townsend. He owned 300 acres in Kent County, Delaware, and 300 acres in Somerset County, Maryland.

“He was one of the first as well as one of the most progressive fruit growers and shippers in Delaware. He frequently shipped in one season 40,000 baskets of peaches alone. He was known as a Union Democrat, was intelligent, well read, and a forceful and eloquent speaker. He was a member of most of the State Conventions and was one of the organizers of the White Man’s Party²¹⁸ in the State. He served in the Delaware State Legislature and was a good debater.

“Samuel Townsend married Anna Marie Hart in Philadelphia, who was an aunt of George Hart, M.D., of Townsend. She was born near Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, in 1816. He died in his home in New Castle County in 1881 and was buried in Odessa, and his wife, Anna Marie Hart, member of the M.E. Church, died in 1894 and is buried in the cemetery of the M.E. Church, Townsend.

“Aunt Sallie Smith Taylor, my father’s sister, lived with an Ed. Hart in Townsend for along time after the death of her husband. She and her husband had a dwelling there and owned some acres of wooded land which Ed. Hart managed for Aunt Sallie. My recollection is she left her estate to the Harts.”

An 1870 newspaper took note of Samuel Townsend’s political position, regarding the White Man’s Party:²¹⁹

“Mr. Samuel Townsend, of Delaware, a Democrat of the strictest sect, has resigned his position on the National Committee of the defunct Democratic party, saying that he thinks the white people in the late slave States have had enough of Northern pretended Democracy, high tariffs,

²¹⁶ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 31-32.

²¹⁷ The packet ship *Tonawanda* was built for preeminent Philadelphia merchant Thomas Cope, who had begun a business of transatlantic service in 1821 between Liverpool and Philadelphia. (>>Fredric M. Miller, “Philadelphia: Immigrant City”, Balch Institute, Balch Online Resources, http://balchinstitute.org/resources/phila_ellis_island.html, accessed 2006.) It is possible that more than one ship was named *Tonawanda*. The ship *George* may actually be one of numerous ships named *George Washington*.

²¹⁸ The White Man’s Party was spelled both with and without capital letters. It comprised Democrats from the state of Delaware who, following the Civil War, were intent on the political and economic subjugation of the black population. (>>J. L. Miller and Lee Williams, “Delaware’s History of Hate”, *The News Journal* (Wilmington, Del.), 12 Feb 2006).

²¹⁹ In “Political Items”, cited from the *Morning Republican* (Arkansas), 2 Jun 1870.



(Spamer photo taken in 2006)

Main Street at the railroad, Townsend, Delaware

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and other sectional measures, and that an attempt having been made to thrust Salmon P. Chase, the originator of the negro franchise and the Fifteenth Amendment, on to the Democratic party as its candidate for President, their cup of disgrace has, by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, been filled to the brim. He insists that the Democratic party, being dead, ought to be buried, and another party, to be called 'The White Man's Party,' organized, and made sectional, directly to subserve the interests of white men in the late slave States, and the States bordering on and contiguous to the Pacific, where, he says, the Republicans are seeking power through the aid of Chinamen and Indian votes."

Samuel Townsend elsewhere stated, in opposition to freedom for blacks, that "in a short time" the free blacks of Delaware "might equal the white population and cause a massacre".²²⁰

During a frigid winter in the East early in 1881, a newspaper quoted a letter from Samuel Townsend, which draws on his experience in peach growing. First reported by *The New York Times*, it was drawn upon and reprinted in a Macon, Georgia, newspaper to encourage the southern planters to capitalize on events.²²¹

"The telegrams raise a fair promise of a boom for Southern peach growers this year in consequence of the reported loss of the trees from cold in all the region of the United States north of Maryland. The *New York Times* quotes a letter from Samuel Townsend, an old peach grower in Delaware, in which he says:

"Zero is too cold for peaches, and four degrees or five degrees below for twenty-four hours will kill the fruit-bearing buds and the limbs they are on.' And further on: 'There is no remedy for peach trees where the thermometer falls to from eight to fifteen degrees below zero.' Mr. Townsend's opinion is pretty generally entertained by growers, and so firmly are some of the Baltimore peach-canners convinced of its correctness that they have already advanced the prices of the stock now on hand and profess to believe that it will prove a profitable investment to carry their stock over for the next season, as the thermometer has been below zero several times all over the peninsula, and on one night fell as low as fifteen degrees below. Should this theory prove correct it will undoubtedly cause peaches to be very scarce next season, because if the peach crop is destroyed by extremely cold weather, it will be destroyed throughout New York State and along the Ohio river, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and the temperature on the peninsula during the extremely cold season has always been higher than in the above mentioned States.

"If, therefore, the Northern peach crop is substantially cut off, the South may be able to square accounts for the damage of the orange crop from the same cause. This, by turn, is the year for an abundant crop of Southern peaches, and if the Northern supply fails every one we can ship there will find a ready market."

The 1840 U.S. census lists him as Samuel Townsend, Jr.; and adjacent to him is listed John Townsend.

Occupations of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses and family sources):

ca. 1829: Canal laborer
early 1830s: Coastal ship master
later: miner and timber merchant
1850-1880 censuses: Farmer [peach grower]

Residences of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):

1850: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1860-1880: Townsend, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

He was buried in Odessa, Delaware.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

²²⁰ Without citation; "Slavery in Delaware" in Douglas Harper, "Slavery in the North" website, <http://slavenorth.com/delaware.htm> (accessed 30 Jun 2006).

²²¹ "A Southern Peach Boom", *The Macon Telegraph and Messenger*, 17 Feb 1881.

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Anna (Hart) Townsend (1816–1894)
(wife of Samuel Townsend [No. 5])
“Annie”

She was buried at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Townsend, Delaware.

Generation No. 3

8. Samuel³ Townsend (Samuel², Samuel¹) was born August 1836 in Delaware, and died 1904. He married **Mary Smith** 04 November 1858 in Chestertown, Maryland, daughter of John Smith and Mary Smith. She was born 09 July 1839 in Maryland, and died after June 1900.

See main Smith family genealogy for information about Samuel and Mary (Smith) Townsend and their descendants. In the remainder the present collateral genealogy, their descendants are edited out.

10. Richard³ Townsend (Samuel², Samuel¹) was born 1839 in Delaware. He married **Sallie Ann Carter**.

Children of Richard Townsend and Sallie Carter are:

- + 18 i. James C.⁴ Townsend, Sr.
 - + 19 ii. Frederick Douphil Townsend.
-

Generation No. 4

18. James C.⁴ Townsend, Sr. (Richard³, Samuel², Samuel¹) He married **Willamina Lakeford**.

Child of James Townsend and Willamina Lakeford is:

- 27 i. James C.⁵ Townsend, Jr.
-

19. Frederick Douphil⁴ Townsend (Richard³, Samuel², Samuel¹) He married **Laura Bolton**.

Child of Frederick Townsend and Laura Bolton is:

- 28 i. Everett R.⁵ Townsend.
-

End of Townsend Family collateral genealogy

89. James⁷ Smith [**Capt. James Smith**] (John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 23 December 1840 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, and died 08 November 1912 in Denver, Colorado. He married **Emily Jane Reynolds** 18 November 1868 in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, daughter of Saulsbury Reynolds and Catherine. She was born 16 July 1842 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, and died 25 January 1929 at 2424 Vine St., Denver, Colorado.

Children of James Smith and Emily Reynolds are:

- 198 i. Frank Reynolds⁸ Smith, born in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.
- + 199 ii. James Robert Lee Smith, born 09 October 1870 in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland; died January 1950 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.
- + 200 iii. Mary Lulu Smith, born 26 February 1873 in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland; died after 1940, probably in Delaware.

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- 201 iv. Edward Watson Smith, born 18 November 1875 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 December 1948.
- 202 v. Harry Webster Smith, born 17 July 1877 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

NOTES

89. James Smith (Capt. James Smith) (1840–1912)

James Smith was educated at the Spaniard Neck School, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. In one Civil War record he has a middle initial, "J.", but the initial appears in no other family records or references thusfar seen. In some family contexts he is referred to as "Uncle Jimmy" or "Uncle Jimmie". He was a Methodist at least during his upbringing. The informant of his death certificate gave James Smith's date of birth as 3 January 1840.

At the age of 23, he was 5' 7½" tall, fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair.²²²

Edward S. Smith's recollections of his uncle, Capt. James Smith, are included in the "Smith Genealogy":²²³

Captain James Smith, Uncle Jimmie, was born December 23, 1840, on his father's place on the Chester River, now called "Upper Heathworth[[". He married Emily Christine Reynolds, a school girl friend, both attending the Spaniard's Neck School. She was born July 16, 1842, and was affectionately called "Aunt Teen". He died January 8, 1912, at age 72 years, in Denver, Colorado.

He was fond of ships and the water and sailed, as a young man, with his father "Capt." John Smith on Chester River and Chesapeake Bay. He and his family had a nice home in Centreville, with convenient shop and buildings for his business of contractor and builder. It is said that he built bridges and, as there is plenty of water and streams in the area, it is natural that bridges would be included within the scope of his business. Aunt Sallie Taylor spoke of a big dinner at his home after completion of one of the bridges, but did not say where that bridge had been constructed.

He joined the Confederate Army and served with those forces in Company B, 1st Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. under J.E.B. Stuart, and was an Honorary Member of Robert E. Lee Chapter, U.D.C. of Denver, Colorado, and received the Cross of Honor.²²⁴ He was in a number of battles, including Gettysburg. Taken a prisoner of war, he was held in Fort McHenry near Baltimore.²²⁵

It was while we were living in Jacksonville, Florida, 1892-1896 (or shortly before)²²⁶ that he and his family moved to Denver where he continued the building business and specialized in construction of stairways. He patented a brick-laying machine.²²⁷

²²² From Civil War military records; see Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999), p. 285.

²²³ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 35-37.

²²⁴ Southern Cross of Honor, issued by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

²²⁵ He was twice a prisoner, but was never held at Fort McHenry, as discussed later in the present sketch.

²²⁶ The senior James Smith and his son, James, left for Denver on 26 Feb 1890, as noted further below; the family apparently followed soon thereafter.

²²⁷ To date, details about this reference to a patent have not been located.

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James Smith was religious and he and his family attended the Methodist Church at Centreville. He enjoyed music and had a good singing voice. It is said that while a prisoner of war he had with him a tuning fork, and he and his fellow prisoners improved their time and voices by joining in singing. He was an architect, and good at mathematics.

He and his family were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Centreville, Maryland, and he was choir leader for many years. He was personally acquainted with General Robert E. Lee. (photos of him and his wife).²²⁸

His wife, “Aunt Teen”, was born July 16, 1842 in Spaniard’s Neck and died in Denver, January 25, 1929. Member of U.S.C. [*sic*] of Denver and was always remembered by Denver Chapter, U.D.C.

The children of James Smith and Emily Christine Reynolds, his wife . . . all were born in Centreville, Maryland, and went with parents to Denver.

James Smith was orphaned with the death of his father in 1857. In the 1860 U.S. census, he may be the James Smith who resided in the Joseph B. Hackett household, in Sudlersville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, working as a farm hand.

James Smith enlisted in the army of the Confederate States of America in Charlottesville, Virginia, on 10 September 1862. He served as a Private throughout the war; the title, “Captain”, which he used throughout his adult life, is said to have come from work as a Chesapeake Bay merchant sailor.

We have only the family tradition that he was a bay mariner, including a note from Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith of Tacoma, Washington, grandson of Capt. James Smith, that “Family history states that [before going into building he was] a Capt of a two masted schooner, probably his Father[’]s.”²²⁹ It seems doubtful that he held a full-time occupation sailing as his father had, given that he was a successful building contractor (as discussed more below). He could have operated one or more sailing vessels for the use of his contracting business; this would be practical especially for obtaining supplies from Baltimore and elsewhere around the bay and delivering them to the maritime locales where he was working.

In any case, one family anecdote indicates circumstantially that James Smith had at least one sailing vessel. W. Ed Smith reported an incident that happened to his father (James Robert Lee Smith, son of Capt. James Smith):

One of Dad’s stories was that he asked to go with him [Capt. James] on a trip, he was asked if he could swim, answering in the affirmative, they took him and a mile off shore they threw him overboard, he made it. He never asked again.²³⁰

As noted, James Smith might have been a farm laborer in Sudlersville in 1860, but he soon enlisted in the army for the Confederate cause. After the war we know that he was a building contractor; apparently a very successful one. One does have to ask whether he did not capitalize on his bay experience and his father’s mariner rank as Captain—an inferential military rank on the return from the war might have had advantage in establishing James in business. That may be unfair to suggest, given that we do not know,

²²⁸ These photos have not been located. I inquired of W. Ed Smith (son of James Robert Lee Smith and grandson of Capt. James Smith) whether he knew of any such photographs, but he does not.

²²⁹ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 8 Jun 2005.

²³⁰ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 24 Apr 2004.



(Spamer 2954)



(Spamer 2955)

Capt. James Smith (1840–1912) [No. 89] and his wife, **Emily Jane Reynolds Smith** (1842–1929).

(*Top left*) Undated tintype photograph of Capt. James Smith, taken by Leach & Edkins' Celebrated Gallery, 159 Baltimore Street, between Calvert and Light Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

(*Top right and lower right*) Emily Reynolds Smith in undated studio portraits. *Upper right* is a tintype photo.



(Spamer 2661)

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but it would be a practical tack for a person intent on success. Capt. James Smith held his captaincy even after he moved to landlocked Colorado; he used the title for the rest of his life and was a proud member of Southern military fraternities in Denver. Even his death certificate, on the line for “full name”, gives his name as “Captain James Smith”.

In the 1878 directory for Queen Anne’s County, James Smith is listed under carpenters in Centreville. In the 1880, 1900, and 1910 U.S. censuses in Maryland and Colorado, and in the 1892 and 1899 Denver city directories, James Smith’s occupation is listed as carpenter.

Residences of James Smith (from U.S. censuses and Denver city directories):

- 1880 census: Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
- 1892 Denver city directory: 2521 Clarkson St.
- 1899 Denver city directory: 2910 Downing Ave.
- 1900 census: 2910 Downing Ave., Denver, Colorado
- 1910 census: 2840 Franklin St., Denver, Colorado

Edward S. Smith in the “Smith Genealogy” recalled the home of Capt. James Smith in Centreville:²³¹

My father’s brother, Captain James Smith (Uncle Jimmy) was planning to move with his family from Centreville to Denver, Colorado. They went shortly before or after our Smith family moved to Jacksonville, Florida. We all went to see them in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets.²³² Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [Teen] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

In the 1899 Denver city directory, and at the time of the 1900 census, also residing with James and Emily Smith are sons James Robert Lee Smith, Edward Watson Smith, and Harry Webster Smith. (In the 1899 directory there are a number of Frank Smiths, none of whom resided at the Downing Ave. address given for James Smith.)

Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith informs me that he believes that his grandfather never again returned to Maryland.

James Smith is buried at Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, Colorado

James Smith in the Civil War

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

During the Civil War, Pvt. James Smith served in the 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry.²³³ The 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was originally organized in 1860 in Howard Co., Maryland. It saw its first

²³¹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 73.

²³² In 1877, James Smith owned a three-acre lot on the west side of Liberty St., just north of Broadway, in the center of Centreville (*An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson*, Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

²³³ Information about James Smith’s service record and about the 1st Md. Btn. Cav. was obtained from Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999).

[note cont’d →

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combat in the First Battle of Manassas, in July 1861. By the time that James Smith joined, the unit had grown to four companies under Maj. Ridgely Brown. During the Winter of 1862-1863 the unit had picket duty, scouted, and participated in some skirmishes on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the Virginia Valley. In early 1863 the ranged through West Virginia and the western part of Maryland, participating in a number of battles.

In July 1863, James Smith served at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was positioned behind a stand a trees that is today in the East Cavalry Battlefield section of Gettysburg National Military Historic Park. A detailed unpublished map in the Library of Congress²³⁴ delineates the positions precisely; the line of trees still stands today to the northeast of where Cavalry Field Road turns to the south to become Confederate Cavalry Avenue, northeast of Rummel Barn. A monument to Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade is at the turn in the road.²³⁵

At Gettysburg, the 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was part of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (Stuart's Division). In hindsight, they were fortunate, being spared the slaughter that took place in the main battlefield south of the town of Gettysburg. On the last day of the battle, 3 July 1863, Stuart's original plan of battle was to circle behind the Union lines in the main battlefield from the north and east, but, stopped by the presence of Union artillery to the south of the Rummel Farm, the relative safety of the wooded line gave welcome protection for continued action. Dismounted troopers were sent to the Rummel Farm to engage Union skirmishers while artillery fired on Union positions. The Union artillery proceeded to knock out the Confederate guns, and cavalymen from both sides dueled in the farm fields without any gains. A confederate mounted charge was suppressed by a Union countercharge. A final charge was mounted by the 1st Maryland in front of Rummel Woods, which was first met by heavy artillery fire in return. At this point, Union's Michigan Brigade (2nd Cavalry Brigade) under Brig. Gen. George Armstrong Custer (the same who would die 13 years later at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana Territory) rode out toward the head of the advancing 1st Maryland with a shout to his men, "Come on, you Wolverines!" Close-range, hand-to-hand fighting ensued, when the Union army's 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry charged from under cover into the southern rear, at which Gen. Stuart ordered the 1st Maryland to leave the field.²³⁶

There is a remote possibility that James Smith may have enlisted at the same time with a distant family relation, Thomas Franklin Yates, whose daughter, Lida T. Yates, married Henry Rembert Graham (1874-1940) [see No. 252 herein]. The Driver book just cited (pp. 306-307) provides the following notation regarding Thomas Franklin Yates: "Pvt., Co. K. b. Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., circa 1843 [actually 21 Dec 1843]. Enl. Stuart Horse Arty., 8/10/62; WIA [wounded in action] (nose) Carlisle, Pa., 7/1/63 [thus he might have missed the battle at Gettysburg a few days later]. Transf. to Co. K (2nd), 1st Va. Cav., 8/14/64. Transf. to Co. K, 1st Md. Cav., 8/64; issued clothing 9/30/64. Captured in Md.; send to Old Capitol [prison] 3/65. NFR [no further record]." The citation also gives his death date as 7 May 1914, which is corroborated by other records, and that he was buried in Our Lady's Cemetery, Medley's Neck, Maryland.

²³⁴ Noble D. Preston, *Map showing the positions occupied by the Tenth New York Cavalry in the cavalry engagements on the right flank at Gettysburg, Penn. On July 2 & 3, 1863, between the Union cavalry under Gen. D. McM. Gregg and the Confederate cavalry under Gen. J.E.B. Stuart* [1891?] (manuscript map, pen and India ink, Library of Congress, G3824.G4S5 1863 .P7 Vault : CW 346). Also see *Map of a part of the east cavalry field showing positions of division and brigade markers and batteries, prepared under the direction of the Gettysburg National Park Commission . . . August 12th, 1910* (blue print map, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1910 .G33 CW 351.2).

²³⁵ Part of this line of trees lies outside of the present boundary of the national park. Not to be confused at Gettysburg is a monument to the "1st Maryland Cavalry" on Gregg Avenue at East Cavalry Field, which was a Union army unit. There is no separate monument for the Confederate 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry.

²³⁶ U.S. National Park Service website, <http://www.nps.gov/gett/getttour/tstops/tstd3-22.htm> (accessed 4 Mar 2004). For a contemporary account of Gen. Stuart's actions at Gettysburg, see in H. B. McClellan, *The Life and*

[note cont'd →



(Spamer photo, taken in July 2004)

(Above) Position of the 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry, C.S.A., at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1863. James Smith was a Private in the 1st Maryland and was present at this battle (see text). This site is a part of East Cavalry Field, Gettysburg National Military Historic Park, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Confederate States 1st Maryland was a part of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (Stuart's Division). The 1st Maryland was positioned to the left of this tree line—the same tree line as which was present during the battle. Today this is where Cavalry Field Road turns to the south to become Confederate Cavalry Avenue, northeast of Rummel Barn (which from this vantage point is behind and to the right of the viewer).

Later in 1863, James Smith was captured and imprisoned for a while in the so-called Old Capitol prison, in Washington, D.C. (see text for more details). The makeshift prison, once having been a tavern or boarding house, and temporary U.S. Capitol after the British burned the actual Capitol in 1814, was at the corner of 1st and A Sts., N.E. Today the site is occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States *(right)*.



(Spamer photo, taken in September 2004)



Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C. Here “Capt.” James Smith was held during one of his several imprisonments during the Civil War. (*Library of Congress photo*)

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During the Civil War, after the Battle of Gettysburg, James Smith was twice captured and imprisoned, as follows²³⁷: he was captured at Raccoon Ford, Virginia, 10 October 1863, and sent to the Old Capitol prison in Washington, D.C.²³⁸; later transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland²³⁹; was exchanged 6 March 1864 and paroled 1 April 1864; captured (again) in Moorefield, West Virginia, 7 August 1864, and imprisoned in Wheeling, West Virginia; transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio,²⁴⁰ and again to Point Lookout; exchanged 27 March 1865. There is no further official record. According to family history,²⁴¹ James Smith had been a prisoner of war in Fort McHenry, Maryland, but National Archives records indicate that he was not.²⁴² Regretfully, there seem to be no surviving personal accounts of his wartime experiences.

Campaigns of Major General J. E. B. Stuart, Commander of the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston and New York, and J. W. Randolph and English, Richmond, 1885).

²³⁷ Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999). For a general history of POW camps during the Civil War including those noted here, see Lonnie R. Speer, *Portals to Hell: Military Prisons of the Civil War* (Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 1997).

²³⁸ The Old Capitol Prison was a building that had been built in 1800 as a tavern or a boarding house. After the British Army burned the U.S. Capitol in 1814 and the Government returned to Washington, the building at 1st and A Sts., N.E., was leased in Dec 1815 to serve as a temporary Capitol for the legislative branch of government. The U.S. Capitol was rebuilt and occupied in 1825, and for a while thereafter the Old Capitol served as an exclusive boarding house and, later, a school. By the Civil War, the building was in disrepair and was refitted to serve as a prison. A contemporary book about life in the prison is *The Old Capitol and its Inmates. By a Lady, who enjoyed the hospitalities of the Government for a "Season"* [by Virginia Lomax] (E. J. Hale and Son, New York, 1867). Today the site of the Old Capitol is occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

²³⁹ Point Lookout, Maryland, is a peninsula on Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River. In 1857 a summer resort was opened here that was leased by the Army in 1862, when Hammond Hospital was built to administer the Civil War sick and wounded. In 1863 Confederate prisoners were first sent to the site and soon the prison population swelled to 20,000; it was intended to hold 10,000. It was the largest prison camp in the North. By the end of the war more than 52,000 prisoners had been held here, of whom nearly 3,400 died. Prisoners were held inside a wooden stockade, living in tents. Black soldiers were stationed here to serve as prison guards. The dismal conditions were described some years later in Richmond, Virginia, by a former inmate of Point Lookout (Charles T. Loehr, "If it were not for Hope, how could we live in a place like this?", an address before the George E. Pickett Camp Confederate Veterans, 10 Oct 1890, *Richmond (Va.) Times*, 11 Oct 1890, also in *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. 18 (1890), pp. 114-120). Another contemporary account mentions Point Lookout as well as the Confederate retreat from Gettysburg, in which our James Smith participated (John R. King, *My Experience in the Confederate Army and in Northern Prisons*, Stonewall Jackson Chapter No. 1333, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Clarksburg, West Virginia, 1917). Today the site is Point Lookout State Park.

²⁴⁰ Camp Chase, outside Columbus, Ohio, was first a training camp for Union Army soldiers, but was soon taken over to house Confederate prisoners in cramped, unsanitary conditions; barracks built for 7,000 men soon were occupied by more than 10,000; more than 2,000 died there. Milton A. Ryan of Mississippi wrote of his experiences during the war, including as a prisoner at Camp Chase. He recalled receiving an inch of bread twice a day, a tablespoonful of navy beans, and a finger-length piece of pickled beef or salt pork; prisoners scuffled over apple cores discarded by guards (manuscript posted by Michael Gay, website <http://www.izzy.net/~michaelg/mar-txt.htm>, accessed 19 Aug 2004).

²⁴¹ "Smith Genealogy", p. 36.

²⁴² Scott S. Sheads to Earle E. Spamer, 8 Jul 2004. At the time, Mr. Sheads (Ranger/Historian, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine) was working on a complete accounting of prisoners of war who passed through Fort McHenry, which in any case did not serve as a prison but as a detention camp before sending the soldiers on to prisons elsewhere. None of Sheads' information showed that our James Smith passed through Fort McHenry.

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When James Smith was captured at Raccoon Ford, it must have been during a skirmish or an inopportune encounter with a Union force; no significant battle took place there at that time. The encounter at Moorefield was a loss for the Confederates, with five men killed and 69 captured. One of those men captured later wrote, “We were marched on foot to New Creek station, and next day sent to Wheeling, where we were quartered in the penitentiary for three days and then sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.”²⁴³

In April 1865, the First Maryland Cavalry made the final charge at Appomattox. Although records show that James Smith had been exchanged the month before, it is not known whether he rejoined his unit in the field and no record has thus far been found that he was at Appomattox. In any case the First Maryland was disbanded on 28 April, although one chronicler said that they never surrendered; rather, they dispersed a few men at a time to return to their Maryland homes.²⁴⁴

Years later, in Denver, Colorado, James Smith was an honorary member of the Robert E. Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy²⁴⁵ and, as noted in Edward S. Smith’s recollections, he was awarded the Southern Cross of Honor²⁴⁶ by that organization. W. Ed Smith noted, “I understand that when grandfather James Smith and grandfather Arnold got together, the North and South [were] loudly discussed.”²⁴⁷

James Smith in Maryland After the Civil War

After the war, James Smith settled into marriage, business, and traditional civic activities. On 4 July 1876—the centennial of American independence—the town of Centreville, Maryland, celebrated with “a general display of decorations and interesting exercises.” As part of the ceremonies,

There was a procession of children, headed by R. Goldsborough, chief marshal, with E. H. Brown, Capt. James Smith, J. L. Goldsborough, William D. Keating and J. W. Chambers as aids. An

²⁴³ Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999), p. 97; Driver cited his source as “Author’s Collection, no ascertainable publication facts”.

²⁴⁴ William Worthington Goldsborough, *The Maryland Line in the Confederate States Army* (Kelly, Piet and Co., Baltimore, 1869).

²⁴⁵ The United Daughters of the Confederacy grew from a proliferation of post-war local and informal associations and established camps of the United Confederate Veterans. It was organized in Nashville, Tennessee, on 10 Sep 1894, originally as the National Association of the Daughters of the Confederacy. At their second meeting, in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895, they adopted their current name. The organization was incorporated in the District of Columbia on 18 Jul 1919. Their current membership is open to “women no less than 16 years of age who are blood descendants, lineal or collateral, of men and women who served honorably in the Army, Navy or Civil Service of the Confederate States of America, or gave Material Aid to the Cause.” (>>United Daughters of the Confederacy website, <http://www.hqudc.org/about/index.html>; accessed 3 Jul 2006.)

²⁴⁶ The Southern Cross of Honor was conceived by Ms. Alexander S. (Mary Ann Lamar Cobb) Erwin of Athens, Georgia; the idea came during a reunion of Confederate veterans in Atlanta in July 1898. The design of the decoration is attributed to Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Sarah E. Gabbett, also of Atlanta: a Maltese Cross depicting the Confederate Battle Flag surrounded by a laurel wreath and the words, *Deo Vindice* (God Our Vindicator).

²⁴⁷ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 26 Apr 2004. The Arnolds were the ancestral line of W. Edward Smith’s mother (see Arnold family collateral genealogy under James Robert Lee Smith, No. 199). W. Ed Smith related that some of the Arnolds likewise moved to Denver.



An example of the Southern Cross of Honor

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appropriate oration was delivered by A. R. Weedon, and a national salute was fired. The Easton Mozart Band enlivened the occasion with music.²⁴⁸

At around this time, James Smith worked as a builder, securing some significant contracts for construction in the county. In September 1876, the “female school board” (that is, the administrative board established for a girls’ school) awarded James Smith the contract to build a two-story brick schoolhouse in the southwestern part of Centreville.²⁴⁹ Most notably, in 1877 Smith won the contract to build the second story and additions to the Queen Anne’s County Court House, in Centreville. He also worked on the interior details of the court room.

The courthouse is among the significant historic structures of Maryland, serving as the Queen Anne’s County seat of government. The building was constructed between 1792 and 1794, after the county seat had been moved in 1782 from Queenstown to Centreville by Act of the Maryland Assembly. The town of Centreville was laid out and building began at this time. It was located centrally in the county, hence its original name, Centre Ville, which also reflected the adulation of everything French following the Revolutionary War.²⁵⁰ Although the first cases were heard in the courthouse in 1794, the Court did not accept the building until 1 June 1796, when it was “taken, held and deemed to be the proper Court House of Queen Anne’s County.”²⁵¹ It is the only courthouse in Maryland in continuous use since its construction.

Some seven decades later the courthouse required remodeling. Again, nine years later it needed further rebuilding to “a scale which will change it from one of the most inconvenient to the one of the most desirable of our county buildings”.²⁵² The main building was widened by 30 feet, and the northern wing was doubled in size. The architect for this job was J. Crawford Neilson of Baltimore; James Smith was the builder.²⁵³ Newspaper accounts took notice. A clipping from 26 April 1877 first provided a diagram of the proposed floorplans for the first and second floors. Other articles followed the progress of construction:²⁵⁴

[17 May 1877] LEVY COURT. — * * * The bids for repairing the Court House were opened and awarded to Capt. James Smith of Centreville for \$6,800. There were four bids in all and were

²⁴⁸ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland: Its early history and development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 522.

²⁴⁹ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland: Its early history and development*, p. 567.

²⁵⁰ Prior to this, the small town had been called Chester Mill. Frederic Emory, in his history of Queen Anne’s Co., noted, “The name Chester Mill applied not only to the mill but also to the village or settlement in the vicinity, and continued in use until 1789, when the name Centreville was substituted, owing presumably to the confusion likely to result from having two county seats of adjoining counties with similar names, viz.: Chestertown and Chester Mill.” (Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, pp. 26-27)

²⁵¹ “The Queen Anne’s County Court House”, Maryland Judiciary website <http://www.courts.state.md.us/clerks/queenannes/histcthouse.html> (accessed 17 Jan 2006); and official Maryland municipal and Centreville websites.

²⁵² Maryland Judiciary website (see note above).

²⁵³ Morris L. Radoff, *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland. Part One: The Courthouses* (Maryland Hall of Records Commission, Publication 12, Annapolis, 1960), p. 127.

²⁵⁴ Queen Anne’s County Free Library, scrapbook; none of the newspaper clippings are identified by newspaper, although they are local.

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as follows: Capt. James Smith, \$6,800 in money, Mr. Badders, \$7,195 in County Bonds at 95 per cent, Messrs. West & Carroll, ———, and Mr. Ogle, ———. The three latter gentlemen are from Baltimore and the bids of the two last were so much above those of Capt. Smith and Mr. Badder that they were not considered as in competition. Upon calculation there was only four dollars difference between Captain Smith and Mr. Badders, the latter being \$4 the lowest, but the Commissioners very properly we think, gave the contract to Capt. Smith, who will give employment altogether to our resident mechanics, which would not have been the case had the contract been awarded to a Baltimorian. The contract is signed by all parties and Capt. Smith will in a few days, give bond and proceed to work. The contract stipulates that the building shall be ready for occupation by Oct., 15th 1877.

[4 October 1877] THE COURT HOUSE. The Work Nearly Completed—Public Money Well and Judiciously Spent.

Capt. Smith, the contractor, is having the work on the Court House pushed rapidly to completion. The plastering, done by Messrs. Price and Morgan, was finished the first of the weekend [and] is an excellent job. The walls and ceilings of all the rooms are even, straight and smooth [*sic*]. The masterpiece of workmanship is the moulding around the Court room. The entire job will do credit to country mechanics. The inside painting is now being done, and by the last of the week all the rooms will have received one coat. Two coats have already been put on the outside & gives one an idea of the color of the building and the appearance it will make. When the building is entirely completed, we can boast of one of the handsomest and most complete county buildings on the Shore. The fire-proof vaults are commodious and secure and constructed upon the most modern plan. The money appropriated by the county for the construction of this building has been judiciously spent. The Town Commissioners who have the public square in front of the Court House in charge, should begin at once to make arrangements for the removal of all rubbish from the square and prepare it for an evening resort for the inhabitants of the town during the summer months. For time immemorial the square has been a repository of agricultural implements. The nuisance should be abated at once and hereafter nothing of the kind allowed. Capt. Smith thinks he will be ready to turn the building over to the county authorities by the 15th inst. It then remains to furnish the Court room and the several offices. It is thought that ample funds will be left out of the original appropriation to do this. Our people may well be proud of the Court House.

[18 October 1877] THE COURT HOUSE.—The new Court House is about completed. The finishing touches are now being put on by the painters. J. Crawford Neilson, Esq., the architect was here last week and inspected the building and pronounced it a good job and according to contract. The contract for furnishing the Court room and the several officers [*sic*] have been awarded by the building committee to A. H. Wright, Esq., and Capt. Jas. Smith. In ten days at the farthest [*sic*], the building will be ready for occupation.

The Maryland Historical Trust's State Historic Sites Survey of course included the Queen Anne's County Court House. The site survey for the courthouse includes strong focuses that relate to the 1877 addition, as follows below.²⁵⁵ It is evident from this architectural description that James Smith was a very skilled craftsman, directing local workmen in executing the directions of the architect with aplomb.

²⁵⁵ Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for site QA-146, Queen Anne's County Court House, Centreville; form prepared by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor, Queen Anne's County Historical Society, 20 Oct 1981. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed 3 Aug 2006).

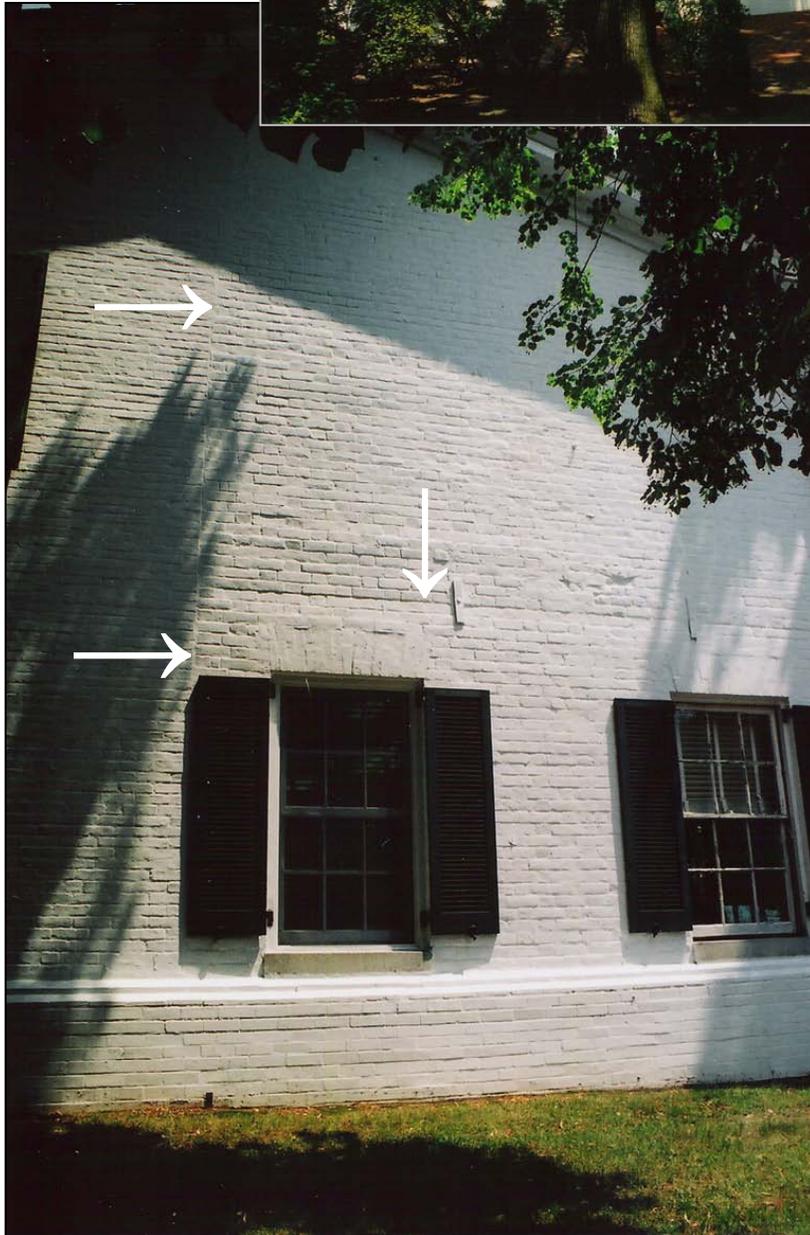
**Queen Anne's County Court House
Centreville, Maryland**



(Spamer photo)

The Queen Anne's County Court House was built 1792–1794 and is the the only county court house in Maryland still in use from the time of its construction. The original construction consisted of a single story and was smaller. In 1868, the court house underwent renovations, but in 1877 its size was deemed “inconvenient” and additional, significant alterations were authorized by the county. The architect was J. Crawford Nielson of Baltimore, and the building work was awarded to the bid placed by **Captain James Smith** of Centreville. Interior work was done to existing rooms; a second story was added and the building, including its wings, was extended to the rear. Work on the second-floor court room itself was done on another bid awarded to James Smith in October 1877. Although James Smith worked on numerous other civil and private projects throughout the county, and presumably also elsewhere even before leaving forever to Denver in 1890, his work on the Queen Anne's County Court House is probably the most notable of his efforts. (Photo taken in 2006.)

view →



Queen Anne's County Court House, Centreville, Maryland

Capt. James Smith won the county contract in 1877 to build second-floor and rear additions to the court house. This view displays the exterior nature of these additions, as shown by the changes in brickwork on the south side of the building (*see location arrow on photo above*).

In the view at *left*, the second-story addition can be seen clearly by the change in brickwork in a line just above the windows (*vertical white arrow*), and the two structural braces along this line. Also seen on closer examination (*horizontal white arrows*) is the distinct, straight vertical line separating the brickwork of the front part of the building with rear addition.

(Spamer photos, July 2009)

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[Statement of Significance]

The Centreville Court House was constructed circa 1792-94 and enlarged in 1876.²⁵⁶ It is believed to be the oldest court house in Maryland in continuous use. The building is an interesting blend of Colonial and Victorian architecture, with the basic form, fenestration patterns and brickwork dating to the late 18th century, and the window sash, balcony and decorative stonework dating to the 1876 renovation. This renovation enlarged the building to the rear and roughly doubling [*sic*] the floor area. Subsequent alterations have left little if any visible evidence of the original interior work, but much of the Victorian detail has survived, as well as a complete set of bentwood court room furniture with cane seats.

There is some uncertainty of the exact date for the original building. As early as 1782 a petition was filed requesting that the county seat be moved from Queenstown to a more convenient location. The first significant levy of £1500 for erecting public buildings was ordered in 1788, and in 1791 a further levy of £600 was approved. The Court House was certainly under construction by 1792 and may have been complete by 1794. Dr. Radoff²⁵⁷ noted in Volume II of his study of Maryland Court Houses and records that one reference may indicate the Court House was still under construction as late as 1796.

Extensive repairs were authorized in 1868 and again in 1876. The latter renovation was undertaken by J. Crawford Neilson, a noted Baltimore architect, and the construction was executed by Captain James Smith, a Centreville builder. The cost of this work came to \$6800. In October 1877 a second contract was signed with Smith to complete the court room.

[Site Description]

The Queen Anne's County Court House is located in the center of Court House Square in Centreville. The square is bounded on the east by North Commerce Street, on the north by Broadway, on the west by North Liberty Street, and on the south by Lawyers Row. This square was originally described as the Public Ground and has been the site of the Court House since the town was laid out in 1792.

The Court House faces east toward Commerce Street. It is a brick building with a three part facade, and has been enlarged to the rear to form the present T-plan. The front facade consists of a five bay, two story center block with flanking two bay, two story wings. Evidently the center block was two rooms deep, while the wings were one room deep. When the Court House was renovated in 1876, the building was enlarged by doubling the depth of the wings and by adding a two story rear wing to the central block, forming the present T-plan.

The front facade of the main block is five bays wide, with the three center bays set forward about four inches from the rest of the wall. A pedimented gable is centered above these three bays, increasing the sense of frontality. The principal entrance door is centered on this part of the face, flanked by large 6/6 windows on each side. There are matching 6/6 windows on the north and south bays, flanking the projecting portion of the wall. On the second floor, five 6/6 windows with segmentally arched upper sash arranged in similar fashion. These windows clearly date to the 1876 renovation, but probably reflect the original fenestration pattern. The jambs of most of the openings appear to be reworked, and were presumably enlarged for the present windows. Carefully dressed stone sills with beveled surfaces and lintels with chamfered edges also date to the 1876 work. On the second story, the stonework forms a plain belt course and is carried across the tops of the windows, forming a peak above each arched opening. Other changes include an added water table constructed of smooth machine made brick laid in a stretcher bond with a two-course beveled cap, and a cast iron balcony across the center three bays of the second story. The

²⁵⁶ Ridout's references to the "1876" renovation pertain to the date when the county commissioners put the job out for bid; the construction work was performed in 1877.

²⁵⁷ Morris L. Radoff, *The County Courthouses and Record of Maryland* (Annapolis, 1960).

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late 19th century brickwork is in stark contrast to the original work, which is carefully laid in Flemish bond with hand-made bricks. An original four-course belt course at the base of the second story has been interrupted by the enlarged second story windows. A heavily molded cornice with large scrolled modillion blocks is carried across the entire facade of the central block and up the raked eaves of the pedimented gable. In the center of this pediment, a circular wooden panel with a carved figure of an eagle is set into a circular opening in the brickwork. This feature is of uncertain vintage, but certainly dates to the 1876 period at least, and may be early if not original.

The south flanking wing serves as the Clerk of the Court's office. There is a door in the center on the first floor flanked by single 6/6 windows on each side, and two 6/6 windows on the second floor. The first floor openings have also been fitted with dressed stone sills and lintels, and the second floor openings with stone sills, leaving the original splayed jack arch lintels visible just below the cornice. The original Flemish bond brickwork remains relatively undisturbed except for the applied water table, and the addition of the stonework around the openings. The sills of the second story windows cut down into the top course of an original three-course belt course. The cornice on this section of the building is boxed in with a plain frieze board below the soffit and a complex crown mold above.

The south gable wall of the south wing offers clear evidence of the 1876 enlargement. A seam runs vertically up the center of this wall, with Flemish bond brickwork to the east and six-course bond using smooth machine-made bricks to the west. The water table added in 1876 was also carried across the south gable. There are two original 6/6 windows with later granite sills on the first floor of the original wing, and one 6/6 window on the second floor of the west addition. The box of the front and rear facades returns at the corners and is carried up the gable eaves.

The rear or west facade of the wing dates entirely to 1876. There is a single 6/6 window centered on both the first and second floor. The first floor window is fitted with heavy iron shutters. The brickwork is laid in random common bond with a water table; the cornice matches the front and south wall.

The north flanking wing serves as the Register of Wills office. There is a door in the south bay on the first floor with a 6/6 window to the north and two 6/6 windows on the second floor. In detail this wing is virtually identical to the south wing.

The north gable wall of the north wing evidently was originally uninterrupted by windows. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond and the general line of the original gable remains visible. In 1876 this wing was doubled in depth. The seam between the original section and the addition is clearly visible, and the later brickwork is laid in common bond with machine-made brick. A water table was also added, extending across the entire gable wall. A large 2/2 window was cut in near the center on the first floor and a small, paired four-light window was added on the second floor. The gable eaves are closed in with an overshot box cornice that returns at the corners, and matches the cornice on the front facade of the wing.

The rear facade of the north wing dates entirely to 1876. There are two 6/6 windows on both the first and second floors. The openings have segmental arched lintels and granite sills. The brickwork is laid in six-course bond with a water table; the cornice matches the front facade of the building.

The rear or west wing was constructed in 1876. The brickwork is laid in six-course bond but without a water table. On the north wall, there are three 6/6 windows on each floor. The south wall is essentially identical, except that the east window on the first floor has been blocked. On the west wall, facing Liberty Street, there is a recessed panel in the center bay on each floor flanked by two 6/6 windows on each side. All of the window openings have segmental arched lintels and granite sills. The cornice is a continuation of the early modillion block cornice found on the front and side walls of the original central block. Mitered seams in the cornice correspond to the original rear wall of the building. The roof of the rear addition is hipped and covered with slate.

The interior of the Court House is divided into three principal areas on the first floor. A central hall in the main block leads back to office space in the later rear wing, and to a narrow stair

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leading to the cellar and a modern records room. The stair to the second floor rises against the north wall of the hall, just inside the front door. It is an open-string stair with a hewn Victorian newel, turned balusters and a molded rail. All of the trim in the hall dates to the Victorian period, with the possible exception of the front double doors, which are constructed of diagonal beaded boards with a heavily molded frame applied to the exterior surface.

The Clerk's office, to the south of the hall, occupies the original south wing and a second large room to the west that was added in 1876. The latter room was evidently intended as a vault, as the windows are shuttered with heavy iron shutters, and the interior door opening is fitted with a heavy vault door with a lock made in Baltimore. The floors in both rooms are paved with brick, all of the trim is Victorian.

The Register of Wills office occupies the north wing, and cannot be reached from the central hall. This office is divided into a large room in the wing, with a narrow vault across the north end of the Court House. The floor of the vault is lined with brick; the ceiling is vaulted. A door at the west end of the office opens into the vault and is fitted with a heavy vault door. All of the trim is Victorian. A chimney shaft on the north gable wall of the original wing has been paneled over.

On the second floor, a narrow hall stretches across the front facade of the central block. Doors open off of this hall into a large rectangular court room in the center of the building, a grand jury room over the south wing, and a law library over the north wing. Details of interest on the second floor include a coffered tin ceiling with cast iron column supports and a variety of Victorian furniture in the court room. Of particular significance are the twelve jury chairs, three chairs behind the bench, and the witness chair. All are bentwood chairs with tightly caned backs and seats.

According to the report prepared by Perry, Shaw and Hepburn²⁵⁸, portions of the original roof framing survive. The roof over the main central section of the building is not readily accessible. The only access point is a small trap secured with screws in the high ceiling of the court room. A second trap in the north end of the building allows a limited view of the roof of the enlarged north wing. The framing all dates to the post-Civil War enlargement, but a small section of the masonry wall of the central section is visible, as well as one portion of the original dentil block cornice.

As noted in the "Smith Genealogy" (above), James Smith also did bridge construction.²⁵⁹ Presumably he contracted all kinds of building work throughout the county and elsewhere.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In 1883, a "James Smith" and a "G. M. Smith", who presumably were Capt. James Smith and George Moore Smith of this genealogy, were among the Trustees elected on 15 January to oversee the Wye Camp Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wye Camp was a part of the Centreville Charge, Easton District of the Wilmington Conference. The first church-camp meeting at "Head of Wye" was in 1807, which since 1810 was known as Wye Camp. The land was eventually given to the Centreville M.E. church in 1879.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁸ Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, "Regional Architectural Survey of Buildings of Eastern Maryland" (manuscript, 1951), Hall of Records.

²⁵⁹ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 35-36.

²⁶⁰ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 236.

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James Smith in Denver

Other than his marriage to Emily Reynolds (possibly in 1865 after returning from the war) and the information we have of his contract and church work in the county, little else is known of James Smith's time between the Civil War and 1890.

By 1890, one James Barcus enticed James Smith with contract work in Denver, Colorado. Although there is evidence that the Barcus family of Queen Anne's County, who were millers, was related to the Barcus family of Colorado, who were brick masons, they appear to represent separate genealogical branches of that family.²⁶¹ James Barcus was of the Colorado branch. His incentive to the building contractor James Smith must have been a great one because James moved his family to Denver permanently. An Eastern Shore newspaper clipping, dated 25 February 1890, comprised the following succinct note:

Captain James Smith and his oldest son, James, will leave Centreville tomorrow (Wednesday) for Denver, Col. Captain Smith has secured contracts for the erection of two buildings in Denver, for Mr. James Barcus[,] and will probably locate permanently in that city.

This indicates that James Smith and his eldest son traveled to Denver first, and brought the rest of the family at a later time; but just when the family left Centreville is not known.

James Smith's grandson, W. Ed Smith, has noted to me in correspondence that his grandfather built homes in Denver and in Englewood, Colorado. James Smith was foremost a carpenter, and it stands to reason that joining with a family of brick manufacturers and masons would be lucrative in the building contractor business in western communities that were rapidly growing.

However, business might not have been all that good at times. W. Ed Smith related that Capt. James Smith, with his son, James, and James Lugg (who became Capt. James' son-in-law when he married Lulu Smith) were involved in a land-rush in Oklahoma, although Ed Smith did not know when this was.²⁶² Many of the family members must have had adventurous spirits, as another family story recalls that George W. Arnold he looked for gold in the Rockies west of Denver, where he had a claim in Russell Gulch near Rolinsville, Gilpin Co., near Central City; but this was more of a hopeful matter, as it was

²⁶¹ As determined by an examination of U.S. census data, the Barcus family had ties both in Denver, Colorado, and Centreville, Maryland; in Denver they were in brick manufacturing and masonry, and in Centreville they were millers. The Denver contingent seems to have originally come from Ohio and Missouri; the birthplaces of the children indicate that the family moved to Colorado around 1870. The Maryland contingent was native to Maryland from at least ca. 1800. In the 1892 Denver city directory, James T. Barcus is listed as a brick manufacturer on 26th Ave. between Murdock and Clayton Aves.; his residence was at 2759 Josephine St. Also listed in this directory are (take note of the interleaved residential addresses): Arthur S. Barcus, clerk for J. L. Russell, 425 S. Pennsylvania Ave.; Delbert C. Barcus, bricklayer, 425 S. Pennsylvania Ave.; J. Mason Barcus, "sub books" [seller of subscription books?], 44 Good Block; Lake Barcus, laborer, H. J. Heinz Co., residence 2755 Josephine St.; Solomon Barcus, bricklayer, 425 S. Pennsylvania Ave.; and William Barcus, bricklayer, 2755 Josephine St. Although James Barcus has not been located in the 1880 census, the Solomon Barcus household is listed in Arapahoe Co., Colorado, where Solomon and son, William Barcus, are brick masons, and sons Delbert and Arthur Barcus are boys in school. Also in the 1880 census for Colorado there is another William Barcus, brick mason, who resided in a boarding house in Denver. In the 1880 census for Maryland, Lake Barcus is in [another] William Barcus household in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., where William Barcus is a miller and Lake is in school.

²⁶² W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 8 May 2004.

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during the early part of the Depression era.²⁶³ James' son, James Robert Lee Smith, had been instructed by his father and grandfather Arnold where to jump from a train, stakes in hand to mark a claim.²⁶⁴

Emily (Reynolds) Smith (1842–1929)
(wife of Capt. James Smith)
“Teen”

In some family records she has been referred to as Christine. In the 1850 U.S. census she is listed as Emily Jane Reynolds; and her death certificate gives her name as Emily J. Smith. To some members of the family she was known as “Aunt Teen”, suggesting that this was a contraction of Christine. One or other of these names might have been a baptismal name, or perhaps a third given name such as sometimes was used in the Smith family. In any case, her name of record is Emily, and she was known affectionately as “Teen”.

Her father, Saulsbury B. Reynolds, was born about 1806 in Maryland; in the 1850 census he is listed as a farmer residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co. Her mother, Catherine D., was born about 1816 in Maryland. Her siblings, as of 1850, were John N. Reynolds, born about 1834; Mary C., born about 1847; and Ann Augusta, born about 1849. The Queen Anne's Co. Marriage Records, 1817-1858, list a marriage on 12 May 1831 between Saulsbury B. Reynolds and a Mary E. Long or Mary E. Holding, officiated by Rev. Offley.

At the time of her death she resided at 2424 Vine St., Denver, Colorado, where she died. She had resided with her daughter, Lulu Smith Lugg, under her care. Family records indicate that she died in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado, which was an incorrect assumption based on the fact that James Robert Lee Smith had moved to Englewood. She was buried 28 January 1929 in Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, Colorado.

198. Frank Reynolds Smith

The only record of Frank Reynolds Smith, without dates or further remark, appears in the “Smith Genealogy”.²⁶⁵ Although he is listed there as the fifth child in the list of children of James and Emily Reynolds Smith, the list is not in chronological order so the placement of this child with respect to his siblings is unknown. W. Ed Smith had not heard of Frank Reynolds Smith when he learned of this record in 2007; presumably Frank died at an early age.²⁶⁶

201. Edward Watson Smith (1875–1848)

202. Harry Webster Smith (1877–)

Neither man married. They both lived with their parents until the parents' deaths, and then lived with James and Lulu Lugg where they had separate basement rooms.²⁶⁷

²⁶³ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 May 2007.

²⁶⁴ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

²⁶⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 37.

²⁶⁶ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 May 2007.

²⁶⁷ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 May 2007.

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In the 1899 Denver city directory Edward Watson Smith is listed as a stenographer with Acheson and Warren, residing at his parents' home. Acheson and Warren was a firm of investment bankers at 210-211 Ernest and Cranmer Building, Denver. At the time of the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses his occupation was listed as office clerk; in these censuses he resides with his parents. The "Smith Genealogy" records that he "was with a wholesale drug firm in Denver".²⁶⁸

No occupation is listed for Harry Webster Smith in the 1899 Denver city directory, at which time he resided with his parents. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census his occupation was listed as salesman; not employed at the time of the 1910 census. At the time of these censuses he resided with his parents. The "Smith Genealogy" records that he "was [a] clerk with an apartment hotel in Denver, Colorado."²⁶⁹

90. Anna Virginia⁷ Smith (John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 11 May 1843 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 11 October 1924. She married [Rev.] **James Edmund Bryan** 13 March 1862, son of James Bryan and Sarah Carville. He was born 10 July 1831 at Beach Farm, Kent Island, Kent Co., Maryland, and died 17 October 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Anna Smith and James Bryan are:

- + 203 i. Elma Howard⁸ Bryan, born 28 January 1863 in Maryland; died 29 August 1926 in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey.
- + 204 ii. [Dr.] Mary Smith Bryan, born 26 May 1865 in Maryland; died September 1951.
- 205 iii. [Dr.] James Edmund Bryan, Jr., born 09 September 1869 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died 18 December 1951 at 124 S. Springfield Ave., Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married May Barratt Martindale 28 December 1893 in Newcastle, Newcastle Co., Delaware; born 05 April 1867 in Maryland; died 06 June 1934.
- 206 iv. [Dr.] Alfred Cookman Bryan, born 21 November 1871 in Delaware; died 30 March 1964. He married Edna Alice Birch; born 22 August 1873; died after 1960.
- 207 v. Anna Watson Bryan, born 08 February 1874 in Delaware; died after 1964. She married Samuel Taylor Wilson; born 11 October 1868.
- + 208 vi. William Whitley Bryan, Sr., born 27 August 1876 in Delaware.

NOTES

The "Smith Genealogy" contains a separate section on the Bryan family, compiled by Emerson Bryan Roberts, grandson of Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan. It is reproduced in its entirety at the end of this sketch about Anna Virginia Smith.

90. Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan (1843–1924) "Annie"

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Anna Smith resided in the household of "William Watson" [Joseph William Wesley Watson, her cousin (No. 94)] in District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. In the slave

²⁶⁸ "Smith Genealogy", p. 37.

²⁶⁹ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 37-38.

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schedule for the District 3 census, she is listed adjacent to “William Watson” as the owner of one slave (male, aged 17), who probably was her share of the inheritance received from her father, who died in 1857.

James Edmund Bryan (1831–1895)
(husband of Anna Virginia Smith)

Another date of birth for Rev. James Edmund Bryan is given as 21 July 1831. He has not been located in the 1850 or 1860 U.S. censuses.

It is possible that he is the Rev. J. E. Bryan, Methodist minister, who was noted to have preached not wholly against slavery at a 31 July 1860 meeting in Centreville, Maryland. Frederic Emory’s history of Queen Anne’s Co. relates:²⁷⁰

The slavery question was also the cause of much trouble among the Methodists of the county owing to the adoption by the General Conference of a chapter denouncing slave-holding. * * * Revs. E. Miller and J. E. Bryan, preachers on the Circuit, had, however, already declared that the Chapter on slavery which declared slaveholding to be a sin was unconstitutional and void and asserted that non-slave-holding had never been a test of membership in the church.

The “Smith Genealogy” indicates that Rev. Bryan had a daughter, Florence, but in fact she was a daughter-in-law, whose husband is not identified here. In any case, her husband was not James Edmund Bryan, Jr., whose obituary lists Florence as his sister-in-law.

Rev. Bryan twice served as pastor to the Whatcoat United Methodist Church²⁷¹ in Camden, Delaware, during 1857-1858 and 1871-1873. In 1875, he officiated at the marriage of Samuel Ringold and Florence Z. Carville at the Methodist Episcopal church in Stevensville, Kent Island, Kent Co., Maryland; whether or not this was his pastorate at the time has not been determined. He also served the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rising Sun, Maryland, 1891-1895.

Occupations of James Edmund Bryan (from U.S. censuses):

1870: “Minister of the Gospel”

²⁷⁰ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950) pp. 486-487.

²⁷¹ The original frame church, built in 1796, was razed when a new, brick structure was dedicated 26 July 1857 and the congregation moved to that new location. At about this time Rev. Bryan assumed his pastorate here. The 1857 brick building still stands, west of the intersection of Main St. and Camden-Wyoming Ave. (Delaware Rt. 10), Camden, Delaware. This church was used until June 1967 when a new church was occupied at 16 N. Main St. At that time, the 1857 building was sold to the Church of Christ, and then in 1981 sold to the New Hope Baptist Church. The building had been vacant for several years when it was bought in 1986 by the Morning Star Institutional Church of God in Christ.

In 1857, the ministerial circuit for the church comprised Camden, Bethbrier, Canterbury, Magnolia, St. Jones, Gum Swamp, and Leipsic, but by 1888 had been reduced to two charges. The church was renovated in 1865 and 1940. Its stained-glass windows, original from 1857, were imported from England. There is circumstantial evidence, both in oral tradition and in some architectural features in the church’s foundations discovered around 2000, that it served in the Underground Railroad when slaves were secreted to safer havens in the North. (>>Whatcoat United Methodist Church website, <http://www.whatcoat.com/whatcoathistory.htm>; accessed 20 Feb 2007. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888. Joanna Wilson, “Camden Church Recognized as Historic Gathering Place”, *Dover Post* (Delaware), 10 Dec 2003, pp. 28A-29A.)

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1880: “Preacher”

Residences of James Edmund Bryan (from U.S. censuses):

1870: Cecilton, Cecil Co., Maryland

1880: Galena, Kent Co., Maryland

The 1880 U.S. census lists in the Bryan household a Catharine G. Smith, aged 24, working as “Servant”; it is doubtful that she is related to the Smiths here.

205. James Edmund Bryan, Jr. (1869–1951)

He had no children. He attended Wilmington Conference College (later Wesley Junior College), Dover, Delaware; B.A., Johns Hopkins University, 1890, and graduate work there 1890-1891; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1908.

James Edmund Bryan, Jr., was first employed as a principal and school superintendent in Houghton, Michigan and in Danville and Litchfield, Illinois. In 1899 he was hired as a teacher in the Camden, New Jersey, city public schools, with which he remained affiliated for the rest of his career. By 1910 he was a high school principal, and by 1920 he was Superintendent of Schools. He retired in September 1931.

From 1895 to 1944 James Bryan, Jr., owned an interest in a grain and dairy farm in Kent Co., Maryland.

In the 1910 census, a lodger in their home was Helen M. Bleakley, also a high school principal.

Occupations of James Edmund Bryan, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

1900: School teacher

1910: High school principal

1920: “manager city schools”

1930: “Superintendent Camden Public Schools”

Residences of James Edmund Bryan, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

1900: 427 Penn St., Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey

1910, 1920: 412 Linden St., Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey

1930: 124 Springfield Ave., Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey

James Edmund Bryan, Jr., is buried in Rising Sun, Maryland.

A brief biographical sketch of James Edmund Bryan, Jr., was published in 1924, as follows:²⁷²

James Edmund Bryan, Jr., A.B., Ph.D., is superintendent of the public schools in the city of Camden, which office he has held since 1899. Prior to coming to Camden, he held the position of superintendent in the schools of Danville, Illinois, for three years, and in Litchfield, Illinois, for a similar period. He began his educational work as principal of the high school in Houghton, Michigan, from 1891 to 1893. During the period of Dr. Bryan’s superintendency of the Camden Schools, there has been rapid development and growth. The enrollment has increased form less

²⁷² Alfred M. Heston, ed.-in-chief, *South Jersey; a History, 1664-1924* (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., New York and Chicago, 1924, 4 vols.).



James Edmund Bryan, Jr. (1869-1951) [No. 205]
Superintendent of Schools, Camden, New Jersey
(*Camden Schools historical website*)

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than twelve thousand to more than twenty-two thousand; the number of teachers from less than three hundred to seven hundred and fifty; and seventeen new school buildings have been erected, including the new Senior High School in Forest Hill Park and two junior high schools. The organization of the school system has been completely modernized and developed along the lines of the most advanced educational thought and experience.

He attended the public schools of Maryland and Delaware until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Wilmington Conference Academy, now known as Wesley Collegiate Institute. Upon graduation from the Institute, he matriculated in Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. The year 1890-91 was spent in graduate work in Johns Hopkins upon a University Scholarship awarded for high scholastic standing in undergraduate work. After teaching nine years, he entered upon a course of graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1908.

Dr. Bryan was born September 9, 1869, in Cecil County, Maryland. He is the son of Rev. James Edmund Bryan, of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Anna Virginia Bryan, both of old Maryland families, and both now deceased. He was united in marriage with May Barratt Martindale, also a native of Maryland, on December 28, 1893, at Newcastle, Delaware.

Dr. Bryan was president of the New Jersey Teachers' Association in 1908 and of the New Jersey Council of Education in 1908 and 1909. For ten years he was a trustee of the Teachers' Pension System of New Jersey. He is a life member of the National Education Association, and a charter member of the New Jersey Schoolmaster's Club. He affiliates with Trimble Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Centenary-Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden, of which church he has been a trustee since 1902. He is also a Rotarian.

Upon his retirement as superintendent of Camden City schools, James E. Bryan, Jr., received a grandfather's clock, which in his will he bequeathed to the school system to be placed in the superintendent's office.²⁷³

My hall clock is a very handsome one, presented to me by the teachers and office assistants of Camden City Schools upon the occasion of my retirement in September, 1931.

It has been to me, and was to Mrs. Bryan, a source of real enjoyment and pride. My appreciation of the generous and cordial spirit that prompted this gift has grown as the years passed.

When I can enjoy it no longer, I desire that it shall be placed where some, at least, of those who participated in making the gift may see it from time to time, and where it may stand as a memorial of the many years of my service in the schools where I received the most cordial cooperation of the teachers and the highly intelligent and public spirited support and counsel of the members of the board of education from 1899 to 1931.

May (Martindale) Bryan (1867–1934)
(wife of James Edmund Bryan, Jr.)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The 1900 census lists her birth as in April 1868, and that her parents were born in Delaware.

²⁷³ Unidentified newspaper clipping, "Dr. Bryan Leaves Grandfather's Clock To Board of Education He Served" (family files).

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206. Alfred Cookman Bryan (1871–1964) “Cook”

He had no children. In 1930 he resided at 292 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, New York. In 1951, when his brother, James, died, he resided in Wayne, Pennsylvania. In 1963 his address there was 224 South Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania; and an undated letterhead gives his address as 224 Audubon Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Historical information provided by Alfred Cookman Bryan to Edward S. Smith, narrator of the “Smith Genealogy” provides a little historical insight into the early relationships of the family in Kent Island, Maryland. Shipping Creek, in the lower portion of Kent Island, was where a landing was made for a trading post established by Capt. John Smith of Virginia Colony, and where William Claiborne, agent of Clobberly and Company, London, became its agent under Royal Grant. Edward S. Smith wrote in the “Smith Genealogy”:²⁷⁴

Our cousin, Alfred Cookman Bryan of Wayne, Pennsylvania, son of one of father’s sisters, Anna Virginia [Smith] Bryan, wife of Rev. James Edmund Bryan, wrote that the Claiborne Trading Post was on Shipping Creek, which was on the farm of his uncle Louis Bryan, and after his death the farm was sold by his daughter, Lynda.

Kent Island Point farm on which Claiborne’s Fort was built, was at one time owned by his cousins, the Ringgolds. Cookman and his cousin Roland Ringgold roomed together in Baltimore when attending school in 1895-6.

The names of these first settlers on Kent Island will be found in the family names of these descendants of James Smith and his wife Margaret [of Generation No. 1 in the current genealogy].

Alfred C. Bryan wrote more specifically, though briefly, about the trading post:²⁷⁵

The Claiborne trading post on Kent Island was Shipping Creek, Uncle Louis Bryan’s farm until he died. His daughter, Cousin Lynda, sold it, maybe 15 or 20 years ago [thus ca. 1945]. She died two or three years ago. Claiborne’s Fort on Kent Point Farm was owned by my Cousin, Roland Ringgold, when we were rooming together in Balto[more]. At school in 1895-6.

207. Anna (Bryan) Wilson (1874–after 1964)

In 1951, when her brother, James, died, she resided in Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania. An address book of Earle C. Smith lists her as “Aunt Anna Bryan, 322 Reeder St., Easton, Pa.”

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

²⁷⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 8.

²⁷⁵ Alfred C. Bryan to Laura and Ed [Laura and Edward S. Smith], 14 Feb 1963.

Bryan Family
Collateral Genealogy
(28 descendants)

The genealogy of the Bryan family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Matthew Bryan

Generation No. 1

1. Matthew¹ Bryan

Children of Matthew Bryan are:

- 2 i. Ann² Bryan.
- 3 ii. Arthur Bryan, died 1792. He married Rachel Brookson 02 May 1757 in St. Lukes Parish, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- 4 iii. Frances Bryan. She married John Clayland.
- 5 iv. John Bryan.
- 6 v. Susannah Bryan. She married Richard Grasson.
- + 7 vi. William Bryan, of "Wye Manor" and "Sayer's Forest".

NOTES

The will of Matthew Bryan [No. 1], recorded in Will Book 36, folio 4, 1767 (Queen Anne's Co., Maryland), notes that his residence was in Christ Church Parish, Queen Anne's Co. [Kent Island].

Arthur Bryan (–1792) [No. 3] had a large estate on the Eastern Shore and active in affairs of Talbot, Queen Anne's, and Caroline Counties. He was among the first to subscribe to the Oath of Fidelity, Talbot Co., 1776, along with other lineal ancestors of the Bryans, James Lowe and William Lambdin. He died intestate, and his properties were adjudicated by proceedings in Partition in the High Court of Chancery

Generation No. 2

7. William² Bryan (Matthew¹) was from "Wye Manor" and "Sayer's Forest". He married **(1) Catherine Lowe**, daughter of James Lowe. He married **(2) Elizabeth Dixon Carville**. She died 1841.

Child of William Bryan and Catherine Lowe is:

- + 8 i. James Lowe³ Bryan, born 10 October 1785; died 09 April 1861.

NOTES

William Bryan [No. 7] had ten children, of whom James Lowe Bryan [No. 8] was their first. Catherine (Lowe) Bryan, his first wife, was the mother of all ten children.

William Bryan is in the muster roll of the Talbot Select Militia, 1776.²⁷⁶

The will of William Bryan was entered for probate March 1831.

Elizabeth (Carville) Bryan (–1841), second wife of William Bryan, was a Quaker. Upon her death, her estate was administered by Edmund Carville (Sr.).

²⁷⁶ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 18.

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Wye House is the seat of the Lloyd family of Talbot County, having remained in the family for nearly three centuries. (See in Appendix 2 for most of the Lloyd family connections to this genealogy.) The house and its occupants are of great historical significance in the history of Maryland.²⁷⁷

Generation No. 3

8. James Lowe³ Bryan (William², Matthew¹) was born 10 October 1785, and died 09 April 1861. He married **Sarah Carville**, daughter of Edmund Carville and Elizabeth Carville.

Children of James Bryan and Sarah Carville are:

- 9 i. Mary Ann⁴ Bryan, born in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland. She married Thomas R. Carville 02 October 1845.
- + 10 ii. Louis Bryan, born 1824 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland; died 23 October 1880.
- + 11 iii. James Edmund Bryan, born 10 July 1831 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland; died 17 October 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

James Lowe Bryan (1785–1861) [No. 8] was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, apparently in the U.S. Army. Edward Smith's "Smith Genealogy" notes that James Lowe Bryan "served in the Battle of Slipper Hill, near Queenstown, when the British captured Centreville and the Court House there."²⁷⁸ According to the family history, Miss C. Lynda Bryan and, later, James Edmund Bryan (Sr.) and James Edmund Bryan (Jr.) each at one time owned the sword said to have belonged to James Lowe Bryan. James Lowe Bryan was active in civic affairs and was secretary of the school district. Edward Smith history notes, "He and his wife are buried on Carville lands on the Western Shore of Kent Island on Coppage's Ridge."

James Lowe Bryan resided at "Beach Farm", on the northern end of Kent Island, opposite the mouth of the Chester River.

Mary (Bryan) Carville [No. 9] had three sons and one daughter.

Generation No. 4

10. Louis⁴ Bryan (James Lowe³, William², Matthew¹) was born 1824 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland, and died 23 October 1880. He married **Sarah Ann Legg** 03 February 1848.

Children of Louis Bryan and Sarah Legg are:

- 12 i. C. Lynda⁵ Bryan, born in Kent Island, Maryland; died after March 1916.
 - + 13 ii. J. Lemuel Bryan, born 13 October 1847 in Kent Island, Maryland; died March 1916 near Stevensville, Maryland.
-

11. James Edmund⁴ Bryan (James Lowe³, William², Matthew¹) was born 10 July 1831 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland, and died 17 October 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Anna Virginia Smith** 13 March 1862, daughter of John Smith and Mary Smith. She was born 11 May 1843 in Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died 11 October 1924.

See main listing for notes about Rev. James and Anna (Smith) Bryan and their descendants.

²⁷⁷ See two articles, for example: McHenry Howard, "Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (Dec 1923), pp. 293-299; and J. Donnell Tilghman, "Wye House", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 48, no. 2 (Jun 1953), pp. 89-108.

²⁷⁸ This statement has not been verified.

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Generation No. 5

13. J. Lemuel⁵ Bryan (Louis⁴, James Lowe³, William², Matthew¹) was born 13 October 1847 in Kent Island, Maryland, and died March 1916 near Stevensville, Maryland. He married **(1) Ellen Legg**, daughter of Henry C. Legg. He married **(2) Ann Cecelia Buena Vista Shawn**, daughter of William Shawn and Susan Legg. She was born 10 July 1867, and died 06 June 1944.

Child of J. Bryan and Ellen Legg is:

- 20 i. [Capt.] Norman L.⁶ Bryan.

NOTES

Capt. J. Lemuel Bryan (1847–1916) [No. 13] was a Chesapeake Bay merchant mariner, operating a freighting vessel between Kent Island and Baltimore.

Ann (Shawn) Bryan (1867–1944), wife of Capt. J. Lemuel Bryan, was a nurse at the private Bancroft School, Haddonfield, Camden Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 6

21. Emmett Bryan⁶ Knowles (Elma Howard⁵ Bryan, James Edmund⁴, James Lowe³, William², Matthew¹) was born 19 December 1883 in Delaware. He married **Alice Victoria Henry** in possibly Merchantville, New Jersey. She was born about 1894.

Children of Emmett Knowles and Alice Henry are:

- 27 i. Virginia Alice⁷ Knowles, born 23 October 1928.
28 ii. Barbara Ann Knowles, born 19 February 1934.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Emmett Bryan Knowles (1883–) [No. 21] resided in Pennsauken, Camden Co., New Jersey.

End of Bryan Family collateral genealogy

Bryan Family History

The following text is from the “Smith Genealogy”, which included an introductory paragraph by Edward S. Smith. Although Smith indicates that this is an abstract of a 1930 report by Emerson Bryan Roberts, it is apparent that Smith edited it, including, but not necessarily limited to, his own interjections. Although some of the information replicates data that are presented in the present Smith Family genealogy, the passage is reproduced here in its entirety (interjections in square brackets are those of the present compiler).²⁷⁹ (See above for the Bryan Family collateral genealogy.)

²⁷⁹ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 38-45. For clarity, the passage is typographically reorganized here. Edward Smith’s notes made from this report indicate that the original report was dated 30 Apr 1930 and sent to Dr. Alfred C. Bryan, 292 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, New York; and at that time Emerson Bryan lived at 174 Woodside Rd., Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania.

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[Edward S. Smith's introductory note:]

Dr. Emerson Bryan Roberts in 1930 prepared a report on the ancestors of his Bryan family, from which this account has been abstracted. Dr. Albert Coopman Bryan of Wayne, [Pennsylvania], his uncle, loaned us the report. Emerson Bryan Roberts was the grandson of Rev. James Edmund Bryan who married Anna Virginia Smith, sister of our father, John Edward Smith. Their daughter, Mary Smith Bryan, married Rev. Emerson Roberts, who were Emerson's parents. His sister is Miss Elma Roberts of Moorestown, New Jersey.

[Emerson Bryan Roberts report, as edited by Smith:]

While the Isle of Kent was yet completely under the sway of the Commanders of the Isle of Kent and belong to the family of Brent, Lords of Kent Manor, the Bryans were in Anne Arundel County, then Talbot, and later in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. They were Scotch-Irish. There were fourteen Bryans in Maryland, 1657-1678, eleven of whom were men.

The earliest Bryan Will in Maryland was that of a Daniel Bryan, dated June 10, 1693, who lived in Anne Arundel County, recorded Will Book H.6-folio 76, Annapolis. His sons were Matthew and William, and daughters Margaret and Mary.

The Will of Matthew Bryan, recorded in Will Book 36 folio 4, 1767, describes the testator as "Matthew Bryan of Christ Church Parish, Queen Anne's County." Christ Church Parish is on Kent Island. He left the bulk of his property to his oldest son, Arthur Bryan, and other property to his sons John and William; also property to his daughters, Ann and Susannah, wife of Richard Grasson, and Frances, wife of John Clayland. No further evidence of record has come to hand to show clearly that Matthew Bryan was related to Matthew and William Bryan, sons of the above-mentioned Daniel Bryan, deceased, but such may be the case, as no further public record appears as to them in Anne Arundel County.

This Arthur Bryan, one of the sons of Matthew Bryan, built up a large estate on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was a citizen of influence in Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties, and was one of the first to subscribe to the Oath of Fidelity taken in 1776 [*sic*] in Talbot County.²⁸⁰ This oath was against the Crown and to defend the State of Maryland, and to support, maintain, and defend her freedom and independence. Other signers were: James Lowe, Henry Lowe, William Lambdin, and Joshua Wrightson. James Lowe and William Lambdin are also lineal ancestors of the Bryans in this sketch.

Arthur Bryan married Rachel Brookson on May 2, 1757, in St. Lukes Parish, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He died, intestate, and at the time of his death in 1792 owned twenty-five slaves and 1500 acres of land in Queen Anne's County; also land in Caroline County and in Kent County, Delaware. As he died intestate, proceedings in Partition, in the High Court of Chancery, were necessary, so that division could be decreed to his heirs-at-law. There also was pending at

²⁸⁰ By act of the Maryland General Assembly, October Term 1777, required all men 18 years of age and older to subscribe to an oath of fidelity; exceptions included men of some religious faiths and those in the military service. Failure to take the oath, and enforced through a special census, required that "he had to pay triple the amount of his assessment for taxes each year during his lifetime. He was not allowed to file any suit in any court, nor could he be a tradesman, practice law, medicine, or surgery, preach the gospel, teach in any school, or hold any office, civil or military." The oath stated: "I do swear I do not hold myself bound to yield any Allegiance to the King of Great Britain, his heirs or successors and that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland and will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the Freedom and Independence thereof and the Government as now established against all open enemies and secret and traitorous conspiracies . . ." (> "Understanding Maryland Records; Oaths and Censuses of the Revolutionary Period", Maryland State Archives website, <http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/refserv/html/oaths.html>; accessed 7 Apr 2007.)

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[the] time of his death an uncompleted contract for the exchange of land, to be adjudicated. His heirs-at-law were: his sister, Susannah Tate, wife of Robert Tate; his brother, William Bryan; and the following nephew and nieces [*sic*]: Richard Grasson, Thomas Grasson, John Grasson, and Amelia Hobbs.

Chancellor Hanson appointed William Richmond, James A. Blont, Gideon Emory, and Robert Dawson, commissioners to schedule the estate and recommend a division into three equal parts. Included in the estate was 1,002 acres, the lower moiety of Fort Manor, which came to Arthur Bryan on May 7, 1798, by deed from Philip Barton Key. It was on this land that had stood Claibourne's Fort.

The decree of the High Court of Chancery was handed down in February Term 1803, and decreed division of the land as follows:

Part I to William Bryan, Wye Manor—1519 acres and a large part of "Sayer's Forest".

Part II to Susannah Tate—the lower moiety of Kent Fort Manor, 1002½ acres, part of Bayer's Forest, "Plain Dealing"; "Bluff Point" and ["Homestead"].

Part III to the Grasson heirs,—“Ar-Bry” Manor. Each of the three parts was valued at pounds—10,186.

William Bryan, brother of said Arthur Bryan, lived at "Sayer's Forest". His first wife was Catherine Lowe and was the mother of all of his children. His second wife was Elizabeth Bryan (nee Carville).

William Bryan was on the Rolls— Talbot Select Militia in 1776, Archives of Maryland, Vol. 18. Others on the Muster Roll were Lowe, Wrightson, Lambdin and Auld, all in the ancestry of Catherine Lowe. William Bryan died and his will was probated in March 1831. His wife Catherine Lowe was the daughter of James Lowe of Grafton Manor. They had ten children. In his will William Bryan directed that his slaves be freed, the males at 30 years of age and the females at 28 years of age. His widow, Elizabeth Bryan (nee Carville) renounced the will and took her dower. She died in 1841. Edmund Carville, Sr., was administrator of her estate.

The parentage of this Elizabeth Carville (who was born Elizabeth Dixon, a Quakeress) is of interest, as she is an ancestress of my Bryans, because her oldest daughter, Sarah Carville, married James Lowe Bryan and was the mother of his children.

William Bryan and Catherine Lowe, his wife, had ten children and Emerson gave the names of each, with pertinent information as to each. The first of their children was James Lowe Bryan, born October 10, 1785 and died April 9, 1861. He married Sarah Carville, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Carville, nee Dixon, and had 14 children. Emerson in his notes gave the names of each of these children and pertinent family information as to each.

James Lowe Bryan lived on "Beach Farm" on the northern end of Kent Island, opposite the mouth of Chester River. All of their children were born there. He was active in civic affairs, secretary of the School District, was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812²⁸¹, and served in the Battle of Slipper Hill, near Queenstown, when the British captured Centreville and the Court House there. He and his wife are buried on Carville lands on the Western Shore of Kent Island on Coppage's Ridge. For the purposes of this abstract, we mention three children of that family.

Louis Bryan, born in 1824, died October 23, 1880, who married Sarah Ann Legg, on February 3, 1848. They had one son and three daughters, including C. Lynda Bryan of Kent Island, who has been referred to several times.

²⁸¹ The only pertinent record thus far found of a James L. Bryan serving in the War of 1812 is a man who served as a Sergeant in the 38th Regiment (Wright's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia.

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Mary Ann Bryan, who married Thomas R. Carville on October 2, 1845. They had three sons and one daughter.

Rev. James Edmund Bryan, born July 21, 1831, died October 17, 1895. He married Anna Virginia Smith, daughter of Capt. John Smith of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. She was born in Spaniards Neck on the place now called "Upper Heathworth", the home of Mr. John McKenney. They had three sons and four daughters:

Mary Smith Bryan married Rev. Emerson Roberts.

Elma Howard Bryan married William H. Knowles.

James Edmund Bryan married May Martindale.

Dr. Alfred Cookman Bryan married Edna Alice Birch.

Anna Watson Bryan married S. Taylor Wilson.

Florence Bryan died in infancy.

William Whitely Bryan married Florence E. Shimer.

James Edmund Bryan, son of James Edmund Bryan, had the sword said to have belonged to James Lowe Bryan, War of 1812. Sword came to him from his father.

Miss C. Lynda Bryan had a sword said to have belonged to her grandfather, James Lowe Bryan, 1812 Services.

The family of Rev. James Edmund Bryan was one of the first to settle on Kent Island, and a member of his family owned the farm on Kent Island on which was "Shipping Creek" and on which Creek was the "Trading Post" for the Indians and early settlers.

Rev. James Edmund Bryan and his wife, Anna Virginia Smith Bryan, raised a fine family:

(a) Elma Howard Bryan born January 28, 1863, died August 29, 1926, at Merchantville, New Jersey. She married William Edward Knowles. After living in Philadelphia for some years, they had a nice home of their own in Merchantville. Her husband was for many years associated with a large wholesale anthracite coal firm with its main offices in Philadelphia. The Knowles, and sometimes Aunt Anna Bryan, were often at the home of my parents in Philadelphia and helped to make a merry time, especially at Thanksgiving time. Aunt Sallie Taylor was there, too.

(b) Mary Smith Bryan, born May 26, 1865, since deceased. Married Rev. Emerson Pierce Roberts, a Methodist minister of Delaware, and parents of Emerson Bryan Roberts, who assisted ably in assembling material for this family recital. Her husband predeceased her by a number of years, and at the time of her death she lived in Merchantville with her daughter, Elma Roberts, sister of Emerson Bryan Robe[r]ts.

(c) Florence Bryan, who died in infancy.

(d) James Edmund Bryan, born September 9, 1869, who died after reaching the age of 90 years. He married May M. Martindale, who was born April 5, 1867 and died on June 6, 1934. For many years and at the time of his death he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Camden County, New Jersey.

(e) Alfred Cookman Bryan, born November 21, 1871. He married Edna Alice Birch who was born in 1873. He is an educator and was, until his retirement, engaged in this profession in New York State. About two years ago Laura [Edward S. Smith's wife] and I spent a delightful afternoon with this charming couple at their lovely resident [*sic*] in Wayne, Pennsylvania.

(f) Anna Watson Bryan, born February 8, 1874, married Samuel Taylor Wilson who was born October 11, 1868. She is living in Easton, Pennsylvania, where she and her husband have lived for years. He is now deceased.

(g) William Whitely Bryan, born August 27, 1876, now deceased. He married Florence Katherine Shimer. They lived and raised a family in Easton, Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

(a) Emmett Bryan Knowles was the son of William Edward Knowles and Elma Howard Bryan Knowles, and was born on December 19, 1883. He married Alice Victoria Henry and lived in Merchantville [Merchantville], New Jersey. Their children were: Virginia Alice Knowles, born October 23, 1928, and Barbara Ann Knowles, born February 19, 1934.

The Knowles family is an old Delaware family. The churchyard at Barrett's [Barratt's] Chapel, Delaware, shows grave stones as follows: Sarah Knowles, born September 17, 1825, died March 8, 1878, and William E. Knowles, died March 8, 1878, age 60 years.

(b) Emerson Bryan Roberts, was the son of Rev. Emerson F. Roberts and Mary Smith Bryan Roberts, and was born October 10, 1890. He married Helen McCain Cooley of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. They lived in or near Pittsburgh where he was in business and later became a Professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. When he retired, he and wife bought a farm in Broad Neck of Kent County, Maryland, the Price Farm, not far from Chestertown, where they raised cattle. This location is about two miles from Quaker Neck Wharf, from which they could look across the Chester River to "Capt." John Smith's place [Upper Heathworth]. Their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Roberts, was born October 2, 1920. She married William Brown and they have several children, and live in the Pittsburgh area.

(c) Mary Elma Roberts, sister of Emerson, was born March 10, 1892, and lives in Merchantville, New Jersey. She holds the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and, until her retirement, taught in the public schools of Moorestown, New Jersey. She was interested in civic affairs and was at one time the Woman of the Year in New Jersey.²⁸²

In 1950 Emerson B. Roberts wrote to Lathrop Mack that Lynda Bryan, a cousin, had died. She lived on Kent Island was the last of the Bryans on Kent Island. She died at the age of 88 years and was unmarried. Before she was buried, Jennie Owens, a niece with whom she had lived all the life of the niece, also died. Jennie Owens was of Morman [sic] breeding and lived on the Morman farm, just below Stevensville, Kent Island.

(g) William Whitely Bryan and his wife, Florence C. Shimer, had three children:

1. Josephine Shimer Bryan, born September 1, 1906, who married Harry Siebert.
2. James Edmund Bryan, born July 1, 1909, and
3. William Whitely Bryan, Jr., born December 31, 1911.

92. John Edward⁷ Smith (John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 17 March 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 31 December 1930 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Ella Seville** 27 February 1873 at Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, daughter of Nathan Sevil and Rebecca Wells. She was born 23 January 1854 in Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 20 January 1931 in Indiana (probably in Michigan City).

Children of John Smith and Ella Seville are:

- + 209 i. Lora Rebecca⁸ Smith, born 12 October 1874 in Lincoln, Sussex Co., Delaware; died 02 June 1952 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 210 ii. Mary Mabel Smith, born 24 November 1875 in Milton, Sussex Co., Delaware; died 25 June 1954 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 211 iii. Roberta Covington Smith, born 28 July 1877 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 30 April 1945 at 440 E. Eighth St., Michigan City, LaPorte Co., Indiana.

²⁸² Thus far no information has been found regarding the award as a New Jersey "Woman of the Year".

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- + 212 iv. Edward Seville Smith, born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 213 v. Florence Wells Smith, born 04 April 1881 in Greensborough, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 19 December 1927 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina. She married Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. 04 October 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John H. Smith and Julia Belcher; born 17 June 1881 in Pitt Co., North Carolina; died 19 June 1956 in Bladen Co., North Carolina.
- + 214 vi. Gilbert Haven Smith, born 27 December 1882 in Greensborough, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 14 December 1958 in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vermont.
- + 215 vii. Earle Covington Smith, born 19 February 1885 at 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 12 June 1965 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware.
- 216 viii. Ralph Parmelee Smith, born 08 July 1889 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 18 May 1898 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 217 ix. Elouise Smith, born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

NOTES

92. *John Edward Smith* (1848–1930) “Jack”, “Missionary Smith”

Rev. John Edward Smith’s mother died the year he was born on Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. He was orphaned upon the death of his father nine years later. His uncle, George Moore Smith, was one of his legal guardians, together with two cousins of George; but John was looked after by his sisters and aunts. Edward S. Smith’s “Smith Genealogy” notes,

“He and his brother, James, and their sisters were cared for by an elderly maiden great-aunt, Sallie Smith, for several years after the mother died, and then by cousins of their father, Susanna and Elizabeth Ratcliffe, who also lived with the Baynards for a while.”²⁸³

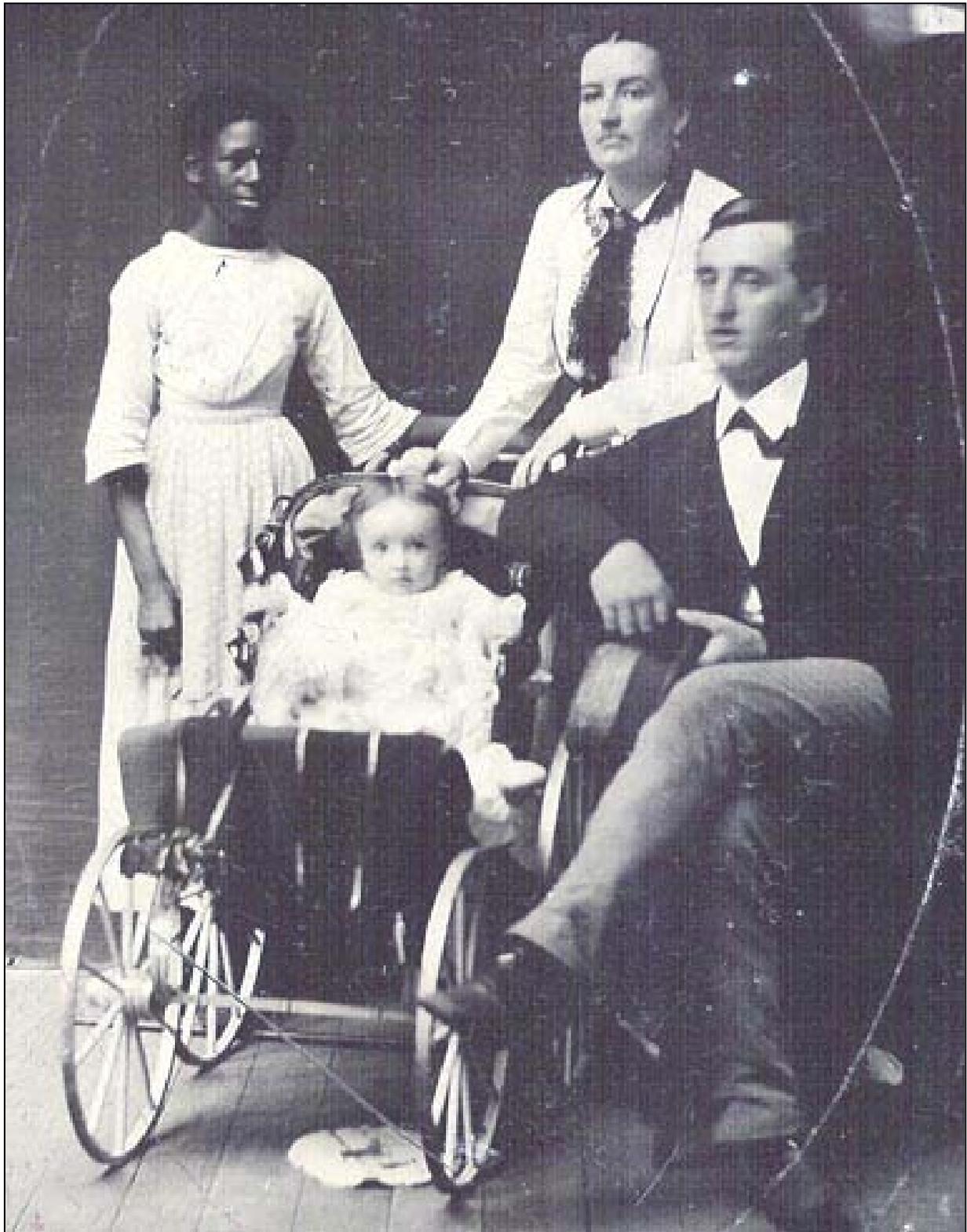
By 1860, the orphaned children had been separated into the care of others. See under Capt. John Smith [No. 46] for a summary of the next-known events in the children’s lives.

In the 1860 U.S. census, John Edward Smith, aged 13, resided in the household of John H. Covington and his wife, Catherine (Smith) Covington, near Church Hill in District 2, Queen Anne’s Co. (She was a sister of Capt. John Smith.) Also in the household was another of John Edward Smith’s aunts, Rachel Smith (never married), aged 39, whose brother was George Moore Smith. The 1866 map of Queen Anne’s Co. by J. G. Strong, which locates many property owners, shows “J. Covington” just southwest of Church Hill,²⁸⁴ today the location is approximately east and southeast of the junction of Maryland Rt. 213 and Main St. J. E. Smith presumably still lived there at the time when the map was published.

John Edward Smith attended the Spaniard Neck School and Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, before entering the Methodist theological school at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania.

²⁸³ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 47. The grave markers of Susanna and Eliza Ratcliffe spell their surname “Ratliff”; they are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

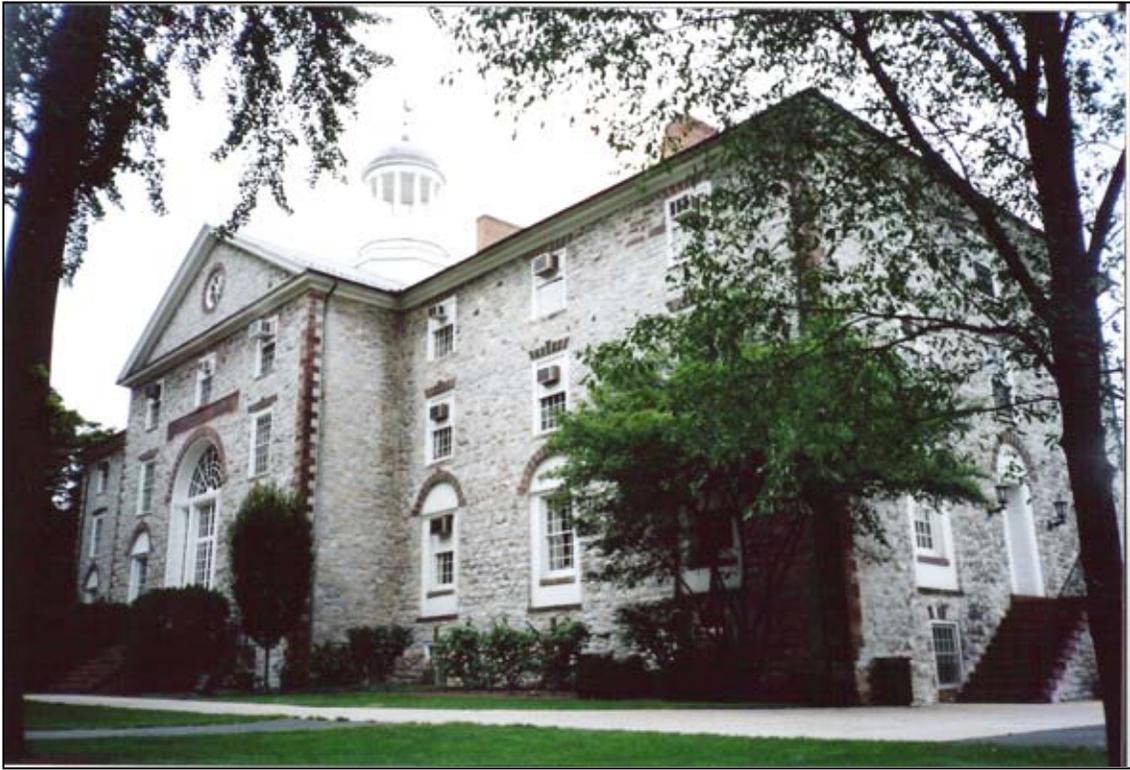
²⁸⁴ *J. G. Strong’s Map of Queen Anne’s County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).



Spamer 789

First known family portrait of any of the Smith families. Tintype photograph, ca. 1876, showing the family of Rev. John Edward Smith, presumably in a studio in Delaware.

(Left to right) African-American servant whose name is now unknown, first-born Lora Smith in carriage, Ella Seville Smith, and John Edward Smith.



Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Here Rev. John Edward Smith received his education in the Methodist ministry, graduating in 1871. *(Above)* Old West, the original, principal building of the school; today the administration building. *(Below)* Old dormitories; today used as classrooms and offices. *(Spamer photos, 2004)*



Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

In the 1870 U.S. census, J. E. Smith is enumerated as a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is listed with other students who resided in the West Ward of Carlisle. The head entry for all of the students is Shadrock Bowman, “Prof in Dickinson College”. The dormitory domestic staff is included in the census, one of them being a Sarah Smith (no relation), who at the age of 10 was a “Domestic Servant”!

After graduating from Dickinson College²⁸⁵ in 1871, at age 23, J. E. Smith received his ministerial charge in the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kenton, Delaware, and was a junior preacher on the Smyrna Circuit in Delaware.²⁸⁶ This began a life of service, almost all of it as a travelling minister, whether riding a circuit or serving as a missionary on the eastern seaboard. His son, Gilbert, said that his father was known as “the preacher who ‘preached with his coat-tails.’”²⁸⁷

According to area and church histories and church records, John Edward Smith had appointments in the Methodist Church as follows:²⁸⁸

1870	Licensed as Local Preacher (in Canterbury, Delaware?)
1871-1872	Smyrna, Delaware, circuit (as assistant to E. Miller) ²⁸⁹ Also see Additions & Corrections
1873-1874	Lincoln, Delaware, circuit ²⁹⁰
1875-1876	Milton, Delaware, circuit ²⁹¹
1877-1879	Denton, Maryland, circuit ²⁹²

²⁸⁵ Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, included a theological school teaching Methodist Episcopal doctrine. Dickinson was established in 1773 as a grammar school and became a college in 1783, the first college to be founded in the new Republic. The school’s charter was written by Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; he asked that the school be named in honor of John Dickinson, a signer of the recent Constitution of the United States. The Treaty of Paris was signed less than a week later, formally ending the Revolutionary War. Carlisle was a frontier locale at the time, near the Appalachian Mountains, inspiration for liberty, education, and faith; the seal of the college, created by Rush and Dickinson, depicts these themes, portraying a liberty cap, a telescope, and an open Bible. The school’s motto is *Pietate et Doctrina tuta Libertas* (Religion and Learning, the Bulwark of Liberty). The school today remains a private liberal arts college, situated on 170 acres in Carlisle. (>>Dickinson College website, <http://cfserv.dickinson.edu/printpage.cfm>, accessed 26 Jul 2006; and general sources).

²⁸⁶ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 48.

²⁸⁷ Gilbert Smith, “The Hick from the Eastern Shore” (typescript, 15 pp.) This typescript is transcribed herein under Gilbert Smith [No. 214].

²⁸⁸ This list is compiled from the “Appointments” section of the annual published *Minutes* of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

²⁸⁹ Note that this is the Smyrna circuit, and not the Smyrna church-proper, which was a separate appointment, presumably with a pastor to itself. The circuits comprise smaller congregations in the vicinity of the town mentioned.

²⁹⁰ The Appointments in the *Minutes of the Fifth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, for 1873, list Rev. Smith as “J. E. Smyth”.

²⁹¹ His ministry in Milton was conducted until the Spring of 1877, according to Edward S. Smith’s “Smith Genealogy”, p. 49. Alternatively, a list of ministers in the Milton church list him there in 1877-1879 (J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888, Vol. 2, Chapt. 59, Broadkiln Hundred). Given the evidential authority of the M.E. Church Wilmington Conference’s own *Minutes*, they are given credence over both family information and other printed sources. Furthermore, as a matter of note, the circuit nature of Rev. Smith’s ministries, his pastorates and residences need not coincide.

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1880-1882 Greensboro, Maryland, circuit [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
1883-1884 Mt. Salem, Wilmington, Delaware²⁹³

The 1871 published *Minutes* of the Wilmington Conference record that John Smith was in 1870 licensed as a Local Preacher, which was during the time when he also attended Dickinson College. The *Minutes* report that he resided in Canterbury, Delaware (today at the intersection of U.S. Routes 13 and 40). He would have had to have been recommended to the position by his home church; thus presumably this was in Canterbury. A “Local Preacher” may have been a position like that of an internship, and in John Smith’s case it was probably conducted during times when he was home from school. Local Preachers were not given ministerial appointments, but worked (with or without pay) at the direction of the preacher appointed to the charge. The position further substantiates comments about John Smith’s oratorical skills (of which note is made at several places in the present genealogy). The Canterbury Methodist church was built in 1856, although a society had existed there for years before that; it closed and was torn down in the 1950s. The records of the Canterbury church, held at the Barratt’s Chapel and Museum in Frederica, Delaware, unfortunately begin only in 1873.²⁹⁴

Soon after being received into the Methodist Church, J. E. Smith married Ella Seville (the “Smith Genealogy” gives their marriage date as 23 February 1873, rather than the 27th, apparently a typographical error). They were married at Barratt’s Chapel²⁹⁵, the founding seat of American Methodism, which is north of Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware.²⁹⁶ Although no immediate family members are known to be buried in the Barratt’s Chapel cemetery, some distant relations are there.

²⁹² The Caroline Co., Maryland, directory for 1878 confirms Rev. Smith is in the Methodist Episcopal church for Denton.

²⁹³ The Mt. Salem church was a separate appointment, not part of a circuit. It seems to have been the only fixed pulpit ever occupied by Rev. Smith.

²⁹⁴ Information about John Smith at Canterbury, and the Canterbury church, was received from Philip Lawton, Barratt’s Chapel and Museum (28 Jun 2007). On 21 June, I had stopped at Barratt’s Chapel with my wife and sister. We were conducted through the chapel and museum by Mr. Lawton, on his own initiative, even though they were not open that day. He also shared much of his time by offering to look up Rev. Smith’s appointments during the period that he was a Methodist preacher. The information about John Smith’s position as a Local Preacher in Canterbury was hitherto unknown to present generations of the family, and there is no mention of it in the “Smith Genealogy”.

²⁹⁵ Typewritten notes about the Sevil family by J. Lathrop Mack (no date but probably 1930s) specify that John Edward and Ella (Seville) Smith were “Married at Bethel Chapel, near Kenton, Del.” This is the only such notation found that differs from all other family information that the marriage was performed at Barratt’s Chapel. Various family members were indeed affiliated with the Bryn Zion Baptist church east of Kenton, Delaware, and where also some family members are buried, including Sevils, which may have misled Lathrop Mack. Given that John Edward Smith had been recently been ordained into the Methodist Episcopal church it was ecclesiastically more appropriate and no doubt more meaningful that the marriage took place at Barratt’s Chapel, the seat of American Methodism.

²⁹⁶ Barratt’s Chapel is the historic locale at which began the Methodist church in America. It is located north of Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, on the east side of Delaware Rt. 1/U.S. Rt. 113. As remarked in an informational brochure from Barratt’s Chapel and Museum:

“Barratt’s Chapel . . . was built in 1780 on land donated by Philip Barratt. It is known as the ‘Independence Hall of American methodism’ because it was at a Quarterly Conference held here on November 14, 1784, that American methodists first officially celebrated the sacraments of communion and baptism, a symbolic declaration that they intended to have their own church independent of the Church of England. At this same Conference Dr. Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury formulated plans to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church, the forerunner of The United Methodist Church and of a number of other modern American denominations which trace their heritage to the Wesleyan movement.

[note cont’d →

John Edward Smith (1847–1930) [No. 92]



Spamer 2958

(Left) J. E. Smith, ca. 1870. Born probably at Upper Heathworth, on Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, John Edward Smith, “Jack”, was orphaned at the age of ten. This hand-colored studio portrait seems to be his youngest portrayal. It was taken in Baltimore, Maryland; a partially legible label on its reverse indicates, “Pope’s Original Pearltypes Picture, from his celebrated Premium Galleries of Photography, (New Iron Building,) [91 W. Baltimore Street.”

It is a little difficult to determine Jack Smith’s age in this view. However, given the formality of his attire, one might expect that this was at some milestone age or meritorious event, perhaps his twenty-first birthday, or upon his graduation from the Methodist theological school at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Note that this studio view required a long exposure, as testified by the head brace used to keep the subject still while the photograph was taken; the feet of the bracing stand can be seen behind Jack’s feet. Also note the hand-painted backdrop.

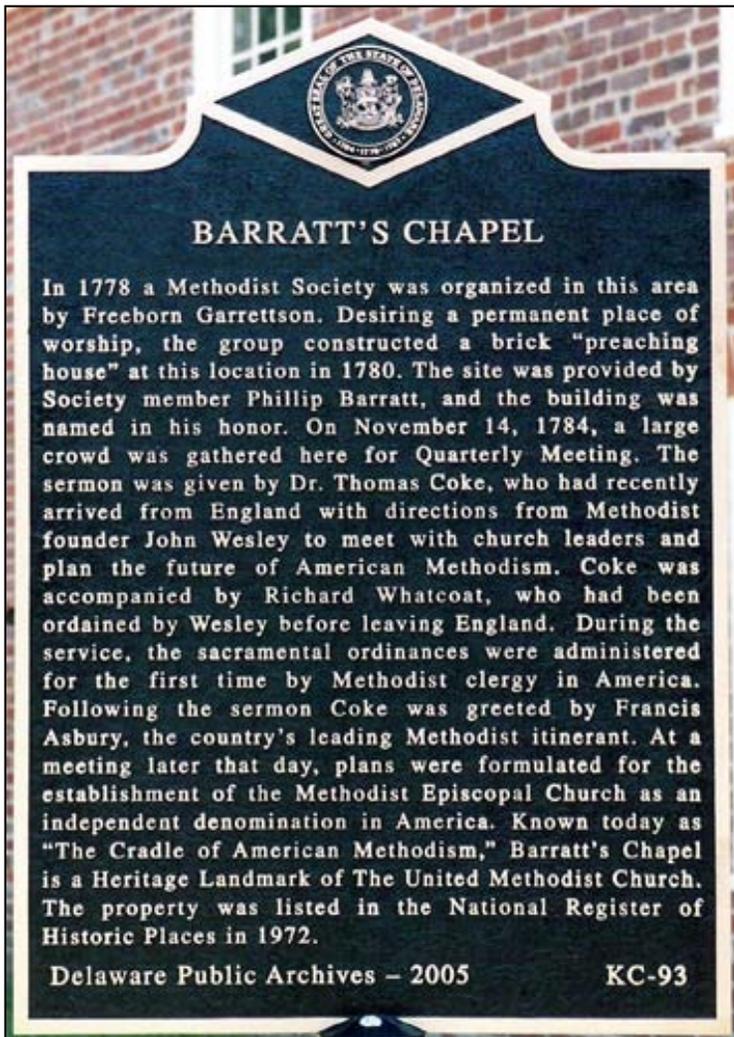
(Right) John Edward Smith met Ella Seville of Delaware sometime around the conclusion of his theological studies, during the early 1870s. The paired photographs here may represent photographs upon their betrothal or their marriage, ca. 1873. The photos were taken in the studio of D. R. Holmes, in Milford, Delaware.



Spamer 3364



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John Edward Smith and Ella Seville were married on 27 February 1873 at Barratt's Chapel, near Frederica, Delaware. (Spamer photos.)





Interior views of Barratt's Chapel, June 2007.
(Spamer photos.)



Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

The Sevil family, into which John Smith married, resided in the vicinity of Hare's Corner, which is just a mile to the northeast of Canterbury in Newcastle Co. However, many of the Sevils were of the Baptist faith, who attended the former Bethel Church a mile west of Hare's Corner.²⁹⁷ Accordingly, we may presume that John Smith did not live with a Baptist family when he was a Local Preacher in nearby Canterbury, but with whom he did live is not known at this time; there is no family record of his residence in the Canterbury area.

As noted in the Sevil Family collateral genealogy [farther below], due to travel distances some Sevils transferred from Bethel Church to Bryn Zion Church, a Baptist congregation near Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware, which also indicates that Sevils were more widely spread. The cemetery of the Bryn Zion church²⁹⁸ holds some of the Sevils and members of the more extended family. Notably, Rev. Smith's own nine-year-old son, Ralph, was buried there, although Ralph was born and died after his father had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal church and was received into the New Church (about which more is discussed below).

The Denton circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church was large enough to require an assistant. In the 1877 appointments, Rev. Smith's assistant was J. M. Collins. In 1878, an assistant was "to be supplied"; that is, he had not been appointed by the time the annual *Minutes* of the Wilmington Conference were assembled for publication. In 1879, Smith's assistant in the Denton circuit was L. C. Andrew.²⁹⁹

In 1884, Rev. Smith received a new calling, to the Church of the New Jerusalem (also referred to as the New Church, or Swedenborgians). Exactly when he left the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Maryland Association of the New Church is not known now, but it was before the 12 March 1885 annual meeting of the Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church, where under the Appointments section he was listed as "withdrawn".³⁰⁰

New Church adherents follow the Bible as do other Christian faiths, but are further guided and instructed through the writings and biblical interpretations of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) of Sweden.

Note 298 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

"The Chapel is a Heritage Landmark of The United Methodist Church, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the oldest house of worship still in use in the U.S. built solely by and for a Methodist Society. Although there is no longer an active congregation at Barratt's, since 1956 it has been maintained as a museum by the Commission on Archives and History of the Peninsula-Delaware Conference."

Also see Chapter 61 in: John Lednum, *A History of the Rise of Methodism in America* (The author, Philadelphia, 1859).

²⁹⁷ See the Sevil Family Collateral Genealogy, farther below.

²⁹⁸ The Bryn Zion Church was earlier called the Old Duck Creek Church. Land was given for a Baptist church in 1747, to serve as a branch of the Welsh Tract Church whose members had founded a settlement at Duck Creek, Kent Co., Delaware, but the church was never built. Independents built the Mount Zion Church at the present site, which in 1771 was in disrepair and was conveyed to the Baptists who rebuilt it of brick, 30 × 25 feet. The congregation and church were incorporated 22 Jul 1794. (Thomas J. Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, Vol. 2, Chapt. 60, "Kenton Hundred".) The church was also known as the Old School Baptist Church. It was rebuilt in 1871, but was destroyed in a storm in 1942. The cemetery is still maintained at the crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd.

²⁹⁹ The identities of Collins and Andrew have not otherwise been determined.

³⁰⁰ *Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Convened at Snow Hill, Md., March 12th, 1885* (Wilmington, 1885), p. 19.

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Although Swedenborg published prolifically during his lifetime, the Swedenborgian tenets did not even become a matter of public assembly until 15 years after his death, when the New Church movement was founded in England. Swedenborg had written that he was given insight into the true, spiritual meaning of the Word, and through it revealed that the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are in fact one. From these revelations, Swedenborg interpreted that a new church, Jerusalem, had been proclaimed by the Lord, the message of which was delivered to mortals through the writings published by Swedenborg.

Rev. Smith, in his new calling, served as a missionary to a circuit of congregations in Maryland and Delaware; and in fact, for the rest of his life he was a missionary. He served mostly in the Maryland–Delaware–Pennsylvania–New Jersey area, although for a few years he served also in Florida, Georgia, and spuriously elsewhere (such as in Tennessee). He came to be known informally as “Missionary Smith”, although he was affectionately known as “Jack Smith”. The tag of “Mrs. Missionary Smith” was given to Ella. On the Eastern Shore, he attracted some of his former Methodist Episcopal congregants to the New Church. When some of the small societies later disbanded, some individuals stayed with their new faith in other societies while others retired to their former faith.

By certificate, John Edward Smith was ordained into the General Convention of the New Church on 30 May 1886.³⁰¹ Although his ministerial seat and personal residence moved from town to town, and later state to state, he usually ministered concurrently to many congregations, or “societies”. At first based at the Preston society, he ministered to congregations there as well as in Williston, Easton, and elsewhere as occasion required. He may have lived for a while in Preston, but his known residence during this early part of his New Church ministries was in Easton, at 820 Goldsborough St.³⁰² He seems to have arrived in Easton in mid-1885, as is noted elsewhere herein, which is prior to his formal ordination in the New Church. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The “Smith Genealogy” notes that Rev. Smith “had built a small church at Preston”,³⁰³ which more likely means that he had assembled a small congregation there rather than having put up a church edifice. Congregations were generally small ones, and in some cases the New Church congregants shared worship space with other faiths. Two such places were the small church near Williston, and the now-historic Peachblossom Meeting House just south of Easton. (See additional comments about these churches farther below.)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Rev. Smith was always involved in missionary activities, and served officially within the church in such a capacity.³⁰⁴ From 1892 to about 1895, Rev. Smith undertook missionary work in Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia, during which time he also made annual visits to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In 1891, a New Church convention at the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., in Philadelphia, included reports by various church missionaries. Rev. Smith made the report for the South, which is an indication that he

³⁰¹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 62.

³⁰² Sometimes spelled Goldsboro St.

³⁰³ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 75.

³⁰⁴ For example, at the annual meeting of the Maryland Association of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in 1890, “The session concluded with a missionary meeting in the evening, when the report of Rev. John E. Smith was read and addresses were made by Rev. Thos. A. King, Wm. George, of Philadelphia, and others.” The Association was a close-knit organization, as reflected by the number of individuals cited in the newspaper who were in some way family connections: Rev. King, Rev. Louis H. Tafel, and Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer. (“New Jerusalem Church Association”, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 24 Feb 1890).

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was already involved in work there, prior to his move South.³⁰⁵ And on the final day at this same meeting, the Jacksonville (Florida) Society of the New Church was admitted to the convention.³⁰⁶ No doubt this was the time when Rev. Smith was given to the new society to serve its needs. When he did move to the South, the family lived in Jacksonville. More is said about the Smiths' time in Jacksonville in some of the narratives that follow. After just a few years, though, the family removed permanently to Philadelphia. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In the Northeast again, John Smith was a missionary of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Jerusalem, serving at Montgomery's Ferry and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as well as in Vineland, New Jersey³⁰⁷; but details about these pastorates are not known at this time. In 1900, at the centennial celebration of the New Jerusalem church on Calvert Street in Baltimore, Maryland, Rev. Smith spoke on "'New Church Missionary Work,' in which he dwelt upon the importance of earnestness and activity in this work."³⁰⁸

At around this time it seems that Rev. Smith may have remained closely involved with church affairs in Maryland. In 1900, Maryland considered changes to the Sunday "blue laws", which met with resistance in some pulpits. At the Night Session of the Maryland House of Delegates for 19 February 1900, petitions and protests against the changes in Sunday laws were read and heard, one of them specifically being "The petition of Rev. J. E. Smith and 80 others against any change in Sunday laws." The petitions were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.³⁰⁹

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In his elder years, although he resided in Philadelphia, he continued as a missionary for the church.³¹⁰ He was a pastor to the church at Williston, Maryland, about 1915-1920. He is in fact listed in the 1910 and 1920 U.S. censuses for Philadelphia, and in city directories, which indicates he maintained a commuting relationship with the Williston church and others on the Eastern Shore. He is not known to have maintained a separate residence on the Eastern Shore, and probably lodged with congregants. Rev. Smith's ministry to the Eastern Shore officially ended on Sunday, 21 September 1924, although he continued some of his Church activities until his death.

Rev. Smith was a member of the "General Convention" of the Church of the New Jerusalem. He did not align himself with the New Church ecclesiastical organization known as the "General Church", which had

³⁰⁵ "New Church in Convention: Swedenborgians End Their Day's Session With a Large Reception", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 26 May 1891.

³⁰⁶ "The Swedenborgians. Officers Elected and a Canadian Dispute Ventilated", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 27 May 1891.

³⁰⁷ "Smith Genealogy", p. 105. Although Vineland figures prominently in my immediately family, through my mother and her mother [see **Appendix 1**], their association with Vineland came first during the 1930s and has no bearing on either the Smiths or New Church activities.

³⁰⁸ "New Church Centennial: Conclusion of the Exercises Which Were Begun Friday", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 8 Jan 1900. The centennial celebrated the First New Church Temple, razed about 1866, which had stood at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Exeter Sts. In 1900, "The parsonage which the church adjoined is still standing" ("New Jerusalem Church: Centennial of its Dedication in America to be Observed", *The Sun*, Baltimore, 1 Jan 1900).

³⁰⁹ *Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates of Maryland. February Session, 1900.* (Wm. J. C. Dulany Co., State Printers, Annapolis, 1900), p. 394.

³¹⁰ "Swedenborgians Elect: Representatives From Eastern District Meet in Lancaster", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 15 Apr 1911. At this election, new officers included Rev. John E. Smith as missionary for the district.

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separated itself in the 1890s and established its seat in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.³¹¹ However, Rev. Smith's son, Gilbert, married Nora Potts, the daughter of Rev. John Faulkner Potts of the General Church, a prominent member of the Bryn Athyn sect. Their intentions must have been astounding news to the parents and the families, not to mention church members. Rev. Smith did attend the marriage ceremony, but returned immediately to Philadelphia; his wife, Ella, may not have attended (according to anecdotal information). Noticeably, none of the parents of Gilbert and Nora appear in the wedding photograph taken on the front steps of Stancot. (See more about this with Gilbert Haven Smith, No. 214.)

Known residences of Rev. Smith after beginning his attendance at Dickinson College are listed below. He and his family seem always to have lived in rented properties, at least 15 different ones, until they finally settled down at 820 South St. Bernard Street, in Philadelphia, around 1909.

ca. 1870 (Wilmington Conference, M.E. Church): Canterbury, Delaware (home)

1870 census: Carlisle, Pennsylvania (school)

ca. 1871–1872: Clayton, Delaware³¹²

³¹¹ The first Swedenborgian society in America was a short-lived organization in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1791. In the United States a society first formed in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1792 and reorganized in 1798. Other independent churches were founded at first in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, and New York, and the General Convention formed in Philadelphia in 1817. Separate conferences also have been established elsewhere in the world, in England, South Africa, and Australia for example. In America, the General Convention suffered a schism in the 1890s, and the "General Church" established a seat in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Whereas the church government of the General Convention was congregational, without an episcopal seat, the General Church did institute an episcopal system of governance. The General Convention held that the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg were "inspired", but they reflected personal and cultural biases, and the General Church held that the writings were authoritative and equivalent to the Bible. Educationally, the General Convention instructed youth through Sunday schools and church camps; the General Church instituted a traditional, structured school system from elementary school to college. In the present genealogy, one will see these differences reflected in the recollections of family members; those of the General Convention, like Rev. John Edward Smith and some of the Spamer relations from Baltimore, note Sunday schools, church camps, and similar religious congregations, whereas recollections by and about family members of the General Church, like Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Rev. Gilbert Smith, frequently note the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, both its traditional school and its theological school. The positions and practices of the General Convention and the General Church now extend into modern concerns, taking divergent stands on such matters as the ordination of women, social and political activism, open preferences of sexuality in its members and clergy, and abortion. (>> "New Jerusalem Church", *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1911 ed.; "Differences Between the General Convention (or The Swedenborgian Church) and the General Church of the New Jerusalem", website <http://newchurchissues.org/diff/difference.htm>, accessed 14 Nov 2005; "Swedenborgians", in *Catholic Encyclopedia*, website <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14355a.htm>, accessed 2005; General Convention website, <http://www.swedenborg.org>; General Church website <http://www.newchurch.org>; General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain, website <http://newchurch.newearth.org/gncngb.php>, accessed 14 Nov 2005; The Lord's Church Which Is Nova Hierosolyma, website <http://novahierosolyma.org>, accessed 14 Nov 2005.)

The Borough of Bryn Athyn was formed from what then was Moreland Township, 8 Feb 1916. The borough is two square miles and today still includes a large proportion of open space and woodlands. The Academy of the New Church, the Bryn Athyn Church School, and the New Church college occupy more of the Bryn Athyn real estate than do its residents. (>>Montgomery County website, <http://www.montcopa.org/commerce/bryn.htm>; accessed 11 Nov 2005.) An extensive essay written as a Senior Research Essay by a student of the Bryn Athyn College of the New Church is: Diahne Halterman, "Bryn Athyn: The Founding of a Religious Community in the Gilded Age", Glencairn Museum website, <http://www.glencairnmuseum.org/newchurchhistory.org/dhg.htm>; accessed 26 Jan 2005. Also refer generally to the website <http://NewChurchHistory.org>.)

³¹² Precisely when Rev. Smith first resided in Clayton is not clear. He is listed in the Smyrna circuit for the Methodist Episcopal church in 1871-1872 (J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888, Vol. 2, Chapt. 58, "Duck Creek Hundred"). He married Ella Seville early in 1873. Helen

[note cont'd →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

ca. 1874: Lincoln, Delaware

ca. 1875: Milton, Delaware

ca. 1877–1880: Denton, Maryland³¹³

1880 (census)—ca. 1882: Greensborough³¹⁴, Maryland

ca. 1883–1884: 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware³¹⁵

ca. 1884–1885 (after leaving the Methodist Church at Mt. Salem): short-term residences on Lincoln St. and Rodney St., Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

ca. 1885–1892: 520 Goldsborough St., Easton³¹⁶, Maryland. [Also see the section, “520 Goldsborough St., Easton”, below.]³¹⁷

McCarraher relates that when the Smiths lived in Clayton they resided in a house across the street from the railroad station, at the southeast corner of Main St. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bassett St. Helen further relates that her grandmother, Ella, would never know whether her husband would bring guests (or how many) for dinner; so she always kept an eye out for him when he stepped down from the train upon returning from a preaching circuit. The house still stands today, although it has been added to since the time the Smiths lived there. Helen also indicated that Rev. Smith had preached at the Ewell’s St. Paul Methodist Church, a short distance east on Rt. 300, and across the street. (The church was later moved and expanded; it is situated today at Clayton Ave. and East St.)

³¹³ Denton, Maryland, is the seat of Caroline County, situated on the Choptank River. After Caroline County was created in 1773, land was set aside on the Choptank to serve as the site of the county seat, and although the county court first met in 1774, the intercession of the Revolutionary War postponed the establishment of a town. It was not until 1791 that the first public grounds were surveyed and a wharf built on the riverfront. The first steamboat to arrive in Denton came in 1850, but regular service took a while longer to be established. Denton served as a center for merchant business, first through maritime commercial activity on the bay, then by land as transportation methods improved. A toll bridge over the Choptank was built in 1811 by the Denton Bridge Company. The bridge was sold to the county shortly before the Civil War, and in 1875 it was replaced by an iron bridge—which the Smith family would have known—that stood until it was replaced by another iron bridge in 1913. This bridge was in use until 1976, when it was reinforced, and remained in use until a new concrete bridge was dedicated in 1981. (>>“A Brief History of Denton”, Town of Denton website, <http://www.dentonmaryland.com/history.php>; accessed 14 Dec 2005.) The Denton Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places. A complete description is at website <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

³¹⁴ Greensborough, Maryland, also known as Greensboro, was originally known as Choptank Bridge. In 1732, an act of the Maryland legislature was passed for the establishment of a town at the bridge near the head of the Great Choptank River. At the time that Rev. Smith resided here, he was still a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had a presence in Greensborough since 1785. The church in which Rev. Smith probably preached was the one near the center of the town, on North Main St. (later, in 1903, the congregation had outgrown the church and the North Main St. church was vacated in favor of a new church on Railroad Ave.). (>>*History of Caroline County, Maryland, From Its Beginning: material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county, rev. and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble of the Caroline County schools*, J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Federalsburg, Maryland, 1920.)

³¹⁵ If this large home was not the parsonage of the Mt. Salem M.E. Church, a block from the church at the other end of the Mt. Salem Cemetery, then probably it was a rented property.

³¹⁶ Easton, Maryland, finds its beginnings in the building along an old Indian trail the Third Haven Friends Meeting House, in 1682. Shortly afterward, Talbot Court House was established by the Maryland legislature, and in Dec 1788 the town was renamed Easton when it was designated the seat of Talbot County. The town is also known as the Colonial Capital of the Eastern Shore. The third of three town fires occurred in 1878, shortly before Rev. Smith’s arrival, in which many structures were destroyed in the center of town. Thereafter, Easton grew commercially and in population. (>>Easton, Maryland, informational brochure.) For a history of Easton mostly in the 18th century, see “Early History of Easton” in Martin M. Higgins, *History of the Reincarnation of Easton, Maryland* (Press of the Easton Star-Democrat, Easton, 1926), Chapt. 1, pp. 6-12.

³¹⁷ We have circumstantial evidence that the Smiths had arrived in Easton by September 1885 (see details mentioned with Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214]). If those suppositions are correct, then the Smiths moved to Easton

[note cont’d →

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1892–1895: 743 Oak St., Jacksonville, Florida. (However, in the 1893 Jacksonville city directory Rev. Smith's address is listed as "Barnaby n Rossell, B."³¹⁸, which might indicate another temporary address for reasons not now known)

ca. 1897: Moved to Philadelphia³¹⁹

1898–1900 city directories, and 1900 U.S. census: 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1901–1903 city directories, and January 1901 marriage license of daughter, Lora: 3218 Baring St.³²⁰

1904 city directory: Rev. John E. Smith is not listed, but his son, Edward S. Smith, student, is listed at 3218 Baring St.

1905 city directory: 508 S. 47th St., Philadelphia.

1906 city directory: Rev. John E. Smith is not listed, but his son, Edward S. Smith, a young lawyer who continued to live at home, is listed at 512 S. 47th St.³²¹

1907, 1909 city directories (not listed in 1908); and published tract dated November 1908: 512 S. 47th St. (He is still present at this address when his mother-in-law, Rebecca Sevil, died April 1909; information from her death certificate.)

1910–1930 (1910–1918 city directories, and 1910, 1920, 1930 U.S. censuses): 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia

Other specific information, from the time that the Smiths lived on South St. Bernard Street, is as follows:

1919–1923 Philadelphia city directories: Rev. Smith not listed, but at this time his son, Earle, is listed at 820 South St. Bernard Street. [During at least part of this time, Rev. Smith continued his

between March and September 1885, because Earle Smith was born at Mt. Salem in mid-February, and two small paintings that may have been gifts from a young woman in Easton are dated in September 1885 (as further discussed with Gilbert Smith). The pamphlet, "Peachblossom Meeting House" (*Mid-Atlantic Association Newsletter*, Mid-Atlantic Association of Swedenborgian Churches, Washington, D.C., no date [ca. 1977]), notices that about 1888-1890 Rev. Smith traveled out to his parishioners from Preston, Maryland; but this seems to be in error. Although he did minister to the Preston Society, he seems to have kept his family in residence in Easton. Preston was founded as Snow Hill about 1845, which later confused matters since there was already an older, larger town of Snow Hill in Maryland. The name was changed to Preston in 1856. (>>*History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county. Revised and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs. Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble, of the Caroline County schools*, Denton, Maryland, 1920; accessed on website <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdcaroli/>, 8 Dec 2005.)

³¹⁸ The Oak St. site seems to have been obliterated by Interstate 95, as part of the approach to the Fuller Warren Bridge. Rosselle St. is (in one area) one block north of the Oak St. address; it continues intermittently westward, interrupted by Interstate highways 95 and 10. Barnaby seems not to be a surviving street name now. In any case, none of the original homes survive because they were likely destroyed in the Great Fire of 1901 that struck the Riverside section of Jacksonville. Whether the fire also affected later street alignments has not been investigated.

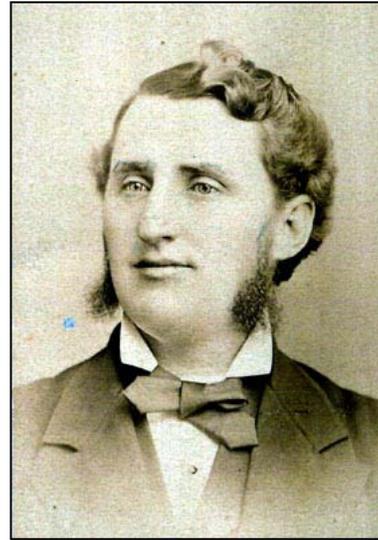
³¹⁹ The date 1895 is as given in the incomplete autobiography of Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214]; he also had indicated that the family had been in Florida for seven years, but that recollection seems to be incorrect. The family had moved to Florida around 1892, and they were reestablished in Philadelphia by sometime in 1897 since J. E. Smith is listed in the 1898 city directory. A newspaper article taking notice of the 75th annual meeting of the General Conference of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in June 1895 in Cincinnati, Ohio, reported in passing that "Rev. J. E. Smith, of Jacksonville, Florida" was present ("Will Be More Liberal, Proceedings of the New Jerusalem Church General Conference", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4 Jun 1895).

³²⁰ Baring St. is in the Powelton Historic District of Philadelphia, west of the Schuylkill River, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. (>>"Powelton Historic District of University City", website <http://www.uchs.net/historicdistricts/powelton.html>; accessed 25 Oct 2006.)

³²¹ The 1906 city directory does list a Rev. John Smith at 5182 Media St. Although this address is in the same general part of western Philadelphia, it does not seem to make sense that this is John Edward Smith.



Spamer2959



Spamer 678

(Above, left) Studio portrait of John Edward Smith, taken by Robert H. Blair, Smyrna, Delaware. As discussed in the text for his father, Capt. John Smith, Robert H. Blair worked as a photographer in Smyrna only during the 1870s. It is probably at this time, too, that J. E. Smith had Blair make photographic duplicates of a photograph of Capt. Smith.

(Above, right) Studio portrait of John Edward Smith, then slightly older than at the time of the photo at left, taken by Bradford of Smyrna, Delaware; date unknown.

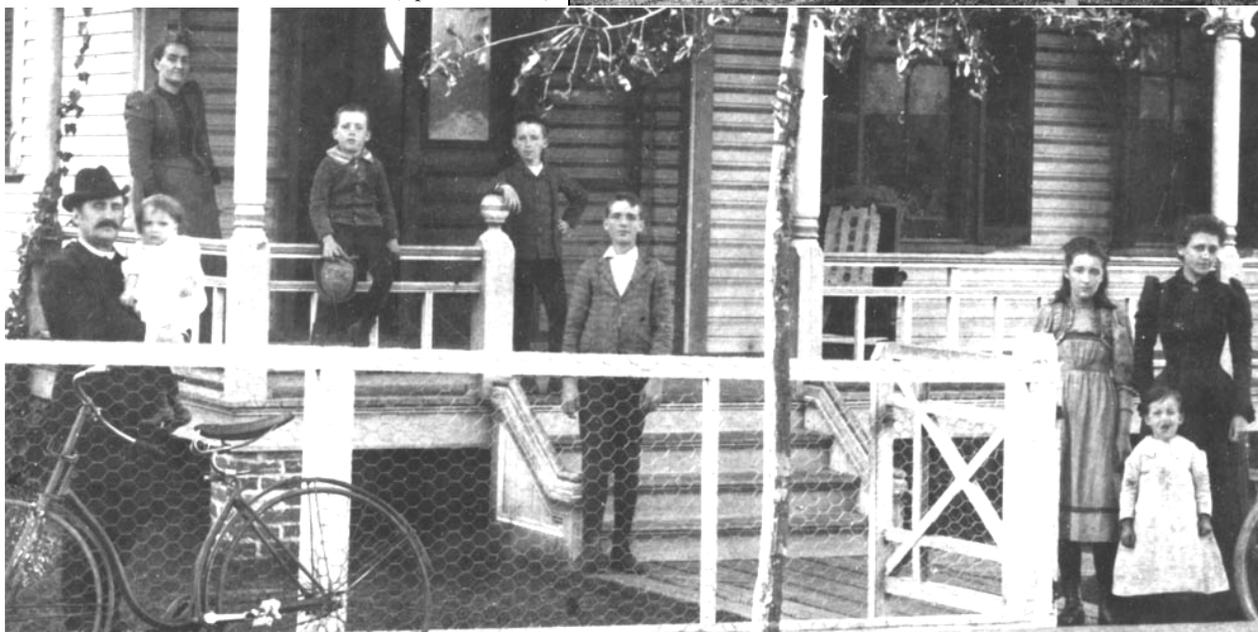


(Spamer photo)

The home of John Edward Smith in Clayton, Delaware, corner of Main St. (Delaware Rt. 300) and North Bassett St., as it was in 2004. This may have been the Smiths' first home, in the mid-1870s. The Clayton railroad depot is across the railroad tracks from this house (which run to the right of this view and behind the viewer).

Between about 1892 and 1895, Rev. Smith served as a missionary of the New Church in Florida and Georgia. The family resided at this house at 743 Oak St., Jacksonville, Florida. The house was likely destroyed in the great fire of Jacksonville, which occurred in this neighborhood on 3 May 1901. The site itself was destroyed when Interstate highway 95 was built through the neighborhood.

(Spamer 2770)



(Detail of above photo) By porch, left to right: Rev. Smith holding Elouise, Ella, Earle, Gilbert, and Edward. To right of porch: Mabel (left), Ralph (center), Lora.



(Spamer 1156)

(Left) Rev. Smith in a studio portrait taken while he was in Savannah, Georgia. Portrait by Launey & Goebel, 141–143 Broughton St.



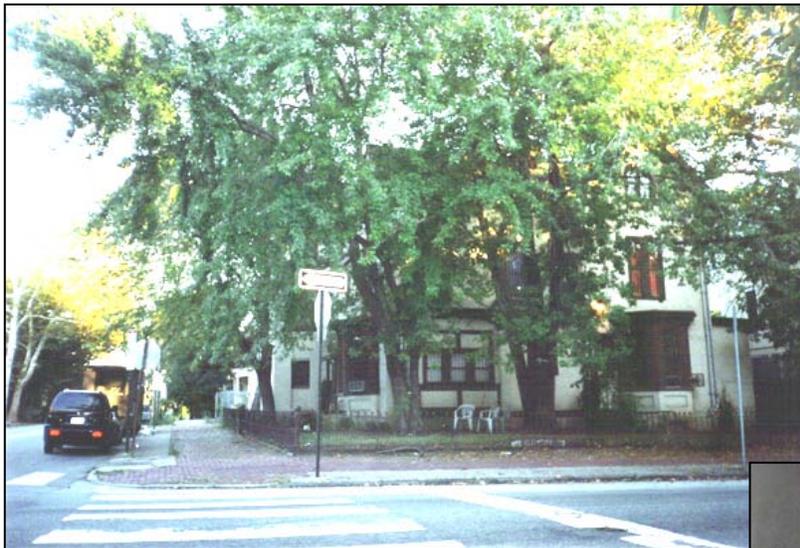
By 1897, Rev. John Edward Smith's missionary work in the South was concluded, and he moved his family to Philadelphia. During the next decade they resided in several households in this city, while Rev. Smith undertook missionary work in the region, mostly in southeastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey.

(Left) The first known Smith residence in Philadelphia was at 614 N. 43rd St. (this photo taken in 2004). The family resided in this house until 1900. During the Smiths' residence here the youngest son, Ralph [No. 216], died in 1898, at the age of eight.



Between 1901 and 1904, the Smith family resided at a house on the southeast corner of 33rd and Baring Sts., in the Powelton Village section of West Philadelphia. Its address is given today as 3218 Baring St. At *left* is the house as it appeared at the time the Smiths lived here.

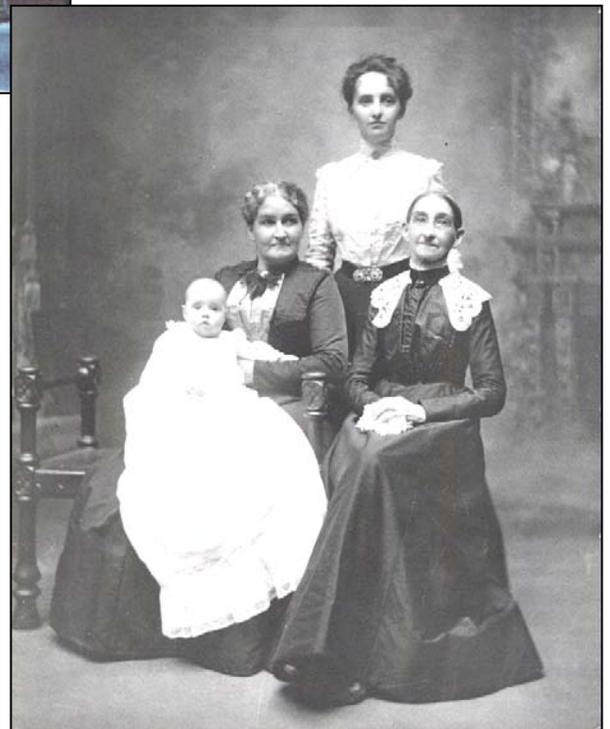
(Spamer 2790)



3218 Baring St. as it appeared in 2004, viewed from the same perspective as the photo above.

(Spamer photo)

During this time, the Smiths' eldest daughter, Lora, married John Ward Spamer in 1901. The photo at *right* is a studio portrait showing four generations: Rebecca Wells Sevil (*seated, right*), Ella Seville Smith (*seated, left*), Lora Smith Spamer (*standing*), and baby Katharine Seville Spamer.



(Spamer 994)



(Spamer 188)



(Spamer photo)

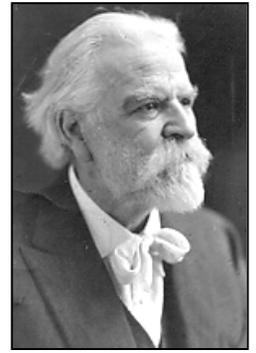
Between 1906 and 1909, the Smith family resided at 512 S. 47th St., in the West Philadelphia section of the city. (*Above, left*) The house (left-hand side of the twin) as it appeared when the Smiths lived there; (*Right*) as it appeared in 2004. It was here that Ella Smith's mother, Rebecca Wells Sevil, died in 1909. Rebecca appeared in perhaps her last photo (*below*) in a view taken probably in this house (or perhaps in the Spamer household then in Baltimore) in 1903 or 1904 (based on the apparent age of the child).



(Spamer 2695)

(*Back row, left to right, all names given as of ca. 1903–1904*) Rev. J. E. Smith, Lillie May Spamer, George Peabody Spamer, Mary Mabel Smith holding Katharine Seville Spamer, Lora Smith Spamer, Ella Seville Smith, Florence Wells Smith, Earle Covington Smith, Rebecca Wells Sevil (*in chair*). (*On floor, left to right*) Elouise Smith, Roberta Covington Smith, John Ward Spamer, Edward Seville Smith, Gilbert Haven Smith.

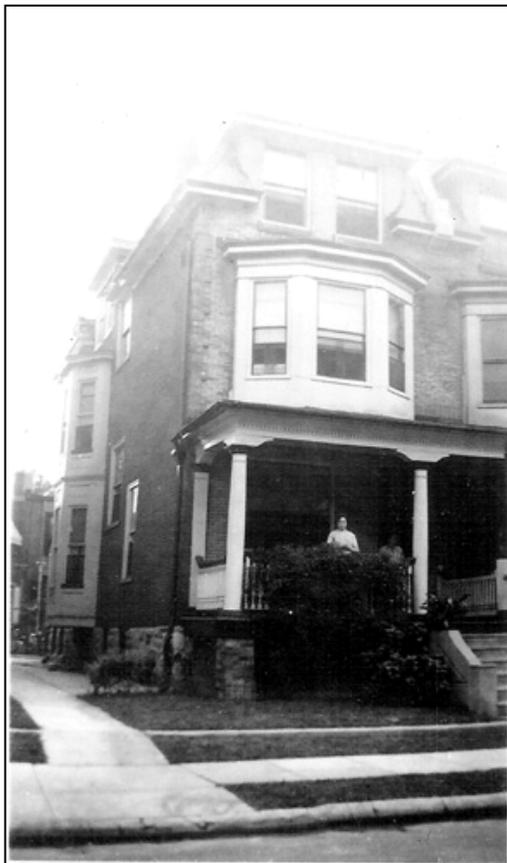
After the death of Rebecca Wells Sevil, the Smith family moved to its final home; one for the first time ever a purchased home rather than one rented. This was at 820 South St. Bernard Street, in the Southwest Philadelphia section of the city. It was affectionately recalled as “Eight Twenty”, where many members of the extended family resided at one time or another, as children and as adults, during about thirty years. It was here, too, that the celebrated poet, Edwin Markham (*inset, right*) came to dinner at Rev. Smith’s invitation.



(Spamer 2971)



(Spamer 3466)



(Spamer 2946)



(Spamer photo)

(*Upper left*) Rev. John Edward Smith at about the time the family moved to 820 South St. Bernard Street. (*Upper right*) The only known street view of South St. Bernard Street during the time when the family lived there; Mabel Smith stands in front of house. (*Lower left*) Undated view of “820”; people on the porch are not identified. (*Lower right*) “820” as it appeared in 2004.

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pastoral relationship with the Williston, Maryland, church; whether this had some effect on his residential listing is unclear. In addition, Earle Smith was away from home for protracted periods of time, working and living mostly in Colorado.]

1924–1926 city directories: both Rev. Smith and Earle Smith are listed at 820 South St. Bernard Street

1927, 1929 city directories (1928 not seen): Rev. Smith at 820 South St. Bernard Street

1930 city directory (prepared in 1929) lists “Smith John E Rev (Nellie)”, 820 South St. Bernard Street [Nellie is thus far unidentified but is probably a corruption of Ella.]

1935/1936 city directory lists [note this is years after Rev. Smith’s death]: “Smith John E clergyman”, 820 South St. Bernard St.; also listed are Mabel Smith and Lora R. Spamer (Rev. Smith’s daughters) and Edward Spamer (Lora’s son). [The city directories for 1931–1934 ceased, and it seems that the 1935/36 directory was not strictly updated.]

After Rev. Smith removed to Philadelphia in 1895, this city remained his principal residence for the rest of his life.

The home at 3218 Baring St. is noted in the inventory of houses on the National Register of Historic Places, in the Powelton Historic District of Philadelphia. The description is brief:³²²

Circa 1870, stucco over brick Italianate house, paired and triple arcuated windows, mansard roof on east tower wing, ogee dormers, first floor polygonal bay on main section, first and second floor window alts, enclosed porch to the west.

The home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, acquired probably in 1909, has taken on an almost iconic status in the family. It was always referred to as “820”—said “eight-twenty”—and was at one time or another home to many of the members of the extended family, both Smiths and Spamers, including Rev. Smith’s children, grandchildren, cousins, and spouses. The home remained in the family until around 1940 at least, and it never seemed to have been at a loss for activity; some incidents are related in various places below.

Rev. Smith died at “820”. His funeral was held from the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, with Rev. Charles W. Harvey officiating.³²³ Rev. Smith was never a pastor in this church, but he was at times a guest preacher. Here also his daughter, Lora, was wedded by him to John Ward Spamer on 23 January 1901. Other family members, both immediate and more distant, had ties to this church as well. The church, built in 1883 and on the National Register of Historic Places, and its adjacent church house, was sold in 1986 and converted to business offices.

John Edward Smith is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. His wife, Ella, died just three weeks later, following a brief illness after she had gone to her daughter’s home in Michigan City³²⁴, Indiana. Her son, Gilbert, accompanied her remains home to Philadelphia, and she was buried in the same lot with her husband.

³²² U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form [for Powelton Historic District], form prepared by George E. Thomas and Carol Benenson, Clio Group, Inc., 24 Sep 1984.

³²³ See shortly below a separate section about this church.

³²⁴ Michigan City, Indiana, was first planned in 1830, the land of 160 acres acquired for \$200, sight-unseen, by Isaac C. Elston, a real estate speculator. Proving unsuitable for farming, the water of Trail Creek offered sites for lumber and gristmills, from which industries the town developed. The harbor on Lake Michigan never was

[note cont’d →

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An unidentified, clipped Philadelphia newspaper obituary noticed the funeral services for Rev. Smith:

REV. JOHN E. SMITH

Hold Funeral Services for Eighty-Two-Year-Old Clergyman Today

Funeral services for the Rev. John E. Smith, 820 S. St. Bernard st., this city, will be held at 2 P. M. today from the First Church of the New Jerusalem, 22d and Chestnut sts. The Rev. Charles W. Harvey, pastor, will conduct the services.

Mr. Smith, who was eighty-two, was a home missionary of the Swedenborgian Church of this district more than sixty years. He was graduated from Dickinson College at twenty-three, and was appointed a junior preacher on the Smyrna Circuit of Delaware, where he married Miss Ella Sevil, and settled at Mt. Salem, Del. Later he resigned from the Methodist Church and was engaged as missionary by the Maryland Association of the New Jerusalem Church, his parishioners of Preston and Williston following him in his new affiliation.

Still later he became the missionary of the Pennsylvania Associa[t]ion and served at Montgomery's Ferry, Lancaster, and Vineland, N. J.

The *New Church Messenger* noticed the passing of Rev. John Edward Smith and his wife, Ella, with the following obituary by Rev. Charles W. Harvey, minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in Philadelphia. It is transcribed in the "Smith Genealogy"³²⁵ (also compare the General Convention's own official version, which follows afterward):

The Rev. John E. Smith (Missionary Smith) passed to the other life on Wednesday, December 31, 1930, in his 83rd year. The services were held at the First Jerusalem Church of Philadelphia, on Saturday, January 3, 1931, the Rev. Messers [*sic*] Charles W. Harvey and Antony Regamey officiated.

The following brief obituary notice of this well known and beloved missionary appeared in the Philadelphia papers:

"In the death of the Rev. John Edward Smith, late of 820 S. St. Bernard Street, this city, the Swedenborgian Church of this district loses one of its most devoted home missionaries. He was a born preacher, starting as a country boy, sitting on a gate, with the nodding grain for approving audience. He graduated from Dickinson Methodist College at twenty-three and was appointed a Junior Preacher on the Smyrna Circuit of Delaware. Here he married Miss Ella Sevil and later he made his headquarters at Mt. Salem, then a suburb of Wilmington. There he became acquainted with the Rev. J. B. Parmalee [*sic*], the Swedenborgian minister of Wilmington and at the age of 32, with a family of 7 children, he resigned from the Methodist Conference with little more to go on than his assurance that "The Lord will provide". His Methodist parishioners in the District of Eastern Maryland, where he was serving the towns of Preston and Williston, interested in his change of faith, invited him to deliver lectures on the subject in their neighborhood, especially at

successfully developed, but the advent of railroads opened up the transportation arteries needed to send products to markets. Early settlers came west from Massachusetts and New York; and eventually European economic refugee immigrants arrived. Today, Michigan City experiences economic and architectural revival throughout its business district. (>>"History and Architecture", Michigan City website, <http://www.emichigancity.com/history/architecture.htm> (accessed 24 Jul 2006).

³²⁵ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 106-107; copied from *The New Church Messenger* (date not determined but early in 1931).

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Denton, under the direction of Mr. William Potter Richardson.³²⁶ (Note: Mr. Richardson whom Mr. Smith had previously brought over from Roman Catholicism). This led to Mr. Smith's being engaged under the Maryland Association of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church as their Missionary, the Preston and Williston Churches following him in his new affiliation. Later he became the missionary also of Montgomery's Ferry, Lancaster, Vineland, N.J., and other centers. He passed on at the age of 82 years, having spent upward of 60 years in active preaching service. He is survived by his wife and a family of seven children out of a family of nine. C.W.H."

"Ella Seville Smith, widow of John E. Smith, departed this life on January 20, 1931, surviving him by 20 days. Services were held at Michigan City, Indiana, conducted by the Rev. Donald C. Gustafson; also at her late residence, 820 S. St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, on January 23, 1931, her 77th birthday. The Rev. Messrs. Charles W. Harvey and Antony Regamey officiated. Gilbert came East with his mother's remains. At the time of Mr. Smith's death, Mrs. Missionary Smith, as she was affectionately known, seemed wonderfully well, especially considering her constant and unwearying attendance upon her beloved husband during his gradually increasing disability. A week after his funeral, upon the invitation of Roberta, she went on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. Lathrop Mack of Michigan City, Ind. Her son Gilbert Haven Smith of Glenview, Illinois, came to see her there also. After a day or two of apparently good health and cheerful resignation, a sudden attack of pneumonia seemed to develop out of a slight cold, accompanied by symptoms of stroke, and she passed peacefully on, but 10 days after her arrival. We hear of few such strikingly blessed Providences, as the taking to the other world of this devoted couple, within so short a time of one another, with their lifelong mutual affection and dependence. CWH"

The General Convention of the New Jerusalem offered its own memorial to Rev. J. E. Smith, read into the minutes of the General Convention by Rev. Charles W. Harvey. It was printed as Minute 105 of the proceedings of the Convention, signed by George Henry Dole and Charles W. Harvey, as follows:

105. The following memorial to the late Rev. John E. Smith was read by the Rev. Charles W. Harvey:

IN MEMORY OF THE REV. JOHN EDWARD SMITH.
(1848-1930)

Rev. John E. ("Missionary") Smith passed to the other life on Wednesday, December 31st, 1930, in his 83rd year. An obituary, substantially as follows, appeared in the Philadelphia newspapers and the *New-Church Messenger*.

In the death of the late Rev. John E. Smith the Church of the New Jerusalem of this district loses one of its most devoted Home Missionaries. He was a born preacher, starting as a country boy sitting on a gate with the nodding grain for approving audience. He graduated from Dickinson (Methodist) College of Pennsylvania. He made his first headquarters at Mt. Salem, then a suburb of Wilmington, having married Miss Ella Sevil of that locality. Here he became acquainted with the Rev. J. E. Parmalee [*sic*], and after long discussions became convinced of the truth of the teachings of Swedenborg. He resigned from the Methodist Conference, therefore, being then 32 years of age, with a family of seven children, and with little more to go upon than his assurance that "the Lord will provide." His Methodist parishoners around Easton, Md., where he was serving Preston and Williston, interested in his change of faith, invited him to deliver lectures on the subject. This he did, especially at Denton, Md., with the help of a Mr.

³²⁶ William P. Richardson (born 1828) was a farmer residing in Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, about six miles from Denton. At about the time of his conversion by Rev. Smith, he had six children. He was reasonably well to do, with real estate valued at \$10,000 at the time of the 1870 U.S. census. Richardson is a name fairly well represented in the civic affairs of early Caroline County, but whether W. P. Richardson was a relation has not been determined.

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William G. Richardson, whom Mr. Smith had previously brought over from the Roman Catholics. This led to Mr. Smith's being engaged by the Maryland Association of the New Church as its missionary, his Preston and Williston congregations following him in his new affiliation. Later he became the missionary of the Pennsylvania Association also, serving their societies at Montgomery's Ferry, Lancaster, Vineland, N. J., and other centers. When he passed on, he had spent upwards of sixty years in active preaching service. His beloved and devoted wife, who seemed quite well at the time of his decease, survived him, however, only by twenty days.

Mr. Smith was distinguished for his analytical and deeply penetrating mind ; for his ability to express profound truths clearly and simply ; and also for being an exceptionally effective reader of the Word. He was particularly blessed in his wife, who was in every way a helpmeet. Both of them are held in tender and lasting remembrance, not only by the members of their Church, but also by all who knew them.

We record the deep sense of loss experienced by the Convention, and request that this resolution be spread upon its minutes, and a copy sent to the members of his family.³²⁷

GEORGE HENRY DOLE,
CHARLES W. HARVEY.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia

Rev. John Edward Smith was never a minister at the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. in Philadelphia.³²⁸ He did, however, officiate at some family functions there and attended services when he was not traveling. He was a guest preacher from time to time, too.³²⁹ Nonetheless, this church is central to the lives of many people mentioned in these genealogical sketches; Spammers, Smiths, and others alike worshipped, married, and mourned here. Others were among the parishioners who saw its final service, when the church was closed and sold. So it seems reasonable to take note of this church, so widely important to many of the extended family, by attaching these comments to the sketch about Rev. Smith, whose last service was held there.

The church, founded in 1881, survived as a place of worship from 1883 to 1986, when diminished resources and congregation brought its ecclesiastical life to an end. Its use continued in the form of corporate offices, with much of its exterior and interior designs preserved.

³²⁷ The copy from which this text was transcribed is the very copy mailed to the family, care of Miss M. Mabel Smith, by the Secretary of the General Convention, B. A. Whittemore, 24 Jun 1931 (received by Earle Spamer from Helen McCarraher, February 2008). The cover letter from Whittemore stated: "At the meeting of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 16th-19th, memorials to the various ministers of the Convention who had passed on to the Higher Life during the preceding year were read, and were adopted by a rising voice for incorporation in the records of the Convention. The memorial to Rev. John Edward Smith, thus finding place as Minute 105 in the proceedings of the Convention, reads as on the slip attached below."

³²⁸ Sometimes referred to as the First Church of the New Jerusalem since it was a part of the First New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia. As a corner property, its lot addresses are 2129 Chestnut St. and 27-41 S. 22nd St. A garden occupies the corner itself; the church fronts on 22nd St., and the adjacent parish hall, accessed through the church yard, has frontage on Chestnut St.

³²⁹ Thus far the only certain record of Rev. J. E. Smith preaching at the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. is in 1898, when *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (28 Mar 1898) reported on one of his informational sermons. This is quoted later herein.

Family group on the steps of 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, ca. 1928. This may be the last known photograph of John and Ella Smith (*upper left of photo, and inset*).



(Spamer 3361)

Partial identification of individuals: (*Rear*) Ella Smith, Rev. John Edward Smith, unidentified man and woman, unidentified. (*Second row*) Unidentified woman, unidentified woman, Mabel Smith. (*Third row*) Elisabeth C. Smith (granddaughter of John and Ella), unidentified woman, unidentified man (holding dog). (*Lower left*) Unidentified man.

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The program from the church's final service, 23 November 1986, provides a brief summary of the church's history, which serves to introduce the current reader to it:

Early in the morning of August 22, 1881, Mr. William MacGeorge and Mr. Richard A. Lewis met in the old stone yard³³⁰ at 22nd and Chestnut Streets and each turned over seven spades of soil to break ground for the new house of worship of the First New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.

Work proceeded rapidly and the new church building was dedicated on March 11, 1883, with a sermon delivered by the president of Convention, James Reed, on "The Beauty of Holiness."

An early document describes the buildings: 'The church is in outline simple and dignified, belonging to the early English Gothic style of architecture of the 13th century. It is built without any clere-story, the church being spanned by one large truss. The orientation is correct, the chancel end facing east. The south and north sides are broken with windows and gables, which have the appearance of transepts.

'At the southwestern corner, a picturesque porch vaulted with tone, gives entrance to the main edifice. This porch in itself is an architectural gem of much beauty, as it is something never done before in this city; in fact it is only seen in the cathedrals and churches abroad.

'The Sunday School building belongs to a later style of Gothic architecture than the church. It is of the same material and two stories in height. The windows are peculiarly striking, the mullions being also of stone and filled with glass leaded into the stonework. There are no wooden frames either outside or inside. A stone cloister connects the two buildings near the chancel end of the church. The interior of both church and Sunday School is finished in hard woods, cherry being used in the church and butternut in the Sunday School building.'

Theophilus Chandler was the architect for both buildings. He remodeled the chancel in 1897 and designed the angels' staircase in 1908.

By April 1882, the church was nearly completed, as noticed in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (spellings thus):³³¹

New Jerusalem Church.

The new building for the new Jerusalem Church, now in process of construction, is nearly completed. The property will have a frontage of ninety-two feet on Chestnut street and 164 feet on Twenty-second street. The building is on the northern end of the lot, and is 92 by 73 feet, and the Sunday School building in the east is 64 feet by 42 feet. The church can be entered either from Twenty-second street or from Chestnut, and the style of architecture is English Gothic of the thirteenth century. A porch, vaulted with stone, will give entrance to the main building at the southwest corner. The stone arches run up to a Gothic groin, of which there are very few examples in America. The roof will be relieved by pinnacles at the corners and between the windows. The material used in the construction of the church is Trenton and Newark brownstone. The church will have a seating capacity for 900 persons. The Sunday school building will be two stories in height.

The architect of the church, Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr. (1845-1928), was a notable Philadelphian whose works often reflected high-style designs and European influences.³³² He strongly influenced the

³³⁰ This was the stone yard of Atkinson & Myhlhertz, who sold marble, granite, and flagstone. The proprietors were John Atkinson and Frederick F. Myhlhertz. (Information from Philadelphia city directories.)

³³¹ "New Jerusalem Church", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 12 Apr 1882.

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architectural climate of Philadelphia as a founder of the Department of Architecture in the University of Pennsylvania. After spending a year at Harvard University, he studied at Atelier Vaudremer, in Paris, returning to America to work in Boston architectural firms. In 1872 he was persuaded by landscape architect Robert Copeland to come to Philadelphia, and he established an office at 705 Sansom St. He was supported by strong family ties through the Chandlers of New England (he was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Sons of the Revolution) and, through some family members, professional ties to the Du Ponts of Delaware, which working together positioned Chandler for lucrative commissions in Philadelphia projects. He became most well known for his ecclesiastical works, partly from the influence of his grandfather, William Schlatter, who was a founder of the Church of the New Jerusalem in Philadelphia. The styles he contributed to the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. included Gothic, Renaissance, and Late Gothic Revival. A view of the church as it appeared when new appears in *King's Views of Philadelphia* (1900).³³³ At about this time, Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214], then a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, painted a impressionistic view of 22nd St., with the church steeple in the background.³³⁴

The Angel Staircase was added to provide direct access from the church yard to the second story of the parish house. The staircase is in architectural keeping with the church and parish house, with angels atop the two supports, one at the landing and one at the top. The angel sculptures are no longer present on the staircase; presumably they were removed and sold as architectural elements after the church was sold and converted to business offices (as noted below).

In 1985, the church congregation faced rising maintenance costs and declining membership and sought a buyer for the property who would not raze the buildings. After a year's search, involving the Preservation Fund of Pennsylvania and the Preservation Coalition of Greater Philadelphia, the Edward S. Brown Group of developers purchased the property for \$850,000 and planned a \$3 million conversion into a corporate office complex. The façades of the buildings remain intact; and the carved limestone altar, cherrywood pulpit, and stained glass windows remain.³³⁵ The buildings were developed into corporate offices for Graduate Health System, which owned the property, most of which was occupied by the Weightman Group, an advertising firm who vacated the offices in 2005. At that time, lease or sale arrangements were considered by Graduate Health System,³³⁶ but the structures remained vacant. As of late 2007, a new tenant seems to have occupied the structure.

³³² "Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr.", *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings* website, <http://www.Philadelphiabuildings.org> (accessed 17 Jan 2006).

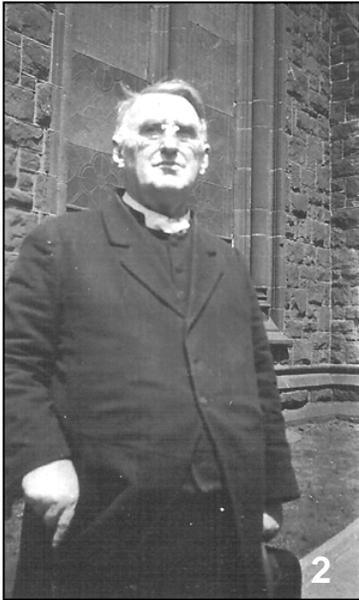
³³³ *King's Views of Philadelphia: Illustrated Monographs. Part I* (Moses King, New York, 1900), p. 32.

³³⁴ This small painting is presently (2007) in the possession of my sister, Carol Spamer, in Tucson, Arizona; she had received it in the effects of Grace (Mack) Fisher [No. 337, see under Roberta Covington Smith, No. 211], who no doubt had received it from her parents.

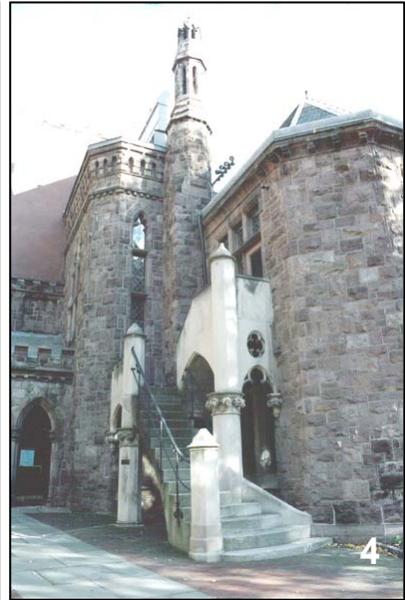
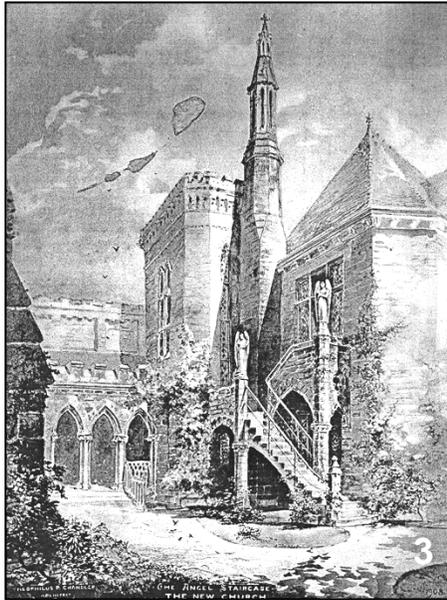
³³⁵ Roger Cohn, "Historic Church to be Used as Office Center", *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (undated clipping, 1986). Also noted in the article was Gretchen Worden (1947-2004), vice president of the church society, who also is listed among the Tafel relations in the collateral genealogies. She also happened to work next door on 22nd Street, as Director of the Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

³³⁶ Natalie Kostelni, "Church That Became an Office is Now Vacant, Seeking Tenant", *Philadelphia Business Journal* (18 Mar 2005).

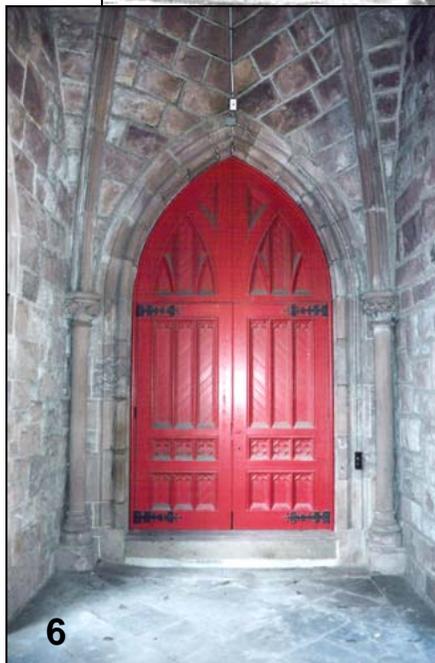
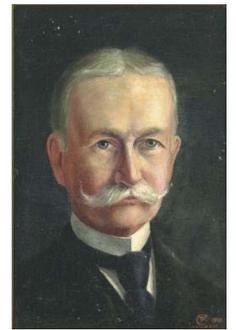
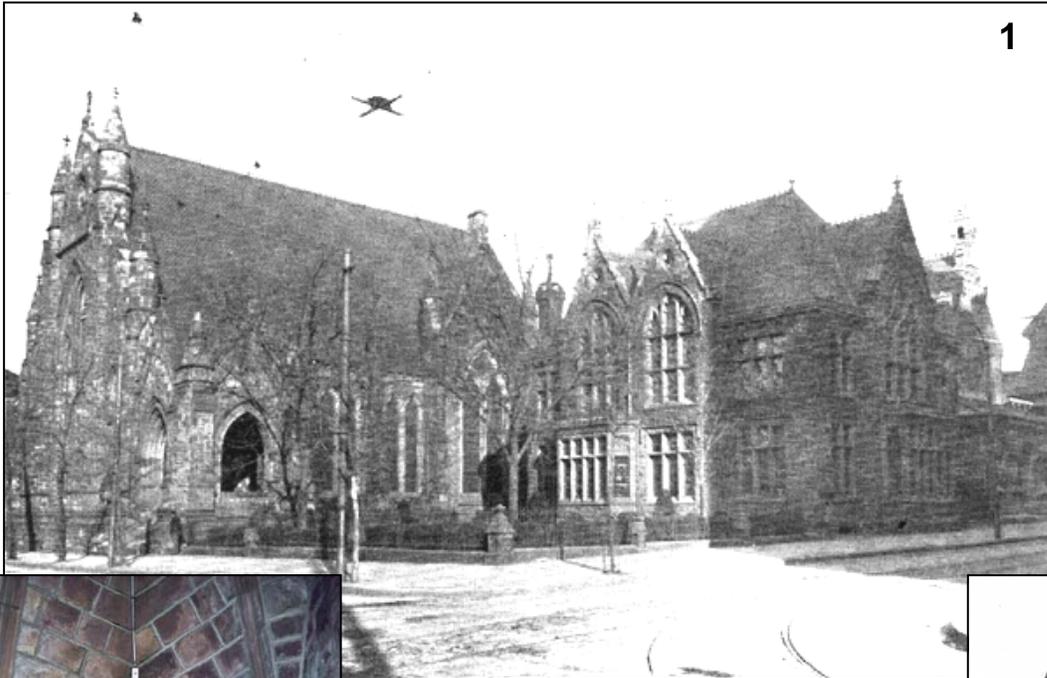
New Jerusalem Church, 22nd & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia



(Spamer 2964)

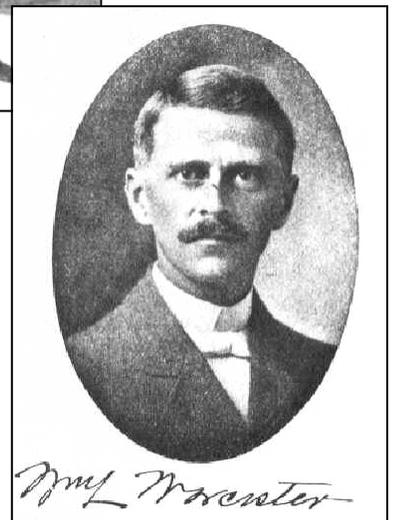


(Spamer photo)



1. Church and parsonage as they appeared in 1900; (inset, right) architect Theophilus Chandler. 2. Rev. John Edward Smith, outside the church he attended when he lived in Philadelphia (photo at about the time of his retirement in 1924). 3. The Angel Staircase, as depicted in an older illustration. 4. The staircase as surviving in 2004, absent the angels. 5. Rev. William L. Worcester, pastor of the church during the time that Rev. Smith lived in Philadelphia. 6. Main door (seen just above at the left in photo 1).

(Spamer photo)



5

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The National Trust for Historic Preservation, in conjunction with Partners for Sacred Places, produced a brief site significance report for Graduate Health System in May 2005.³³⁷ Curiously, it notes a “date of closure” as “mid-1980s” and “date of fire” 1985, although there is no mention of a fire in either the report or in newspaper accounts of the closing of the church in November 1986. The National Trust report provides the most accurate summary of the alterations that were done to the buildings:

The cruciform-shaped church situated on the corner lot had been designed by the founder and first dean of the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Architecture. Modeled after the Gothic cathedrals of Europe, the church featured ornately carved woodwork, carved stone tracery, granite floors and arched stained glass windows. The vaulted barrel ceilings were an immense sixty-five feet high, supported by carved granite buttresses. The adjacent parish hall, designed in a similar English Gothic Revival style, provided additional space for the commercial tenant to grow and also provided a view shed through a large garden with its quaint vaulted roof and chords.

The building was in adequate condition and, fortunately, completely structurally stable. The wood ceiling had accumulated candle soot, and areas such as doors and walls had experienced obvious wear and tear from the building’s use by the congregation for over a hundred years. The interior plaster on the walls was coming off the lath and the stone on the exterior was spalling. Structurally, the building was sound since some walls had footings that ran twenty feet below ground, although during the installation of additional floor space, some shoring and reinforcing of the walls was temporarily required.

The church space was converted to executive offices with room for expansion. Since office use would require additional floor space, the ground floorboards that had begun to slant were removed and the sub floor was excavated four to five feet. Two balconies were added in four of the six bays, leaving the altar area unchanged as a space for receptions. Additionally, a large spiral staircase and an elevator were placed to give access to all levels.

A glass wall was inserted in the interior to define the space and muffle noise. The transparent wall encases the chancel framed by granite arches, an altar chiseled from stone and stained glass windows.

The building has successfully accommodated different tenants over the years. The key to achieving continual occupancy for the owner has been to tastefully decorate the interior. Square chairs, sofas, and low-walled cubicles augment the configuration of the cruciform plan and echo the box pews of the original church space. Allowing light to funnel through the stained glass windows, supplemented with soft, indirect overhead lighting, gives a uniquely ephemeral quality to the non-traditional office space. The picturesque atrium, oriental carpets, and restored wood detailing provide an impressive and memorable sight to office workers and visitors.

In addition to the structural and aesthetic modifications, updated heating and air conditioning, electrical systems, and emergency equipment were installed.

The final service in the church, 23 November 1986, ended with a postlude by Bach, “Tocatta in F Minor”, while the ministers participating the service recessed from the sanctuary carrying the Word of God from the altar. During the postlude, members of the congregation were invited to kneel at the chancel steps to give thanks and bid farewell. The participating ministers were Rev. Ernest O. Martin, Rev. Randall E. Laakko, Rev. Dr. Dorothea Harvey, Rev. Richard M. Baxter, and Rev. Dr. Robert H.

³³⁷ *Conversion to Offices Preserves Historic Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Partners for Sacred Places (Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia, May 2005), 4 pp.

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Kirven. During the time of the church, ten ministers had made their work here, including Rev. Laakko (1965-1967) and Rev. Martin (1984-1986).

The congregation of the Church of the New Jerusalem relocated to the Swedenborgian Church at Temenos [Temenos Retreat Center] in West Chester, Pennsylvania, which is still an active congregation.

Rev. John Edward Smith's Conversion to the New Church

Rev. Smith withdrew from the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church probably during the latter part of 1884, but certainly by early 1885. He had been appointed to the Mt. Salem church in Wilmington for 1884, but by 12 March 1885, the annual meeting of the Wilmington Conference, he had left the ministry; in the Appointments section for the meeting he is listed as having “withdrawn”.³³⁸ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The reasons for Rev. Smith's conversion are one of the enduring personal mysteries of the family, which apparently were never explained to his children, nor to anyone from whom we might have had a written record. Edward Seville Smith's comments in the “Smith Genealogy” offer personal reflections on the matter. It is clear, nevertheless, that Rev. Smith had believed that the doctrines as written by Emanuel Swedenborg provided greater clarity as to the nature of the Trinity, the heavenly host, and the work that we have here on earth. We must assume that Rev. Smith also gained great personal insight from the Swedenborg writings.³³⁹

³³⁸ *Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Convened at Snow Hill, Md., March 12th, 1885* (Wilmington, 1885), p. 19.

³³⁹ An 1872 book by Philadelphia minister E. R. Keyes of the First New Church Society, formerly a Methodist minister, might have been instrumental in Rev. Smith's decisions, as well as was the personal intervention of Rev. J.B. Parmelee, of Wilmington, and others, as is discussed elsewhere herein. Whether or not the book actually was seen by Rev. Smith is unknown, but it seems highly unlikely that it would not have been brought to his attention. That book is E. R. Keyes, *Wesley and Swedenborg. A Fraternal Appeal to Methodist Ministers, Inviting Them To Consider the Relations of Methodism to the New Church* (J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia, 1872).

It is a daunting task even to suggest some “basic” works about the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg and Swedenborgian philosophy. The depth of scholarship in any of dozens of available interpretive works varies from general to exhaustive, for laymen and academics alike. Swedenborg's own writings have gone through numerous critical reprintings and translations; a New Century edition of his works in English, retranslated and with critical notes, is currently in progress. Most of Swedenborg's writings were originally in Latin and are voluminous. Among his postulates, the Trinity is proved, in Swedenborg's view, to be misconstrued by religions of the day; that there is but one unified deist entity who was, in corporeal form, Jesus. Perhaps Swedenborg's most-often reprinted and edited work is his mnemonically retitled *Heaven and Hell*, in which he describes the structure and phenomena of the world of spirits who intervene between earth and those realms; and indeed, the nature of heaven and hell diverge from the perceptions held by traditional Christian theologies. Swedenborg's *magnum opus* is the series, *Arcana Coelestia* (Heavenly Secrets), a verse-by-verse study of the biblical books of *Genesis* and *Exodus*, comprising some seven thousand pages in its original form; a work which has gone through critical editions and reprintings. Rev. John Faulkner Potts, who is noted in this genealogy of the Smith family (see the Potts Family collateral genealogy), was the compiler of *The Swedenborg Concordance: A Complete Work of Reference to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Based on the Original Latin Writings of the Author* (Swedenborg Society, London, 1888). This work comprised six stated volumes, although, as it was originally issued in fascicles, it is traditionally bound in 12 volumes. This monumental reference work, occasionally misreferred as the “Potts Concordance”, is now long out of print; still it remains indispensable to the serious scholar of Swedenborg.

[note cont'd →

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Edward Smith's narrative in the "Smith Genealogy" attempts also to explain New Church doctrines, and how they may have influenced Rev. Smith's new calling. Edward's descriptions (below) are neither precise nor authoritative, but they are kept here for the historical perspective they provide, as explained by one of Rev. Smith's sons. John Smith's decision was not sudden, nor rash as we see, but such a remarkable change in one's faith *and* ministerial charge must have been for profoundly felt reasons. The change would affect not only his occupation, but his whole family; his return to a missionary ministry, after briefly serving from a fixed pulpit in Wilmington, Delaware, would take them once again amongst a far-flung flock. Edward Smith wrote:³⁴⁰

In the writing of this branch of the Smith family, we should write particularly now of Rev. John Edward (Jack) Smith and what was probably the most important decision of his personal life and of his service in the Church. He had been preaching in the Methodist Conference for years on the Eastern Shore and had advanced in respect, affection, and esteem and was now the minister at Mt. Salem M.E. Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

He came to the realization that he was preaching doctrine in which he did not believe. He was a forceful speaker, a lover of logic and debate, logician and theologian, and lived according to his belief. In fairness to the Conference he should preach according to the doctrines of the Church he had served so long. In fairness to himself and his religious convictions, he could not preach doctrines which he did not believe. The Church, his friends, and family were patient and tolerant and heard him fully as to his position, but he felt there was no choice for himself but to resign his pastorate, which he did about 1886.

That there was this variance between the Church doctrines and his own convictions he had realized for some time, and he had talked with friends concerning it, and to J. B. Parmelee of

The following books are meant to be a representative introduction to various aspects of Swedenborgian philosophy and the life of Emanuel Swedenborg; there are numerous others. Most of the selection here is from American publishers.

Sig Synnestvedt, *The Essential Swedenborg* (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1977).

Cyriel Odhner Sigstedt, *The Swedenborg Epic: The Life and Works of Emanuel Swedenborg* (Swedenborg Society, London, 1981).

Martin Lamm, *Emanuel Swedenborg: The Development of His Thought* (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2000).

Wilson Van Dusen, *The Presence of Other Worlds; the Psychological/Spiritual Findings of Emanuel Swedenborg* (Chrysalis Books, Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2nd ed., 2004).

William Ross Woofenden, *Swedenborg Explorer's Guidebook: A Research Manual* (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2002).

Emanuel Swedenborg, *Heaven and Its Wonders and Hell: Drawn From Things Heard and Seen*, translated by George F. Dole, introduction by Bernhard Lang, notes by George F. Dole, Robert H. Kirvin, and Jonathan S. Rose (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2000).

Emanuel Swedenborg, *Four Doctrines, with the Nine Questions*, translated by John Faulkner Potts (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, standard ed., 1997)

Emanuel Swedenborg, *Miscellaneous Theological Works*, translated by John Whitehead (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, standard ed., 1996).

³⁴⁰ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 61-65.

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Wilmington, Delaware, and a lawyer there by the name of Hinckley [*sic*].³⁴¹ They told him of and interested him in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, on which are based the doctrines of the Church of the New Jerusalem, which name has relation to the vision of John, “He saw the Holy City New Jerusalem descending out of the Heavens,” etc. By Certificate dated May 30, 1886, John Edward Smith was ordained into the ministry of the New Church in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.

I have never heard particularly wherein he differed, or as to what or which doctrines of Methodism he did not subscribe. Before decision was made, he discussed the subject with Rev. James Edmund Bryan, his brother-in-law, and the ministers and members of the Conference, and with his wife, Ella, upon whom the result of the change by him would eventually bear heavily. She encouraged him and concurred in his decision.

This is not a preaching, but the differences may have arisen from interpretations of the doctrine of vicarious atonement. One interpretation, and it is proclaimed even today, is that the Lord sent his beloved son, Jesus, into the World to die [*sic*] on the cross for the sins of the World, and thereby atone for the sins of others, of the World.

Another interpretation is that He sent his beloved son to redeem the World. He redeemed the World. This He did by overcoming the power of evil and the Hells, during His long sojourn in the Wilderness, and thereby restoring to mankind the power to choose between good and evil; to choose between a life of love of the Lord and his neighbor according to the Ten Commandments and the two Great Commandments, or to live a life of the love of evil and lust and hatred, removed from the light of love, good, and truth according to Divine precepts.

Each soul has the sole choice of his eternal destiny, with the grace of the Lord, and intercession by earthly ³⁴², is only possibly, a comfort for those remaining on earth.

There were tribes of people in the World, at the time of the coming of Christ, which had for centuries been waiting for the coming of the King of the Jews, according to the Prophets and prophecies of old. To them, the coming of the King of the Jews, as they knew and contemplated kings and emperors, would bring them power and prestige and release from bondage they had known so long. They could not accept Christ as the King foretold by the Prophets and could not comprehend the teaching of Christ, that his kingdom was a spiritual kingdom, wherein people lived in love of the Lord and of the neighbor and fellow-men, according to the Ten Commandments and the Two Great Commandments. Some are still waiting for the King proclaimed by the Prophets and deny the Divinity of Christ, the Son of God.

Some eminent researchers, who are of the same tribes and peoples, and who know the ancient customs and traditions of their people, have written learned treatises and books about the people of the days of Christ and the state of the people of those days and have portrayed the idolatry, adultery, vice, and degradation, hatred, and baseness of the world at the time of the coming of Christ. His coming was opportune and necessary to bring about the redemption of the world, by the subjugation of the power of evil and Hell, thus restoring to the world the knowledge of good and evil and to restore to mankind the power to choose for themselves between the two.

³⁴¹ Rev. J. B. Parmelee was “an indefatigable lecturer on Swedenborgian topics” who led the Wilmington society of the New Church (Ophia D. Smith, “Daniel Lamot and His Roll in the New Church in Delaware”, *Delaware History*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Sep 1959), p. 339 [Ophia Smith is no known relation to the family]). The lawyer, “Hinckley”, was certainly Edward Otis Hinkley (1824-1896) who founded the Edward Hinkley law firm in Baltimore. The firm went through several name changes as partners changed; one of these firm names being “Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky”, when Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer (1843-1912) was offered a partnership. Spamer was himself also very involved in New Church activities nationally (see *Part I, Spamer Family*, No. 81).

³⁴² A wide blank space appears here in the typescript.

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The Second Coming of Christ is the acceptance by each of us of his Divine teaching to do good and shun evil and to live according to the Ten Commandments and the Two Great Commandments, for the love of the Lord God and to live in faith and good works for the love of the Lord and our fellow man.

John E.—Jack—Smith was sent out as Lecturing Messenger or Preacher, and after leaving Mt. Salem Church we lived a short time on Lincoln Street and on Rodney Street, near Rockford Park in Wilmington, Delaware, and then moved to Easton, Maryland.

People recognized his sincerity; some thought he had deserted them and some accepted with him the doctrines of the New Church. In 1940, Edwina Hoyt³⁴³ had a program of a meeting of ministers at Milton, Delaware, dated October 14, 1872, which showed James Edmund Bryan³⁴⁴ and John Edward Smith as Speakers.³⁴⁵ John Edward Smith spoke on the subject: “Will the Jews who persist in the rejection of Christ be lost”.

The Cross is inseparably associated with the crucifixion [*sic*] of Christ. The Jews had two means of punishment long before and after the Crucifixion [*sic*]. One, the cross with the victim nailed to the cross, alive, and another, the stoning, the victim being taken to a depression in the area and stoned by all who wished to and left alive or dead. Could anything more fiendish, intolerable and inhumane be imagined? Burial alive would seem more humane. Was it not time that the Lord send His beloved Son?

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

One of the forceful ideas for Rev. Smith’s decision to enter the New Church is conjectural, of course, but seems to be revealed by his love for people, logic, and debate. The Writings of Swedenborg provide startling, even convincing, interpretations of Christian doctrine and universal being; bordering even on the philosophical. It seems that it would have been just this kind of allowance for the interpretation and discussion of doctrine that would have been very attractive to Rev. Smith; less favored, even contradictory, in the Methodism in which he had been raised and trained. So attracted by the logic of Swedenborgian tenets, and using his own given talents for speaking and debate, it may be that Rev. Smith’s conversion is less of a wonder than it was a necessity. And this same ecclesiastical climate seems also to have led Rev. Smith to remain with the General Convention of the New Church, when the unfortunate division of the church came about by the 1890s.

In November 1908, Rev. Smith signed a 33-page tract, which seems to be his only publication, distributed by about March 1909. It is “A Vindication of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church”³⁴⁶, as it relates to a recent legal opinion of the Orphans’ Court of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The court had ruled in the adjudication of a legacy left by Frederick J. Kramph, intended to found in Philadelphia a university under the General Church of the Church of the New Jerusalem. The court had voided the

³⁴³ Edwina (Martin) Hoyt [No. 304 under No. 183].

³⁴⁴ Rev. James Edmund Bryan [No. 205]; see under No. 90.

³⁴⁵ Note that this sentence and the previous one seem to be confused temporally. The 1872 date antecedes by more than a decade Rev. Smith’s calling to the work of the New Church. Inasmuch as Rev. Bryan was a Methodist preacher, as was Rev. Smith at first, it is more likely that the two preachers spoke under mutual circumstances. Thus the sentences are out of place, their juxtaposition well-meant in defining Rev. Smith’s congregational audiences.

³⁴⁶ Rev. J. E. Smith, *A Vindication of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church From the Charge of Teaching What is Immoral or Against Public Policy Contrary to the Laws of Pennsylvania* (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1908). The March 1909 distribution date is noticed in the Academy of the New Church’s history of the Kramph case, *The Kramph Will Case* (Bryn Athyn, 1910)

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legacy, finding that Swedenborg's writings—specifically, his *Conjugial Love*³⁴⁷—as taught by the Academy of the New Church was contrary to morality laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A specific point of objection by the court was found in the doctrine wherein conjugial love may sometimes be permissive outside the bounds of legal marriage. Rev. Smith wrote, “This is perfectly shocking to me. I knew there were ideas in the General Church and Academy tending that way, but I never thought I would see them so boldly stated on paper.”³⁴⁸ The tract refutes the General Church's position, and Rev. Smith states that the joint council erred because their declaration does not reflect, nor quotes, the Divine Revelation expressed in the writings of Swedenborg. Two years later, the General Church produced a lengthy review and discussion, *The Kramph Will Case*, which is a history of the debate based on documentary evidence, although favorable to the position of the General Church.³⁴⁹ It comments specifically on the Smith tract, noting that it is “utterly at variance” with the General Church's views, and that it “shows abundant signs of the influence of the Convention's ‘interpretation,’ which is a very different thing” and that some of his review embraced “gross slander against the members of the Academy.”³⁵⁰

In Rev. Smith's own words is preserved what could be the only transcript—albeit a partial one—of his innumerable sermons and lectures. In 1898, at the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., he delivered a talk about the “afterlife”. *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported on this talk in the next day's newspaper. It contains purely ideological Swedenborgian tenets, made a bit more easy to understand by those who are not deeply indoctrinated in the teachings. Presumably, the quotations are precise, and thus are the words of Rev. Smith, but surely the newspaper record is only a synopsis of a much lengthier and informative presentation.³⁵¹

THE FUTURE LIFE

Discourse on Immortality by Rev. John E. Smith

“The Future Life and How We Live It” was the subject of a lecture by the Rev. John E. Smith last evening at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. He said “Immortality seems to be the hope of all men. Some think they can see the truth of it with the clearness of rational demonstration, other see no sign of it from the evidence of things about them. Yet none, maybe, are without the hope of it. With many the belief in it is a mere matter of persuasion, education or preference, without rational thought concerning it; indeed, with little or no care about it, because the loves of this world absorb their interest.

[“]By two considerations, immortality may be said to be the logic of creation. First, the general conspiracy of nature, in that it shows how each lesser thing contributes to the existence of a larger thing. Second, these faculties are themselves the prophecy of immortality, for faculty means what is possible to the creature. The life of everything is according to its faculties.

³⁴⁷ Emanuel Swedenborg, *The Delights of Wisdom Pertaining to Conjugial Love To Which Is Added the Pleasures of Insanity Pertaining to Scoratory Love. Being a translation of his work Delitæ Sapientiæ de Amore Conjugiali; post quas sequuntur Voluptates Insaniæ de Amore Scortatorio* (Amstelodomi 1768), 1892. For a more recent edition see *The Delights of Wisdom Pertaining to Conjugial Love: After Which Follow the Pleasures of Insanity Pertaining to Promiscuous Love* (translated from the original Latin by Samuel M. Warren, revised and edited by Louis H. Tafel) (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1998).

³⁴⁸ J. E. Smith, *A Vindication of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg*, p. 25.

³⁴⁹ *The Kramph Will Case: The Controversy in Regard to Swedenborg's Work on Conjugial Love* (Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1910).

³⁵⁰ *The Kramph Will Case*, pp. 432-435.

³⁵¹ *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 28 Mar 1898, p. 2.

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“The fact so probable to rational thought is clearly taught to us in the Sacred Scriptures, as is also the presence of a spiritual world in the midst of the natural world, but invisible to natural eyes, in which we shall live after death. Peter, James and John, at the scene of the transfiguration, are said to have seen Moses and Elias, and to have heard them talk. The spiritual world is, therefore, shown as simply the naturally invisible side of the world in which we are, and those who have gone from us by death are still living and active human beings. The angel who appeared to John on Patmos disclosed his identity, saying, ‘I am thy fellow servant and of thy brethren the prophets.’”

“Psychology and Sacred Scriptures agree in saying that that the human psyche or soul is a positive entity, having its personality vested in will and understanding, and its own spiritual body organized within the covering of the natural body. ‘There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.’”

“Science and revelation agree in saying that there is no such thing as death, in the sense of extinction. It is only relative, and means separation, thus change of form, and is always the bringing forth of the internal by putting on the external.

“Human consciousness and human reason, so far as they are reason and consciousness, confirm the same truths. Death is to man the gateway to a higher and broader life. He is raised at death into the spiritual world, and there exists in a human form of spiritual substance with more perfected capabilities in that which constitutes the whole of his life summed in three terms— loving, thinking and doing.

“His life hereafter will and must cover all that is implied in the idea of human life, less his materiality, which, strictly speaking, is not human. And the world into which he passes at death implies all that belongs to the conditions of a world, except natural matter.

“Our reception into that world will be cordial, our entrance angel-guarded. Recognition of those gone before is amply provided for, according to laws well understood by those who have knowledge of the relations of the two states of life, natural and spiritual. Judgment is the operation of the Divine truth upon the minds by which falsity is separated from truth and evil from good: first, in man subjectively and individually; second, collectively, good people from bad people; thus heaven and hell from each other.”

Notes About Rev. John Edward Smith (by J. Lathrop Mack)

J. Lathrop Mack left brief typewritten notes as part of his genealogical work on the Smith family, parts of which also were included in Edward S. Smith’s “Smith Genealogy”. Mack’s notes about John Edward Smith, which are a fragment of lengthier notes not located at this time, are as follows: ³⁵²

His chief relaxation was mental and devoted to invention; a corn-husker model was stolen, altered and patented before he could perfect his claim for a patents; he also invented a Button-hole worker for a sewing-machine which he did not patent. His greatest effort was upon a peculiar type of motor.³⁵³ In his later years he had the oversight of a “fine” farm located near Centreville, Md. which belonged to his wife, having been purchased with money she received from her mother’s estate. This he called “Poverty Hill”, the chief crops were wheat, tomatoes, peaches, which were

Note 353 *Also see Additions & Corrections*

³⁵² [J. Lathrop Mack] (typewritten notes, no date), 1 p.

³⁵³ This is probably the “perpetual motion machine” referred to by Katharine S. Spamer; see farther below in this section. Further information about his inventions is not now forthcoming.

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shipped from Price's Station, Md. This farm was later sold but during the World War [World War I]. He had the admiration [as] of a southern Gentleman for fine and fast horses, and in his earlier pastorates needed them. He was always delighted with hard arguments and was an accomplished debater. As a boy he had his own body-servants, but did not approve of the institution of slavery, and expressed his determination to free them when he became of age; being 13 when the Civil War started and 17 when it ended, he was denied the opportunity.³⁵⁴

Ironically, John's brother, James, supported the institution of slavery and went to fight for the Southern cause during the Civil War. After John married and started his family with Ella, they sat for a portrait around 1876 with their first-born, Lora. In the photograph is a black woman, identified years later as a nurse or servant³⁵⁵; regretfully, her name is not known today. It may not be notable that a black woman is in the photo, but it is clear that by her inclusion in the family portrait she was treated by John and Ella as a member of the family.³⁵⁶

Notes on John Edward Smith's Youth and Young Adulthood (*by his son, Edward*)

Edward Seville Smith included a number of thoughts and stories about his father's early life, which he included in the "Smith Genealogy" as follows:³⁵⁷

As a boy and young man, as his father's place adjoined "Readbourne", he visited and played with the young folks of the Holliday family and spent some time with his sisters, Mary Townsend and Sallie Taylor.

John E. Smith went to school at the Spaniards Neck School and Washington College³⁵⁸, Chestertown, and studied banking at Bryant and Stratton's Business College³⁵⁹ in Baltimore, before he entered Dickinson College. He visited the Bryans during vacations.

His guardian and members of the family wanted him to study law, but as a boy he was inclined to the ministry. It is said that as a boy he would stand on the rail fence and preach to the waving corn field. He graduated from Carlisle [*sic*] Theological School in 1869.³⁶⁰

There is a story told of him and one of his fellow students while at Carlisle: One of the Professors was Prof. Peck.³⁶¹ He and his wife raised some chickens, and John E. and his friend

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Corrections](#)

³⁵⁴ As noticed elsewhere herein, the 1860 U.S. census slave schedule included several slaves who were counted as belong to the heirs of [Capt.] John Smith, who of course were minors at the time.

³⁵⁵ Katharine S. Spamer, oral traditions. She was a granddaughter of John and Ella Smith.

³⁵⁶ Tintype photographs (duplicates) in Spamer Family Historical Photos collection, nos. 789, 886.

³⁵⁷ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 47-50, 65.

³⁵⁸ Thus far no information is found that indicate what subjects John E. Smith studied at Washington College.

³⁵⁹ Bryant and Stratton College was founded in the 1850s in Buffalo, New York, by H. B. Bryant, H. D. Stratton, and J. C. Bryant "to provide practical workplace education". The school, first known as the Bryant and Stratton Mercantile College, grew to form instructional centers in other cities. It was among the earliest institutions to conduct correspondence courses. (>>Bryant and Stratton College website, <http://www.bryantstratton.edu/history.aspx>, accessed 19 Jul 2006).

³⁶⁰ The Methodist theological school at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

³⁶¹ Probably this was Jesse Truesdell Peck (1811-1883), who was president of Dickinson College 1848-1852. He resigned his presidency and returned to the pastorate, but he may have returned to professorial duties from time to

[note cont'd →

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sometimes referred to the chickens as Prof. Peck and Mrs. Peck and the Peck family. Hearing of this, Prof. Peck invited Jack Smith and his friend to the Peck home for Sunday dinner. Chicken was served and Prof. Peck asked the young men if they would have a piece of Mr. Peck or Mrs. Peck for dinner. They were embarrassed, but the incident was laughed off as a good joke on the boys.

Ella Seville and John Edward Smith were married February 23, 1873, at Barrett's [Barratt's] Chapel³⁶², Delaware, and he received his first ministerial charge in the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Church at Kenton, Delaware. He served as Regular Pastor at Lincoln, Milton, Delaware, and Greensboro, Maryland, Denton, Maryland, and at Mt. Salem Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

Jack Smith as a boy and young man was husky, strong, and athletic. He was a fast runner, and one of his stunts was the barrel stunt. He would stand on one rail of the railroad track, jump into one barrel, then the next, and out on the far rail of the railroad.

While at Dickenson [sic] College there was some hazing of the students. "If you want to haze someone" said the professor, "why not tackle young Smith. He will be ready for you."

Papa had an inventive mind and, when still in the Methodist ministry, invented a sewing machine attachment for sewing and making button-holes, which he had patented. Also, he invented a machine for harvesting corn which, from the nature of the work, was large; this he did not patent and I never knew whether it was really practical.³⁶³

Later he tried to develop power, the idea being based on the wheel within a wheel of the vision of Ezekiel, referred to in the Bible; but he was not successful in this.³⁶⁴ I expect lack of

Note 363 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

time, such as during the time J. E. Smith attended the school. (>>James Henry Morgan, *Dickinson College: The History of One Hundred and Fifty Years, 1783-1933*, Carlisle, Dickinson College, 1933, Chapt. 25.)

³⁶² Barratt's Chapel is north of Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, on the east side of U.S. Route 113 north of the Murderkill River, just south of Barratt's Chapel Rd. and Skeeter Neck Rd. This historic chapel, a Heritage Landmark of the United Methodist Church, was founded by the Methodist Society; it takes its name from Phillip Barratt, land owner, merchant, farmer, and county sheriff, who in 1780 donated a plot of land for the church. The church is significant in Methodist history where on 14 Nov 1784 Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury met, and when "holy communion and baptism were offered for the first time by duly authorized Methodist clergy, Thomas Coke and Richard Whatcoat". Members of Methodist societies had emigrated from England to America, including lay preacher Francis Asbury; but the Revolutionary War devolved the Methodist presence in America and Asbury became the effective leader of American Methodists. After the end of the war, John Wesley charged Thomas Coke to go to America, find Asbury, and work on refounding Methodism in America; and they met for the first time at Barratt's Chapel. Phillip Barratt had died just two weeks before the historic day. Coke noted in his journal, 14 Nov 1784, "In this chapel, in the midst of a forest, I had a noble congregation . . ." Although no longer in the midst of a forest, the area is still largely farmland. "The chapel exterior is much as it was in 1784, except for a gable window added on the west end and the conversion of two large first floor windows into doors. On the inside there have been several changes, but a metal star on the floor marks the historic meeting of Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury on November 14, 1784. Some of the original furnishings are in the museum." The present chapel interior dates from 1842 and is the interior as it was seen when John E. Smith married Ella Seville in 1873. (>>Websites of General Commission on Archives and History, United Methodist Church, http://www.gcah.org/heritage_landmarks/Barratts.htm; and Barratt's Chapel and Museum, <http://www.barrattschapel.org/story.html>; both accessed 29 Sep 2004. Also see John C. Gooden, "South Murderkill Hundred", in J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888, Vol. 2, Chapt. 62.)

³⁶³ Details about these machines, including the patent, have thus far not been located.

³⁶⁴ The vision of Ezekiel has been the inspiration for many attempts to explain the motions of beings and things as well as cyclical events; as such it has deep philosophical symbolism that has been taken up even by metaphysical and magical adherents. The vision is written as follows (*Ezekiel* 1: 4-25):

"4. ¶ And I looked, and, behold, a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire infolding itself, and a brightness was about it, and out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber, out of the midst of the fire. 5.

[note cont'd →

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funds prevented him from making any of his ideas in this line of endeavor commercially successful and of real benefit to him and the project intended.³⁶⁵

He liked to play practical jokes on us youngsters. When we lived in Easton, Roberta, all dressed in clean dress, was using the water hose to lay the dust in the street. He suggested she hold the hose to send the water straight up. Before she caught on, she was soaked and a very unhappy little girl.

The Cane made from the wood of the Ship Constitution
“Old Ironsides”

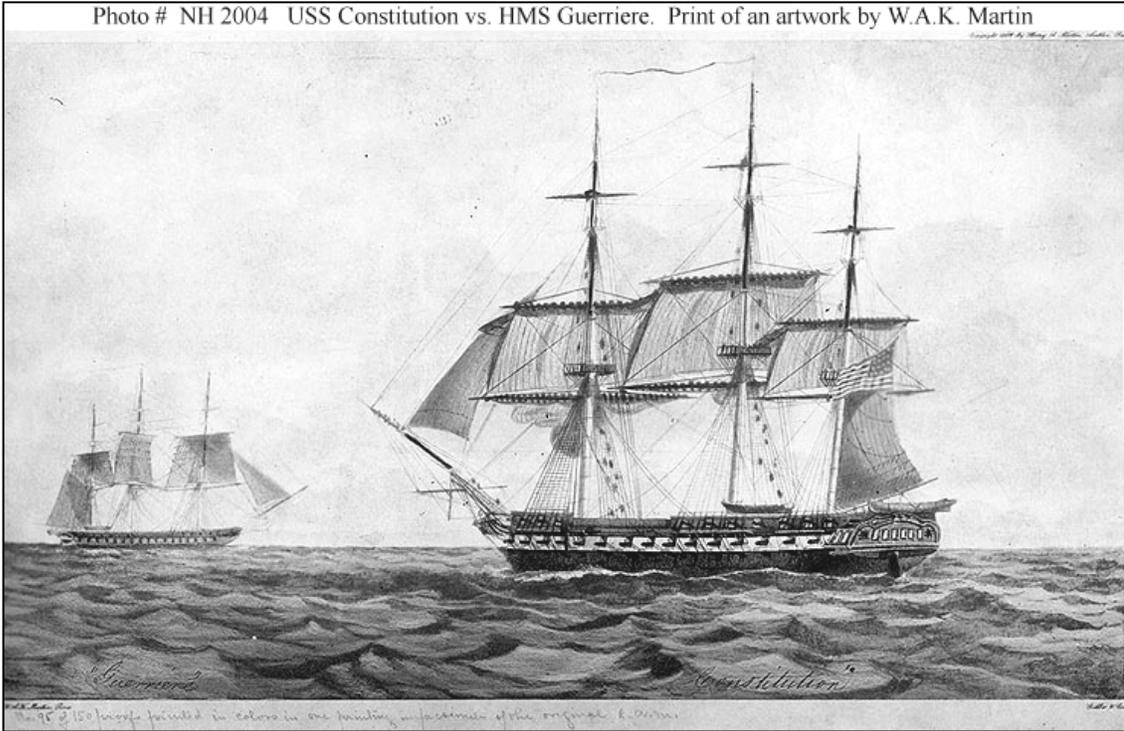
My father, John Edward Smith (Jack Smith) was presented a cane by Captain Reuben Pennewill³⁶⁶, as a token of esteem, in the Milton, Delaware, Methodist Episcopal Church, as he was leaving his pastorate there in the spring of the year 1877, he having been transferred as Pastor

Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. And this was their appearance; they had the likeness of a man. 6. And every one had four faces, and every one had four wings. 7. And their feet were straight feet; and the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf's foot: and they sparkled like the colour of burnished brass. 8. And they had the hands of a man under their wings on their four sides; and they four had their faces and their wings. 9. Their wings were joined one to another; they turned not when they went; they went every one straight forward. 10. As for the likeness of the faces, they four had the face of a man, and the face of a lion, on the right side: and they four had the face of an ox on the left side; they four also had the face of an eagle. 11. Thus were their faces: and their wings were stretched upward; two wings of every one were joined one to another, and two covered their bodies. 12. And they went every one straight forward: whither the spirit was to go, they went; and they turned not when they went. 13. S for the likeness of the living creatures, their appearance was like burning coals of fire, and like the appearance of lamps: it went up and down among the living creatures; and the fire was bright, and out of the fire went forth lightning. 14. And the living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning. 15. ¶ Now as I beheld the living creatures, behold one wheel upon the earth by the living creatures, with his four faces. 16. The appearance of the wheels and their work was like unto the colour of a beryl: and they four had one likeness: and their appearance and their work was as it were a wheel in the middle of a wheel. 17. When they went, they went upon their four sides: and they turned not when they went. 18. As for their wings, they were so high that they were dreadful; and their rings were full of eyes round about them four. 19. And when the living creatures went, the wheels went by them: and when the living creatures were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up. 20. Whithersoever the spirit was to go, they went, thither was their spirit to go; and the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels. 21. When those went, these went; and when those stood, these stood; and when those were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels. 22. And the likeness of the firmament upon the heads of the living creature was as the colour of the terrible crystal, stretched forth over their heads above. 23. And under the firmament were their wings straight, the one toward the other: every one had two, which covered on this side, and every one had two, which covered on that side, their bodies. 24. And when they went, I heard the noise of their wings, like the noise of great waters, as the voice of the Almighty, the voice of speech, as the noise of an host: when they stood, they let down their wings. 25. And there was a voice from the firmament that was over their heads, when they stood, and had let down their wings.” (>>Text from *The Holman New Self-Pronouncing Sunday-School Teacher's Bible*, A. J. Holman and Co., Philadelphia, 1894; a presentation copy inscribed to “Katharine Seville Spamer, from the First New-Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia, Wm. Worcester, Pastor. Easter, 1909.” The pastor was Rev. William Loring Worcester (1859-1912), who had been Assistant Pastor of the Philadelphia New Church Society, 1885-1894, and Pastor, 1894-1911. He also was a president of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem. (>>Worcester family genealogical website, <http://www.worcesterfamily.com/ninth-2.htm>; accessed 28 Aug 2007.)

³⁶⁵ Katharine S. Spamer recalled on several occasions that her grandfather worked at his desk and tried to create a “perpetual motion machine” using bits of aluminum. Scientifically, success was impossible, but it seems likely that his use of aluminum may have been inspired by newly available aluminum foils and other aluminum products in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The desk is presently in the possession of Earle Spamer.

³⁶⁶ The 1870 U.S. census for Broadkill Hundred, Sussex Co., Delaware (Georgetown post office), lists one Reuben Pennewill (born about 1841 in Delaware), who is listed there as a “Sailor”.

Photo # NH 2004 USS Constitution vs. HMS Guerriere. Print of an artwork by W.A.K. Martin



U.S.S. Constitution

(Top) An engraving depicting the ship in 1812

(Bottom) The Constitution underway in Boston Harbor, 1997.

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to the church in Denton, Caroline County, Maryland. He always regarded it highly, and it was in his possession as long as he lived. It is now in my possession, 1962.³⁶⁷

Captain Pennewill was one of several ship carpenters from Milton who came to Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1875 and were engaged in the repair of the ship *Constitution* “Old Ironsides”, and he told my father this cane was made by him from original timbers of that ship as he had been permitted to retain pieces removed in the making of such repairs. The cane is made of “Live Oak”. “Old Ironsides” was in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1875, undergoing repairs, preparatory to being on exhibit here at the World Fair, at the centennial of 1876.³⁶⁸

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Conwell were lifelong friends of my parents and, though they lived in Vineland, New Jersey, they often visited Milton, Delaware, and were originally from there.³⁶⁹ In September, 1927, he wrote mother that they had just visited Milton and while there had called on Mr. Eli Lamb Collins, then in his 92[nd] year, and Mr. Collins told him that he and one or two other Miltonians were employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in the year 1875. They worked on the ship “*Constitution*” putting her in shape for the Centennial held in 1876, and that he and the others were permitted to take some of the wood home, and he made two or three canes out of his piece and showed Mr. Conwell one that he had made. Mr. Collins felt sure that the cane given to Papa was genuine. Mr. Collins was known as “Lamb” Collins and Pennewill’s wife was Miss Lamb.³⁷⁰

Mr. Conwell, as I remember “Judge Conwell”, wrote also that Rev. Wells W. Wilson had preached the Sunday evening while he was in Milton on his “Fifty Years in the Ministry”, and

Note 370 Also see Additions & Corrections

³⁶⁷ In the 1970s, I examined the cane when it was in the possession of Elouise (Smith) Montgomery, sister of Edward Smith, when she lived with her daughter, Helen Mummert (later McCarraher), in New Castle, Delaware.

³⁶⁸ In 1871, the U.S.S. *Constitution* had been moved to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for critical repairs. It was intended to have the ship ready for exhibition during the 1876 national centennial, but “work delays prohibited this from happening—and in any event the restoration [was] incomplete and marred by poor workmanship”. The *Constitution* is one of six historic frigates commissioned by the 3rd U.S. Congress, in effect creating the U.S. Navy; the *Constitution* was built in Boston in Edmund Hart’s shipyard. Launched 21 Oct 1797, she first sailed 22 Jul 1798 under command of Capt. Samuel Nicholson and cruised to the West Indies. In 1805, President Thomas Jefferson sent the *Constitution* to the Mediterranean as the flagship of the third Mediterranean squadron, to force the Barbary pirates to desist their attacks against U.S. merchant shipping. Commodore Edward Preble mounted five attacks against Tripoli, and on 3 Jun 1805 the peace treaty was completed in the Captain’s cabin of the *Constitution*; with a similar treaty signed with Tunis on 14 Aug. In the War of 1812, in an engagement with H.M.S. *Guerriere* on 19 Aug 1812, about 600 miles east of Nova Scotia, a British shot was witnessed bouncing off the side of the *Constitution*, inspiring her nickname, “Old Ironsides”. After rescuing the surviving British crew, the *Guerriere* was sunk. The *Constitution* circumnavigated the world, 1844-1846 under Capt. John Percival. Today, still the oldest commissioned ship of the U.S. Navy, she is completely refurbished to her 1812 appearance, docked in Boston harbor. (>>Capt. Steven Maffeo, USNR, “USS Constitution Timeline”, U.S. Navy historical website, <http://www.usconstitution.navy.mil/historyupdat.htm>, accessed 20 Jul 2006.)

³⁶⁹ At the time of the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses for Vineland, New Jersey, Joseph Conwell’s occupation was listed as a druggist. In the 1920 and 1930 censuses his occupation is listed as “None”; at the age of about 64 in 1920 he may have by then retired. His wife’s name was Lillie.

³⁷⁰ These people are here identified as Ely Landon Collins and his wife, Comfort. His middle name is taken from the 1870 census in Philadelphia, where he is listed as “E. Landon Collins”. Possibly, his nickname might have been “Lan” Collins, and his wife, “Miss Lan”; thus “Lamb” may be a misunderstanding in Edward S. Smith’s narrative. Ely and Comfort Collins resided in Philadelphia at the time of the 1870 census; however, the census sheet is a “second enumeration”, which omits all personal data such as occupation, and the Collinses were not tallied in the first enumeration. (The second enumeration was in response to allegations that the census had been undercounted; and in fact the Collinses seem not to have been included in the first enumeration..) The Collinses have not been located in the Philadelphia city directories of the time. At the time of the 1880 census, Ely and Comfort Collins resided in Milton, Sussex Co., Delaware; his occupation is there listed as “Ship Carpenter”. Both appear in the 1920 census for Broadkiln Hundred, Sussex Co., but neither are listed in the 1930 census.

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recalled that while Papa was in the ministry still in Milton, Rev. Wilson had preached but he spoke for about 15 or 20 minutes, and the next day Papa referred to it as a “bob tailed sermon”.³⁷¹

Joseph A. Conwell was a fine gentleman and was often spoken of with esteem and admiration by my parents.

Rev. Wilson had married a wealthy lady and, as the story went, his brothers in the ministry asked whether he would have loved Mrs. Wilson as much had she not been rich, to which he replied, “I never knew Mrs. Wilson when she was not rich.”

There were nine children, five girls and four boys. Mother’s Mother, Rebecca Wells Sevil, lived with us too, so there was always a full table.³⁷²

* * * * *

I [Edward S. Smith] was about five years of age when father was sent as a Lecturing Missionary to Easton, Maryland. He lectured in Easton, Preston, Denton, Potter’s Landing [Williston], and Peach Blossom, and found followers and listeners in this area. He objected to the members of the family calling him “father” and preferred “Papa”. For him there was only one father.

He hated people who mistreated animals, especially horses. At Mt. Salem³⁷³, we were on the front porch when a man driving a horse and wagon drove past. He was beating the horse with a heavy whip and finally the horse stumbled and fell. So outraged was Papa that he ran across the street and gave the driver a good trashing with his fists and got the horse to his feet. The driver finally gathered himself together and, after resting the horse, drove off.³⁷⁴

When the family lived in Jacksonville, Florida, during Rev. Smith’s missionary work there and in Savannah, Georgia, Edward Smith recounted:³⁷⁵

In 1894, Papa learned that Robert G. Ingersoll, the New York lawyer who claimed to be an infidel, was planning a trip south. He challenged him to debate in Savannah or Jacksonville on the subject of “Divinity of Christ”. However, under date of “New York, Sept. 27, 1894” he received the following letter from Mr. Ingersoll:

“Rev’d J. E. Smith, My Dear Sir: During my southern tour, I have appointments for every evening, and consequently could not stop at Jacksonville or Savannah to debate anybody. Yours truly, R. G. Ingersoll”.³⁷⁶

³⁷¹ I have not located any information regarding Rev. Wells W. Wilson.

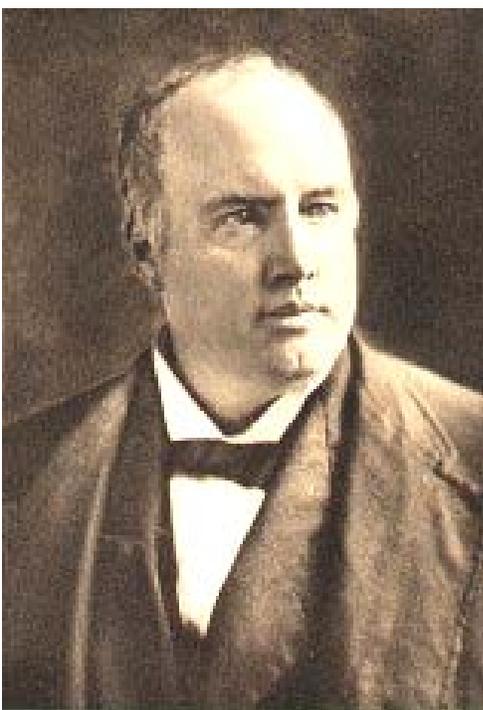
³⁷² “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 47-50.

³⁷³ 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware.

³⁷⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 65.

³⁷⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 77-78.

³⁷⁶ The location of this letter today is not known. Robert Green Ingersoll (1833-1899) was a well-known agnostic. He was a prominent attorney, serving as Attorney General for Illinois after the Civil War, although he never acceded to other public office. He held radical views on religion and other significant social subjects. A recent critical edition of his writings and speeches is *What’s God Got To Do With It?: Robert G. Ingersoll on Free Thought, Honest Talk, and the Separation of Church and State*, edited by Tim Page (Hanover, New Hampshire, Steerforth Press, 2005). Some of the titles of his works (among numerous others) are “The Agnostic Christmas”, “Should Infidels Send Their Children to Sunday School?”, “Jesus Christ”, and “Some Mistakes of Moses”. From what we know of Rev. Smith, a debate between them would have been spirited.



Robert G. Ingersoll

Declined an 1894 invitation from Rev. John Edward Smith
to debate the “Divinity of Christ”

Notes on Growing Up with Rev. John E. Smith
(by his son, Gilbert)

Gilbert Smith included a few observations about his father's work in the New Church, which Gilbert included in an incomplete autobiography.³⁷⁷

Several wonderful visits I made with Father to Perry Hall, vividly recalled today by pictures of the mansion and its fire-place in Mr. Shepson [Swepson] Earle's "Chesapeake Bay Country."³⁷⁸ This is a brick mansion of Georgian beauty and simplicity in Talbot County, home of Wm. Perry Esq. a man of wealth, brother-in law to Wm. Hindman, Member of Congress. But in my childhood we visited a wonderful woman, Mrs. Mary Hindman Perry Cox, and her four daughters, all of them accomplished, and in my eyes beautiful.³⁷⁹

The hand-carved mantel, the fire-place beneath, with its brass andirons and fenders, the portraits above the mantel, the high ceiling, the quaint furniture, the woven rugs, all the charm of authentic colonial things, stick vividly in my memory. * * *

Father had a special reason for vi[s]iting this place. He was a preacher, and these people, I suppose, were part of his scattered flock. For Mrs. Cox, as I had heard from my parents very often, without knowing what it meant, was a "New Church Woman." How that made her so different I did not know, except that it meant some spiritual kinship with us, who also were "New Church People." * * *

I did not know what it meant to be "New Church People," at that early age. Still I realized that our family was ecclesiastically different from our neighbors, that we had no nice church building to go to on Sundays, but that my father preached sometimes at "Odd Fellows' Hall" in Easton to a very small group

* * * * *

When we visited Perry Hall I remember my father had long and animated talks with Mrs. Cox. He was positive and eloquent in conversation, and she seemed a woman of great culture and wit. Apparently they had many problems to straighten out; and without understanding a word, I liked to hover near. There was something here that bordered on majesty. But somehow it seemed that the fate of the New Church hung in the balance.

³⁷⁷ Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript), pp. 4-6; transcribed from an old photocopy delivered by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt. Specific comments about people and places are explained in the full transcription of the autobiography, under the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214].

³⁷⁸ Swepson Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country* (Thomsen-Ellis Co., Baltimore, 1923); several later editions.

³⁷⁹ Perry Hall, one of the finest colonial manors in the area, is situated on the Miles River. It receives its name from the English immigrant, William Perry, who, after he married Elizabeth Hindman, inherited the estate when it was known as "Kirkham". Mary H. P. Cox was a descendant. (>>Prentiss Ingraham, *Land of Legendary Lore: Sketches of romance and Reality on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake*, Gazette Publishing House, Easton, 1898, pp. 88, 104-106.) Additional comments about the Mary Cox family are under the genealogical sketch for Lora (Smith) Spamer [No. 209] and in Gilbert Smith's [No. 214] incomplete autobiography. [*Also note:* There is another former manor, Perry Hall, in Baltimore County, where today is the town of Perry Hall, which features also in the genealogy of the Spamer family (see **Part I: Spamer Family**). Neither of the Perry Hall manors nor their owners are in any way related.]

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Notes on Growing Up with Rev. John E. Smith by his son, Edward

Edward Smith concluded his “Smith Genealogy” with a lengthy recollection of childhood life, mostly as a discussion of his father, ending with some of his father’s later-life events:³⁸⁰

Speaking of bricks, brings to mind an incident when we lived in Easton, Maryland. Mr. Sherman, our neighbor who owned the house,³⁸¹ wanted to relay a small brick walk in our back yard, so he and Papa hit upon a plan to get the old walk up. They put some pennies under some of the brick and slyly raised some bricks and when the youngsters saw the pennies underneath the walk came up quickly, or at least a good portion of it.

A year or so ago Laura and I spent an afternoon at Wayne [Pennsylvania], visiting our Cousins A. Cookman Bryan and his charming wife, Edna, in their lovely home on Wayne Avenue.³⁸² It is a large, white house, its wide front facing the street, with hedges and large flower beds, furnished in wonderful taste. Cookman got to talking about Papa, his mother’s brother, when he was a growing boy. Cookman used to play with him and the other boys at Townsend, Delaware. He said Papa was athletic, strong, and a fast runner.

It was at Townsend too that Papa’s sister, Aunt Mollie Townsend, asked him to shoot a guinea-hen for her for dinner. He took the gun and went out to oblige her. When he came in he asked if she could use more than one bird, or maybe five or six. She said “Jack, how many have you shot, take a basket and get them in here quick”. It seems that the birds were perched on a rail-fence and he took a bee-line along the fence and blazed away, killing most of the flock. He didn’t live down that story.

He enjoyed hunting rabbits and partridge and did quite a little [*sic*] of it when we lived in Easton. When we were living in Philadelphia (512 South 47th Street) he brought home a puppy on a trip from Maryland. The puppy was a Gilderslove Setter, with a double barrel or split nose, indicated excellent breeding. He grew to be a full size bird dog and a good hunter. He got too big for a house dog and so he could really be a hunter Papa took him back to the Eastern Shore. His name was “Shot”. His pal, a small dog next door at the Atkinson’s, “Teddy” and he one day got a whif[f] of a neighbor’s roast that was set outside, one Sunday. The dogs were puffed and stiff and could hardly move and at first we did not know what was the trouble, but a neighbor said she had seen the dogs with her roast, too late, so did not disturb their feast. Good hearted neighbor! After several days and numerous walks, the dogs recovered, but you could not tempt them with roast beef for some time.

Papa had some stories of his days in the Methodist ministry. This one about a “Sister” Jones. Methodists, you know, are all “brothers” and “sisters”. Sister Jones was ill and one day asked her husband whether he would remarry, were she to die. He said he certainly hoped she would not die, but did not want to promise not to remarry. She said “All right, John, if you will not promise, I will not die”. She didn’t.

While he was in the Methodist ministry one bright day a well dressed couple drove up to the Parsonage in a carriage drawn by a pair of fine horses, a really good looking rig, to arrange for Papa to perform their marriage ceremony. Arrangements were made and the date set; Mother of

³⁸⁰ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 99-105.

³⁸¹ 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Maryland. The house, on the south side of the street, still stands. The Shermans lived in the attached, western twin. Also see the section, “520 Goldsborough St., Easton”, herein.

³⁸² 224 South Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

course would be a witness as it was to be at the Parsonage and, of course, Mother made a cake.³⁸³ After the wedding all were happy and best wishes extended for a happy life for the young couple. The groom took out of his pocket a roll of bills and ruffled through them until he found a \$20.00 bill, which he charmingly presented. Thanks for everything. The couple drove away but the bill remained. It was a counterfeit.

At another wedding the groom promised to give Papa a pair of young pigs, which was satisfactory, of course, so in due time Papa had a pig-sty built in anticipation. But the little pigs never came. You can always find all sorts of people, sometimes in the most unexpected places, for that particular variety.

It was while we lived at 33rd and Baring Streets³⁸⁴, Philadelphia, that Mr. Hollis, a good friend of the family, a carpenter and cabinet maker of Preston, Md., made and sent to us a sturdy, double-seated garden swing. Two seats faced each other and wide enough for two grown people. It was placed in Baring Street side yard. We all enjoyed it, and I wondered why at times it seemed so deeply settled in the earth. The answer came unexpectedly one day when I was talking to a big good-natured Irishman, then a traffic officer at Penn Square and Juniper Streets³⁸⁵, but had previously been on the Baring Street beat. He told me that he and one of his buddies, some times at night, sat in the swing. He said they had sometimes helped Gilbert up to the shed roof so he could get in, if he had forgotten his key. We had a good chat and a good laugh.

Speaking of seats and people, they used to say some people were so narrow minded they could sit five in a buggy. Remember the old Buggies.

As to traffic officers, it was Mayor Rudolph Blankenberg, Philadelphia, who first assigned policemen to the duty of regulating traffic in Philadelphia, and it created a strong protest from the force. The force that felt it was to enforce the peace felt it would be going soft with an assignment merely to regulate traffic. Steve Murphy was his director of police and within a short time adjusted to the idea. You know the traffic problems of today.

One Sunday we had an honored and distinguished guest in our home, 820 S. St. Bernard Street, a quiet and very likeable little Englishman, Sir Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe" and other literary works.³⁸⁶ We enjoyed this charming and genial guest. He had attended some event at the Church and we were delighted when he consented to come to our home for dinner and the evening.

[Also see
Additions &
Corrections](#)

³⁸³ Katharine S. Spamer and Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher recalled these "stop-in" marriages in their homes. Ella Smith would serve as a witness, and then serve refreshments or supper before the newlyweds went on their way.

³⁸⁴ 3218 Baring St., Philadelphia; a corner property at the southeast corner of 33rd and Baring Sts.

³⁸⁵ Penn Square is the site of Philadelphia City Hall; Juniper St. runs north-south along its eastern side.

³⁸⁶ Edwin Markham (1852-1940), born Charles Edwin Anson Markham, was neither a knight nor even English, having been born in Oregon City, Oregon Territory. In 1872 he taught in California, and during the 1880s and 1890s established himself as a widely published and insightful poet. As a champion of the American working class, he was inspired by an 1862 illustration, *L'homme à houe*, by the French artist Jean-François Millet, which portrays a moving harvest scene of a farmer's fatigue and his broken spirit. Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe", was first published 15 Jan 1899 in the *San Francisco Examiner*. He referred to the man with the hoe as "a brother to the ox". He asked, pointedly, "Whose was the hand that slanted this brow? / Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" The poem was reprinted and translated in thousands of newspapers, to instant acclaim and criticism. It was taken up in conversational circles as well as in pulpits and classrooms everywhere. Since then, it has become the subject of scholarly criticism, included in anthologies of poetry and American writing, and it has been the foundation for essays and poems inspired by *The Man with the Hoe*. Markham's first book of poems was published in 1899, *The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems* (Doubleday and McClure Co., New York), the first of several collections he published during his lifetime.

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Mother's farm was in Queen Anne's County, between Centreville and Church Hill, but was not one of the main highways, and as a shipping station Papa usually used Price's Station. I never heard definitely, but believe that when Grandfather Sevil died, Mother and her brother, Uncle Abel Sevil, each received some inheritance with which this farm was purchased and Uncle Abel purchased his farm near Clayton, Delaware. We never lived on the place and there was usually a tenant farmer. It had a good water well which never "went dry", a most desirable thing for a farm. Some of the tenant farmers did well on it and, later, were able to own their own farms; others did not fare so well. I never could understand why they called it "Poverty Hill". I remember being there once with Papa. The farm had about 250 acres.

On this farm was a great many black walnut trees which, as years advanced, probably created quite an asset. In the early days, many families buried on the farm and a family by the name of Carter had their burial lot there. The farm at one time probably belonged to a family of that name.

One winter Papa learned that the tenant was cutting fire wood and selling it in Centreville. Tenants always had the right to cut wood from the Wood Lot, for their own use on the farm, but not for sale. He secured an attorney, had the tenant arrested, and the case came to jury trial. In spite of the evidence against him, a white man, had done has charged, the jury acquitted him. Papa's witnesses were colored and, in talking to one of the jurors, a cousin, he was told "Jack, you know juries do not listen to their evidence".

The people from "down home" came to Wilmington or Philadelphia to shop and do some visiting. Plenty of Philadelphia people gave a special meaning to the expression "down home" and you knew what they meant and they knew what they meant. A spot near to their hearts and yearnings. They would say when planning a trip to the city, that they were "going abroad".

On the railroad, the conductors were friendly, helpful, and courteous. One figgity [fidgety] lady told the conductor she wished to get off at Middletown. He said he would let her know when they got there and help her with her bundles. He called her station and went to her assistance. She was most excited and exclaimed "which way shall I go?" The conductor said, "Lady, it don't make a darn bit of difference, the train stops at both ends".

With our family growing up, each with friends, there was usually a good number of people there. They all loved Mother and to most she was affectionately "Mother Smith". Kinfolk and friends from the Eastern Shore often swelled the numbers. While living at 614 N. 43rd Street, 26 people came one summer day. Mother said to Aunt Etta (Marietta, her brother's wife³⁸⁷) "Come on Etta, let's go kill another chicken". In the back yard we had chickens in the old piano case. All were welcome and when they asked Mother how she slept so many, she said she put them to sleep on the floor and then stood them in the corners. Gilbert and his family would stop in on their way from Glenview [Illinois] to Bryn Athyn. Nora would say, "Don't worry, Mother Smith", as the children came in, "any little thing you have in the refrigerator will be fine".³⁸⁸

Papa had a little jingle that he would chant as we kids came down for breakfast and continued it, even when we were grown, especially if we were late in arriving. Others joined in, of course. The jingle: "Dangling, dangling, the old cow's tail is dangling, dangling down behind".³⁸⁹ Mrs.

³⁸⁷ Marietta (Husbands) Sevil, wife of Abel Sevil [see Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, Sevil, No. 30].

³⁸⁸ The family lived at 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, around 1900. The time when Gilbert Smith would have arrived with a large family would have been about twenty years later, when Rev. Smith lived at 820 South St. Bernard Street.

³⁸⁹ As recounted (in song) by Katharine S. Spamer, the jingle began with four "dangling's", with a slowing cadence and a final emphasis on "be-hind".

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Miller³⁹⁰, our good neighbor on St. Bernard St., would hear it but could not make out the real words. One morning she asked Mother if it was one of our religious rites.

In 1896 Rev. John E. Smith (Jack Smith) moved from Jacksonville, where he had served in that city and Savannah, Georgia, with an annual visit to Chattanooga, Tennessee. From Philadelphia he visited Preston and Williston and Potter's Landing in Maryland³⁹¹, and Montgomery's Ferry, Duncannon, Lancaster, and Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Vineland, New Jersey. Several times a year he preached at the Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, Pa.³⁹² His ministry to the Eastern Shore was discontinued on Sunday, September 21, 1924.

The golden anniversary of their wedding came in 1923. Mother and Father were in good health and all helped to make this great event a happy and memorable one. Mabel and I took over the arrangements, some music was secured, and excellent photographs³⁹³ of the happy couple were taken and distributed in the family. No formal invitations were issued, but all were notified through friends, family, and church associates. Rev. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Ezra Hyde Alden and Walter Rodman, Esquire³⁹⁴, saw that people were informed and they responded whole-heartedly. The bride and groom were home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, a caterer, music behind the palms, and Miss Jeannette Wescott³⁹⁵ poured.

Guests came in good numbers and the bride and groom responded with their happy and generous personalities. A collation was served and the affair ran well into the evening. I wish I had a list of the names of the lovely and loyal friends who graced this occasion. It remained in the memories of all. There were many thoughtful and lovely gifts, including gold coins, appropriate for the occasion. The bride and groom lived to enjoy their 57th wedding anniversary.

Summer Church Camps

Summer church-camp meetings were an important part of life with the religious faithful when the Smith children were growing up. It was an opportunity to engage families and congregations evangelically while in the cooler recreational climes of the country; and it was at these camps

³⁹⁰ Mrs. Catherine Miller, wife of John Miller, who lived at 822 South St. Bernard Street at least at the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses. The properties were separated by a narrow yard. John Miller, in 1910, was a cashier for a steamship company; in 1920 at age 72 he was retired.

³⁹¹ Potter's Landing is an older name for Williston.

³⁹² The Masonic Home in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, was established in 1910 as a retirement community and children's home. It is today the "Masonic Village at Elizabethtown", offering continuing care residences in apartments and cottages. Its grounds are serene with stately granite buildings, gardens, and ponds. An old postcard shows the "Grand Lodge from Formal Gardens", an inspiring sight reminiscent of a rambling English country estate or a first-class rural resort. It is maintained by the Free and Accepted Masons.

³⁹³ Photographic portraits were taken at one of the 30 New York area studios of prominent and eccentric photographer and artist, Emile Brunel (1874-1944). They are gracious portraits—John relaxed in pastoral retirement, and Ella peacefully in profile—taken in diffused light, printed in soft contrasts and subtly shaded in pencil by hand. Each print is signed in pencil with the characteristically styled "E. Brunel".

³⁹⁴ Rev. Charles W. Harvey was minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Ezra Hyde Alden was the vice president of a railroad, and Walter Rodman was a lawyer; all acquaintances of Edward S. Smith, also a lawyer.

³⁹⁵ Miss Wescott is otherwise not identified. There was a Jeannette E. Wescott, born about 1911, who at the time of the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses resided in Spring City, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; she could be Miss Wescott who poured drinks at the Golden Anniversary of John and Ella Smith, 27 Feb 1923. She might also be a relation of the Lovell family (about whom see the Lovell Family collateral genealogy, herein).

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where many people, who could take vacations, took them. Rev. Smith's family participated in the camps affiliated with members of the General Convention of the New Church, about which Edward Smith recounted some of the experiences in the "Smith Genealogy":³⁹⁶

A story is told of Papa while in the Methodist ministry. It was raining and in places the tent was leaking. In the singing service he announced the hymn, not thinking of course, some lines of which are: "even me, let some drippings fall on me", etc. This almost broke up the meeting. Some of these Camp Meetings were evangelical and emotions would rise to a high pitch of devotion and enthusiasm and shouting.

Some years after Rev. Smith had accepted the New Church as his calling, he returned to the Eastern Shore following several years in Florida and Georgia; this would have been in the mid-1890s, before or at about the time he moved to Philadelphia in 1895. At that time he held a summer church camp along with Rev. Thomas Allibone King, another New Church minister, from Baltimore. Edward Smith wrote of this camp:³⁹⁷

The summer vacation of the Smiths and Kings on the Linchester River³⁹⁸, near Preston, and the Choptank River and Wright's Landing:

The "Minnie Wheeler",³⁹⁹ one of the river boats plying the Choptank River between Cambridge and Denton, had as her captain Captain Perry⁴⁰⁰, whom Papa met through his friend, William Potter Richardson of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline County. Papa asked Captain Perry to recommend a spot for a summer camp, where there would be found good fishing and crab[b]ing. He recommended a site near Wright's Landing not far from Preston on the Linchester River

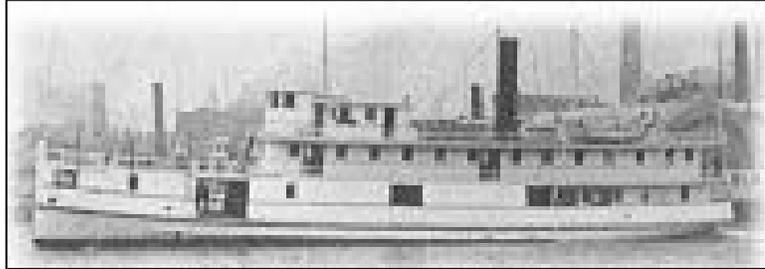
³⁹⁶ "Smith Genealogy", p. 72.

³⁹⁷ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 70-72.

³⁹⁸ The Linchester River was formerly known as Hunting Creek. Its name was changed by act of the General Assembly of Maryland, approved 18 Feb 1890. (>>"An Act to change the name of Hunting creek, a navigable stream of water dividing a part of the counties of Caroline and Dorchester, to that of Linchester river." General Assembly of Maryland, *Session Laws*, Vol. 396, p. 35.)

³⁹⁹ The *Minnie Wheeler* was a steamer launched in Baltimore in 1881. She was 260 tons, 124 ft long, 24-ft beam, and 8-ft draft. She carried 42 first-class passengers and 54 deck passengers (even in the weather), with separate men's and women's cabins fore and aft of the salon, respectively, and a separate cabin aft of the main deck for non-white passengers. The cargo hold could carry 5500 bushels of grain. She was named for Capt. Caleb Clark Wheeler of the Wheeler Transportation Line, headquartered in a granary on Hillsboro Wharf, Hillsboro, Maryland, and serving the lower Choptank and Tuckahoe Rivers. The Wheeler Transportation Line also provided service to Baltimore; the fare between Hillsboro and Baltimore was 50 cents, with staterooms and meals each being an additional 50 cents. Fare for deck space on short journeys on the rivers was 30 cents. Wheeler's was the only steamboat service then based on the Eastern Shore. When Capt. Wheeler died intestate in 1901, the *Minnie Wheeler* and two other vessels were sold to the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Co., and thereafter she carried only freight. In 1916 she was sold to the Bethlehem Steel Co., Baltimore, and used as workers' quarters. She was scrapped soon after World War I. (>>Ralph E. Eshelman and Carl W. Scheffel, Jr., *Maryland's Upper Choptank River and Tuckahoe River Cultural Resource Inventory* (April 1999); "Steamboats and Their Captains", from *Preston News and Farmer*, 24 Sep 1942, in "Choptank and Tuckahoe RiverGuide", website <http://www.Riverheritage.org/Riverguide/>; accessed 21-24 Jul 2006.)

⁴⁰⁰ Captain William H. Perry joined the Wheeler Line in 1881; after 1896 he commanded the steamer *Easton* until the boats were sold; then he worked for the B.C. & A. Railway. (Source as for previous note.)



The *Minnie Wheeler*

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(sometimes called Hunting Creek).⁴⁰¹ Linchester River is a tributary of the Choptank River and empties into that river near Wright's Landing.

Through friends in Preston, Papa made arrangements with a farmer whose land was on the Linchester River to use the site selected for a summer cottage. It was a joint project by Papa and Rev. King of Baltimore, as I remember the name was John Otis King; he and his family were also Swedenborgian.⁴⁰² The farmer agreed to allow the land to be used for this purpose and to allow access thereto, in return for the lumber used in the construction of the cottage. The cottage was built along the lines of the cottages used for Camp meetings in the area. It had to be good sized because both the Kings and Smiths had growing children. It was rectangular, with side walls about five feet high. The roof was a peak high enough for a second floor room and the wings extended to take care of bunks on the first floor off the space for adequate living quarters and the dining table, made of boards and extending from the front to the back of the cottage. A lean-to was at the back for cooking, in which was a kerosine [kerosene] stove. At some distance from the back was also a tripod on which hung an iron kettle. It was comfortable and accommodated all, but it was not painted and had no special water-proofing on the roof—when it leaked we just rubbed the knots with soft yellow soap.

There was a row boat of which we had use. All of the King family came and the Smith family too, except Grandmother and my sister Lora. The idea did not appeal to Lora, and Grandmother stayed in Easton with her. All seemed to enjoy the summer. Quinine was doled out regularly because of the nearness of the water and marshes across the river. Roberta did not enjoy the quinine.

After a stormy day a single masted sail boat, no sails, drifted past our camp and we tied her up to our little landing. There was a fence to the edge of the water and extending a little into the river, so we had a little landing. The sail boat was great fun until the owner recovered it.

Suitable table scraps were dumped in at the landing, so soon we had a good supply of crabs. White and yellow perch were caught, and one of the regular fishermen gave me a couple of fine Pike fish.

Papa and Rev. King carried drinking and cooking water across the field from the farm house in large buckets. For kerosine [*sic*] they would row to the wharf on the Choptank. Mr. King and Gilbert went one day when the Choptank was quite rough, and Gilbert remarked that is "looked as if they would soon be in the Heavenly Kingdom". In relating this, Mr. King said it looked as if they would.

The Preston people, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Whitby, Colonel Ed Douglass and his wife and daughter, Mattie, and others came down on Saturday or Sunday and would bring friend[s] chicken and an abundance of food. As summer wore on Mother found along the river bank quantities of wild plums and grapes, which we picked with the assistance of the boat.

Vacation time was ending and we were planning to return to Easton when word came that a fire had damaged the basement of the school and that it would not open on time, so we stayed on. Prof. Murdaugh had discovered the first before it made much headway. I heard that later a Doctor Lannon has since built his waterfront cottage on the site of the Smith-King summer cottage.

⁴⁰¹ Hunting Creek is the former name of the Linchester River. It was renamed by act of the Maryland General Assembly in 1890.

⁴⁰² This is certainly Rev. Dr. Thomas Allibone King (1856-1927), who had a son, Otis Hinkley King (1887-1941). The son was named for the Baltimore lawyer, Edward Otis Hinkley, who (as noted earlier in the present sketch) helped introduce Rev. J. E. Smith to the doctrines of the New Church. Rev. King was pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Baltimore. Rev. King's sister-in-law, Francis Allethia Thomas, was the wife of Adolph Spamer (1861-1939); Adolph was a successful legal clerk in the Baltimore law firm of Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky (where his cousin, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, was a partner) [see *Part I, Spamer Family*].

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Camp Meetings and Camp Meeting Grounds were quite an institution in those days. They were usually built in pleasant groves and people built cottages, some quite convenient and substantial, and when the summer work on the farms slacked off, religious services were held. The cottages were arranged in orderly rows and streets laid out, and a large tent was raised for the services and activities. The camps were an important part of the religious and social life of the community.

Notes on Some of the Churches Where Rev. John E. Smith Was a Pastor

An obituary notice of John Edward Smith (see above) seems to indicate that Smith brought the Williston and Preston congregations over from Methodism to the Swedenborgian faith earlier than some of the dates that are noted below. The earlier dates are not long after Smith left the M.E. church for the New Church. Indeed, it seems that there are two periods during which Smith ministered to the scattered congregations of Caroline and Talbot Counties of Maryland in particular. The first period was during his circuit ministries of that area, during which time he frequented several churches and their congregations. After he returned from his ministries in Florida and Georgia, and finally settled in Philadelphia, he continued his ministries on the Eastern Shore, commuting to his Delmarva charges. Interestingly, he seems not to have had a congregation in Philadelphia, although, as noted elsewhere in this sketch, he provided occasional ministries and inspirational talks in the greater Philadelphia area.

Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Church. When Rev. Smith began his ministering after graduating from the theological school at Dickinson College, he was assigned to the Smyrna circuit in Delaware in 1871-1873. Family information indicates that he preached at the Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church in Clayton, Delaware, which then was on the north side of Main Street east of the railroad. It is not clear exactly when he and his new wife (February 1873), Ella, first lodged in a house on Main St. immediately east of the train station. The church building was later moved to Clayton Ave. at West St., at which location it has since been added to. Today it is known as Ewell's St. Paul United Methodist Church, although it is not clear what name it had at the time that Rev. Smith was a preacher on the Smyrna circuit.

Mt. Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. The Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church is in the Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware. Here Rev. John Edward Smith had his only fixed seat as a pastor. He was the 20th minister at this church, which originally opened in 1850. The edifice that stands today is the third church on the site; it is the same edifice in which Rev. Smith ministered to his congregation.⁴⁰³ The church is situated on a property against the southwest side of Rockford Park. The picturesque stone Rockford Tower oversees the park above Brandywine Creek. Today the church is known as the Mt. Salem United Methodist Church.⁴⁰⁴

⁴⁰³ The first church was dedicated 23 Apr 1848 (note that dedication dates are cornerstone dates). A second church was dedicated 2 Nov 1878 but was destroyed by fire 2 Feb 1879. The third church was dedicated 13 Jul 1879.

⁴⁰⁴ General information from a United Methodist Church website, <http://www.gbqm-umc.org/mtsalem/history.html> (accessed 20 Jul 2004). Rockford Tower was built in 1899-1901 on the highest point in Wilmington, and reconstructed in 1981; it hides a 500,000-gallon city water tower within, which is still in use, and is capped by an observation deck ("Rockford Tower", Wilmington State Parks brochure).

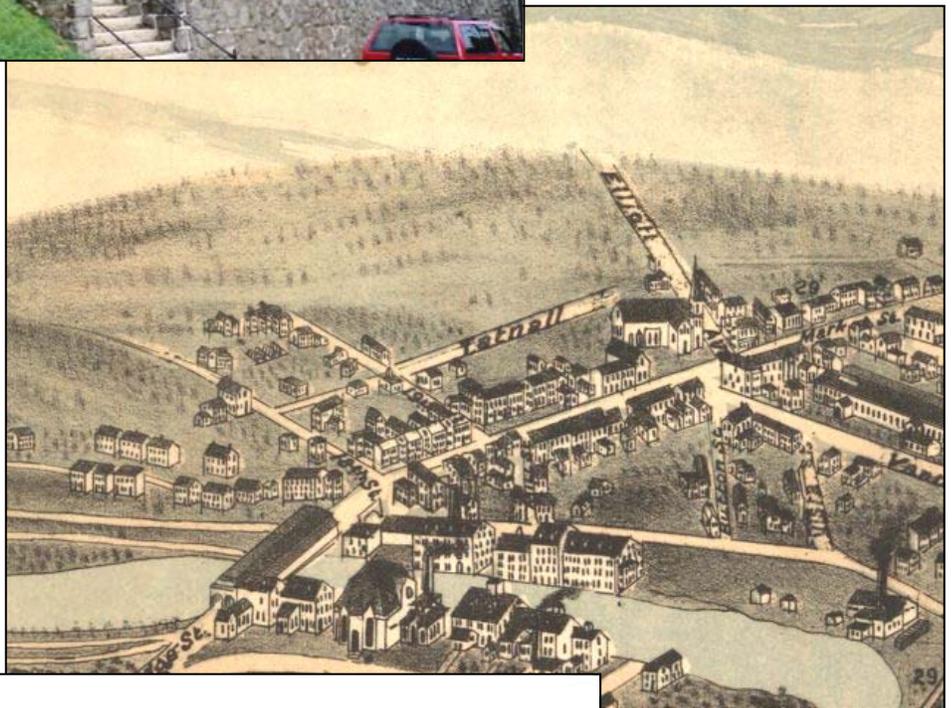


In 1883–1884, Rev. J. E. Smith served in his only fixed-pulpit ministry, here in the Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, at West 19th St. and Mount Salem Lane, in the Mount Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware. It was during this time that Rev. Smith received his calling to the Church of the New Jerusalem. (Photo in 2004.)

(Spamer photo)

This detail from an 1874 bird's-eye perspective of Wilmington shows the Mount Salem section as it was then.

The church and its growing neighborhood would shortly be built in the wooded spaces approaching the top of the hill. Today this is Rockford Park, a public area at the highest point in Wilmington.

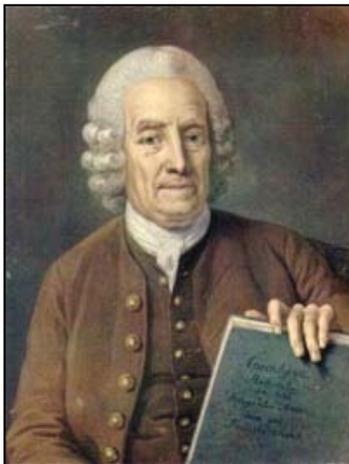


The Smiths resided in this house at 1701 Mount Salem Lane (as seen in 2004), a block from the church. It was here that their son, Earle Covington Smith, was born in February 1885, at just about the time that Rev. Smith left the Methodist ministry.

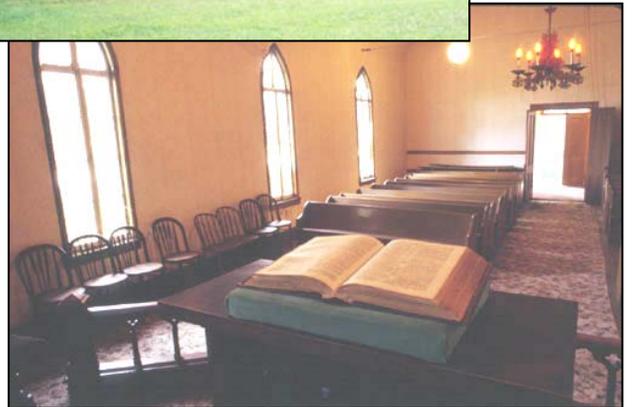
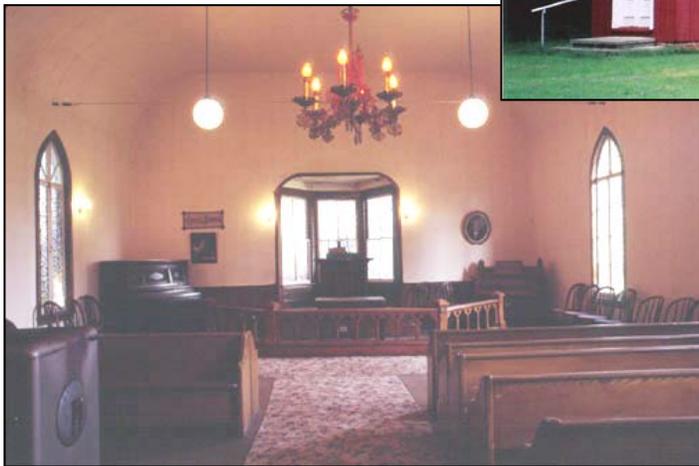
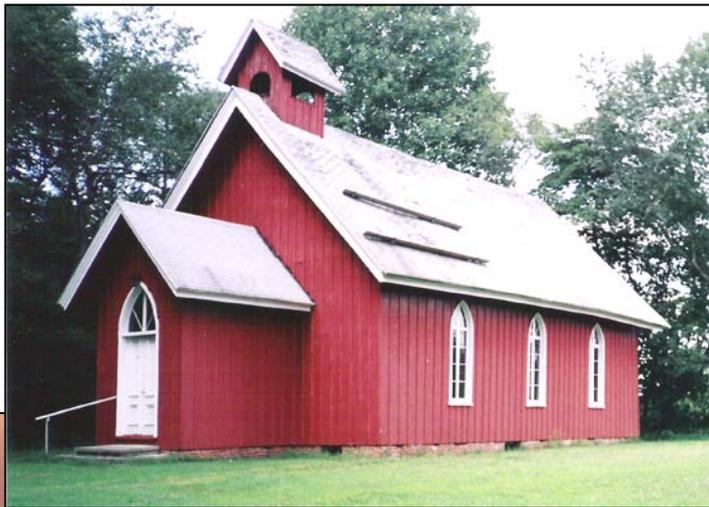
(Spamer photo)



(Left and below) Peachblossom Meeting House, just south of Easton, Maryland. At about the time when Rev. Smith arrived in Easton, he began a New Church ministry that shared churches with other denominations, preaching the Word of the Bible and the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (*inset, left*). (*Exterior and interior photos by Spamer*)



(Church of the New Jerusalem)



(Above) The church in Williston, Maryland. Here Rev. Smith preached in his later years, when he served as a missionary to the Eastern Shore while he resided in Philadelphia during the first decades of the 1900s. (*Exterior photo by Spamer; interior photos from Maryland churches historical website.*)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Rev. John Edward Smith and his family resided in a large house at 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, within sight of the church two blocks away at the opposite end of the Mt. Salem Cemetery. Here in February 1885 was born his son, Earle Covington Smith.

Peachblossom Meeting House. The Peachblossom Meeting House in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, is a historic structure with architectural merit for its hexagonal shape. It is located on the east side of U.S. Route 50 south of Easton, just south of Schwaninger Rd. and north of Peachblossom Creek. It was built in 1881 to serve as a multi-denominational chapel, for Swedenborgian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Brethren use, sharing the building every fourth Sunday. A Swedenborgian newsletter around 1977 provides a historical sketch about Peachblossom and Rev. John E. Smith, which also illuminates some of Smith's activities in the Easton area: ⁴⁰⁵

[In 1881] In Easton on the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, a small six-sided church was being built just south of town. Four denominations joined together in the effort [to build the meeting house]—Methodist, Reformed Lutheran, Church of the Brethren, and Swedenborgian. The first mention in the Convention Journal of the group of fourteen New Church people was the following year:

"Mission work has been performed at Easton, Talbot County, Md. by Rev. Messrs. Parmelee, Roeder, and King . . . Easton is a new point, and much interest has been recently awakened there in the doctrines, and a New Church organization there is likely to follow very soon."

Gradually a missionary interest developed, financed by quarterly collections in existing Societies within the Association. Except for a single year, the Society was never to be larger than its original fourteen members, but it became a stepping off point for missionary work on the Eastern Shore.

By 1885 a main figure had come on the scene, the New Church minister, Rev. John E. Smith. "Jack," as he was called by most, was familiar with the area as a result of a previous ministry in the Methodist-Episcopal Conference. Within a year, Rev. Smith was "the recognized missionary of the Association," with Wilmington as his base. The Association sought financial help from Convention, mentioning in an 1886 report "a remarkable attendance of members from other congregations." The importance of this "attendance" should in all fairness be downplayed since Peachblossom's Sunday services were by a different denomination each week. Anyone wanting to attend services weekly was exposed to all four groups.

By 1888 a missionary fervor had caught on. Rev. Jack Smith had relocated a dozen miles away from Easton to lead the Preston Society, which had just been formed, and plans were made to ordain an Easton lay leader, Mr. McKintosh, as Easton's new minister. The Association's report to the General Convention for 1888 reads in part

"Continued activity in the missionary field during the past year, has been attended with encouraging results, the aroused the Association to a conviction that its most important use is to sustain the voice of the missionary. Over one thousand dollars has been expended on their work, and more territory visited than ever before; one new society has been organized and the beginnings of several others made. There is a deeper sense of the responsibilities resting upon us as harbingers of the New Dispensation."

⁴⁰⁵ "Peachblossom Meeting House", *Mid-Atlantic Association Newsletter* (Mid-Atlantic Association of Swedenborgian Churches, Washington, D.C., no date), pp. 11-14 [ca. 1977, date determined from notice on p. 3 regarding a record American church attendance in 1976].

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

By 1890 the Preston Society had raised a church, and the Rev. Smith traveled out from there great distances, preaching regularly in a number of Eastern Shore cities and towns. Why the Easton Society did not grow, while the Preston Society was doubling and (at one point) tripling in size, is not certain. The answer may lie partially with the comparative “preaching skills” of Smith and McKintosh. Unlike McKintosh, Smith was a well-traveled man, recognized as an orator of some degree. In 1901 the Rev. Smith participated in what was described as a “public discussion of the difference between the doctrines of the New Church and those of another religious body, in the large auditorium near the fair grounds.”⁴⁰⁶ Public debates in those days were popular spectator sports.

Smith left the Preston area frequently on missionary travels not only on the Eastern Shore but deep into Southwestern Virginia as well. He also left the area for a time to serve the Pennsylvania Association. The Easton Society ceased to be listed in convention journals after 1923. Presuming it had dissolved by that time, perhaps one of the causes of its demise was too much success elsewhere. In 1917 Smith was probably handicapped by the death of McKintosh the year before, and the necessity of ministering to three local societies (nearby Williston Society was formed in 1915) with a total number of members reaching 87.

It might be assumed that this load was a heavy one for the minister who began there thirty-five years earlier. In 1925 he was officially to retire from the missionary ministry “on account of advancing years.” He was partially active as a minister, however, until his death five years later. Under the guidance of the five subsequent Eastern Shore ministers, the New Church in the area was to have its ups and downs but apparently the Easton Society was never reestablished.

The building itself had fallen into ruin by the middle of the twentieth century, when it became necessary to move it several yards to make way for a highway construction project. The construction people made attempts to find any of the groups that might have an interest in the old church but were successful only in reaching the Church of the Brethren, which had flourished on the Eastern Shore and had groups nearby. After deliberation about the financial burdens and effort that would be involved in moving and restoring the old church, the Church of the Brethren rose to the occasion and took on the job. The building is now the sole property of the Church of the Brethren, and its restoration is nearly completion. Much of the work is being done by Church of the Brethren members who are in the construction industry. The church, once restored, will seldom be used for any services, since the Brethren have a church building and group nearby. The restored church is called “Peachblossom Meeting House,” so as not to confuse it with a still existing “Peachblossom Congregation” in the area.

The Maryland Historical Trust conducts a statewide Historic Sites Survey by an Act of the Maryland Legislature. These surveys are “prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute

⁴⁰⁶ That Rev. J. E. Smith was an accomplished debater is noted numerous times in publications and by family tradition. Ophia D. Smith [no known relation] took note in her work on Daniel Lammot, Jr., founder of the New Jerusalem Church of Delaware: “The Wilmington society was strong enough in 1886 to contribute largely to the support of the Reverend John E. Smith, the official missionary for the Maryland New Church Association. Smith went about challenging the clergy of other sects to debate their philosophical and ecclesiastical positions, arousing interest wherever he went. He preached to large congregations in Denton, Greensborough, Preston, and Easton, Maryland, and in Wyoming, Delaware” (Ophia D. Smith, “Daniel Lammot and His Role in the New Church in Delaware”, *Delaware History*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Sep 1959), p. 340); O. D. Smith cited “*New-Church Messenger* . . . (quoting the *Wilmington Every Evening*), Apr. 7, June 9, 1886.”

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

any infringement of individual property rights". The brief survey for the Peachblossom Meeting House, site T-121, was completed April 1977:⁴⁰⁷

[Statement of Significance]

Peachblossom Meeting House is one of the significant structures of Talbot County, dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth Century. It is the only existing hexagonal building remaining from the nineteenth Century, which is probably a direct result of the writings of Orson Fowler who advocated the use of octagonal buildings in the mid-nineteenth Century.

[Description]

Peachblossom Meeting House is a small frame hexagonal building situated on the north bank of Peachblossom Creek south of Easton adjacent [to] U.S. Route 50.

The building is constructed on brick piers which have brick fill between of a basketweave pattern brick, permitting circulation of air beneath the structure. Its walls are covered with weatherboard and the corner boards extend to a fascia. On each of the sides is a window, except the west side, which has an entrance with double doors. The windows have 6/6 sash and the window head is similar to a camber arch. Above a very plain box cornice, the corrugated tin roof rises to a point. A small brick chimney rises on the north wall.

Williston. The Williston church is the little church at 8270 Maryland Route 16, north of the turn-off to Williston, Caroline Co., Maryland. It was built in 1874 as the "Independent Congregational Church of Williston" and was acquired by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1891. Around 1912 Rev. John Edward Smith brought its congregation into the Swedenborgian faith, but sometime after his departure it returned to the M.E. denomination. A brief sketch of the church indicates:⁴⁰⁸

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The church serves as a time capsule for late Nineteenth Century worship. The original bible, donated by one James L. Campbell in 1874, still stands on the pulpit. The pews are original, and the original hymnals also remain. The only concessions to modernity are an oil-fired stove (space heater) on the far side, and some electric lights.

The sketch further indicated that the "last full-time minister was a Rev. Nugent in the 1960s, but services continued into the 1980's with a visiting pastor from the Methodist church in nearby Denton.

A 1920 history of Caroline County notes:

The Williston church, about a mile north of the village, was built about forty years ago largely through the efforts of Elias W. Williamson, a well known county man of thirty years ago, who resided near this place. After being furnished with ministers from the Methodist Episcopal Conference for many years, it became several years ago, under the active control of the Swedenborgian Church, Rev. J. E. Smith, of Philadelphia, being the present pastor.⁴⁰⁹

⁴⁰⁷ Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for T-121, Peachblossom Meeting House, Easton, Talbot Co.; form prepared by Michael Bourne, Restoration Consultant. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

⁴⁰⁸ Some information and photographs of the church are on website http://www.pottersplains.com/Church_Page/Church_Page.htm (accessed 6 Sep 2003).

⁴⁰⁹ *History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county. Revised and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs. Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble, of the Caroline County schools* (Denton, Maryland, 1920) (accessed on website <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdcaroli/>, 8 Dec 2005).

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The Maryland Historical Trust conducted a survey of the Williston church, site CAR-75, completed April 1977:⁴¹⁰

[Abstract]

Along Route 16 north of Williston stands a small barn red board and batten Gothic Revival Chapel. It appears to have been built around the 1870's. Each of its windows, and the double entrance door on the vestibule, have lancet arches. Its walls have the same type of siding as St. Paul's Chapel, Hillsboro, which is a more academic Gothic Revival structure. The Williston Church shows signs of the stick style in general proportion and to some extent, the belfry on the roof.

[Statement of Significance]

The Williston Church shows the simple proportions and vertical emphasis [*sic*] found in the rural Gothic Revival style and with its board and batten construction, it is one of the better Caroline County examples of this building period.

[Description]

The Williston Church is located on the west side of Maryland route 16, approximately one-half mile north of Williston, Caroline County. The church was built in the Gothic Revival style, probably during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

The structure is board and batten painted red on a brick foundation. The main facade (south elevation) has a one bay, one story entrance porch with a gable roof. The entrance porch has double doors and a lancet-shaped transom. The east and west elevations both have three bays containing narrow lancet windows with heavy cross-shaped mullions. On the north gable is a small three sided projection to light the sanctuary. At the south end of the steep gable roof is a small board and batten gable roof belfry.

The church is set back from and aligned parallel to the road; its entrance faces southward. When Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson visited the church in 2003, some roofing work was being done, which was completed by the time they visited again in the company of Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, in 2004. A two-compartment outhouse still remained near the woods beyond the side of the church farthest from the road, in ruinous condition surrounded by thickets of thorns and impressive spider webs.

Preston. The 23 November 1912 issue of the *Denton Journal* (Maryland) announced the next day's sermons at Preston: "Rev. J. E. Smith's subject tomorrow morning at Preston will be 'Divine Thanksgiving'; in the evening, 'Cases Illustrative of Divine Providence.'"⁴¹¹

Parenthetically, it should be noted that none of Rev. Smith's sermons survive. Having been an adept public speaker, he probably worked only from notes. Katharine S. Spamer, recalling her grandfather, said that he would work on his sermons at his desk, surrounded by an "impenetrable" cloud of cigar smoke; this would have been at the 820 South St. Bernard Street address, in Philadelphia, when she knew him

⁴¹⁰ Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for CAR-75, Williston Church, west side of Maryland Rt. 16, ½ mile north of Williston, Caroline Co., Maryland; form prepared by Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant, and Joe Getty. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

⁴¹¹ "Church News of Interest. Thanksgiving Services Announced—Religious Matters", *Denton Journal*, 23 Nov 1912, p. 5.

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best. Rev. Smith's desk is today in my possession. This entire genealogy was crafted at this desk, which has seen good use as my computer desk for about twenty years. I often wonder what he would have thought of the home computer.

Smith Residence at 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland

Between about 1885 and 1892, Rev. John Edward Smith and his family lived in the left side of a duplex home at 520 Goldsborough St., in Easton, and here on 3 May 1891 the Smiths' last child, Elouise, was born. (The street name is sometimes spelled Goldsboro.)

The house was architecturally described for the Maryland Historical Trust, which conducts a statewide Historic Sites Survey by an Act of the Maryland Legislature. These surveys are "prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights". A survey for 520 Goldsborough St., site T-413 was completed 28 September 1976.⁴¹² The property is called the Parris House in this report.

[Statement of Significance]

A duplex, the Parris House makes a unique contribution to the wide range of nineteenth century architecture remaining in Easton. It is the oldest of the Italianate buildings in the town and a minor statement of one of the signal ideas of the Italianate period—volumetric expression. The overstated brackets are also characteristic of this period. Although bracketed cornices are not uncommon in the town, in this building their potential is best realized.

This property also was a part of Easton's first "development", Caldwell's Addition. Samuel Sherman bought the lot in 1883 and it remained in his family until it was sold in 1932 by Laura E. Tull, one of his heirs, to George M. and Letitia Parris for \$5000.00.

[Physical Description]

This double house stands on the south side of Goldsborough Street, east of the railroad tracks, in a neighborhood of small two-story frame dwelling[s] of the nineteenth century.

The frame building is notable for its Italianate detailing. Three stories in height, its third floor is enclosed in a shingled mansard roof.

The building is composed of interpenetrating masses, clearly seen, and representing the interior rooms. The main mass, or block, of the house is four bays wide and three bays deep, a regular, almost cuboid form. Small dormers with curvilinear eaves are found in each bay. Its widely overhanging cornice is supported by ornamental console-type brackets. The frieze is of narrow vertical, beaded boarding. Windows with one over one sashes and louvered shutters are found in each bay on the first and second floors.

Protruding from the front central bays of the structure is another building mass. This is larger in scale than the main block and tall—a full three stories in height. It is more solid in appearance and covered with a flat roof which projects even farther than that on the main portion. Its console brackets are correspondingly larger and the vertical-boarded frieze deeper.

⁴¹² Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for site T-413, Parris House, 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Talbot Co.; form prepared by Marsha L. Fritz, Consultant, and Cynthia B. Ludlow, Research Historian, for Historic Easton, Inc., Easton, Maryland. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

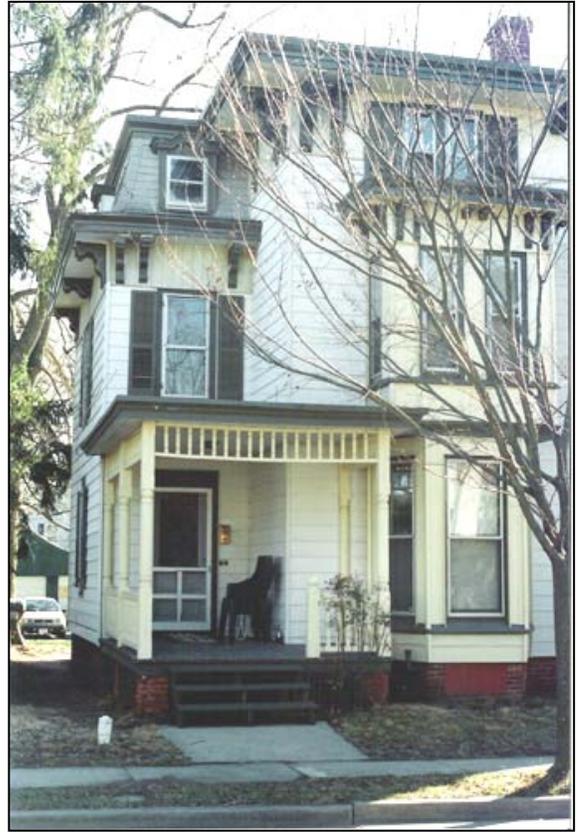
The Smith family residence at 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Maryland

The Smiths moved to Easton probably in 1885. Rev. Smith performed missionary work for the Church of the New Jerusalem (New Church) on the Eastern Shore until about 1892. Here at the house in Easton, the Smiths' last child, Elouise, was born in 1889.



Circa 1950

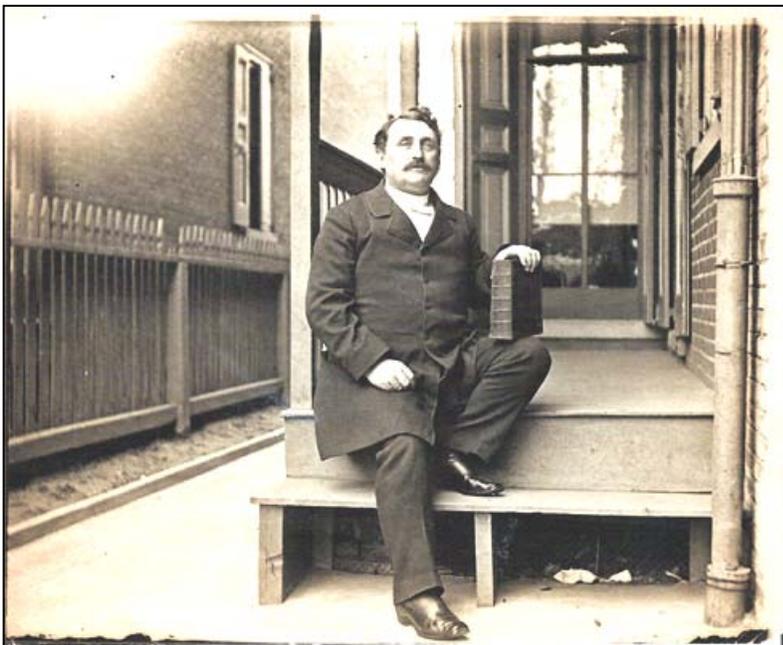
(Spamer2950)



March 2004

(Spamer photo)

Rev. Smith seated on his front step, ca. 1890.



(Spamer 2034)



June 2007

(Spamer photo)

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Projecting from the front of this second block are two bay windows which are rectangular on the second floor and half hexagons below. Windows with one over one sashes are used in each face, doubled in the second floor front. Flat roofed brackets and frieze are similar but smaller than those used on the building roof.

In the corners of the building, between the projecting bay windows and the main house block is an entrance porch, one bay wide and two deep. The front door is, of course, in each front corner of the main house block, opposite the steps leading to the porch. Porch detailing includes turned posts, a flat roof with molded fascia and a plain balustrade. There is a roof apron of ma[n]y little turned rods suspended vertically.

The building is covered by weather-boarding, about five inches wide, painted white. The shutters are black.

This fascinating structure resembles a three-dimensional puzzle of interlocking parts, designed with disciplined use of volumetric elements, Italianate influences is [*sic*] seen in its verticity [*sic*], its plasticity and bracketed cornices.

The double house is only half occupied and in need of repairs.

When the site was visited in March 2004, it seemed to be in reasonable repair and occupied. When revisited in June 2007, some homes in the neighborhood were undergoing revitalization and the duplex at 520 Goldsborough Street was vacant and seemingly under repair.

Ella (Seville) Smith (1873–1931)
(wife of Rev. John Edward Smith)

Ella Seville was born on her parents' farm between Smyrna and Kenton, Delaware. Her paternal lineage is in the Sevil line; she used "Seville" as the spelling of her surname, which also was used in the given names of others in the family, later. Her maternal lineage is in the Wells line. (See the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, below.)

The 1870 U.S. census indexes two young women named "Ella Sevil" in Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. At this time, Ella Seville was an art student in the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville; this school later became Millersville University.⁴¹³ A 16-year-old "Ella Sevil" listed in that census is our Ella. (The second young woman—also indexed as "Ella Sevil", aged 25—is upon examination of the census sheet seen to be actually written, "Ella Smith", a coincidental name only, not related to family.)

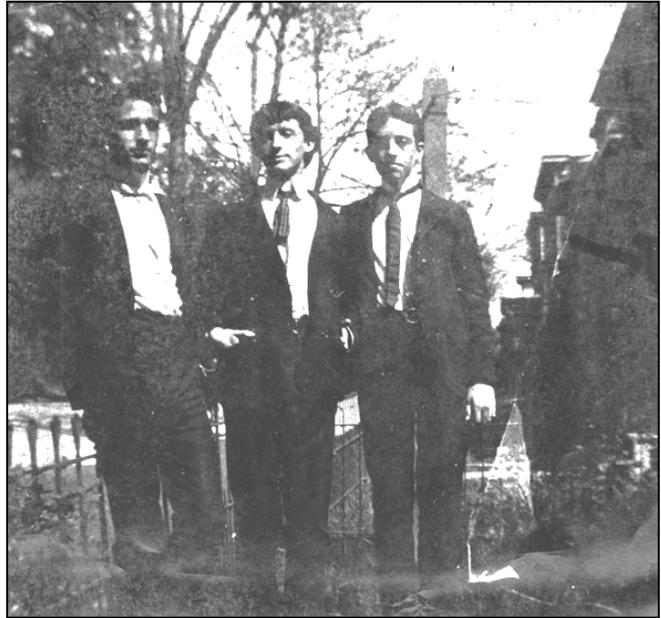
Regarding the 1870 census record for student "Ella Sevil", the students' head of household is indexed as "Hattie McPherson". However, on examination of the census sheet the name is seen to be, correctly,

⁴¹³ None of the present buildings on the Millersville University campus date from the time when Ella Seville was a student here. The original Normal School building stood at the southwest corner of North George and West Frederick Sts., Millersville. It was an imposing structure. An 1894 "bird's-eye-view" engraving of Millersville, seen on the American Memory website at the Library of Congress, shows the original Normal School building (>> *Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania 1894, drawn by T. M. Fowler*, T. M. Fowler and James B. Boyer, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, Library of Congress digital ID <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3824m.pm008031>, accessed 19 Feb 2007).



(Spamer 908)

(Left) The Smith sisters, circa 1920, in Baltimore, probably at the Spamer residence. *(Left to right)* Roberta Smith Mack, Mabel Smith (never married), Lora Smith Spamer, and Florence Smith Smith.



(Right) The Smith brothers, circa 1905; *(left to right)* Edward, Gilbert, and Earle. The view putatively shows the Evans Obelisk in Woodlands Cemetery, in West Philadelphia. However, there is no residential street alignment, present or then existing, that would depict this angle.

(Spamer 995)

(Right) Ella Seville Smith, circa 1910, perhaps at about the time that the Smith family moved to 820 South St. Bernard Street. Studio portrait by Gilbert and Bacon, 1030 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.



(Spamer 2972)

50th Anniversary



(Spamer 975)



(Spamer 1000)

For their 50th wedding anniversary, in 1923, John and Ella Smith's children arranged for their parents to go to New York City to sit for portraits by the celebrated and eccentric photographer and artist, Emil Brunel (*inset*).

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Hattie E. McPherran; her occupation is given there as “painting teacher”. Hattie McPherran was an art instructor who taught waxwork and painting at the State Normal School, 1868-1885.⁴¹⁴

Of note in the Millersville Normal School alumni list is one Amanda T. Seville, Class of 1871, died 1891.⁴¹⁵ She is not certainly a member of the family, although Ella Seville was a half niece of an Amanda Sevil (1840-1882), a daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Sevil who had emigrated from New Jersey to Delaware.

Edward Seville Smith included notes about his mother, Ella, in the “Smith Genealogy”, as follows:

Our mother graduated from Millersville Normal School of Pennsylvania⁴¹⁶ and taught school in or near Kenton, Delaware. While still at normal school, the story goes, her friends at home wrote her about a young minister in town and she wrote, “They should have him until she came home”. Later she married the young minister, John Edward Smith, often affectionately called “Jack Smith” by many folks for many years on the Eastern Shore.⁴¹⁷

Ella Seville, with her brother, Abel Sevil (1850-1926), probably inherited a share in a farm of about 250 acres between Centreville and Church Hill, Maryland, referred to as “Poverty Hill”, and on which property were graves of Carter who probably were earlier owners. Edward Smith recalled in the “Smith Genealogy”:⁴¹⁸

Mother’s farm was in Queen Anne’s County, between Centreville and Church Hill, but was not one of the main highways, and as a shipping station Papa usually used Price’s Station. I never heard definitely, but believe that when Grandfather Sevil⁴¹⁹ died, Mother and her brother, Uncle Abel Sevil, each received some inheritance with which this farm was purchased and Uncle Abel purchased his farm near Clayton, Delaware. We never lived on the place and there was usually a tenant farmer.

Ella Seville Smith is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Ella Seville Smith’s Cookbook [selections]

“Souvenir” copies of parts of a cookbook kept by Ella Seville Smith were made around 1989 and distributed amongst family members. It contains recipes from her family and from other people as well as (presumably) her own. Most of the recipes assume that the cook has a knowledge of how things are cooked; there are no temperatures, times, or other “how-to” assists that we today take for granted in recipes. The cookbook adds a few oddities for everyday work, like two recipes for homemade liniment — one of them uses spirits of turpentine and cayenne pepper, the other uses “1½ drams sugar of lead”! —

⁴¹⁴ “Faculty Members from 1855 to Present”, Millersville University Archives website, <http://sc.millersville.edu/archives/faculty.cfm> (accessed 10 Mar 2004).

⁴¹⁵ “Normal School Alumni 1855-1919”, Millersville University Archives website (accessed 10 Mar 2004).

⁴¹⁶ Pennsylvania State Normal School, in Millersville; later Millersville University.

⁴¹⁷ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 51.

⁴¹⁸ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 103.

⁴¹⁹ Nathan Thomas Sevil (d. 1867). (See Sevil and Wells families collateral genealogy, below.)

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homemade detergent and soap, and a number of recipes copied from *Popular Mechanics*, such as “A Durable Floor Paint”, “Cement for closing breaks in Iron pipe”, and “Simple Liquid Glue”.

Following are a couple of selected, edible recipes from Ella’s cookbook (although I am not sure how Mrs. Worcester’s coffee would be received today):

Grandmother’s and Mother’s doughnuts⁴²⁰

1 qt. milk, 2¼ lbs gran. sugar, 3 eggs, ½ lb. butter and lard mixed, 1 large cup yeast or 2 yeast cakes in large cup water. Beat together sugar, eggs, shortening. Heat milk boiling hot and pour over the sugar, eggs and shortening. When cool add yeast and flour to make a stiff batter. Put in a warm place and when light add flour to make a soft dough. If the dough is set in a cool place they will be easier to roll and cut, and cover with a cloth. Cut all before beginning to fry.

Jackson Jumbles

Mother⁴²¹

3 cups sugar 2 eggs
1 cup butter 1 teasp soda in
5 cups flour 1 cup sour cream
Flavor with lemon & bake in quick oven.

Pocket Rolls Grandma Seville⁴²²

3 qts flour — 2 eggs — 2 teasp sugar — 1 cup yeast — 1 teasp lard — make up with milk. Bake ½ hr.

⁴²⁰ Regarding this doughnut recipe, Edward S. Smith noted that “we had them on holidays from Thanksgiving until Papa’s birthday, March 17th” (“Smith Genealogy”, pp. 67-68).

⁴²¹ Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827-1909); she was also known in the family as “Little Grandma”. (See the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, below.)

⁴²² Mary Manlove (Davis) Sevil (1790-1834). (See the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, below.)

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Coffee
Mrs. Worcester ⁴²³

2 table spoons ground coffee to 1 cup cold water. Put in coffee pot. Break an egg shell and all into it & mix thoroughly. Barely cover with cold water—let stand 15 minutes. Add rest of cold water and stir. Put on stove and let slowly come to boil—Let boil up thoroughly once. Move to side of stove & add ¼ cup ice water to settle.

210. Mary Mabel Smith (1875–1954) “Mabel”, “May” ⁴²⁴

She never married. She was educated at Easton High School, Easton, Maryland. In working life she was a public school teacher in Jacksonville, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The 1935/1936 Philadelphia city directory lists her occupation as a teacher. She always lived with her parents, and after their deaths she remained for a while at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia.

From about 1917, she had raised her niece, Elisabeth C. Smith, after the early death of Elisabeth’s mother. Elisabeth’s father, Earle C. Smith, was more often away than at home, first while in the Army during World War I, and then as an engineer on numerous projects in the West from the 1920s to 1940s. Mabel moved to San Antonio, Texas, when her niece was stationed there in the Army; this was during the period 24 November 1946–29 June 1948, according to a memorandum book of Earle C. Smith. A photo in an album assembled by Elisabeth Smith, for the 1944-1947 period, shows her Aunt Mabel standing outside their home at 119 Lowell St., San Antonio. When Elisabeth was transferred to a duty station in Colorado, Mabel returned to Philadelphia, where she resided at 1408 S. 51st St. This address is noted in Earle Smith’s address book, and it is crossed out, thus presumably it was her final address.

Upon her death, Mabel Smith’s remains were cremated, and the ashes were strewn in an allocated area of West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. ⁴²⁵

Edward Seville Smith’s notes and recollections about his sister, Mabel, appear in the “Smith Genealogy” as follows: ⁴²⁶

In Wilmington she attended the Miss Harkness Private School⁴²⁷ and when we moved to Easton, Maryland, she graduated from the Easton High School and was awarded a \$10.00 prize for her Essay. At Jacksonville, Florida, she took post-graduate work at Duval County High School. She was interested in kindergarten teaching and took a course of training in this line of education. She taught kindergarten in the public schools in Jacksonville and in Philadelphia, with an interval of

⁴²³ It is uncertain who was Mrs. Worcester. Likely she was Ethel Worcester, wife of Rev. William Loring Worcester, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., in Philadelphia, with whom the family was well acquainted.

⁴²⁴ [This automatically numbered footnote removed in proof; the information was erroneous. –E.E.S., May 2008]

⁴²⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 57.

⁴²⁶ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 56-57.

⁴²⁷ No information has been found about this school.

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settlement work under the Charity Organization of Philadelphia.⁴²⁸ She taught a year at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio, and for a while in the Camden County public schools.

The Whitners⁴²⁹, Jacksonville friends, moved to Cuba and she enjoyed a trip and visit with them in Havana. At the time the Court Room in Moro Castle [*sic*] was being remodeled, and she brought me a cane made from the Bar of the Court Room.⁴³⁰ Mabel and Miss Margaret Worcester⁴³¹ were friends and together they had a trip to England, Scotland, and Ireland where she kissed the “Blarney Stone”. She brought me a handsome pipe made from the Bog Oak.

She enjoyed some summers at Intervale, Massachusetts [*sic*], with the Worcesters⁴³², and sometimes she and Betty Smith would go to Fryberg [*sic*] Camp.⁴³³ When Elizabeth [Elisabeth] Drummond, Earle’s⁴³⁴ wife, died shortly after Betty was born, Mabel took over the care and raising of the young girl. Earle was in the service overseas and was glad to have Mabel take this responsibility.⁴³⁵ While our parents were living, Mabel lived at home and was always a comfort and assistance at home—a thoughtful daughter and sister.

* * * * *

Throughout her life, Mabel was interested in her church and its interests and attended at 22nd and Chestnut Streets.⁴³⁶ At her specific direction, the body was cremated and the ashes strewn over ground allotted for the use at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.⁴³⁷

⁴²⁸ The “Charity Organization Society” was a national group founded in 1876, a volunteer organization in service to the needy; specifically, “to suppress begging, on the one hand, and on the other to help the poor of the city efficiently.” Their motto was, “Not Alms, But a Friend”. They promoted the Americanization of immigrants and the development of self-reliance skills in community environments. The organization divided its work by the wards of the city, with those having proportionately fewer poor people joined together. Each ward had a governing board and a corps of visitors. (>> *The Life and Letters of Peter and Susan Lesley*, Mary Lesley Ames, ed., G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York, 1909. University of Illinois at Chicago coursework website, <http://www.uic.edu/classes/socw/socw550/HISWEL/sld016.htm>; accessed 29 Aug 2007.)

⁴²⁹ The Whitner family the subject here has not otherwise been identified.

⁴³⁰ El Morro is the Spanish-period fort on one side of Havana harbor. Mabel Smith’s gift to her brother was appropriately considered, Edward S. Smith being an attorney.

⁴³¹ Margaret Worcester (b. 1901) was the only child of Rev. William Loring and Ethel (Burnham) Worcester, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., in Philadelphia, with whom the family was well acquainted. Rev. Worcester (1859-1912) was the fourth minister in a direct line in his family; Assistant Pastor of the Philadelphia New Church Society, 1885-1894, and Pastor, 1894-1911. He also was a president of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem. (>> Worcester family genealogical website, <http://www.worcesterfamily.com/ninth-2.htm>; accessed 28 Aug 2007.)

⁴³² It was in Intervale, New Hampshire, where Rev. William L. Worcester died in 1912. Margaret Worcester also resided there during part of her life.

⁴³³ Fryeburg Camp was a Swedenborgian retreat in Fryeburg, Maine. A letter from Mabel Smith to Edward L. Spamer, written from Intervale, New Hampshire, 29 Aug 1938, noted in a postscript, “Assembly at Fryeburg has closed”, without further remark. Betty Smith is Elisabeth Covington Smith (later Dewing) [No. 350, see under Earle C. Smith, No. 215]. A photo taken in Summer 1951, found in Elisabeth Smith Dewing’s effects, is a “View from Fryeburg Assembly Grounds”, which was signed by a number of individuals. Today there is still a New Church presence in Fryeburg.

⁴³⁴ Earle Covington Smith [No. 215], brother of Edward.

⁴³⁵ In fact, Mabel Smith cared for Elisabeth during all of her childhood. Earle Smith was away from home for protracted periods of time, working on engineering jobs throughout the West. (See more about this with Earle C. Smith [No. 215] and Elisabeth (Smith) Dewing, also in the same extensive entry for Earle Smith.)

⁴³⁶ Church of the New Jerusalem, Philadelphia.



(Spamer 2269)

Mary Mabel Smith (1875–1954) [No. 210] “Mabel”



(Spamer 3304)

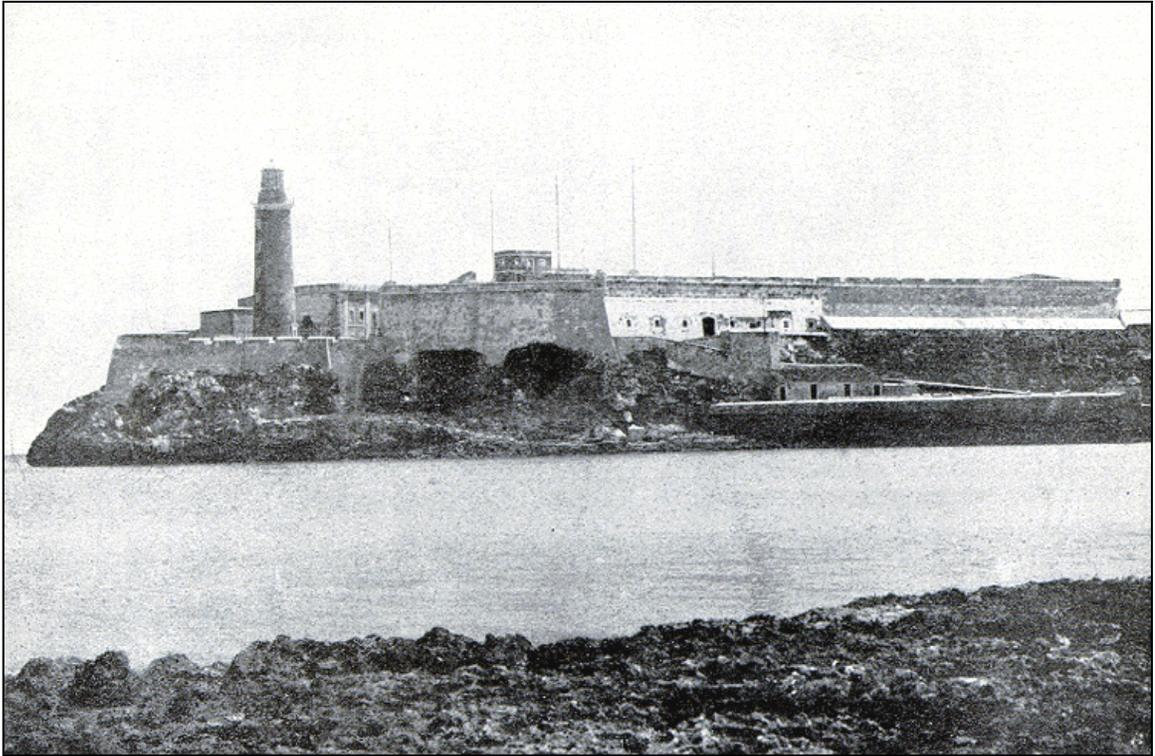


(Spamer 3409)

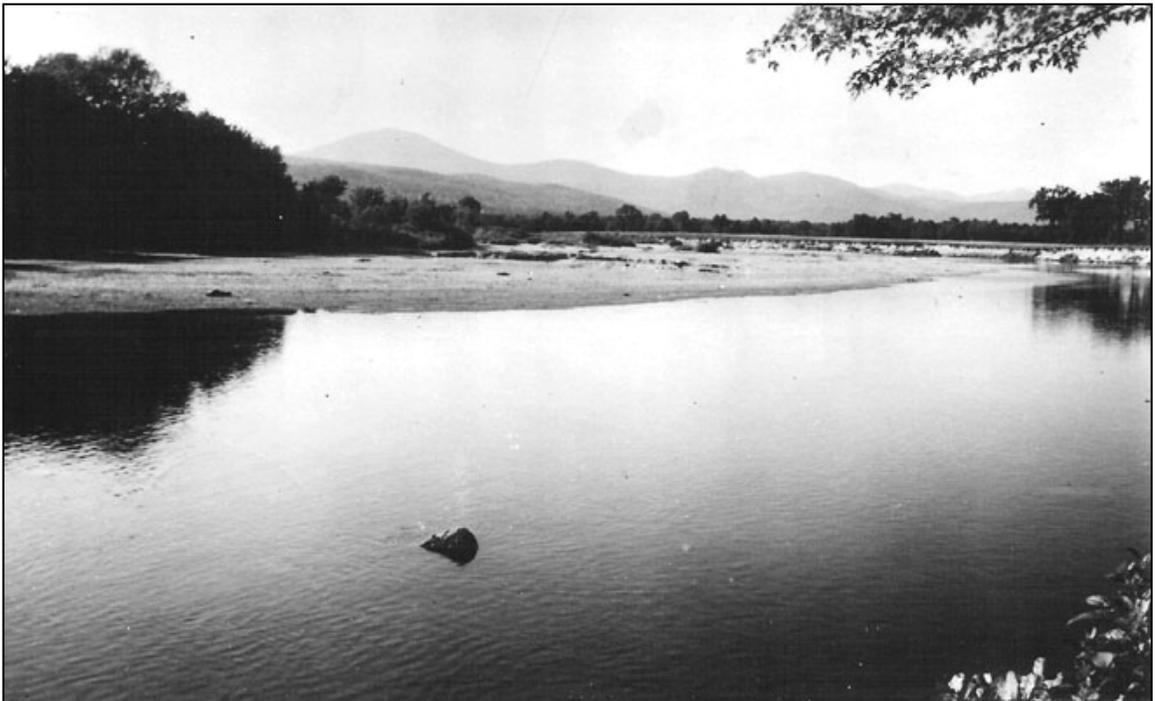


(Spamer 46)

(Top) Studio portrait proofs, ca. 1921, by Lipp Studio, 1228 Market Street, Philadelphia. (Center left) Teacher Mabel Smith outside of a school where she worked in Philadelphia. (Center right) Studio portrait, by Wilton Studio in the John Wanamaker department store, Philadelphia, ca. 1950. (Bottom) Siblings Earle Smith, Mabel Smith (left) and Elouise Smith Montgomery; location not determined, ca. 1950.



El Morro, Havana Harbor, Cuba



(Spamer 3266)

The view from Fryeburg assembly grounds, Fryeburg, Maine (Summer 1951).

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Edward Smith also made the passing remark, apparently from the time that the family lived in Jacksonville, Florida (in the 1890s):⁴³⁸

The popular humorist of those days, Henry Ford, gave a benefit performance for the kindergarten in which Mabel and Grace Smith, thought to be a distant relation, were interested, and it was well attended.

213. *Florence (Smith) Smith* (1881–1927)

She married Guy Vernon Smith, who was not related to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore. The marriage was officiated by her father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at his home in Philadelphia.⁴³⁹ She had no children.

In the 1920 U.S. census Florence Smith is listed with an occupation, “Tobacco Warehouse”, which was her husband’s business.

Edward Seville Smith’s notes about his sister and her husband, Guy Smith, are presented in the “Smith Genealogy”:⁴⁴⁰

She studied in the Duval County Public Schools, Jacksonville, Florida, and in Philadelphia, graduated from the Girls High School, 17th and Spring Garden Streets [in Philadelphia].

At Miss Garrett’s School for the Deaf⁴⁴¹ in Bala, Pa., she studied lip reading in teaching the deaf and, after graduation, went to Faulkland, North Carolina, to teach the daughter of a doctor there which she did for several years. While there she met Guy Vernon Smith of Farmville, N.C.,

⁴³⁷ West Laurel Hill Cemetery is in Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., near the boundary with Philadelphia and on the west side of the Schuylkill River; not to be confused with Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, on the east side of the Schuylkill several miles downstream from West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

⁴³⁸ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 78. This Grace Smith is not otherwise recognized.

⁴³⁹ The address of the home of John Edward Smith’s family at the time of his daughter’s marriage is uncertain. In 1904, when the 1905 Philadelphia city directory was prepared, the Smiths resided at 508 S. 47th St.; in the 1906 directory John E. Smith is not listed, but a Rev. John Smith is listed at 5182 Media St., who might be Rev. Smith of family. It is one of these two addresses that might be the location of the Smith-Smith wedding. By later in 1906, when the 1907 directory was prepared, the family of Rev. Smith resided at 512 S. 47th St.

⁴⁴⁰ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 86-87.

⁴⁴¹ Miss Mary Smith Garrett [no relation] was, at the time that Florence Smith attended, superintendent of the so-called “Bala Home” founded by the Misses Emma and Mary Garrett in Bala, Pennsylvania (today Bala Cynwyd), near Philadelphia. The school’s formal name was the Pennsylvania Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age. It advocated the instruction of deaf children through speech and lip-reading, as opposed to sign language. Emma Garrett had graduated in 1878 from a course for teachers of the deaf taught by Alexander Graham Bell at the Boston University School of Oratory. She taught at the Mount Airy (Pennsylvania) Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, near Philadelphia, and later was principal of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf-Mutes, in Scranton. While there she opened a Philadelphia school in 1885, which became a state institution, growing with appropriations from the Pennsylvania Legislature and a gift of land. After her sister, Mary, joined her in 1889, they opened the “Bala Home” in 1892. The following year Emma took her own life, and Mary assumed the superintendent’s position of the school. (>>*Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, <http://www.britannica.com/ebc/article-9125746>, accessed 20 Feb 2007.)

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and they were later married at the home of her parents in Philadelphia. He was a fine, big, jolly fellow and of a good North Carolina family, not known to be related to our Smiths.

Guy was active in civic affairs and in tobacco warehouse business with his partner, Mr. Zugg, owners of the "Star Tobacco Warehouse". Florence, too, was active in civic affairs in Greenville. They had a nice home on Tar Street, and we enjoyed our visits to their home. Their cook, Narcissus, was a joy, a good person and a fine cook, and a great comfort to Florence who was in poor health for some years and relied so much on "Narcissus".

Florence played a good game of chess and she and Papa had many good games together. She had a luxurious growth of black hair which Guy, with the rest of us, admired and he did not like to see it thinned out or cut, which would often have been a relief to her. She was a handsome woman and her hair almost reached the floor. She loved music and was interested in concerts there. She and Guy had no children. He married a second time, to Mary Bertollette⁴⁴² of Reading, Pa., and continued to live in Greenville. Their children are Mary B., Julia Smith, Catherine, and Guy V. Smith, Jr.

Guy visited us here on several occasions, one occasion was a rally for President Franklin Roosevelt at Franklin Field, while Mayor Wilson was office.⁴⁴³

They tell a story about Florence and me when we were children and I was peeved. I would say that "I could not hit her, but I could squeeze her."

Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. (1881–1936)
(husband of Florence Wells Smith)

He is not known to have been a relation to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore. Of his parents' families, the only information thus far determined is his father's name, John H. Smith, and the immediate family of his mother, Julia Belcher (see the Belcher Family collateral genealogy, farther below).

Occupations of Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):

1910: Police officer

1920: Merchandise broker

1930: Tobacconist in own warehouse

⁴⁴² Mary Bertollet Smith died 8 Nov 1979 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina. She was born 15 Apr 1896 in Pennsylvania.

⁴⁴³ On 27 June 1936, at the Democratic National Convention, President Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted the nomination of his party for a second term in office. It was here that one of the more memorable of Roosevelt's phrases was spoken:

"Governments can err, Presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that Divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted in different scales.

"Better the occasional faults of a Government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a Government frozen in the ice of its own indifference.

"There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. Of other generations much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny."

For the full text and access to an audio recording, see website http://www.authenticichistory.com/1930s/history/19360627_FDR_2nd_Acceptance_Speech_At_DNC.html (accessed 6 Aug 2007).



(Spamer 865)



(Spamer 2305)

Florence Wells (Smith) Smith (1881–1927) [No. 213]

(Top left) Florence Smith with her niece, Katharine S. Spamer; location unknown, ca. 1905. (Top right) Florence Smith was known also for her extraordinarily long hair, seen here in this undated photo.

When Florence Smith married Guy Vernon Smith of North Carolina, they resided at 402 Pitt St., Greenville, North Carolina (below).

(Right) Florence Smith seated at her front stop. (In view below, the people are not identified, although it is reasonable to assume that the two taller people are Mr. and Mrs. Guy Smith.)



(Spamer 900)



(Spamer 895)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Residences of Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Falkland Twp., Pitt Co., North Carolina
- 1920: Pitt St., Greenville, North Carolina
- 1930: 402 Pitt St., Greenville, North Carolina

In 1922 at least, Guy Smith was manager of the East Carolina Baseball League⁴⁴⁴, and he was manager at some time prior to this as well since he is also referred to as the “former manager”.⁴⁴⁵

Guy and Florence Smith had no children. After the death of Florence, Guy married Mary Grace Bertolet of Reading, Pennsylvania (see the Bertolet Family collateral genealogy, farther below).

Guy Vernon Smith, Sr., is said to have died by suicide.⁴⁴⁶

216. *Ralph Parmelee Smith* (1889–1898)

He was named for Rev. J. B. Parmelee, “an indefatigable lecturer on Swedenborgian topics” who led the Wilmington Society of the New Church.⁴⁴⁷ In many family references, Ralph’s given name is spelled as Ralph Parmalee, but in all instances found there is no corroboration, and the spelling with an “a” is probably erroneous.

Edward S. Smith, in the “Smith Genealogy”, briefly recalled his youngest brother.⁴⁴⁸

He was a cherub if ever there was one. A bright cheerful little fellow, loveable, with blonde ringlets of hair curling over his head and sparkling blue eye[s]. He was attending public school in West Philadelphia, not far from our home, 614 North 43rd Street. He was buried in the lot with Grandmother Seville,⁴⁴⁹ in Bren Ziva [*sic*] Cemetery near Kenton, Delaware.

Ralph died at the age of eight of acute peritonitis. He was buried 20 May in Bryn Zion Cemetery, at the crossroads of Wheatley’s Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd. east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Ralph Smith’s grave lies in a row of graves belonging to the Grahams, some of whom are known to be a part of our extended family; however, the individuals who are here buried with Ralph are as yet unconnected to the lineages known as this time. The graves in the lot are (from left to right as one faces the markers): [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Laura, daughter of John W. and Fannie A. Graham	(17 February 1873–1 September 1873)
Frances A. Graham	(20 March 1841–30 December 1873)
John W. Graham	(6 March 1827–25 December 1899)
Mary E. Graham	(1 June 1839–15 October 1911)

⁴⁴⁴ “Greenville Ready For Opening of Eastern Carolina Next June”, *The Charlotte Observer*, 1 Apr 1922.

⁴⁴⁵ “Greenville Is Ready For Go”, *The Charlotte Observer*, 17 Mar 1922.

⁴⁴⁶ Edward S. Smith, Smith Family genealogical scroll, annotation.

⁴⁴⁷ Ophia D. Smith [no known relation], “Daniel Lamot and His Roll in the New Church in Delaware”, *Delaware History*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Sep 1959), p. 339.

⁴⁴⁸ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 91.

⁴⁴⁹ Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil, mother of Ella Seville. Ralph Smith was actually buried close by. (About Rebecca Sevil’s grave placement, see in the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy.)

Ralph Parmelee Smith
(1889–1898) [No. 216]



(Spamer 2693)



(Spamer 2963)

Only two portraits are known of Ralph Parmelee Smith. In the portrait at *left*, Ralph seems to be about two years of age; location unknown. The portrait at *right* is annotated that it was taken when Ralph was aged five years, seven months, thus probably around Christmas 1895; taken at Sutterley's Photographic Gallery, 302 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. (The location indicates that Rev. Smith's family had been visiting home folk from their residence in Jacksonville, Florida.)

Ralph was buried in the Graham family lot (*below*), which also is near some of his mother's Sevil relations in Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware.



(Spamer photos)



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Ralph Parmelee Smith
A stone marked only "M. E. G."

Laura's and Ralph's graves are marked with old, soft-stone markers; the others are more modern granite stones showing more recent family care.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Sevil and Wells Families Collateral Genealogy (171 descendants⁴⁵⁰)

Genealogical information on the paternal and maternal lineages of Ella Seville, wife of Rev. John Edward Smith, as they relate to the Smith family, are as follows.

The "Smith Genealogy" by Edward S. Smith includes some general information on the Sevil and Wells families.⁴⁵¹

"The Sevils, or Sevilles . . . came to Delaware from New Jersey. They were Baptists and many were buried in the Baptist Cemetery of the old Baptist Church which was at Hare's Corner, New Castle County, Delaware, which is now a business area with stores and a large bus terminal station. There is now an appropriate roadside tablet there, marking the site of the Baptist Church and Cemetery."⁴⁵²

⁴⁵⁰ This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages, as indicated: Faires (12 individuals), Riggs (5), and Husbands (2). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

⁴⁵¹ In addition to the genealogical sketch, Edward S. Smith also prepared a family-tree scroll for the Sevils, similar to the much larger and more complicated scroll containing the Smith family tree. The original of the Sevil scroll was given to me ca. 1998 by Helen Montgomery McCarraher.

⁴⁵² The cemetery, which was associated with the Bethel Church, was destroyed after 1991. The church, first organized in 1780 to serve a Wilmington congregation who preferred to have a church closer to their homes, built its log meeting house in 1786. The church members even removed some of their burials from Wilmington and reinterred them at Hare's Corner. The church was disbanded in 1871 with but five members; when the building disappeared has not been ascertained. A historical marker was placed along the highway by the State of Delaware in 1933, but by 1992 it was gone. A later list of New Castle County historical markers notes that the Bethel Church marker, NC-56, 1 mile west of U.S. Route 13 on the north side of the highway between Hares Corner and Christiana, was designated as "inactive/removed" (Delaware Public Archives website, <http://archives.delaware.gov/markers/ncc/bethel-church-nc56.shtml>, accessed 11 Apr 2007). The area is still known as Hare's Corner, centered on the intersection of U.S. Route 13 (Dupont Highway) and Delaware Route 273. Although it maintained its crossroads appearance well into the 20th century, today it is a huge, multi-lane, congested intersection surrounded by businesses, and crossed diagonally by runway approach lights for the Greater Wilmington Airport (Newcastle County Airport).

The Bethel Church was about a mile west of the Hare's Corner intersection, on the north side of Rt. 273; old maps show a Baptist Church at this location. However, all trace of original structures, as well as the cemetery, are gone. Apparently the property was impacted by the Triangle Mall (actually more like a shopping center than a large mall). The grave markers of the cemetery were originally read as a Works Progress Administration project during the 1930s, and in 1991 the cemetery was partly recovered from overgrowth and its surviving stones were read before they were destroyed. Historically, Hare's Corner was originally known as Clark's Corner, taking its current name from John Haire (or Hare) who had the earliest lease on the land adjacent to New Castle Commons. Hare's Corner was the site of a Civil War training camp called Camp Andrews or Camp Hare's Corner. (>>"Hare's Corner Cemetery (also known as Bethel Church Cemetery)", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, vol. 6, no. 1 (Apr 1991), pp. 4-6, and no. 2

[note cont'd →

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"The first Sevil of whom we have information was David Seville and his wife Mary (Scotch) who lived in New Jersey, where a son Abel was born September 12, 1790, and died in Smyrna, on April 26, 1847, buried at Hare's Corner. He had two brothers, Nathan and David. Abel Sevil married Mary Manlove Davis, by whom there was a son, Nathan Thomas Sevil, and he had a full sister, Rebecca. After the death of Mary, Abel married her sister, Elizabeth Davis, and by this marriage there were two daughters, Mary Manlove, and Amanda. These were half-sisters of Nathan Thomas Sevil, my maternal grandfather, and lived with us at Mt. Salem, Wilmington. One of them gave me a very pretty pearl handled knife which my grandmother used in her magical sewing basket. I was much too young for a knife. These half-sisters never married and were buried at Hare's Corner, New Castle County, Delaware."⁴⁵³

* * * * *

"Daniel Wells, the father of Rebecca S. Wells, died in Smyrna in 1862, and her mother, Anna Sharp, died in 1836. Daniel Wells and his wife had come to Delaware from Dividing Creek, New Jersey, a small community near Morris River; the land in that area is good farm land and convenient to water, which was the main avenue of travel in the early days."⁴⁵⁴

SEVIL FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of David Seville

Regarding the spelling of the name Seville/Sevil, it is apparent that the terminal "le" was dropped by the second generation listed here. However, Ella Seville independently reintroduced the original spelling, which also was used in the names of some descendants. The pronunciation of the name as used in the family sounds like the word "civil".⁴⁵⁵

There is record of one Samuel Sevil marrying Ann Golden, 6 March 1796 in New Castle Co., Delaware.⁴⁵⁶ Whether he is related to the Sevil family the subject here is uncertain.

Generation No. 1

1. **David¹ Seville** was born about 1764. He married **Sarah Mary**.

Children of David Seville and Sarah are:

- + 2 i. Abel² Sevil, born 12 September 1790 in New Jersey; died 26 April 1847 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.
- 3 ii. David Sevil, born about 1805 in Delaware; died 27 July 1877 in New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.
- 4 iii. Nathan Sevil, born 26 March 1808 in Delaware; died 03 February 1882 at the Abel Sevil farm, near Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

[Also see
Additions
&
Corrections](#)

(Oct 1991), pp. 25-29); "A History of Bethel Church and Its Members", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, vol. 6, no. 3 (Apr 1992), pp. 49-52; "Historical Development of Hares Corner", Delaware Department of Transportation website, http://www.deldot.gov/static/projects/archaeology/hares_corner/historical_perspec_hist_develop.shtml, accessed 19 Mar 2007; "American Forts East" website, <http://www.geocities.com/naforts/de.html>, accessed 19 Mar 2007.)

⁴⁵³ "Smith Genealogy", p. 53.

⁴⁵⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 51.

⁴⁵⁵ The pronunciation of Sevil and Seville alike are as given to me by Katharine Seville Spamer and by Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher.

⁴⁵⁶ Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006421).

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NOTES

1. David Seville (ca. 1764–)
and his wife, Sarah Mary Seville

The Smith family chart compiled by Edward S. Smith indicates that David Seville's wife was Mary. A website posting from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints indicates that David Seville's wife was Sarah. It is possible that the records refer to Sarah Mary, or that our family information is misleading and that David Seville had more than one wife. The information as given above reflects the current understanding of the family lineage.

The Bible of David Seville was, as of 1977, in the possession of the Faries family of Smyrna, Delaware.⁴⁵⁷

Sarah Mary was of Scot descent; she may have been from New Jersey.

3. David Sevil (junior) (ca. 1805–1877)

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he was a farmer residing in New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

There is record of one David Sevil marrying Mary Booth, 16 June 1831, in New Castle Co., Delaware.⁴⁵⁸ Whether this is David Sevil the present subject is uncertain.

4. Nathan Sevil (1808–1882)

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he was a farmer. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Residences of Nathan Sevil (from U.S. censuses):

1870: New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware

1880: Blackbird Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

At the time of the 1870 census he resided with his brother, David. They resided with "Edith Sevil", aged 62, born in Delaware, whose relationship to them is undetermined. At the time of the 1880 census, Nathan, aged 72, is listed as a great-uncle of Abel and Marietta Sevil, with whom he resided.

Nathan Sevil is buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Generation No. 2

2. **Abel² Sevil** (David¹ Seville) was born 12 September 1790 in New Jersey, and died 26 April 1847 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married **(1) Mary Manlove Davis** 1 December 1814 in New Castle Co., Delaware, daughter of William Davis. She was born 14 October 1790, and died 11 December 1834; from Milford(?), Delaware. He married **(2) Elizabeth Davis** 06 June 1836, daughter of William Davis.

Children of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis are:

- | | | | |
|---|----|------|---|
| | 5 | i. | Elizabeth Ann ³ Sevil. She married Lawrence Heritage. Also see Additions & Corrections |
| + | 6 | ii. | Emeline P. Seville. |
| | 7 | iii. | Rebecca Sevil. She married Nathaniel (Nathan) Parsons. |
| | 7a | v. | William D. Sevil, born 04 November 1817; died 25 January 1821. |

⁴⁵⁷ [Elizabeth Mack Munger] to Raymond B. Clark, 4 Sep 1977.

⁴⁵⁸ Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006421).

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- + 8 vi. Sarah Manlove Sevil, born June 1819 in Delaware; died 11 August 1891.
- 9 vii. James Henry Sevil, born 1823; died 15 May 1852.
- 10 iv. Robert Davis Sevil, born about 1825.
- + 11 viii. Nathan Thomas Sevil, born 09 July 1827, of Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Delaware; died 07 April 1867 near New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Children of Abel Sevil and Elizabeth Davis are:

- 12 i. Mary Manlove³ Sevil, born 29 October 1837; died 24 January 1885.
- 13 ii. Amanda Sevil, born 13 December 1840; died 26 June 1882.

NOTES

There is record of one Ann Sevil marrying Lewis McCormick, 7 December 1814 in New Castle Co., Delaware.⁴⁵⁹ She possibly was a sister of, or close relation to, Abel Sevil [No. 2]. Also note, below, that Abel Sevil may also have married one Elizabeth McCormick. Beyond this circumstantial information, nothing more has been established.

2. Abel Sevil (1790–1847)

Family records state about Abel Sevil, "His wives were sisters and daughters of William Davis of Milford(?), Del. His Bible was in the possession of Clara Faries, Smyrna, Del. It has the record of his immediate family, but has no record back of himself."

There is also a record of an Abel Sevil marrying Elizabeth McCormick, 18 December 1810 in New Castle Co., Delaware.⁴⁶⁰ It is possible that this is an otherwise unknown, first marriage of Abel Sevil. Also note that one of his daughters with Mary Davis was named Elizabeth, who in the family record is listed first and may thus have been the first-born child of Abel and Mary Davis Sevil. Also further,

In the Delaware *Governor's Register 1674-1851*, there is a record on 2 June 1827 of an Abel Sevil who was commissioned an Ensign in the 2nd Co., 2nd Regiment of the state militia.

Abel Sevil was a farmer. At the time of the 1830 U.S. census he resided in New Castle Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Abel Sevil was of the Baptist faith. He was a member of the Bethel Church, near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware (no longer surviving). "Abe Sivil baptized" is noted in the Church Record Book in April 1834, which may be an adult baptism if this is the same Abel Sevil. The Record Book also notes that in June 1837 he went to the Bryn Zion Church, which was near Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.⁴⁶¹

Family records indicate that Abel Sevil was a member of the Delaware Legislature, but this information seems to confuse him with Robert John Reynolds, who married Lovenia Riggs, a great granddaughter of Abel Sevil. (Reynolds served in the legislature and also was a Governor of Delaware, about whom see more below.)

⁴⁵⁹ Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006420).

⁴⁶⁰ Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006421).

⁴⁶¹ "A History of Bethel Church and Its Members", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, vol. 6, no. 3 (Apr 1992), p. 50. The Church Record book is in the Historical Society of Delaware. The Bryn Zion Church was a Baptist congregation first established as the Old School Baptist Church. A church was built east of Kenton, Delaware, in 1771, and rebuilt in 1871. Here several Sevil family members are buried. The church building was destroyed in a storm in 1942, but the cemetery is still maintained at the crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd.

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Abel Sevil was buried in the Bethel Church Cemetery, near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware; no longer surviving.

Mary Manlove (Davis) Sevil (1790–1834)
and Elizabeth (Davis) Sevil
(wives of Abel Sevil)

They were sisters, according to the family research done by the Macks. Their father, William Davis was probably from Milford, Delaware. William Davis was buried at the old Baptist Church cemetery near Hare's Corner, Newcastle Co., Delaware.

Of both the Manlove and Davis families, nothing is now known to the family with certainty. Roberta Smith Mack apparently had prepared two typewritten pages of notes, one for each family. This information is transcribed from her worksheets, as follows, without further remark here:⁴⁶²

MANLOVE.

*Rowland Manlove of Mansfields in the Parish of Rhynston, county of Staffordshire, England, was in the Royal Navy, and, I think, was knighted. I have seen the Manlove crest.

*Sir Roland Manlove died in 1652. (from B.D.)

In Northampton, Virginia, in 1657-64, a certificate was granted to *Mark Manlove for 500 acres. His wife was Hannah. Their children were:

Thomas
Elizabeth
Hannah
Mark
Mary
Abiah
John
Anna

Mark Manlove's will is in Pocomoke, Somerset county, Md. The wills of son and grandson are in Sussex & Kent Counties, Del.

"The above is a brief outline of the Manlove family to which my husband belongs. Milford is near where all the Manloves, Cummiings [*sic*], Carlisles and others came from. A branch of the Carlisles live thee now. Most of my data comes from Mrs. Matilda Spicer Hart, Wilmington, Del. (from Mrs. Chambers.)

(from E.B.R.) MANLOVE of Delaware & Maryland

Mark Manlove, will Somerset Co, Md. Sept. 14, 1666, married in England, Eliza.

Children: George, Luke, William, Christopher, Mary, Hannah, Abyah, Persy.

George Manlove b. 9-24-1660 d. 2-16-1695 m. Anne _____.

See Penna Archives, 2d ser., Vol. IX, p. 660-----. In Assembly from Kent Co. Del. His son,
Jonathan b. 1681 d. 1727 m. Hannah _____.

His wife was daughter of Henry Moleston, the son of Alexander Moleston.

His daughter,

Ann Manlove b. 1715 d. m. 12-25-1736 Thomas Nixon,

Thomas Nixon, Jr. b. d. m.

Their daughter,

Elizabeth Nixon b. d. m. Nicholas VanDyke,

President of the State of Delaware, 1783-1786. etc. , more of him, a man of great prominence."

⁴⁶² [Roberta Smith Mack?], "Manlove" (typescript, 1 leaf); and "Davis" (typescript with handwritten emendations, 1 leaf), without citation of sources (no dates). Blank information conveyed by white spaces (such as birth and death dates) is wholly omitted in the present genealogy.

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DAVIS.

*Thomas Davis married Nov., 1760, Judith Best. He is supposed to have come to Virginia from Wales. Th[e] first we really know of him is that in 1663 he received a grant of 400 acres from the governor of Virginia for transporting eight colonists; presumably he was one of the eight. This land upon a re-survey of boundary was thrown into Maryland. Later we find he removed to "Sussex in the Territories of the Province of Pennsylvania". Among his children were:

Jehu Davis, Judge, Delaware Militia, etc.

*Thomas Davis, b. d. m. 1726, widow of Henry Gabriel. Their son,

*Nehemiah Davis m. 1791 Mary Manlove, (see Manlove)

Nehemiah Davis Sr. made his will in 1788, probated 1791; his son William was executor. [I]n 1773 he was commissioned Justice of the Peace by King George III, and in 1777 he was commissioned Justice of Quarter Sessions by John McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of Delaware State. (See "Allied Families of Delaware" by Edwin Jacquet Sellers (Burdella Davis to Roberta [Mack]).

The children of Nehemiah Davis Sr. and Mary Manlove.

Mark

*William m. Sarah.

Elizabeth m. Draper

Sarah m. Draper

Eunice m. Draper

[Draper brothers]

The Children of William DAVIS and

Mary Manlove m. **Abel Sevil** (see Sevil Line.)

Elizabeth m. same

Davises not placed, but connected.

(Miss Burdella Davis to Ella Sevil Smith, no date) "We knew Mr. Joseph Draper very well; always called him 'uncle Joe'. After the death of Mrs. William P. Davis, her daughter Mary gave up her apartment in Philadelphia and went with her sister Mrs. Dan Lewis (?) (Lemon?), 725 Columbia Ave., Millville, N.J. William P. Davis is an attorney in Philadelphia.

[*]Amanda Davis married a Truax.

[*]I wonder if you would find any stones bear[ing] the names you seek in the cemeteries of Slaughter's Neck & Milford, Del. Your line is William, son of Nehemiah. William named a daughter for his mother and one for his sister. William's will is not at Georgetown, Sussex county; try Dover but it is not likely to be there. My great-grand[fa]ther was [M]ark, son of Nehemiah. I looked at Georgetown for William's will. The family was Sus ex countian. [Sussex Countians?]"

End of Mack notes on Manlove and Davis

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

7. Rebecca Sevil

and her husband Nathaniel (Nathan) Parsons

There is record of "Sevil" (no given name) marrying Nathaniel "Farson", 21 March 1846 in Delaware.⁴⁶³ This is very probably Rebecca Sevil and Nathaniel Parsons. "Farson" is likely to have been a misinterpretation by the indexer.

One "Nathan Parsons" is mentioned in his father's will (John Parsons, will 10 March 1830, probate 18 August 1834 in Cumberland Co., New Jersey).⁴⁶⁴ Whether this is the same as Nathaniel Parsons, husband of Rebecca Sevil, or a relation, is unknown.

⁴⁶³ Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006418).

⁴⁶⁴ Abstract of Wills, Cumberland Co., New Jersey [seen as a photocopied page without source; p. 28].

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

7a. William D. Sevil (1817–1821)

His name and dates has been retrieved from the record of grave markers read in 1991 when the Bethel Church Cemetery near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware, was recovered; now no longer surviving.⁴⁶⁵

9. James Henry Sevil (1823–1852)

He was a clerk. He is buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

11. Robert Davis Sevil (ca. 1825–)

Nothing is known of him from family records.

However, a U.S. passport application of one "Robert D. Sevil" was filed 16 April 1849 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The applicant stated that he was aged 24, born in New Castle Co., Delaware, at the time residing in Philadelphia. His calculated birthdate is thus ca. 1825, which is within the range ca. 1815–ca. 1835 that Robert Davis Sevil would have been born to Abel and Mary Davis Sevil. At the time, the purpose for requesting a passport was not a part of the application. The Robert D. Sevil who applied for a passport must have been an imposing figure in his day. He was 6 feet 1½ inches tall.⁴⁶⁶

12. Mary Manlove Sevil (1837–1885)

13. Amanda Sevil (1840–1882)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Neither ever married. Near the ends of their lives they lived in the household of Rev. John Edward Smith, in Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, where also lived Rebecca Wells Sevil, widow of their half brother, Nathan.

They were buried in the Bethel Church Cemetery, near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware; no longer surviving.

Generation No. 3

6. Emeline P.³ Seville (Abel², David¹ Seville) She married **Joseph Faries**, son of William Faries and Theresa. He was born about 1834; from Milford and Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Emeline Sevil and Joseph Faries are:

- + 14 i. Adelaide⁴ Faries.
- 15 ii. Abel Faries.
- 16 iii. Clara Faries, died in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.
- 17 iv. Mary Faries. She married Samuel Tolson.

⁴⁶⁵ "Hare's Corner Cemetery (continued from Vol. 6 No 1)", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (Oct 1991), p. 26.

⁴⁶⁶ Robert D. Sevil, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 16 Apr 1849; with cover letter, Robert D. Sevil to John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., 16 Apr 1849.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

There is a record of Emeline P. Seville marrying Joseph Faries, 7 February 1844, in Kent Co., Delaware.⁴⁶⁷ However, this date and the putative date of birth for Joseph Faries are incongruous, being ten years apart. The matter is not resolved here.

Clara Faries [No. 16] never married. She is possibly the Clara Faries (1854-1929) who is buried in Sec. A, Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware.

Mary (Faries) Tolson [No. 17] was known as "Mollie".

Samuel Tolson, husband of Mary Faries [No. 17], resided below Clayton, Delaware.

The immediate family of Joseph Faries (ca. 1834–), husband of Emeline Sevil [No. 6], is as follows:

Descendants of William Faries

Generation No. 1

1. **William¹ Faries** was born 1800 in Delaware, and died 21 December 1865. He married **Theresa M.** She was born 1809 in Germany, and died 02 July 1888.

Children of William Faries and Theresa are:

- + 2 i. Daniel² Faries, born 20 August 1832 in Delaware; died 04 April 1861.
- + 3 ii. Joseph Faries, born about 1834, from Milford and Smyrna, Delaware.
- 4 iii. Alexander Faries, born about 1839 in Delaware.
- 5 iv. Mary C. Faries, born about 1840 in Delaware.
- 6 v. Samuel Faries, born about 1842 in Delaware.
- 7 vi. Sarah Faries, born about 1844 in Delaware.
- 8 vii. Eliza Faries, born about 1846 in Delaware.
- 9 viii. William Faries, born 1849 in Delaware.

Notes

1. William Faries (1800–1865)

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census he was a harness maker, residing in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. He is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Theresa M. Faries (1809–1888) (wife of William Faries [No. 1])

She is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

4. Alexander Faries (ca. 1839–)

This may be the Alexander Faires, Jr., mentioned on the grave marker of Susan E. Faries (21 September 1840–19 March 1864) in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware. He is not in this cemetery. A daughter of Alexander and Susan, Theresa Faries (7 February 1861–27 September 1891), is in this same section.

⁴⁶⁷ Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006418).

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Generation No. 2

2. Daniel² Faries (William¹ Farries) was born 20 August 1832 in Delaware, and died 04 April 1861. He married **Lydia E. Griffin**. She was born 15 February 1832 in Delaware, and died 09 December 1868.

Children of Daniel Faries and Lydia Griffin are:

- 10 i. Ida³ Faries, born about 1855 in Delaware.
- 11 ii. William Faries, born about 1857 in Delaware.
- 12 iii. Mary E. Faries, born about April 1860 in Delaware.

Notes

2. Daniel Faries (1832–1861)

Occupations of Daniel Faries (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: Harness maker
- 1860: Confectioner

At the time of the 1860 census, Daniel Faries resided in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

He is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Lydia (Griffin) Faries (1832–1868) (wife of Daniel Faries)

She is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

10. Ida Faries (ca. 1855–)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, she resided in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, with her aunt, Rebecca Wells (widow of Daniel Wells).

3. Joseph² Faries (William¹ Farries) was born about 1834, from Milford and Smyrna, Delaware. He married **Emeline P. Sevil**, daughter of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis.

See the Sevil Family collateral genealogy.

Note on Faries

The Faries family is the same family of the funeral home business in Smyrna, Delaware. The business began in 1831 with "Alexander Faries, Cabinetmaker", who also made burial caskets. The family-run business remains a successful contributor to the Smyrna community; in 1991 it counted its sixth generation family member in charge of the business.⁴⁶⁸

End of Faries lineage

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

9. Sarah Manlove³ Sevil (Abel², David¹ Seville) was born June 1819 in Delaware, and died 11 August 1891. She married **William Edward Riggs, Sr.**, son of Samuel Riggs. He was born 04 September 1817 in Delaware, and died 13 September 1899.

⁴⁶⁸ Ben Mace, "Faries Funeral Home Builds a 160-year-old Tradition", *Sun-Times*, 20 Nov 1991. Faries Funeral Directors, Inc., website, <http://www.fariesfuneralhome.com/history.cfm> (accessed 24 Nov 2004).

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Children of Sarah Sevil and William Riggs are:

- + 18 i. Lovenia L.⁴ Riggs, born 13 November 1840 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware; died 05 February 1897 in Delaware.
- + 19 ii. Mary R. Riggs, born about 1843 in Delaware.
- + 20 iii. Sarah W. Riggs, born about 1845 in Delaware.
- 21 iv. Samuel Riggs, born 13 February 1847; died 05 March 1847.
- + 22 v. Abel Riggs, born about 1848 in Delaware.
- 23 vi. Emmaline Riggs, born about February 1850 in Delaware. She married William Campbell.
- + 24 vii. William Edward Riggs, Jr., born about 1852 in Delaware.
- 25 viii. Anna E. Riggs, born 1854 in Delaware; died 1926. She married William R. Davis of Smyrna, Delaware; born 1851; died 1931.
- 26 ix. Samuel J. Riggs, born 16 January 1856; died 20 November 1856.
- 27 x. Rachel C. Riggs, born 31 December 1857; died 01 January 1858.
- 28 xi. Alfred D. Riggs, born 01 February 1859; died 12 July 1859.
- 29 xii. Lucy Todd Riggs, born 15 July 1863; died 29 September 1864.

NOTES

Sarah (Sevil) Riggs (1819–1891) [No. 9] and her husband, William Riggs, Sr. (1817–1899) are buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Also in this cemetery are five infant children:

- Samuel Riggs (1847–1847) [No. 21]
- Samuel J. Riggs (1856–1856) [No. 26]
- Rachel C. Riggs (1857–1858) [No. 27]
- Alfred D. Riggs (1859–1859) [No. 28]
- Lucy Todd Riggs (1863–1864) [No. 29]

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, William Riggs, Sr., was a farmer residing in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Anna (Riggs) Davis (1854–1926) [No. 25] was known as "Annie". She is buried in Sec. B, Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware.

William R. Davis (1851–1931), husband of Anna Riggs [No. 25], is buried in Sec. B, Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware. Other Davis relations are also in this cemetery.

The Riggs direct paternal lineage as it applies to this family is as follows:

Descendants of Edward Riggs

Generation No. 1

1. **Edward¹ Riggs.** He married **Elizabeth Rossa.**

Child of Edward Riggs and Elizabeth Rossa is:

- + 2 i. Peter² Riggs.

Notes

Edward Riggs emigrated from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633.

Generation No. 2

2. **Peter² Riggs** (Edward¹) He married **Mary.**

Child of Peter Riggs and Mary is:

- + 3 i. Levi³ Riggs.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 3

3. Levi³ Riggs (Peter², Edward¹) He married **Mary Jones**.

Child of Levi Riggs and Mary Jones is:

+ 4 i. Samuel⁴ Riggs.

Generation No. 4

4. Samuel⁴ Riggs (Levi³, Peter², Edward¹)

Child of Samuel Riggs is:

+ 5 i. William Edward⁵ Riggs, Sr., born 04 September 1817 in Delaware; died 13 September 1899.

Notes

A "Samuel Riggs" is noted on the grave marker of his wife, "Lovenia Riggs" (15 May 1775–11 October 1836) in Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery, Dover, Delaware. Note that the Samuel Riggs [No. 4] here has a granddaughter whose name was Lovenia Riggs (see the Sevil Family collateral genealogy). The remains buried at Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery are likely to be relations.

Generation No. 5

5. William Edward⁵ Riggs, Sr. (Samuel⁴, Levi³, Peter², Edward¹) was born 04 September 1817 in Delaware, and died 13 September 1899. He married **Sarah Manlove Sevil**, daughter of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis. She was born June 1819 in Delaware, and died 11 August 1891.

See the Sevil Family collateral genealogy for information about William and Sarah (Sevil) Riggs and their descendants.

End of Riggs lineage

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

11. Nathan Thomas³ Sevil (Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 09 July 1827 near Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 07 April 1867 near New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **Rebecca Sharp Wells** 12 February 1850, daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp. She was born 13 December 1827 in Milltown, Salem Co., New Jersey, and died 28 April 1909 at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Nathan Sevil and Rebecca Wells are:

+ 30 i. Abel⁴ Sevil, born 24 November 1850, in Kent Co., Delaware; died 13 November 1926.
+ 31 ii. Ella Seville, born 23 January 1854 in Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware; died 20 January 1931 in Indiana, probably Michigan City.

NOTES

11. Nathan Thomas Sevil (1827–1867)

Nathan Sevil is said to have been a member of Barratt's Chapel, in Frederica, Delaware. Another family record indicates that his date of birth was 10 August 1827; the date of 9 July is accepted on the authority of Nathan T. Sevil's own Bible entry.

In the 1860 census he has been misindexed as Nathan "Swil". In that census he is a slave-owner, holding a ten-year-old boy.

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, Nathan Sevil was a farmer and commission merchant residing in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

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[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Family records indicate "he was killed when leaving a train near New Castle, Del., where he stepped off to visit an aunt, while on his way to sell a carload of potatoes."⁴⁶⁹ He is buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827–1909)
(wife of Nathan Sevil)
"Beckie", "Little Grandma", "Little Grandmother"

Her birthplace in Milltown, Pittsgrove Township, Salem Co., is attributed from a Family Group Work Sheet compiled by Lathrop and Roberta Mack, which credits a letter (not now found) from Ella Seville Smith that gave this information about her mother; the notation also indicated that this was now called Brotmanville. However, a letter from the Salem County Historical Society reports the following different information about Milltown:⁴⁷⁰

"Milltown was the name given to the locality of the Richman grist-mill near Richmanville. In addition to a grist-mill, there was a saw-mill, fulling mill and foundry there at one time. It is on State Route #15, between Woodstown and Daretown, in Pilesgrove Township, Salem Co."

The discrepancy has not been resolved, but it seems likely that the Pilesgrove Twp. locale may be correct, not only on the authority of the county historical society, but that Brotmanville, Pittsgrove Twp., did not come into its own until later in the century.⁴⁷¹ Other family notes indicated that Rebecca Wells Sevil had been born in Dividing Creek, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, but this information is inferentially less reliable. The family did apparently live in Dividing Creek before removing to Delaware, but the cemetery in that town contains no markers with any of the family surnames. Rebecca was the last child of her family born in New Jersey.

Rebecca Wells Sevil attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania. She was a school teacher in or near Kenton, Delaware.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Rebecca Wells Sevil, then a widow, resided in a one-person household in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. She is misindexed in that census as "Levil".

Of parenthetical note is the family of Emory and Margaret Temple, who were nearby farmers in the 1860 census when Nathan T. and Rebecca Sevil were farmers. In the 1870 census, that family is nearby Rebecca Sevil in Kenton Hundred, where Emory Temple was then a hotel keeper.

In the 1880 census, Rebecca Sevil resided in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, with her daughter, Ella, and son-in-law Rev. John Edward Smith; however, she is miscited as the "stepmother" of the head of household (John Smith). In the 1900 census she is again with John and Ella Smith, then at 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died in the home of John and Ella, then at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia. Whether or not she moved to Florida with the family when Rev. Smith worked in Jacksonville in the early 1890s has not been determined. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

⁴⁶⁹ Typewritten notes apparently assembled by J. Lathrop Mack; in files.

⁴⁷⁰ Josephine Jaquett, Salem County Historical Society, to Mrs. E[dward]. S. [Laura] Smith, 12 Dec 1962.

⁴⁷¹ Brotmanville was one of three towns in the area that was a center for Russian Jewish immigrant farmers in 1882. The other towns are Alliance and Norma. It was after this time that Abraham Brotman, an industrialist from Brooklyn, New York, came to southern New Jersey and established a clothing factory. No early history of the area has thus far been found. (>>Cumberland County website, <http://www.co.cumberland.nj.us/facts/history>; accessed 22 Jun 2006. Also see Andy Newman, "At 99, the Last Link to a New Jersey Colony", *The New York Times*, 23 Jun 2005.)

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Rebecca Sevil's affectionate names, "Little Grandma" and "Little Grandmother", seem to have been used by different parts of the family. Katharine S. Spamer, my aunt, always mentioned her grandmother as "Little Grandma". On the other hand, members of the Smith family (for example, Nadine Smith Synnestvedt) have mentioned Rebecca as "Little Grandmother". In any case, her familiar name was "Beckie".

Rebecca Sevil was buried 30 April 1909 in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware. Her grave marker was destroyed in a highway accident in 1998.⁴⁷² Family collections do include a photograph of that former marker. In the cemetery today there is a large stone monument that commemorates those families whose grave markers were destroyed in the accident; on it are listed only family names, not individuals. The monument is in place in the general area of the accident, alongside the highway near the intersection.

Notes From the "Smith Genealogy" About Nathan Thomas and Rebecca (Wells) Sevil

Edward S. Smith included some information and reminiscences of his grandparents, accompanied by a recollection by George Buchanan Wells, a nephew of Nathan and Rebecca Sevil:⁴⁷³

"It appears that both the Wells and the Sevil families came to Delaware from New Jersey. Our grandmother, Rebecca Sharp Wells, was the daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp, his wife, who moved from New Jersey to Delaware about the time Rebecca was born, December 13, 1827. She was the last child of that family, born in New Jersey.

"Nathan Thomas Sevil (or Seville) and his wife, Rebecca Wells Sevil, owned a farm near Kenton or Smyrna, Delaware, and later moved into Kenton. He was a successful farmer and commission merchant. Daniel Wells, the father of Rebecca S. Wells, died in Smyrna in 1862, and her mother, Anna Sharp, died in 1836. Daniel Wells and his wife had come to Delaware from Dividing Creek, New Jersey, a small community near Morris [*sic*] River⁴⁷⁴; the land in that area is good farm land and convenient to water, which was the main avenue of travel in the early days.

"George Buchanan Wells, the son of Frank (Francis) Wells, the brother of Rebecca Wells Sevil (my grandmother) wrote the following about a visit to the farm of Nathan Thomas Sevil:

" 'An Octogenarian's Recollection of a childhood trip to Aunt Beckie's.

'It was a warm afternoon in early July, 1862 or 1863, that Uncle Nathan, who had driven into town for a supply of family groceries, dropped in for a short call. After a bit of teasing (Uncle Nathan had a habit of kidding, but always with a twinkle in his eyes that always gave him away, but made a pal of the kiddy), he asked me if I wished to go home with him to spend a few days with Aunt Beckie.

⁴⁷² When the cemetery was visited by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson (for them the first time), in the company of Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher on 13 Mar 2004, the grave marker was discovered to be missing. A large stone monument was found nearby, which indicated that numerous markers had been destroyed in a highway accident. A small sign on a mailbox gave a mailing address, and Spamer wrote to inquire about the nature of the accident. He was informed that "there was an accident at the cross roads, a car struck a bus forcing it to run into the cemetery destroying or moving many stones. We could not afford to replace individual stones so we settled for the monument" (Edward L. Hughes to Earle Spamer, 2004). The cross-road is Wheatleys Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd.; the cemetery is on the northwest corner. Unfortunately, the precise location of Rebecca Sevil's grave is not now known, although Helen McCarraher corroborates that it was "right along the road". The graves in this cemetery do encroach nearly upon the shoulder of Rt. 300. The cemetery is not fenced.

⁴⁷³ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 51-52.

⁴⁷⁴ Maurice River, which passes through both Brotmanville and Dividing Creek on its way to Delaware Bay. In Brotmanville, the stream is small.

Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827–1909)
wife of Nathan Thomas Sevil (1827–1867) [Sevil Family collateral genealogy, No. 11]



(Spamer 974)

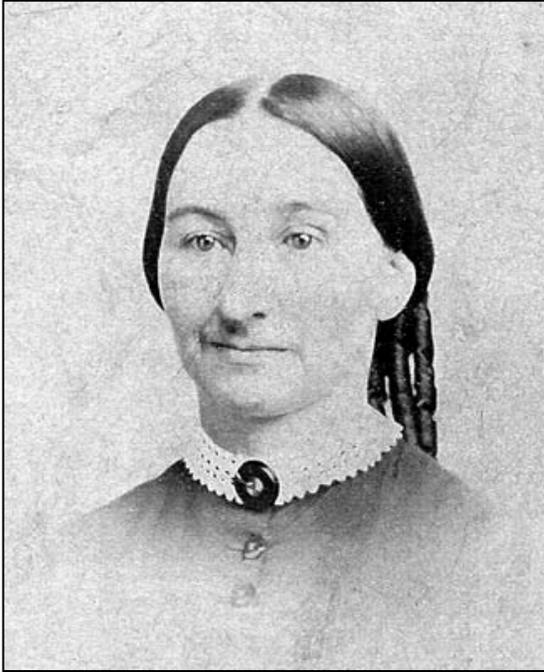
Studio portrait, date unknown (ca. 1890), taken by Lovejoy, 500 S. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

Carte de visite created from the same studio portrait (Lovejoy, Philadelphia).

(Spamer 3363)



Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil



(Spamer 2962)

Studio portrait, date unknown, taken by William B. Morgan, 142-144 N. 9th St., Philadelphia.



(Spamer 3362)

Studio portrait (tintype), place and date unknown.



(Spamer 859)

Rebecca Wells Sevil with her great-granddaughter, Katharine Seville Spamer, 1902 (daughter of Lora Rebecca Seville and John Ward Spamer).

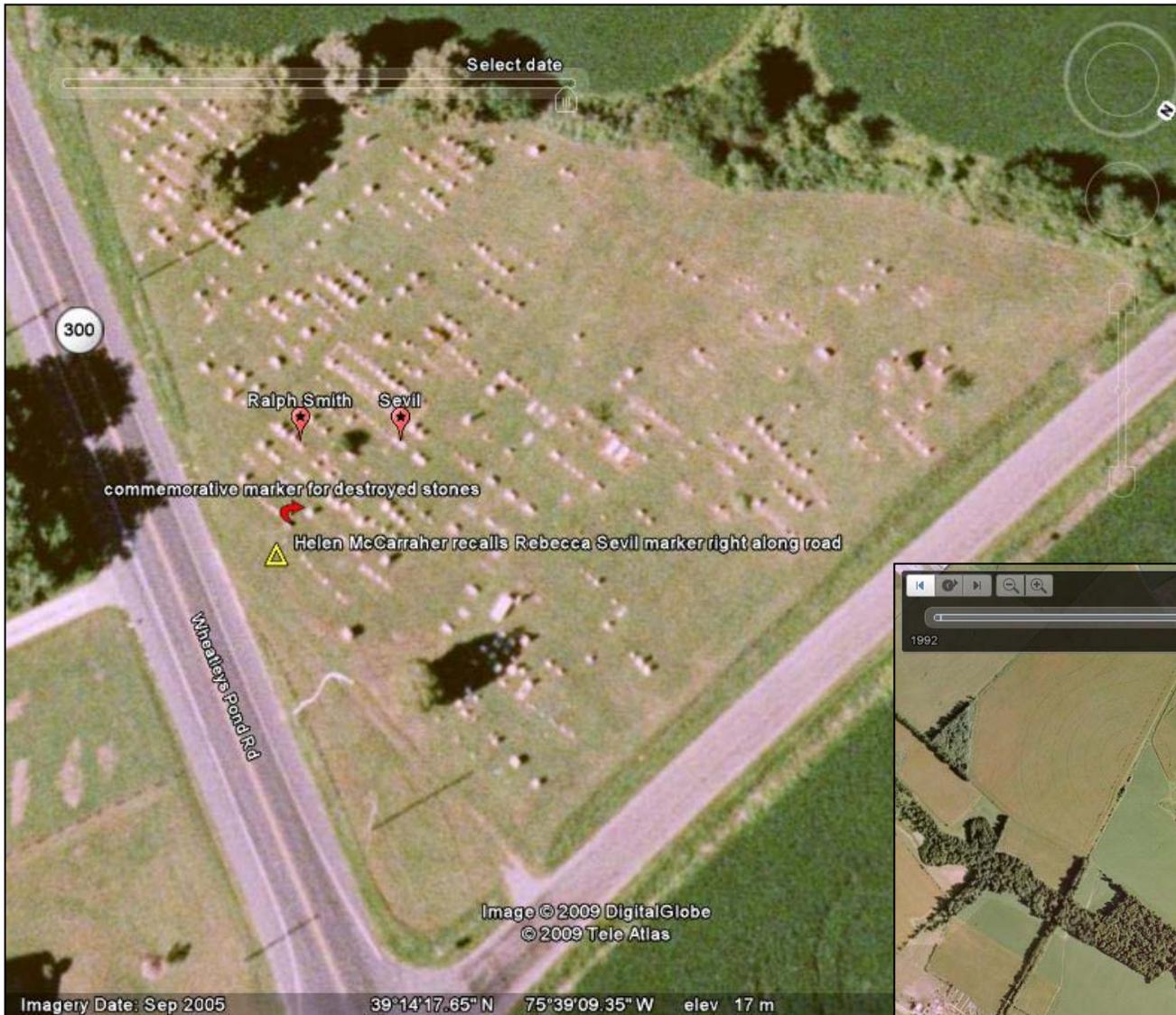


(Spamer 2767)

Grave marker of Rebecca Sevil, known now only from photos. The marker was destroyed in 1998 in an automobile accident at Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware (*see text*).



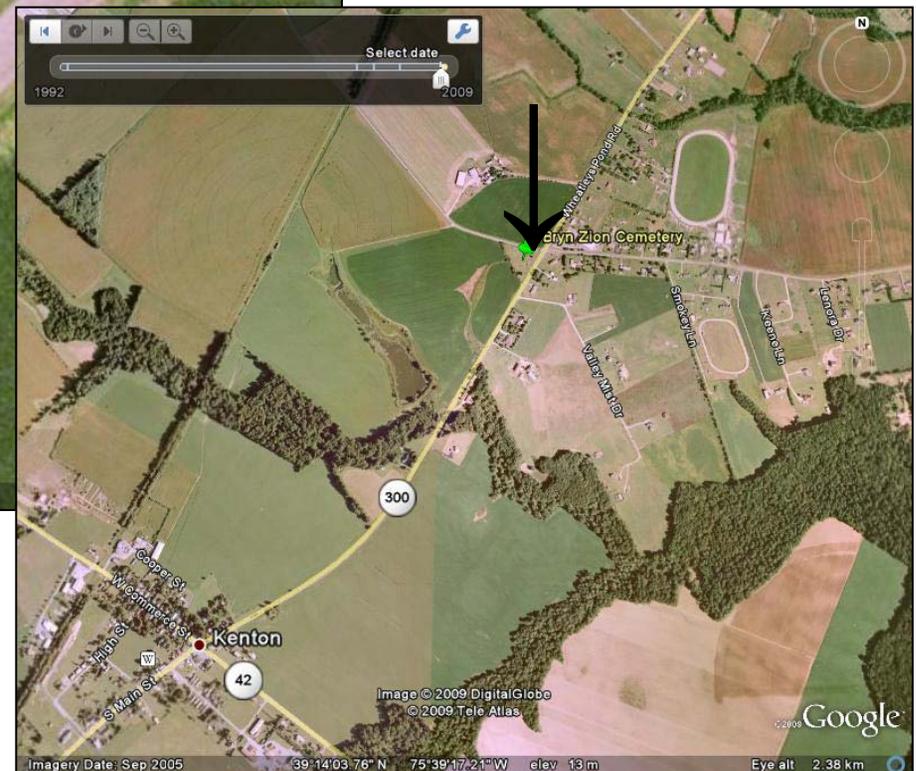
Sampler made by Rebecca Wells at age 5 (ca. 1833). Presently in the possession of Carol Spamer, great-great granddaughter of Rebecca Wells Sevil.



Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware. Aerial photographs.

(Left) Location of graves in Bryn Zion Cemetery (north is at four-o'clock).

(Bottom) Location of cemetery with respect to town of Kenton (north is to the top).





Location of Bryn Zion Cemetery along Delaware Route 300 east from Kenton.
 (Southwest corner, intersection of Wheatley's Pond Rd. [Rt. 300] and Bryn Zion Rd.)



(Above) Part of Bryn Zion Cemetery, looking southwestward along Delaware Route 300. Helen McCarraher stands beside the memorial tablet (*see photo on left of this page*). As Helen recalled, the grave of Rebecca Wells Sevil was “right along the road”; however, the precise location of the automobile accident that destroyed many grave makers (*see text*) is not known, so we can no longer be sure of the exact place of Rebecca Sevil’s grave. Likely it was in, or just to the left of, this view, close to the crossroads. It was, regardless, not alongside her husband’s grave, which is out of view to the right by several yards. (*Spamer photo, taken in 2004.*)



(Left) Memorial tablet, “In memory of the following families whose gravestones were destroyed in an accident in 1998”. Rebecca Wells Sevil’s marker was one of those destroyed as the result of an auto-bus collision. The Bryn Zion church was not able to restore the individual markers and settled instead for the large tablet. It also is probable that there are no precise gravesite maps for this cemetery. (*Spamer photo, taken in 2004.*)



(Left) Grave markers of James H. Sevil (1823–1852, son of Abel and Mary Manlove Davis Sevil) and Nathan Thomas Sevil (1827–1867, husband of Rebecca Wells Sevil). Nathan Sevil’s marker, although now fallen, escaped the tragic results of the accident. (*Spamer photo, taken in 2007.*)



Nathan Sevil grave marker, Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware.

As viewed July 2009.

On all previous visits, the marker had been on its side and partly occluded by overgrowth.



(Spamer 994)

Sevil-Smith-Spamer, four generations: Rebecca Wells Sevil (*seated, right*), Ella Seville Smith (*seated, left*), Lora Smith Spamer (*standing*), and baby Katharine Seville Spamer. Studio photograph, location unknown, 1902.



(Spamer 2758)

Sevil-Smith-Mack, four generations (*left to right*): Rebecca Wells Sevil, Ella Seville Smith, Roberta Smith Mack, and baby Joseph Lathrop Mack. Studio photograph, location unknown, 1905.

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'The text of my reply has been obliterated from memory's record, but I went and was greeted by Aunt Beckie's kiss of welcome. The next day was spent principally in companionship with my charming Cousin Ella⁴⁷⁵ and the family dog. We watched the feeding of the hungry porkers, listened to the cackling of the laying hens, and viewed at a respectful distance the going forth and return to the hives of the myriads of bees. We climbed apple trees (not the dog), were much intrigued by the operation of the threshing machine, making ready for the market the year's wheat crop, and stood entranced by the beauty and grandure [*sic*] of the peacocks spreading plumes.

'Being almost surfeited by our bucolic entertainment and not unmindful of the direct rays of the July sun, in the late afternoon, we sought the shelter of the homestead for such games as might be hit upon. I have already disclosed the fact that it was threshing time, a period which, as all should know by reason of augmented forces of farm hands, doubles the labor and responsibility of the farmer's wife. Think of a hearty boy and girl, to say nothing of the dog, breaking in so, as preparations were toward feeding of a dozen men, who have done the proverbial brown sweating for a long summer day! But did it faze my Aunt Beckie? Bless her memory, not a bit! With her perpetual benign smile, her never failing gentle and sympathetic voice and her characteristic chuckle, which I think she clung to all her days, she proposed to teach us the new game of making butter!

'The churn was brought forth, the cream poured in and the lid fastened. George, as guest, was to have the first turn at the dasher and Ella should watch the clock and see that George did not hold on to the dasher a second beyond his allotted time. Reverse, George watches. Continued until Aunt Beckie announces "finis". When we proudly inspected the result of our game, we were ready for supper and then to bed, the neglected dog having long since withdrawn himself. Now I stoutly maintain that Tom Sawyer with his fence white-washing contract, had nothing on my dear Aunt Beckie.'

Bible of Nathan and Rebecca Wells Sevil

The Bible that had belonged to Nathan Sevil and his wife, Rebecca, is presently (2007) in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt; she had in turn received it from Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher—both are great granddaughters of Nathan and Rebecca Sevil. It is a Bible published by Lippincott, Grambo and Co. (Philadelphia, 1854); on its cover is stamped "N.T. & R. SEVIL". The entries were transcribed by Earle Spamer on 7 October 2004. Spellings and punctuations are transcribed faithfully. Because some entries were fitted in, and written in two columns, they are not all in chronological order. Although sensibly some entries read across the page and other down the page, all transcriptions are made by reading down each column. Entries were also added to the Bible by descendants of Nathan and Rebecca Sevil.

Marriages

Nathan. T. Sevil. And. Rebecca. Wells. Was. Married the 12th of February 1850 –
Abel Sevil and Marietta Husbands were married February 20, 1872.
John E. Smith and Ella Sevil were married February 27, 1873.
Lora Rebecca Smith and John Ward Spamer married Jan. 23, 1901.
Roberta Smith and Jos. Lathrop Mack were married Oct. 20, 1904
Edward Sevil Smith and Dorothea Kinzler Allen were married April 17, '20
Edward Sevil Smith and Laura Gonzalis Wood were married Jan. 28, 1925
Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Potts were married Dec. 7, 1907
Earle Covington Smith and Elisabeth Drummond were married July 5, 1912 and

⁴⁷⁵ George Buchanan Wells and Ella Seville were born just 20 days apart in January 1854; thus they were about eight or nine years of age at the time of this story.

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Earle Covington Smith and Dorothy Greenlee were married January 28, 1925
Florence Wells Smith—and Guy Vernon Smith—were married October 4th—1906
Elouise Smith and Herbert Frank Montgomery were married June 9, 1915

Births

Nathan. Thomas. Sevil. Son of Abel. And Mary. Sevil. Was bornd July 9th 1827
Abel. Sevil. The Son of Nathan. T. Sevil. And. Rebecca his Wife, was Born 24th of November, 1850
Eugene Sevil, Son of Abel and Marietta Sevil was born March 31, 1873.
Clara Faries Sevil, daughter of Abel and Marietta Sevil was born July 22, 1874
Rebecca. Wells. Daughter of Daniel And Ann Sharp Wells Was Bornd December 13th 1827
Ella Sevil. The Daughter of Nathan T Sevil. And Rebecca his Wife, was Born 23th of January 1854
Lora Rebecca Smith Daughter of John Edward and Ella Smith was born October 12, 1873.
Mary Mabel Smith, daughter of John Edward & Ella Smith was born November 24, 1875.
Roberta Smith, daughter of John Edward and Ella Smith was born July 28, 1877.
Edward Sevil Smith, son of John Edward and Ella Smith was born March, 2, 1880.
Florence Wells Smith, daughter of John Edward & Ella Smith was born April 4, 1881.
Gilbert Haven Smith, son of John Edward & Ella Smith, was born December 27, 1882.
Earle Covington Smith son of John Edward and Ella Smith was born February 19th., 1885.
Ralph Parmelee Smith, son of John Edward and Ella Smith was born July 8th., 1889.
Elouise Smith—daughter of John Edw and and [sic] Ella Sevil Smith—was born May 23 1891
Herman N. Sevil, son of Abel and Marietta Sevil was born October 30, 1876.
Robert Lee Sevil was born June 25, 1878 Son of Abel Sevil & Marietta Sevil.
Howell Husbands was born Jan. 6, 1881 Son of Abel and Marietta Sevil
Edna Rebecca, daughter of Abel & Marietta Sevil was born Aug. 16, 1883
Abel Sevil Jr. son of Abel Sevil and Marietta Sevil. Jan. 3, 1886

Deaths

Nathan T. Sevil, son of Abel and Mary Sevil died April 5, 1867. Aged 39 years, 8 months and 26 days.
Eugene Sevil, son of Abel and Marietta Sevil died July 31, 1873 Aged 4 months.
Abel Sevil son of Nathan Thomas and ~~Mary~~ [interjected] Rebecca Wells died ~~Sevil died~~ Nov. 13, 1926
Clara Sevil Keys died March 28, 1911 daughter of Abel Sevil and Marrietta Husbands
Abel Sevil Jr. son of Abel Sevil & Marietta Husbands, Sept. 24, 1887
Marrietta Husbands wife of Abel Sevil ~~died~~ and daughter of Howell and Henace Husbands died Sept 19– 1913
Rebecca Wells Sevil wife of Nathan Thomas Sevil died Apr. 28 1909

Generation No. 4

14. Adelaide⁴ Faries (Emeline P.³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) She married **Herman P. Hazel** 29 March 1876 in Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Adelaide Faries and Herman Hazel are:

- 32 i. Florence Mary⁵ Hazel.
- 33 ii. Blanche Perkins Hazel.
- 34 iii. Beulah Faries Hazel.

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NOTES

Adelaide (Faries) Hazel [No. 14] was known as "Addie".

Blanche Hazel [No. 33] and Beulah Hazel [No. 34] were twins. Both were baptized as adults on 9 March 2002 in the Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware; Rev. Vaughan S. Collins officiated.⁴⁷⁶

18. Lovenia L.⁴ Riggs (Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 13 November 1840 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 05 February 1897 in Delaware. She married **Robert John Reynolds** 18 June 1861 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, son of Robert Reynolds and Sarah Marvel. He was born 17 March 1838 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 10 June 1909 near Petersburg, Kent Co., Delaware.

Child of Lovenia Riggs and Robert Reynolds is:

+ 35 i. Byron⁵ Reynolds, born 07 June 1862 in Delaware; died 05 July 1898.

NOTES

18. Lovenia (Riggs) Reynolds (1840–1897)

She is buried in Section Y, Lot 111, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Robert John Reynolds (1838–1909)⁴⁷⁷
(husband of Lovenia Riggs)

Some records have given his name as J. Robert Reynolds or John Robert Reynolds. Delaware official records, as well as the monument on his family cemetery lot, confirms "Robert J. Reynolds".

He was raised and educated in Fairfield, New York, and first settled in Petersburg, Delaware, where he was a farmer, growing mostly peach orchards. At the time of the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses he resided in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. He was of the Methodist faith.

He served in several capacities in the Delaware state government (Democrat): General Assembly (one term, 1869–) and State Treasurer (1879, 1881). He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee (1883–1887) and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892. He served as Governor of Delaware (January 1889–January 1895).

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

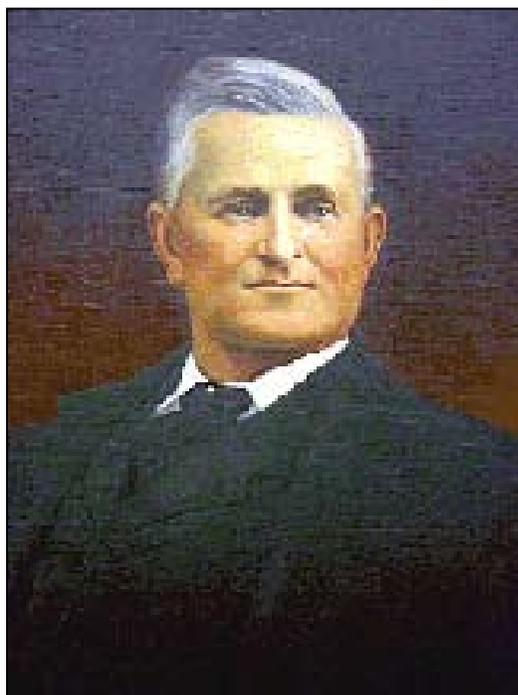
After leaving the governor's office in 1895, he retired from public service and returned to farming. He had no children by his second marriage, to Hester Thomas, about whom nothing more is known.⁴⁷⁸

Robert J. Reynolds is buried in Section Y, Lot 111, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. The monument on the Reynolds family plot at Loudon Park Cemetery was placed in November 1927 or shortly

⁴⁷⁶ George Caley, "Asbury United Methodist Church, Baptismal Records 1897-1903", website <http://www.mitsawokett.com/ChurchRecords/AsburyBaptisms.htm> (accessed 24 Nov 2004).

⁴⁷⁷ In addition to census data and a personal visit by Spamer to the Reynolds cemetery lot in Baltimore, Maryland, information was obtained from the National Governors Association website, http://www.nga.org/governors/1,1169,c_governor_info%5ed_847,00.html, accessed 15 Mar 2004; *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans*, Vol. 9; and State of Delaware informational websites.

⁴⁷⁸ The 1880 U.S. census includes a 20-year-old Hester Thomas, the eldest child of seven in the household of her father, Isaac Thomas, a farmer in West Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. This could be the woman who later married Robert Reynolds.



Robert John Reynolds (1838–1909)
husband of **Lovenia (Riggs) Reynolds**

Governor of Delaware, 1889–1895

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thereafter It notes about him, "Robert J. Reynolds. Governor of Delaware from January 1891 to January 1895", with his dates.

19. Mary R.⁴ Riggs (Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born about 1843 in Delaware. She married **Smith**.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Mary Riggs and Smith are:

- + 36 i. Lucy⁵ Smith.
- 37 ii. Smith.
- 38 iii. Herbert Smith.

NOTES

19. Mary (Riggs) Smith (ca. 1843–)

The given name of the husband of Mary (Riggs) Smith is not now known in the family. Although he shared the same surname, Smith, he was not believed to have been a relation in our Smith family.

The family tree scroll that was prepared by Edward S. Smith while he worked on the "Smith Genealogy" has a brief note about Mr. and Mrs. Smith:

"[Mary] was his second wife. He was much older than she. She was a nurse after he died (he had issue by both marriages)".

The identity of Mr. Smith is otherwise not determined, and he seems not to have been a relation to the Smiths the subject of the present genealogy. Only the children with Mary Riggs are listed in the "Smith Genealogy". Mr. Smith lived in Baltimore.

38. Herbert Smith

The family tree scroll by Edward S. Smith notes for Herbert Smith, "Warden, Eastern Pen. Phila. Pa.", which signifies that he was the warden of Eastern State Penitentiary, in Philadelphia. Edward Smith also had handwritten notes that read in part, "Herbert Smith warden Eastern Pen Phila Pa". An investigation yielded the following information about Herbert Smith.

In the 1920s, Herbert Smith was the "chief figure in the reorganization of the Philadelphia prohibition office".⁴⁷⁹ He had been a member of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary (*i.e.*, State Police) before becoming warden of historic Eastern State Penitentiary.⁴⁸⁰ He was known as "Cap" Smith.⁴⁸¹ Herbert Smith

⁴⁷⁹ "Chief Source of the Alcohol Flood", *Dearborn Independent* (9 Oct 1926), p. 20.

⁴⁸⁰ Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was opened in 1829 after decades of political effort by prison reformers in Pennsylvania. The design of the prison, and the manner in which it was operated, completely changed the prison system in America. The "Pennsylvania System", as it came to be known for a while, placed all inmates in solitary confinement, which was intended to promote self-reflection, remorse, and reformation. The controversial but long-lived policy had its critics, too, including the writer Charles Dickens, who visited the prison in 1842; he thought that the system was a "secret punishment" worse than physical torture, with "daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain" (Dickens, *American Notes for General Circulation*, Chapman and Hall, London, 1842, and numerous reprintings overseas and in America). The Pennsylvania System was abandoned in 1913. The antiquated prison was closed in 1971 and fell even more into disrepair. The site was purchased by the City of Philadelphia in 1980, which was followed by failed private reuse and development projects, which was halted in 1988 after petitions by the Eastern State Penitentiary Task Force. In 1994, the prison was partly reopened to tourism under an agreement with the Pennsylvania Prison Society. (>> "History of Eastern State Penitentiary", Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site, Inc., informational document.)

⁴⁸¹ "Carols at Cherry Hill", *Time* (18 Dec 1939).



Herbert Smith [Sevil Family Collateral Genealogy, No. 38]

Herbert Smith (dates not known) is not a relative of our main branch of the Smith Family, but is a member of the Sevil Family collateral lineage. He was for some time the warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *(Photo from Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site Archives, as reproduced in Francis X. Dolan, Eastern State Penitentiary, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2007).*

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was warden of Eastern State Penitentiary at least by 1928⁴⁸², although a 1929 newspaper article indicates that he was then Chief Warden of Graterford Prison⁴⁸³, which was part of the Philadelphia County prison system. However, Smith was Warden of Eastern State when crime baron Al Capone was released on 17 March 1930 after having served ten months of a one-year sentence for carrying a pistol.⁴⁸⁴ In 1940, Smith dealt with the discovery of two freshly dug tunnels through which 200 prisoners could have escaped from Eastern State,⁴⁸⁵ which was oddly a precursor to 3 April 1945 when, on Smith's watch as Warden, notorious bank robber Willie Sutton and eleven other inmates of the prison escaped through a tunnel they had dug under the huge prison wall. (Sutton was quickly captured; the others were soon captured or killed.)

20. Sarah W.⁴ Riggs (Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born about 1845 in Delaware. She married **Elijah Keys**. He was born about 1842 in Missouri.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Sarah Riggs and Elijah Keys are:

- + 39 i. Edward⁵ Keys.
- 40 ii. Mary Keys.
- 41 iii. Susie Keys, born about 1869 in Delaware.
- + 42 iv. Walter Riggs Keys, born about 1874 in Delaware.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Elija Keys (1842–) was a farmer residing in Little Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

22. Abel⁴ Riggs (Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born about 1848 in Delaware.

Child of Abel Riggs is:

- 43 i. Edward⁵ Riggs.

NOTES

Edward Riggs [No. 43] went to California.

24. William Edward⁴ Riggs, Jr. (Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born about 1852 in Delaware. He married **Mary Emily Truax**.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of William Riggs and Mary Truax are:

- + 44 i. Anna Ethel⁵ Riggs, born 30 March 1879; died 24 February 1919.
- 45 ii. Caroline Raymond Riggs, born 20 January 1885. She married Alonzo Broadway Baxter.
- + 46 iii. Mary Truax Riggs, born 28 October 1887.

⁴⁸² "Holdups Are Denied", Associated Press report cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, under "Says Convicts Play Marbles For Exercise: Statement of Wisconsin Warden Denied by Pennsylvanians", 19 Feb 1928.

⁴⁸³ "Pennsylvania's Prisons Draw Texans' Praise", cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, 20 Aug 1929.

⁴⁸⁴ "Beer Baron Al Gains Liberty: Capone Steps to Freedom as Chartered Airship Waits", cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, 18 Mar 1930.

⁴⁸⁵ "Tunnel Found, Foiling Mass Escape", cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, 15 Feb 1940.

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NOTES

Alonzo Baxter, husband of Caroline Riggs [No. 45] was known as "Lonnie".

30. Abel⁴ Sevil (Nathan Thomas³, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 24 November 1850, from near Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Delaware, and died 13 November 1926. He married **Marietta E. Husbands** 20 February 1872, daughter of Howell Husbands and Edna Smith. She was born 05 January 1852 near Kenton, Delaware, and died 19 September 1913 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Children of Abel Sevil and Marietta Husbands are:

- 47 i. Eugene⁵ Sevil, born 31 March 1873; died 31 July 1873.
- + 48 ii. Clara Faries Sevil, born 22 July 1874 in Delaware; died 28 March 1911.
- 49 iii. Herman Nathan Sevil, born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Fannie Short about 1904; born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 50 iv. Robert Lee Sevil, born 25 June 1878 in Delaware; died 1945 in St. Johns Co., Florida. He married Sarah Lavinia Simmons in Jacksonville, Florida; born about 1882 in Georgia.
- + 51 v. Howell Husbands Sevil, born 06 January 1881 in Delaware; died 07 September 1934.
- 52 vi. Edna Rebecca Sevil, born 06 August 1882, of Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware; died about 1969 at Scott Nursing Home, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware. She married Frank D. Savin 05 June 1909; died 1958.
- 53 vii. Abel Sevil, Jr., born 03 January 1886; died 24 September 1887.

NOTES

30. Abel Sevil (1850–1926)

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Abel Sevil:

"They lived in Clayton, Delaware. He was a good businessman, quiet and thoughtful of others. He had a general store in Clayton and was the founder of the Clayton Bank. He built homes for each of his children there, and as they became of age, gave them interests in the business."⁴⁸⁶

Occupations of Abel Sevil (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Farmer
1900: Merchant
1910: "Emp", "Own store"
1920: no occupation

Residences of Abel Sevil (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Blackbird Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1900: "Alley" west of the Delaware Railroad, Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware
1910, 1920: Main St., Clayton, Kent co., Delaware

In the 1920 census he is listed as "Sebil"; with him resided his daughter and son-in-law, Frank and Edna Savin.

⁴⁸⁶ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 52-53. The bank, at the intersection of Main St. and Smyrna Ave., Clayton, is today the Clayton Town Hall; pointed out by Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher in 2004. McCarraher also pointed out a store at 308 Main St. that she said had once been owned by one of the Sevils, and another store at 315 Main St. (today a hardware store) that she said had been a drugstore owned by one of the Sevils. Thus far it has not been determined which of the Sevils owned these stores, although the drugstore could have been the one operated by Walter Riggs Keys, widower of Clara Faries Sevil (see No. 42 in the Sevil family collateral genealogy).



(Spamer 2789)

Abel Sevil (1850–1926) [Sevil Family collateral genealogy, No. 30]

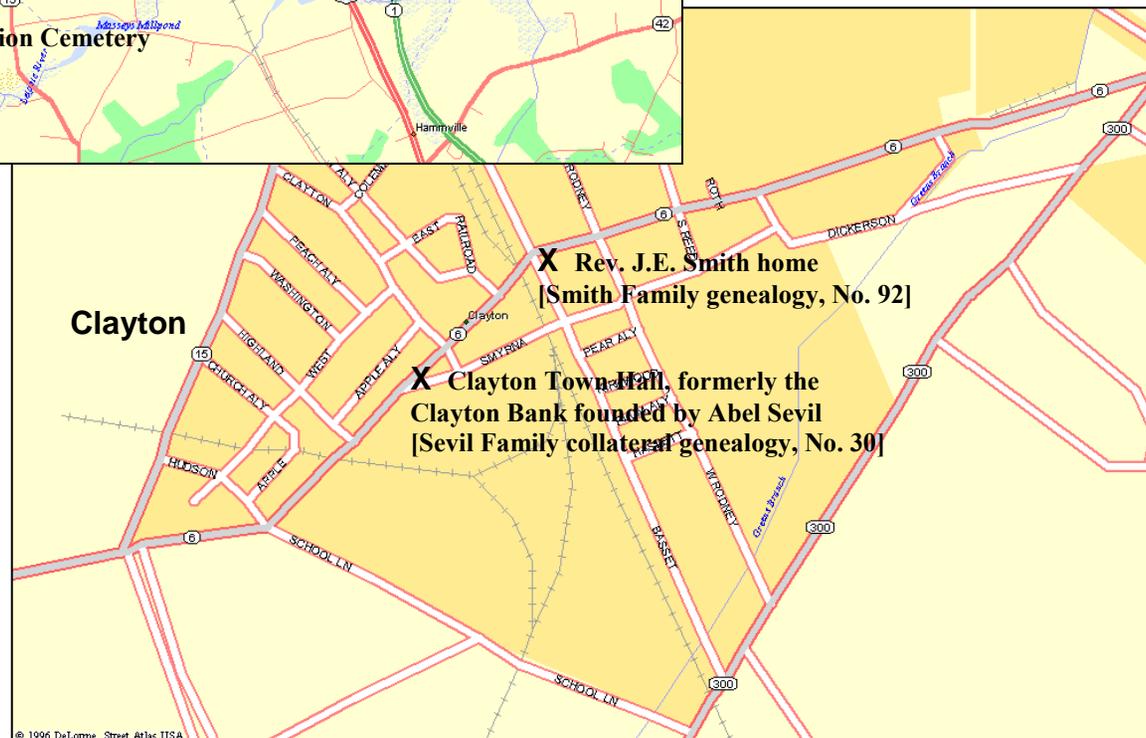
Studio portrait, date and location unknown. Abel Sevil had seven children (six with birth dates known 1873–1882). Presumably, the two unhappy children here are two of his children, possibly Eugene (b. 1873) and Clara (b. 1874). If these suggested identifications are correct, the photo dates to ca. 1877.

Correction

For possibly Eugene (b. 1873) **read** possibly Herman (b. 1876)

For ca. 1877 **read** ca. 1880

[Eugene was born and died in 1873]



Locations of places in the vicinity of
Kenton and Clayton, Delaware.



The Town Hall of Smyrna, Delaware, at Main St. and Smyrna Ave. Formerly the bank of Abel Sevil. *(Spamer photo, taken in 2004)*

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The following selections from J. Thomas Scharf's 1888 *History of Delaware* cite Abel Sevil:⁴⁸⁷

Regarding Clayton, Delaware: "In 1854, the time of the surveying of the railroad, there was not a house in the town; all the land being owned by Richard Tibbitt. * * * Tibbitt gave ground for a depot and sold land for building-lots, and, in 1859, a hotel and store were built; the store being kept by Thomas B. Lockwood in a building now occupied by Abel Sevil. * * * In 1887, there were sixty houses in the town, three general stores, kept by Abel Sevil, George Brockson and W. S. Reynolds...."

J. Lathrop Mack included a brief comment about Abel Sevil in his notes on the Sevil family:⁴⁸⁸

"Abel Sevil was a quiet kindly man who was devoted to his family. He was born on a farm near Clayton, Del. He was a merchant, having a general store at Clayton. He was active in all civic affairs, served several terms in the state legislature and on the local school Board, and organized the first bank in Clayton serving as its President until his death. After his sons took over his business he usually took a long trip to some part of the country with a companion as his guest."

Abel Sevil is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

Marietta (Husbands) Sevil (1852–1913)
(wife of Abel Sevil [No. 30])
"Etta", "Mary"

Regarding her family, only the following information is had pertaining to her parents:

Howell B. Husbands (ca. 1823–after June 1880) was a farmer. His residences are as follows (from U.S. censuses):

1850: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

1860: Duck Creek Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

1870: Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware

1880: Blackistons Cross-Roads, Kent Co., Delaware

Edna (Smith) Husbands (ca. 1831–after June 1900) and her husband, Howell Husbands, are noted in a confusing remark on the Seville family genealogical scroll drawn by Edward Seville Smith ca. 1960. He noted, "was Irish and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Smith, of Revolutionary fame. He had a farm in Mispillion Hundred, Del. now owned by U.S. Senator Willard Saulsbury" [but see more below]. E. S. Smith listed Edna as "Henace"; however, the only Howell Husbands who appears in U.S. census data for this time period (cited above) was married to Edna, with a daughter, Mary E. Husbands. Howell and Edna Husbands were living together at the time of the 1880 census, but at the time of the 1900 census Edna was widowed, residing with her daughter and son-in-law, Marietta and Abel Sevil, in Clayton, Delaware.

The only background on the connections of Capt. Thomas Smith and Sen. Saulsbury are the following notes from J. Lathrop Mack, which include a quote from Sen. Saulsbury:⁴⁸⁹

"[Marietta Husbands] was the only child of Howell Husbands and [Edna] Smith who was Irish and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Smith of Revolutionary fame, who took up land under Lord Baltimore. She was a relative of U.S. Senator Willard Saulsbury who owned land that was a portion of the grant to Capt. Thomas Smith, at the time of the grant, this land was considered as lying in Maryland, but when the Mason & Dixon line was surveyed, it was shown to lie in Dela[w]are. The elder Saulsburys are buried on the Smith farm.

"Senator Willard Saulsbury wrote us: 'The information given you by Mr. Abel Sevil of Clayton, that I own Capt. Thomas Smith's farm in Delaware, may be, and I hope it is, true. But I did not know it was the case. I have a farm of 120 acres in Mispillion Hundred, Del. which was devised to me by my uncle Ely Saulsbury, one time a United States Senator who died in Dover some twenty years ago (from 1925). My uncle Ely bought this farm at an administrator's sale held by my cousin John F. Saulsbury to pay the debts of the decedent Aaron

⁴⁸⁷ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888* (L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888), Vol. 2, Chapt. 60, "Kenton Hundred".

⁴⁸⁸ [J. Lathrop Mack], "Sevil", [typewritten document, no date], 4 leaves.

⁴⁸⁹ [J. Lathrop Mack], "Sevil", [typewritten document, no date], 4 leaves.

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Burr Smith whom I knew as uncle Burr. He was probably a cousin of my father. This farm may have belonged to Capt. Thomas Saulsbury (sic?)⁴⁹⁰ but this I never heard before, in fact, I do not know how it came to Burr Smith. Capt. Thomas Smith of the Revolutionary War was my great-grandfather. His daughter Margaret married my grandfather William Saulsbury who died sometime in the 1830s. Their son Willard was my father. This is all the information I can think of that can be of the slightest service to you. I had another Smith ancestress, however, Sidney Smith daughter of William and Abigail, who was the mother of William Saulsbury my great grandfather. I think William & Abigail died some time about 1750-1760.’”

End of Husbands lineage

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

Marietta (Husbands) Sevil is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

47. Eugene Sevil (1873–1873)

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

49. Herman Nathan Sevil (1876–1966)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Occupations of Herman Nathan Sevil (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Store clerk
1910: Salesman in store
1920: Retail grocer
1930: Merchant, general store

Residences of Herman Nathan Sevil (from U.S. censuses):

1900: “Alley” west of the Delaware Railroad, Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware (with parents and other family)
1910: Clayton, Kent co., Delaware
1920: Highland Ave., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware⁴⁹¹
1930: West St., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware

At the time of the 1920 census he resided next to the family of his brother, Howell.

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

His obituary notice indicates that he “was formerly the owner-operator of A. Sevil and Son General Store in Clayton. He was cashier of the Clayton Bank & Trust Co. and a member of the board of directors until his retirement six years ago. He was a member of Ewell’s St. Paul’s Methodist Church in Clayton. The only immediate survivor is a sister, Mrs. Edna N. Savin, of Smyrna.”

Fannie (Short) Sevil (1876–1962)
(wife of Herman Nathan Sevil)

She was from Clayton, Delaware. She is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

Regarding her family, only her parents and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

John H.¹ Short was born about 1836 in Delaware. He married **Mary L.** She was born about 1838 in Delaware.

Children of John Short and Mary are:

⁴⁹⁰ This is Lathrop Mack’s “sic?”.

⁴⁹¹ 205 Highland Ave., as pointed out by Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher in 2004.

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- i. Maggie² Short, born about 1861 in Delaware.
- ii. Daniel Short, born about 1862 in Delaware.
- iii. Sallie Short, born about 1865 in Delaware.
- iv. Emma Short, born about 1869 in Delaware.
- v. Elizabeth Short, born about 1871 in Delaware.
- vi. Fannie Short, born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962. She married Herman Nathan Sevil about 1904; born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Notes

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, John H. Short (ca. 1836–) was a farmer residing in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Daniel Short (ca. 1862–) was a farm laborer.

At the time of the 1900 census, Elizabeth Short (ca. 1871–) resided with her sister and brother-in-law, Herman and Fannie Sevil, in Clayton, Delaware. On the form, the ink lettering of her given name is very faded, but it obviously is Elizabeth (and not one of her other sisters); her age there is given as 36 (thus birth date about 1874). She worked as a sales lady in a store, presumably the A. Sevil and Son general store

50. Robert Lee Sevil (1878–1945)

Occupations of Robert Lee Sevil (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1910 census: Building contractor
- 1918 draft registration: Self-employed, making mantel grates(?)
- 1920 census: Proprietor of mantel company
- 1930 census: Building contractor

Residences of Robert Lee Sevil (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1910 census, and 1918 draft registration: 511 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida
- 1920 census: 213 Roselle St., Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida
- 1930 census: 2575 Herschel Rd., Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida

52. Edna (Sevil) Savin (1881–1934)

The Bible record of Nathan T. Sevil gives her date of birth as 16 August 1883. Her obituary notice states that she was a life-long resident of Clayton, Delaware, and that she left no immediate survivors. She is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Frank D. Savin (–1958)
(husband of Edna Sevil)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he was a retail merchant residing on Main St., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

53. Abel Sevil, Jr. (1886–1887)

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

31. Ella⁴ Seville (Nathan Thomas³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 23 January 1854 in Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 20 January 1931 in Indiana, probably Michigan City. She married **John Edward Smith** 27 February 1873 at Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, son of John Smith and Mary Smith. He was born 17 March 1848 in Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died 31 December 1930 in 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See main Smith genealogy for notes about Ella (Seville) and John Edward Smith and their descendants.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 5

35. Byron⁵ Reynolds (Lovenia L.⁴ Riggs, Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 07 June 1862 in Delaware, and died 05 July 1898. He married **Ulyssa I.** She was born 28 July 1864, and died 18 September 1927.

Children of Byron Reynolds and Ulyssa are:

- 63 i. Herbert B.⁶ Reynolds. He married Sarah G.; born 10 March 1889; died 06 October 1918.
- 64 ii. Robert John Reynolds, Jr., born 22 April 1891; died 30 July 1891.
- 65 iii. Ruth H. Reynolds, born 28 November 1892; died 10 September 1968.

NOTES

Byron Reynolds (1862–1898) [No. 35]; his wife, Ulyssa I. Reynolds (1864–1927); Sarah G. Reynolds (1889–1918), wife of Herbert B. Reynolds [No. 63]; Robert John Reynolds, Jr. (1891–1891) [No. 64]; and Ruth H. Reynolds (1892–1968) [No. 65] are buried in Section Y, Lot 111, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Herbert B. Reynolds resided in New York City.

36. Lucy⁵ Smith (Mary R.⁴ Riggs, Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) She married **Walter Dungee**.

Child of Lucy Smith and Walter Dungee is:

- 66 i. Herbert⁶ Dungee

NOTES

Herbert Dungee [No. 66] had a business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

39. Edward⁵ Keys (Sarah W.⁴ Riggs, Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville)

Child of Edward Keys is:

- 67 i. William Edward⁶ Keys.
-

42. Walter Riggs⁵ Keys (Sarah W.⁴ Riggs, Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born about 1874 in Delaware. He married **(1) Clara Faries Sevil** about 1904, daughter of Abel Sevil and Marietta Husbands. She was born 22 July 1874 in Delaware, and died 28 March 1911. He married **(2) Marguerite J.** about 1927. She was born about 1889 in Delaware.

Child of Walter Keys and Clara Sevil is:

- 68 i. Walter Seville⁶ Keys, born about 1906 in Delaware; died about 1980.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 census, Walter Riggs Keys (ca. 1874–) [No. 42] was a pharmacist residing on West St., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Walter Sevil Keys (ca. 1906–ca. 1980) [No. 68] moved to Arizona.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

44. Anna Ethel⁵ Riggs (William Edward⁴, Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 30 March 1879, and died 24 February 1919. She married **Reynolds Clough**.

Children of Anna Riggs and Reynolds Clough are:

- 69 i. Frances Reynolds⁶ Clough.
- 70 ii. Donald Callweath Clough.

NOTES

Reynolds Clough, husband of Anna Riggs [No. 44], was a lawyer in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. It has not been determined whether he is a relation to Cheney Clow, who is mentioned earlier in the Smith genealogy in a historical context with the Moore family (see the Moore Family collateral genealogy under James Smith [No. 24 of the main Smith Family genealogy]).

46. Mary Truax⁵ Riggs (William Edward⁴, Sarah Manlove³ Sevil, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 28 October 1887. She married **Claude Miller Kinsley**. He was from Camden, Delaware.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of Mary Riggs and Claude Kinsley is:

- 71 i. William Edward⁶ Kinsley.
-

48. Clara Faries⁵ Sevil (Abel⁴, Nathan Thomas³, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 22 July 1874 in Delaware, and died 28 March 1911. She married **Walter Riggs Keys** about 1904, son of Elijah Keys and Sarah Riggs. He was born about 1874 in Delaware.

Child is listed above under (42) Walter Riggs Keys.

51. Howell Husbands⁵ Sevil (Abel⁴, Nathan Thomas³, Abel², David¹ Seville) was born 06 January 1881 in Delaware, and died 07 September 1934. He married **Bertha Ennis** about 1904, daughter of John Ennis and Mary. She was born June 1880 in Delaware, and died 1970.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Howell Sevil and Bertha Ennis are:

- 72 i. Frances H.⁶ Sevil, born about 1904 in Delaware.
- 73 ii. Helen Louise Sevil, born about 1907 in Delaware.
- 74 iii. Howell Husbands Sevil, Jr., born about April 1917 in Delaware; died 1979.

NOTES

51. Howell Husbands Sevil (1881–1934)

Occupations of Howell Husbands Sevil (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1900 census: Store clerk
- 1910 census: "salesman, part owned tore"
- 1918 draft registration: Merchant
- 1920 census: Grocer
- 1930 census: Merchant, general store

At the time of the 1910 through 1920 censuses, and his 1918 draft registration, Howell Husbands Sevil resided on Highland Ave., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. At the time of the 1920 census he resided next to the family of his brother, Herman.

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 410).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Bertha (Ennis) Sevil (1880–1970)
(wife of Howell Husbands Sevil)

Family information has her birth known only as 1881; in the 1900 U.S. census her birth is listed as June 1880.

At the time of the 1900 census she worked as a dressmaker.

In the 1930 census, an "Alice M. Ennis" resided with the family as a "lodger"; she was 84 years of age, single, and worked as an office clerk (presumably in the Sevil general store). Thus far no appropriately-aged "Alice" Ennis has been located in earlier censuses; and similarly Bertha's parents have also not been certainly located in censuses earlier than 1900.

Bertha Ennis Sevil is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 410).

73. Helen Louise Sevil (ca. 1907–)

She was known as Louise Sevil.

74. Howell Husbands Sevil, Jr. (ca. 1917–1979)

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 410).

WELLS FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of Daniel Wells

Generation No. 1

1. **Daniel¹ Wells** was born 31 March 1786 in New Jersey, and died 17 February 1862 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married **(1) Anna Sharp**. She was born 31 January 1789, was of Dividing Creek, New Jersey, and died 27 December 1836. He married **(2) Rebecca Broadaway** after 1836, daughter of Samuel Broadaway. She was born 03 June 1797 in Delaware, and died 12 October 1886 in Delaware.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp are:

- + 2 i. Ann² Wells.
- + 3 ii. Mary Wells.⁴⁹²
- + 4 iii. William Wells.
- 5 iv. Daniel Wells, born 31 March 1816; died 13 September 1831.
- + 6 v. Joseph Wells, born 1820; died 31 January 1877.
- 7 vi. Samuel Wells, born 1825 in New Jersey; died 07 June 1860. He married Abigail R. Davis; born 12 October 1832; died 27 January 1921.
- + 8 vii. Rebecca Sharp Wells, born 13 December 1827 in Milltown, Salem Co., New Jersey; died 28 April 1909 at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 9 viii. Francis Wells, born 11 May 1830 at Wells Homestead, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 1914.
- 10 ix. Catharine Wells, born about 1832 in Delaware.

⁴⁹² Mary Wells was the first-born child of Daniel and Anna Wells. In the convention of this genealogy, she is listed alphabetically among children whose birth dates are unrecorded.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of Daniel Wells and Rebecca Broadaway are:

- 11 i. Rebecca² Wells, born about 1838 in Delaware.
- 12 ii. Abel Wells, born about 1840 in Delaware.

NOTES

1. Daniel Wells (1786–1862)

Daniel Wells' date of birth is taken from his grave marker in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Delaware, which corroborates the date of death previously recorded and further notes his wife, Anna.

There may have been other children that have not been recorded by name. The 1790-1820 U.S. census data for New Jersey do not survive. The 1830 census for the Daniel Wells household (at which time he was married to Anna) tallies seven males and five females between the ages of 5 and 30. The 1840 census (at which time he was married to Rebecca) tallies three males and seven females between the ages of 11 and 30.

Family correspondence indicates that Daniel Wells' farm in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, "was known for two generations as the Wells Homestead. * * * Daniel Wells continued to manage his New Castle county farm until about 1860 when he retired to a modest house in Smyrna and spent the remainder of his days a typical patriarch with flowing, snow-white beard."⁴⁹³

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census Daniel Wells was a farmer. In the 1860 census, no occupation is listed for him.

Residences of Daniel Wells (from U.S. censuses and family information):

- Prior to 1830: Dividing Creek, Cumberland Co., New Jersey
- 1830-1850 censuses: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
- 1860 census: Smyrna, Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware

He left a will dated 15 September 1860; an earlier will was dated 7 June 1856. He is buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Anna (Sharp) Wells (1789–1836) (wife of Daniel Wells) "Ann"

Anna Sharp may be a descendant of Isaac Sharp (born 1730, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England; died 1796, Mauricetown, Cumberland Co., New Jersey), so-called progenitor of the Sharps of Cumberland County.⁴⁹⁴

The Sharp family name occurs in the area of Dividing Creek, New Jersey. However, thus far no Wells names have been recovered from this area. An examination of the Dividing Creek cemetery yielded no occurrences of either Sharp or Wells markers there, from any time period.

Of note in the Dividing Creek area are genealogical records of "Bradway", which is very similar to Broadaway, which is apparently the maiden name of Daniel Wells' second wife, Rebecca.

Anna Sharp Wells is buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

⁴⁹³ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

⁴⁹⁴ Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey, with biographical sketches of their prominent citizens* (Everts and Peck, Philadelphia, 1883).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Rebecca (Broadaway) Wells (1797–1886)
(wife of Daniel Wells)

Her birth date has been calculated from information on her broken grave marker, as seen in a photograph: "Rebecca Wells Wife of Daniel Wells and Daughter of Elder Samuel [broken]oadaway Died Oct. 12, 1886. Aged 89 Years 4 Mos 9 Days". Note that the spelling of her maiden name ends with "-away" rather than "-way". Genealogical worksheets prepared by Lathrop and Roberta Mack record Rebecca's maiden name as "Broadway".

Of her parents and siblings, only the following information has thus far been determined:

Two children of Samuel Broadaway are noted:
Rebecca Broadaway (who married Daniel Wells)
Lucretia Broadaway⁴⁹⁵

Residences of Samuel Broadaway (from U.S. censuses):
1800: Cow Marsh Forest, Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware*
1810: Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware
1820: Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware

*The 1790 U.S. census for Delaware does not survive

In the 1810 census, Samuel Broadaway is indexed as "Broadway". In the 1830 census for Delaware, only one Abner Broadaway is listed, and there are no pertinent "Broadway" listings. In the 1840 census for Delaware, there are no "Broadaway" or "Broadway" listings indexed.

In the *History of Delaware*, the following passage is noted in the chapter on North Murderkill Hundred, pertaining to the history of the "Baptist Church at Cow Marsh", which was the fourth Baptist church organized in Delaware, 18 July 1781:⁴⁹⁶

"[On 7 September 1793, Job Meredith] conveyed to 'Joseph Flood, professor of Theology, a parcel of ground formerly called the Stand (but now called Mount Moriah) containing two acres or thereabout.

* * * * *

"On the 4th of June, 1796, Joseph Flood conveyed to 'Samuel Broadaway, John Price, James Frashier, William Price and John Grewell, Trustees' of the 'Baptist Church at Mount Moriah,' the aforesaid tract of 'two acres of thereabout.'"

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Rebecca Broadaway Wells resided in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware. In the same household was Rebecca "Broadway", aged 48 (relationship undetermined). At the time of the 1880 census, Rebecca Wells resided in Smyrna with her niece, Ida Faries (aged 25).

The records of the Faries Funeral Home, Smyrna, list 13 October as the date of death for Rebecca Wells.

7. Samuel Wells (1825–1860)
and his wife Abigail (Davis) Wells (1832–1921)

Samuel and Abigail Wells had no children. They are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

⁴⁹⁵ A genealogical work sheet for David Wells, from the files of J. Lathrop Mack, notes under "Miscellaneous Data": "Will left bequest to Lucretia Broadaway 'my wife's sister'."

⁴⁹⁶ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888* (L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888), Chapt. 61, North Murderkill Hundred.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

11. Rebecca Wells (ca. 1838–)

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, she resided in the household of her half-sister Rebecca and Nathan T. Sevil, Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Kent Co., Delaware. On that census sheet, Rebecca Wells appears to have a middle initial, "R."

Generation No. 2

2. **Ann² Wells** (Daniel¹) She married **John Van Pelt**. He died before 1865.

Children of Ann Wells and John Van Pelt are:

- 13 i. Joseph³ Van Pelt.
- 14 ii. Annie Van Pelt. She married Fowler.
- 15 iii. Samuel Van Pelt.

NOTES

In the early 1860s, Anna (Wells) Van Pelt [No. 2] was a boarding house keeper in Smyrna, Delaware. In the early- to mid-1870s, after she was widowed, Anna was keeping house for her then-bachelor son, Joseph, on property adjacent to or part of the original Wells Homestead.

Joseph Van Pelt [No. 13] married and had children after the early 1860s.

3. **Mary² Wells** (Daniel¹) She married **(1) William Stevens Jones**. She married **(2) William Stevens**.

Children of Mary Wells and William Jones are:

- 16 i. David³ Jones.
- 17 ii. Annie Jones. She married John Baylis.

Child of Mary Wells and William Stevens is:

- 18 i. William³ Stevens.

NOTES

John Baylis, husband of Annie Jones [No. 17], was the son of a Philadelphia merchant. He was a farmer in Kent Co., Delaware, and in his later years resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

4. **William² Wells** (Daniel¹)

Children of William Wells are:

- 19 i. Catharine³ Wells, died about 1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 20 ii. Daniel Wells.
- 21 iii. Ann Rebecca Wells.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

4. William Wells

He went West in the Gold Rush, leaving his children behind; and he was never heard from again.⁴⁹⁷ This probably was circa 1849, the time of the California Gold Rush—and of course there is no certainty that he reached his destination. His father's first will, dated 7 June 1856, noted that William "was absent".⁴⁹⁸

19. Catharine Wells (-ca.1875) "Kate"

Regarding Catharine Wells, George Buchanan Wells recalled, "My early childhood memories of her . . . present a picture of a vivacious, good-natured, attractive young woman. Later, I lost sight of her, but heard of her as having unfortunately married a man who turned out to be a worthless sort of a fellow."⁴⁹⁹

Catharine Wells is buried in Smyrna, Delaware.

20. Daniel Wells

Regarding Daniel Wells, George Buchanan Wells recalled that Daniel was an older brother to Catharine, "whom I remember as an employe[e] on my father's⁵⁰⁰ farm in 1859, and some years thereafter as a railroad employe[e]."⁵⁰¹

Daniel may have married. His wife may be the Wilhelmina Collins Wells (13 October 1858–18 June 1889) buried in the St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Delaware.

6. Joseph² Wells (Daniel¹) was born 1820, and died 31 January 1877. He married **Susannah Horner**. She was born 05 February 1823, and died 07 January 1915.

Children of Joseph Wells and Susannah Horner are:

- + 22 i. Henry H.³ Wells, born 05 May 1850; died 25 December 1883.
- 23 ii. Daniel Wells, born 1852; died 04 September 1923. He married Elizabeth W.; born 1867; died 1948.
- 24 iii. Frank Wells, born 1855; died 1896. He married Ida Cooper.

NOTES

Joseph Wells, Susannah (Horner) Wells, Daniel Wells, Elizabeth W. Wells, and Frank Wells are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

⁴⁹⁷ Genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, accompanying the "Smith Genealogy"; information had been obtained from genealogical work sheet from files of J. Lathrop Mack.

⁴⁹⁸ Genealogical work sheet for David Wells, from the files of J. Lathrop Mack.

⁴⁹⁹ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

⁵⁰⁰ Francis Wells [see No. 9 in the separate Wells Family lineage].

⁵⁰¹ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

6. Joseph Wells (1820–1877)

Regarding Joseph Wells, George Buchanan Wells recalled that after his father retired, Joseph Wells “[took] over the management of the farm on returning from a few years of business career in New York as head of the firm of Wells & Babbitt. I think their line was wholesale groceries”⁵⁰²

Susannah (Horner) Wells (1823–1915) (wife of Joseph Wells)

She was known as “Susan”.

23. Daniel Wells (1852–1923)

He had several children. He resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

24. Frank Wells (1855–1896)

He had no children.

8. Rebecca Sharp² Wells (Daniel¹) was born 13 December 1827 in Milltown, Salem Co., New Jersey, and died 28 April 1909 at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Nathan Thomas Sevil** 12 February 1850, son of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis. He was born 09 July 1827 in Kent Co., Delaware, and died 07 April 1867 near New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See Sevil Family collateral genealogy (section above) for information relating to Rebecca Sharp (Wells) and Nathan Sevil. Their descendants are edited out of the remainder of this collateral genealogy.

9. Francis² Wells (Daniel¹) was born 11 May 1830 at the Wells Homestead, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 1914. He married **Mary Elizabeth Buchanan** March 1853, daughter of George Buchanan. She was born 1834, and died 1910.

Children of Francis Wells and Mary Buchanan are:

- + 27 i. George Buchanan³ Wells, born 03 January 1854 in Delaware; died after January 1936.
- 28 ii. Molly Wells, born 1855; died 1857.
- + 29 iii. William Wells, born July 1857; died 1931.
- 30 iv. Henry Gerher Wells, born between 1858-1859; died 1860.
- 31 v. Mary Frances Wells, born 1860. She married Wesley Carey; died after January 1936.
- 32 vi. Anna Rebecca Wells, born 1863; died 1881.
- 33 vii. Samuel Wells, born 1865; died 1932.
- 34 viii. Joseph Wells, born 1870; died after January 1936. He married Agnes Schultz.
- 35 ix. Francis Wells, born 1872; died 1872.

NOTES

9. Francis Wells (1830–after January 1936)
“Frank”

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

George Buchanan Wells recalled, “My father took his bride to, and commenced farming on his own account, on a farm between Smyrna and Kenton (Kent Co.) directly adjoining (but on opposite sides of the highway) the farm already farmed by my uncle Nathan Sevil.”⁵⁰³

⁵⁰² George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

⁵⁰³ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Francis Wells and Mary (Buchanan) Wells are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

31. Mary Frances (Wells) Carey (1860–)

In 1936 she was a "confirmed invalid".⁵⁰⁴

Generation No. 3

22. Henry H.³ Wells (Joseph², Daniel¹) was born 05 May 1850, and died 25 December 1883. He married **Catherine F. Collins**. She was born 1854, and died 1932.

Children of Henry Wells and Catherine Collins are:

- 36 i. Susannah H.⁴ Wells, born 1875; died 1889.
- 37 ii. George C. Wells, born 06 January 1877; died 08 June 1877.
- 38 iii. Kate C. Wells, born 14 August 1879; died 13 April 1880.
- 39 iv. Henry H. Wells, born 24 May 1883; died 14 September 1883.

NOTES

Henry H. Wells (senior) (1850–1883) [No. 22] was known as "Harry".

Catherine (Collins) Wells (1854–1932), wife of Henry H. Wells, was known as "Kate".

All of the family members listed above are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

27. George Buchanan³ Wells (Francis², Daniel¹) was born 03 January 1854 in Delaware, and died after January 1936. He married **Helen or Mary Loller** 13 May 1875. She was born 23 August 1856 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of George Wells and Helen Loller are:

- + 56 i. Florence Loller⁴ Wells, born 28 June 1876.
- + 57 ii. Frank Bruce Wells, born 26 June 1877; died October 1902.
- 58 iii. Edith May Wells, born 18 September 1879.
- 59 iv. Annie D. Wells, born 08 June 1882.

NOTES

Helen or Mary (Loller) Wells (1856–)
(wife of George Buchanan Wells)

In correspondence, George Buchanan Wells refers to his wife as both Helen and Mary. He noted that she "never lived anywhere else [than Philadelphia]. Is of Chester county Quaker Stock."⁵⁰⁵

⁵⁰⁴ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

⁵⁰⁵ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

58. Edith May Wells (1879–)

As of January 1936 she was unmarried. During 1910-1928 she was a missionary in China under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

59. Annie D. Wells (1882–)

As of January 1936 she was unmarried. In 1936 she was a social worker in the Women's Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists her address as 4301 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; superseded by Wayne Hall, 1391 E. Lancaster Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania.

29. William³ Wells (Francis², Daniel¹) was born July 1857, and died 1931. He married **(1) Snyder**. She was born about 1845, and died after January 1936. He married **(2) Sarah Pratt** 1878. She died July 1903. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of William Wells and Sarah Pratt are:

- 60 i. Margaret⁴ Wells, born about 1881.
- 61 ii. Herman T. Wells.
- + 62 iii. Edna Wells.
- + 63 iv. Reba Wells, died after January 1936.

NOTES

29. William Wells (1857–1931)

With his first wife he had nine children, five of them dying in infancy. He had no children by his second wife.

60. Margaret Wells (ca. 1881–)

As of 1936 she was unmarried. She was "for many years a social worker in the M.E. Church".⁵⁰⁶

61. Herman T. Wells

George Buchanan Wells noted, "Herman T. Wells, married, and has several children, but estranged himself from his father's family several years ago, and none of us ever heard from him, although I think he is still living in Philadelphia, and has one son, who, I heard several years ago, was making good in (I think) the Federal Reserve Bank."⁵⁰⁷

Generation No. 4

56. Florence Loller⁴ Wells (George Buchanan³, Francis², Daniel¹) was born 28 June 1876. She married **Dr. George H. Denny** 03 February 1904, son of Robert Denny. He was born 1877 in Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Florence Wells and George Denny are:

- 91 i. Wells Holding⁵ Denny, born 03 January 1905. He married Gertrude Warson 1932.
- 92 ii. Helen Virginia Denny, born 01 December 1907. She married Edward Patrick.

⁵⁰⁶ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

⁵⁰⁷ George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

93 iii. Florence Loller Denny, born 30 January 1915.

NOTES

91. Wells Holding Denny (1905–)

As of January 1936 he had no children. He was educated at Pennsylvania State College (now University). In 1936 he was employed by the Firestone Tire Co., New York City, and resided in Englewood, New Jersey.

Edward Patrick
(husband of Helen Virginia Denny [No. 92])

In 1936 he was employed by Van Horn and Co., costumers, in Philadelphia.

93. Florence Loller Denny (1915–)

As of January 1936 she was unmarried.

57. Frank Bruce⁴ Wells (George Buchanan³, Francis², Daniel¹) was born 26 June 1877, and died October 1902. He married **Mary Trichett** 1901.

Child of Frank Wells and Mary Trichett is:

+ 94 i. George E.⁵ Wells, born 16 March 1902.

62. Edna⁴ Wells (William³, Francis², Daniel¹) She married **Walter Dickinson**.

Child of Edna Wells and Walter Dickinson is:

95 i. Wells⁵ Dickinson.

NOTES

Walter Dickinson, husband of Edna Wells [No. 62], was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In 1936, Wells Dickinson [No. 95] was a pre-med student at the University of Pennsylvania.

63. Reba⁴ Wells (William³, Francis², Daniel¹) died after January 1936. She married **Roy Carren**. He died about 1930.

Child of Reba Wells and Roy Carren is:

96 i. Doris⁵ Carren, born about 1923.

End of Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy

Belcher Family
Collateral Genealogy
(8 descendants)

Genealogical information on the Belcher Family as it relates to the Smith Family and as currently understood is as follows.

Descendants of Henry Belcher

Generation No. 1

1. Henry¹ Belcher was born about 1821 in North Carolina. He married **Martha**. She was born about 1829 in North Carolina.

Children of Henry Belcher and Martha are:

- 2 i. Mary E.² Belcher, born about 1845 in North Carolina.
- 3 ii. T. Cornelia Belcher, born about 1847 in North Carolina.
- + 4 iii. Julia Belcher, born about 1855 in North Carolina.
- 5 iv. Robert Louis Belcher, born about 1856 in North Carolina.
- 6 v. Willie Edward Belcher, born 1859 in North Carolina.
- 7 vi. Martha L. Belcher, born about 1861 in North Carolina.

NOTES

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Henry Belcher (ca. 1821–) [No. 1] resided in Edgecombe Co., North Carolina. He is not present in the Belcher household in the 1870 or 1880 censuses.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Martha Belcher (ca. 1829– , wife of Henry Belcher) resided in Sparta Twp., Edgecombe Co., North Carolina. At the time of the 1880 census, she is listed as a widow.

At the time of the 1880 census, Robert Louis Belcher (ca. 1856–) [No. 5] and Willie Edward Belcher (1859–) [No. 6] were farm workers.

Generation No. 2

4. Julia² Belcher (Henry¹) was born about 1855 in North Carolina. She married **John H. Smith**. He was born in North Carolina.

Child of Julia Belcher and John Smith is:

- 8 i. **Guy Vernon³ Smith**, born 17 June 1881 in Pitt Co., North Carolina; died 19 June 1956 in Bladen Co., North Carolina.

NOTES

Residences of Julia Belcher (1855–) [No. 4] prior to marriage (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860: Edgecombe Co., North Carolina (with parents)
- 1870: Sparta Twp., Edgecombe Co., North Carolina (with mother)
- 1880: Farmville, Pitt Co., North Carolina (with widowed mother)

Other siblings, if any, of Guy Vernon Smith (senior) are not known.

End of Belcher Family collateral genealogy

**Bertolet Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(18 descendants)

Genealogical information on the Bertolet Family as it relates to the Smith Family and as currently understood is as follows.

Descendants of Charles B. Bertolet

Generation No. 1

1. **Charles B.¹ Bertolet** was born November 1868 in Pennsylvania; died between 1900-1910. He married **Catherine Lorah**, daughter of Effenger Lorah and Susan. She was born August 1868 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Charles Bertolet and Catherine Lorah are:

- 2 i. Susan M.² Bertolet, born April 1895 in Pennsylvania.
- + 3 ii. Mary Grace Bertolet, born 15 April 1896 in Pennsylvania; died 08 November 1979 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina.
- 4 iii. John L. Bertolet, born October 1898 in Pennsylvania.
- 5 iv. Charles Bertolet, born about 1902 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

- 1. *Charles B. Bertolet* (1868–1900/10)

At the time of the 1900 census, he resided in Amity Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania. He was a shoemaker.

Catherine (Lorah) Bertolet (1868–)
(wife of Charles B. Bertolet)

At the time of the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses, Catherine Lorah is listed as Kate Lorah.

After the death of her husband, Catherine Lorah and family resided at 1611 Mineral Spring Rd., Reading, Berks Co., Pennsylvania (1910-1930 censuses). At the time of the 1930 census, resided here but then in the household of Joseph and Ethel D. Friedman. He was an auto parts merchant. His relationship to Catherine Bertolet, if any, has not been determined.

Regarding the Lorah family, the following information is thus far known:

Descendants of William Lorah

Generation No. 1

1. **William¹ Lorah** was born about 1809 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Harriet**. She was born about 1812 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of William Lorah and Harriet are:

- 2 i. Amelia² Lorah, born about 1836 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 3 ii. Effenger L. Lorah, born February 1836 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania; died after 15 April 1910.
- 4 iii. Mahlon Lorah, born about 1840 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania. He married Ada.
- 5 iv. Daniel Lorah, born about 1846 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Notes

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William Lorah (ca. 1809–) [No. 1] was a farmer. At the time of the 1850 U.S. census he resided in Amity Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

3. Effenger L.² Lorah (William¹) was born February 1836 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania, and died after 15 April 1910. He married **Susan G.** She was born August 1837 in Pennsylvania, and died after 15 Apr 1910.

Children of Effenger Lorah and Susan are:

- 6 i. William³ Lorah, born about 1860 in Pennsylvania.
- 7 ii. Henry or Harry Lorah, born about 1863 in Pennsylvania.
- 8 iii. John Lorah, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.
- + 9 iv. Catherine Lorah, born August 1868 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

3. Effenger L. Lorah (1836–after 15 April 190)

Occupations of Effenger L. Lorah (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860: Laborer
- 1870: Retail merchant
- 1880: Clerk in store
- 1900: Merchant
- 1910: [no occupation]

Residences of Effenger L. Lorah (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860, 1870: Amity Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania
- 1880: Main St., Plymouth Borough, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania
- 1900: 15 Grove[?] St., Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania
- 1910: 1611 Mineral Spring Rd., Reading, Berks Co., Pennsylvania (with family of widowed daughter, Catherine Bertolet)

In the 1900 census, Effenger Lorah is mis-indexed as "Effinger Leach", and his wife, Susan Lorah, is mis-indexed as "Kedah Leach".

Generation No. 3

9. Catherine³ Lorah (Effenger L.², William¹) was born August 1868 in Pennsylvania. She married **Charles B. Bertolet**. He was born November 1868 in Pennsylvania.

End of Lorah lineage

Bertolet Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 2

3. Mary Grace² Bertolet (Charles B.¹) was born 15 April 1896 in Pennsylvania, and died 08 November 1979 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina. She married **Guy Vernon Smith** 1929, son of John Smith and Julia Belcher. He was born 17 June 1881 in Pitt Co., North Carolina, and died 19 June 1956 in Bladen Co., North Carolina.

Children of Mary Bertolet and Guy Smith are:

- + 6 i. Mary Bertolet³ Smith, born 07 January 1930 in Pitt Co., North Carolina; died 29 January 2008 in North Carolina.
- 7 ii. Julia Belcher Smith, born 16 December 1930 in Pitt Co., North Carolina.
- 8 iii. Catherine Lorah Smith, born 04 June 1932 in Pitt Co., North Carolina.
- 9 iv. Guy Vernon Smith, Jr., born 19 Jul y1935 in Pitt Co., North Carolina. He married Susan.

Notes

Guy Vernon Smith, husband of Mary Bertolet [No. 3], was earlier married to Florence Wells Smith; they had no children. See the main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Guy and Florence (Smith) Smith.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Either Julia Smith (1930–) [No. 7] or Catherine Smith (1932–) [No. 8] married Max R. Joyner; she was alive at the time of her death of her sister, Mary Smith Gibson [No. 6], in January 2008.

Guy Verson Smith, Jr. (1935–) [No. 9] and his wife, Susan, were divorced 9 March 1971 in Pitt Co., North Carolina.

Generation No. 3

6. Mary Bertolet³ Smith (Mary Grace² Bertolet, Charles B.¹) was born 07 January 1930 in Pitt Co., North Carolina, and died 29 January 2008 in North Carolina. She married **James F. Gibson, Sr.** He died before 2008.

Children of Mary Smith and James Gibson are:

- + 10 i. Susan G.⁴ Gibson.
- 11 ii. Martha G. Gibson. She married Thomas A. Wolfe.
- + 12 iii. Lorah G. Gibson.
- 13 iv. James F. Gibson, Jr.
- 14 v. Vann S. Gibson.

Generation No. 4

10. Susan G.⁴ Gibson (Mary Bertolet³ Smith, Mary Grace² Bertolet, Charles B.¹) She married **Lewis**.

Children of Susan Gibson and Lewis are:

- 15 i. Susanna⁵ Lewis.
- 16 ii. Phillip Lewis.

12. Lorah G.⁴ Gibson (Mary Bertolet³ Smith, Mary Grace² Bertolet, Charles B.¹) She married **H. Frank Pruette, Jr.**

Children of Lorah Gibson and H. Pruette are:

- 17 i. Mary Chandler⁵ Pruette.
- 18 ii. McLendon Pruette.

End of Bertolet Family collateral genealogy

94. Joseph William Wesley⁷ Watson [**William Watson**] (Katherine W.⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1823 in Maryland, and died between 1896–May 1900. He married **Susannah H. Fosbenner** 12 January 1848 in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born about 1828 in Maryland, and died about 1918. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Joseph Watson and Susannah Fosbenner are:

- 218 i. Joseph F.⁸ Watson, born 31 January 1849; died 13 January 1850.
- + 219 ii. William Fosbenner Watson, born 20 April 1851 in Maryland; died 19 September 1924.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

There is a Watson family in this genealogy who are in England and who are related through the Potts Family collateral genealogy. The Watsons of England are not otherwise related to the Watsons of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

94. Joseph William Wesley Watson (ca. 1823–1896/1900)
“William Watson”

He was generally known as “William Watson”. His formal signature, however, was “Joseph W. W. Watson” (at least as far as seen where he has signed as a witness to the 1846 deed to Upper Heathworth, owned by Captain John Smith). [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Residence of William Watson in 1850, 1860 U.S. censuses: District 3, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. In the 1860 census slave schedule, William Watson is listed as holding 20 slaves (ten males, aged 1 to 36; ten females, aged 6 months to 37 years).

The J. G. Strong map of the 3rd Election District for Queen Anne’s Co.,⁵⁰⁸ 1866, shows two possible locations for the William Watson farm:

- 1) “W. Watson”, north of Centreville on the north side of Corsica River (approximately along present-day Watson Rd.). Bearing in mind that he was known as “William Watson”, this is most probably the J. W. W. Watson farm, further corroborated by the waterfront portrayal alluded to in the sources and illustration cited below.
- 2) “J.W. Watson” (bearing in mind that his given name was Joseph), north of Centreville near, and in between the point where Spaniard Neck Rd. and Burrisville Rd. meet today (2007).

It is possible that the two properties both were owned by J. W. W. Watson, although records have not thusfar been examined to establish this.

Frederick Emory’s history of Queen Anne’s Co., written in 1886-1887, takes brief note that a former almshouse, which had burned on 5 February 1835, was “on or near the farm now owned by Mr. J. W. Watson on the north side of Corsica Creek, near Centreville.”⁵⁰⁹

Information given by two of the cousins of William Watson, brothers Gilbert and Edward Smith, corroborates that the “W. Watson” location, closer to Centreville and nearer to the river, was the home of our William Watson. Presumably, the “J.W. Watson” property was owned by a relation, or possibly by William Watson whose real estate information for this parcel incorporated his given name, Joseph.

⁵⁰⁸ J. G. Strong’s *Map of Queen Anne’s County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

⁵⁰⁹ Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 264.

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Gilbert Smith wrote in an incomplete autobiography:⁵¹⁰

Do I not know the Corsica River, on whose bank my cousin William Watson feasted the gentlemen of Centerville on huge oysters, brought out steaming on the shell in peach baskets from a special fireplace under the porch? Fine view of the river and town.

Edward S. Smith, in the “Smith Genealogy”, wrote of J. W. W. Watson and his home:⁵¹¹

Leaving Centreville by Spaniard’s Neck Road, just over the Corsica River on the left is the old Joseph W. Watson farm with its fine house. One of Gilbert’s trips to Eastern Shore with Nora he was given a picture, a wood-cut probably from the local newspapers,⁵¹² which shows the place I have visited twice, once as a small boy, when the family stopped there before moving to Florida, and again when with Aunt Sallie Taylor⁵¹³ and Ed Hart, of Townsend, Delaware, we attended the funeral of Cousin William Watson.

The picture is from the Corsica River which it faces, as was customary in the days when water was the principal means to travel. It is tide-water country and the Corsica flows strongly at times. Along the road is shown shade trees between the road and the house, 2½ stor[i]es, with two floor levels. The section nearer the road is set lower on its foundation, while the other and larger portion sets higher, with a spacious porch. All is well fenced with picket fencing enclosing the lower portion which extends to the road. The farm buildings at the back of the house extend along the road.

The cut shows a shelter and boat house on the river, with a well defined path or walk from the river, through the gate, to the lovely porch. A row boat is being moored at the landing and people are going toward the house; the men have the black broad-brimmed hats with round crowns, such as Quakers use, and the ladies have the skirts with bustles. Perhaps the Watsons, or the earlier generations, were of the Society of Friends. The farm is excellent for dairy farming. Several years ago when we stopped at “Upper Heathworth”, further out Spaniard’s Neck Road, Miss McKenney told us it had recently been sold and that the new owners were dressing up the place.

A news clipping of March, 1939, told of Sam Johnson, once a slave on the Watson place, later a circus actor with Barnum Circus, a side-show attraction as a well-known ventriloquist and a strong man act of bending a 5/8 inch bar of steel by slapping it across his forearm. He was well known by the people of Starr, where he often entertained on Saturday nights. He could tap dance some and, for extra attraction, pick up a chimney glass and eat it. He had traveled around the world several times, usually as a cook or sailor, and had a smattering of several languages and a deep knowledge of human nature. He was about 90 years of age. He was held in awe by the people of his race.⁵¹⁴ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

These recollections provide several pieces of information to us. E. S. Smith’s reference to “Spaniard’s Neck Road” locates the property exactly where the “W. Watson” property is noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map (cited above). He indicates that the road traveled past the house, between it and the Corsica

⁵¹⁰ Gilbert Smith, “The Hick from the Eastern Shore” (typescript, after 1923), pp. 1-2. The incomplete autobiography is transcribed in whole in the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214]. Gilbert and Edward Smith were 1st cousins, once removed, to William Watson.

⁵¹¹ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 26-27.

⁵¹² The illustration was probably the lithograph that appeared in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled, drawn and published from actual surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877). See “Residence of J. W. Watson, District No. 3 Queen Anne Co. Md.”, p. 47.

⁵¹³ Sarah Rebecca Price (Smith) Taylor [No. 91].

⁵¹⁴ Thus far no further information has been found about Sam Johnson.



(Spamer 2960)

Joseph William Wesley Watson
(ca. 1823–1896/1900) [No. 94]

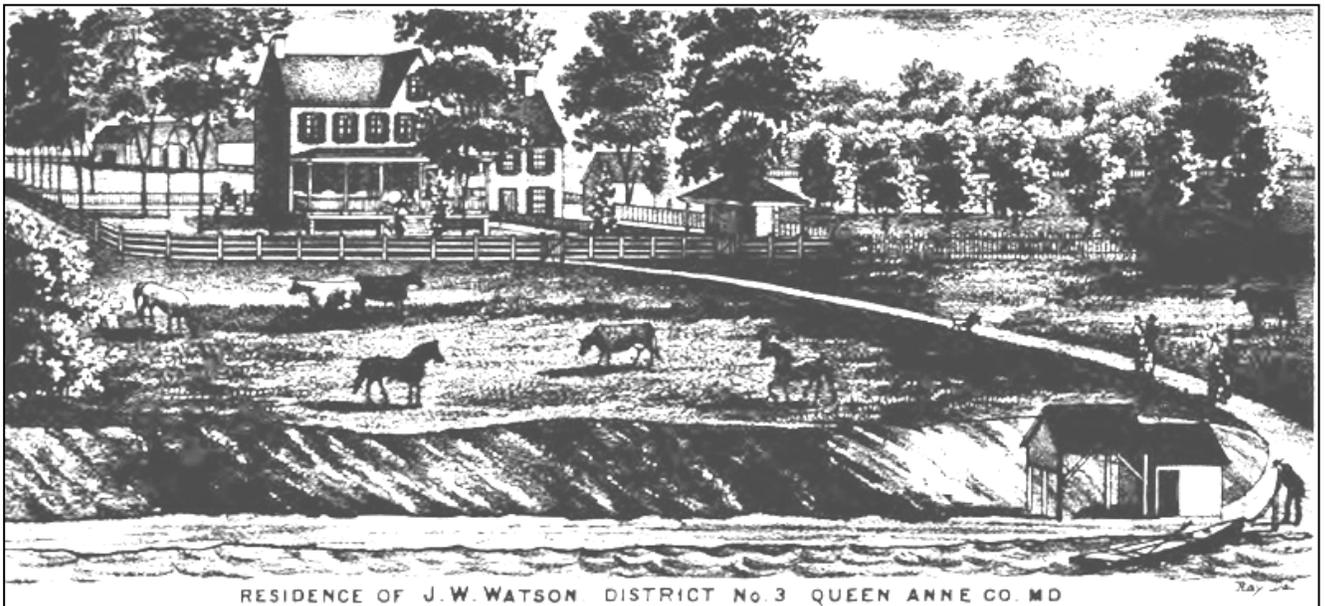
(Undated studio photo, Louis Walzl, 77 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore)



(Spamer 2961)

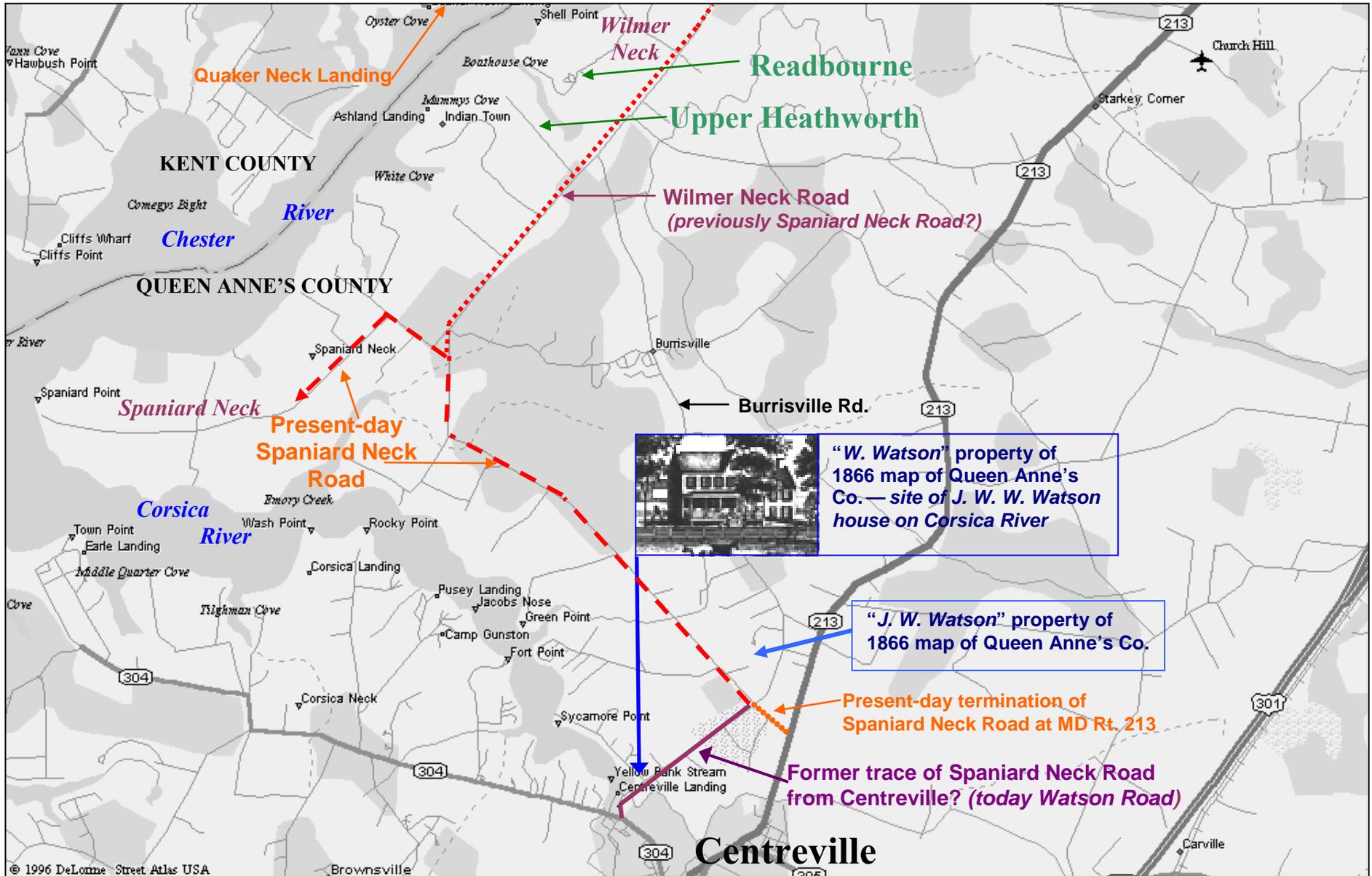
Susannah H. (Fosbenner) Watson
(ca. 1828–ca. 1918)

(Undated studio photo, P.L. Perkins, 295 & 207 Baltimore St., Baltimore)



RESIDENCE OF J. W. WATSON DISTRICT No 3 QUEEN ANNE CO. MD

Illustration by Ray, depicting the J. W. W. Watson home on the north side of the Corsica River, west of Centreville, Maryland. (From *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md.* Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877, p. 47.)



Watson properties as identified on the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne's County. The J.W.W. Watson house is as depicted in the 1877 atlas illustration (reproduced herein on page II-254A), and which was mentioned by Edward S. Smith in his "Smith Genealogy" (see text). Portions of Spaniard Neck Road, the original "public road", have been renamed since the times recalled by Edward S. Smith.



Aerial photograph of the Centreville–Spaniard Neck area of Queen Anne's County, marking some of the locales mentioned in the text.

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River. Interestingly, Smith refers to the Spaniard Neck Road leaving Centreville and crossing the Corsica River, which is a different alignment for the road than it is today. Today, Spaniard Neck Road reaches Rt. 301 directly, without crossing the Corsica River, north of Centreville; but in E. S. Smith's time (and earlier) it more sensibly would have gone directly into Centreville. Today this alignment is called Watson Road, which, after it crosses the Corsica River (or Corsica Creek) at its narrowed head, eventually reaches the current Spaniard Neck Road.

E. S. Smith noted that "several years ago" (thus probably ca. 1955-1960) he and his wife, Laura, had visited Upper Heathworth and were told by Miss McKenney (John McKenney's sister) that the Watson farm had recently been sold. This suggests that the house Smith described was still present at that time. Today, the community immediately on the north side of the Corsica River comprises newer model homes on small parcels of land. Farther away from the river along the road the crosses the Corsica River—Watson Road—also are a few scattered newer homes with significant farm and woodland acreage behind them.

That E. S. Smith indicated he had been to the Watson house twice helps also to identify when William Watson died. Smith visited before the family moved to Florida, thus before 1892, and again for the funeral of William Watson. Since Susannah Watson is listed as a widow in the 1900 census (taken 5 June), and the Smith family had returned to live in Philadelphia after 1896—it is doubtful that the Smith family would have traveled from Florida for the funeral—we are led to infer that William Watson died sometime in the period 1896–May 1900.

Smith also related another visit to the Watson farm, when his uncle, Captain James Smith, was about to move to Denver. Here Edward Smith again identified the farm as being close in to Centreville:⁵¹⁵

We all went to see [James Smith's family] in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets. Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [Teen] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

Susannah H. (Fosbenner) Watson (ca. 1828–ca. 1918)
(wife of Joseph William Wesley Watson)
"Sue"

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Her maiden name has also been given as Fasbenner. She was 90 years old when she died. Her sister, Eliza Fosbenner, married George Moore Smith [No. 52]. The Fosbenner family (under this and variant spellings, including the roots "Fosben-", "Fasben-", "Isben-" or "Eisben-") has not been located in U.S. censuses. It is possible that the name as suggested in the "Smith Family Genealogy" is not correct.

At the time of the 1900 census, she resided in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, where she was a boarder in the home of Robert E. and Sarah M. Cahall. She has not been located in the 1910 census.

⁵¹⁵ "Smith Genealogy", p. 73. Also see Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 93], above.

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95. Catherine S.⁷ Covington (Katherine W.⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 24 October 1833 in Maryland, and died 27 September 1868. She married **James O'Neil Rolph, Sr.**

Children of Catherine Covington and James Rolph are:

- 220 i. Rolph⁸. [Died in infancy.]
- 221 ii. James O'Neil Rolph, Jr., born 1863 in Maryland; died 1947. He married Jennie.
- 222 iii. Daniel Mifflin Rolph, born 17 September 1865 in Maryland; died 11 November 1881.
- 223 iv. Wilbur N. Rolph, born about 1868 in Maryland.

NOTES

95. Catherine (Covington) Rolph (1833–1868) “Kitty”, “Kate”

In the “Smith Genealogy”, Catherine S. Covington is listed as Katharine. Her date of death as given in the family genealogy is September 1898, surely a typographical error. She is buried in the Rolph Family cemetery, Ewingtown Rd., north of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Catherine and James Rolph, Sr.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the children, James O'Neil Rolph Jr. (1863–1947) [No. 221], Daniel Mifflin Rolph (1865–1881) [No. 222], and Wilbur N. Rolph (ca. 1868–) [No. 223], resided in the household of their aunt and her husband, William T. and Sarah Covington Massey, in Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

James O'Neil Rolph, Jr., and Daniel Mifflin Rolph are buried in the Rolph Family cemetery, Ewingtown Rd., north of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Daniel Rolph died by accident; his grave marker reads, “D. Mifflin, son of Jas. O. and Kate S. Rolph” [*sic*].⁵¹⁶

Wilbur N. Rolph died at about 22 years of age, or circa 1890.

102. George Mifflin D.⁷ Fisher (Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 23 February 1845 in Maryland, and died 02 November 1932. He married **Margaret Lindale**. She died after 1930.

Children of George Fisher and Margaret Lindale are:

- + 224 i. George Mifflin⁸ Fisher, Sr.
 - + 225 ii. William Lindale Fisher.
-

⁵¹⁶ Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Vol. 3, p. 155.

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103. Catherine⁷ Fisher (Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 13 September 1847 in Maryland. She married **Frank Leverage**.

Children of Catherine Fisher and Frank Leverage are:

- + 226 i. Carroll K.⁸ Leverage.
- + 227 ii. W. Kenneth Leverage, died 1924.

NOTES

Catherine (Fisher) Leverage (1847–) [No. 103] was known as “Kate”.

105. Carroll⁷ Fisher (Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 July 1854 in Maryland, and died 14 May 1927. He married **Lillian Parker**.

Children of Carroll Fisher and Lillian Parker are:

- + 228 i. Lillian M.⁸ Fisher, born in possible date of birth is 1885.
 - + 229 ii. Carroll Smith Fisher, born 21 February 1888.
-

109. George Robert⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 10 October 1841 in Kent County, Maryland. He married (1) **Emma Walton**. He married (2) **Sarah E.**

Children of George Tarbutton and Emma Walton are:

- 230 i. Samuel Edward⁸ Tarbutton, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
- 231 ii. Mary S. P. Tarbutton. She married Currey.

Child of George Tarbutton and Sarah is:

- 232 i. Emma V.⁸ Tarbutton, born 29 January 1873; died 01 September 1874.

NOTES

109. George Robert Tarbutton (1841–)

Another possible date of birth for George Robert Tarbutton is 1844. At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he was a carpenter, residing with his parents.

Emma (Walton) Tarbutton
(wife of George Robert Tarbutton)

Emma Walton resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

232. Emma V. Tarbutton (1873–1874)

Emma V. Tarbutton is buried in Double Creek United Methodist Church cemetery, Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

110. William J.⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 August 1842 in Maryland, and died after January 1920. He married **Mary Sutton**. She was born May 1846 in Maryland, and died before 1920.

Children of William Tarbutton and Mary Sutton are:

- 233 i. Sutton⁸ Tarbutton, born about 1874 in Worton, Kent Co., Maryland.
- 234 ii. Ida Tarbutton, born about 1876 in Maryland. She married Samuel Lotter in Worton, Kent Co., Maryland.
- 235 iii. William S. Tarbutton, born about 1884 in Maryland.

NOTES

The 1900 U.S. census data for William J. Tarbutton (1842–after January 1920) [No. 110] lists his birth date as August 1843.

Occupations of William J. Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

- 1880, 1900: Farmer
- 1910: Farmer, employee
- 1920: Farm manager

Residences of William J. Tarbutton:

- 1880: Eddesville, near Langford, Kent Co., Maryland.
- 1900, 1910: Fairlee, Kent Co., Maryland (near Tarbutton's Bridge)
- 1920: Muddy Branch Rd., Betterton, Kent Co., Maryland

In the 1920 census (after the decease of Mary Sutton Tarbutton), Mary Sutton's husband, son, and sister-in-law, Sarah Battis, are living near the farm of a Sutton family headed by widow Addie Sutton.

111. John Smith⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 August 1845 in Maryland, and died January 1916. He married **Anna Foster** about 1868. She was born August 1846 in Maryland.

Children of John Tarbutton and Anna Foster are:

- 236 i. Foster⁸ Tarbutton, born about 1871 in Maryland.
- + 237 ii. Eugene H. Tarbutton, born about 1875 in Maryland.
- + 238 iii. John Smith Tarbutton, Jr., born March 1876 in Maryland.
- 239 iv. Samuel Tarbutton, born September 1879 in Maryland.
- 240 v. Vickers Tarbutton, born March 1887 in Maryland.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

111. John Smith Tarbutton (1845–1916)

Occupations of John Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Police officer

1900: Blacksmith

1910: Farmer

Residences of John Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1880: 25 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Maryland

1900: 5002 Hayne St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1910: Germantown Road, Whitmarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Anna (Foster) Tarubutton (1846–)
(wife of John Smith Tarbutton)

She was known as “Annie”.

239. Samuel Tarbutton (1879–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Samuel Tarbutton was a conductor (presumably a streetcar conductor), residing with his parents.

240. Vickers Tarbutton (1887–)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Vickers Tarbutton was a driver for a department store, residing with his parents.

112. Sarah Catherine⁷ Tarbutton (Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 23 September 1847 in Maryland, and died 14 November 1934. She married **William T. Battis**. He was born about 1844 in Delaware, and died before 1920. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Sarah Tarbutton and William Battis are:

- 241 i. Hiram Bradley⁸ Battis, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
- 242 ii. John Battis.
- 243 iii. Bradley Battis, born about 1874.
- + 244 iv. Anna Elizabeth Battis, born about 1879. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

NOTES

112. Sarah (Tarbutton) Battis (1847–1934)
“Kate”

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Sarah Tarbutton Battis is widowed, residing in the household of her brother, William J. Tarbutton, Muddy Branch Rd., Betterton, Kent Co., Maryland.

William T. Battis (ca. 1844–before 1920)
(husband of Sarah Tarbutton)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, William T. Battis resided in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

115. Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith (James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 December 1834 in Maryland, and died 05 June 1926. She married **Eben Holding**. He was born 1825 in Delaware, and died 1866.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Martha Smith and Eben Holding are:

- + 245 i. Samuel Howard⁸ Holding, Sr., born 27 January 1856; died 29 August 1931.
 - + 246 ii. Frances V. Holding, born 18 December 1859; died 17 August 1941.
 - + 247 iii. Archibald McCall Holding, born 15 May 1862 in Pennsylvania; died 21 May 1936.
-

116. Fannie⁷ Smith (James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1842, and died 01 February 1927. She married **G. Maxwell Langdon**.

Child of Fannie Smith and G. Langdon is:

- + 248 i. H. Maxwell⁸ Langdon.
-

119. Wilbur Fisk⁷ Smith (Joseph Edmund⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Catharine Hooper Feigner**. She was born about 1880 in Maryland. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Wilbur Smith and Catharine Feigner are:

- 249 i. Grace H.⁸ Smith, born about 1911 in Maryland.
- 250 ii. Wilbur Fisk Smith, Jr., born 1914 in Maryland.

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NOTES

Occupations of Wilbur Fisk Smith (ca. 1866–) [No. 119] (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Bank vice president

1930: President of life insurance company

Residences of Wilbur Fisk Smith (from U.S. censuses):

1920: 2108 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

1930: Warrington Apartments, 3908 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Wilbur Fisk Smith, Jr. enlisted in the U.S. Army at Baltimore, Maryland, on 26 February 1943. He had had a four-year college education and was at that time occupied as a photographer and retouching artist.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

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Generation No. 8

129. James Edward⁸ Graham (James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 May 1842, and died 1922. He married **Rachel Slaughter**. She died 01 March 1920.

Children of James Graham and Rachel Slaughter are:

- + 251 i. Edward Slaughter⁹ Graham, born 06 November 1870.
- + 252 ii. Henry Rembert Graham, born 10 October 1874 in Ingleside, Maryland; died 03 December 1940 in Cambridge, Maryland.
- + 253 iii. James Jesse Graham, born 28 January 1884.
- 254 iv. Julian George Randolph Graham, born 12 July 1876. He married Mary C. Ashby 06 January 1909.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

130. Martha J.⁸ Graham (James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 02 August 1843. She married **Willis Roe**.

Children of Martha Graham and Willis Roe are:

- + 255 i. William Graham⁹ Roe, Sr., born 25 September 1869.
- + 256 ii. Harry Claude Roe, born 18 January 1871 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 1960.
- + 257 iii. Charles Linwood Roe, born 12 July 1873; died 1955.
- + 258 iv. Mary Olivia Roe, born 17 March 1876; died 19 October 1960.
- + 259 v. Helen Graham Roe, born 23 August 1889; died 1980.

NOTES

In the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, there is a Martha J. Roe (1845-1932) buried in a Roe family lot with Charles L. Roe and Emma B. Roe (no dates); Charles may be Charles Linwood Roe [No. 257].

137. John Yewell⁸ Graham (John T.⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1847, and died 12 May 1931. He married **Martha Isabelle Jarman**.

Children of John Graham and Martha Jarman are:

- 260 i. Malcolm J.⁹ Graham.
- 261 ii. Bessie Graham. She married (1) Frank Waller. She married (2) George. She married (3) William Cunningham.
- + 262 iii. John Paul Graham, Sr., born 04 October 1884 in Goldsboro, Maryland.

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NOTES

Malcolm J. Graham never married.

Bessie Graham resided in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

138. William E.⁸ Graham (John T.⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Mary Roe**.

Child of William Graham and Mary Roe is:

263 i. Bertha⁹ Graham. She married Roseberry Stevens.

NOTES

Roseberry Stevens, husband of Bertha Graham [No. 263], resided in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.

139. James American⁸ Graham (John T.⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1857, and died 23 August 1937. He married **(1) Rose Johnson**. He married **(2) Lilla Johnson**.

Child of James Graham and Lilla Johnson is:

+ 264 i. Blanche⁹ Graham, born in New Jersey.

140. J. Frank⁸ Temple (Rachel Emily⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1858, and died 1911. He married **Mary Elizabeth Sparks**. She was born 1856, and died 1909.

Child of J. Temple and Mary Sparks is:

+ 265 i. William Hubert⁹ Temple, born 06 May 1883; died 31 March 1948.

NOTES

J. Frank Temple (1858–1911) [No. 140] and his wife, Mary Sparks Temple (1856–1909), are buried in the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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142. Nellie M.⁸ Temple (Rachel Emily⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1876, and died 1948. She married **Arlington W. Carmine**. He was born 1876, and died 1946.

Child of Nellie Temple and Arlington Carmine is:

- 266 i. Helen⁹ Carmine, born 29 November 1900; died 09 December 1900.

NOTES

Nellie Temple Carmine (1876–1948) [No. 142] resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nellie Temple Carmine, her husband Arlington Carmine (1876–1946), and Helen Carmine (1900–1900) [No. 266] are buried in the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

144. William H.⁸ Bradley (Sarah Jane⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Susan Massey**.

Children of William Bradley and Susan Massey are:

- 267 i. Addison⁹ Bradley.
268 ii. Mary Bradley.
269 iii. Ada Bradley.
270 iv. William Bradley.
-

145. Walter J.⁸ Bradley (Sarah Jane⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Rose Plummer**, daughter of Mary Roe Plummer Graham.

Children of Walter Bradley and Rose Plummer are:

- 271 i. Pearl⁹ Bradley.
272 ii. Ethel Bradley.
-

146. John E.⁸ Bradley (Sarah Jane⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Emma Garrett**.

Children of John Bradley and Emma Garrett are:

- 273 i. Garrett⁹ Bradley.
274 ii. Robert Bradley.
275 iii. Stephen Bradley.
-

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147. Mary Emma⁸ Bradley (Sarah Jane⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Charles Ruth**.

Children of Mary Bradley and Charles Ruth are:

- 276 i. Sarah⁹ Ruth.
- 277 ii. Emily Ruth.

NOTES

Charles Ruth, husband of Mary Emma Bradley [No. 147], resided in Delaware.

149. Albert P.⁸ Bradley (Sarah Jane⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Sallie Marshall**.

Children of Albert Bradley and Sallie Marshall are:

- 278 i. Marshall⁹ Bradley.
 - 279 ii. Charles Edgar Bradley.
-

150. Stephen Edward⁸ Bradley (Sarah Jane⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born August 1870 in Maryland. He married **Annette E. Palmer**. She was born July 1875 in New Jersey.

Children of Stephen Bradley and Annette Palmer are:

- + 280 i. Edward Sculley⁹ Bradley, born 04 January 1897 in Pennsylvania, and died 04 December 1987 in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.
- 281 ii. Edith Palmer Bradley, born October 1898 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

150. Stephen Edward Bradley (1870–)

Occupations of Stephen Edward Bradley (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Toy salesman
- 1910: Stationery merchant
- 1920: Stationery salesman
- 1930: Toy and stationery salesman

Residences of Stephen Edward Bradley (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: 1753 Bailey St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1910: 1946 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1920: 619 Conestoga St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1930: 2611 Hirst Terrace, Haverford Twp., Delaware Co., Pennsylvania

In the 1900 census, also residing in his household is a nephew, Norman E. Bradley (born March 1878 in Maryland, occupation toy salesman).

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Annette (Palmer) Bradley (1875–)
(wife of Stephen Edward Bradley)
“Nettie”, “Anna”

Annette Palmer resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, according to the “Smith Genealogy”. She was still alive at the time of the 1930 U.S. census, 5 April.

281. Edith Palmer Bradley (1898–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, she resided with her parents, single, occupation public school teacher.

151. John Fletcher⁸ Rolph (Jane⁷ Tarbutton, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 April 1859 in Maryland, and died 1943. He married **Ada Roberts** 29 January 1892 in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, daughter of Theodore Roberts and Martha Keating. She was born February 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 1937.

Children of John Rolph and Ada Roberts are:

- + 282 i. John Fletcher⁹ Rolph, Jr., born 19 April 1894; died 21 January 1979.
- 283 ii. Martha Roberts Rolph, born 1907; died 1986.

NOTES

151. John Fletcher Rolph (1859–1943)

Occupations of John Fletcher Rolph (from U.S. censuses):

1900-1920: Bank cashier
1930: Retired

Residences of John Fletcher Rolph (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
1910: South Liberty St., Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
1920, 1930: Liberty St., Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland

Ada (Roberts) Rolph (1869–1937)
(wife of John Fletcher Rolph, Sr.)

Ada Roberts Rolph was a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in their rolls indicated to be a descendant of Capt. James Roberts (1732-1784) and of Lt. Thomas Roberts (1755-1813), of Maryland; she is also listed in *Colonial Families of the United States of*

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America.⁵¹⁷ There is some difficulty in confirming her ancestry through census records because in the 1870 census for Baltimore, Maryland, Ada Roberts' father is there listed as Henry F. Roberts, and in the 1880 census she and siblings are living as stepchildren in a Roberts household in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Thus far I have not found a genealogical record that indicates her ancestry.

John Fletcher Rolph (senior), Ada Roberts Rolph, and Martha Roberts Rolph (1907–1986) [No. 283] are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

152. Annie⁸ Rolph (Jane⁷ Tarbutton, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married (1) **Roe**. She married (2) **Shear**.

Children of Annie Rolph and Roe are:

- 284 i. Louise⁹ Roe. She married Tarbutton in Celana, Kent Co., Delaware.
- 285 ii. Isabel Roe.

NOTES

Isabel Roe [No. 285] never married. She resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

153. Charles⁸ Rolph (Jane⁷ Tarbutton, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Annie Sudler**.

Child of Charles Rolph and Annie Sudler is:

- 286 i. Rolph⁹.
-

154. Ida⁸ Rolph (Jane⁷ Tarbutton, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Elwood Pierce**.

Child of Ida Rolph and Elwood Pierce is:

- 287 i. Pierce⁹. She married Walter W. Morgan.
-

164. Samuel J.⁸ Tarbutton (William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 October 1841 in Maryland, and died 07 September 1885. He married (1) **Rebecca Walls**. She died 1871. He married (2) **Sallie Emerson**.

⁵¹⁷ *National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. 63, p. 16; *Colonial Families of the United States of America*, Vol. 2, p. 620.

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Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Rebecca Walls are:

- 288 i. Edith⁹ Tarbutton. She married J. T. Nickerson in Sudlersville, Maryland.
- + 289 ii. Laura Tarbutton, born 1864 in Maryland.
- 290 iii. William Tarbutton, born about 1868 in Maryland.
- + 291 iv. Cooper J. Tarbutton, born 25 December 1870 in Maryland.

Child of Samuel Tarbutton and Sallie Emerson is:

- 292 i. Erma B.⁹ Tarbutton, born 16 December 1883; died 31 October 1889.

NOTES

Occupations of Samuel J. Tarbutton (1841–1885) [No. 164] (from U.S. censuses):

1860: Farm hand

1870: Storekeeper

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Samuel J. Tarbutton resided in the 1st/2nd Districts (Crumpton post office), Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Neither Samuel J. Tarbutton nor any of his children other than Cooper Tarbutton [No. 291] have been located in the 1880 U.S. census. At that time, Cooper resided with his grandparents, William and Mary Tarbutton.

Samuel J. Tarbutton, the subject here, may be the Samuel J. Tarbutton who is buried near William D. and Mary E. Tarbutton in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. The published transcription of the marker dates for Samuel J. Tarbutton is "Oct. 4, 1841?–Sep. 7, 1885".⁵¹⁸

Erma B. Tarbutton (1883–1889) [No. 292] is buried in Sudlersville Cemetery.

168. John⁸ Tarbutton (William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 September 1850 in Maryland, and died 20 December 1921. He married **Sallie Sinickson**.

Children of John Tarbutton and Sallie Sinickson are:

- 293 i. Harry⁹ Tarbutton.
- + 294 ii. Richard Tarbutton, born about 1891.
- 295 iii. Mary Tarbutton. She married Gill Price.
- 296 iv. Russell Tarbutton, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
- + 297 v. Mary Tarbutton.

NOTES

John Tarbutton resided in Cecil Co., Maryland.

According to the Smith Family genealogical scroll prepared by Edward S. Smith, Sallie Sinickson's surname could be spelled "Sinickson", "Serrickson", or "Sirrickson".

⁵¹⁸ Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Vol. 3.

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171. Hiram Goodhand⁸ Tarbutton (Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 22 February 1857 in Maryland, and died 14 May 1909. He married **Mary L. Himmelwright** 07 January 1880, daughter of E. Himmelwright and Margaret. She was born 03 November 1858 in Maryland, and died 21 July 1951.

Child of Hiram Tarbutton and Mary Himmelwright is:

+ 298 i. Edward H.⁹ Tarbutton, born 04 April 1881 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton (1857–1909) [No. 171] (from U.S. censuses):
1880, 1900: Farmer

Residences of Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (he and his family resided with his father)

Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton and his wife, Mary (Himmelwright) Tarbutton (1858–1851), are buried in the Crumpton Cemetery, Rts. 544/290, Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

174. George⁸ Spry (Samuel⁷, Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 17 October 1859 in Maryland, and died 07 December 1899. He married **Clara Baxter**. She was born 1864, and died 1941.

Child of George Spry and Clara Baxter is:

299 i. Thomas Earle⁹ Spry, born January 1896; died 21 March 1896.

NOTES

George Spry (1859–1899) [No. 174], his wife, Clara Baxter Spry (1864–1941), and Thomas Earle Spry (1896–1896) [No. 299] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

176. Helen R.⁸ Spry (John Lorenzo⁷, Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 08 June 1882 in Maryland, and died 31 May 1952. She married **Joseph E. Baxter**. He was born about 1881 in Maryland.

Children of Helen Spry and Joseph Baxter are:

300 i. Hilda⁹ Baxter, born about 1905 in Maryland.

301 ii. Eva Baxter, born about 1908 in Maryland.

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NOTES

Helen (Spry) Baxter (1882–1952) [No. 176] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Maryland.

178. Samuel Olin⁸ Spry (John Lorenzo⁷, Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 17 October 1889 in Chestertown, Maryland, and died 22 February 1918. He married **Lillian C. Pippin** January 1914, daughter of Titus Pippin and Emma Colecott. She was born March 1892 in Maryland.

Children of Samuel Spry and Lillian Pippin are:

- 302 i. John L.⁹ Spry, born about 1915 in Maryland.
- 303 ii. Samuel Olin Spry, Jr., born about October 1917 in Maryland.

NOTES

Samuel Olin Spry (1889–1918) [No. 178] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Maryland.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, widow Lillian (Pippin) Spry (1892–) and Samuel Olin Spry, Jr. (ca. 1917–) [No. 303] resided with her father in Delaware. Her other son, John Spry (ca. 1915–) [No. 302] resided with his uncle, Sanford E. Spry, in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. By the time of the 1930 census, she had remarried and both of her sons resided with her.

Also see the Pippin Family collateral genealogy, following.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Pippin Family Collateral Genealogy (22 descendants)

The genealogy of the Pippin family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Robert Pippin

Generation No. 1

1. Robert¹ Pippin was born about 1819 in Maryland. He married **Lucinda**. She was born 1821 in Delaware, and died 1885.

Children of Robert Pippin and Lucinda are:

- 2 i. Sallie² Pippin, born about 1841 in Maryland.
- 3 ii. Marian Pippin, born about 1845 in Maryland.
- 4 iii. Lucinda Pippin, born about 1852 in Maryland.
- + 5 iv. Titus Irons Pippin, born October 1854 in Maryland; died 1933.
- 6 v. Clementina Pippin, born about 1857 in Maryland.
- 7 vi. Robert Pippin, born about 1858 in Maryland.

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- 8 vii. Sarah Pippin, born about 1837 in Maryland.

NOTES

Robert Pippin (ca. 1819–) [No. 1] was a farmer.

Residences of Robert Pippin (from U.S. censuses):

1840, 1850: Caroline Co., Maryland

1860: Templeville (post office), Caroline Co., Maryland

In the 1860 census he is registered as "Pippen". Also in the 1860 household is living a James Pippin, aged 8, whose relationship to Robert Pippin is unknown; he is listed among the other farm residents who include five railroad hands, two farm hands, and a servant.

Generation No. 2

5. Titus Irons² Pippin (Robert¹) was born October 1854 in Maryland, and died 1933. He married **Emma E. Colescott** 19 December 1875 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland. She was born October 1857 in Delaware, and died 1954.

Children of Titus Pippin and Emma Colescott are:

- 9 i. Pippin³, died before June 1900.
- 10 ii. Nellie Paxon Pippin, born March 1879 in Maryland.
- 11 iii. Katie B. Pippin, born March 1881 in Maryland.
- 12 iv. Ella Pippin, born October 1884 in Maryland.
- + 13 v. Titus Irons Pippin, Jr., born July 1886 in Delaware; died 1978.
- 14 vi. William E. Pippin, born August 1888 in Maryland.
- 15 vii. Pippin, born about March 1890; died January 1891.
- + 16 viii. Lillian C. Pippin, born March 1892 in Maryland.
- 17 ix. George W. Pippin, born August 1895 in Maryland.
- 18 x. Millard F. Pippin, born May 1897 in Maryland.
- 19 xi. Elizabeth L. Pippin, born May 1898 in Maryland.
- 20 xii. Madaline E. Pippin, born about 1902 in Maryland.
- 21 xiii. James Robert Pippin, born 23 November 1903 in Maryland; died 06 April 1991 in Dover, Kent, Delaware. He married (1) Pearl S.; born 02 August 1905; died 09 October 1973. He married (2) Hilda Mae Graham about 1974; born 09 December 1907 in Kent Co., Delaware; died 17 February 1995 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware.

NOTES

5. Titus Irons Pippin (1854–1933)

Occupations of Titus Irons Pippin (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Farmer

1900–1920: Farmer, general farm

1930: Farmer

Residences of Titus Irons Pippin (from U.S. censuses):

1870: 1st District, Caroline Co., Maryland [in household of John W. Temple, farmer]

1880: Hendersons, Caroline Co., Maryland

1900: Dixon, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1910: Road leading from Templeville to Schenk Corner [Templeville-Peters Corner Rd. today],

Dixon, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1920: District 4, Kent Co., Delaware

1930: Wyoming Ave., 5th District, Kent Co., Delaware

The marriage of Titus Pippin and Emma Colescott was officiated by Rev. E. H. Hynson.

Titus Irons Pippin is buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery, Camden, Kent Co., Delaware.

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There is a variety of apple called the "Titus Pippin", which originated around 1841 in Hempstead, Long Island, New York. This does not seem to be related to the Titus Pippin here recorded, since this family seems to have long been in Caroline Co., Maryland, at least since the 1830 and 1840 U.S. censuses (and further, that Robert Pippin was born in Maryland ca. 1819).

Emma (Colescott) Pippin (1857–1854)
(wife of Titus Irons Pippin)

The 1900 U.S. census indicates that Emma had given birth to 12 children, ten of whom survived at the time of the census; thus there is an additional child, not in the list given above, who did not survive at that time.

She is buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery, Camden, Kent Co., Delaware.

17. George W. Pippin (1895–)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, he was a laborer on a horse farm.

21. James Robert Pippin (Robert Pippin) (1903–1991)

At the time of the 1920 census, he was a laborer on a horse farm. At the time of the 1930 census he was a farmer.

Generation No. 3

13. Titus Irons³ Pippin, Jr. (Titus Irons², Robert¹) was born July 1886 in Delaware, and died 1978. He married **Ella Davis**. She was born 1888, and died 1963.

Child of Titus Pippin and Ella Davis is:

22 i. Pippin⁴.

NOTES

Titus Irons Pippin, Jr. (1896–1978) [No. 13] last resided in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. He and his wife, Ella (Davis) Pippin (1888–1963) are buried in Templeville Cemetery, Templeville, Caroline Co., Maryland.

16. Lillian C.³ Pippin (Titus Irons², Robert¹) was born March 1892 in Maryland. She married **(1) Samuel Olin Spry** January 1914, son of John Spry and Mary Cahoon. He was born 17 October 1889 in Chestertown, Maryland, and died 22 February 1918. She married **(2) John B. Cleaver** between 1920–1930. He was born about 1890 in Delaware.

See main Smith family genealogy for information relating to Samuel Olin and Lillian (Pippin) Spry and their descendants.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, John B. Cleaver was a plumbing supplies salesman, residing at 216 Duffield Ave., Upper Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

End of Pippin Family collateral genealogy

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183. Julie Ann⁸ Baynard (Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 30 June 1844 in Caroline County, Maryland, and died 22 January 1931. She married **Charles Hexford Martin, Sr.** He was born about 1825 in Maryland.

Children of Julie Baynard and Charles Martin are:

- 304 i. Edwina B.⁹ Martin, born 29 March 1864; died after November 1934. She married William Elsmore Hoyt.
- 305 ii. Mary E. Martin, born about 1869 in Maryland.
- 306 iii. Baynard Martin, born July 1870; died 16 February 1882 in “Lentley”, Maryland.
- 307 iv. Charles Hexford Martin, Jr., born 01 May 1872; died 05 July 1940. He married Cathleen Burton 01 January 1894; died after 1930.
- 308 v. C. H. Martin, born about July 1870 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Charles Hexford Martin, Sr. (ca. 1825–) and his family resided with his wife’s family in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland. At that time he was a lumber dealer.

Edwina (Martin) Hoyt (1864–after November 1934) [No. 304] is mentioned as alive in a letter from J. Lathrop Mack in November 1935.⁵¹⁹

The 1870 census, taken in August, lists a C. H. Martin, aged 1 month, who may have been a child who did not survive.

185. Sarah Virginia⁸ Baynard (Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 12 March 1848, and died 08 June 1923. She married **George A. Mather.**

Children of Sarah Baynard and George Mather are:

- + 309 i. Robert B.⁹ Mather, born 14 March 1877.
 - 310 ii. Wilford B. Mather, born 01 June 1881. He married Laura M. Eager 21 February 1911.
 - + 311 iii. Louis Hardcastle Mather, born 19 August 1884; died 21 October 1918.
-

188. James Watson⁸ Baynard (Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 January 1853 in Maryland, and died 03 March 1926 in Salisbury, Maryland. He married **Maggie Brown.** She was born August 1853 in Maryland.

Children of James Baynard and Maggie Brown are:

- 312 i. Florence⁹ Baynard. [Died in infancy.]
- + 313 ii. Ella T. Baynard, born September 1881 in Maryland; died 11 October 1940.
- + 314 iii. Harry Clayland Baynard, Sr.

⁵¹⁹ J. Lathrop Mack to [Smith siblings] (26 Nov 1934).

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NOTES

Occupations of James Watson Baynard (1853–1926) [No. 188] (from U.S. censuses):

1870: Farm laborer

1900: Electrician

At the time of the 1900 census, James Watson Baynard resided at 1200 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Delaware.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

193. Samuel A.⁸ Townsend (Mary⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about February 1860 in Delaware, and died 30 September 1938. He married **Mary Ellen Goebel**, daughter of John Goebel and Theresa. She was born about 1866 in Pennsylvania or Delaware, and died after 1929.

Children of Samuel Townsend and Mary Goebel are:

315 i. Elizabeth⁹ Townsend, born about 1898 in Pennsylvania. She married Bowen.

316 ii. Gladys Townsend, born about 1900 in Pennsylvania. She married Rankin about 1923.

NOTES

193. *Samuel A. Townsend* (1860–1938?)

Samuel A. Townsend was a successful wholesale produce merchant on Dock Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is a discrepancy regarding his date of death, which is listed in family information as having occurred in 1938, but in the 1930 U.S. census his wife is listed as a widow. The Philadelphia city directory for 1930 (prepared 1929) gives a home address for Samuel A. Townsend that differs from the address given for Mrs. Townsend in the 1930 census (see below). The city directories for 1931-1934 were not published. The fact that the 1935/1936 directory continues to list the Townsend produce business may not necessarily indicate that Samuel A. Townsend was alive; but it is noted here that this directory also does not list a home address for him, nor for Mrs. Townsend, whose date of death is known only to be after the 1930 census. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The “Smith Genealogy” notes about Samuel A. Townsend:⁵²⁰

Samuel A. Townsend was a successful commission merchant on Dock Street, Philadelphia, and was later interested in banking. He was active in the Philadelphia Society of the Sons of Delaware and was at one time its president.⁵²¹ He told me that he was rated as a millionaire. This may have been affected by the Depression.

⁵²⁰ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 33-34.

⁵²¹ Although nothing has thus far been located regarding the Sons of Delaware, a 1921 newspaper article notes that Samuel A. Townsend had been elected “second vice president” of the organization. The article reported on an Prohibitionist speaker at the organization’s annual banquet, who discussed the activities of the Anti-Saloon League. (“Wheeler Speaks Here: Tells Sons of Delaware New York Is Too Wet to Be Wrung Out”, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 8 Dec 1921.)

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From the information about his residences (see below), it is not possible to ascertain whether the onset of the Depression greatly affected Samuel A. Townsend. In the 1929-1930 Philadelphia city directory, his address is an upscale apartment building overlooking exclusive Rittenhouse Square, on the northwest corner of 19th and Walnut Sts. (still today an exclusive address). However, after this no further residential information is forthcoming for him. Whether he had died (as alluded to above) or fallen on harder times is undetermined. In any case, the 1930 census address for Mrs. Townsend was a respectable, although not exclusive, address (since then obliterated by part of the University of Pennsylvania campus).

Residences of Samuel A. Townsend (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: indexed in 27th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but the proper census sheet has not been located.
- 1920: Samuel and Mary Townsend are listed on a page combining 3812-3830 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; presumably an apartment building
- 1930: Mary E. Townsend is listed as a widowed head of household, 254 S. 38th St., Philadelphia; residing with her are daughters Gladys and Elizabeth Townsend. Note the discrepancy with Samuel A. Townsend's date of death in 1938.

The Philadelphia city directories for 1882-1935 list Samuel A. Townsend's residences, occupations, and business addresses as follows. (The city directories indicate the usage year; they were usually reflect information from the previous calendar year.)

- 1882, bookkeeper, home Merchants' House
- 1883, bookkeeper, home 207 Vine St.; 1884 (no Samuel A. Townsend listed, not distinguished among several Samuel Townsends)
- 1885-1886, bookkeeper, home 311 New St.
- 1887 (not distinguished among several Samuel Townsends)
- 1888, home at rear of 29 Bulletin St.
- 1889, salesman, home 311 New St.
- 1890 (not seen)
- 1891, clerk, home 311 New St.
- 1892-1895 (not distinguished among several Samuel Townsends)
- 1896, Samuel A. Townsend & Co., produce, 266 South Front St., home 2102 Green St.
- 1897, business apparently not listed, home 2047 Green St.
- 1898, Townsend & Mills, produce, 266 South Front St., home 2047 Green St. [Mills is Charles H. Mills]
- 1899, Townsend & Mills, produce, 124 Dock St., home 2047 Green St.
- 1900, Townsend & Mills, fruit, 124 Dock St., home 2047 Green St.
- 1901, Townsend & Mills, produce, 124 Dock St., home 2034 Green St.⁵²²
- 1902-1904 (same as for 1901)
- 1905, home 4343 Baltimore Ave.
- 1906-1909 (same as for 1905)
- 1910, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, Dock St. corner of 2nd St., home 4343 Baltimore Ave. (home remains this address until 1919/1920)
- 1911, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 201 Dock St.
- 1912, business address apparently not listed
- 1913, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 206 S. 2nd St.
- 1914-1918, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 201 Dock St.

⁵²² See shortly below for information regarding the end of the Townsend-Mills partnership and the disposition of the commercial property at 124 Dock St.



(Above) Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. View at 2nd Street, looking eastward, 26 August 1926. The wholesale produce business of **Samuel A. Townsend**, at the northwest corner of 2nd and Dock Sts., was behind and to the left of the photographer. (Below) Today, looking south on 2nd St. toward its intersection with Walnut St. A few yards beyond that is the intersection of 2nd and Dock Sts. The Townsend business was on the right side in this view, just beyond the traffic signal at Walnut St. (2nd St. is no longer continuous through this area, blocked by the Society Hill Towers designed by renowned architect I. M. Pei). The historic City Tavern (reconstructed 1976) is the building in shadow on the right with the streetside awning. Photo 14 October 2006.



(Spamer photo)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

1919/1920 directory, 1921, 1922: Samuel A. Townsend, produce, “NW c 2d & Dock” [northwest corner 2nd and Dock Sts.]
1921-1927, home, Hamilton Court [apartments, southeast corner of 39th and Chestnut Sts.]
1923, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 201 Dock St.
1924, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, “206 S 2nd and 201 Dock”
1925-1927, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 206 S. 2nd St. [1928 directory not seen]
1929-1930, Samuel A. Townsend, “whol[esale] produce”, 206 S. 2nd St., home Rittenhouse Plaza [apartments, 1901 Walnut St.]
[1931-1934 directories apparently not published]
1935/1936 directory, Samuel A. Townsend, “prod[uce] commission merch[ant]”, 206 S 2nd St.; no home address listed.

A news article from 1909 reveals when the Townsend–Mills partnership ended and indicates the disposition of the commercial property at 124 Dock St.:⁵²³

After spirited bidding, participated in by Samuel A. Townsend and Charles H. Mills, formerly business partners at 124 Dock street, the property was sold at public sale Thursday by Samuel T. Freeman & co., to Mr. Mills for \$36,500. The property includes a three-story warehouse 20 by 83 feet in dimensions, assessed at \$20,000.

The sale was a peremptory one to close the partnership of Townsend & Mills, and each of the former business associates attended the sale, determined to secure the property, in consequence of which a much higher figure was realized than would otherwise have been the case perhaps.

Today, the original properties no longer stand. Dock Street in this area is demarcated in the 100-block by a Korean War memorial on the south side of the street; on the north side is a two-story Sheraton Hotel. At the intersection of Dock and 2nd Sts., the east side is subjoined by the hotel property, the west side is a modern restaurant, and 2nd Street no longer passes to the South; instead it is blocked by an artificial hillock surmounted by three tall condominium buildings (originally apartments, designed by renowned architect I. M. Pei). Indeed, the entirety of the intensely commercial Dock Street area, which adjoined Delaware Avenue and the docks along the Delaware River, is now devoted largely to public park space, though woefully underused. All of the docks in this area were razed in the creation of Penn’s Landing, a large riverside public space that now hosts an outdoor entertainment area, a museum, and maritime exhibits including the Spanish-American War cruiser U.S.S. *Olympia* and the WWII submarine U.S.S. *Becuna*. Interstate 95 also blasts through here, sunken in a trench covered over intermittently by the little-used park space. The highway destroyed a wide swath of historic marine-centered mercantile real estate and culturally isolated the Delaware River from the historic Old City and Society Hill sections of town. Nothing south of 2nd St. and east of Walnut St. would be even vaguely recognized by Samuel A. Townsend.

Mary (Goebel) Townsend (ca. 1866–after 1929)
(wife of Samuel A. Townsend)

On the Smith Family genealogical scroll prepared by Edward S. Smith, Mary Goebel is listed as Mayme Goebel. Also see notes with Samuel A. Townsend.

Regarding her family, all that is known at this time relates to her parents and siblings, as follows:

⁵²³ “Pace of Central Market Predicts Busy Fall Season. Many Sales of Downtown Realty Negotiated Last Week”, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 5 Sep 1909.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

John Goebel was born about 1832 in Germany. He married **Theresa**. She was born about 1832 in Germany.

Children of John Goebel and Theresa are:

- i. Anna Goebel, born about 1855 in Pennsylvania.
- ii. Morris Goebel, born about 1860 in Pennsylvania.
- iii. Theresa Goebel, born about 1862 in Pennsylvania.
- iv. Mary Ellen Goebel, born about 1866 in Pennsylvania or Delaware; died after 1929.
- v. John Goebel, born about 1868 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the following information is had for members of the Goebel family:

John Geobel was a hotel keeper, residing on Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Whether his residence also was the hotel is uncertain.

Anna Goebel (ca. 1855–) worked in a cotton mill.

Morris Goebel was a painter.

315. Elizabeth (Townsend) Bowen (ca. 1898–)

At the time of the 1930 census she was residing at 254 S. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; her occupation was a saleswoman for a plumbing supply company.

There were no children from her marriage.

316. Gladys (Townsend) Rankin (ca. 1900–)

At the time of the 1930 census she resided with her mother and sister at 254 S. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; her occupation is a saleswoman for a printing company.

J **194. John S.⁸ Townsend** (Mary⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1864 in Delaware. He married **Bertha Trout**.

Child of John Townsend and Bertha Trout is:

- 317 i. William J.⁹ Townsend.

NOTES

Bertha Trout resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

William J. Townsend married and had one child. He was in real estate with Quick & Sons, in the West Philadelphia section of Philadelphia.⁵²⁴

197. Howard⁸ Townsend (Mary⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born July 1871 in Delaware, and died 1960 near Townsend, Delaware. He married **Ella R. or H.** She was born November 1873 in New Jersey, and died before 1960.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Howard Townsend and Ella are:

- 318 i. Russell⁹ Townsend.
- + 319 ii. Stockton W. Townsend.
- 320 iii. Samuel R. Townsend, born July 1893 in New Jersey.
- 321 iv. Howard Stanley Townsend, born February 1897 in New Jersey; died 1970. He married Frances Turner.

NOTES

Howard Townsend (1871–1960) [No. 197] resided in Townsend, Delaware. In 1933 he retired from the U.S. Post Office; he was the first mail carrier in Townsend, Delaware.⁵²⁵ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Russell Townsend [No. 318] died in youth.

Howard Stanley Townsend (1897–1970) [No. 321] resided in Odessa, Delaware.

199. James Robert Lee⁸ Smith (James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 09 October 1870 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died January 1950 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. He married **Alice Penfield Arnold** 16 September 1908 in Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado, daughter of Samuel Arnold and Annia Stewart. She was born 13 April 1878 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 29 January 1941 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

Children of James Smith and Alice Arnold are:

- + 322 i. Robert Arnold⁹ Smith, born 18 October 1909 in Denver, Colorado; died 1992.
- + 323 ii. Wilbur Edward Smith, born 06 November 1921 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

NOTES

199. James Robert Lee Smith (1870–1950)

James Robert Lee Smith received his name through his father's allegiance in the Southern cause, perhaps even from the putative friendship between his father (James Smith) and Gen. Robert E. Lee.⁵²⁶

⁵²⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 34.

⁵²⁵ Obituary from unidentified newspaper (clipping).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Like his father, James R. L. Smith was a carpenter working in the Denver area. In July 1921, he was “appointed” for a six-month probationary period in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps in Denver⁵²⁷; he worked as what we today would call a civilian contractor, for which he was paid \$150 per month. He seems to have frequented government positions, at least with the Army, because on 7 April 1936 he had a letter of recommendation from the Office of the Quartermaster at the Army’s Fitzsimons General Hospital, which indicated:

Mr. J. R. Smith was employed at Fitzsimons General Hospital as a carpenter for six years. His services were satisfactory in every respect. He was separated from the Government service on account of reduction of force. I take pleasure in recommending him to any one who is in need of a carpenter.⁵²⁸

According to an autobiographical note by his son, Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith, James R. L. Smith also had worked on the Fitzsimons Hospital during its construction, during World War I.

Occupations of James Robert Lee Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1892 Denver city directory: Carpenter
1899 Denver city directory: Carpenter
1900 census: Carpenter
1910 census: Carpenter, house builder
1921: Carpenter, U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, Denver, Colorado
1930 census: Carpenter, Recuperation Camp
1930-1936: Carpenter, Fitzsimons General Hospital, U.S. Army, Denver, Colorado

J.R.L. Smith was, like his father, a finishing carpenter and home builder. They worked together until Capt. James’ death, after which J.R.L. continued his trade.⁵²⁹

Residences of James Robert Lee Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1892 Denver city directory: 2521 Clarkson St. (with parents)
1899 Denver city directory: 2910 Downing Ave.⁵³⁰ (with parents)
1900 census: 2910 Downing Ave., Denver, Colorado (with parents)

⁵²⁶ The “Smith Genealogy”, p. 36, states that James Smith [No. 89] “was personally acquainted with General Robert E. Lee” and that there were photos of them together. These photos have not been located. I inquired of W. Ed Smith, son of James Robert Lee Smith and grandson of James Smith, whether he knew of any such photographs, but he does not.

⁵²⁷ U.S. War Department memorandum, 22 Jul 1921, signed John C. Scofield, Assistant and Chief Clerk. (Courtesy of W. Ed Smith.)

⁵²⁸ Guy R. Martin, Supt. of Utilities, Fitzsimons General Hospital, 7 Apr 1936; copy from W. Ed Smith. The “Fitzsimons General Hospital, U.S. Army” in Aurora, Colorado, was also known as the Fitzsimons Army Hospital. It was established during World War I, “arising from the need to treat the large number of casualties from chemical [gas] weapons in Europe” and because Denver was also a recognized center in the treatment of tuberculosis. First called “Army Hospital 21”, it opened in Fall 1918, and soon afterward was renamed after Lt. William T. Fitzsimons, the first U.S. casualty in the war. Later, the hospital was known as the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, occupying 577 acres. By 1999, the Army closed the hospital, and as of 2004 it was being redeveloped for civilian use as the Fitzsimons Medical Campus. (>>Encyclopedic information at website [http:// www.search.com](http://www.search.com), accessed 17 Jul 2006).

⁵²⁹ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

⁵³⁰ An undated calling card for James Robert Lee Smith carries this address. Today the card is in the possession of W. Ed Smith, son of J. R. L. Smith.



(Spamer 2663)

James Robert Lee Smith (1870–1950) [No. 199]
Photo in 1946.



Alice Penfield Arnold Smith (1878-1941), wife
of James Robert Lee Smith, in an undated studio
portrait.

(Spamer 2664)

Photos courtesy of W. Edward Smith

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

1910 census: 2552 Gilpin St., Denver, Colorado

1920, 1930 censuses: 4321 S. Bannock St., Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, James and Alice Arnold lived two houses away from her parents.

At the S. Bannock St. address, from 1927, also lived Annia Maria (Stewart) Arnold. Prior to that, and until the death of her husband, Samuel Celden Arnold, they had resided two houses away.

The marriage of James R. L. Smith and Alice Arnold (1878–1941) was officiated by Rev. Charles G. Williams. It is through the Arnold family that a genealogical link is made to Col. Jacob Arnold, who owned the Arnold Tavern in Morristown, New Jersey, where during the Revolutionary War Gen. George Washington made his headquarters in 1777 during the Continental Army's first encampment at this town. (See Arnold Family collateral genealogy, below.) The tavern no longer stands. Also through the Arnold family in turn, genealogical connections are made to the Ford family, who trace their ancestry in America to the Widow Foord who with four children arrived at Plymouth Plantation aboard the *Fortune* in 1621, a year after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. (See the Ford Family collateral genealogy, below.)

W. Ed Smith recalled that his father owned four lots with a three-bedroom home, and the grounds were planted with as many different kinds of trees as he could manage, an avocational indulgence. "The grade school a block away would bring the children down to study the different trees."⁵³¹

W. Ed Smith also relates a story about his father having walked up the Pikes Peak cog railroad at night so as not to get caught, and riding the train down the following day.⁵³²

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Arnold Family Collateral Genealogy⁵³³ (43 descendants)

The genealogy of the Arnold family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Stephen Arnold

Generation No. 1

1. Stephen¹ Arnold was born 11 November 1695 in Woodbridge, New Jersey. He married **Rachel**. She was born 21 April 1697, and died 01 July 1786.

Child of Stephen Arnold and Rachel is:

+ 2 i. **Samuel² Arnold**, born 01 November 1726 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 03 October 1764 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

⁵³¹ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

⁵³² W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

⁵³³ There also is a family of Arnolds in the Martel collateral genealogy (see Appendix 1, Section B). The families are not related.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Rachel Arnold, wife of Stephen Arnold [No. 1], is buried in First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 2

2. Samuel² Arnold (Stephen¹) was born 01 November 1726 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 03 October 1764 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Phebe Ford** 16 October 1748 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, daughter of Jacob Foord and Hannah Baldwin. She was born 20 February 1728/29 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 02 August 1819 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Samuel Arnold and Phebe Ford are:

- + 3 i. Jacob³ Arnold, born 14 December 1749 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 01 March 1827 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 4 ii. John Arnold, born 19 November 1752; died 14 December 1756.
- 5 iii. Hannah Arnold, born 22 July 1754; died 03 June 1755.
- 6 iv. Samuel Arnold, born 08 July 1757 in Washington Valley, New Jersey; died 23 November 1760.
- 7 v. Phebe Arnold, born 24 October 1760 in Washington Valley, New Jersey.
- 8 vi. Anne Arnold, born 27 March 1762 in Washington Valley, New Jersey; died 17 September 1807.

NOTES

Also see the Ford Family collateral genealogy (below).

Samuel Arnold (senior) (1726–1764) [No. 2] is buried in First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 3

3. Jacob³ Arnold (Samuel², Stephen¹) was born 14 December 1749 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 01 March 1827 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **(1) Elizabeth Tuthill** 10 October 1770 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, daughter of Samuel Tuthill and Sarah Ford. She was born 15 September 1753 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 09 May 1803 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **(2) Sarah H. Nixon** 17 December 1807 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She was born 01 October 1783 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 29 July 1843 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Jacob Arnold and Elizabeth Tuthill are:

- 9 i. Hannah⁴ Arnold, born 29 July 1772 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 10 ii. Samuel Arnold, born 08 August 1774 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 18 September 1774.
- 11 iii. Sarah Arnold, born 07 August 1776 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 12 iv. Gertrude Gitty Arnold, born 1779 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 13 v. Jacob Arnold, born 29 November 1781 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1821.
- 14 vi. Abraham Brasher Arnold, born 29 March 1783 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1801.
- 15 vii. Jacob Arnold, born 16 September 1786 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1826.
- 16 viii. Charles Arnold, born 29 September 1788 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1851.
- 17 ix. Eliza Maria Arnold, born 02 March 1792 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of Jacob Arnold and Sarah Nixon are:

- 18 i. Phebe Ann Phillips⁴ Arnold, born 08 April 1808 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 16 August 1883.
- 19 ii. Mary Ann Arnold, born 23 September 1810 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 05 August 1852.
- + 20 iii. Silas Howell Arnold, born 22 April 1812 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 21 iv. William Henry Arnold, born 02 February 1815 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 09 June 1879.
- 22 v. Elizabeth Maria Arnold, born 03 May 1817 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died March 1865.
- + 23 vi. Samuel Dunning Arnold, born 22 July 1818 in Chatten, New Jersey; died 01 February 1883 in Drakestown, New York.
- 24 vii. Edward Augustus Arnold, born 08 March 1822 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 20 March 1891.

NOTES

Col. Jacob Arnold (1749–19827) [No. 3] served in the Revolutionary War. At Morristown⁵³⁴, New Jersey, he owned the Arnold Tavern on The Green, where Gen. George Washington made his headquarters during 6 January–28 May 1777, during the first of two winter encampments made by the Continental Army at Morristown. During the second encampment, in 1779–1780, Gen. Nathaniel Greene made his quarters at the Arnold Tavern (while Washington established his headquarters at the Ford mansion east of town). The tavern continued in its capacity until the mid-19th century, when it was turned into stores with apartments above. In 1886, the building was moved from The Green to Mount Kemble Ave. in Morris Township and, expanded, served as a hospital. In 1918 it burned. A commemorative sign placed by the state near The Green marks the tavern's original location. An office building stands on the site today.

In November 1780, the Marquis de Chastelleux, a French general, visited the Arnold Tavern and left the following notes, which are incorporated in undated correspondence from a Park Ranger:⁵³⁵

“ . . . on entering the inn of Mr. Arnold, I saw a dining room adorned with looking glasses and handsome mahogany furniture, and a table spread for twelve persons.’ Chastelleux spent the night in this ‘comfortable inn’ and he described Mr. Arnold as: ‘an honest man and a good Whig, who has nothing in common with Benedict Arnold’. An 1807 newspaper advertisement describes the tavern: ‘The house is large and commodious and contains thirteen rooms with thirteen fireplaces, one of which is fifty by twenty feet and is one of the best in the State for public assembly room. There are on the premises a large barn with very commodious stables—a good well of water near the door together with an aqueduct and an ice house well filled with ice—an excellent garden and every other convenience necessary for a public stand.’”

In 1789, Jacob Arnold built a house in Washington Valley, three miles west of Morristown, which remained in the Arnold family until 1923. The house today is privately owned and is surrounded with sufficient vegetation and fencing so as to preclude all but a glimpse of it.

Jacob Arnold was a slave owner, as testified by the passenger manifest of the ship *Ann & Elizabeth* bound for Port Roseway. It notes: “Bill Browne, 24, stout fellow, (Nicholas Browne). Formerly slave to Jacob Arnold, Morristown, New Jersey; left him three years ago.”⁵³⁶

Jacob Arnold is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

⁵³⁴ Today the National Park Service administers Morristown National Historic Park, in several locations in and near Morristown, New Jersey. During the encampment of the severe winter of 1779-1780, Washington took as his headquarters the Ford mansion, which in 1777 had been a barracks for Delaware troops. The Ford family is the maternal lineage of Jacob Arnold.

⁵³⁵ Eric P. Olsen to [W. Ed Smith?], [date?].

⁵³⁶ Black Loyalists website (Canadian), http://collection.ic.gc.ca/blackloyalists/documents/official/black_loyalist_directory.htm (accessed 22 Apr 2004).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Sarah (Nixon) Arnold (1783–1843), wife of Jacob Arnold, is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 4

20. Silas Howell⁴ Arnold (Jacob³, Samuel², Stephen¹) was born 22 April 1812 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Martha Louise Pierson**, daughter of Samuel Pierson and Hannah Hinds. She was born 05 May 1813 in Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 27 February 1889 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Silas Arnold and Martha Pierson are:

- 25 i. Eliza Johnes⁵ Arnold.
- 26 ii. Emma Elizabeth Arnold.
- 27 iii. Frances Caroline Arnold.
- 28 iv. Hannah Isabella Arnold.
- 29 v. Isaac Gaston Arnold.
- 30 vi. Jacob Ogden Arnold.
- 31 vii. Willis Gaylord Arnold.
- 32 viii. Samuel Pierson Arnold, born 1843.

NOTES

Through the ancestry of Martha Louise Pierson (1813–1889), wife of Silas Howell Arnold, is the Garrigues family, descendants probably of Huguenots who fled religious persecution in France about 1700 and eventually emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1713-1714. (See the Garrigues Family collateral genealogy, below, for more information.)

23. Samuel Dunning⁴ Arnold (Jacob³, Samuel², Stephen¹) was born 22 July 1818 in Chatten, New Jersey, and died 01 February 1883 in Drakestown, New York. He married **Mary H. Drake** 01 February 1843 in Drakestown, New York. She was born 1822 in New Jersey, and died 24 January 1907.

Children of Samuel Arnold and Mary Drake are:

- 33 i. Alice⁵ Arnold, born about 1845.
 - + 34 ii. Samuel Celden Arnold, born 05 May 1848 in Chatten, New Jersey; died 10 March 1919 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.
 - 35 iii. Julia Arnold, born about 1850.
 - 36 iv. William Arnold, born about 1853 in New Jersey.
 - 37 v. Elisa Arnold, born about 1855.
 - 38 vi. Nettie Arnold, born about 1857.
 - 39 vii. Nancy Arnold, born about 1860.
 - 40 viii. Joan Arnold, born about 1864.
-

Generation No. 5

34. Samuel Celden⁵ Arnold (Samuel Dunning⁴, Jacob³, Samuel², Stephen¹) was born 05 May 1848 in Chatten, New Jersey, and died 10 March 1919 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. He married **Annia Maria Stewart** 18 April 1871 in New York, New York, daughter of Theodor Stewart and Susan Southard. She was born 1850 in New York, New York, and died 19 January 1930 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

Children of Samuel Arnold and Annia Stewart are:

- 41 i. Samuel⁶ Arnold, born about 1871 in New Jersey.
- 42 ii. George Arnold, born about 1874 in New Jersey.
- + 43 iii. Alice Penfield Arnold, born 13 April 1878 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 29 January 1941 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Regarding, Samuel Celden Arnold (1848–1919) [No. 34], the (Denver?) *Daily News* for 8 March 1903 includes an article about founding and finishing the “silver” (i.e., brass) ship’s bell for the cruiser U.S.S. *Denver* (C-14)⁵³⁷, paid for by public donations. S. C. Arnold is mentioned and photographed as one of the foundry employees working on the bell at the Vulcan iron and brass works on Blake Street.⁵³⁸ The *Denver* was launched 21 June 1902 by Neafie and Levy Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, and commissioned 17 May 1904; decommissioned 14 February 1931. The bell was transferred to the U.S.S. *Denver* (CL-58) in 1942 and remained aboard during this ship’s campaigns in the Pacific theater, World War II. After 11 years in mothballs, the bell was returned in 1960 to Denver, Colorado, where it is displayed in the Denver City and County Building.⁵³⁹

Occupations of Samuel Celden Arnold (from U.S. census and other sources):
1903 newspaper article: Brass founder
1910 census: “machinist, erecting machinery”

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Samuel Celden Arnold resided at 2528 Gilpin St., Denver, Colorado.

Generation No. 6

43. Alice Penfield⁶ Arnold (Samuel Celden⁵, Samuel Dunning⁴, Jacob³, Samuel², Stephen¹) was born 13 April 1878 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 29 January 1941 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. She married **James Robert Lee Smith** 16 September 1908 in Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado, son of James Smith and Emily Reynolds. He was born 09 October 1870 in Centreville, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died January 1950 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Alice (Arnold) and James Robert Lee Smith and their descendants.

End of Arnold Family collateral genealogy

⁵³⁷ The U.S.S. *Denver* (C-14) was reclassified in 1920 as PG-28, and again on 8 August 1921 as CL-16. Decommissioned on 14 February 1931, she was sold on 13 September 1933. She had been present at Annapolis, Maryland, in April 1906 during the reinterment ceremonies for John Paul Jones at the U.S. Naval Academy. During World War I she escorted merchant convoys in the western Atlantic. Her final voyage was to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arriving from Havana, Cuba, on 26 December 1930. (>>NavSource Online, <http://navsource.org/archives/04/c14.htm>, accessed 5 Dec 2004; and *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*.)

⁵³⁸ “Silvery tones of Cruiser Denver Bell Will Be Heard Next Monday”, [undetermined newspaper; *The Daily News*(?)], 8 Mar 1903. An annotation on the reverse of a professional photograph of the bell, from the collection of W. Ed Smith, notes, “Grand Pa Arnold made this Bell for the Cruiser Denver when he lived in Denver Colo”; an additional annotation notes, “1711 Blake St Vulcan iron works”.

⁵³⁹ “Colorado ODDities”, website <http://www.diac.com/~ekwall2/info/coloddity.shtml> (accessed 2004).

**Ford Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(176 descendants)

The genealogy of the Ford family, as it relates to the Arnold lineage (above) and to our Smith lineage as currently understood, is as follows:⁵⁴⁰

Descendants of the widow Foord

Generation No. 1

1. **The widow¹ Foord** was born before 1600, and died after 1621.

Children of widow Foord are:

- + 2 i. William² Foord.
- 3 ii. Martha Foord.
- 4 iii. John Foord.
- 5 iv. Foord.

NOTES

The widow Foord (before 1600–after 1621) [No. 1] arrived in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in December 1621, a year after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. She and her four children were among the 35 passengers aboard the ship *Fortune*. They had sailed in July from London, England, but were detained enroute by a French man-of-war and released at Plymouth Colony.

Generation No. 2

2. **William² Foord** (widow Foord¹)

Children of William Foord are:

- + 6 i. William³ Foord.
- 7 ii. Michael Foord.
- 8 iii. Melicent Foord.
- 9 iv. Margaret Foord.

Generation No. 3

6. **William³ Foord** (William², widow Foord¹) He married **Sarah Dingley**.

Children of William Foord and Sarah Dingley are:

- + 10 i. John⁴ Foord, born 1659 in Duxbury, Massachusetts; died before 1724 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 11 ii. Mercy Foord. She married Samuel Thomas.
- 12 iii. Josiah Foord.

Generation No. 4

10. **John⁴ Foord** (William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 1659 in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died before 1724 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Elizabeth Freeman** 18 December

⁵⁴⁰ Much of the Ford family genealogy obtained from J. Percy Crayon, *Rockaway Records of Morris County, N.J., Families* (Rockaway Publishing co., Rockaway, New Jersey, 1902).

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1701 in Woodbridge, New Jersey, daughter of Samuel Freeman and Mercy Southworth. She was born March 1680/81 in Axtel, England, and died 21 April 1772 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of John Foord and Elizabeth Freeman are:

- + 13 i. Jacob⁵ Foord, born 13 April 1704 in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., New Jersey; died 19 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- + 14 ii. Samuel Ford, born 11 October 1710; died 11 August 1752 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 15 iii. Experience Foord, born 1711 in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., New Jersey; died 30 September 1784 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

NOTES

John Foord (1659–before 1724) [No. 10] settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey before 1700. He was a deacon there in 1709, and a church elder in 1710. He went to Morris County before 1724.

Generation No. 5

13. Jacob⁵ Foord (John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 13 April 1704 in Woodbridge, Middlesex, New Jersey, and died 19 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Hannah Baldwin** 1724 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin and Susannah Kitchell. She was born 17 November 1701 in Woodbridge, Middlesex, New Jersey, and died 31 July 1777 in Woodbridge, Middlesex, New Jersey.

Children of Jacob Foord and Hannah Baldwin are:

- + 16 i. John⁶ Ford, born 05 April 1728.
- 17 ii. Timothy Ford, born about 1728.
- + 18 iii. Phebe Ford, born 20 February 1728/29 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 02 August 1819 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 19 iv. Gabriel Ford, born about 1730.
- + 20 v. Sarah Ford, born 20 July 1731 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 12 November 1811.
- + 21 vi. Jacob Ford, born 19 February 1737/38 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 11 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- 22 vii. Elizabeth Ford, born 29 May 1743; died 18 July 1746.
- 23 viii. Rachel Ford, born about 1742.
- + 24 ix. Jane Ford, born 29 January 1735/36; died 22 November 1794.
- 25 x. Mary Ford, born about 1734. She married Azariah Dunham 21 May 1753; from Piscataua, New Jersey.
- 26 xi. David Ford, born 02 April 1741; died 13 May 1760.

NOTES

Jacob Foord (1704–1777) [No. 13] may have an alternate birth date of 12 April 1705.⁵⁴¹ He was christened 12 April 1705. He was an iron manufacturer, and died of fever. He was buried 21 January 1777 in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Hannah Baldwin (1701–1777), wife of Jacob Foord [No. 13], is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

14. Samuel⁵ Ford (John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 11 October 1710, and died 11 August 1752 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Sarah Baldwin** 1732, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin and Susannah Kitchell. She was born 22 July 1709, and died 22 April 1789.

⁵⁴¹ Joseph W. Dally, *Vital Records in Woodbridge New Jersey*.

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Children of Samuel Ford and Sarah Baldwin are:

- + 27 i. Jonathan⁶ Ford, born 1733; died 12 July 1817 in Stockholm, New Jersey.
- + 28 ii. Samuel Ford.
- 29 iii. Charity Ford. She married Abraham Kitchell of Rockaway, New Jersey.
- + 30 iv. Hannah Ford, born about 1740.
- + 31 v. Eunice Ford, died 08 March 1802.
- + 32 vi. Demas Ford.
- + 33 vii. James Ford, born 21 November 1747; died 01 March 1827.

Generation No. 6

16. John⁶ Ford (Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 05 April 1728. He married **(1) Penelope Jennings** 20 March 1747/48. She died 18 October 1748. He married **(2) Martha Raynor** 20 January 1750/51. She died 14 February 1767.

Children of John Ford and Martha Raynor are:

- 34 i. Hannah⁷ Ford.
- 35 ii. Jacob Ford.
- 36 iii. John Ford, died before 1767.
- 37 iv. Penelope Ford.
- 38 v. Mahlon Ford, born 26 July 1756; died in Ogdensburg, New York.
- 39 vi. Chillion Ford, born 26 December 1757; died 19 October 1800 in Rockaway, New Jersey. He married Harriet; born about 1771; died 17 December 1802.
- 40 vii. David Ford, born 16 April 1761; died 06 November 1835.
- 41 viii. Nathan Ford, born 08 December 1763; died 29 April 1829.

NOTES

Hanna Ford [No. 34] was baptized 11 December 1754.

Jacob Ford [No. 35] was baptized 2 November 1753.

John Ford [No. 36] was baptized 2 September 1759.

Penelope Ford [No. 37] was baptized 3 November 1753.

Chillion Ford (1757–1800) [No. 39] was a colonel during the Revolutionary War. He was a storekeeper; the frame of one of his stores in Rockaway, New Jersey, is today a Central Railroad depot. He contracted cholera in New York and died after returning to Rockaway. He is buried in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

David Ford (1761–1835) [No. 40] was a colonel during the Revolutionary War. In 1804 he went to Ogdensburg, New York.

Nathan Ford (1763–1829) [No. 41] never married.

18. Phebe⁶ Ford (Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 20 February 1728/29 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 02 August 1819 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **(1) Samuel Arnold** 16 October 1748 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, son of Stephen Arnold and Rachel. He was born 01 November 1726 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 03 October 1764 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **(2) Jonas Phillips** 24 December 1766. He was born 12 March 1734/35, and died 13 December 1813.

See the Arnold genealogy (above) for notes about Phebe (Ford) and Samuel Arnold and their descendants. The descendants of Phebe and Samuel Arnold are edited out from the remainder of the current list.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

20. Sarah⁶ Ford (Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 20 July 1731 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 12 November 1811. She married **(1) John Kenny** 20 August 1749. She married **(2) Samuel Tuthill** 03 November 1751, son of John Tuthill and Elizabeth Browne. He was born 22 September 1724 in Oysterpond, Suffolk, New York, and died 31 May 1814 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Sarah Ford and Samuel Tuthill are:

- + 51 i. Elizabeth⁷ Tuthill, born 15 September 1753 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 09 May 1803 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
- + 52 ii. Jane Tuthill, born 16 May 1756 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 01 June 1814.
- + 53 iii. Sarah Tuthill, born 1759.
- 54 iv. Theodorus Tuthill, born 1761; died 16 August 1805. He married Jane Hancock 1798; born 1759; died 01 June 1814.
- 55 v. Samuel Tuthill, born 1763; died 27 July 1834.
- 56 vi. Mary Tuthill, died 26 October 1819. She married Rodolphus Kent 11 November 1787; born 1754; died 09 May 1829.
- 57 vii. Hannah Tuthill. She married Dr. William Campfield 10 November 1789.
- 58 viii. Jacob Ford Tuthill, born 06 April 1770 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 27 December 1799.
- 59 ix. Tuthill, died 12 September 1772.
- 60 x. Tuthill, died 28 July 1777.

NOTES

Samuel Tuthill (junior) (1763–1834) [No. 55] never married.

21. Jacob⁶ Ford (Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 19 February 1737/38 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 11 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Theodosia Johnes** 27 January 1762, daughter of Rev. Timothy Johnes. She was born 13 September 1741, and died 31 August 1824.

Children of Jacob Ford and Theodosia Johnes are:

- 61 i. Timothy⁷ Ford.
- 62 ii. Gabriel H. Ford, died 1849. He married Frances Gualdo; died 1853.
- 63 iii. Elizabeth Ford. She married Henry W. DeSoussure 26 May 1785.
- 64 iv. Jacob Ford, born 15 March 1772; died 1834 in Charleston, South Carolina.
- 65 v. Phebe Ford, born 03 May 1775; died 21 June 1777.

NOTES

Jacob Ford (1737/38–1777) [No. 21] was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. He died eight days before his father, Jacob [No. 13]. Early in 1776 he made a compact with the Provincial Congress of New Jersey “to erect a powder-mill for the making of gunpowder, an article so essentially necessary at the present time”, for which Congress loaned him \$2,000 for one year without interest, to be repaid within that year “in good merchantable powder”. Although Jacob Ford died in 1777, the manufactory continued to supply gunpowder for the duration of the war.⁵⁴²

Jacob Ford had erected a fine mansion in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1774, which was one of the finest homes in the country. During the second winter encampment of the Continental Army in Morristown, during the brutal winter of 1779-1780, Gen. George Washington established the Ford mansion for his headquarters. Martha Washington wintered with him here, too. Today, the mansion on Morris Ave. is a part of the Morristown National Historic Park, administered by the National Park Service. The mansion continued to be occupied by Ford family descendants until 1873.

⁵⁴² W. Jay Mills, *Historic Houses of New Jersey*, 1902.

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Timothy Ford [No. 61] was baptized 13 February 1763. He went to South Carolina.

Gabriel H. Ford [No. 62] was baptized 10 February 1765.

Elizabeth Ford [No. 63] was baptized 25 October 1767.

24. Jane⁶ Ford (Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 29 January 1735/36, and died 22 November 1794. She married **Moses Tuttle** 15 December 1756, son of Joseph Tuttle. He was born 19 November 1732, and died 11 July 1819.

Children of Jane Ford and Moses Tuttle are:

- 66 i. Mary⁷ Tuttle, born 15 December 1757; died 05 February 1840 in Kentucky. She married Capt. Cornelius Hoagland 15 May 1777; born 12 April 1750; died July 1806 in Kentucky.
- 67 ii. Hannah Ford Tuttle, born 02 September 1759; died 26 August 1849. She married Capt. Charles Hoff, Jr.; born 12 November 1756; died 16 July 1811.
- 68 iii. Jane Ford Tuttle, born 22 September 1766; died 13 August 1831. She married Joseph DeCamp; born 14 November 1759; died 31 December 1800.
- 69 iv. Simeon Tuttle.
- 70 v. Moses Tuttle, Jr., born 16 February 1769; died 25 October 1769.

NOTES

Jane (Ford) Tuttle (1735/36–1794) [No. 24] and her husband, Moses Tuttle (1732–1819), are buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Capt. Cornelius Hoagland (1750–1806), husband of Mary Tuttle [No. 66], was killed by a falling tree limb.

Hannah (Tuttle) Hoff (1759–1849) [No. 67] and her husband, Capt. Charles Hoff, Jr. (1756–1811), are buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Jane (Tuttle) DeCamp (1766–1831) [No. 68] is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Simeon Tuttle [No. 69] was baptized 14 June 1764.

Moses Tuttle, Jr. (1769–1769) [No. 70] is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

27. Jonathan⁶ Ford (Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 1733, and died 12 July 1817 in Stockholm, New Jersey. He married **Eunice Odell** 01 March 1766, daughter of Jonathan Odell and Temperance Dickerson. She was born 1742, and died 24 July 1830 in Stockholm, New Jersey.

Notes for Jonathan Ford:

With son John was in iron manufacturing and built some of the first forges in the upper Pequannoc Valley.

Children of Jonathan Ford and Eunice Odell are:

- + 71 i. Charlotte⁷ Ford, born 08 December 1767; died 06 March 1850.
- + 72 ii. John Odell Ford, born 13 March 1770; died 04 January 1858.
- 73 iii. Julia Ford, born 15 May 1772; died 07 February 1854. She married (1) Silas Dickerson 07 November 1792; born 03 October 1771; died 07 January 1807 in Stanhope, New Jersey. She married (2) Col. Joseph Jackson 03 May 1808; from Rockaway, New Jersey.
- 74 iv. Charles Ford, born 09 April 1774; died 01 June 1855. He married Rachel Burroughs 26 December 1798; born 1778; died 03 June 1855.
- 75 v. Catharine Ford, born 18 June 1776.
- 76 vi. Appolos Ford, born 28 February 1779.
- 77 vii. Catharine Ford, born 25 March 1781. She married Joshua Wells 08 September 1813.
- 78 viii. Henry Ford, born 04 August 1783. He married Elizabeth Darcy 01 April 1810.

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NOTES

Julia (Ford) Jackson (1772–1854) [No. 73] is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Catharine Ford (1776–) [No. 77] died young.

28. Samuel⁶ Ford (Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) He married **Grace Kitchell** 20 January 1757, daughter of Abraham Kitchell.

Children of Samuel Ford and Grace Kitchell are:

- 79 i. Betsey⁷ Ford. She married Samuel Gardner.
- 80 ii. Phebe Ford. She married Moses Ross.
- + 81 iii. William Ford, born before 1763; died after 1789.
- 82 iv. Samuel Ford.

NOTES

Samuel Ford [No. 28] was involved in money-making schemes. He went to Virginia, where he changed his name to Baldwin, married, and there had children.

30. Hannah⁶ Ford (Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born about 1740. She married **Joseph Morris** 12 April 1759, son of Stephen Morris. He was born 1732, and died 05 January 1778 in Revolutionary War.

Child of Hannah Ford and Joseph Morris is:

- 83 i. Jonathan Ford⁷ Morris, born 21 March 1760. He married Margaret Smith Evens 01 March 1784.
-

31. Eunice⁶ Ford (Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) died 08 March 1802. She married **(1) Stephen Moore** 21 April 1761. He was born about 1738, and died 19 January 1777. She married **(2) John Scott**. He was born about 1713, and died 05 June 1800.

Children of Eunice Ford and Stephen Moore are:

- 84 i. Hannah⁷ Moore, born 1761. She married David Vail 08 December 1778.
- 85 ii. Sarah Moore. She married Nathaniel Tingley 13 February 1785.
- 86 iii. Betsey Moore. She married Jackson Ayres.
- 87 iv. Phebe Moore. She married Abraham Hedges.
- 88 v. Eunice Moore, born about 1770. She married Robert Todd.
- 89 vi. Samuel Moore, born 1773; died 01 March 1847. He married (1) undetermined wife 1. He married (2) undetermined wife 2.

NOTES

Betsey (Moore) Ayres [No. 86], after marriage, went to Ohio.

32. Demas⁶ Ford (Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) He married **(1) Mary Lewis**. She was born about 1755, and died 17 September 1783. He married **(2) Rachel**.

Children of Demas Ford and Rachel are:

- 90 i. Anna⁷ Ford, born 20 May 1775; died 30 April 1777.
- + 91 ii. Lewis Ford, born 04 August 1778.
- 92 iii. Sarah Ford, born 25 October 1781. She married Bayley.
- 93 iv. Ford, born 31 August 1783.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Demas Ford [No. 32] was baptized 14 April 1747.

Rachel Ford, after the death of her husband, Demas Ford, married Calvin Canfield.

33. James⁶ Ford (Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 21 November 1747, and died 01 March 1827. He married **Elizabeth Odell**, daughter of Jonathan Odell and Temperance Dickerson. She was born 1749, and died 20 January 1819.

Children of James Ford and Elizabeth Odell are:

- 94 i. Sarah Ann⁷ Ford, born 12 September 1782; died 12 February 1830.
 - 95 ii. William Odell Ford, born 04 October 1784; died 1854. He married Sarah Martin; born 1787; died 07 January 1813.
 - 96 iii. John Ford, born 23 March 1787; died 31 December 1872. He married (1) Sarah C. Darcy; died 26 December 1827. He married (2) Jane W. Howell 07 December 1841.
 - 97 iv. Silas Ford, born 27 November 1789; died 19 August 1794.
 - 98 v. Rev. Marcus Ford, born 09 March 1793. He married Clarissa Chizbe 1820.
-

Generation No. 7

51. Elizabeth⁷ Tuthill (Sarah⁶ Ford, Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 15 September 1753 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 09 May 1803 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **Col. Jacob Arnold** 10 October 1770 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, son of Samuel Arnold and Phebe Ford. He was born 14 December 1749 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 01 March 1827 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

See the Arnold genealogy (above) for information on the descendants of Elizabeth (Tuthill) and Jacob Arnold.

52. Jane⁷ Tuthill (Sarah⁶ Ford, Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 16 May 1756 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 01 June 1814. She married **Lewis Dunham** 04 May 1777.

NOTES

Jane (Tuthill) Dunham (1756–1814) [No. 52] and her husband, Lewis, had four children, whose names are not known here. She is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

53. Sarah⁷ Tuthill (Sarah⁶ Ford, Jacob⁵ Foord, John⁴, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 1759. She married **(1) Dr. Jonathan Stiles, Jr.** 22 November 1775. He died 04 February 1807. She married **(2) Rev. William Woodbridge** 14 December 1810.

NOTES

Sarah (Tuthill) Stiles (1759–) [No. 53] and her husband, Jonathan, had four children, whose names are not known here.

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71. Charlotte⁷ Ford (Jonathan⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 08 December 1767, and died 06 March 1850. She married **Silas Condict** 29 March 1790. He died 06 February 1848.

Children of Charlotte Ford and Silas Condict are:

- 123 i. Ebenezer⁸ Condict, born 22 July 1791; died 03 August 1833. He married (1) Sarah C.; born about 1796; died 27 September 1827. He married (2) Elizabeth Vail 04 March 1828; born about 1792; died 10 May 1839.
- 124 ii. Martha Condict, born 27 December 1792; died 31 July 1793.
- 125 iii. Julia Condict. She married Nathan Hedges 05 July 1818.
- 126 iv. Sidney Condict, born 01 July 1799.
- 127 v. Macia Condict, born 28 August 1802.
- 128 vi. Henry Ford Condict, born 1804.
- 129 vii. Silas Byram Condict, born December 1805. He married Johnson; born 02 August 1814; died 03 June 1878.
- 130 viii. Edward Lewis Condict, born 04 February 1812; died 18 October 1834. He married Lucy Ann King 19 March 1833.

NOTES

Julia Condict [No. 125] was baptized 1 April 1798.

72. John Odell⁷ Ford (Jonathan⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 13 March 1770, and died 04 January 1858. He married **Elizabeth Hume** 1790, daughter of Willhelm Hume. She was born about 1775, and died 19 August 1848.

Children of John Ford and Elizabeth Hume are:

- 131 i. Mahlon⁸ Ford, born 1790 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 1870 in Texas. He married Sarah Maria Elmer.
- + 132 ii. Horace Ford, born 26 August 1799 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 25 September 1865.
- + 133 iii. Sidney Ford, born 1803 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 15 July 1863.
- + 134 iv. John Milton Ford, born 15 April 1807 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 25 March 1861.

NOTES

John Odell Ford (1770–1858) [No. 72], his wife, Elizabeth (Hume) Ford (ca. 1775–1848), and Mahlon Ford (1790–1870) [No. 131] are buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

81. William⁷ Ford (Samuel⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born before 1763, and died after 1789. He married **Jemima Halsey** 1782, daughter of Ananias Halsey and Jemima Ludlow. She was born 02 January 1762, and died 1813.

Children of William Ford and Jemima Halsey are:

- 135 i. Catharine⁸ Ford. She married John K. Pierson 24 October 1829.
- 136 ii. Elizabeth Ford. She married John Young.
- 137 iii. George Ford.
- + 138 iv. Hannah Ford.
- 139 v. John Ford. He married Polly Cooper 10 December 1820; from Dover, New Jersey; died 1872.
- 140 vi. Julia Ford. She married Maj. William Minton; from Berkshire Valley, New Jersey; died 1877.
- 141 vii. Nancy Ford, died 25 December 1831. She married David King 1812.
- 142 viii. William Ford, died April 1870. He married Phoebe Bailey 30 June 1814; from Dover, New Jersey.
- 143 ix. Anthony Ford, born about 1783; died 23 August 1791.
- 144 x. James Ford, born 24 January 1790; died 1888. He married Charity Ford Kitchell 03 July 1817; born 1798; died December 1875.

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- 145 xi. Maria Ford, born 1804; died 18 August 1877. She married Thomas M. Sturtevant 15 January 1829; born 30 March 1800; died 26 August 1896.

NOTES

Elizabeth (Ford) Young [No. 136], after marriage, resided in Morristown, New Jersey.

George Ford [No. 137] went West, and died there.

Maria (Ford) Sturtevant (1804–1877) [No. 145] is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Thomas M. Sturtevant, husband of Maria Ford, is said to have been a veteran of the War of 1812; and if so, he served as a teenager.

91. Lewis⁷ Ford (Demas⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 04 August 1778.

Children of Lewis Ford are:

- 146 i. Lewis⁸ Ford.
147 ii. Mahlon Ford.
148 iii. Abraham Ford.
-

Generation No. 8

132. Horace⁸ Ford (John Odell⁷, Jonathan⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 26 August 1799 in Stockholm, New Jersey, and died 25 September 1865. He married **Hannah Freeman**, daughter of Zopher Freeman. She was born 14 June 1809, and died 13 December 1895.

Children of Horace Ford and Hannah Freeman are:

- 165 i. William Henry⁹ Ford, born 22 April 1831.
166 ii. Catharine Elizabeth Ford, born 12 October 1835; died 07 June 1837.
167 iii. Mary Francis Ford, born 12 October 1835; died 17 August 1839.
168 iv. Horace Richmond Ford. He married Ella Howe 23 December 1862.
169 v. Amelia Ford. She married Fletcher Dickerson 16 November 1864.
170 vi. Hannah E. Ford, born 17 September 1841; died 07 June 1875. She married Samuel G. Morrow, Jr. 18 September 1861.
171 vii. Mary Ford, born 25 January 1845; died 22 August 1878. She married George Williams.

NOTES

Horace Ford [No. 168] is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

Amelia (Ford) Dickerson [No. 169], after marriage, moved to Michigan.

133. Sidney⁸ Ford (John Odell⁷, Jonathan⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 1803 in Stockholm, New Jersey, and died 15 July 1863. He married **Cornelia E. M. Miller** 31 May 1825, daughter of Eliphlet Miller. She died 16 June 1862.

Children of Sidney Ford and Cornelia Miller are:

- 172 i. Sidney⁹ Ford, Jr. He married Armanda Grimstead 25 November 1865 in Brooklin, New Jersey.
173 ii. Ella Ford, born 11 March 1842; died 05 September 1861 in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Sidney Ford (senior) (1803–1863) [No. 133] is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

134. John Milton⁸ Ford (John Odell⁷, Jonathan⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) was born 15 April 1807 in Stockholm, New Jersey, and died 25 March 1861. He married **Julia Wells**.

Children of John Ford and Julia Wells are:

- 174 i. Catharine Frances⁹ Ford, born 27 June 1840. She married Richard Powell 12 October 1862 in Newark, New Jersey.
- 175 ii. John E. Ford, born 15 January 1843. He married undetermined wife in Newark, New Jersey.

NOTES

John Milton Ford (1807–1861) [No. 134] is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

John E. Ford (1843–) [No. 175] was a member of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

138. Hannah⁸ Ford (William⁷, Samuel⁶, Samuel⁵, John⁴ Foord, William³, William², widow Foord¹) She married **Jessie King**. He was from Dover, New Jersey.

Child of Hannah Ford and Jessie King is:

- 176 i. John D.⁹ King.
-

End of Ford Family collateral genealogy

Garrigues Family Collateral Genealogy (70 descendants)

The genealogy of the Garrigues family, as it relates to the Arnold lineage (above) and to our Smith lineage as currently understood, is as follows.

A substantial amount of information here has been derived from the remarkable and voluminous holdings of the Garrigues Family website.⁵⁴³ Other historical aspects, particularly as relating to the Garrigues family in Philadelphia, are added from research by the present compiler at the American Philosophical Society.

⁵⁴³ "The Genealogy of a Garrigues Family", website <http://www.garrigus-family.com> (accessed 2004, 2006). A great deal of information is also from Robert C. Garrigus, "The Ancestry of Matthieu Garrigues (originally of Languedoc, France and the first of the surname known to have taken up residence in the American Colonies)", webpage <http://www.garrigus-family.com/MatthieusAncestry.pdf> (current as of 22 Jan 2003; accessed 2006).

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Descendants of Jean Garrigues

Generation No. 1

1. **Jean¹ Garrigues** was born 1655 in Perigold, France, and died 1710 in The Hague, Holland. He married **Marie de Franchimont**. She was born 1657 in France, and died August 1685.

Child of Jean Garrigues and Marie de Franchimont is:

- + 2 i. Matthieu² Garrigues, born between 1677-1678 in Languedoc, France; died 05 September 1726 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

2. **Matthieu² Garrigues [Matthew Garrigues]** (Jean¹) was born between 1677-1678 in Languedoc, France, and died 05 September 1726 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Susanne (Susannah) de la Rochet** between 14-28 May 1702 in Walloon Church, The Hague, Holland. She was born between 1678-1679 in France, and died 30 September 1746 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Matthieu Garrigues and Susanne la Rochet are:

- 3 i. Marguerite Jean³ Garrigues, born 01 January 1702/03 in The Hague, Holland.
- 4 ii. François Philippe Garrigues, born 29 October 1704 in Zuid, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; died between 15 Feb-19 March 1783 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Ann Willson 1726 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 18 May 1745. He married (2) Mary Knowles 01 January 1746/47 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 12 September 1757.
- 5 iii. Pierre (Peter) Garrigues, born 1709 in St. Christopher Island, Kitts, French West Indies; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah 1727.
- + 6 iv. Matthiew Garrigues, born 1712 in St. Christopher Island, Kitts, French West Indies; died 06 August 1748 in Pennsylvania.
- 7 v. Isaac Garrigues, born 1715 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 15 January 1785 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Christian Broadgate 1734 in Friends Meeting House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (2) Hester Taylor 01 July 1763 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 8 vi. Jacob G. Garrigues, born January 1715/16 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 12 May 1798 in Morristown, New Jersey.
- + 9 vii. Samuel Garrigues, born 02 February 1717/18 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 January 1782 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 10 viii. John Garrigues, born 1720 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died July 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Rebecca Holcomb 30 January 1743/44 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 11 ix. Abraham Garrigues, born 1722; died after 1744.

NOTES

2. Matthieu Garrigues (1677/78–1726)

He was a Huguenot who fled France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.⁵⁴⁴ He and wife traveled to The Hague ca. 1700-1704, thence to the Caribbean island of St. Christopher, ca. 1705-1712, arriving in

⁵⁴⁴ The Huguenots—the origin of the name is uncertain—were French Protestants in the Reformed Church that had been established in 1550 by John Calvin (1509-1564). The Edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV in 1598, prohibited reference to the name Huguenot. The Huguenots had been persecuted with the attempt of extermination since 1536; the efforts were encouraged even by the Pope. King Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, invigorating large-scale persecution again. Protestant churches and properties were destroyed, Huguenots were killed, and their emigration was declared to be illegal. Nonetheless, some two hundred thousand French Huguenots fled to other countries and continents. The mass exodus started in 1572, after the St. Bartholemew's Day Massacre. The Huguenot exodus to America took place between 1669 and 1725, mostly to the Carolinas and the Tidewater colonies

[note cont'd →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ca. 1713-1714. In Philadelphia he kept an inn under the sign of "Prince Eugene" (also "Prince Eugen"), 1714-1726. He was buried 6 September 1726 in Christ Church Burial Ground (5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia), but his is among hundreds of graves that were not marked or whose markers were obliterated long ago.

The "Prince Eugene" is noted at two locations, one on Second Street in 1723/24, and another in 1725 a block farther to the east on Front Street facing the Delaware River. Advertisements in *The American Weekly Mercury* newspaper during 1723-1725 provide some scant information about the Garrigues family and the transactions carried out under the sign of the Prince Eugene (spellings and punctuations thus):

"To be sold by Mathew Garrigue, at the Sign of the Prince Eugene, in the Second-street in Philadelphia, a good new Billiard Table with its Appurtenances, for a Reasonable Price. All persons that are Indebted to the said M. Garrigue are desired to pay the same with all speed, he designing to go to the West-Indies, with all his Family, next Spring."⁵⁴⁵

"This is to give Notice, that at the *Prince Eugene* in *Front-Street*, there is to be sold a good Billiard Table with all Necessaries fitted, also a Servant Woman, by *Matthew Garigues*."⁵⁴⁶

"To be sold at the *Prince Eugene*, over against *Mr. Carpenters Wharf*, Excellent Red-Wines, *Bristol Beer*, Loaf Sugar, Raisins Solis, also, a Parcel of Near Iron Weight half Hundreds, Quarters, &c. And other British Goods, at Reasonable Rates, by *William Cole*, lately from *British*." [sic, corrected to *Bristol* in second printing].⁵⁴⁷

Susanne (de la Rochet) Garrigues (1678/79–1746)
(wife of Mathieu Garrigues)

She is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground (5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia), Sec. M, row 2, plot 17. Her grave has a marker and a modern brass tablet that repeats the text of her stone and adds a commemorative inscription for Matthieu.

4. François Philippe Garrigues (1704–1783)
(Francis Garrigues)

He was baptized 29 October 1704 in The Hague, Holland. In Philadelphia he was an Ensign in Capt. Richard Nixon's Co., Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, when he was aged 27 (ca. 1741). There he also operated Garrigues Ferry, formerly George Gray's Ferry, on the Schuylkill River at the foot of a road between North and South Laurel Hill. The ferry was for sale as noticed in an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* on 9 May 1751. He was a member of Christ Church (Episcopalian), and later joined the Society of Friends (Quakers). His will was dated 15 February 1783 and was proved 19 March 1783.

Mary (Knowles) Garrigues
(wife of François Philippe Garrigues)

She was buried 3 February 1783 in Christ Church Burial Ground (5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia). No marker is present.

of the Chesapeake Bay. The religious rights of the Huguenots were partially restored in France in 1797 with the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration.

⁵⁴⁵ Advertisement, *The American Weekly Mercury*, 18-25 February 1723/24, p. 2.

⁵⁴⁶ Advertisement, *The American Weekly Mercury*, 9-21 December 1725, p. 4; and reprinted in issue 21-28 December, p. 2.

⁵⁴⁷ Advertisement, *The American Weekly Mercury*, 9-21 December 1725, p. 4; and reprinted in issue 21-28 December, p. 2.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

7. Isaac Garrigues (1715–1785)

Isaac Garrigues is noticed in The Pennsylvania Contributorship Insurance Surveys (Philadelphia), 795, for 16 February 1763, which indicates he has a new brick house on the east side of 2nd Street between Pine and Lombard Streets, nearly opposite the New Market, where he lives. Today the site has 20th century residential construction on it.

Generation No. 3

6. Matthew³ Garrigues (Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 1712 in St. Christopher Island, Kitts, French West Indies, and died 06 August 1748 in Pennsylvania.

Child of Matthew Garrigues is:

- + 12 i. Matthew (Matthias)⁴ Garrigues, born 1732 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died in Halifax Co., North Carolina.

NOTES

Matthew Garrigues (junior) (1712–1748) [No. 6] was a tailor. He enlisted in Capt. William Trent's Co. of the Pennsylvania militia on 27 June 1746.⁵⁴⁸ His descendants moved to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri.

8. Jacob G.³ Garrigues (Matthieu², Jean¹) was born January 1715/16 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 12 May 1798 in Morristown, New Jersey. He married **Sarah** 1744.

Children of Jacob Garrigues and Sarah are:

- 13 i. David⁴ Garrigus.
- 14 ii. Isaac Garrigus.
- 15 iii. Jacob Garrigus.
- 16 iv. John Garrigus.
- 17 v. Mary Pauline Garrigus.
- 18 vi. Nancy Garrigus.
- 19 vii. Sarah Garrigus.
- 20 viii. Susannah Hannah Garrigus.
- + 21 ix. Rebecca Garrigus, born 02 October 1751 in New Jersey; died 20 October 1838 in Rockaway, New Jersey.

NOTES

Jacob G. Garrigues (1715/16–1798) [No. 8] is noticed in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* for 19 April 1777, which indicates he is at the Quarter Master General's office in Philadelphia.

9. Samuel³ Garrigues (Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 02 February 1717/18 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 25 January 1782 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mary Hannah Ralph** 10 July 1740 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Peggy Hadock** 27 January 1773 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Samuel Garrigues and Mary Ralph are:

- 22 i. John⁴ Garrigues, born about 1746.
- 23 ii. William Garrigues, born 1746; died 1831. He married Mitchell.
- 24 iii. Edward Garrigues, born 1756 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died about 1845. He married Margaret Price.

⁵⁴⁸ Pennsylvania Archives.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

9. Samuel Garrigues (1717/18–1782)

Samuel Garrigues kept a dry goods store next to the London Coffee Shop, on Front St., Philadelphia.⁵⁴⁹

A Samuel Garrigues (the elder) of Pennsylvania was tried and acquitted of treason as a Loyalist during the American Revolution; his son, Samuel, surrendered but was discharged.⁵⁵⁰ Whether the elder Samuel is the same subject as for this genealogical record is uncertain; if so, then Samuel Jr. may be added as another son.

22. John Garrigues (ca. 1746–)

John Garrigues was in the Continental Service when he was taken on [New] York Island the day the British army landed, 17 June 1779, and was held prisoner for 12-13 weeks. He enlisted in the King's service as a means to escape, which he did but was caught and he received 500 lashes as punishment. He later succeeded in deserting in South Carolina.⁵⁵¹ The *Pennsylvania Packet* for 21 March 1782 indicates that he deserted from the J. Van Harus Co., 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment.

23. William Garrigues (1746–1831)

William Garrigues is noticed in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for 21 April 1784, which indicates he lets a brewery on 5th Street [Philadelphia] from Hugh Roberts.

He was on the committee to frame the articles of incorporation for the Friendship Co., 1769; joined the Carpenters' Company in 1786; worked on Library Hall⁵⁵²; measured the Lycoming County Court House, 1804; was one of four City Surveyors; Carpenters' Co. Secretary, 1794-1799, President, 1802-1805, 1814-1815.

24. Edward Garrigues (1756–ca.1845)

Edward Garrigues had a store on 3rd St. in Philadelphia, on the northwest corner of Story St. directly opposite Elm St.

An advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for 23 May 1782 notices that he has for sale a three-story brick house on 4th St., including back buildings for stables and carriages; and that his residence is in Elm St. near 3rd St.

During the Yellow Fever epidemics of the 1790s, he handled much of the county relief, and was president of the Board of Health. He was the secretary of Philadelphia County in 1798 and 1800.

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census, Edward Garrigues was a carpenter residing at 86 Market St. [old style address], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁵⁴⁹ The London Coffee Shop stood on the southwest corner of Front and High Sts.; a commemorative sign marks the site today. It was the center of merchant business in Colonial times, and where even slaves were sold in front of the establishment. Presumably, the Garrigues store was next to it, to the south.

⁵⁵⁰ Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution with an Historical Essay* (Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1864), vol. 2, p. 518.

⁵⁵¹ Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 7, p. 493.

⁵⁵² Library Hall was the home of the Library Company of Philadelphia, which stood then on South 5th Street at Library Street. The building was razed in 1889. Since 1957 on the site stands Library Hall of the American Philosophical Society, which reconstructs the original building's façade [and where at present Earle Spamer, the current compiler, is employed]. (The Library Company continues today in a building west of 13th and Locust Sts.)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 4

12. Matthew (Matthias)⁴ Garrigues (Matthew³, Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 1732 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in Halifax Co., North Carolina. He married **Sarah** 1756 in Halifax Co., North Carolina. She was born 1720, and died 1777.

Children of Matthew Garrigues and Sarah are:

- 25 i. Jacob⁵ Gargus, born 1757 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died after 1832. He married Susanna Caton 02 March 1820 in Wilkes Co., North Carolina; died between 1825-1830.
- 26 ii. Penelope Gargus, born 1760 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died 1825 in Turkey Creek, Humphrey, Tennessee. She married James Cooley 1780 in Halifax Co., North Carolina.
- + 27 iii. Matthew Matthias Garrigus, born 1760 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died about 1825.

NOTES

Jacob Gargus (1757–after 1832) [No. 25] appears as Private “Job Gargis” in the muster list of Capt. Lowell’s Co., Col. Long’s Regiment, North Carolina, 4 March 1836. As Job Gargis, he made claim in Alabama for a Revolutionary War pension, 15 October 1832, having enlisted in 1779-1780 but not so recollected by him.

21. Rebecca⁴ Garrigus (Jacob G.³ Garrigues, Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 02 October 1751 in New Jersey, and died 20 October 1838 in Rockaway, New Jersey. She married **Samuel Pierson**, son of Timothy Pierson and Mary Pierson. He was born 1747 in Whipponong, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 1789 in Whatnong, New Jersey.

Children of Rebecca Garrigus and Samuel Pierson are:

- 28 i. Ebenezer⁵ Pierson.
- 29 ii. Isaac Pierson.
- 30 iii. Joanna Pierson.
- 31 iv. Joseph Pierson.
- 32 v. Mary Pierson.
- 33 vi. Silas Pierson.
- 34 vii. Stephen Pierson.
- 35 viii. Timothy Pierson.
- + 36 ix. Samuel Pierson, born 22 March 1785 in Morris Co., New Jersey; died 03 May 1853 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 5

27. Matthew Matthias⁵ Garrigus (Matthew (Matthias)⁴ Garrigues, Matthew³, Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 1760 in Halifax Co., North Carolina, and died about 1825. He married **Sarah** 1780 in Halifax Co., North Carolina.

Children of Matthew Garrigus and Sarah are:

- 37 i. John⁶ Garrigues, born 1779 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died 1870 in Lebanon, Laclede, Missouri. He married (1) Margery McKissick. He married (2) Mary Ann Cash January 1811 in Maury Co., Tennessee.
- 38 ii. Benjamin Garrigus, born 1781 in Halifax Co., North Carolina.
- 39 iii. James Garrigues, born 1782 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died 1870.
- 40 iv. Jess Garrigues, born 1783; died 1873 in Alabama.
- + 41 v. William Gargis, born 1785 in North Carolina; died after 1873 in Franklin Co., Alabama.
- 42 vi. Mathias Garrigus, born 22 December 1793 in Virginia; died 1880 in Missouri. He married Margaret (Mary) McKissick 1814 in Maury Co., Tennessee.

NOTES

Mary (Cash) Garrigues, wife of John Garrigus [No. 37], was known as “Polly”.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

36. Samuel⁵ Pierson (Rebecca⁴ Garrigus, Jacob G.³ Garrigues, Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 22 March 1785 in Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 03 May 1853 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Hannah Hinds**, daughter of Isaac Hinds and Marina. She was born 13 November 1789, and died 20 July 1825 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Samuel Pierson and Hannah Hinds are:

- 43 i. Elias Henry⁶ Pierson.
- 44 ii. Ezra Pierson.
- 45 iii. Hannah Elizabeth Pierson.
- 46 iv. Henry Pierson.
- 47 v. Isaac H. Pierson.
- 48 vi. Lewis Pierson.
- + 49 vii. Martha Louise Pierson, born 05 May 1813 in Morris Co., New Jersey; died 27 February 1889 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 6

41. William⁶ Gargis (Matthew Matthias⁵ Garrigus, Matthew (Matthias)⁴ Garrigues, Matthieu³, Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 1785 in North Carolina, and died after 1873 in Franklin Co., Alabama. He married **Nancy Carr** 04 May 1815 in Maury Co., Tennessee. She was born 1800 in North Carolina, and died after 1850 in Franklin Co., Alabama.

Children of William Gargis and Nancy Carr are:

- 50 i. Henry⁷ Gargis, born 17 May 1816 in Maury Co., Tennessee; died 25 April 1886 in Colbert Co., Alabama. He married Nancy King; born 19 October 1815 in Franklin Co., Alabama; died 05 August 1901 in Colbert Co., Alabama.
- + 51 ii. Lucinda Gargis, born 1818 in Franklin Co., Alabama; died 1889 probably in Bengal Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma].
- 52 iii. Elizabeth Gargis, born 1826.
- 53 iv. James Columbus Gargis, born 1834.
- 54 v. Margaret Gargis, born 1836.

NOTES

William Gargis (1785–after 1873) [No. 41] served during the War of 1812 in Capt. Bird S. Hunt's Co., 27th Regiment, Tennessee Militia. He is listed as "Garrigus" in *The War of 1812: Soldiers of Maury County, Tenn.*

Henry Gargis (1816–1886) [No. 50] and his wife, Nancy (King) Gargis (1815–1901), are buried in Poplar Creek Cemetery, Colbert Co., Alabama.

49. Martha Louise⁶ Pierson (Samuel⁵, Rebecca⁴ Garrigus, Jacob G.³ Garrigues, Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 05 May 1813 in Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 27 February 1889 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **Silas Howell Arnold**, son of Jacob Arnold and Sarah Nixon. He was born 22 April 1812 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

See the Arnold family collateral genealogy (above) for information about that lineage (and through whom the Smith family is related).

Children of Martha Pierson and Silas Arnold are:

- 55 i. Eliza Johnes⁷ Arnold.
- 56 ii. Emma Elizabeth Arnold.
- 57 iii. Frances Caroline Arnold.
- 58 iv. Hannah Isabella Arnold.
- 59 v. Isaac Gaston Arnold.
- 60 vi. Jacob Ogden Arnold.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 61 vii. Willis Gaylord Arnold.
62 viii. Samuel Pierson Arnold, born 1843.
-

Generation No. 7

51. Lucinda⁷ Gargis (William⁶, Matthew Matthias⁵ Garrigus, Matthew (Matthias)⁴ Garrigues, Matthew³, Matthieu², Jean¹) was born 1818 in Franklin Co., Alabama, and died 1889 probably in Bengal Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma]. She married **Buford W. Hulsey** 1835 in Alabama, son of Jesse Hulsey. He was born 1813 in Hall Co., Georgia, and died 1891 in Bengal Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma].

Children of Lucinda Gargis and Buford Hulsey are:

- 63 i. James Carroll⁸ Hulsey, born 29 May 1837 in Franklin Co., Alabama; died 1901. He married (1) Margaret Overall. He married (2) Margaret Barnes; born 1843.
- 64 ii. John J. Hulsey, born 1840 in probably Florence, Alabama; died 12 August 1862 in General Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas.
- 65 iii. Almedia Hulsey, born 23 April 1843 in Florence, Alabama; died May 1900 in Cravens, Indian Territory [Oklahoma]. She married (1) Andrew J. Swan 06 November 1860 in Dallas Co., Arkansas. She married (2) William Harvey Horton 14 December 1870 in Sebastian Co., Arkansas or Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory; born 1850; died 1899.
- 66 iv. Nancy Hulsey, born 1847 in Tennessee. She married Arnold Smith.
- 67 v. Sarah Hulsey, born 1849 in McNairy Co., Tennessee. She married John Butler 1870 in Scott Co., Arkansas; born about 1845.
- 68 vi. Mary Magleen Hulsey, born October 1851 in McNairy Co., Tennessee; died about 1930 in probably Oklahoma. She married (1) Hugh T. Horton 09 August 1869 in Sebastian Co., Arkansas. She married (2) John C. Butler 24 December 1875; born June 1851 in Alabama; died 05 May 1887 in Talihinia, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory [LeFlore Co., Oklahoma]. She married (3) Asbury Tyler 25 April 1889 in Scott Co., Arkansas; born 09 October 1834 in Green Co., Missouri; died 21 March 1900 in Owl, Indian Territory [Oklahoma].
- 69 vii. William J. Hulsey, born 1855 in Tennessee; died after 1870.
- 70 viii. Emily J. Hulsey, born 1858; died between 1860-1870.

NOTES

51. Lucinda (Gargis) Hulsey (1818-1889)

She is buried in Peachland Cemetery, 2 miles northwest of Bengal, East Latimer Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma].

Buford W. Hulsey (1813–1891) (husband of Lucinda Gargis)

Residences of Buford W. Hulsey (from U.S. censuses):

- 1840: Franklin Co., Alabama
1860: Dallas Co., Arkansas
1870: Marion Twp., Sebastian Co., Arkansas*
1880: Cole Twp., Sebastian Co., Arkansas

*He had been granted land in Sec. 4, Twp. 6, Range 32.

Children of Lucinda (Gargis) and Buford W. Hulsey

James Carroll Hulsey (1837–1901) [No. 63] was a physician.

During the Civil War, John J. Hulsey (1840–1862) [No. 64] served in the Confederate army. He enlisted on 6 June 1862 in Dallas, Arkansas; he served as a Private in Co. F., 26th Arkansas Infantry, and Co. F, Regular Mississippi Infantry. On 14 May 1862 in Tulip, Arkansas, he enlisted in Capt. James M. Daniel's Co. (Daniel's Battery), Lamar Artillery, Texas Volunteers.

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At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Almedia (Hulsey) Swan (1843–1900) [No. 65] and her husband, Andrew J. Swan, resided next door to her parents in Marion Twp., Sebastian Co., Arkansas. Almedia (Hulsey) Horton and her husband, William Harvey Horton (1850–1899), are buried in Baldwin Cemetery, Cravens, Indian Territory [Latimer Co., Oklahoma].

During the Civil War, Asbury Tyler, husband of Mary Magleen Hulsey [No. 68], served in the Confederate army. He was a sergeant in Co. G., 16th Arkansas Artillery. He was a blacksmith.

End of Garrigues Family collateral genealogy

200. Mary Lulu⁸ Smith (James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 26 February 1873 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died after 1940 probably in Delaware. She married **James Lugg, Sr.** 29 September 1898, son of Cyprus Lugg and Elizabeth. He was born 30 October 1875 near Central City, Gilpin Co., Colorado, and died August 1962.

Child of Mary Smith and James Lugg is:

- 324 i. James Edward⁹ Lugg, Jr., born 02 June 1900 in Colorado; died September 1980. He married (1) Elizabeth Wyckoff 09 June 1928; born about 1903 in Colorado; died 05 April 1944. He married (2) Evelyn H. Nelson 16 July 1945; born 16 March 1910; died December 1975.

NOTES

200. Mary Lulu (Smith) Lugg (1873–after 1940) “Lulu”

The “Smith Genealogy” records:⁵⁵³

She was musical and often accompanied soloists; also enjoyed cooking. She attended school with the three Sparks girls at Centreville, and State Normal School in Baltimore, Maryland.

Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith recalls his Aunt Lulu as a stern, proper woman. When as a boy he visited her,

. . . if I went into the house I had to sit on a chair both feet on floor and be seen not heard. Aunt Lu was a strict [prohibitionist] to the point that Uncle Jim brought me an ice cream cone when he arrived from work and it had a cherry on it, I was not [allowed] to eat because it had been preserved in alcohol.⁵⁵⁴

He also recalled that she played the organ at the Methodist church for years, and her two brothers lived with her and her husband.⁵⁵⁵

Although a date of death for Lulu Smith Lugg is not available in family records, W. Ed Smith remembered her death occurring when he had been recalled into the service during the Korean conflict.⁵⁵⁶

⁵⁵³ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 37.

⁵⁵⁴ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (8 May 2004).

⁵⁵⁵ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (4 May 2004).

⁵⁵⁶ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (4 May 2004).

Lugg Family



(Left to right)
Lulu Smith Lugg, James Lugg, Sr.,
Elizabeth Wyckoff Lugg, and Mrs.
Wyckoff (Elizabeth's mother). At the
back door of the elder Luggs' home on
Vine St., Denver, Colorado, Easter
Sunday, 1940.

(Spamer 2250)



(Left to right)
Elizabeth Wyckoff Lugg,
Lulu Smith Lugg, and
James Lugg, Jr.

(Spamer 2246)



(Spamer 2944)

(Top) Left to right: James Lugg, Jr., Manley Widdows, Mrs. Manley Widdows, Lulu Smith Lugg, two unidentified women, Ida Carter. Location and date not known.

(Bottom) Front, left to right: Two unidentified women, Ida Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Manley Widdows, Lulu Smith Lugg. Rear: James Lugg, Sr. and Jr.



(Spamer 2945)

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She probably died in Delaware; Helen McCarraher recalls that she and Edward S. Smith visited Lulu on occasion when she was living in southern Delaware.⁵⁵⁷

James Edward Lugg, Sr. (1875–1962)
(husband of Mary Lulu Smith)

In various censuses and registers for Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, and elsewhere there are numerous families with the name of “Legg”. This is a coincidental name only, with no known connection between the Colorado and Maryland Lugg families and the Legg families in Maryland. (In the Smith family, however, two generations of Legg women married into the Bryan family, as noticed herein under the Bryan Family collateral genealogy.)

Also see the Lugg Family collateral genealogy, below.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for James Lugg as 1263 Pearl St., Denver, Colorado.

He was a printer. At the time of the 1913 Denver city directory, he worked for the Saunders Printing Co. W. Edward Smith recalled that his Uncle Jim had his own print shop for short-run printing.⁵⁵⁸

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Residences of James Edward Lugg, Sr. (from Denver city directory and U.S. census):
1913 Denver city directory: 2323 Race St.
1920 census: Denver, Colorado

324. James Edward Lugg, Jr. (1900–1980)

He last resided in Arvada, Jefferson Co., Colorado.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Elizabeth (Wyckoff) Lugg (1903–1944) [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
(wife of James Edward Lugg, Jr.)

She was known as “Betty”.

Evelyn (Nelson) Lugg (1910–1975)
(wife of James Edward Lugg, Jr.)

She last resided in Denver, Colorado.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

⁵⁵⁷ Helen McCarraher to Earle Spamer, via telephone (23 April 2007).

⁵⁵⁸ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (8 May 2004).

**Lugg Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(4 descendants)

The genealogy of the Lugg family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Cyprus Lugg

Generation No. 1

1. **Cyprus¹ Lugg** was born about 1841 in Lands End, England. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1838 in Colorado.

Children of Cyprus Lugg and Elizabeth are:

- + 2 i. William² Lugg, born about 1864 in England.
- + 3 ii. James Lugg, Sr., born 30 October 1875 near Central City, Gilpin Co., Colorado; died August 1962.

NOTES

Cyprus Lugg (ca. 1841–) [No. 1] and his wife, Elizabeth (ca. 1838–) also had two daughters who were born in England.⁵⁵⁹ Cyprus Lugg immigrated into the U.S. possibly in 1866 (see the 1920 U.S. census entry under his son, William Lugg [No. 2]); the entry is difficult to read. Both parents of Elizabeth Lugg (Mrs. Cyprus Lugg) were born in England. At the time of the 1913 Denver city directory, she is listed as Mrs. Elizabeth Lugg, residing with her son, James [No. 3].

Occupation of Cyprus Lugg (from U.S. census and Denver city directory):

- 1880 census: Miner
- 1890 Denver city directory: Miner

Residences of Cyprus Lugg (from U.S. census and Denver city directory):

- 1880 census: Nevadaville, Gilpin Co., Colorado
- 1890 Denver city directory: 2534 Franklin St.

Generation No. 2

2. **William² Lugg** (Cyprus¹) was born about 1864 in England. He married **Dora**. She was born about 1875 in Connecticut.

Child of William Lugg and Dora is:

- 4 i. Leroy³ Lugg, born about 1905 in Connecticut.

NOTES

Occupations of William Lugg (ca. 1864–) [No. 2] (from U.S. censuses):

- 1880: Jeweler's apprentice
- 1920: Polisher for clock manufacturer

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, William Lugg resided at 54 Federal St., Bristol, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

⁵⁵⁹ "Smith Genealogy", p. 37.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

3. **James² Lugg, Sr.** (Cyprus¹) was born 30 October 1875 near Central City, Gilpin Co., Colorado, and died August 1962. He married **Mary Lulu Smith** 29 September 1898, daughter of James Smith and Emily Reynolds. She was born 26 February 1873 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 1952.

See main Smith genealogy for information about James and Lulu (Smith) Lugg and descendants.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

End of Lugg Family collateral genealogy

203. Elma Howard⁸ Bryan (Anna Virginia⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 January 1863 in Maryland, and died 29 August 1926 in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey. She married **William Edward Knowles**. He was born 07 January 1859, and died 26 September 1935.

Child of Elma Bryan and William Knowles is:

+ 325 i. Emmett Bryan⁹ Knowles, born 19 December 1883 in Delaware.

NOTES

Another possible date of death for Elma (Bryan) Knowles (1863–1926) [No. 203] is the Tuesday before 11 September 1926 [7 Sep], according to an unidentified newspaper clipping. She is buried at Barratt's Chapel in Frederica, Delaware.

At the time of the 1930 census, William Edward Knowles (1859–1935), husband of Elma Bryan, resided with his son, Emmett, and his family in Pennsauken, Camden Co., New Jersey.

Edward S. Smith took note in the "Smith Genealogy" that William Edward Knowles

. . . was for many years associated with a large wholesale anthracite coal firm with its main offices in Philadelphia. The Knowles, and sometimes Aunt Anna Bryan, were often at the home of my parents in Philadelphia and helped to make a merry time, especially at Thanksgiving time.⁵⁶⁰

204. Mary Smith⁸ Bryan (Anna Virginia⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 26 May 1865 in Maryland, and died September 1951. She married [Rev.] **Emerson Pierce Roberts**. He was born May 1854 in Maryland.

Children of Mary Bryan and Emerson Roberts are:

+ 326 i. Emerson Bryan⁹ Roberts, born 10 October 1890 in Oxford, Talbot Co., Maryland; died after 1951.

327 ii. Mary Elma Roberts [Dr. Mary Elma Roberts], born 10 March 1892 in Maryland; died after 1951.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

⁵⁶⁰ "Smith Genealogy", p. 42.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Emerson Pierce Roberts (1854–)
(husband of Mary Smith Bryan)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In the 1870 U.S. census, his given name is spelled “Emberson”. In the 1880 census, he is listed as “Pearce Roberts”.

Occupations of Emerson Pierce Roberts (from U.S. censuses):

- 1870: Farm laborer
- 1880: Teacher
- 1900: Minister
- 1910: “Clergman [*sic*] Preaching Gospel”

Residences of Emerson Pierce Roberts (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860-1880: Tyaskin, Wicomico Co., Maryland (with parents)
- 1900: Still Pond Village [Kennedyville], Kent Co., Maryland
- 1910: Main St., Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland

Regarding his parents and siblings, the following information is thus far known:

William Roberts was born about 1818. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1819 in Maryland.

Children of William Roberts and Mary are:

- i. William F.² Roberts, born about 1838 in Maryland.
- ii. John E. Roberts, born about 1843 in Maryland.
- iii. Isaac W. Roberts, born about 1847 in Maryland.
- iv. Thomas L. Roberts, born about 1849 in Maryland.
- v. Samuel Roberts, born about 1851 in Maryland.
- vi. Emerson Pierce Roberts, born May 1854 in Maryland.
- vii. Julia Roberts, born about 1856 in Maryland.
- viii. Eugenia Roberts, born about 1859 in Maryland.
- ix. [Kuoni?] Roberts, born about 1861 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1860–1880 U.S. censuses, William Roberts (ca. 1818–) [No. 1] was a farmer residing in Tyaskin, Somerset Co., Maryland. His middle initial is given as “V.” in the 1860 census, as “E.” in the 1870 census, and “W.” in the 1880 census.

The given name of daughter Kuoni[?] Roberts (ca. 1861–) [child ix] was apparently misunderstood by the census taker at the time of the 1870 census, as he had also misunderstood other children’s names. The supposed name, Kuoni, does not appear in with the family in the 1880 census.

Of interest in the census information is the residence with this family of Morris T. Tilghman, aged 5, in the 1870 census; and in the 1880 census there is registered a son, Morris Roberts, aged 13.

204. Mary (Bryan) Roberts (1865–1951)

At the time of her death she resided in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey.



Mary Elma Roberts (1892–1981) [No. 327]



Mary E. Roberts Elementary School, Moorestown, New Jersey

(Photos from Mary E. Roberts Elementary School website)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

327. Mary Elma Roberts (1892–after 1951) [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

She never married. In 1951, she resided in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey; at that time she was principal of the Moorestown, New Jersey, High School. She received her Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Edward S. Smith noted about Mary Elma Roberts in the “Smith Genealogy”:

She holds the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and, until her retirement, taught in the public schools of Moorestown, New Jersey. She was interested in civic affairs and was at one time the Woman of the Year in New Jersey.⁵⁶¹

208. William Whitley⁸ Bryan, Sr. (Anna Virginia⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 August 1876 in Delaware. He married **Florence Katherine Shimer**. She died after 1951.

Children of William Bryan and Florence Shimer are:

- + 328 i. Josephine Shimer⁹ Bryan, born 11 September 1906; died March 1975.
- 329 ii. James Edmund Bryan, born 11 July 1909. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 330 iii. William Whitely Bryan, Jr., born 31 December 1911; died 22 October 1999 in Savannah, Chatham Co., Georgia.

NOTES

Florence (Shimer) Bryan (–after 1951), wife of William Whitley Bryan, Sr. [No. 208], resided in Hopewell, Pennsylvania, when her brother, James, died in 1951.

209. Lora Rebecca⁸ Smith (John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 12 October 1874 in Lincoln, Sussex, Delaware, and died 02 June 1952 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **John Ward Spamer** 23 January 1901 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Catharina Heinzerling. He was born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 15 April 1960 in 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Children of Lora Smith and John Spamer are:

- 331 i. Katharine Seville⁹ Spamer, born 01 November 1901 in 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; died 12 January 1985 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.
- 332 ii. John Ward Spamer, Jr., born 26 November 1907 in 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 02 December 1907 at 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 333 iii. Edward Lawrence Spamer, born 25 December 1909 in 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 November 1955 at “Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania”, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁵⁶¹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 44. Thus far no information has been found regarding the award as a New Jersey “Woman of the Year”.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

See *Part I, Spamer Family*, for all Spamer lineages and more complete information than is provided below.

NOTES

209. Lora (Smith) Spamer (1874–1952)

The birth date for Lora Smith is given in Nathan T. Sevil's Bible as 12 October 1873.

Edward Seville Smith included some notes about his sister in the "Smith Genealogy":

Lora had a fine talent for painting in oils and in black-and-white drawings in crayons. She studied and developed this talent in Baltimore and completed the course in Art at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore. They moved to Baltimore after their marriage, where he engaged in business with his brother, Edward. They were in this wholesale ice cream business for several years. Because of his health he sold his interest in their business to his brother and the family moved to Philadelphia.⁵⁶²

Lora . . . as a young girl attended Miss Harkness Private School in Wilmington when we moved to Easton, graduated from high school there. She had a fine alto voice.⁵⁶³

In addition to her work in oil and crayon, Lora created works in watercolors and charcoal. Many of her pieces are still in the hands of family members. She ceased her artwork after marriage.

Two watercolors that were in the possession of Lora's daughter, Katharine S. Spamer, were always said by K.S.S. to have been "my mother's", which I inferred to mean that they had been painted by Lora. It turns out that they are not works by Lora, but by a family friend. These are small works, simplistic but showing artistic promise; they are in black and grey with greenish or bluish tints, on good watercolor paper. One, untitled, shows a two-masted boat and a sailboat, dated "September 24th /85"; the other shows a heron-like bird standing at the edge of a wetland, titled, "Solitude" and dated "Sep 28th '85". The boat scene is signed "C. B. Cox". Both paintings are signed on their reverse sides, in pencil, "Clara Bell Cox". Lora apparently had kept these as mementos, as no others were kept by her or her descendants.⁵⁶⁴

While attempting to identify a Clara Cox who would most likely have been a young acquaintance of Lora in 1885, when the paintings were made, the only reasonable match found was in the 1880 U.S. census for Easton, Maryland. There, a 12-year-old Clara Cox was found in the Mary H. P. Cox household; Clara had three sisters. By an astonishing coincidence, this turned out to be the four Cox girls with whom Lora's brother, Gilbert, as a young boy was so smitten by their beauty, interests, and intelligence—he wrote in an incomplete autobiography some 40 years or more later, they were

. . . four remarkable girls whom I adored as most awfully perfect and beautiful. I cherished every little attention they gave me, though I scarcely dared to look at them with direct glance. It was only at a distance I adored them, especially the one that "drew"⁵⁶⁵

⁵⁶² "Smith Genealogy", p. 54.

⁵⁶³ "Smith Genealogy", p. 56.

⁵⁶⁴ The paintings are now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

⁵⁶⁵ Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, after 1923). The entire typescript is transcribed in the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214].

Lora Rebecca (Smith) Spamer (1874–1952) [No. 209]



(Spamer 665)

Studio portrait by D. R. Holmes, Milford, Delaware, ca. 1875.



(Spamer666)



(Spamer 668)

Studio portraits by Bradford, Smyrna, Delaware; 1879 (left), 1880 (right).



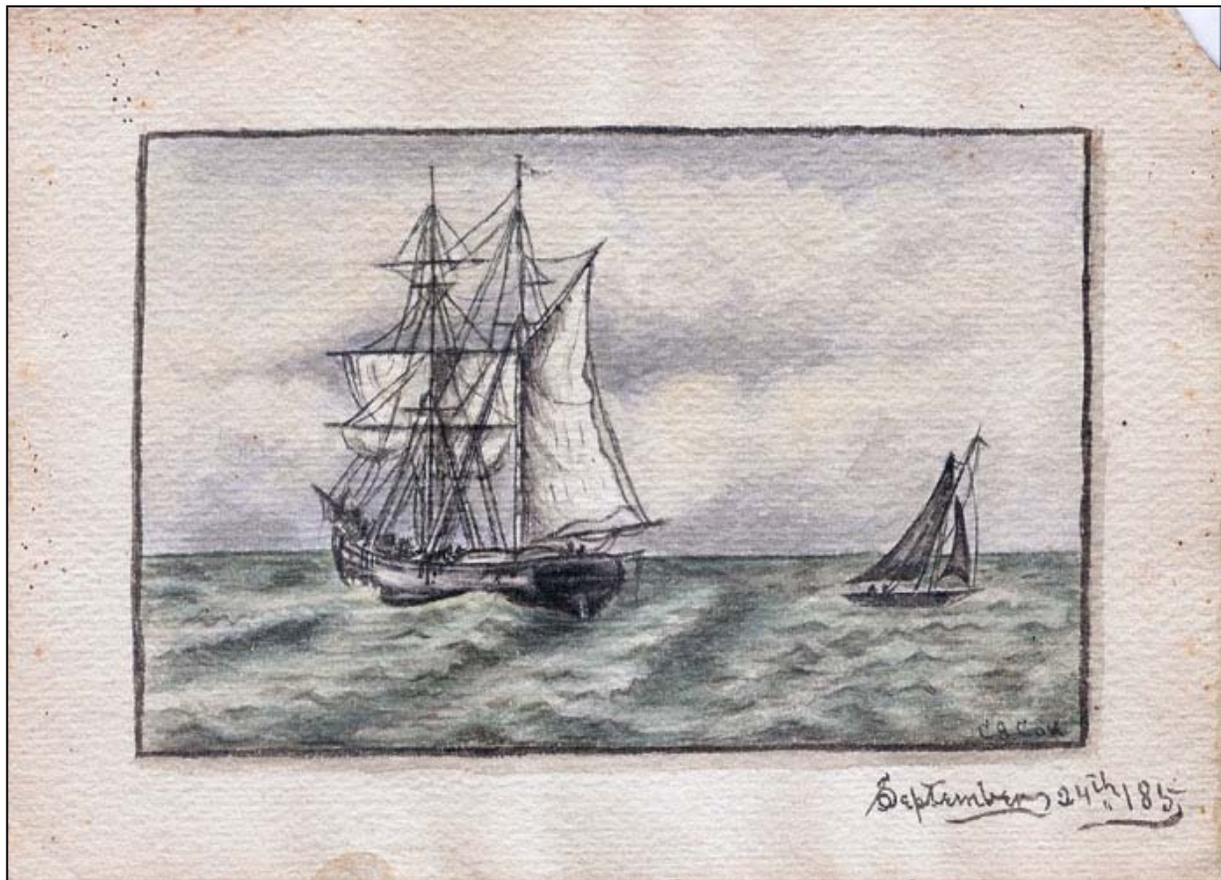
(Spamer 3711)

Studio portrait, date and place unknown, ca. 1890.



(Spamer 979)

Studio portrait by Ashman, 17 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Maryland. Perhaps at the time of her marriage, 1901.



Two color-wash paintings by Clara Bell Cox, 1885.

Presumably these paintings are by Clara Bell Cox of Easton, Maryland. Originally from the effects of Lora Smith Spamer and, later, her daughter, Katharine Seville Spamer. They are dated 24 September 1885 (*top*) and 28 September 1885 (*left*) and could have been gifts to the Smith family on their arrival in Easton (see text). (*Presently owned by Earle Spamer.*)

Clara Bell Cox

“Clara Bell Cox” notation from verso of one of the paintings. Both paintings signed thus, but the writer has not been determined.

**Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)**



Dog resting on a pier. Charcoal on paper. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer. (I once years ago had seen a reproduction of a painting that depicted this very dog and the noticeable ring below his hindquarters. This is a detail from that larger painting, which showed the dog resting on a boat pier; but I do not know the name or the artist of that painting, or my original source.)



Water scene with boats. Watercolor on paper. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

(Note: Some photographs in this series had to be taken under uncontrolled lighting, resulting in peculiar shading and tints.)

**Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)**



Still-life, flowers in vase. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.



Irises. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

**Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)**



River scene (possibly the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia). Watercolor on paper. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.



Roses. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

**Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)**



Still-life, drum and artifacts. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.



Swamp scene. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

**Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)**



Pansies. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.



Pansies. Watercolor on paper. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

**Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)**



Still-life, lemons on their branches. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

**Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)**



“Diana”. Charcoal on paper. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

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If Clara Cox of Easton is the Clara Bell Cox who painted the pictures in September 1885, it falls into place about perfectly with the time that the Smiths moved from Wilmington, Delaware, to Easton, Maryland, when Rev. Smith began his new calling in the New Church. Clara would have been about 17 years of age. If this supposition is correct, to whom the paintings were given is not clear; whether a gift to Lora or to welcome all of the Smiths to Easton. (Gilbert was a boy not even three years of age when the paintings were done.)

Residences of Lora Smith Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1901 (January): 3218 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with her father) [marriage license]
1910-1930 censuses: 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with her father)
1935 Philadelphia directory: 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia (with sister and other family)
ca. 1942-1952: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with son's family)

In the 1930 U.S. census, she is listed, erroneously, as a widow, with her surname spelled "Sparmer"; John Ward Spamer was a traveling salesman. The discrepancy might be due to an error if the census taker was told ambiguous information, such as "he's not with us", or confusing the late Rev. Smith with Lora's husband. In the 1935/1936 Philadelphia directory, Lora Spamer, is listed as a housekeeper at 820 South St. Bernard St., where also lived her son, Edward, and her sister-in-law, Mabel Smith. At the time of her death she resided with John Ward Spamer in the apartment of their son, Edward, and his family at 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia.

Lora (Smith) Spamer is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She was buried in a mahogany finished salix casket with tan silk lining, with bronze extension bar handles and engraved name plate to match. The arrangements were handled by the Oliver H. Bair Co., 1820 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John Ward Spamer (1869–1960) (husband of Lora Smith)

John Ward Spamer was named for Rev. John Ward Hunt, and by whom he was baptized.⁵⁶⁶

Occupations of John Ward Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore and Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1888 Baltimore directory: Shoemaker (in his father's business)
1890 Baltimore directory: Clerk (in his father's business)
1894 Baltimore directory: The Sun Papers (Baltimore *Sun*)⁵⁶⁷
1897, 1899 Baltimore directories: Spamer Bros. ice cream (business with Edward O. H. Spamer, 1201 W. North Ave.)⁵⁶⁸

⁵⁶⁶ Nothing more has thus far been determined regarding Rev. John Ward Hunt. He was presumably a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, although it is not clear when Henry Spamer accepted this faith.

⁵⁶⁷ John Ward Spamer's brother, Edward O. H. Spamer, was a carrier for the newspaper company.

⁵⁶⁸ Edward Seville Smith notes that this was a wholesale business ("Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", typescript, 1963, p. 54) The address is also the home of his father, Henry Spamer, which also had been the final business address for Henry's shoe shop.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

1901 January (marriage license): Ice cream manufacturer
1901 November (birth certificate of daughter, Katharine Spamer): Confectioner
1905 Baltimore directory: Salesman
1907, 1909-1912 Philadelphia directories, 1910 census, and 1913 Baltimore directory: Real estate salesman

There are no family recollections at this time that provide information about John Ward Spamer's early adult life. An interesting record is noted here, where one "John W. Spamer" of Baltimore, Maryland, is a "junior" (*i.e.*, freshman) student in the Law School of the University of Maryland during the year 1894-1895.⁵⁶⁹ He does not appear in the list of students for the 1895-1896 school year. There is no surviving record or recollection at this time that indicates that John Ward Spamer had ever been a law student. However, given that his cousins, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer and Adolph Spamer were in the law profession in Baltimore, 25-year-old John may have been encouraged to enter law school; if so, he seems not to have completed the course of study. Shortly later, John's father, Henry Spamer passed into financial straits due to bad debts due him, which may also have influenced John's potential career. That John was for a short while a law student is conjecture, but of which notice is taken here of the coincidental name and family circumstances.

John's daughter, Katharine, recalled her father bringing home ice cream that had been made by the Spamer business; that the ice cream was delicious. For her to recall this must indicate that Spamer Bros. remained in business at least long enough for young Katharine to have the memory. It is not clear exactly when Spamer Bros. ceased business, and when John Ward Spamer entered the real estate business. The 1905 city directory entry for him as "salesman" could apply to either business.

During at least part of the 1920s and during the Depression, J. W. Spamer was a traveling salesman, rarely at home; some cousins recall having seen him only at Christmas (one believed he was dead until one day she saw him riding the subway in Philadelphia⁵⁷⁰). He was a messenger in Philadelphia at age 83 when his wife, Lora, died in 1952; after this he retired.

Known residences of John Ward Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore and Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1888 Baltimore directory: 1324 Harlem Ave. (his father's shoe store and residence)
1890 Baltimore directory: 701 N. Calhoun St. (his father's shoe store and residence)
1894 Baltimore directory: 1324 Harlem Ave. (his father's shoe store and residence)
1899 Baltimore directory: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with father)
1900 census: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with father)
1901 (Jan): 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with father) [marriage license]
1901 (Nov): 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland [birth certificate of daughter, Katharine]
1901-1905 Baltimore directories: 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1907: 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; another 1907 Philadelphia directory lists 5842 Whitby Ave.
1909: 1234 North 54th St., Philadelphia; another 1909 directory lists 512 S. 47th St. (with in-laws)

⁵⁶⁹ "Catalogue of Students", *The Law School of the University of Maryland, 1895* (The Sun Book and Job Printing Office, Baltimore, 1895), p. 8.

⁵⁷⁰ Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, via telephone, January 2007.

Lora Rebecca (Smith) Spamer



(Spamer690)



(Spamer16)



(Spamer 845)

(Left) John W. and Lora Spamer's wedding cake, 23 January 1901. (Center and right) John W. and Lora Spamer's 50th Anniversary, 23 January 1951; at their residence, 4202 Walnut St. (3rd floor), Philadelphia. (The still-life oil painting of lemons on their branches, hanging on the wall, was done by Lora Smith prior to her marriage. It is presently owned by her granddaughter, Carol A. Spamer, in Tucson, Arizona.)



(Spamer 707)

John W. and Lora Spamer's 50th Anniversary, 23 January 1951; at their residence, 4202 Walnut St. (3rd floor), Philadelphia.

(Smith siblings' names are in **bold**.) (Rear, left to right) **Mabel Smith**, **Edward Seville Smith**, Laura Smith (Mrs. Edward S. Smith), Katharine S. Spamer (daughter of John and Lora), Jeannette L. Spamer (wife of Edward L. Spamer, son of John and Lora).

(Front, left to right) Carol Ann Spamer (daughter of Jeannette), John Ward Spamer, **Lora Smith Spamer**, **Elouise Smith Montgomery**, **Earle Covington Smith**, Jean Wood (granddaughter of Laura Smith by her first marriage).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

1910 census, 1910–1911 Philadelphia directories: 820 South St. Bernard Street (with in-laws)
1912 Philadelphia directory: 5007 Irving St.
1913, 1915 Baltimore directories: 223 Singer Ave.
1920 census: 223 Singer Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1923 (Goucher College yearbook of daughter, Katharine): 223 Singer Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
ca. 1925: York, Pennsylvania [son, Edward, graduated from high school in York in 1925]
ca. 1942⁵⁷¹–1958: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia
1958–1960: 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Connecticut (with daughter)

John Ward Spamer has not been found in the 1930 census. In this census his wife, Lora, resided with her father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at his home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia; there she is listed as a “widow”. The discrepancy could be due to an error if the census taker was told ambiguous information, such as “he’s not with us now”. J. W. Spamer was a traveling salesman at the time. In the 1935/1936 Philadelphia directory, Lora Spamer is listed as a housekeeper at 820 South St. Bernard St., where also lived her son, Edward, and her sister-in-law, Mabel Smith; again, J. W. Spamer is absent from listings.

In Philadelphia, John Ward Spamer was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts.⁵⁷² He is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

211. Roberta Covington⁸ Smith (John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 July 1877 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 30 April 1945 in 440 E. Eighth St., Michigan City, LaPorte Co., Indiana. She married **Joseph Lathrop Mack** 20 October 1904 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Henry Mack and Sarah Lathrop. He was born 28 September 1877 in San Francisco, California, and died 22 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Roberta Smith and Joseph Mack are:

- + 334 i. Joseph Lathrop⁹ Mack, Jr., born 01 August 1905 in Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania; died 11 June 1970 in Warm Springs, Montana.
- + 335 ii. Elizabeth Mack, born 28 January 1906 in Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania; died 25 May 1990 in New Mexico.
- + 336 iii. Roberta Mack, born 17 June 1909 in Independence, Missouri; died 14 July 1995 in New Mexico.
- 337 iv. Grace Lathrop Mack, born 19 January 1915 in Rockmart, Polk Co., Georgia; died 12 August 1999 in Tucson, Arizona. She married Herbert Johnson Fisher 29 January 1949 in Chicago, Illinois; born 28 April 1903; died 07 May 1989 in Tucson, Arizona.

⁵⁷¹ In January 1943, J. W. Spamer was the informant on the death certificate of his prematurely born grandson, John Edward Spamer. As informant he gave his address as in South Vineland, New Jersey, where lived his daughter-in-law (mother of the child), Jeannette Spamer, and her mother and step-father, Palmina and Leo Sylvester. J. W. Spamer and his wife, Lora, may have resided temporarily with their daughter-in-law while she was pregnant and the father, Edward Lawrence Spamer, was in the army overseas.

⁵⁷² For more about this church, see under John Edward Smith [No. 92].

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

211. Roberta (Smith) Mack (1877–1945)

Roberta Smith graduated from Duval County High School, Jacksonville, Florida. She died suddenly of a heart attack and is buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois. A newspaper obituary for her reports her year of marriage as 1903.

In the “Smith Genealogy”, Edward Seville Smith included notes about his sister, as follows:

Roberta attended Miss Harkness’ Private School in Wilmington, Delaware, the public grade and high school in Easton, Maryland, and graduated at the Duval County High School, Jacksonville, Florida. She was talented in music, played the piano, and had a good soprano voice. She studied music with Dr. William Wallace Gilchrist, who was Director of the Mendelssohn Chorus and leader of the Church Choir of which she was a member.⁵⁷³

Joseph Lathrop Mack (1877–1952) (husband of Roberta Smith) “Lathrop”

He was educated in Philadelphia Central High School, and he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in chemistry. He was a chemist for the Portland Cement Co., Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and later a chemist for the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Indiana. He resided at various times in Canaan, Connecticut; Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Rockmart, Georgia; and finally at 440 E. 8th St., Michigan City, Indiana. In Michigan City he was a Secretary of the Public School Board and interested in civic affairs. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

J. Lathrop and Roberta Smith Mack were the first to research the genealogy of our Smith family. Her brother, Edward Seville Smith, continued the research after their deaths, and in turn, after his death, research was continued by Lathrop and Roberta’s daughter, Elizabeth Mack Munger.

⁵⁷³ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 57. William Wallace Gilchrist (1846-1916), at the age of nine years, studied music in Philadelphia under Hugh A. Clarke, who later (1865-1868) was Professor of Music at the University of Pennsylvania. He was later a soloist at Holy Trinity Church on Rittenhouse Square and at St. Mark’s Church on Locust St. In 1874, he was appointed as organist and choirmaster at St. Clement’s Church, 20th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia. At this time he organized the original Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia, beginning as an eight-voice men’s chorus; their first subscription concert was held in Dec 1879. The Mendelssohn Club grew and added women’s voices. He also became organist and choirmaster at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts. after it was created; and probably it was here that Roberta Smith knew him. He also founded and conducted the Symphony Society of Philadelphia (1893-1899); in 1900 it became the Philadelphia Orchestra under the German conductor, Fritz Scheel. The Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia is still an active association. (>Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia website, <http://www.mchorus.org/history.htm>, accessed 24 Jul 2006.)



(Spamer 2943)

Roberta (Smith) Mack (1877–1945) [No. 211] and
her husband, **Joseph Lathrop Mack** (“Lathrop”) (1877–1952)

Photo probably at their home in Michigan City, Indiana; date undetermined.



(Spamer 2307)

(Above) The Mack family (left to right) Grace Mack; Joseph Mack, Sr.; Roberta Smith Mack; Elizabeth Mack; Joseph Mack, Jr. Date and location unknown.

(Below left) The Mack sisters (left to right), Grace, Roberta, and Elizabeth.

(Below right) The Mack sisters (left to right), Grace Fisher, Roberta McCollum, and Elizabeth Munger; at the McCollum home in Carlsbad, New Mexico, Christmas 1979.



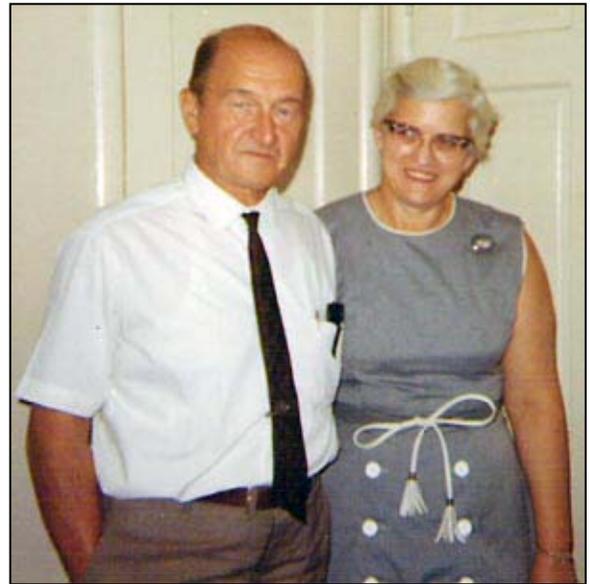
(Spamer 2314)



(Spamer107)



(Spamer 115)



(Spamer 116)

Herbert Fisher (1903–1989) and Grace (Mack) Fisher (1915–1999)

(Left) Herb and Grace, August 1948; location unknown. *(Right)* October 1969; location unknown.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

337. Grace (Mack) Fisher (1915–1999)

Grace Mack graduated from Michigan City High School, and she attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Chicago, Illinois. She was a secretary for a firm of public accountants in Chicago.⁵⁷⁴

Herbert Fisher (1903–1989) (husband of Grace Mack)

Herbert Fisher, known as “Herb”, was a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and maintained great pride in the school for the rest of his life. He worked with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Chicago, Illinois, for nearly 20 years. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists the Fishers’ address as 600 Elgin Ave., Forest Park, Illinois. Herbert Fisher later transferred to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was in charge of the division office.⁵⁷⁵ An address for the Fishers there, in Earle Smith’s address book, is 1696 Skyline Drive, Pittsburgh. In their retirement years, Herbert and Grace Fisher were “snowbirds”, spending their winters in Tucson, Arizona. They later moved permanently to Tucson.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Mack Family Collateral Genealogy (24 descendants)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The genealogy of the Mack family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Edward S. Smith included a few notes about the Mack family in the “Smith Genealogy”:

“The Macks had lived at Hammonton, New Jersey, where Mr. Mack represented the Eastern Hydrolic [sic] Press[ed] Brick Co., with offices in Philadelphia. Here [in Philadelphia] they lived in a large house on 48th Street, south of Chester Avenue. The daughter, Rebecca Robins, a graduate of Smith College, was a musician and sang in the Mendelssohn Chorus under Dr. Gilchrist and in the Church Choir.⁵⁷⁶ Their son Harry (Henry Ely, Jr.) was a happy soul. He married Ethel Simpson, and was interested in steel products, lock washers, etc. The third son, Samuel Ely, was a good athlete and enjoyed baseball. Sam and his father were planning a trip to California to look after some interests there and were packing of those large, deep trunks then much in use. They were looking for the strap for the trunk. Sam said ‘there it is’ to which his father replied ‘No, that’s my belt.’”⁵⁷⁷

* * * * *

“With the Mack family reduced in size, Rebecca took an apartment in the same area and father, who enjoyed the game of chess, would spend many happy times playing the game with Mr. Mack. Both were good players. I would often spend an evening there at the game. It was delightful to be with them and Mrs. Grace Mack and Rebecca were gracious hostesses.”⁵⁷⁸

⁵⁷⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 61.

⁵⁷⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 61.

⁵⁷⁶ See note above regarding Gilchrist and the Mendelssohn Club.

⁵⁷⁷ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 57-58.

⁵⁷⁸ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 61.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Descendants of David Mack

Generation No. 1

1. **David¹ Mack** was born 17 February 1778 in Middlefield, Massachusetts, and died 09 September 1854. He married **(1) Independence Pease** 21 February 1803 in Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Connecticut, daughter of Emery Pease and Mary Horton. She was born 27 August 1776. He married **(2) Mary Reynolds Ely** 19 December 1811 in Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Connecticut, daughter of Nathaniel Ely and Elizabeth Reynolds. She was born 04 February 1787 in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and died 15 December 1842 in Amherst, Massachusetts. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of David Mack and Independence Pease is:

- 2 i. David² Mack, born 23 May 1804 in Middlefield, Massachusetts; died 24 July 1878 in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Children of David Mack and Mary Ely are:

- 3 i. Nathaniel Ely² Mack, born 28 December 1813 in Massachusetts; died 04 January 1814 in Middlefield, Massachusetts.
- + 4 ii. Samuel Ely Mack, born 08 November 1815 in Massachusetts; died 16 December 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri.
- 5 iii. Lyman Pease Mack, born 09 February 1818; died 02 October 1822.

NOTES

David Mack (senior) (1778–1854) [No. 1] was a Trustee of Amherst College, 1836-1854.

In March 1833, “The Homestead”, home of the family of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, was purchased by David Mack. The Homestead had been the home of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, grandfather of the American poet, Emily Dickinson. The house probably was the first brick structure in Amherst, Massachusetts. The Dickinson family rented half of the home for seven years when they were under financial difficulties from debts; the Mack family resided in the other half. In 1840, the Dickinsons left to their own home, a clapboard house (no longer standing) on Pleasant Street. The Homestead was purchased back by Edward Dickinson after the death of Mack. During this second residency, Emily Dickinson began her writings in earnest. The Homestead remained in the Dickinson family until 1916, when it was bought by the Parke family. In 1963, the house was designated a National Historic Landmark, and in 1965 it was sold by the Parke family to the Trustees of Amherst College.⁵⁷⁹

At the time when David Mack bought The Homestead, he was the proprietor of a general store in Amherst, Massachusetts. At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, David Mack was a farmer.

Residences of David Mack (from U.S. censuses):

- 1810: Montague, Hampshire Co., Massachusetts
- 1830: Middlefield, Massachusetts
- 1850: Amherst, Massachusetts

An alternate marriage date for David Mack and Mary Ely is 14 January 1812.

David Mack (junior) (1804–1878) [No. 2] graduated from the Yale Law School in 1823.

Generation No. 2

⁵⁷⁹ Millicent Todd Bingham, *Emily Dickinson's Home: Letters of Edward Dickinson and His Family* (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1955); Manning Hawthorne, “Hawthorne and Utopian Socialism”, *New England Quarterly*, vol. 12, no. 4 (Dec 1939), pp. 726-730; Emily Dickinson Museum website, <http://www.emilydickinsonmuseum.org/homestead.html> (accessed 23 June 2006).

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4. Samuel Ely² Mack (David¹) was born 08 November 1815 in Massachusetts, and died 16 December 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married **Rebecca Amelia Robbins** 07 September 1841 in Covington, Kentucky. She was born 03 April 1814 in Boston, Massachusetts, and died in Sacramento, California.

Children of Samuel Mack and Rebecca Robbins are:

- 6 i. Mary Ely³ Mack, born 03 July 1842 in Amherst, Massachusetts; died 03 July 1842 in Amherst, Massachusetts.
- 7 ii. Henrietta Robbins Mack, born 12 June 1845 in Massachusetts.
- 8 iii. Ephraim Robbins Mack, born 03 February 1848; died 25 August 1848 in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 9 iv. Harriet Rebecca Mack, born 01 December 1849.
- + 10 v. Henry Ely Mack, Sr., born 19 April 1851 in Covington, Kentucky; died 07 November 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 11 vi. Cornelia Mack, born 14 November 1852; died 14 August 1853 in Walnut Hills, Missouri.
- 12 vii. Edward Pitcairn Mack, born 01 December 1855; died 26 January 1865 in St. Louis, Missouri.
- 13 viii. Edward P. Mack, born about 1856 in Ohio.
- 14 ix. Charles Samuel Mack, born 13 December 1856.
- 15 x. Charles S. Mack, born about 1860 in Ohio.

NOTES

Occupations of Samuel Ely Mack (1815–1866) [No. 4] (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: "Agent Pro'n Off"
- 1860: Insurance agent

Residences of Samuel Ely Mack (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: 2nd Ward, Covington, Kenton Co., Kentucky
- 1860: 7th Ward, St. Louis, Missouri

In the 1850 U.S. census, Henrietta Mack (1845–) [No. 7] is listed as "Minetta".

Generation No. 3

10. Henry Ely³ Mack, Sr. (Samuel Ely², David¹) was born 19 April 1851 in Covington, Kentucky, and died 07 November 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Sarah Grace Lathrop** 09 October 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Joseph Lathrop and Abby Pomeroy. She was born about 1853 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died 14 May 1935 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Henry Mack and Sarah Lathrop are:

- + 16 i. Joseph Lathrop⁴ Mack, Sr., born 28 September 1877 in San Francisco, California; died 22 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.
- 17 ii. Rebecca Robbins Mack, born 03 May 1879 in St. Louis, Missouri.
- + 18 iii. Henry Ely Mack, Jr., born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 19 iv. Samuel Ely Mack, born 03 August 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married Rebecca Robins Galvin 09 July 1910.

Also see the Lathrop Family collateral genealogy, below.

NOTES

Regarding the household of Henry Ely Mack, Sr. (1851–1916) [No. 10] at the time of the 1880 U.S. census, also residing with him are brothers- and sister-in-law Joseph Lathrop, William Lathrop, and Abby Lathrop. At that time, Henry Mack, Sr., was a proprietor of or worked in a "Paper store"; he resided in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sarah Grace (Lathrop) Mack, wife of Henry Ely Mack, Sr., was known as "Grace".

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An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for Rebecca Robins Mack (wife of Samuel Ely Mack [No. 19]) at 6849 S. Clyde Ave., Chicago, Illinois; it was superseded by another address, 6935 S. Grandon Ave., Chicago.

Generation No. 4

16. Joseph Lathrop⁴ Mack (Henry Ely³, Samuel Ely², David¹) was born 28 September 1877 in San Francisco, California, and died 22 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Roberta Covington Smith** 20 October 1904 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Smith and Ella Seville. She was born 28 July 1877 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 30 April 1945 in 440 E. Eighth St., Michigan City, LaPorte Co., Indiana.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Joseph and Roberta (Smith) Mack and their descendants.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

18. Henry Ely⁴ Mack, Jr. (Henry Ely³, Samuel Ely², David¹) was born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married **Ethel Wayne Simpson** 16 November 1905 in Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Simpson and Mary Greenhalgh. She was born about 1885.

Child of Henry Mack and Ethel Simpson is:

- 24 i. Robert Simpson⁵ Mack, born 23 September 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

End of Mack Family collateral genealogy

Lathrop Family Collateral Genealogy (10 descendants⁵⁸⁰)

The genealogy of the Lathrop family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of Samuel Lathrop

Generation No. 1

- 1. Samuel¹ Lathrop** He married **Mary L. McCracken**.

Child of Samuel Lathrop and Mary McCracken is:

- + 2 i. Joseph² Lathrop, Sr., born 23 May 1815 in West Springfield, Massachusetts; died 20 April 1877 in St. Louis, Missouri.

Generation No. 2

- 2. Joseph² Lathrop, Sr.** (Samuel¹) was born 23 May 1815 in West Springfield, Massachusetts, and died 20 April 1877 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married **Abby Alexander Pomeroy** 16 October 1838,

⁵⁸⁰ This collateral genealogy also contains the Pomeroy collateral lineage (25 individuals). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

daughter of Medad Pomeroy and Jerusha Alexander. She was born 16 September 1815 in Warwick, Massachusetts, and died 21 March 1861 in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Children of Joseph Lathrop and Abby Pomeroy are:

- 3 i. Mary Sprague³ Lathrop, born 23 August 1839 in Northampton, Massachusetts; died 23 April 1893.
- 4 ii. Elizabeth Dwight Lathrop, born 07 April 1844 in Northampton, Massachusetts. She married Oscar Livingston Whitelaw 08 May 1873.
- 5 iii. Joseph Lathrop, Jr., born 03 October 1845 in Northampton, Massachusetts; died 21 December 1846.
- 6 iv. Caroline Dewey Lathrop, born 16 December 1847 in Northampton, Massachusetts. She married Ford Smith 11 June 1874; born 16 March 1846 in West Granville, Massachusetts.
- 7 v. Joseph Lathrop, born about 1850 in Massachusetts.
- + 8 vi. Sarah Grace Lathrop, born about 1853 in Northampton, Massachusetts; died 14 May 1935 in Chicago, Illinois.
- 9 vii. William Addison Howe Lathrop, born about 1855 in Massachusetts.
- 10 viii. Abby Pomeroy Lathrop, born about 1860 in Northampton, Massachusetts.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Joseph Lathrop (ca. 1850–) [No. 7] was a "Collector" residing in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

At the time of the 1880 census, William Addison Howe Lathrop (ca. 1855–) [No. 9] was a store clerk residing in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

At the time of the 1880 census, Abby Pomeroy Lathrop (ca. 1860–) [No. 10] resided in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

Regarding the Pomeroy family, the following lineage has been determined:

Descendants of Ebenezer Pomeroy

Generation No. 1

1. Ebenezer¹ Pomeroy He married **Sarah King**.

Child of Ebenezer Pomeroy and Sarah King is:

- + 2 i. Seth² Pomeroy, Sr., born 20 May 1706 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 19 February 1777 in Peekskill, New York.

Generation No. 2

2. Seth² Pomeroy, Sr. (Ebenezer¹) was born 20 May 1706 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, and died 19 February 1777 in Peekskill, New York. He married **Mary Hunt**, daughter of Jonathan Hunt and Martha Williams. She was born 14 November 1705, and died 11 September 1777.

Children of Seth Pomeroy and Mary Hunt are:

- + 3 i. Medad³ Pomeroy, Sr., born 14 November 1736 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 28 October 1819 in Warwick, Massachusetts.
- 4 ii. Seth Pomeroy, Jr., born 26 September 1733; died 01 July 1770 in Greenfield Hill, Connecticut. He married Saria Law 19 September 1759; born March 1736/37; died 06 May 1783.
- 5 iii. Quartus Pomeroy, born 14 May 1735 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 03 November 1803. He married (1) Phebe Sheldon 04 November 1762; born 10 August 1735; died 30 May 1776. He married (2) Rachel Pomeroy 10 October 1776; born 14 January 1744/45; died 18 November 1826.
- 6 iv. Lemuel Pomeroy, born 24 September 1738 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 14 December 1819. He married (1) Louise Pynchon 1765; born 1739; died 06 October 1775. He married (2) Eunice Lyman 1776; born 1749; died 25 November 1788. He married (3) Betsy White 05 September 1790; born 17 December 1747; died 17 January 1836.
- 7 v. Martha Pomeroy, born 12 August 1740 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 30 May 1803. She married Bulkley Olcott 1764; born 28 October 1733; died 13 June 1792 in Charlestown, New Hampshire.

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- 8 vi. Mary Pomeroy, born 06 August 1742 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. She married Levi Shepherd 26 May 1771; born 09 January 1743/44; died 26 October 1805 [?].
- 9 vii. Sarah Pomeroy, born 17 June 1744 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. She married Abraham Burbank 26 December 1770; born 07 March 1738/39; died 08 September 1809.
- 10 viii. Pomeroy, born February 1746/47; died February 1746/47.
- 11 ix. Ashael Pomeroy, born 01 December 1749 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 23 March 1833. He married (1) Susanna Kent Reed 05 Feb; born 1757; died 26 June 1826. He married (2) Miriam Clapp 01 November 1776; born 1752; died 19 July 1793. He married (3) Hannah 12 March 1794; born 1754; died 18 September 1812.

Generation No. 3

3. Medad³ Pomeroy, Sr. (Seth², Ebenezer¹) was born 14 November 1736 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, and died 28 October 1819 in Warwick, Massachusetts. He married **Sarah Hunt**, daughter of Samuel Hunt and Anna Ellsworth. She was born 26 February 1745/46.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Medad Pomeroy and Sarah Hunt are:

- + 12 i. Medad⁴ Pomeroy, Jr. II, born 11 August 1777 in Northfield, Massachusetts; died 14 June 1847.
- 13 ii. Medad Pomeroy, Jr. I, born 28 March 1769; died 17 April 1769.
- 14 iii. Sarah Pomeroy, born 25 May 1771; died 03 August 1848.
- 15 iv. Martha (Patty) Pomeroy, born 05 August 1773 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 16 May 1845. She married Barnabas Billings; born 1768 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 14 November 1824.
- 16 v. Mary Anna Pomeroy, born 05 July 1775; died 01 May 1793.
- 17 vi. Fanny Pomeroy, born 05 January 1780; died 23 August 1813. She married (1) William Swan Lyman 1799; born 05 September 1775; died 26 February 1801. She married (2) Theodore Hinsdale, Jr. 03 November 1805; born 12 November 1772; died 14 October 1855.
- 18 vii. Seth Pomeroy, born 20 May 1782 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 18 March 1821. He married (1) Sarah Elsworth. He married (2) Fanny Simmons 28 November 1805.
- 19 viii. Arad Hunt Pomeroy, born 15 January 1785 in Warwick, Massachusetts. He married Charity Emery 1814.
- 20 ix. John Pomeroy, born 12 July 1787; died 14 September 1827 in Brecksville, Ohio. He married Lucy Marcia Meach 30 December 1820.

Generation No. 4

12. Medad⁴ Pomeroy, Jr. II (Medad³, Seth², Ebenezer¹) was born 11 August 1777 in Northfield, Massachusetts, and died 14 June 1847. He married **Jerusha Alexander** 04 February 1805, daughter of Simeon Alexander. She was born 19 February 1785, and died 13 August 1850.

Children of Medad Pomeroy and Jerusha Alexander are:

- 21 i. Fanny⁵ Pomeroy, born 30 June 1806; died 14 May 1812.
- 22 ii. Mary Ann Pomeroy, born 10 January 1808 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 27 December 1886. She married William Edwards Russell 31 August 1828; died 06 August 1880.
- 23 iii. Charles Pomeroy, born 07 September 1810 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 25 February 1895. He married Laura Clarissa Connabel 28 August 1844; born 14 February 1817; died 21 March 1861.
- + 24 iv. Abby Alexander Pomeroy, born 16 September 1815 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 21 March 1861 in Northampton, Massachusetts.
- 25 v. Charles Pomeroy II, born 14 July 1818 in Warwick, Massachusetts.

End of Pomeroy lineage

Lathrop collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 3

8. Sarah Grace³ Lathrop (Joseph², Samuel¹) was born about 1853 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died 14 May 1935 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **Henry Ely Mack, Sr.** 09 October 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri, son of Samuel Mack and Rebecca Robbins. He was born 19 April 1851 in Covington, Kentucky, and died 07 November 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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See Mack Family collateral genealogy, above, for information relating to that lineage.

End of Lathrop Family collateral genealogy

212. Edward Seville⁸ Smith (John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) **Dorothy Kinzler Allen** 17 April 1920, daughter of Alfred Allen and Mamie Kinzler. She died 13 June 1922. He married (2) **Laura Gonzalez** 28 January 1925 at 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Gonzalez and Susan Bollinger. She was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 August 1966. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of Edward Smith and Dorothy Allen is:

338 i. Edward Allen⁹ Smith, born April 1922; died April 1922.

NOTES

212. *Edward Seville Smith* (1880–1963)

Edward Seville Smith was the author of the “Smith Genealogy” (draft completed in 1963, shortly before his death). In it, he included some autobiographical notes, which are appended at the end of this number (below). He also provided narratives of life during his childhood, which are also appended below. Additional commentary by him in the “Smith Genealogy”, regarding other family members, places, and events, have been quoted elsewhere in the present genealogy, with the individual sketches for the persons involved.

He began his career as a real estate and title lawyer, which experience benefited him again when, in retirement, he searched title records in his genealogical avocation.

Occupations of Edward Seville Smith (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1906, 1910 city directories: Lawyer (337 Land Title Building, 118 S. Broad St.)⁵⁸¹

1920 census: Collector of Internal Revenue

1930 census: Attorney for a department store

An undated envelope, used by Elisabeth C. Smith for storing some photographs, includes a return address for Edward S. Smith, attorney-at-law, 110 Wyneva St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Residences of Edward Seville Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1906 city directory: 512 S. 47th St. (with his parents)

1910 census: 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with his parents)

⁵⁸¹ The Land Title Building is still an office building today. Coincidentally, it occupies the site where once stood the first building constructed (not rented) by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which in 1876 was vacated for a larger building at 19th and Race Sts. on Logan Square. Earle Spamer (compiler of the current genealogy) was professionally affiliated with the Academy for 31 years, 18 of those years as a staff member.

Edward Seville Smith (1880–1963) [No. 212]



(Spamer 988)

(Above) Undated studio portrait by Gilbert & Bacon, 1624 Chestnut St Philadelphia, perhaps when he began his work as a lawyer. Print signed, "Gilbert Bacon Phila".



(Right) Ed Smith in Atlantic City, New Jersey, undated.

(Spamer 3263)



(Spamer 241)

Earle Covington Smith (*left*) and his brother, Edward Seville Smith;
early 1890s, location not known.

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1910 city directory: 820 South St. Bernard Street (with his parents)
1920 (January) census: 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia (with his parents; he married later this year)
1930 census: 137 Drexel Rd., Ardmore, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
After 1930: 5110 Green St., Germantown (section), Philadelphia
At time of death: 555 W. Clappier St., Philadelphia

In the 1904 and 1905 city directories, Edward S. Smith is listed as a student, residing at his parents' addresses (3218 Baring St. in the 1904 directory, 508 S. 47th St. in the 1905 directory).

Edward Seville Smith is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Dorothy (Allen) Smith (–1922)
(wife of Edward Seville Smith)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Nothing is now known about the Allen family. Dorothy Allen Smith is buried in the Allen family lot in Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The cemetery has long been a vandalized property, in great disrepair and in unsafe surroundings. Revolutionary War seamstress Betsy Ross had been buried in this cemetery until she was removed in 1976 to a grave adjacent to the Betsy Ross House, 239 Arch St., Philadelphia.⁵⁸²

Laura (Gonzalez) Smith (1891–1966)
(wife of Edward Seville Smith)

The marriage of Edward Seville Smith and Laura Gonzalez was officiated by his father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at Rev. Smith's home, 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Laura Gonzalez Smith was a department store saleswoman. For years she worked in the Mourning Department of the Strawbridge & Clothier department store, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.⁵⁸³ At the time of her death she resided at 555 W. Clappier St., Philadelphia. She is buried in Hillside Cemetery (Roslyn, Pennsylvania?).

⁵⁸² Elisabeth (Griscom) Ross Asbourne Claypole (1752-1836) was the Philadelphia seamstress and upholsterer who, as Betsy Ross, is ambiguously credited with having made the first flag for the new United States. The only substantive evidence for the historic claim is a family tradition announced by her grandson, the fact that she was indeed a seamstress and upholsterer who had done some later flag work, and the fact that she sat in a pew in Christ Church adjacent to the pew held by George Washington. She and husband John Claypole first had been buried in the Free Quaker burial ground in Philadelphia, and were subsequently removed to Mount Moriah Cemetery in Yeadon, Pennsylvania, a Philadelphia suburb. In 1976 their remains were transferred again, to a lot adjacent to the Betsy Ross House at 239 Arch St., Philadelphia (the lot is 241 Arch St., today the side yard to the Betsy Ross House); and yet there is even some ambiguity that Ross ever lived at this location (supposedly 1773-1785). A stereoview published in 1909 shows the worn shop as a tourist attraction, dismally sandwiched between two brick buildings; the adjacent lot that is today a landscaped garden, where she and husband John are buried, was in 1909 a lamp shop. (>>Betsy Ross House website, <http://www.betsyrosshouse.org>, accessed 21 Feb 2007; friends of Mt. Moriah Cemetery website, <http://www.mountmoriahcemetery.org>, accessed 21 Feb 2007).

⁵⁸³ "Smith Genealogy", p.87. Strawbridge & Clothier—just "Strawbridge's" to everyone—was the last of the five grand department stores of Market Street to close, in 2006. The others (John Wanamaker, Snellenberg's, Gimbel's, and Lit Brothers) had gone out of business outright or, like Strawbridge's, were sold to other concerns. The Strawbridge & Clothier store began as a dry goods store operated by two Philadelphia Quakers, Justus Clayton

[note cont'd →

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338. Edward Allen Smith (1922–1922)

Edward Allen Smith lived only a few days. He is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Gonzalez

Little is known of the Gonzalez family; see the Gonzalez collateral genealogy, below. Susan Bollinger's mother was Laura Lovell. The Lovell family, with a long history in Rhode Island, has an interesting Philadelphia history and so a collateral genealogy is available for them, farther below.

Autobiographical Notes by Edward Seville Smith

In the “Smith Genealogy”, Edward S. Smith included some biographical comments about himself, which are reproduced here.⁵⁸⁴ Additional autobiographical notes from Edward Smith's “Smith Genealogy” accompany the number for his father, Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92], placed there because those recollections pertain more to Rev. Smith. Separate from these comments are his narratives about life while he was growing upon the Eastern Shore, in Jacksonville, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which are reproduced in the section that follows this one.

Papa arranged for me a business course at a local business school, where I graduated in bookkeeping, typing, and stenography which proved useful to me. I used it when I entered the law office of John W. Graham as a typist and stenographer. The law firm was Mershon and Graham.⁵⁸⁵ Abner H. Mershon and his brother Charles also had a real estate business.

Strawbridge (1838-1911) and Isaac Hallowell Clothier (1938-1911), and it remained at least partly under control of the Strawbridge family until 1996. The landmark building on the northwest corner of 8th and Market Sts. was built in 1928. On the site Thomas Jefferson had had an office when he served as the U.S. Secretary of State, 1790-1793 (when Philadelphia was the U.S. Capital), which was perpetually commemorated, even after the Strawbridge store's closing, by a window display honoring Jefferson. And it was in an earlier Strawbridge building on this site where stage and film comedian W. C. Fields worked (briefly) as a “runner”, a courier working between departments. My mother, Jeannette L. Spamer, swore by Strawbridge's for much of her shopping and major purchases. (>>Maureen Milford, “Upper Floors of Philadelphia Store to Become Offices”, *The New York Times*, 7 Apr 2002; Henry J. Holcomb, “Strawbridge Flagship Site Sold”, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 Jul 2006; “Strawbridge's” in Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strawbridge%27s>, accessed 27 Jul 2006; and “street knowledge”.)

⁵⁸⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 79-83.

⁵⁸⁵ The law firm of Mershon and Graham had offices in the Land Title Building, 118 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at least in 1908 when Edward S. Smith also worked in the building. A letterhead item seen was a 1908 letter from John W. Graham, Jr. (who also is noted in Ed Smith's narrative). The letter accompanied the 9 Apr 1904 will of Robert Graham, of Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware, admitted to probate 21 May 1908. John Graham was the nephew of Robert Graham. (>>Seen on website <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pubs/usgenweb/de/kent/wills/graham22.txt>, accessed 24 Feb 2007.)

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The Mershon Brothers were the first to build real apartment houses in Philadelphia. A small one at 11th and Winter Streets, the Wylie Apartments, in Francisville, which was destroyed by fire, stood on a part of the Wylie Playgrounds, the Newport and Toraine Apartments, 16th and Spruce Streets, and the Benjamin Franklin.

I became a Registered Student-at-Law and John W. Graham, Esquire, was my Perceptor [Preceptor]. As I could not take advantage of the lectures at the University, I was an office student. Before each county had its law examiners, but now the Supreme Court took charge and appointed a board of Law Examiners for the state. Taking this examination, I was admitted to the Bar in 1905 and was admitted to state and federal courts. My law practice in the courts was not extensive. As a lawyer I was an examiner of titles to real estate, with a bank and trust company which insured such titles and was engaged in that activity for some years.

There were efforts at political reform in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania and, as a Democrat, I joined with the Independents in this effort. At some elections we were particularly successful and we finally elected Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg⁵⁸⁶ and some councilmen known as the Reformers. The voters did not give full and sustained support year after year, so such good as could be done was accomplished—gradually the movement faded.

President Woodrow Wilson came to Philadelphia for the Fourth of July celebration one year in the Blankenburg term, and he appointed me one of the reception committee.⁵⁸⁷ A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted President Wilson at the Independence Hall celebration.

There were several morning newspapers in Philadelphia. The Record was much favored by the people down the Delmarvia [Delmarva] Peninsula—they just could not do without it. The Inquirer, too, was here—my sweet grandmother⁵⁸⁸ called it the “Philadelphia Lear” [sic], and then there was the North American, a vital publication that sometimes stirred and delighted the people. Their cartoons of office holders and politicians were wonderful. The Mayor was John Weaver and one day, it happened to be April first, the cartoon in the North American headed the morning paper and pictured the Mayor as a champion of reform and with city councils out to overthrow the Gang. The sensation and uproar of acclaim and approval was terrific. While the cartoon was an April Fool [sic] hoax, it was a prediction for its prophecy did come true. The Gang had run into a feud.

⁵⁸⁶ Rudolph Blankenberg (1843-1918), a Keystone-Democrat who in the 1912 mayoral election defeated George Howard Earle, Jr. (Republican) by 4,495 votes. (>>Donald W. Disbrow, “Reform in Philadelphia Under Mayor Blankenberg, 1912-1916”, *Pennsylvania History*, vol. 27 (Oct 1960), pp. 379-396.) George Howard Earle, Jr., was only once a candidate for political office. His son, G. H. Earle, III (1890-1974), was more successful, as Minister to Austria (1933-1934), Governor of Pennsylvania (1935-1939) [failed in bid for U.S. Senate, 1938], and Minister to Bulgaria (1940-1941).

⁵⁸⁷ President Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) addressed an audience at Independence Hall on 4 Jul 1914, speaking on “The Meaning of Liberty”. He said, “Liberty does not consist, my fellow-citizens, in mere general declarations of the rights of man. It consists in the translation of those declarations into definite action.” The Declaration of Independence, he noted in legal parlance, “contains a bill of particulars, but the bill of particulars of 1776. If we would keep it alive, we must fill it with a bill of particulars for the year 1914.” He concluded [pointedly, this was before the creation and eventual failure of the League of Nations, which he enthusiastically supported], “I do not know that there will ever be a declaration of independence and of grievances for mankind, but I believe that if any such document is ever drawn it will be drawn in the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence, and that America has lifted high the light which will shine unto all generations and guide the feet of mankind to the goal of justice and liberty and peace.” (>>John Woolley and Gerhard Peters, *The American Presidency Project* [online], <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/was/?pid=65381>, accessed 22 Aug 2006.)

⁵⁸⁸ Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827-1909). (See the Sevil and Wells families collateral genealogy.)



View of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court chamber in Philadelphia, in a period view with which Edward Seville Smith would have been more familiar, having been somewhat altered since then.
(Philadelphia City Hall website)

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These clever, meaningful and sharp cartoons of the North American eventually brought action by the State Legislature. Fred Taylor Pusey, E[s]quire, a representative from Chester County and a friend of Governor Pennypacker, who was shown at times with his stove-pipe hat and his boots, had a bill passed forbidding the caricature [*sic*] of people as carrots, cabbages, or other vegetables and as animals and birds, etc. One U.S. Senator was sometimes shown as a wise old owl, with a drooping eye lid.

As a student-at-law and a member of the younger bar, I was interested and active in the Law Academy of Philadelphia⁵⁸⁹, an institution incorporated years ago, and the lectures before the Academy have been said to have been the beginning of the law lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Certainly the same people were interested in both institutions years ago.

The Law Academy, in addition to the officers of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and still has a faculty of a Provost and a number of Vice Provosts, who were members of the Judiciary—judges of the Orphans' Court, Common Pleas, Superior or S[u]preme Court of Pennsylvania, who served out of real interest and presided each week, except in vacation, at the Arguments and Trials in the Academy, conducted by duly assigned members. These arguments and trials were, and still are, heard in the Supreme Court Room in City Hall.⁵⁹⁰ The business meetings were conducted by the President after the trial or argument.

The election of the Provosts and officers of the Academy were held annually, and these were festive occasions and real contests developed for the several offices. The contest was usually between the Blue or the White Tickets. I had the high privilege and honor of being Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the Academy.

The Annual Address Committee of the Academy arranged for and entertained the Speaker each year, and many eminent and illustrious names are on the long list of those who have delivered this annual address before the Law Academy. The Historical Society [of Pennsylvania] graciously made its halls available for this occasion [*sic*].

While President, this incident came to my notice. There had set for years, on the corner uprights of the seven chairs of the Justices, a finely carved owl. The capitol scandal at Harrisburg had been exploded by Mr. Berry, and there was about to be argued before the Court a question in which one or more of the defendants was interested, and a cartoon had appeared in one of the morning papers showing the owls on the chairs, each with one drooping eyelid. What I noticed was that all of the owls had disappeared from their perches.

During the term of President Woodrow Wilson I was appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by Ephraim Lederer, Collector.

⁵⁸⁹ The Law Academy of Philadelphia has had a long association with the jurists and counselors of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania since at least 1822. Many of the addresses made before this organization were published. Somewhere in family records there is a notation that Edward Smith was a founder of the Law Academy, but of course this is incorrect.

⁵⁹⁰ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the nation's oldest high appellate court, originally had seated itself in Philadelphia as a circuit court, periodically rotating to other locales in the Commonwealth. In 1877, temporary quarters were made available in the Philadelphia City Hall, then under construction, and became a permanent occupant of the building. Room 454 remains the courtroom of the Supreme Court when it sits in Philadelphia. The room had been called "the handsomest court room in the United States" due to the decorative work of George Herzog, much of which has since been painted over. (> "State Supreme Court Room 454" *in* "A City Hall Virtual Tour", website <http://www.ajaxelectric.com/cityhall/tour11.htm>, accessed 21 Jul 2006.)

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Mr. Lederer was a gentleman and an able lawyer, of good family, and an orthodox Hebrew.⁵⁹¹ A fairer or more friendly man I have not known. The former Chief Deputy had resigned, and with the new income tax law added to the work to be done and revenue to be collected and handled, the Collector naturally wished the position filled. The two Democratic factions not being able to agree on an appointee, the Democratic County Chairman, Edgar Lank, Esquire, a fellow member of the Bar and a fellow member of the Society of the Sons of Delaware, introduced me to the Collector and recommended my appointment. Edgar was from Milton, Delaware, where the Lanks were a prominent family. While Papa was Methodist minister there he had performed the marriage ceremony for his parents. With so fine a man as Mr. Lederer as Collector, and the personnel of the office and field forces so diligent, industrious, and loyal, the work was done well. Then, when Mr. Harding⁵⁹² was elected, Mr. Lederer said, "Well, Smith, on March 4th we will march forth."⁵⁹³

I was married to Dorothy Allen, in Philadelphia; she was the daughter of Alfred Allen and Mamie Kinzler, his wife. The Kinzler family once owned the Queen's Hotel in Lancaster. There was a son, Edward Allen Smith, born in April 1922, but the little fellow lived only a few days. Dorothy is interred in the Allen lot at Mr. [sic] Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia.

On January 28, 1925, I married Laura Elizabeth Wood, nee Gonzalez, at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, with Papa offic[i]ating. Laura is the daughter of J[o]seph M. Gonzalez and Susan Bollinger, his wife. She was the widow of Russell Gardiner Wood of Philadelphia, and Laura was born on July 15, 1891. Their children were: Laura Jean born October 20, 1912, and died January 3, 1939, at Philadelphia; Russell Malvern, born April 26, 1914; and Ida Mae born October 2, 1915.⁵⁹⁴

In 1926 we moved to Ardmore, Pa., where I was in the Trust Department of Lower Merion Trust Company.

⁵⁹¹ Ephraim Lederer was active in numerous Jewish associations and causes of the day. He was associate editor of *The Jewish Exponent* of Philadelphia and Baltimore; secretary of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, chair of the Jewish Educational Board, and a trustee of the Jewish Publication Society; all of Philadelphia. (>>For example, *The American Jewish Year Book 5677, September 28, 1916, to September 16, 1917*, Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, 1916.)

⁵⁹² President Warren Harding (Republican). Lederer retired as Collector of Internal Revenue. On 8 December 1921, civic leaders feted him at a testimonial dinner at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on South Broad Street. As reported in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

"The dinner was announced as a non-partisan affair, but in reality proved to be a Democratic rally. Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, the first speaker, asserted that all the policies of Woodrow Wilson are now 'non-partisan' and are get[t]ing unanimous indorsement.

"Much good-natured fun was poked by several of the speakers at the Volstead act. Robert S. Bright was toastmaster, and other speakers were Miss Mary Archer, Thomas F. McMahon, William A. Glasgow, Jr., Judge Horace Stern and Edward S. Smith." (>>"Notables Pay Tribute to Lederer's Fairness", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9 Dec 1921.)

⁵⁹³ Presidential inaugurations were in March at the time.

⁵⁹⁴ See the collateral genealogy for Gonzalez and Wood.

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Edward Seville Smith's Narratives About People, Places, and Events During His Early Life

The "Smith Genealogy" includes some of Edward S. Smith's recollections and observations about life on the Eastern Shore, in Jacksonville, Florida, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.⁵⁹⁵

My grandmother, in addition to her patchwork quilts (and some of them were silk and fancy), made large balls of strips of cloth to be manufactured into carpets. In her magic sewing basket she always had a piece of bee's wax. In her years on the farm with my grandfather, Thomas Nathan Sevil, she kept honey bees and raised those proud birds, the peacocks. The bee's wax was of course to strengthen the sewing thread.

When we lived in Easton—1887 to 1892—in addition to the wood stove in the kitchen, a pot-bellied coal stove was in the dining-living room with registers in the ceilings to pass heat to the upper floors.

Then too the good housewives were delighted by the invention by Mr. Hartzhorn of the new spring roller for window shades which relieved them from the venetian blinds. The wicks of the oil lamps had to be trimmed each morning and the chimneys highly polished, with no finger prints. We children took turns.

The owners of carriages, Daytons and buggies took pride in their upkeep and appearance. The makers and wheelwrights took pride and emphasized the decoration of the hubs and spokes. Hair line stripes of color, red, blue, green or yellow, were used to decorate the hubs and spokes and would glisten in the sunlight.

It was then, too, that the "High Wheels" were being displaced by the bicycle. And when a young man had occasion to ride from Easton to Denton or Preston or elsewhere often an item would appear in the paper that he would do so on a certain day. The belles might see him along the way.⁵⁹⁶

* * * * *

In Easton we lived in a nice semi-detached house on Goldsboro Street,⁵⁹⁷ over the railroad, the fifth house on the right hand side of the street. The girls enrolled in the public school.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman lived in the other portion of the house and the Thomas Cox family, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Milton, Lelia, and William, lived next to the Shermans. On the other side of us was the Godwin family, and the next corner, a family of Roberts.

A lane ran along the rear of the property, and the back of the yard was latticed off to care for the Chick Sales and chicken house. On the back lane was the barn to accommodate the Sherman and Smith horses and carriages. Elouise was born there [in the house!], and to

⁵⁹⁵ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 1-15, 65-70, 73-79 (as further itemized below).

⁵⁹⁶ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 14-15.

⁵⁹⁷ In one copy of the typescript seen the street address of 522 has been inserted by hand; it should be 520. The street name is Goldsborough St., although often it is spelled Goldsboro. See more about this house under Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92].

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outward appearances it is much the same, except it is now [before 1963] apartments.⁵⁹⁸ The vacant lots across the street, where we played, are now occupied by nice homes.

Usually, wherever we lived, the dining room was also the living room. During the school term, the Cook girls, Ethel and Eugie, would come in and they and my sisters did their lessons on the table. Later they became interested in the teachings of one Eugene Debs.⁵⁹⁹ Mr. Cook, the father, had a small bottling plant up the street for soft drinks which he sold in Easton and other towns in the County. Sometimes I would make a few pennies washing bottles.

Easton is in Talbot, sometimes spelled Talbott, County which was settled by the English several years after Captain John Smith's visit to the Eastern Shore from Virginia, about 1606. The County was named for Lady Grace Talbot, sister of the second Lord Baltimore. An English flavor still remains.

The richness of the sea and land and the temperate climate have lured many to seek their fortunes there. When we moved to Easton the population was about three thousand. There were open fields or lots at the rear of our house, between Goldsboro and Dover Streets, except for a few houses to town, and sometimes a two-ring circus would use the site.

At school some class rooms would accommodate more than one grade. One of the higher grades had been doing some blackboard work and Miss Pratt asked Prof. Merdaugh for leave to go to the washroom and said she wanted to "wrench her hands off". With a smile he said, "Miss Pratt wishes to perform a painful operation." She rinsed her hands. The Pratts had a farm outside of Easton and the girls, Emily and Helen, often visited us.

It was in March of 1888 that the Great Blizzard hit the County and it did not miss the Eastern Shore.⁶⁰⁰ In Easton it sleeted on top of the snow and then froze into a sheet of ice. There were deep drifts and things were at a standstill. In the drifts on the lots across the street we boys had a wonderful time digging caves and tunnels. Papa couldn't get home for ten days—he was on a visit to the Richardsons near Denton, Caroline County, but he enjoyed the time with the family of Mr. William Potter Richardson in Tuckahoe Neck.⁶⁰¹ He had a good farm and the house was set in the rear of a grove of several acres of natural forest.

The weather cleared after the storm and I had to go for "fresh yeast" for Mother. We always got it from Mrs. Gladding who lived a block or so out Goldsboro Street. With the little tin covered bucket, I was able to ice skate over fences and all, and Mrs. Gladding was glad to see me and to have the yeast for Mother.

⁵⁹⁸ This lane is still present today, used as a driveway servicing the rear of homes. When visited in March 2004, the home appeared to be a single-family dwelling. When the site was visited in March 2004, it seemed to be a single-family dwelling. When it was revisited in June 2007, the neighborhood was experiencing revitalization and both houses of the duplex were vacant and undergoing repairs, as was a house across the street.

⁵⁹⁹ Eugene V. Debs (1855-1926) was an American labor and political leader. He was a founder of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and was a candidate for President of the United States five times on the Socialist Party of America ticket; the final time, in 1920, while imprisoned in Atlanta, Georgia, for having protested the war (World War I) and was arrested under the Espionage Act of 1917. He had been sentenced to 20 years in 1919, but his sentence was commuted on Christmas Day, 1921, by President Warren G. Harding. In 1924 Debs even was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Numerous books by and about this "rebel" and "radical" have been published.

⁶⁰⁰ The Great Blizzard of 1888 struck the northeastern United States from the Chesapeake Bay to Maine on 12-14 March, paralyzing even the major cities for days after several feet of snow fell and swift winds piled drifts.

⁶⁰¹ In the 1880 U.S. census for Hillsborough District 6, Caroline Co., taken in June, William P. Richardson was a farmer 52 years of age; his wife, Anne, was 42, and at that time they had six children, ages 1 month to 13 years.

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Mother used only fresh yeast when she could get it. She was a wonderful cook and, with her large family, she had plenty of it to do. As long as I remember, she had hot bread of some kind at every meal: in cold weather, buckwheat cakes; warm weather, corn slappers or corn pone; hot rolls, buns, rusks, and Maryland biscuits which required pounding with an iron or some tool to cut the dough. Her ingenuity eased this pounding job. She reversed one of the blades in her meat grinder, which worked fine. She had raised doughnuts too, had a fine recipe⁶⁰², and we had them on holidays from Thanksgiving until Papa's birthday, March 17th.

Often it was my job to look after the horse and carriage—see that the horse was fed, curried and brushed, the best my young hands could do, see that he had clean straw in the stall, and to keep the carriage axles greased. Papa needed this equipment to keep his appointments and to go to see friends, members of the family, and take care of some errands.

Sometimes one of the children would go with Papa on these visits or rides. We were always glad to go. But driving and the roads then are not what they are today. One did all right if he drove 17 miles a day, with a single team. Some roads were oyster shell or clay or sandy, and while today the highways are fairly level, then there were hills and grades, some steep for a heavy loaded farm wagon and some not too steep.

In those days a small stream might cross the road, or there would be a bridge, not too high above a stream. On these there were turn-outs, so one could leave the road and give the horse an opportunity to drink, and give a good soaking to the wheels and spokes. A young person was always useful if you wanted the horse to drink—his check rein needed to be released and then refastened—and there was the gate at the end of the farmer's lane—someone got out of the carriage or wagon to open and close that gate. It used to be that at some country houses or manors you would find at the gate a well-mannered, well-dressed, grinning, colored boy, happy to see you and to render the service.

At first we had "Daisy", a fine chestnut mare. She was a good and fast traveller and had what we called a strong mouth—if she could, she would get the bit in her teeth, then it would be hard to control the speed, especially if she was headed for home. They always know. Then we got "Dexter", a fine horse and a good traveller.

I always liked animals, and one summer day this young boy had his breath almost taken—coming into Easton on Goldsboro Street appeared the famous Borax 20 Mule Team.⁶⁰³ They were big, black, handsome animals, their harness showing the greatest care

⁶⁰² See this recipe under Ella (Seville) Smith in the entry for Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92].

⁶⁰³ 20 Mule Team brand manufactured powdered Borax and boric acid products and was one of the best-known commercial icons of the 20th century. The brand was first used in 1891 and was registered a trademark of the Pacific Coast Borax Co. in 1894. Later the trademark passed to the Borax Co. Large-scale mining of borax ore began most notably in Death Valley, California, in the late 1800s. This natural product of arid environments was used in ceramics and goldsmithing for centuries, its use in industrial and household uses—everything from digestive aids, milk preservatives, cosmetics, and cleaners for washing and laundering people and things—was widely promoted at the turn to the last century and in later decades. Today, the products are used in producing insulation and fine glass for cooking, optical, and laboratory uses. The actual Twenty-Mule Team was purportedly the invention of J. W. S. Perry and Ed Stiles, who worked at the Harmony Borax Works near present-day Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley. They devised gigantic wagons, hitched in tandem, with wheels five feet high in front and seven feet high in the rear, that each could carry ten tons of borax ore; the wagons were hauled by two ten-mule teams stretching out 100 feet. To reach the nearest railroad junction was a 165 mile journey, climbing 2,000 feet; the round trip took 20 days. No wonder when one of the promotional teams came through town it took many a youngster's breath away. The Death Valley mule teams were supplanted by railroads in about five years, but they captured the American imagination on both sides of the sales pitch. Twenty-Mule Teams were periodically rebranded during the 20th century, including the popular Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, adeptly named, *Twenty Mule Team*. (>> *The 20-Mule-Team and a Sketch of Its*

[note cont'd →

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and the brass trimming shining, drawing the big wagon. There was no sound from the drivers—the teams were walking—just the tread of the mules and the low roll of the magnificent wagon. I just gasped. The outfit was evidently on its way into town to stop at Covey's Livery Stable.⁶⁰⁴ Mr. Covey kept a good livery stable. We children enjoyed seeming Mrs. Covey, a fine horsewoman, ride through town. She rode side-saddle and always had a smile for us kids.

Unlike sandy Caroline County, Talbot [Talbot] County has plenty of clay which in wet weather was soft and muddy. There is a story I heard years ago of the man on horseback who, riding into Talbot, saw a fine man's cap lying in the road. Dismounting to pick it up, he was startled to hear a man's voice beneath the cap ask whether he would please help him get his mule out of the mud. George Ade, in one of his books, used a variation of this story.⁶⁰⁵

One summer the George Hughes family from Jacksonville, Florida, came north and spent several weeks with people on the other side of town, and Carrie Marvin, also of Jacksonville, visited with us. They were friends of Papa and interested in the New Church. He met them on one of his southern trips. They all enjoyed Easton. The Hughes family were Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, George Jr., Florence, and Adalaide. Mr. Hughes was a druggist and they had a nice home in the Riverside section of Jacksonville.

The Misses Warriner, Florence and Laura, were up at one time too. Mr. Warriner, the father, owned the Warriner House in Jacksonville. A group of them with my sisters visited the Pratt farm near Easton and the Pratt sister[s], Emily and Helen.⁶⁰⁶

* * * * *

In Easton, one evening our Night Blooming Cereus, or Queen of the Night, bloomed and many of the townspeople walked past the house. It sat on the front porch, and Mother and Papa enjoyed seeing the people admire and enjoy it. They bloom in the evening and blossoms fade before morning. It was planted in a large wooden tub. The fragrance is almost overpowering. The white, or sometimes faintly reddish tinged, magnificent blooms are from 3 to 5 inches in diameter.⁶⁰⁷

One evening there was a wonderful display of the Northern Lights. The sky seemed ablaze with vivid colors—reds, yellows, greens—most of the rainbow colors were flashing,

Famous Driver: Borax Bill, no imprint, no date; "Borax: The Twenty Mule Team", in "Santa Clarita Valley History in Pictures" website <http://www.scvhistory.com/scvhistory/borax-20muleteam.htm>, accessed 24 Jul 2006.)

⁶⁰⁴ Several Covey families resided in Easton; which Coveys are referred to have not been discerned.

⁶⁰⁵ George Ade (1866-1944) was an American humorist and dramatist. His work was published in newspapers and in volumes of his collected works. In *Single Blessedness, and Other Observations* (Doubleday, Page and Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1922, pp. 5-6), he set the stage for a thousand retellings: "Down in Indiana, where I used to live, we had black prairie mud. At this time of year it would take four horses to pull a two wheeled cart with a man and a sack of flour on it The roads had been practically impassable for weeks, but they were drying rapidly, especially on top. You have doubtless seen, gentlemen, a muddy road with this dry crust. At intervals along the road there were deep rucks, or 'mud holes,' as they were called In those days a mud hole was called a 'loblolly.'" Country lanes and drainage were, in fact, common themes in his writing. (George Ade was the uncle of Louis Phillip Ade, second husband of Ida Mae Wood; they are noted in the Gonzalez Family Collateral Genealogy, farther below.)

⁶⁰⁶ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 65-70.

⁶⁰⁷ Its scientific name is *Hydrocereus undatus*, a member of the family Cactaceae. It is widespread in the American tropics and blooms in the late spring and early summer. The white, fragrant flowers can grow to 12 inches across and 14 inches long (or "deep").

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wavelike, across the heavens and it was a display of some duration. Some thought it was the end of the world, or were afraid it might be.

Another night in the fall of the year the sky lit up again—the Hubbard Cannery was on fire. It was a block or so back of the house. It was a wonderful sight, with canned tomatoes exploding in the air. Easton lived on canned tomat[o]es for some time. The Hubbards were a fine family. It was a great loss for them, I am sure. Some of the same family are probably still interested in Canneries. On a recent visit to Rock Hall I saw the Hubbard Canning and Packing Company, and we enjoyed some of their oysters, fish, and sea-food.

My father's brother, Captain James Smith (Uncle Jimmy) was planning to move with his family from Centreville to Denver, Colorado. They went shortly before or after our Smith family moved to Jacksonville, Florida. We all went to see them in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets. Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [Teen] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

One summer Cousin Sarah Augusta Covington Massey, wife of William T. Massey, was ill. Roberta was there visiting and Cousin Julia Baynard Martin was there to help. After Roberta came home, I went to the farm and Mother was there too, for a time.

I was but a boy, but I got my first ride on a water wagon or cart. It was time to thresh the wheat and one day the equipment was in the field and the farm hands ready. The thresher had to have water for the boiler, and the first thing I knew I was boosted on the cart containing the water barrel. A gray horse, which evidently had been there before, was hitched to the cart. I was to drive to a brook, load the barrel, and continue the process until the work was done. I thought "they must think I can do it"; so I would see how it worked out. Thanks to that horse. At the stream he knew just where and how to back the cart so that it was in good position for bailing the water into the barrel. Evidently he had performed the duty before, more than once. All worked out well and the engine had its water to finish its job.

We loved Cousin Gus. It was her last illness that summer. Papa conducted the funeral service. It was a long, dusty ride, with many carriages, from her farm just below Church Hill to the cemetery at Chestertown.

Uncle Massey was a man of large physique—tall, strong, and over 300 pounds. A man driving into Church Hill said he saw the biggest "peach pluck" he ever saw on a farm just out of town. He had mistaken Mr. Massey for a "peach pluck". He grew lots of peaches. He and Cousin Gus had a fine, well stocked and equipped farm. After her death, he sold the farm and went to Baltimore.

In Easton one day they loaded all the school children, dressed in red and black sashes extending from one shoulder to the waist line, with a black and red rosette at the waist, on a passenger train for a ride to the Shore—reckon the route had just been completed. I do not remember where the terminal of the line was—at the time there were only the shore, water, and trees there. The line may be out of existence by this time.

While Papa was stationed at Easton he lectured and preached at Easton, Preston, Williston, Tuckahoe Neck, Potters Landing [*i.e.*, Williston], and Peach Blossom. He had

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built a small church at Preston.⁶⁰⁸ About 1892 he was transferred to Jacksonville, Florida, where he continued his missionary work in that city and in Savannah, Georgia. In Jacksonville we had a nice, detached home, not far from the Hughes, Warriners, and the Challens, and not far from the Riverside School. It was on Oak Street, No. 743, and about two blocks from Riverside Drive [Riverside Ave.].

In Jacksonville services were held in Library Hall in the center of the city. The building belonged to a Mr. L'Lengle [*sic*] who with his family was interested in the teaching of the Church. It was on a public square or park, on one side of which was the St. James Hotel and on another side the large Windsor Hotel.

The house of 743 Oak Street was built three or four feet above the ground, and Elouise and Ralph enjoyed playing under it in the sandy soil.

Next door lived Mr. and Mrs. James Bowden, a very nice couple. Her daughter, Hattie Hunter, and their son, William Bowden, lived with them. Mrs. Bowden, a large and buxom [*sic*] lady, was from Georgia. At the rear of their lot was their stable where they kept Judy, a fine little mare. Mr. Bowden was in the building and construction business in the city. In the morning July [*sic*] would not go past the kitchen door until she got her batter cakes from Mrs. Bowden. Elsie Simmons, who was with the railroad, also from Georgia, lived with the Bowdens.⁶⁰⁹

I attended the Riverside public school of which Prof. Brown was the principal, and the high school in the city. The schools at the time had one session a day, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. At times I worked in the Hughes Drug Store, including the soda fountain, at Ocean and Bay Streets. Bay Street at the time was the main retail street, and the in the afternoon the street for people to promenade, especially in the late afternoon, after the heat of the day.

Flagler's daily paper, the "Florida Citizen" was published on Bay Street near the viaduct which crossed the railroad yards into Lavilla and Riverside. Plant's newspaper, the "Times-Union", was also on Bay Street, together with the evening paper, "The Metropolis". I worked in the mailing department of the "Citizen" and would report at about 3 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Hockett, who was in charge of the mailing department, lived across the street from our house, and together we walked to work.⁶¹⁰ After the papers were in the mail, I went home for breakfast and then during the school term, went to school, with the afternoon for study and pleasure, when not employed at the drug store.

⁶⁰⁸ The location of this church has not been determined. Perhaps the reference is more correctly stated that Rev. Smith built up a congregation in Preston, but it may be possible that a group did in fact fund the construction of a small church, information about which has since been lost.

⁶⁰⁹ In the 1900 U.S. census for Jacksonville, J[ames] H. Bowden and his wife, L. C. Bowden, resided at 519 Riverside Ave. In their household at the time also lived Edward Hunter and his wife Hattie Hunter, and boarder E.M. Simmons. James Bowden was born in Virginia; he was occupied as a contractor. L. C. Bowden, Edward and Hattie Hunter, and Elsie Simmons, all were born in Georgia. Edward was at the time a plumber; Elsie Simmons was a railroad cook. Also of note is the fact that Robert Lee Sevil (see the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy) resided at 511 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, at the time of the 1910 U.S. census and when he registered for the military draft in 1918.

⁶¹⁰ In the 1900 U.S. census for Jacksonville, the family of a D. W. Hockett, occupation "Printer-Compositor", is listed residing at 315 Riverside Ave. Edward S. Smith's narrative, shortly earlier, noted that his home was about two blocks from Riverside Ave., and here he indicates that Mr. Hockett lived across the street. Of course, there is ample time during the several years that passed between the Smiths leaving Jacksonville and the 1900 census, but this still does not also explain the Bowdens, also just mentioned, living next door.

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Many men had handsome sail boats on the St. John's River, and at Jacksonville is a wide expanse of water. One of the favorite ocean beaches near Jacksonville was then Pablo Beach, now Jacksonville Beach, reached by rail or bicycles. We boys all had bicycles.

On one occasion the "Citizen" had an excursion by train to St. Augustine and, at another time, up the St. Johns to Green Cove Springs⁶¹¹, a large sulphur spring. Entertainment was furnished and the excursions were thoroughly enjoyed.

Oranges on trees were certainly a novelty to the Smith boys and girls. At the Warriner house Mr. Warriner gave us a rake and told us to help ourselves from the trees in the yard. We did and enjoyed it. Some of the street shade trees in Riverside and Lavilla were the uncultivated variety of orange. They were not sweet like the cultivated one, but on the sour side, not sour like a lemon. They were good with a little salt, which was the way the natives like them.

There were two institutions in Jacksonville—Fire Chief Haney and his horse and carriage. He was a fearless driver and many time I saw him go around a corner on two wheels. He distinguished himself and his fire fighters at the big Jacksonville fire which took place about 1898, after we had moved north again.⁶¹²

The other was the "old rag man". He with his donkey and cart would drive along the street singing some little jingle. He and the cart and donkey were always highly decorated with rags. He rather frightened Roberta one day. She was wearing a red dress so his jingle ran—"I like the girl with the red dress on, the red dress on," etc. He meant no harm or disrespect—all knew him. One day he became a hero in helping to capture a law breaker and was shot in the foot. That did it—I think he wore his foot bandage for the rest of his days.

On Saturdays I or the other boys went to Library Hall and swept and dusted. On Sunday there was usually a good attendance, including the Hughes family, Llengles [*sic*], Challens, the Smiths, and others. Papa conducted services in Savannah, also.⁶¹³

* * * * *

When we lived in Jacksonville, milk was 8 cents a quart—much of the food for cattle had to be shipped from the north. One day Jim Bowden⁶¹⁴ was riding in the country where a man

⁶¹¹ Green Cove Springs, "the Saratoga of the South" according to promotional literature, takes its name from about a dozen natural sulfurous springs near the St. Johns River, now in Spring Park in the city of Green Cove Springs, Florida. The springs were a popular tourist attraction from the mid-1800s, where bathers enjoyed the therapeutic values of the 78-degree mineralized waters. Although the spring water was even prescribed orally for a variety of medicinal reasons, most people simply enjoyed the swimming. (>>City of Green Cove Springs website, <http://www.greencovesprings.com>, accessed 21 Jul 2006.)

⁶¹² The Great Fire of Jacksonville, 3 May 1901, starting in the kitchen of a mattress factory filled with Spanish moss, destroyed 146 city blocks, including most of the Riverside section of the city where lived the Smiths and others mentioned in this narrative (although the Smiths had since moved to Philadelphia). The fire chief's name was T. W. Haney, born in 1862 to Irish parents in Georgia. The Riverside section was rebuilt to host some of the wealthiest homes of the city, but the area went into decline by the mid-20th century. After being designated a National Historic Neighborhood, by the late 1990s the area had experienced an architectural rebirth, again attracting residents to the area. (>>Benjamin Harrison, *Acres of Ashes: The Story of the Great Fire That Swept Over the City of Jacksonville, Florida, on the Afternoon of Friday, May 3, 1901*, J. A. Holloman, Jacksonville, 1901; "The Great Fire of Jacksonville: An Artistic Description of a Gloomy Affair", website <http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/pkyonge/jacksonville/fire.html>, accessed 23 Feb 2007; 1900 U.S. census, 18th Precinct, Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida; 1913 Jacksonville Fire Dept. roster, seen at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~fduval/resources/misc/jaxfiremen.htm>, accessed 24 Feb 2007.)

⁶¹³ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 73-77.

⁶¹⁴ James Bowden (aforementioned).

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was driving some cattle. Just to be neighborly, Jim said “That’s a fine herd of cattle”. The man replied, “Damn lie, nothing but hoof and hide”.

It was in the days of the big leg-of-motton [*sic*] sleeves. Jim was a small man and Mrs. Bowden was a large woman. She looked over her high sleeves as they rode on their buggy and said “Jim, where are you?”

While we lived in Jacksonville, they electrified the trolley line which was of course a great improvement and caused great joy and enthusiasm; Riverside never shined more brightly.

When I was about 16 years of age Papa was again transferred, this time to Philadelphia, and he rented a large, semi-detached house at 614 North 43rd Street, West Philadelphia.

When we moved to Jacksonville we were not used to drinking water from the sulphur springs, so water was drawn off in buckets, set in the airway, and soon the sulphur taste passed off.

When we came to Philadelphia there was no adequate filtration system and we used, in each household, crockery containers with sand stone filter bottoms in the upper section, making water available in the section below with the tap or spigot. When one took a bath the water might be clear or brown or inky, depending on the weather and streams. Senator James P. McNichol (Sunny Jim), contractor and one of the city bosses, did a fine job of building adequate filter beds, which of course was a boon to the health and comfort of the people of our city. He was a tall, raw boned, good natured Irishman, and he was usually smiling. “Sunny Jim”.⁶¹⁵

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

⁶¹⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 77-79.

**Gonzalez Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(15 descendants)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The genealogy of the Gonzalez family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith notes about the Gonzalez family: ⁶¹⁶

"This Gonzalez family, on the maternal side, are descendants from Stakeley [sic] Westcott ⁶¹⁷ (1592-1677) of Providence, Rhode Island, one of the original Groupe [sic] with Roger Williams. And there is a family tradition, too, that they are of the family of James Wilson, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When his remains were brought to Philadelphia and re-interred at Christ Church, Laura's father, Joseph W. Gonzalez, was a part of the procession."

The genealogical relation of the Gonzalez family and James Wilson are as yet uncorroborated. Newspaper reports of the ceremony commemorating James Wilson take note only of the pomp and the notable political attendees. Wilson's remains had been conveyed from North Carolina aboard the U.S.S. *Dubuque*, and

⁶¹⁶ "Smith Genealogy", p. 85. None of these allegations have yet been corroborated. Descendency is claimed from Stukeley Westcott (1591/92-1677), who emigrated from England to Rhode Island and was one of the founders of that colony. The James Wilson descendency relates to the James Wilson (1742-1798), Scottish immigrant, who became a lawyer in Pennsylvania and, when he became involved in the politics of the American Revolution, was elected to both the Provincial Assembly and the Continental Congress when he lived in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was one of the moderate members of the Congress who voted for a three-week delay in considering the 7 June resolution for independence, but voted in the affirmative during the 1-2 July ballots and signed the Declaration of Independence of 2 August. He was removed from Congress the following year when his overt conservatism was opposed. He spent the winter of 1777-1778 in Annapolis, Maryland, then returned to live in Philadelphia. When during the fall of 1779, during a period of economic inflation and food shortages, a mob set out to attack the republican leadership. Wilson and 35 colleagues barricaded themselves in his home at 3rd and Walnut Sts., which afterward came to be known as "Fort Wilson". After bloodshed leading to a few deaths on both sides, the parties cooled and pardons were issued. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, he was vigorously involved in the crafting of the American Constitution and, in his representative state of Pennsylvania, he overcame powerful opposition in the adoption of the document. He was in 1789 named by President George Washington as an Associate Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States; the same year he was appointed the first law professor in the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania). In 1797, he moved to Burlington, New Jersey, to escape financial debts; and in 1798 while travelling on court business in North Carolina while under the oppression of political calls for his removal from office, succumbed after a period of mental stress. "He died a tormented man, on the run from his creditors and on the verge of impeachment" (David W. Maxey, "The Translation of James Wilson", *Supreme Court Historical Society Yearbook*, 1990). He was buried quietly in the Johnston family cemetery of his brother-in-law's family near Edenton, and even the Philadelphia newspapers passed over news of his death; but in November 1906 his remains (as noted in the Edward Smith narrative here) were reinterred with renewed interest and pomp, in the Christ Church Burial Ground in Philadelphia amidst others of the Founding Fathers. (>>*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website <http://bioguide.congress.gov>; accessed 21 Jul 2006. "James Wilson, Pennsylvania", in "National Archives Experience", U.S. National Archives and Records Administration website, http://www.archives.gov/national_archives_experience/constitution_founding_fathers_pennsylvania.html; accessed 9 Mar 2004. "James Wilson (1742-1798)", in "Penn in the 18th Century", University of Pennsylvania Archives website, http://www.archives.upenn.edu/histy/features/1700s/people/wilson_jas.html; accessed 27 Jul 2006.)

⁶¹⁷ Stukeley Westcott (ca. 1592-1677) was one of founders of what would become the state of Rhode Island, one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church organized in Providence in 1639. The genealogical relationship is through the Lovell family actually, with the marriage of Susan Bollinger to Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. The Bollingers in turn had married into the Lovell family, descendants of Lovells from Rhode Island. The connection is through the marriage of Margaret Westcott (1756-1818), a descendant of Stuckeley Westcott, to Alexander Lovell (1747-1814) [No. 4 in the Lovell Family collateral genealogy].

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escorted first to Independence Hall where he lay in state with the First City Troop as honor guard. The casket was taken then to Christ Church on 2nd St., and, after services, to the burial ground at 5th and Arch Sts. The newspapers took no notice of descendants who may have participated in the procession.⁶¹⁸

Descendants of Elizabeth A. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Generation No. 1

1. **Elizabeth A.**¹ was born November 1843 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1920. She married Gonzalez; born in Cuba.

Child of Elizabeth A. and Gonzalez is:

- + 2 i. Joseph M.² Gonzalez, Sr., born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey; died after 1920.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Elizabeth A. Gonzalez (1843–after 1920) [No. 1], aged 23, wife of undetermined Gonzalez, resided only with her son, Joseph, aged 4, in the 2nd Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the time of the 1920 census, she resided in Joseph's household.

Generation No. 2

2. **Joseph M.² Gonzalez, Sr.** (Elizabeth A.¹) was born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and died after 1920. He married (1) **Susan Bollinger**, daughter of John Bollinger and Laura Lovell [*also see* [Additions & Correction](#) Lovell family collateral genealogy, below]. She was born about 1867 in Kansas, and died December 1896 in Philadelphia. He married (2) **Elizabeth L.** She was born about 1866 in Maryland, and died after 1920.

Children of Joseph Gonzalez and Susan Bollinger are:

- 3 i. William M. Gonzalez; died October 1961. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- + 4 i. Joseph M.³ Gonzalez, Jr., born March 1889 in Pennsylvania.
- + 5 ii. Laura Gonzalez, born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania; died 22 August 1966.
- 6 iii. John Bollinger Gonzalez, born March 1894 in Pennsylvania. He married Lyda.
- 7 iv. William MacPherson Gonzalez, born July 1895 in Pennsylvania; died 13 October 1961. He married Florence Wilkins; died after 1962.

NOTES

2. Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. (1865–after 1920)

At the time of the death of his first wife, Susan, in December 1896, Joseph Gonzalez resided at 804 Dickinson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1900 and 1920 U.S. censuses, Joseph Gonzalez was a railroad mail clerk, residing at 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Shartown, New Jersey.

⁶¹⁸ "Bringing Home Body of Pennsylvania Patriot", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 21 Nov 1906; "Patriot James Wilson's Remains in Christ Churchyard. Signer Wilson's Body Now Rests in Christ Church. Remains of Revolutionary Patriot Placed Near Those of His Wife. Modern Men of Note Sound Warm Praises." *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 23 Nov 1906.

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Susan (Bollinger) Gonzalez (ca. 1867–1896)
(wife of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Susan (Bollinger) Gonzalez: "The own mother of Laura, John, Joseph, and William Gonzalez is buried in Old Woodlands, West Philadelphia, in a lot not far from the Evans' Obelisk."⁶¹⁹ She was buried 19 December 1896 in Lot 326, Section H, Woodlands Cemetery; there is no marker on her grave (2005). Her funeral was conducted from the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church.⁶²⁰

Elizabeth L. Gonzalez (1866–after 1920)
(wife of Joseph Gonzalez, Sr.)

According to U.S. census data, her father and mother both were born in Germany. She is buried in Sharptown, New Jersey.

6. John Bollinger Gonzalez (1894–)

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about John Bollinger Gonzalez:⁶²¹

"John became affiliated with International Merchant Marine⁶²² and served as an Ensign in the Navy during the War. He became Captain of the ship and circled the globe several times and when he

⁶¹⁹ Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. The lot is not marked, but is adjacent to the lot holding the remains of members of the Lovell family, who were residential neighbors and family relations of the Bollingers and the Gonzalezes. (Also refer to the Lovell Family collateral genealogy, herein.) The Evans obelisk, to the north of the Gonzalez and Lovell gravesites, marks the burial place of the renowned American dentist, Thomas W. Evans, who died in 1908 ("Dr. Evans' Funeral", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 18 May 1898). The monument is the tallest in the cemetery, and was erected several years later. Woodlands Cemetery is on a small part of the 600-acre estate, The Woodlands, that had once been owned by gentleman horticulturist William Hamilton (1745-1813). He had inherited an original 356 acres owned by his father, Andrew Hamilton, when the elder Hamilton died in 1747. The mansion, which still stands as the cemetery office, caretaker's residence, and meeting space, was built ca. 1770 and modified several times. The Woodlands has its own distinctive history, summarized by James A. Jacobs, "William Hamilton and The Woodlands: A Construction of Refinement in Philadelphia", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 130, no. 2 (Apr 2006), pp. 181-209. Woodlands Cemetery was crafted after portions of The Woodlands were sold off during periods of development in West Philadelphia. In 1839, the Woodlands Cemetery Co. was formed, and plans were laid out for it as a parkland cemetery much like Laurel Hill Cemetery, also along the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia. The Woodlands was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. (>>"The Woodlands", University City Historical Society website, <http://www.uchs.net/historicdistricts/woodlandsnr.html>; accessed 25 Oct 2006. Also "The Woodlands Trust for Historic Preservation" informational brochure)

⁶²⁰ [Obituary notice], *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 Dec 1896.

⁶²¹ "Smith Genealogy", p. 85.

⁶²² There was a publicly-traded shipping corporation called the International Merchant Marine that was at one time controlled by the American International Corporation. It is not clear whether Edward S. Smith meant this entity or used it as a generic term that embraced the U.S. Merchant Marine; more probably he did refer to the company, which was based in Philadelphia. After the Merchant Marine Act of 1916, the AIC built the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, one of the largest ship-building enterprises that was constructed on Hog Island in Philadelphia, the swampy site of what today is now the Philadelphia International Airport. (>>Leslie R. Pastor, "Site: LRP: American International Corporation", website <http://peswiki.com/index.php/Site:LRP>: American_International_Corporation; accessed 12 Aug 2007. Also see James J. Martin, "The Saga of Hog Island, 1917-1921: The Story of the First Great War Boondoggle", The Memory Hole website, <http://tmh.floonet.net/articles/hogisle.shtml>, reprinted from James J. Martin, *The Saga of Hog Island and Other Essays in Inconvenient History* (Ralph Myles, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1977).

In any case, the Merchant Marine generally refers to the consortium of civilian-owned cargo and passenger vessels usually conscripted for wartime service, or, in peacetime, under operating agreements with the government entity under which they fall. The U.S. Merchant Marine is thus auxiliary to the U.S. Navy. Prior to World War II it was

[note cont'd →

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got home it was another Christmas. He was happiest when he was able to please others, always unselfish. In the oriental ports he would shop for gifts that he knew the home folks would enjoy, and our home has many of his remembrances: fine brasses and ivory pieces, teekwood [sic] screens, and many other lovely things that caught his eye in far-off lands. He was a 32nd degree Mason, St. Alban's Lodge 529."⁶²³

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census John B. Gonzalez was listed as a "Sailor, merchant marine", residing at 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

7. William MacPherson Gonzalez (1895–1961)

He worked for the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. for 44 years until his retirement.⁶²⁴ He and his wife resided in the Chestnut Hill section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they still resided when the "Smith Genealogy" was completed.⁶²⁵

Generation No. 3

3. Joseph M.³ Gonzalez, Jr. (Joseph M.², Elizabeth A.¹) was born March 1889 in Pennsylvania. He married **Lida**. She was born about 1889 in New Jersey.

Children of Joseph Gonzalez and Lida are:

- 7 i. Joseph C.⁴ Gonzalez, born about 1913 in New Jersey.
- 8 ii. Eldred W. Gonzalez, born about 1916 in New Jersey.

NOTES

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Jr. (1889–) [No. 3] was a farmer.

Residences of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Jr. (from U.S. censuses and family information):
1920 census: Harrisonville-Woodford Road, South Harrison, Gloucester Co., New Jersey
Ca. 1960: Westville, Camden Co., New Jersey

The "Smith Genealogy" further notes that (ca. 1960) he was retired, had grandchildren, and with his wife had a summer cottage at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.⁶²⁶

an organization with far less federal government involvement than is familiar today; it also antecedes the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and the 1943 establishment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy. An informational website about the U.S. Merchant Marine during wartime is at <http://www.usmm.org> (accessed 12 Aug 2007). Unfortunately, many of the available historical resources relating to the U.S. Merchant Marine is restricted to the period of World War II and to the 18th-19th centuries. Although the merchant marine in general is an international consortium, there is no separate entity as such.

⁶²³ St. Alban Lodge #529 was formed in 1874 and meets in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, One North Broad St., Philadelphia. It is still an active lodge. By the time that John Gonzalez would have been a member, they met in Renaissance Hall. Renaissance Hall is on the south side of the second floor of the Grand Lodge. It is decorated in the Italian Renaissance style and was completed in 1908. (>>"Summarized History, St. Alban Lodge #529", Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania website, http://www.pagrandlodge.org/districtc/529/index_files/page0007.htm; accessed 1 Aug 2006. For a virtual tour of Renaissance Hall, see website <http://www.pagrandlodge.org/tour/renaise.html>.)

⁶²⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 83.

⁶²⁵ "Smith Genealogy", p. 85.

⁶²⁶ "Smith Genealogy", p. 85.



St. Alban Lodge #529 of the Free and Accepted Masons was formed in 1874 and meets in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, One North Broad St., Philadelphia. It is still an active lodge. By the time that **John Gonzalez** would have been a member, they met in Renaissance Hall. Renaissance Hall is on the south side of the second floor of the Grand Lodge. It is decorated in the Italian Renaissance style and was completed in 1908. (*Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania photo*)

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4. **Laura³ Gonzalez** (Joseph M.², Elizabeth A.¹) was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 August 1966. She married (1) **Russell Gardiner Wood**. She married (2) **Edward Seville Smith** 28 January 1925 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

See the main Smith genealogy for information relating to Laura (Gonzalez) and Edward Seville Smith.

Children of Laura Gonzalez and Russell Wood are:

- 9 i. Laura Jean¹⁰ Wood, born 20 October 1912 in Pennsylvania; died 03 January 1937 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 10 ii. Russell Malvern Wood, born 26 April 1914 in Pennsylvania; died after 1966.
- 11 iii. Ida Mae Wood, born 02 October 1915 in Pennsylvania; died after 1966. She married (1) Horace Delaney. She married (2) Louis Phillip Ade.

[Also see
Additions
&
Corrections](#)

NOTES

Regarding the children of Laura (Gonzalez) and Russell Gardiner Wood, the "Smith Genealogy" remarks, "The children had attended the Methodist Church in South Philadelphia, and continued attending that church in Ardmore."⁶²⁷

9. Laura Jean Wood (1912–1937)

She was educated at Lower Merion High School, Lower Merion, Pennsylvania. She did secretarial work at the central office of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. Another date of death for her may be 3 January 1939.

11. Ida Mae (Wood) Ade (1915–1986)

She was educated at Germantown High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Regarding Ida Mae and her husbands, the "Smith Genealogy" notes:⁶²⁸

"Ida Mae Wood, after graduating from Germantown High School, married Horace Delaney and they lived for a while in Philadelphia and in Washington, D.C. After their divorce, she married Louis P. Ade of Washington where he has been associated with the government service. His library contains nearly the entire works of his uncle George Ade.⁶²⁹ They live in Georgetown and she is interested in the real estate and insurance business, dealing mostly in Georgetown real estate. Louis Phil[ilip] Ade and his mother, Nellie, came from Indiana. He is a graduate of Purdue and likes to see football there each year. They recently had a fine trip to Europe and often take trips in this country, including California. They enjoy the 'Pennsylvania Dutch' sections of this state and their quaint habits and costumes."

Louis Phillip Ade (husband of Ida Mae (Wood) Delaney)

He was a graduate of Perdue University. He resided in Washington, D.C., and Georgetown, Virginia. The address book of Elisabeth C. Smith gives their address as "3025 Dunbarton, Old Georgetown, Washington N.W., D.C." A later address book of Earle Smith gives their address as 2924 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. An envelope from Ade posted 4 November 1969 gives his return address as 2921 Tilden St., N.W., Washington, D.C. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Note 629 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

⁶²⁷ "Smith Genealogy", p. 83.

⁶²⁸ "Smith Genealogy", p. 84.

⁶²⁹ George Ade (1866-1944) was an American humorist and dramatist. His work was published in newspapers and in volumes of his collected works.



(Spamer 953)



(Spamer 2698)

(Top) **Laura Gonzalez Wood Smith** (1891–1966) [Gonzalez Family, No. 4] at Washington National Airport, Arlington, Virginia, in 1948.

(Left) **Laura Jean Wood** (1912–1937) [Gonzalez Family, No. 9], daughter of Laura Gonzalez and Russell Gardiner Wood. Date and location not known.



(Spamer 3282)

(Top) Left to right, Louis P. Ade, Elisabeth C. Smith, Mrs. Ida Mae Ade, and Elisabeth's uncle, Edward Seville Smith. Seated in the dining room at Washington National Airport, April 1958.



(Right) Ida Mae at Washington National Airport, 1948.

(Below) Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Ade in Washington, D.C., April 1953.



(Spamer 3462)

(Spamer 954)

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Generation No. 4

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

10. Russell Malvern¹⁰ Wood (Laura⁹ Gonzalez, Susan⁸ Bollinger, Laura Edith⁷ Lovell, Adfer Eddy⁶, Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born 26 April 1914 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1966. He married **Emma Adelaide Foes** 02 September 1938, daughter of Harry Foes and Helen.

Children of Russell Wood and Emma Foes are:

- 12 i. Russell Henry¹¹ Wood.
- 13 ii. Robert William Wood.
- 14 iii. Jean Helen Wood, born about 1945.
- 15 iv. Donald Wood.

NOTES

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Russell Malvern Wood (1914–after 1966) [No. 10] that "After his graduation [from Lower Merion High School], Russell, like his Uncle John Gonzalez, became interested in the sea. He graduated from the Training Ship at Philadelphia Navy Yard and spent several years in the Merchant Marine Service⁶³⁰, where he made several trips around the world as an officer and later as Captain." He later worked as trucking superintendent for the American Stores Company (a grocery chain).⁶³¹

According to the "Smith Genealogy", around 1962 Russell Malvern Wood resided in Levittown, Pennsylvania. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists his address as 40 Jump Hill Rd., Levittown, Pennsylvania.

Jean Helen Wood (ca. 1945–) [No. 14] was known as "Jeannie".

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

End of Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy

Lovell Family Collateral Genealogy (including Bollinger Family)

(45 descendants⁶³²)

The genealogy of the Lovell family, and the Bollinger family into which they married, as they relate to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Thomas Lovell

Generation No. 1

1. **Thomas¹ Lovell** was from Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Child of Thomas Lovell is:

- + 2 i. John² Lovell.

⁶³⁰ Regarding the U.S. Merchant Marine, see note under John Bollinger Gonzalez, above.

⁶³¹ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 83-84.

⁶³² This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages: Whitechurch (12 individuals), LeValley (28). The sum given above does not include these individuals. No. 17 in this collateral genealogy is omitted (see the accompanying notes).

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Generation No. 2

2. John² Lovell (Thomas¹) He married **Elizabeth Pindere** 12 September 1689.

Child of John Lovell and Elizabeth Pindere is:

+ 3 i. Alexander³ Lovell, born 10 April 1698 , of Ipswich, Massachusetts; died 07 October 1768.

NOTES

Notes about John Lovell [No. 2] from J. Lathrop Mack include, "John Lovell fought in King Phillip's [sic] War in Major Appleton's Regiment." ⁶³³ John Lovell is noted in the muster rolls of Maj. Appleton, on 24 June 1676 and (under Capt. Johnson and Capt. Jacob) 24 March 1676. ⁶³⁴

Generation No. 3

3. Alexander³ Lovell (John², Thomas¹) was born 10 April 1698 , of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died 07 October 1768. He married **(1) Mary Waterman** 23 May 1731 in Providence, Rhode Island. He married **(2) Jerusha**.

Children of Alexander Lovell and undetermined* are:

+ 4 i. Alexander⁴ Lovell, born 1747 in Scituate, Rhode Island; died 13 April 1814 in Smithfield, Rhode Island.
5 ii. Margaret Place Lovell.
6 iii. Mary Lovell.
7 iv. Waite Lovell.
8 v. Nathaniel Lovell.

*The mother(s) of Alexander's children is/are uncertain. Alexander's will mentions Jerusha as his wife, and, in addition to his children, a grandson, William Place Lovell.

Generation No. 4

4. Alexander⁴ Lovell (Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born 1747 in Scituate, Rhode Island, and died 13 April 1814 in Smithfield, Rhode Island. He married **Margaret Westcott** about 1780, daughter of William Westcott and Christina. She was born 10 September 1756 in Cranston, Providence, Rhode Island, and died 09 June 1818 in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

Children of Alexander Lovell and Margaret Westcott are:

+ 9 i. Eleazer⁵ Lovell, born 30 June 1784 in Massachusetts or Rhode Island; died May 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁶³³ Maj. Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, was the commander of the Massachusetts Regiment in the Narragansett campaign (December 1675). King Philips' War (1675-1676) came as the result of the Plymouth insisting on a monopoly in the acquisition of land from Native Americans, and the mishandling of the captured Wampanoag leader, Wamsutta, who died of illness as the result of his capture. Subsequent breakdowns in relations took place between the colonists and Native Americans led by Wamsutta's successor, his brother, Metacom, also called Philip. However, not all Native Americans took Philip's side and fought alongside suspicious colonial forces; but the native combatants turned the tide of the war. The conflict ended with casualties of one in ten on both sides, including the death of Philip. The native people who lost the conflict were sent into slavery and local servitude. (>>"King Philip's War: The Causes", Pilgrim Hall Museum website, <http://www.pilgrimhall.org/philipwar.htm>; accessed 9 Dec 2004.)

⁶³⁴ "Men and Officers who served in King Philips War; Major Samuel Appleton and the Forces Under Him", website <http://www.worldroots.com/brigitte/famous/a/appletonstory.htm> (accessed 9 Dec 2004).

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- 10 ii. Mowry Lovell, died 06 February 1816.
- 11 iii. Nancy Lovell. She married Jonathan Barnes 02 March 1809 in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

NOTES

Information from the records of J. Lathrop Mack note about Alexander Lovell (1747–1814) [No. 4]:

“He was listed in the Scituate, R.I. Military Census of 1777—age 16–50 ‘able to bear arms’. His name appears on list of Scituate names, probably Captain Stephen Knight’s Co—(R.I. Historical Society Military Papers, Mss. 632).”

Nancy Lovell [No. 11] was the youngest child, but there were likely more children than those listed here.

Generation No. 5

9. Eleazer⁵ Lovell (Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born 30 June 1784 in Massachusetts or Rhode Island or New Jersey, and died 22 May 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Alice Howland** 1810. She was born 11 September 1788 in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, and died 07 March 1879.

Children of Eleazer Lovell and Alice Howland are:

- 12 i. George⁶ Lovell.
- 13 ii. Henry Clay Lovell.
- 14 iii. Olney Leander Lovell, died after 1857.
- 15 iv. Phoebe Lovell, died in Cecil Co., Maryland?
- 16 v. Syra or Sariah Lovell. [See Notes.]
- 18 vi. Westcott Lovell, born about 1810 in Gloucester, Rhode Island; died 19 March 1887 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 19 vii. Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr., born 19 March 1813 in Smithfield, Rhode Island; died 28 February 1897 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 20 viii. Lydia Eddy Lovell, born about 1816; died in Cecil Co., Maryland?
- + 21 ix. Emer Smith Lovell, born about 1824 in Massachusetts; died 14 September 1894 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 22 x. George Syra Lovell, born about 1828 in Massachusetts; died 14 October 1897 in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Frances Whitechurch; born between July–September 1843 in Stepney, London, Middlesex, England; died June 1932 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

No. 16, Sariah and Syra Lovell, had been entered separately in the database from which some of this information was obtained; no additional data accompanied them. It seems that the two entries refer to the same person; accordingly, the entries are combined here.

9. Eleazer Lovell (1784–1868)

Eleazer Lovell moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 1860. In city directories, he is always listed as “gentleman”, indicating a man of his own means.

Residences of Eleazer Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1830: Brimfield Twp., Hampden Co., Massachusetts.
- 1860 census: 19th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1862, 1863 city directories: Cumberland St. below Trenton Ave.
- 1864–1866 city directories and 1868 death certificate: 723 Wood St.

The 1860 census for the 19th Ward, Philadelphia, also lists a household headed by an Eleazer Lovell, aged 35, grocer, with wife, Alice, aged 33, and children “Wescott”, 10, and Lydia, 7; all born in Pennsylvania. Other than the coincidence of names, and a grocer’s occupation that other members of the Lovell family held in Philadelphia around 1860, the relationship of this family to the Lovells the subject here is uncertain.

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Eleazer Lovell was buried 22 May 1868 in Sec. H., Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

13. Henry Clay Lovell

The bodily remains of Henry Clay Lovell may have been transferred to Philadelphia from another location. He was interred 4 April 1873 in Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

14. Olney Leander Lovell (–after 1857)

Residences for Olney Leander Lovell (from Philadelphia city directories):

1857: 86 Walnut St. [business, occupation not listed]; home, Camden, New Jersey
1858: 406 Walnut St. [business, occupation not listed]; home, Camden, New Jersey

His bodily remains may have been transferred to Philadelphia from another location. He was interred 4 April 1873 in Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

15. Phoebe Lovell

Her bodily remains may have been transferred to Philadelphia from another location. She was interred 16 May 1883, Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

18. Westcott Lovell (ca. 1810–1887)

Occupations and business addresses of Westcott Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1861 city directory: Clerk
1863 city directory: Grocer, Frankford Ave. and Sergeant St.
1869 city directory: Clockmaker
1870 census: Clock dealer
1872 city directory: Salesman, 627 Market St.
1875 city directory: Clerk
1878 city directory: Salesman

Residences of Westcott Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1861, 1863 city directories: Cumberland St. near Trenton Ave.
1864–1866, 1869 city directories: 723 Wood St.
1870 census: 6th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1872, 1875 city directories: 723 Brown St.
1878 city directory: 315 Arch St.

He was buried 23 March 1887 in Sec. H., Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

20. Lydia Eddy Lovell (ca. 1816–)

Her bodily remains may have been transferred to Philadelphia. She was interred 2 June 1883 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

22. George Syra Lovell (ca. 1828–1897)

George S. Lovell founded and operated G. S. Lovell & Co., clock sellers, continuing the family business that in Philadelphia dated to 1841. Adfer Lovell, Sr., began with the business of Lovell & Smith, which soon became his business alone, and later, with his brother, Emer S. Lovell. A postal envelope (cancellation date year 18–, illegible) advertises “G. S. Lovell & Co. Importers of Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Etc. and Wholesale Dealers in American Clocks of Every Manufacture, 1019 & 1021 Market Street, Philadelphia.”

Philadelphia city directories list G. S. Lovell as a clock seller first in 1863 at 5 N. 3rd St., then by 1869 at 40 N. 4th St., then by 1872 at 627 Market St. The firm of G.S. Lovell & Co. begins by 1883 at 731 Market St.,

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then by 1885 is situated at 1019-1021 Market St.; partners are listed as George S. and Emer S. Lovell. In the 1893 city directory, the firm changes its name to the G. S. Lovell Clock Co.; George S. Lovell is listed as president, Emer S. Lovell, vice-president; Michael Reed Minnich⁶³⁵, secretary; Percy Whitechurch, treasurer.⁶³⁶ (The firm may have incorporated at this time; this is as yet unchecked.) The families of the officers are related by marriage.

In the 1894 Philadelphia business directory, the Seth Thomas Clock Co. also listed its address as 1021 Market St., which indicates that the G.S. Lovell Clock Co. was an official distributor for Seth Thomas; and there was a Seth Thomas post clock displayed on the street in front of the store. In 1902, apparently, the Lovell Clock Co. moved to 18 S. 10th St.; this address is given for the first time in the 1903 city directory.

Occupations and businesses address of George S. Lovell prior to entering the clock business in 1863 (from Philadelphia city directories):

- 1859: Countinghouse accountant, 406 Walnut St.
- 1860: "flour", Frankford Ave., corner of Sergeant St.
- 1861: Clerk, "groceries, flour & feed", Frankford Ave., corner of Sergeant St.
- 1862: Grocer, Frankford Ave. and Serill St., Frankford [section of northeast Philadelphia]
- 1880 U.S. census: Clock merchant

Residential addresses for George S. Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1861 city directory: Cumberland St., below Trenton Ave.
- 1863 city directory: Cumberland St., near Trenton Ave.
- 1864–1866, 1869 city directories: 723 Wood St.
- 1870 census*: 25th Ward, Bridesburg section, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1872 city directory: Frankford Rd. near Madison Ave.
- 1875–1896: Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; but the 1878 directory lists his home in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. [Not every directory seen for this time period.]
- 1880 census: Ardmore, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
- 1897 death certificate: Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

*In the 1870 census, he appears only in the Second Enumeration, which lists just name, age, and sex of individuals; listed there are George Lovell, 40, and Mary F. Lovell, 25.

George S. Lovell's funeral was held from the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He was buried 18 October 1897 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mary (Whitechurch) Lovell (1843–1932)
(wife of George Syra Lovell)

Mary F. Lovell, wife of George S. Lovell, was in 1894 a delegate to the World Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.⁶³⁷

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census she was employed in clock manufacturing; she resided then at 215 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. In 1910 at least, she was the President of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, headquartered in Jenkintown.⁶³⁸

⁶³⁵ Michael Reed Minnich married Mary E. Lovell [No. 29 in this collateral genealogy].

⁶³⁶ These officers are repeated in an advertisement placed in *The American Historical Register and Monthly Gazette of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States of America*, at least in the volume for Sep 1894-Feb 1895. The advertisement notices "G. S. Lovell Clock Co. Clocks, Bronzes, Jewelry, 1019 & 1021 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

⁶³⁷ *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 21 Oct 1894. Organized in 1874, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is still in existence (website <http://www.wctu.org>, accessed 19 Jul 2006). Originally pledged to abstinence from alcohol, today it includes tobacco and other drugs. A white ribbon bow has been its symbol since the union's origin.

⁶³⁸ *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 22 Aug 1910.

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She was buried 28 June 1932 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on her grave (2006); she is buried to the left of her husband, whose grave does have a marker.

The **Whitechurch** lineage, as so far as determined, is as follows:

Generation No. 1

1. **Honoriam**¹ was born about 1792 in England. She married **Whitechurch**.

Children of Honoriam are:

- + 2 i. Robert² Whitechurch, born about 1815 in England; died before 1882.
- 3 ii. William Whitechurch, born about 1822 in England.

Notes

Honoriam Whitechurch (ca. 1792–) [No. 1] emigrated to New York aboard the ship *Victoria*, arriving 24 May 1848 from London, accompanying William Whitechurch, aged 26, William, 9, and Mary, 5. It is uncertain who was the parent of younger William, but presumably it was Robert or William (elder).

She is not located in the 1850 U.S. census. In the 1860 census for the 19th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an "Honoriam" Whitechurch, aged 72, widow, born in England, is living in a household headed by George and Hannah Argue (or Asque), both aged 32, born in Philadelphia; George was an engineer. This "Honoriam" seems to be the "H. Whitechurch" who is listed in the 1870 census mortality schedule, having had died in Philadelphia in December 1869, aged 82, born in England.

Generation No. 2

2. **Robert² Whitechurch** (Honoriam¹) was born about 1815 in England, and died before 1882. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1825 in England.

Children of Robert Whitechurch and Mary are:

- 4 i. Mary Frances³ Whitechurch, born between July–September 1843 in Stepney, London, Middlesex, England; died June 1932 in Pennsylvania. She married **George Syra Lovell**; born about 1828 in Massachusetts; died October 1897.
- 5 ii. Margaret Whitechurch, born about 1851 in Pennsylvania.
- + 6 iii. Una Whitechurch, born about 1853 in Pennsylvania.
- 7 iv. Perseus Whitechurch, born about 1854 in Pennsylvania; died between 1906–1909. He married Clara; died after 1909.
- 8 v. Estella Whitechurch, born about January 1860 in Pennsylvania.
- 9 vi. Violet Whitechurch, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.

See the Lovell Family collateral genealogy (above) for information relating to Mary Frances (Whitechurch) and George Syra Lovell.

Notes

2. Robert Whitechurch (ca. 1815–before 1882)

He emigrated to New York aboard the ship *Victoria*, arriving 19 January 1848 from London. He is not located in 1850 U.S. census.

Residences of Robert Whitechurch (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860: 23rd Ward, Rising Sun [section of] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 1870 census: 25th Ward, Bridesburg [section of] Philadelphia.

In the 1860 census, he is listed as Robert G. Whitechurch. In the 1870 census, no occupation is available. His name is taken from a second-enumeration sheet that lists only name, age, and sex of the individual.

Robert Whitechurch seems to have arrived in Philadelphia in 1848 or 1849; he first appears in the 1850 city directory, employed as an engraver in Randolph St. above Poplar St.; this information is repeated in the 1851 and 1852 directories.

Subsequent city directory entries are as follows:

- 1853: 161 Randolph St.
- 1854, 1856, 1857: Frankford Rd., above Orleans St.
- 1860: Frankford Ave., near Clearfield St.
- 1860 business directory: Frankford Rd. above Franklin Ave., 23rd Ward
- 1861: Frankford Ave. near Clearfield St.
- 1862: Frankford Ave. below Clearfield St.

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1866: 2834 Frankford Ave.
1869: "engineer" [error], home 333 Washington Ave.
1872: 333 Washington Ave.

The directories for 1855, 1858, 1859, 1863-1865, 1875, 1878 had no entries for Robert Whitechurch; directories for 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1879-1881 were not seen.

Robert Whitechurch was an engraver of some renown, having rendered engravings of historical and biographical interest, usually after well-known paintings of the period and done in this medium for wider distribution. One of his better known works was his 1859 engraving of "[Benjamin] Franklin Before The Lords in Council, Whitehall, January 11 [sic, 29] 1774." The engraving was taken after the painting by Christian Schussele. This scene depicted Franklin at his 1774 arraignment before the Privy Council, undergoing an abusive attack of Solicitor-General Alexander Wedderburn, charged with disloyalty to the Crown. Afterward, Franklin was dismissed as the deputy postmaster general of the British colonies.⁶³⁹

An 1861 engraving of "[Abraham] Lincoln and His Cabinet with General Winfield Scott", after a drawing by Christian Schussele, appeared in *Harper's Magazine* in 1861.⁶⁴⁰

Perhaps Whitechurch's most well-known—or at least his most prominently displayed—engraving is "The United States Senate, A.D. 1850" which hangs even today in the Old Senate Chamber in the U.S. Capitol, in Washington, D.C. This hand-colored engraving, produced in 1855 after a painting by Peter F. Rothermel, measures 27 x 34 inches and is described in the U.S. Senate website as follows:⁶⁴¹

"This engraving depicts the Golden Age of the Senate in the Old Senate Chamber, site of many of the institution's most memorable events. Here, Henry Clay, 'the Great Compromiser,' introduces the Compromise of 1850 in his last significant act as a senator. In a desperate attempt to prevent war from erupting, the 'Great Triumvirate,' of Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, and Clay of Kentucky struggled to balance the interests of the North, South, and West. The image shows all three men, with Clay at center stage presenting his compromise to the Senate. Today, *The United States Senate, A.D. 1850*, is recognized as one of the finest examples of 19th century American engraving. Originally published in limited numbers, the engraving remains a popular and very collectable work."

In 1989, Senator Thomas Eagleton made the following observation on the floor of the Old Senate Chamber:⁶⁴²

"Mr. President [President pro tempore of the Senate], many a night, while waiting out some interminable speech before a vote, I would take refuge on a big leather couch in the Democratic Cloakroom and stare at that lithograph on the south wall. For some time, I confess, I was only vaguely aware that it depicted an historic event that had occurred in the old Senate Chamber.

"Then one night, when the television networks had belched out their final tributes to vacuity, I went up and studied the lithograph in detail. By God, there was old Henry Clay addressing the Chair. Daniel Webster was listening with his head—that great Webster head—propped up by his left arm. John C. Calhoun, with that ominous, severe look he carried around late in life, was standing near the curtains. It was 1850—and the Senate was compromising once again. Not only does that lithograph, by Robert Whitechurch, hang in the Democratic Cloakroom, but it hangs here in this Chamber as well—to my right—in this majestic old Senate Chamber. It served, coincidentally, as the cover for this morning's commemorative stamp ceremony as well."

Mary Whitechurch (ca. 1825–)
(wife of Robert Whitechurch)

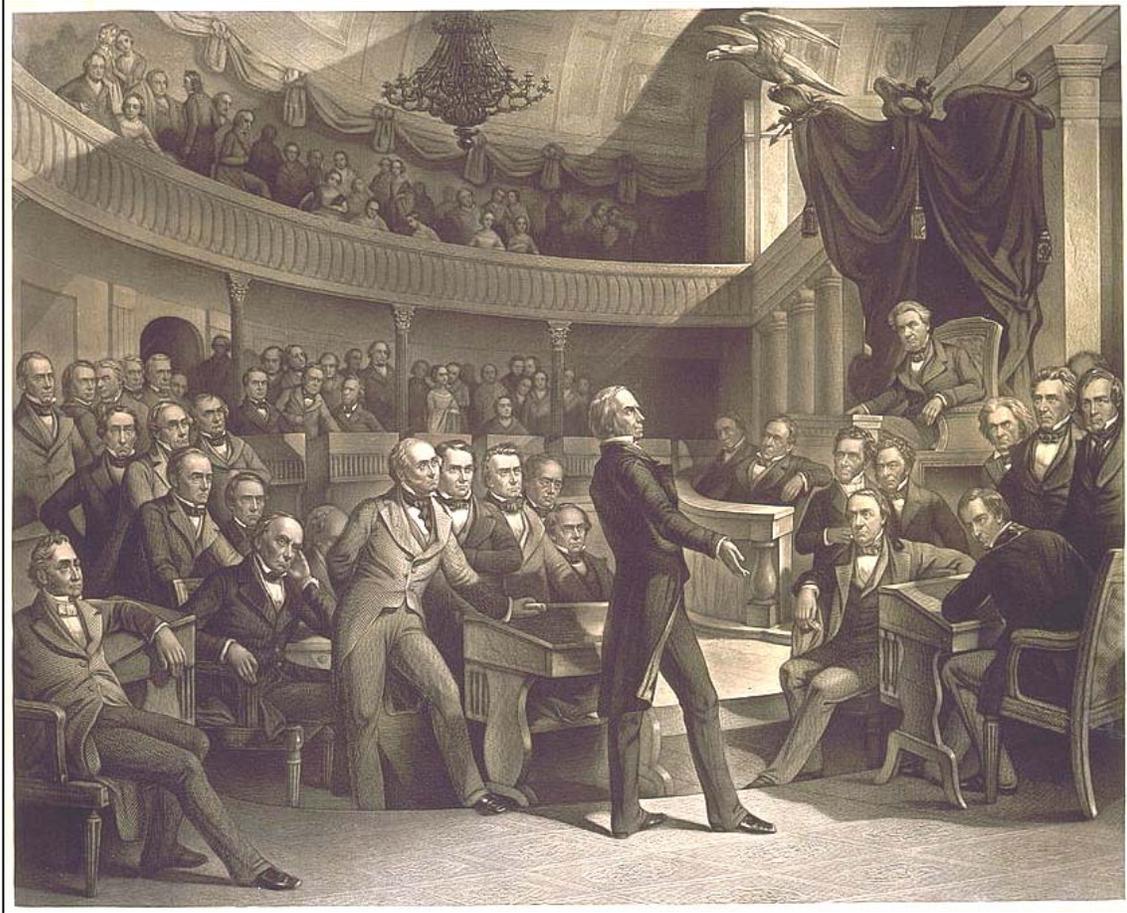
In the 1882 Philadelphia city directory she is listed as Mary E. Whitechurch; she is listed there as a widow, residing at 333 Stella Ave.

⁶³⁹ "Catalogue of Franklin Exhibition in the Library of Congress", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 100, no. 4 (Aug 1956), p. 400; "Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania" from "Biographical Sketches" in "Signers of the Declaration", National Park Service website http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/declaration/bio11.htm (accessed 8 Jan 2007); "In His Own Words: Library Exhibition Celebrates Tercentenary of Benjamin Franklin's Birth", *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Jan 2006, website <http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/0601/franklin.html>, and <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/bf00121s.jpg> (accessed 8 Jan 2007).

⁶⁴⁰ *Harper's Magazine*, 16 Nov 1861, p. 721.

⁶⁴¹ http://www.senate.gov/vtour/38_29.htm (accessed 8 Jan 2007). Also see Diane Skvarla, "The Illustrated Senate: 19th-Century Engravings of the U.S. Senate", in *United States Senate Catalogue of Graphic Art* (U.S. Senate Commission on Art, Washington, D.C., 2006).

⁶⁴² *Congressional Record* (6 Apr 1989) p. S3401.



The Old Senate Chamber in the U.S. Capitol, as depicted in the engraving by Robert Whitechurch, "The United States Senate, A.D. 1850"

Whitechurch produced numerous fine engravings of renowned works of art, for wider distribution.

"This engraving depicts the Golden Age of the Senate in the Old Senate Chamber, site of many of the institution's most memorable events. Here, Henry Clay, 'the Great Compromiser,' introduces the Compromise of 1850 in his last significant act as a senator. In a desperate attempt to prevent war from erupting, the 'Great Triumvirate,' of Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, and Clay of Kentucky struggled to balance the interests of the North, South, and West. The image shows all three men, with Clay at center stage presenting his compromise to the Senate. Today, *The United States Senate, A.D. 1850*, is recognized as one of the finest examples of 19th century American engraving. Originally published in limited numbers, the engraving remains a popular and very collectable work."

(U.S. Senate website, www.senate.gov/vtour/38_29.htm)

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5. Margaret Whitechurch (ca. 1851–)

She never married. At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, she resided in the household of George S. and Mary F. Lovell, in Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; she is misindexed as Mary A. Whitechurch. At the time of the 1910 census, she was employed as a servant for a private family; she resided with her widowed sister, Mary Lovell, in Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

7. Perseus Whitechurch (Percy Whitechurch) (ca. 1854–1906/09)

In the 1860 U.S. census his name seems to be written "Persons"; in the 1870 census, "Priscus". In the 1878 Philadelphia city directory he is listed as Perseus, but in all volumes seen thereafter (beginning 1883) he is listed as Percy.

Residences of Perseus Whitechurch (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories, not all years of directory seen):

1878: 333 Stella Ave.
1880 census: 1125 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1883-1896: 1118 Girard Ave.
1898–death: 2318 N. Park Ave.

Occupations of Perseus Whitechurch (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories, not all years of directory seen):

1878-1889 directories, 1880 census: Bookkeeper
1890: Salesman
1892: Manager
1893-1902: Treasurer [of G. S. Lovell Clock Co.], 1021 Market St.
1903-1906: Treasurer [of G. S. Lovell Clock Co.], 18 S. 10th St.

Clara Whitechurch (–after 1909)
(wife of Perseus Whitechurch)
"Carrie"

In the 1910 Philadelphia city directory she is listed as a widow, residing at 2318 N. Park Ave.

8. Estella Whitechurch (ca. 1860–)

Occupations of Estella Whitechurch (from Philadelphia city directories):

1883: Teacher
1884: Boarding house operator

Residences of Estella Whitechurch (from Philadelphia city directories):

1883-1884: 333 Stella Ave.

Generation No. 3

6. Una³ Whitechurch (Robert², Honoria¹) was born about 1853 in Pennsylvania. She married **Charles Frederick Simonin**, son of Charles Frederick August Simonin.

Child of Una Whitechurch and Charles Simonin is:

+ 10 i. Frederick Lovell⁴ Simonin, born 22 April 1887.

Notes

In the 1883 Philadelphia city directory Una Whitechurch (ca. 1853–) [No. 6] is listed residing at 333 Stella Ave.

Generation No. 4

10. Frederick Lovell⁴ Simonin (Una³ Whitechurch, Robert², Honoria¹) was born 22 April 1887. He married **(1) Gladys Camm**. She died 1918. He married **(2) Gladys Edwards** 03 March 1920 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, daughter of Earl Edwards and Katherine McCandless. She was born 03 August 1895 in Germantown [section of] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Frederick Simonin and Gladys Camm is:

11 i. Charles Frederick⁵ Simonin, born March 1910.

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Child of Frederick Simonin and Gladys Edwards is:
12 i. Suzanne⁵ Simonin, born 04 December 1921.

End of Whitechurch lineage

Lovell Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 6

19. Adfer Eddy⁶ Lovell, Sr. (Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born 19 March 1813 in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and died 28 February 1897 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Laura E. Wilder** 22 September 1841. She was born 26 June 1817 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died 31 October 1860 in Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas Territory.

Children of Adfer Lovell and Laura Wilder are:

- 23 i. Frances⁷ Lovell.
- 24 ii. Joseph Wilder Lovell, born May 1849 in Massachusetts; died between 1910-1920. He married Anna M. about 1874; born March 1854 in Pennsylvania.
- 25 iii. Adfer Eddy Lovell, Jr., born about 1843 in Pennsylvania; died between 4 June 1876 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- + 26 iv. Alla Elizabeth Lovell, born about 1845 in Pennsylvania.
- + 27 v. Laura Edith Lovell, born about 1847 in Pennsylvania; died May 1921.
- 28 vi. Jessie A. Lovell, born about 1849 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

19. *Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr.* (1813–1897)

There are a number of individuals by the name of Adfer Eddy, born in Rhode Island, who appear in U.S. censuses, who no doubt are family relations or acquaintances.

Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr., may have been the first Lovell of this family to arrive in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 1840. The only Lovells who appear in earlier Philadelphia directories are Peter Lovell, silver plater (1837 directory only) and Asa R. Lovell, gentleman (1839/1840 directory only); they do not appear in any other city directories. Whether they are relations to the Lovell family of interest here is not known.

In the 1841 Philadelphia city directory Adfer Lovell is listed in business as Lovell & Smith, clocks, 183 N. 3rd St. The business of Lovell & Smith continued only to the 1843 directory; thereafter only Adfer Lovell is listed as a clock dealer. In the 1851 and 1852 directories, his brother, Emer S. Lovell, is listed as a clock dealer (at New St. and 3rd St. in 1851, and 3rd St. and Wood St. in 1852); in the 1853 directory the firm of A.E. & E.S. Lovell & Co., clocks, appears for the first time, at 183 N. 3rd St. (Adfer Lovell's residential address); in 1854 the firm is at 82 N. 3rd St.

Adfer Lovell seems to have taken his family to Iowa in the late 1850s and tried farming, but in 1860 moved to Marysville, Kansas Territory, where he again became a merchant. Sometime between May 1865 and June 1870, he returned to Philadelphia, when he was listed in the 1870 census for Philadelphia.

Occupations of Adfer Lovell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and other sources):

- 1841–1850 city directories: Clock dealer
- 1852 city directory: Clerk
- 1853–1856 city directories: Merchant
- 1860 U.S. census (Iowa): Farmer
- 1860 U.S. census (Kansas Territory): Merchant
- 1865 Kansas census: Merchant
- 1870 U.S. census (Philadelphia, as "Alfred E. Lovell"): Clock dealer; parenthetically is written "(Ret)"
- 1872 city directory: Clerk, 627 Market St.
- 1875 city directory: Collector
- 1883, 1878, 1890 city directories (1883 as "Alfred E. Lovell"): Salesman
- 1891–1894 city directories: "clocks"
- 1895, 1896 city directories: no occupation listed

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Residences of Adfer Lovell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1842–1844 city directories: Franklin St. above Green St.
1845 city directory: 50 Dillwyn St.
1846–1854 city directories: 176 N. 3rd St.
1850 census: Northern Liberties, 2nd Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1860 census (11 June): Nodaway, Page Co., Iowa
1860 census (10 August)*: Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas Territory (as “Alfred Lovell”)
1865 Kansas census: Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas
1870 census: 9th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (as “Alfred E. Lovell”)
1872 city directory: 47 N. 10th St.
1875 city directory: 2301 Madison Square
1878 city directory: Commercial Hotel, 826 Market St.
1883 city directory: 826 Market St. [probably the Commercial Hotel]
1890 city directory: Peabody Hotel, 246 S. 9th St.
1892–1894 city directories: 1003 Dickinson St.
1895–1896 city directories: 1001 Dickinson St.

*On 10 August 1860, an “Alfred Lovell”, aged 46, born in Rhode Island, merchant, is registered in the U.S. census of Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas Territory. The family is known to have gone there at about this time, and there his wife, Laura, died in October 1860. It seems that his double registration in the 1860 census pinpoints the time when he was moving his family to Kansas. That Adfer is enumerated by himself in the Marysville, K.T., census seems also to indicate that he had gone ahead of his family to establish a business and residence there. Sometime between August and October the family did move there, and his wife died in Maryville in October.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, the Lovells are enumerated adjacent to the household headed by Philip Leidy, a hatter, whose son, Dr. Joseph Leidy, was then ascending to international renown in the fields of natural history and public health.⁶⁴³

In the 1870 census, the Lovells are recorded adjacent to the family of John and Laura Bollinger, who eventually will marry into the Lovell family (see below).

Adfer Lovell, Sr., was buried 3 March 1897 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no monument on Adfer Lovell's grave (2004).

⁶⁴³ Philip was the father of the renowned Dr. Joseph Leidy; Christiana, Philip's wife, was Joseph's stepmother, by whom he was raised. At the time of this census, Joseph was already old enough to be on his own. Joseph Leidy became one of the most notable and publicly recognized scientists of the 19th century, in part for his discovery of the source of the trichinosis parasite as well as for his champion work in public health. He was the principal comparative anatomist of his day, working in diverse fields like parasitology, invertebrate zoology, and vertebrate paleontology; he discovered evidence for bipedalism in dinosaurs, scientifically described the first dinosaur specimens from North America, and described as well the first-ever nearly complete dinosaur skeleton, *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, which he named for William Parker Foulke. (Foulke is included in the present genealogy in the appendix of collateral genealogies; see in Appendix 2, Foulke Family collateral genealogy, No. 20.) A celebratory sketch written upon Leidy's death is W. S. W. Ruschenberger, “A Sketch of the Life of Joseph Leidy, M.D., LL.D.”, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 30 (Apr 1892), pp. 135-184. The only modern biography of Joseph Leidy is the one by Leonard Warren, *Joseph Leidy: the Last Man Who Knew Everything* (Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1997). Leidy also was the president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (with which Earle Spamer has had a working affiliation from 1973 to 2007, including staff employment in its research collections from 1986 to 2005). Leidy was the President of the faculty of, and Director of the museum of, the Wagner Free Institute of Science, in Philadelphia, which responsibilities he assumed after the death of its founder, William Wagner. (Parenthetically, Spamer also was on the Wagner Institute's Board of Trustees for ten years, 1988-1998; its Secretary 1993-1997.)

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Laura (Wilder) Lovell (1817–1860)
(wife of Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr.)

The 1840 U.S. census in Northampton, Massachusetts, lists a household headed by Zachariah Wilder, which has one woman within the age range that Laura Wilder would have been in 1840. However, given that there is a 90+ year-old male in the family, and that only heads of households are listed by name, Zachariah could be either the father or grandfather of Laura, depending on whether the father or grandfather was listed as household head. In this census there is also a Shubal Wilder in Northampton, but there are no women of the appropriate age range tallied in his family.

24. Joseph Wilder Lovell (1849–1910/20)

Occupations of Joseph Wilder Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1870 census: Clerk in store
1872 city directory: Clerk, 627 Market St.
1878, 1890, 1891 city directories: Collector
1880 census: "sewing machine collector" [*i.e.*, accounts-receivable accountant for a manufacturer of sewing machines]
1892–1894 city directories: Bookkeeper
1895, 1896 city directories: Clerk
1898 city directory: Manager
1900 census: "manager collector"
1910 city directory: purchasing agent
1910 census: dry goods agent

Residences of Joseph Wilder Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1870 census: 9th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with parents)
1872 city directory: 47 N. 10th St.
1878 city directory: 503 S. 9th St.
1880 census: 1014 Morris St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1890–1896 city directories: 1003 Dickinson St.
1898 city directory: 915 Dickinson St.
1900 census: 1147 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1910 city directory and 1910 census: 1149 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In the 1880, 1900, and 1910 censuses, Joseph Wilder Lovell's place of birth is given as Pennsylvania.

He had no children.

Anna M. Lovell (1854–)
(wife of Joseph Wilder Lovell)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she was a retail purchasing agent, residing in the household of her late husband's nephew, Joseph A. Bollinger, 1008 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

25. Adfer Eddy Lovell, Jr. (ca. 1843–1876)

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, he was a farmer residing in his parents' household in Nodaway, Page Co., Iowa. In 1861, he resided in Marysville, Kansas.

During the Civil War, he served in the Union army attached to the 2nd Kansas Cavalry, Co. H. He enlisted as a Private on 5 December 1861, giving his residence as Marysville, Kansas; advanced to full corporal 4 April 1862, and full sergeant 1 October 1862; mustered out on 18 March 1865 in Little Rock, Arkansas.⁶⁴⁴

⁶⁴⁴ A lengthy history of the 2nd Kansas Volunteer Cavalry is on the website of the Museum of the Kansas National Guard; source is credited as "Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-'65, Topeka, Kansas, 1896 reprint". Also see William S. Burke, *Official Military History of Kansas Regiments During the War for the Suppression*

[note cont'd →

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The unit experienced numerous redesignations and reassignments during the war, but remained for the most part west of the Mississippi River. The unit participated in a number of battles and skirmishes between 1 March 1862–18 April 1865; Lovell was present with the unit for all but the last engagement, Co. H having by then been mustered out.

In the 1865 Kansas census in Maryville (taken 30 May), Adfer Lovell, Jr., is listed living with his father and two siblings; he was a merchant. He returned to Philadelphia with his father before June 1870, when he is listed in the U.S. census there as "Alfred E. Lovell, Jr.", a store clerk. However, he seems to have maintained interests in Kansas. On 26 July 1872 he received a Government land patent within the limits of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, apparently having had made claims on 16 and 25 July 1866 prior to the definite location of the railroad. That the patent was granted is some indication of him having proved the land for cultivation and/or occupation. The patent was for the West ½ of the NE quarter of Section 15, Township 2 South, Range 7 East⁶⁴⁵, which is approximately 2 miles Northeast of Marysville.⁶⁴⁶ Given the circumstances of his burial in Philadelphia (see below), he may have lived again in Kansas and died there.

Adfer Lovell, Jr., is buried in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. The cemetery records indicate his interment as "remains", on 19 June 1876, which, together with his age being omitted from the record, seems to indicate that his remains were transferred from another location. The cemetery record also notes, "Soldier (Civil War)". The grave has no monument (2004). [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

21. Emer Smith⁶ Lovell (Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born about 1824 in Gloucester, Rhode Island or in Massachusetts, and died 14 September 1894 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Cook LeValley** 12 August 1849, daughter of Benjamin LeValley and Emeline Bordon. She was born 17 December 1827 in Lowell, Massachusetts; died 30 September 1905 at 4717 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Emer Lovell and Mary LeValley is:

+ 29 i. Mary E.⁷ Lovell, born about 1852 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

21. *Emer Smith Lovell* (ca. 1824–1894)

In the 1851 Philadelphia city directory, he is listed as "Emir Loven", and in 1852 as "Emer Loven". In the 1880 U.S. census he is listed as "S. Emer Lovell".

Occupations and business addresses of Emer Smith Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1851 city directory: Clock store, [intersection of] 3rd St. and New St.
- 1852 city directory: Clock store, [intersection of] 3rd St. and Wood St.
- 1853 city directory: A. E. & E. S. Lovell & Co., merchants, 183 N. 3rd St.
- 1854 city directory: 82 N. 3rd St.
- 1855, 1856 city directories: 68½ N. 3rd St.
- 1860 city directory: 9 N. 3rd St.
- 1863 city directory: Clock dealer, 5 N. 3rd St.
- 1865, 1866 city directories: Salesman, 5 N. 3rd St.

of the Rebellion, 1870 (reprinted by Kansas Heritage Press); and Alice L. Fry, *Kansas and Kansans in the Civil War: First through the Thirteenth Volunteer Regiments* (Two Trails Publishing).

⁶⁴⁵ Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of January 17, 1888, certain information relative to railroad land grants in Kansas (50th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 194, 1888), p. 34.

⁶⁴⁶ As of 1983, the locale was still farmland (see U.S. Geological Survey topographic map Herkimer 7.5' quadrangle); however, farm structures are located in the East ½ of the NE quarter, indicating that the Lovell property was acquired at some time and incorporated into the present property.

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1872 city directory: Salesman, 627 Market St.
1878 city directory: Salesman
1880 census: Clock seller

He is usually listed as a partner with G. S. Lovell in the clock sellers firm of G. S. Lovell & Co., 1019-1021 Market St., Philadelphia.

Residences of Emer Smith Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1851, 1852 city directories: 10th St. above Buttonwood St.
1853, 1854 city directories: Callowhill St. and St. John St. [intersection]
1855 city directory: 98 Dillwyn St.
1856 city directory: 273 Green St.
1860 (Philadelphia) city directory: 84 Stevens St., Camden, New Jersey
1863 (Philadelphia) city directory: 414 Stevens St., Camden, New Jersey
1865 (Philadelphia) city directory: Camden, New Jersey
1875 city directory: 723 Brown St.
1878 city directory: 612 N. 40th St.
1880 census: 2823 Girard Ave.
1883, 1885, 1890-1894 city directories, and obituary notice 1896: 3200 Powelton Ave.

Emer Smith Lovell was buried 17 September 1894 in Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mary Cook (LeValley) Lovell (1827–1905)
(wife of Emer Smith Lovell)

In the 1898 Philadelphia city directory, she is listed as the widow of "Amer" Lovell. In the 1895 and 1898 city directories she is listed as residing at 3200 Powelton Ave. She was buried at Woodlands Cemetery.

The LeValley lineage as it relates to Mary Cook LeValley and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Peter LeValley

Generation No. 1

1. Peter¹ LeValley died 1756 in Warwick, Rhode Island. He married **Sarah**.

Children of Peter LeValley and Sarah are:

- 2 i. John² LeValley. He married Hester.
- 3 ii. Margaret LeValley. She married Christopher Beaubier 30 October 1726; born 16 June 1706 in Marblehead, Massachusetts.
- 4 iii. Mary LeValley. She married Magdalen King.
- + 5 iv. Michael LeValley, from Warwick, Rhode Island.
- 6 v. Peter LeValley. He married Elizabeth Gadsley 03 December 1727.
- 7 vi. Sarah LeValley. She married Peleg Cook.

Notes

Peter LeValley (–1756) [No. 1] emigrated from France, settling at Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he was involved in fisheries. He is supposed to have come from Lyons and was a merchant attacked by pirates. He exchanged his Marblehead real estate for that of Rev. George Pigott, an Episcopalian minister at Warwick, Rhode Island, and removed to that town. He was an admitted freeman in Warwick, 4 March 1727/28. Appointed surveyor in Warwick, 24 November 1740, and in 1741.

Generation No. 2

5. Michael² LeValley (Peter¹) was from Warwick, Rhode Island. He married **Almy Bailey** 26 August 1757 in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. She was from East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Children of Michael LeValley and Almy Bailey are:

- 8 i. Amy or Alma³ LeValley.
- 9 ii. Benjamin LeValley. He married Mary Greene.
- 10 iii. Marcey LeValley. She married Nathan Hathaway; from Coventry, Rhode Island.

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- 11 iv. Mary LeValley. She married Israel Johnson 1802; from Coventry, Rhode Island.
- 12 v. Peter LeValley. He married Katherine Parker 11 July 1782.
- 13 vi. Sarah LeValley. She married John Wood.
- + 14 vii. Caleb LeValley, born about 1770.

Notes

Michael LeValley [No. 5] was an admitted freeman, Warwick, Rhode Island, 5 June 1741.

Benjamin LeValley [No. 9] and Peter LeValley [No. 12] went to western New York and never returned to New England.

Generation No. 3

14. Caleb³ LeValley (Michael², Peter¹) was born about 1770. He married **Alice Fenner**, daughter of Capt. Arthur Fenner. She died 16 October 1858.

Children of Caleb LeValley and Alice Fenner are:

- 15 i. Uriah W.⁴ LeValley, born 11 June 1793.
- 16 ii. Waity LeValley, born 27 June 1795. [Died in infancy.]
- 17 iii. Sterry B. LeValley, born 26 July 1797. He married Dean.
- 18 iv. Joanna LeValley, born 18 October 1799. She married Caleb Remington 25 November 1819.
- + 19 v. Benjamin LeValley, born 03 April 1801 in Coventry, Rhode Island.
- 20 vi. Warren LeValley, born 15 August 1803 in Coventry, Rhode Island; died 15 September 1852 in California. He married Nancy Whalen 03 July 1831.
- 21 vii. Christopher W. LeValley, born 06 May 1811. He married Arvilla Filkins 1849.

Notes

A LeValley family history records about Uriah W. LeValley (1793–) [No. 15], "Went to foreign land when young and West 1817."

Generation No. 4

19. Benjamin⁴ LeValley (Caleb³, Michael², Peter¹) was born 03 April 1801 in Coventry, Rhode Island. He married **Emeline Bordon** 22 November 1826, daughter of Abner Bordon and Meribah.

Children of Benjamin LeValley and Emeline Bordon are:

- + 22 i. Mary Cook⁵ LeValley, born 17 December 1827 in Massachusetts.
- 23 ii. Arthur F. LeValley, born 17 September 1829. [Died in infancy.]
- 24 iii. Adeline R. LeValley, born 17 January 1831; died 08 June 1832.
- 25 iv. William P. LeValley, born 13 April 1834; died 23 December 1861.
- 26 v. Benjamin W. LeValley, born 10 September 1836.
- 27 vi. Sarah F. LeValley, born 22 November 1846; died 04 November 1882.
- 28 vii. Emeline B. LeValley, born 27 June 1849. She married John McArthur 24 November 1870; from Somerville, Massachusetts.

Generation No. 5

22. Mary Cook⁵ LeValley (Benjamin⁴, Caleb³, Michael², Peter¹) was born 17 December 1827 in Massachusetts. She married **Emer Smith Lovell** 12 August 1849, son of Eleazer Lovell and Alice Howland. He was born about 1824 in Massachusetts, and died September 1894.

See the Lovell Family collateral genealogy for information about Mary (LeValley) and Emer Smith Lovell and their descendants.

End of LeValley lineage

Lovell Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 7

26. Alla Elizabeth⁷ Lovell (Adfer Eddy⁶, Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born about 1845 in Pennsylvania. She married **Daniel Wilson**.

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Children of Alla Lovell and Daniel Wilson are:

- 30 i. Elizabeth Reynolds⁸ Wilson.
- 31 ii. May Ward Wilson.
- 32 iii. Edith Sluter Wilson.
- 33 iv. Joanna Kratz Wilson, born about 1882 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Joanna Kratz Wilson (ca. 1882–) [No. 33] is listed as Joanna L. Wilson, residing with her cousin, Joseph A. Bollinger, at 915 Dickinson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

27. Laura Edith⁷ Lovell (Adfer Eddy⁶, Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born about 1847 in Pennsylvania, and died May 1921. She married **John W. Bollinger**. He was born about 1840 in Pennsylvania, and died May 1891.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Laura Lovell and John Bollinger are:

- + 34 i. Susan⁸ Bollinger, born about 1867 in Kansas; died 16 December 1896.
- + 35 ii. Joseph A. Bollinger, born June 1869 in Pennsylvania.
- 35a iii. John Lovell Bollinger, born about November 1872; died 29 July 1873 in Philadelphia.
- 36 iv. Henry Bollinger, born about 1874 in Pennsylvania; died August 1893.
- 37 v. M. Augustus Bollinger, born about 1881; died 1895 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 38 vi. Adfer Bollinger.

NOTES

27. Laura (Lovell) Bollinger (ca. 1847–1921)

At the time of death of her father-in-law in February 1897, and in the 1898 Philadelphia city directory, she is listed as residing at 1001 Dickinson St. In the 1900 U.S. census, she is listed as “Lauria Bolinger”, residing in a household shared with Preston and Anna Hood [no known relationship] and her son, Joseph, daughter-in-law, and several boarders. At the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, she resided with her son, Joseph.

She was buried 6 May 1921 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on her grave.

John W. Bollinger (ca. 1840–1891)
(husband of Laura Lovell)

Occupations of John W. Bollinger (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1870 census: Store clerk
- 1880 census and 1890 city directory: Bookkeeper

Residences of John W. Bollinger (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1870 census: 9th Ward, District 25, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1880 census: Gulich, Clearfield Co., Pennsylvania
- 1890 city directory

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he resided next door to Alfred Lovell, Sr. and Jr.

At the time of his death, he and Laura had been married for 35 years.

He was buried 18 May 1891 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on his grave.

[Also see
Additions
&
Correction](#)

36. Henry Bollinger (ca. 1874–1893) [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Henry Bollinger was buried 18 August 1893 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on his grave.

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37. M. Augustus Bollinger (ca. 1881–1895)

Henry Bollinger was buried 2 February 1895 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on his grave. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

29. Mary E.⁷ Lovell (Emer Smith⁶, Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born 6 February 1852 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 30 October 1911 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Michael Reed Minnich** 1873, son of John Minnich and Maria Reed. He was born 14 November 1846 in Schellsburg, Bedford, Pennsylvania, and died 1928.

Children of Mary Lovell and Michael Minnich are:

- 39 i. Emer Lovell⁸ Minnich.
- 40 ii. George Wescott Minnich, born about 1876 in Virginia.
- 41 iii. Marie LeValley Minnich, born about 1878 in Pennsylvania.
- 42 iv. Marbourg Reed Minnich.
- 43 v. Clara Frank Minnich.
- 44 vi. Sydney Lee Minnich.
- 45 vii. Charles Howard Minnich.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

NOTES

Michael Reed Minnich (1846–1928)
(husband of Mary E. Lovell)

Regarding the spelling of his name, records from Woodlands Cemetery as well as many census records spell the family name “Minnick”; however, the spelling used here is taken from Minnich’s own publication about Michael Hillegas (noted below), the copy of which seen also included his “Compliments of” presentation slip, on which his name is spelled “Minnich”. In censuses, various spellings appear, including “Minnick” and “Minnich”, with either one or two n’s, and various other misspellings. In the Philadelphia city directories he is variously listed as “Michael R. Minnich” (1878, 1894, 1898, 1900) and “M. Reed Minnich” (1885, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1896, 1905, 1910).

Michael Minnich was a graduate of Gettysburg College, 1870, and the Philadelphia Seminary (Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia⁶⁴⁷), 1873.

Occupations of Rev. Michael Reed Minnich (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and other sources):

- 1870 census: Theology student
- 1873-1878, 1880: Pastor, Central (Christ’s) Church, Staunton, Virginia
- 1875-1876: Instructor in English Literature, Staunton Female Seminary, Staunton, Virginia
- 1878-1880: with firm of G. S. Lovell and Co., Philadelphia
- 1890, 1892 city directories: Manager, G. S. Lovell and Co., Philadelphia
- 1893-1900 city directories: Secretary [officer], G. S. Lovell and Co., Philadelphia [not all directories seen for this period]
- 1905-1908: Pastor, Good Shepherd Church, Overbrook [section], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

⁶⁴⁷ The “Philadelphia Seminary”, as it was called in Lutheran circles, was one of eight associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. In 1864, partly in response to the establishment of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which was perceived to be too liberal of Lutheran orthodoxy, the Philadelphia Seminary was established at 42 North 9th St., graduating its first class in 1865. When Michael Minnich attended the seminary, it was at its larger quarters not far away at 212 Franklin St., opposite Franklin Square, which had been purchased in 1865 and enlarged in 1873. Later, in 1884, the seminary moved to a six-acre property in the West Philadelphia section of the city, but in 1886 decided to purchase a six-acre site in the Mount Airy section of the city on Germantown Ave. at Allen Lane, which site it occupies still. The seminary continued to own the Franklin St. property until 1892, when it was sold for \$18,450. (>> Luther D. Reed, ed., *The Philadelphia Seminary Biographical Record, 1864-1923* (The Seminary and the Alumni Association, Philadelphia, 1923); “About the Seminary”, Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia website, <http://www.lts.edu/about/about3.htm>, accessed 5 Jan 2007).

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1908-1909: Associate Pastor, Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1909-: Philadelphia City Missionary
uncertain: Secretary, Virginia Synod
uncertain: Department Protonotary, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania

According to a biographical sketch published by the Philadelphia Seminary, he left the pastorate in 1878-1880 due to ill health, when he went to work for the clock sellers, G. S. Lovell and Co., which was a family-run firm on Market St., Philadelphia (see the Lovell family collateral genealogical sketch).

In his capacity as a Philadelphia City Missionary, he participated in ecclesiastical outreach programs, as testified by notices in 1909-1910 newspapers, such as: "Rev. M. Reed Minnick [sic] will be the speaker tomorrow evening in the Franklin Home for the Reformation of Inebriates" at 911-915 Locust St.⁶⁴⁸ In a 1914 item, he is noted to be affiliated with the Lutheran City Mission, again speaking at the Franklin Home.⁶⁴⁹

Residences of Michael Reed Minnich (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and other sources):
1870 census: Bedford, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania (with parents)
1878 city directory: 612 N. 40th St.
1880 census: 2823 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1881 death certificate of Marbourg Minnich: 1731 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1885 city directory: 56 N. 36th St.
1890, 1892-1894, 1896, 1898 city directories: 3200 Powelton Ave. (with Emer S. Lovell)
1900 city directory: 219 Buckingham Place
1905 city directory: 4717 Hazel Ave.
1910 city directory: 5703 Spruce St.

He was the author of *A Memoir of the First Treasurer of the United States, with Chronological Data* (privately published, Philadelphia, 1905), about Michael Hillegas (1729-1804).

Rev. Minnich and family members are buried with members of the Lovell and Bollinger families in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Generation No. 8

34. Susan⁸ Bollinger (Laura Edith⁷ Lovell, Adfer Eddy⁶, Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born about 1867 in Kansas, and died 16 December 1896. She married **Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.**, son of Elizabeth A. He was born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and died after 1920.

See the Gonzalez family collateral genealogy (above) for information about Susan (Bollinger) and Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr., and their descendants.

47. Laura⁹ Gonzalez (Susan⁸ Bollinger, Laura Edith⁷ Lovell, Adfer Eddy⁶, Eleazer⁵, Alexander⁴, Alexander³, John², Thomas¹) was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 August 1966. She married (1) **Russell Gardiner Wood**. She married (2) **Edward Seville Smith** 28 January 1925 in 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁶⁴⁸ "Pastors To Talk On Many Subjects", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 21 May 1910; Religious Notices, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 27 Mar 1909.

⁶⁴⁹ "Miscellaneous", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 10 Jan 1914.

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See the Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy (above).
Also see the main Smith Family genealogy.

End of Lovell–Bollinger Family collateral genealogy

214. Gilbert Haven⁸ Smith (John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 December 1882 in Greensborough, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 14 December 1958 in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vermont. He married **Nora Mary Potts** 07 December 1907 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of John Potts and Mary Watson. She was born 23 November 1881 at 5 Eildon Villas, Mount Florida, Glasgow, County Renfren, Cathcast Parish, Scotland, and died 20 December 1961 in U.S.

Children of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts are:

- 339 i. Egerthé⁹ Smith, born 27 November 1908 in Pennsylvania; died 30 November 1908 in North Wales, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 340 ii. Gerardin Faulkner Smith, born 27 November 1908 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 341 iii. Alice Mary Smith, born 02 April 1910 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 29 June 2003.
- + 342 iv. Virginia Smith, born 25 April 1912 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 343 v. Jean Seville Smith, born 25 July 1913 in Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois; died 19 May 1998.
- + 344 vi. Arnold Mather Smith, born 17 November 1916 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died 20 December 1987.
- + 345 vii. Renée Smith, born 27 September 1918 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 26 September 1968.
- + 346 viii. Edmund Gilbert Smith, Sr., born 18 June 1920 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died August 1972.
- + 347 ix. Gloria Jane Smith, born 20 June 1923 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.
- + 348 x. Nadia Forrest Smith, born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

NOTES

214. *Gilbert Haven Smith* (1882–1958)

Gilbert Haven Smith was named for Bishop Gilbert Haven of the Methodist Conference, an admired friend and associate of Gilbert's father, Rev. John Edward Smith.⁶⁵⁰ Gilbert studied art at the

⁶⁵⁰ Bishop Gilbert Haven (1821-1880) graduated from Wesleyan University in 1846, after which he taught Greek and German in the Amenia Seminary, New York. In Apr 1851 he joined the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and went to Massachusetts where he served in several pastorates. After the Civil War, he began to reach out to the freed slaves, ministering to them as a missionary in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was made a bishop of the church in May 1872 with his seat in Atlanta, Georgia. Later, he returned to Massachusetts and set out to found missions in Mexico and Africa. In his work he was an abolitionist, prohibitionist, and women's suffragist, and he defended equal rights even to the point of women's lay representation in the church and inter-racial marriage. Some of his numerous publications include: *An Appeal to Our People for Our People* (New York?, 1875); *National Sermons: Sermons, Speeches and Letters on Slavery and Its War, from the Passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill to the Election of President Grant* (Lee and Shepard, Boston, 1869); *Our Next-Door Neighbor: A Winter in Mexico* (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1875); *Te Deum Laudamus: The Cause and the Consequence of the Election of Abraham Lincoln; a Thanksgiving Sermon Delivered in the Harvard St. M.E. Church, Cambridge, Sunday Evening, Nov. 11, 1860* (J. M. Hewes, printer, Boston, 1860); *The Uniter and Liberator of America: A Memorial Discourse on the*

[note cont'd →

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Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1898-1901; graduated from University of Pennsylvania, 1907; and studied for the ministry at the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (ordained 25 June 1911). (In the 1910 U.S. census, he is listed as a “Student” of “Geoglogy”, a most peculiar corruption of the word “theology”.)

Residences of Gilbert Haven Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources): [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

1910: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; no street address or town indicated

1918 draft registration: Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

1920: The Park, Glenview Village, Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois

1930: Glenview Park, Glenview Village, Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois

ca. 1945-1958: Shaftsbury, Vermont (ca. December 1954–September 1956 in Dorset, Vermont)

The birth certificate of Gilbert and Nora’s son, Edmund, gives their address as Shermer Ave., Glenview, Illinois, although the address under Gilbert Smith’s signature on the certificate gives his address as 12 Park Drive, Glenview. Undated newspaper clippings about Edmund G. Smith, from about 1942, gives Gilbert Smith’s address as 12 Park Drive.

He wrote an incomplete autobiography some time after 1923, which contains a narrative of family history and his early life on the Eastern Shore and in Philadelphia, up to the time that he was a student in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. This is transcribed in its entirety farther below.

While Rev. Gilbert Smith was in the ministry, he wrote *The New Jerusalem: An Introduction to the Doctrine of the New Church* (The Academy Book Room, 1944).

Gilbert Smith was for 30 years a pastor in the New Church community of Glenview (Glenview Park)⁶⁵¹, Illinois, and in 1942 he began evangelizing on the New Church Radio in Chicago.⁶⁵² [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

When the Emmanuel Church was built in Glenview, Illinois, Gilbert Smith designed the stained glass windows. A church informational brochure describes it:

The window at the front of the church depicts a composite landscape of representative objects. The two olive trees stand for love towards the Lord and love towards the neighbor. Beyond the trees is Mt. Sinai, which reminds us of the Lord’s commandments. At the foot of this mountain flows the river of life, symbolizing the many truths which the Lord desires to teach us. And in the

Character and Career of Abraham Lincoln, Delivered in the North Russell Street M.E. Church, Boston, Sunday, April 23, 1865 (J. P. Magee, Boston, 1865). (>>Biographical sources: “Virtual American Biographies”, website <http://www.famousamericans.net/gilberthaven> [accessed 7 Dec 2005]; Woodrow W. Whidden, “Eschatology, Soteriology, and Social Activism in Four Mid-Nineteenth Century Holiness Methodists”, website http://wesley.nnu.edu/wesleyan_theology/theojrn/26-30/29-06.htm [accessed Dec 2005].)

⁶⁵¹ The Village of Glenview first was settled after 1833, when neighboring friendly Potawatomi Indians still resided in the area. Originally the village was called south Northfield, then for a while North Branch; but in 1878 a suggested name was Oak Glen, which was already a name used on the local railroad line. Soon it was called Glen View, which later was contracted to Glenview. The 40-acre site was populated as an enclave of Swedenborgian businessmen and farmers, who in 1899, after a failed referendum in 1898, formally incorporated the village so as to establish a local government of its own. (>>“About Glenview”, Village of Glenview website, <http://www.glenview.il.us/main/about/history.htm>; accessed 16 Jun 2006.)

⁶⁵² “Evangelization Time Line”, *General Church Outreach Magazine*, Issue 3 (2004), p. 6.



(Spamer 2761)

Wedding photo of Gilbert Haven and Nora Potts Smith, 7 December 1907

Photograph at the Potts family home, "Stancot", on Alnwick Road, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania

(On porch, left) unidentified woman, Edith Potts (sister of Nora).

(On porch behind group) Leonard Gyllenhaal, Edward Seville Smith (brother of Gilbert).

(Top step) Amina Pendleton, Lucy Potts (sister of Nora), Alice Potts (sister of Nora, peeking out behind Gilbert).

(2nd step from top) Mabel Smith (sister of Gilbert), and the wedding couple, **Nora Potts Smith** and **Gilbert Haven Smith**.

(Adults sitting on step) Helen Meers (friend of Nora from art school), Olive Bostock (Frazee).

(Children sitting on bottom step) Vinet girls (flower girls at wedding).

(Standing beside steps) Edward Bostock (*left*), Warren Potts (*right*, brother of Nora), and unidentified man (*behind Warren*).



(Spamer 2757)

Gilbert and Nora Smith in front of carriage; women in back not identified. Location and date unknown (ca. 1910?).



(Spamer 2760)

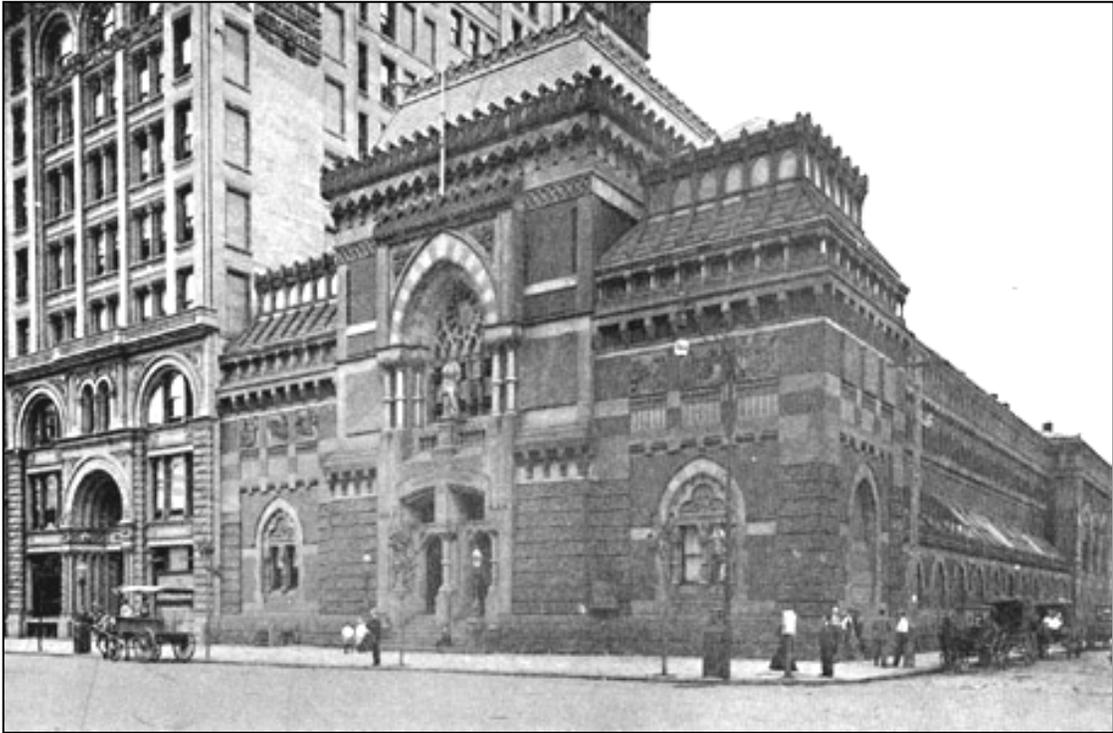
Gilbert and Nora Smith with family, 1925; the so-called “Grapes of Wrath” photo (not quite “Cheaper By the Dozen”). In front of the Bryn Athyn Cathedral. (Left to right) Alice, Arnold, Gilbert, Edmund, Jean, Gerardin, Renée (in front of Gerardin), Gloria (baby), Nora, Virginia. (Nora is pregnant with Nadia.)



(Spamer 2875)

Gilbert and Nora Smith Family

(Left to right) Edmund, Virginia, Gloria, Gilbert, Nadia, Nora, Arnold, Renée, Gerardin, and Alice
Photo possibly at the wedding of Jean Smith and Harold Cranch (30 June 1936)



Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, ca. 1900, as it appeared when Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts attended classes there in the early 1900s.



Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts as it appeared in 2004. (*Spamer photo*)

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foreground is Jacob's well, which stands for the Lord's Word itself, containing depths of meaning to enrich our lives.

During World War II,⁶⁵³ the Smiths retired to Shaftsbury⁶⁵⁴, Vermont, where they opened an art studio on U.S. Route 7,⁶⁵⁵ which they called the Art Shop By the Road. Gilbert sold his paintings to passing travelers, attracting them with large hand-painted signs, "If You Have a Minute Gilbert Smith Vermont Landscapes". He also tried to avoid hesitancy on the part of the passer-by, who might be dissuaded by the closeness of the shop to the road and no parking area; he added a sign, "Drive In On Grass".⁶⁵⁶ Nora also sold small gifts at the shop, such as Vermont syrup and the usual tourist gift selections.

While in Shaftsbury, the Bennington (Vermont) newspaper ran an article about Gilbert Smith and his paintings. In part it read:⁶⁵⁷

"Painting nature is much too hard for most of the so-called modernists so they paint in the abstract," says Gilbert Smith, who is currently exhibiting in the Bennington Bookshop.

Smith, who has a home and display studio on Route 7 just north of Shaftsbury, has been painting most of his life. He came to Vermont about seven years ago and has concentrated most of his efforts since that time on local landscapes, paying particular attention to the many covered bridges. He estimates that about 600 of his paintings have been sold since he opened his shop, and just this season at least 20 have been purchased.⁶⁵⁸

* * * * *

In commenting on other contemporary artists, Smith said Grandma Moses visited his shop last year and that he enjoyed meeting her. "I admire her work very much," he added.⁶⁵⁹

Many of his paintings have been copied for playing cards, some of which are a part of the display at the Bookshop. These include the old Henry covered bridge and the Silk Road covered bridge.

⁶⁵³ An alternate family reminiscence has the Smiths moving to Vermont after the war; but they were in Shaftsbury on 6 Sep 1945 when they received a telegram informing them that their son, Edmund, had been "returned to military control" after being repatriated from a Japanese prisoner of war camp. (The Smiths had not known of the fate of their son after his plane was shot down over Tokyo in January 1945.)

⁶⁵⁴ For a history of Shaftsbury, see Ruth Levin, *Ordinary Heroes: The Story of Shaftsbury* (Tyler Resch, ed.) (Shaftsbury Historical Society, 1978).

⁶⁵⁵ Today this is Route 7A, renumbered when a limited-access bypass was built between Manchester Center and Bennington, re-routing Route 7 along that highway. Route 7A still is a two-lane highway, passing through rural areas and small towns.

⁶⁵⁶ A photograph of Gilbert, posing with some of his paintings next to the signs, is said to have been published in *Yankee Magazine*, but thus far that issue has not been located.

⁶⁵⁷ *Bennington Banner* (Vermont), ca. 1951; from an undated clipping. The article includes a photograph of Smith at his easel inside the first Shaftsbury house.

⁶⁵⁸ Gilbert Smith kept a register of all those who purchased his paintings, but that register, said to survive, is not now forthcoming.

⁶⁵⁹ Grandma Moses was the byname of Anna Mary (Robertson) Moses (1860-1961), an American folk painter in the naïve or American Primitive style who received wide critical acclaim. She took up painting in her 70s when arthritis made her favored needlework difficult to create. At the time, she lived in Hoosick Falls, New York. She was featured on the cover of *Time* on 28 Dec 1953. With more than 1,500 paintings to her credit, the largest public collection of Grandma Moses' work is in the Bennington Museum, not far south from Shaftsbury, Vermont. (>>*Encyclopedia Britannica*; Bennington Museum website, <http://benningtonmuseum.com>; accessed 18 Nov 2005.)

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After several years in Shaftsbury, the Smiths moved to nearby Dorset, Vermont.⁶⁶⁰ But, Nora was discontent with life in Dorset and they moved back to Shaftsbury where they built a new house (adding to an existing structure) and shop, residing in a trailer during construction. (It was in Dorset that Nora's father, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, had had a summer home, and there in 1907 Gilbert Smith was engaged to her.) The first Smith home in Shaftsbury was a short distance farther north on old Rt. 7.⁶⁶¹

The second Smith home in Shaftsbury was (in 2005) owned by Henry Martinka; the address is 3396 Vermont Rt. 7A.⁶⁶² Mr. Martinka owns a John Deere tractor dealership, which is behind the house; the driveway to the dealership is to the south of the house. Although he lives in a house across the street, he still owns the old Smith residence. He had bought the house in 1973 from the widow of Rome Cote. A shed in front of the house, in about the same position as where the art shop stood, was erected in 2004. Mr. Martinka informed us that the original part of the house, in the rear, had been built around the 1820s; in the 1920s the owner had been a used car dealer; and there was the remnant of a cistern under an old addition to the house. He was glad to see some photos of the house at the time that the Smiths had lived there; they showed him, as he had suspected, that there had been a large tree in front of the home, which no longer stands.

At the time of his death, Gilbert Smith had "sold an estimated 1000 paintings to passersby who wanted to take home a picture to remind them of Vermont."⁶⁶³ He had kept a register of the purchasers of these paintings, but it is not available at this time, in the hands of another family member. A postcard acquired serendipitously by Earle Spamer gives some insight on one sale. It is an acknowledgement sent by Nora Smith to buyers to whom a painting had been mailed home to them; it happens to have been one of the last sales during Gilbert's lifetime:

M^r. M^{rs}. John Sopher
1203 Granville Rd
Newark
Ohio
Sept. 5, 58

Thank you for telling us of the safe arrival of the Covered Bridge painting & giving us a photo of your very lovely home. It was very thoughtful We are about the same here & send our Regards

Sincerely Nora Smith

The postcard advertises the "Art Shop By the Road, Gilbert and Nora Smith, Route 7, Shaftsbury, Vt." The card shows great economy, printed in black ink on plain, unlaminated, coarse paper. On the front are two views; one of Gilbert standing with a couple of his paintings beside the roadside sign, the other one

⁶⁶⁰ Dorset Town Office property records indicate that Gilbert and Nora Smith purchased property on 18 Dec 1954 and sold to Ferber on 13 Sep 1956 (Book 42, pp. 95, 96); in 2007 the owner was Liz Wheaton-Smith [no relation] (Pat Carmichael, Dorset Historical Society, to Neva Asplundh, April 2007).

⁶⁶¹ *Teste* Nadine Synnestvedt, 2006.

⁶⁶² Visited by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson, Aug 2005. At the time, we were not aware that the Smiths had resided in two locations. We located the house now owned by Martinka by comparing family photographs to the houses still standing. We also spoke by telephone with Nadine Synnestvedt while we were at the house, who provided early confirmation that we had found the correct house.

⁶⁶³ "Shaftsbury Artist Gilbert Smith Is Dead At 75", unattributed newspaper clipping from a Vermont newspaper.

Emmanuel Church, Glenview, Illinois

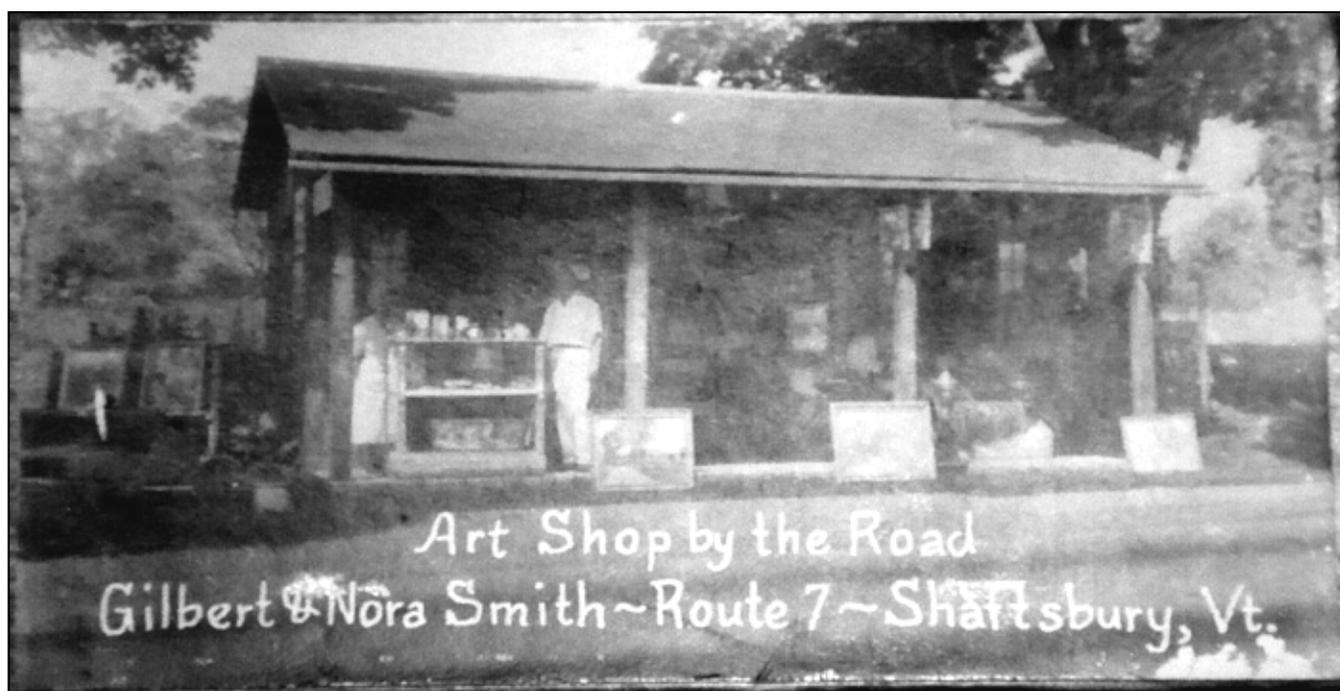


(Above) Aerial view of the church, photographed by Jonathan (Jon) Smith, February 2004.

(Right) Stained glass window in Emmanuel Church, designed by Gilbert Haven Smith.



(Spamer 2994)



(Spamer 3506)

Gilbert and Nora Smith's homemade advertising cards for their Art Shop by the Road. Today, the roadway is Vermont Route 7A. The location was north of Shaftsbury Center, on the west side of the highway just south of the old church that is now the Shaftsbury Historical Society.

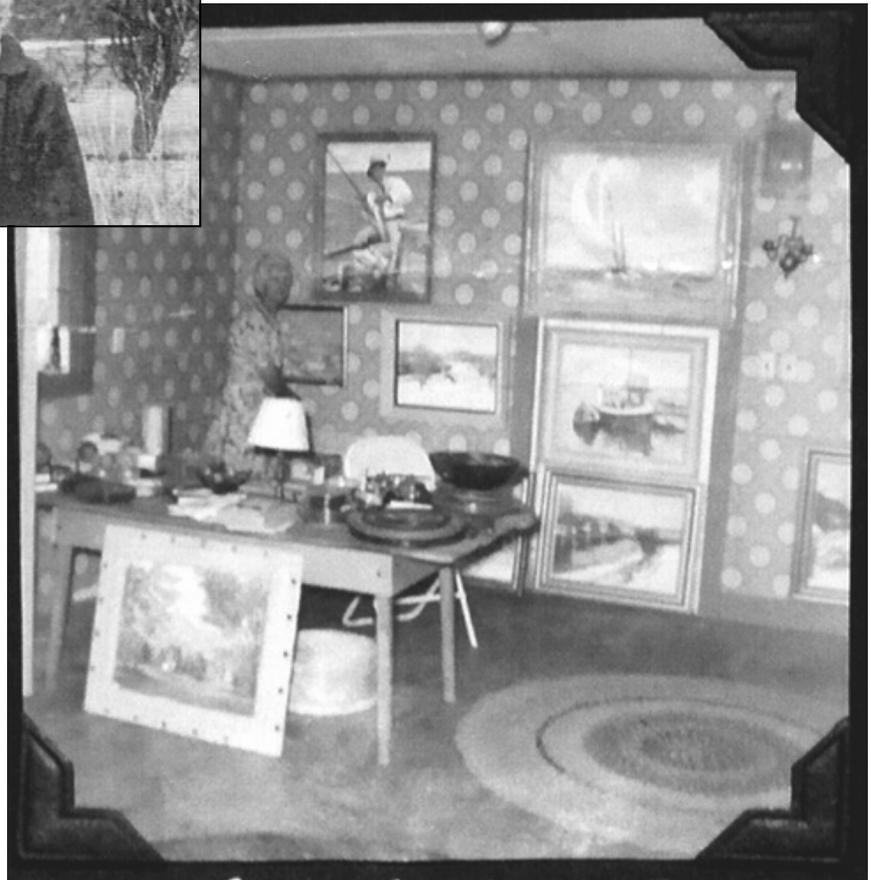
Art Shop by the Road



(Spamer 2253)



(Spamer 2982)



(Spamer 3509)



(Spamer 109)

The Artist as His Easel

Date and location not indicated.

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of Nora standing in front of the shop with an array of paintings on the ground propped against porch posts. Unfortunately, the reproductive resolution of the photos is not good; in fact, in the photo of Nora in front of their shop one cannot tell it is Nora, nor can the subjects of the paintings be discerned. The card very much looks as if Gilbert and Nora each took photos of the other, and then had a local printer run off postcards on the cheap, not trimmed exactly square.

From time to time, Gilbert Smith paintings show up for sale on the eBay Internet auction website. One of these was purchased by Jane Anderson for her husband, Earle Spamer, around 2004. It appears to be an interesting early work of Gilbert Smith, a mountain lake scene; its style less impressionistic than the landscapes for which he is best known. The painting had been reframed in Vancouver, British Columbia (from where it had been obtained from an estate sale and re-sold on eBay with more sales emphasis on its frame). The original wooden mount on which the canvas is stretched has written on it in pencil, faintly, “Loch Lamond [*sic*] from Tarbet”. Loch Lomond is a well-known destination 14 miles northwest of Glasgow, Scotland.⁶⁶⁴ The view in the painting is remarkably similar to a painting that is reproduced on the cover of a booklet about Loch Lomond, printed in 1997.⁶⁶⁵ It probably indicates that Gilbert had seen a reproduction of this scene, and repainted it with his own interpretive style. What makes this scene especially intriguing is that it is not an American landscape, for which Gilbert Smith is known, but of a familiar scene near Glasgow, from where the Potts family had come. The fact that it seems to be an early work by Gilbert is additionally intriguing because one wonders if it had been painted for Nora or her father. Further, it could have been a student work while he was at the Darby School or the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Alas, the answer is lost.

In early 2007, Jacqueline Ross Kline and Neva Gladish Asplundh began a search within the family to obtain photographic or digital copies of all of the Gilbert Smith paintings that can be found.

Gilbert Smith’s funeral was in Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery. His daughter, Renée, was executrix of his estate.

Edward S. Smith included notes about his brother in the “Smith Genealogy”:⁶⁶⁶

He attended the Philadelphia public school and graduated from Central Manual Training School here. Gilbert at an early age was interested in art and really had a talent for painting in oils—mostly of landscapes. As a young man he studied at the Darby, Pa[.], Art School under Tommy Anschutz and Hugh Breckenridge. While studying here he met Daniel Garber and they became great friends. Daniel often came to our home with Gilbert; it seems Daniel was working in art under some handicap because his father was not pleased when Daniel decided upon a career in art. He became a prominent and successful artist in oils, mostly in portraits. He became President of

⁶⁶⁴ Loch Lomond is the largest freshwater loch in the United Kingdom, 24 miles long, five miles wide, and up to 600 feet deep. The Loch is dotted with islands, and the area is well known for its beauty, which has been recounted in song and verse, although the area has long been developed for tourism. Tarbet is a town on the northwestern side of the Loch. (>>Loch Lomond informational websites, <http://www.loch-lomond.net/theloch/theloch.html>, and <http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/lomond.lochlomond>; both accessed 18 Sep 2005.)

⁶⁶⁵ Ronald McAllister, *The Lure of Loch Lomond: A Journey Round the Islands and Environs* (Forth Naturalist and Historian, Stirling, 1997). [I have not seen this publication and have not yet determined whether credit is given for the original illustration.]

⁶⁶⁶ Specific information about some of the people and places were apparently taken from Gilbert Smith’s incomplete autobiography, which is transcribed in its entirety further below. Notes about these people and places appear with that transcription, rather than with Edward Smith’s narrative here.

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the Academy of Fine Arts⁶⁶⁷, Philadelphia. Gilbert, after his training and study in Darby, attended the Academy of Fine Arts and graduated there, as did Nora Potts, whom he later married. Gilbert and Nora were married at Bryn Athyn, Pa., at the home⁶⁶⁸ of her parents, the Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Mary Watson Potts.⁶⁶⁹ He was the author of Potts' Concordance.⁶⁷⁰

Gilbert took some preparatory courses for the ministry at the University of Pennsylvania and studied at the Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. After his marriage, however, he became interested in the Academy branch of the Church and assisted in the dedication of the Cathedral at Bryn Athyn. In the ministry his pastorates were Chicago and Glencoe, Illinois, and at Glenview where he and his family lived for some years. While there he made many paintings of the shore and lakes around Chicago and of the shore and dunes along Lake Michigan in Indiana and Michigan.

After he retired from the ministry he and Nora moved to Vermont and opened an Art and Novelty "Shop by the Road" at Shaftsbury. The Potts family had had a summer place in Vermont for years. After Gilbert died Nora continued to operate the shop until her death in December, 1961. His paintings were on Vermont scenes after they moved to that area. His art became popular and was in demand. A playing card manufacturer used several of his pictures for the back of its cards.

Nora was born November 23, 1881, as Glasgow, Scotland. Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A. was born in Manchester, England, on May 4, 1840. His wife, Mary Watson, was born in London, England, April 2, 1835. She was of the fourth generation in the faith of the New Church on her father's side. One of her ancestors was Thomas Gerardin, a Huguenot, also of the Church. Rev. Potts and his wife brought their family to America in 1890 [1891].⁶⁷¹

Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora (Potts) Smith

Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts met while they were students at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in Philadelphia. They became engaged in 1907 in Dorset, Vermont, where her father had a summer home at "Owl's Head Farm", in Dorset Hollow. Their marriage was officiated by Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Gilbert's intentions must have been astounding news to the parents both of Gilbert and Nora. Rev. John Edward Smith, Gilbert's father, was a member of the "General Convention", a sect separate from the "General Church" that had established itself in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, with which Nora's father, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, was aligned. And further, Rev. Potts was of the strongly held belief that younger daughters should not marry until the older daughters had married (and none of Nora's sister did marry). We may infer that Gilbert ameliorated his relationship with stern Rev. Potts by turning away from a less

⁶⁶⁷ Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

⁶⁶⁸ Gilbert and Nora were married at the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn; the reception was at the Potts home, "Stancot", in Bryn Athyn.

⁶⁶⁹ See "Potts Family" section (below).

⁶⁷⁰ John Faulkner Potts (ed.), *The Swedenborg Concordance, A Complete Work of Reference to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg* (London, 1888 [et seq.], six volumes; and, as originally issued in fascicles, bound in 12 volumes). The Concordance was originally distributed in numerous fascicles, bound by the recipients. The wrapper titles read, *Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg; by the Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A.* (Swedenborg Society). Not all fascicles were dated.

⁶⁷¹ "Smith Genealogy", pp. 93-95.

(Right) Gilbert Smith made a pencil drawing of the bronze sculpture of “Little Nell”, which he included in a childhood workbook of sketches that is presently in the possession of his daughter, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.

(Below) “Little Nell” forms a part of the larger composition, “Dickens and Little Nell”, created during 1890–1893 by F. Edwin Elwell of New York and cast by Bureau Bros., Bronze Founders, in Philadelphia. The work was made for the World’s Colombian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and afterward was sent, unsolicited, as a gift to England. However, it was refused by the Dickens family as contrary to the



(Spamer 2784)



(Spamer photo)

wishes of writer Charles Dickens, who had stated in his will that no memorial was to be erected in his memory. The piece was returned to Philadelphia. It languished in storage, and in 1901 it was installed in Clark Park, in West Philadelphia near 43rd St. and Chester Ave. It remains the only full-size sculpture of Dickens anywhere.

Here, Elwell’s “Dickens and Little Nell” is as seen in 2004. The dark green patina is worn away to brilliant bronze on parts of Little Nell’s dress and her outstretched arm, and on the shoes and knees of Charles Dickens, the handiwork of generations of children who have climbed the statue—including Earle Spamer.

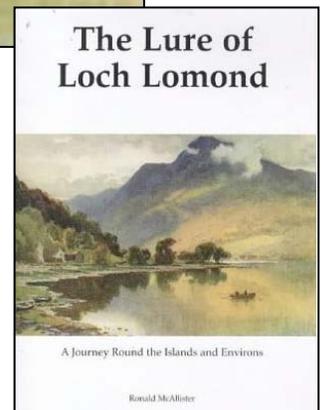
Little Nell is arguably the most loved of Dickens’s literary characters, the principal in *The Old Curiosity Shop*. Nell Trent, “not quite fourteen”, lives in the shop with her grandfather. They experience a predictably anxious series of troubles, surrounded by unscrupulous individuals and n’er-do-wells. The long ending is darkened by the deaths of Nell and her distraught grandfather.



(Above) *Loch Lamond* [sic] from *Tarbet*, Gilbert H. Smith, ca. 1905(??). Oil on canvas in a style unlike his later works. Signed at the lower left; title from pencil notation on reverse of canvas support.



Painting by a here-undetermined artist, which was reproduced on the cover (right) of Ronald McAllister's *The Lure of Loch Lomond* (Forth Naturalist and Historian, 1997). It would have been a view with which the Potts family was familiar, thus my conjecture that Smith's painting may have been presented to Nora Potts or to her father, Rev. John Faulkner Potts. The imposing romanticism of the mountain beyond, as depicted by this artist, is probably artistic interpretation. Smith could likewise have worked from views more true to life. Features between the two depictions are, nonetheless, noticeably similar.





“Loch Lamond [*sic*] from Tarbet”. Oil on canvas, by Gilbert Smith.

An early work by Gilbert Smith, unlike his later, more impressionistic landscapes. This reproduces, with alterations, an existing painting of the scene (the source of which has as yet not been determined). It may have been done while Smith was a student at the Darby School or the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer. Acquired through an Internet auction, ca. 2004, from a dealer in Vancouver, British Columbia, who had acquired it from an estate. (Smith’s signature is not clearly visible in this digital reproduction.)



View southward on 22nd St. toward Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
by Gilbert Smith

The New Jerusalem Church is seen on the left of the view. Oil on wood.
Purported to have been painted while Smith was a student at the Pennsylvania
Academy of the Fine Arts, thus ca. 1905. Original now in the possession of
Carol Spamer.



“Edge of Michigan” by Gilbert Smith. Oil on canvas.

A scene on Lake Michigan, an example of Gilbert Smith’s artwork from the time he resided in Illinois. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.



(Spamer 3703)

Potts and Smith family members at the Potts family home, “Stancot”, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1907.

Not all individuals have been identified in this photo. Those who are identified by annotations are: Alice Potts, Ellen Potts, Edith Potts, Annie Potts, and Edward Seville Smith.

In addition to those identified through annotations are: Mary Watson Potts and Rev. John Faulkner Potts (*elder couple at upper right*) and Earle Covington Smith (Edward Smith’s brother), the young man with glasses directly to the right of the “Aunt Alice” annotation.



(Spamer 2936)

Gilbert Smith (*front, second from right*) and Nora Potts (*back, second from left*) pose with an art class ca. 1906. Location not determined, possibly in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

An unidentified writer has annotated this photo with the following identifications: (*back row*) Amanda Pendleton, Nora Potts, Madelyn Bostock, Gladys Hicks, Constance Pendleton, Jane Potts; (*front row*) two unidentified boys, Gilbert Smith, "Hicks boy?".

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assured life as an artist to study theology at the Academy of the New Church. He was ordained into the General Church and for the most part of his life led a pastorate in the New Church enclave of Glenview, Illinois, near Chicago. And yet, Gilbert continued to paint all his life, often “bartering” goods and services in exchange for a painting; and eventually he and Nora retired to a roadside studio in Vermont, where he sold his paintings and she ran a small gift shop.⁶⁷²

Gilbert and Nora’s marriage ceremony took place at the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn. There was a chapel on the second floor of the three-story Academy, where probably the wedding was held. A reception was held at Stancot, the Bryn Athyn home of Rev. Potts, where also the newlyweds’ photograph was taken with family members standing on the front steps. Rev. J. E. Smith did attend the marriage ceremony, but returned immediately to Philadelphia; his wife, Ella, may not have attended (according to anecdotal information). Noticeably, none of the parents of Gilbert and Nora appear in the wedding photograph at Stancot. Gilbert’s brother, Earle, was to have been the best man in the wedding, but his train did not arrive in time to attend the ceremony; Warren Potts, Nora’s brother, stood in for him.⁶⁷³

Nora (Potts) Smith (1881–1961)
(wife of Gilbert Haven Smith)

Nora Potts was born at 5 a.m. John Faulkner Potts’ own list of family birthdays⁶⁷⁴ lists Nora’s birthday as 23 November 1882. She was baptized at home by her father on 23 November 1881. She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Also see the Potts Family collateral genealogy, farther below.

339. *Egerthé Smith* (1908–1908)

The spelling of his name is from his grave marker in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. The “Smith Genealogy” uses the spelling, “Egartha”, which is more phonetic.⁶⁷⁵ The grave marker also lists his date of death as “Nov. 31, 1908”, but there are not that many days in the month.

⁶⁷² Gilbert Smith’s daughter, Nadia (Nadine), relates her father’s use of some of his paintings to obtain some necessities for his family. That her father continued to paint is illustrated, for example, in a newspaper article by James Colvin, “Park is ‘Home’ to Followers of Swedenborg. Island of Trees West of Glenview is Unique Spot”, *The Chicago Daily News* (30 Mar 1937); an illustration depicts Rev. Smith in his painter’s smock, with his pallet and easel and two of his landscapes, as daughter Nadine watches.

⁶⁷³ Some of the information relating to the attendance at the wedding of Gilbert and Nora were obtained during a visit with Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, 24 Jun 2006. She recalled specifically that her parents’ wedding was at the Academy of the New Church, and thought that it was held on the third floor. A description of the layout of the Academy was read in a newspaper article found online, which had been reprinted from the *Philadelphia North-American* (“Bringing the Spirit World to Earth. Life and Study at Bryn Athyn, Swedenborgian Headquarters in America”, cited here from a reprinting in *The Macon Daily Telegraph* (Georgia), 29 Dec 1907—coincidentally just weeks after Gilbert and Nora’s wedding).

⁶⁷⁴ Archives, Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

⁶⁷⁵ As pronounced by Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.



(Spamer 2953)

Nora Potts, aged 18 (ca. 1900)



One example is known of Nora Potts's artwork, this drawing of the "Old Fiddler", 1906. Presently in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.

Autobiographical Notes by Gilbert Haven Smith

Gilbert Smith wrote an incomplete autobiography, containing a narrative of family history and his early life on the Eastern Shore and in Philadelphia, up to the time that he was a student in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Although it is undated, he notes a publication, *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, by Swepson Earle, the first edition of which was published in 1923; thus we understand that this was written after 1923. Original pagination is indicated by a bar and subscript number |₁ thus.

|₁ The Hick from the Eastern Shore

By Gilbert Smith⁶⁷⁶

Down on the “Eastern Shore” of Maryland, best of all possible places in the best of all countries, my father, John Smith, was known years ago as the preacher who “preached with his coat-tails.” To that peninsula I am not less partial than he. To me it is the most reasonable of all places to have been born. And my father always said he would claim direct descent from famous Capt. John Smith if it were not for the important fact that the said gentleman never married.

I boast, however, that my father’s paternal line went far back in colonial Maryland history; for I can show you the house near Centerville [*sic*]⁶⁷⁷ erected by my great-great-grandfather. And then besides that they have found the cellar hole of Smith’s Toon [Town] House in old Saint Maries City the original of Baltimore. I am sure my ancestors would have a Town House, as distinguished from the country place. And this was one of the earliest hostelries in Maryland.⁶⁷⁸ And across the Chesapeake from old Saint Maries, back of Kent Island, where William Clayborne disputed the sovereignty of the Calverts, there lies in Spaniard’s Neck a tract of land known as “Smith’s Mistake.” This clinches the argument, so far as I am concerned, that this section must have belonged in our family.⁶⁷⁹

⁶⁷⁶ Gilbert Smith, “The Hick from the Eastern Shore” (typescript, no date, 15 pp.); transcribed from an old photocopy delivered by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, daughter of Gilbert Smith. The title and by-line are written by hand, and a few editorial changes by Gilbert Smith are dispersed throughout the text, which are incorporated into this transcription. The original document was headed, in a more elaborate printing by Smith, “Bryn Athyn”, which was subsequently crossed out. The typescript seems to have been produced on a “well-tuned” manual typewriter with a carbon ribbon.

⁶⁷⁷ Throughout the narrative, Gilbert Smith spells the town name of Centerville as “Centerville”. Presumably, the house he refers to is the brick house built on the property called “Lentley”, which had been acquired by James Smith [No. 29] in 1820.

⁶⁷⁸ This is the only family reference to John Smith having had a “town house” in Baltimore. While this might have made sense particularly if his business was a thriving one, there is no other evidence for him having had a house in this city. I suspect that the attribution is incorrect; that the house in question had belonged to another man of the same name, one whose association with Baltimore was more prominent.

⁶⁷⁹ The will of one landed Richard Bennett of Queen Anne’s Co., dated 25 Sep 1749, also takes note of this property, as follows: “To cousin Wm. Tilghman, Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 440a [acres], in Spaniard Neck on Corsica Crk.” (Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from* Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). Whether this is one and the same as the Smith’s Mistake of family is not determined here.

Of additional note is an observation made by Frederic Emory in his history of Queen Anne’s Co., which cites a “Smith’s Neglect” at Centerville in 1724. Emory noted, “In Liber I. K., No. B., *Queen Anne’s Court Records*, we find

[note cont’d →

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“Smith’s Mistake” integrated with the present Emory Estate.⁶⁸⁰ And my Uncle Roe⁶⁸¹ used to take me to ride behind his favorite trotting horse Jim Emory. That was the name I gave my little broom-stick hobby, in preference to the famous J.I.C. [*sic*]

Do I not know the Corsica River, on whose bank my cousin William Watson feasted the gentlemen of Centerville on huge oysters, ¹ brought out steaming on the shell in peach baskets from a special fireplace under the porch? Fine view of the river and town.⁶⁸²

Grandfather John Smith built the first hotel in Centerville, which still stands.⁶⁸³ He was called “Captain John” Smith and owned a brace of sailing boats plying between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, who always carried his merchant accounts in a tall hat. Family tradition has it that once, raising his hat to a lady on shore, the accounts fell out and scattered over the waters of the bay. Whether it was the lady he married I do not know; but there are indications that this ancestor may have made another of the Smith “Mistakes.”

Memories of childhood center for me in the larger town of Easton. The stable, the family horse and buggy. Father was also a horse-trading parson. The stable, most enchanting of all places. I drew horses on scraps of paper, interminably sketching that subtle line that runs from the ears to the tail, over the parapet of intervening stalls. I remember riding with Father on preaching expeditions to what then seems [*sic*] far distant villages, waving sad good-byes to Mother as she stood, beautiful, like an angel in the lane. It broke me up to leave her for an over-night journey with Father. But it was fun with Father too. I remember how eagerly I contested with him, on the return trip, to see which would be the first to lay eyes upon the Easton standpipe.

I remember watching in summer the terrifying clouds blowing up a “gust,” old Mr. Gelon⁶⁸⁴ across the way, standing in his shirt sleeves, with his red beard blowing, welcoming the coming storm as relief from sultry afternoons; the torrential rains which sometimes followed, flooding the gutters on Railroad Avenue, filling the dirt street with rivulets through

[Note 680 Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

that on Aug. 14, 1724, George Smith conveyed to Anne Marshall part of a tract called ‘Smith’s Neglect,’ lying in Queen Anne’s county, on the north side of a branch of Corsica Creek, called Chester Mill Branch, beginning at a tree standing on the north side of Williams’s Mill Pond.” He continued, “The name Chester Mill applied not only to the mill but also to the village or settlement in the vicinity, and continued in use until 1789, when the name Centerville was substituted . . .” (Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne’s County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centerville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 26).

⁶⁸⁰ Poplar Grove, which is on the point of Spaniard Neck, several miles west of Centerville. This seems to identify Smith’s Mistake as some property in that vicinity. The Emory land holdings had already been long established in the area, and the trail of property ownership is not clear here. However, the will of landed Richard Bennett, 25 Sep 1749, notes among numerous beneficiaries, “To cousin Wm. Tilghman, Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 400 a[cre], inSpaniard Neck on Corsica Crk” (Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills)*, Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). The is the same will aforementioned in the genealogical notes for Richard Smith [No. 15].

⁶⁸¹ The identity of “Uncle Roe” is not clear.

⁶⁸² An illustration of the house appears in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

⁶⁸³ This record is probably confused with Capt. John Smith’s father, James Smith [No. 29], or possibly Capt. John Smith’s son, Capt. James Smith [No. 89]. See remarks under Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

⁶⁸⁴ Unfortunately, “old Mr. Gelon” has not been identified in various U.S. censuses. In 1900, a younger *Gellum* family lived in Easton, and a number of *Kellum* families have been identified in this and other censuses in Maryland.

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which the horses splashed; the ³ joyful aftermath of tramping with bare feet in the dammed up rainwater along the side of the road until there were vast areas of soft black mud to “squish” [*sic*] in and out between the toes; revelling in winter in the deep moist snow that hung thick on peach, poplar, and maple; watching rich Miss Covey, daughter of the livery man, jingle fur[i]ously by in her black slay [*sic*] behind high-checked black horses; in the dreamy autumn, lying in the sheltered angle of the front porch, out of the wind, watching the tossing tops of the poplars, their leaves turned up, and catching the broken sound of the voices of people passing, distorted voices in the noisy breeze; just dreaming, and wondering at the mystery of consciousness, and why it was that I was I.

What a place for young boy life, Easton! Sling-shots, birds and bullfrogs; hunting frogs down in the “Branch” that ran along the railroad (Once I found a nickel right on top of one of the ties); hunting eggs in the tall weeds in vacant lots,—duck eggs worth two of the hen’s at the little grocery down near the Station,—“Ol Man Chapman’s” store, with a large assortment of penny candies to choose from in exchange for eggs; the village idiot “Crazy Ned”, putting his hat on a hitching post and gabbling at it; watching the trainmen shifting, coupling and uncoupling freight cars. They had to stand between cars and hold the coupling, dropping the pin into it and leaning out from between the cars as they bumped, lest they be cut quite in two. I was going to do that when I grew up, most thrilling of all work.

I remember the swimming hole at the curve of the Branch, where bul[l]frogs were, big ones; the “Star of Bethlehem” growing amid the first stand of spring wheat; “Iron men” and lesser marbles we played with, though not for keeps; kicking the dust with our ⁴ bare feet back on Dover Road; shooting pigeons from neighboring barn roofs; watching the lazy buzzards circling over the slaughter house; going “down town” with Father and his market basket; flattening crossed pins into scissors on the railroad track; teasing farmers as they drove their huge wagon loads of tomatoes to the cannery. They hurled the softest ones at us. We caught them and ate them, unfolding from our pockets little papers of salt which we carried. These and countless other delights enriched by life in Easton. Rich neighbors who lived in the “Red Brick House” were then experimenting with high-wheel bicycles. But that was very dangerous. Indoors in bad weather there was the joy of running under the long lace curtains in the parlor, letting them drag across the forehead.

There were wharves and river banks to visit and explore. There was the beautiful Miles River bridge with the draw in the middle of it, and the wharf where the big passenger boat docked, captain in uniform on the upper deck, jangle of bells, gangplanks and all the entrancing things that go with white steamboats. There is magic in the very name Miles River. Now I know that it is a contraction for St. Michael’s, an early parish.

Several wonderful visits I made with Father to Perry Hall, vividly recalled today by pictures of the mansion and its fire-place in Mr. Shepson [Swepson] Earle’s “Chesapeake Bay Country.”⁶⁸⁵ This is a brick mansion of Georgian beauty and simplicity in Talbot County, home of Wm. Perry Esq. a man of wealth, brother-in law to Wm. Hindman, Member of Congress.⁶⁸⁶ But in my childhood we visited a wonderful woman, Mrs. Mary Hindman Perry Cox, and her four daughters,⁶⁸⁷ all of them accomplished, and in my eyes beautiful.

⁶⁸⁵ Swepson Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country* (Thomsen-Ellis Co., Baltimore, 1923); several later editions.

⁶⁸⁶ Perry Hall, Maryland, was founded in 1775 by Harry Dorsey Gough, who purchased a 1,000-acre estate, “The Adventure”, which he renamed Perry Hall after his family’s home near Birmingham, England. There he built a manor that has been known for its gardens and distinctive architecture. After the Civil War, immigrant families settled in the area around the manor, developing dairies and nurseries. The property was purchased in 1875 by Eli Slifer and William Meredith, who sold lots to the immigrants who in turn raised “stoop crops” like celery and carrots.

[note cont’d →

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15 The hand-carved mantel, the fire-place beneath, with its brass andirons and fenders, the portraits above the mantel, the high ceiling, the quaint furniture, the woven rugs, all the charm of authentic colonial things, stick vividly in my memory. But it was the mother and the four charming girls, each talented in her own way, that won my boy's heart.

Father had a special reason for vi[s]iting this place. He was a preacher, and these people, I suppose, were part of his scattered flock. For Mrs. Cox, as I had heard from my parents very often, without knowing what it meant, was a "New Church Woman." How that made her so different I did not know, except that it meant some spiritual kinship with us, who also were "New Church People." That also gave me a special claim to some particular affinity with the four remarkable girls whom I adored as most awfully perfect and beautiful. I cherished every little attention they gave me, though I scarcely dared to look at them with direct glance. It was only at a distance I adored them, especially the one that "drew,"⁶⁸⁸ and as it were out of the corner of my eye.

I did not know what it meant to be "New Church People," at that early age. Still I realized that our family was ecclesiastically different from our neighbors, that we had no nice church building to go to on Sundays, but that my father preached sometimes at "Odd Fellows' Hall" in Easton to a very small group; and that at the front of the platform there was a large chopping block, supposedly, on which there lay a large shining medieval axe with a red handle, and this, I supposed under certain awesome circumstances and woeful disobedience to the order, was to chop off heads.

16 Well, it seemed just and right after all. People ought not to do what is forbidden. Yet decapitation shocked me, and the Hall took on a little of the atmosphere of a chamber of horrors. But why, after all, should not disobedient people have their heads chopped off? Still my own heart bled for those unfortunate Odd Fellows who must submit their necks to the axe.

It did distress me not a little, though, to compare our mythical "Church" with the First Episcopal in our Maryland town,—with its mighty spire and its glorious booming bell. If it happened to ring when I was passing by on my way from school it nearly vibrated my soul and body out of the small clothes that covered them. And there was something of the martyr's sadness in me at the perceptive intuition that Ethel Stanley, the Episcopal minister's

(>>Benjamin L. Cardin, in the House of Representatives, "Tribute to Perry Hall on its 225th Anniversary", *Congressional Record*, 19 Sep 2000.)

⁶⁸⁷ At the time of the 1880 U.S. census for Easton, Maryland, Mrs. Mary H. P. Cox, aged 37, kept house for her four daughters, Mary, Anna, Alice, and Clara, aged 18, 17, 14, 12, respectively. They had an English housekeeper, Elizabeth Scott, a widow, aged 61.

⁶⁸⁸ By an astonishing coincidence, it seems that two small wash paintings still in the family might have been created by the Cox sister who "drew". These paintings were held by Lora (Smith) Spamer, a sister of Gilbert Smith, who in turn passed them to her daughter, Katharine S. Spamer. One of the paintings is signed "C. B. Cox"; both are signed lightly in pencil on their backs, "Clara Bell Cox". They may identify which of the Cox sisters was the artist among them. If Clara Cox of Easton is the same Clara Bell Cox who painted these pictures, she would have been about 17 years of age when he did them. They both are dated in September 1885, when Gilbert would have not even been three years of age; so it is unlikely that (if the supposition is correct about the identity of Clara Bell Cox) they were given to Gilbert at that time. Rather, the timing coincides with the arrival in Easton of Rev. Smith and his family, having left Wilmington, Delaware, after he received his calling in the New Church. The paintings could have been a gift to Lora (her 11th birthday came a few weeks after the paintings were made), or as a welcoming gift from Clara to the entire Smith family. Furthermore, if these suppositions are correct, it helps narrow the timeframe when the Smiths were at last in Easton, since Earle Smith was born in Wilmington in February, about when Rev. Smith withdrew from the Methodist church there. (The paintings are now in the possession of Earle Spamer.)



When young, “wonderstruck” Gilbert Smith arrived in Philadelphia in 1895 with his family, he was stunned by the grandeur of the Broad Street railroad station and the colossal City Hall directly across the street from it.

(Above) Broad Street Station, newly enlarged, as Gilbert would have first seen it. From this vantage, City Hall would be behind and to the right of the viewer.

(Right) Part of the west façade of City Hall, with its 548-foot-tall tower, as Gilbert would have seen it upon exiting from the Broad Street Station. This view in 2007 is from the same vantage point as the view of Broad Street Station, above. Philadelphia City Hall was constructed during 30 years and not completed until 1901. It was then the tallest building in the world, a record held until 1908. It remains the largest occupied masonry building in the world and sits on an entire city block. Its exterior walls are load-bearing, without the steel skeletal support of modern buildings. The tower actually is centered on the north side of the building, although in this view it seems to neatly rise from this façade.



daughter,—with light golden curls down to her waist could never possibly be for me, because I was “New Church.” To think of her in any such way was forbidden sweetness. So great was my admiration, however, and my panic at meeting her on the street that I always crossed over to the other side and did not see her.⁶⁸⁹

When we visited Perry Hall I remember my father had long and animated talks with Mrs. Cox. He was positive and eloquent in conversation, and she seemed a woman of great culture and wit. Apparently they had many problems to straighten out; and without understanding a word, I liked to hover near. There was something here that bordered on majesty. But somehow it seemed that the fate of the New Church hung in the balance.

|7

II

Appologies! [*sic*] My first attempt to write a book. Must tell my story in my own way.⁶⁹⁰

1895 — Father, Mother, and nine of us, their wonderstruck progeny, arrived by night at the old Broad Street Station in Philadelphia.⁶⁹¹ Strange place to us from Florida, after seven happy years, since we migrated from Easton (Father was a traveling missionary). Such [a] magnificent building I had never before seen,—the station and the City Hall, with its breathtaking tower.⁶⁹² All the wealth in the world must be concentrated here, I thought. Appalled

⁶⁸⁹ The Stanley family has not been identified in census records.

⁶⁹⁰ This statement signals a change in tenor in Gilbert Smith’s narrative. His writing now, regretfully, becomes more telegraphic and less “dreamy”. This break may also represent a hiatus in Gilbert’s writing of this account.

⁶⁹¹ Gilbert Smith’s obituary from a Vermont newspaper takes note that the family traveled to and from Jacksonville on a coastal steamer. The northern terminus would probably have been in Baltimore, Maryland, and their journey would have taken them by train between these two cities.

⁶⁹² Broad Street Station was built in 1881 by the Wilson Brothers Co., when it was the largest passenger terminal in the world. In 1891 it was greatly expanded (mostly vertically) by architect Frank Furness (1839-1912), who also had designed the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (1876); the number of tracks into the terminal was increased at that time, too. The Pennsylvania Railroad advertised the station as “America’s Grandest Railway Terminal”. The station was dramatically positioned in the heart of Philadelphia, directly across from the west side of City Hall; trains both entered and exited from West Philadelphia across the Schuylkill River on top of the “Chinese Wall” that bisected the city in that area. In 1894, the Pennsylvania Railroad moved its general offices to the Broad Street Station. The train shed burned in 1923. In 1930, the station handled about 450 trains per day. At that time, the construction of 30th Street Station on the west side of the Schuylkill River, and the underground Suburban Station adjacent to the Broad Street Station (for electrically powered locomotives), diminished the practical need for the Broad Street Station. In 1943, the track and platform area of the station burned. Finally, the building and the “Chinese Wall” were razed in 1953. Today, John F. Kennedy Blvd. (formerly Pennsylvania Blvd.) traces the “Chinese Wall”, and the Penn Center complex of office buildings occupies the site of the station.

Philadelphia’s City Hall occupies Center Square, the middle point of the city of Philadelphia as originally laid out by William Penn. It is the largest freestanding masonry building in the world; its tower is 548 feet tall, including at its top the 36-ft, 4-in tall, 27-ton bronze statue of William Penn sculpted by Alexander Milne Calder. Designed by John McArthur, Jr., in the Second Empire style, it has been periodically denigrated for its overbearingly heavy architectural elements. Plans even to raze the building, in the 20th century, were set aside for the sheer cost of the project; its load-bearing walls of granite and limestone are up to 22 feet thick. Although it was supposed to be the tallest structure in the world, by the time it was completed it was exceeded by the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., and the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It took 30 years to build (1871-1901), at a cost of \$24 million. Around 2000, City Hall began a multi-year program of rehabilitation, including cleaning its entire façade (still in progress in 2007). The unexpectedly dazzling splendor of white stone that emerged from decades of coal-fired grime (in part from the former Broad Street Station) must reproduce the feeling that young Gilbert Smith must have felt when he arrived that night in 1895.

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by the size of vehicles and trolleys, and the noise they made. There was the smell of gas in the streets when we set out for the house that was to be our home. It was not a pleasant approach.

The house was an ancient duplex, yellow stuccho [*sic*], in three stories, Mansard windows at the top.⁶⁹³ Rooms unnaturally high and gloomy, Parlor windows reaching to the floor. Ceilings ornate with unbelievable designs in tinted plaster. The bell handle at the front door set vibrating, when pulled, an amazing bell on a big spiral spring in the back hallway, making a wild clatter that was more than sufficient. Long narrow back yard with high board fences.

Staid Philadelphia, where people were omniscient, and hucksters changed in the alleys. Feeling of being shut in. Explorations for my brothers and me. We discovered the waterfront, rich with racey [*sic*] smells, Independence Hall, and Fairmount Park.

After a few unsatisfactory years at public schools, I found my green pastures at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.⁶⁹⁴ I would be a painter of the first magnitude. But the glorious prospect first opened when my father managed to finance a summer course for me in "Landscape and Figure Painting," at the Darby Summer School, where I first met and soon adored Thomas Anshutz and Hugh Breckenridge.⁶⁹⁵ Instructors at the Academy of the

⁶⁹³ The address to which the Smiths moved in 1895 is uncertain. By 1898, when Rev. John E. Smith first appears in the Philadelphia city directory, they were living at 614 N. 43rd St. But given the numerous times the family moved, from one rental property to another, it is not clear whether this was their first Philadelphia residence.

⁶⁹⁴ The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was described as follows in *A Guide Book of Art, Architecture, and Historic Interests in Pennsylvania* (A. Margaretta Archambault, ed.) (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1924), pp. 58-60, which would be more in kind with the Academy as it was known by Gilbert and Nora Smith:

"Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts . . . was the first art institute in America, founded, 1805; its history is in no small measure the history of American art itself, and dates back to 1791, when Charles Willson Peale attempted to organize in Philadelphia a school of art; from this grew, in 1794, the Columbianum, which held the first exhibition of paintings, in 1795, in Independence Hall. The permanent collection of paintings and sculpture now includes the Gallery of National Portraiture, with the largest number of portraits by Gilbert Stuart to be seen in any museum; and notable works by other early American painters—Benjamin West, Washington Allston, Matthew Pratt, the Peales, Sully, Neagle, Inman, Eichholz, Trumbull, and Bass Otis; the Gibson Collection, largely composed of the Continental schools; Temple collection of modern American paintings; important works by many of the world's greatest artists; and the Phillips collection of about forty thousand etchings and engravings. * * *

"Since the beginning of the Academy's existence, men and women whose names have become illustrious in the annals of American art have been enrolled as students. The schools are equipped in every way to teach the technique of painting and sculpture, the faculty is composed of representative artists of the day; collections, galleries, classrooms, models, and casts are admirably fitted to afford instruction fully equal to that obtainable in Europe. Many substantial prizes are awarded annually to students upon the merits of their work."

Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts missed the inspirational, sometimes calamitous, tenure of artist Thomas Eakins at the Academy; he was dismissed from the faculty in 1886 for overemphasizing the use of the nude, although many of his innovations (including the nude) remained in the curriculum thereafter. The 100th anniversary celebration of the Academy, at which was, according to *The New York Times*, the "greatest gathering of artists", is unfortunately not mentioned in Gilbert Smith's reminiscences. (Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts website, <http://www.pafa.org>, various pages accessed Nov 2005.) In 2005, the Academy was awarded the National Medal of Arts by the National Endowment for the Arts, "the first museum ever to receive the nation's highest honor for artistic excellence" (Dianna Marder, "PAFA is a National Medal of Arts winner", *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (10 Nov 2005), p. E2.

⁶⁹⁵ The Darby School of Painting was established in 1898 by two notable painters, Thomas Pollack Anshutz (1851-1912) and Hugh Henry Breckenridge (1870-1937), both affiliated with the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine

[note cont'd →

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Fine Arts, in the winter, they gathered me into it, only a few short “blocks” from the Broad Street Station where my eyes were first opened to the fabulous splendor of Philadelphia.

Four happy years a tireless student of Art before reaching twenty. Parents regretted my leaving High School, but not I. Painting was mine, and I must prepare for it. “Promising student” indeed! They did not know the half. I would be the greatest painter of modern times!

My large sketches at Darby, my bold splashes of color on big canvasses, had set me up as a genius. But I soon discovered there were other geniuses at the Academy, and some of them were girls. New and disturbing thought. There were clay modellers slopping at bright careers under Grafley [*sic*].⁶⁹⁶ But sculpture was not for me, though the Dago Donatto⁶⁹⁷ did wonders with the slippery clay. And there was the truly Philadelphic Joseph Hergesheimer, who only drew and dabbled a little for the sake of breadth. He had a genial and be-monocled eye on the heights of Literature.⁶⁹⁸

Under the “Pink Antique” a stairway dipped and turned and descended to the locker room beneath. And over the high-boarded entrance was the omenous [*sic*] legend, painted in oils by some student hand, though artistically withal, “Abandon all hope, ye who enter here.” Experience taught the full meaning.

It was here that the male geniuses ate their lunches, a large bare room enclosed with wooden lockers with paint streaks and split panels. And one learned to descend into that inferno with extreme caution peering around the edge of the partition to see what stroke of genius might hit his face or body, a splash of water, a morsel of bread, a banana peel, or a piece of furniture. One of the heavy expenses of the Academy was in supplying and renewing the wooden benches that were soon torn to pieces in the play of the geniuses. There were iron pipes across the ceiling that supplied the need for gymnasium equipment. The

Arts. Anshutz, a student of Thomas Eakins, succeeded Eakins at the Academy as Instructor in Anatomy, Drawing and Painting. His work was not broadly appreciated until later in the 20th century, but his legacy was better expressed earlier in the works of his students. He worked in oils and watercolors, expressing light and color with strong realism. In 1909, Anshutz became the director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and in 1910 he became also the president of the Philadelphia Sketch Club. Breckenridge was a modernist artist, producing landscapes, portraits, and figure paintings in impressionistic styles and vigorous colorings in paints and pastels. After the time that Gilbert Smith had known him, Breckenridge entered a neoimpressionist phase, and eventually by the 1920s was an abstract painter. Later, Breckenridge established a school in East Gloucester, Massachusetts, and in 1919 he was the Director of Fine Arts in the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore. In 1924, the Darby School persisted still, under Breckenridge alone, as cursorily noted in *A Guide Book of Art, Architecture, and Historic Interests in Pennsylvania*, A. Margareta Archambault, ed. (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1924), p. 65: “Darby School of Painting, Fort Washington, Montgomery County. Outdoor classes. Hugh H. Breckenridge, 10 South 18th Street, Philadelphia.”

⁶⁹⁶ Charles Grafly (1862-1929) was a Philadelphia-born sculptor and teacher who studied under Thomas Eakins in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. After studies in Paris, he returned to Philadelphia and in 1891 began teaching in the Academy and at the Drexel Institute. He had a studio at 22nd and Arch Sts. and resided at 2209 Summer St., not far from the Academy and Drexel. (>>Winterthur Library collection information, http://findingaid.winterthur.org/html/html_finding_aids/col0198.htm, accessed 25 Feb 2007.)

⁶⁹⁷ Probably in reference to the Italian Renaissance sculptor, Donatello (diminutive of Donnato) (1386-1466).

⁶⁹⁸ Philadelphia-born Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954) began his career as a painter, but very soon turned to writing and became an acclaimed novelist. He was considered as the most significant American novelist in 1922, and some of his works even were adapted for (silent) film. His popularity peaked in the 1920s, and his last novel was published in 1938, his works by then out of favor. He died in literary obscurity.

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broad window frames were reasonably safe places to take one's mid-day refreshments. But geniuses did more than grow long hair to impress their personality upon others.

There were the two brothers Levinski, Goldberg, and Augie Henkle, and Farraday, and Carles, and Lyman Seyen [*sic*]⁶⁹⁹, and Daniel Garber—"Feelers" all, in contradistinction to the "Ticklers", with whom there was nothing in common. Among these latter we must place the names of Wallace Gilchrist and Joseph Pierson. I myself was a "Feeler." We did not tickle with fine brushes but boldly sp[ashed] with large ones, feeling for the spirit of the object to be drawn or painted.

More distinct than Democrats and Republicans, the Feelers followed the art of "Tommy" Anshutz and "Brecky" the impressionist. The Ticklers hung upon the renowned [renowned] Wm. Chase,⁷⁰⁰ who commuted from New York. He strode natively up Broad Street,—pointed beard, black ribboned eye-glasses, gold-banded neck-cloth, exercising his famous digets [digits], as he walked, with rhythmic precision. He had known and painted Whistler!—and many canvasses of vegetables and fish.

My story presses. I am no good at introspection or character analysis. I cannot draw pictures of people so well in words. But I can tell you what happened. And I want to drop back to that first |₁₀ summer at the Darby School, to give you the atmosphere of it.

The Darby School, someday to become as famous as that of Barbison we thought, represented the extreme of impressionism. Originated in old "Doc" Painter[']s barn in Darby, Penna.⁷⁰¹ My introduction to Art and to the entrancing smell of oil paints. I peddled a bicycle back and forth each day from West Philadelphia.

You entered the barn through the carriage door that fronted upon the quaint street, after crossing the wide lawn. It was on a hill side, and at the rear on a lower level was the entrance for cows and smaller cattle and the Doctor's horse. Winding away for a mile or so among [*sic*] Darby Creek,—fine meadows and trees on either side, with an old mill-race. Flocks of chickens, ducks, and geese. Water tumbling over a dam of jagged rocks. Magnificent reflections in deep pools. Village houses seen from their distant back yards. Purple cows and shadows, Students sketching in two[s] and threes on large canvasses. Romance in the making. Wealthy girl students and poor boys—like me, daubing in spots and splashes,

⁶⁹⁹ H[enry]. Lyman Sayen (1875-1918) was an American Modernist painter who first worked brilliantly as an electrical engineer. In 1897, he patented a self-regulating X-ray tube, which was among several other patents for devices that he designed. In 1899, he entered studies in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In 1904, he won a contest for the designs of four lunettes to be painted in the House wing of the U.S. Capitol (Room H-143). Following the usual tradition of studying in Europe, where he was strongly influenced in the first art class of Henri Matisse, he returned to Philadelphia and began creating impressionistic landscape paintings in dramatically abstract styles. At the time of his death, he was beginning to explore folk and American Indian influences in his art. (>>AskART website, citing *Dictionary of American Artists* and *Who Was Who in American Art*, http://www.askart/s/h_lyman_sayen/h_lyman_sayen.aspx; accessed 25 Feb 2007.)

⁷⁰⁰ William Merritt Chase (1849-1916) was an American Impressionist painter who taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1896 to 1909. It was a part-time arrangement because he also taught at his Chase School of Art (in 1898 it became the New York School of Art) until 1907, in addition to still yet other teaching activities in the New York area. He is known for his work in oils and pastels particularly, mostly portraits, landscapes, and still lifes.

⁷⁰¹ William P. Painter, a physician, resided at 1016 Main St., Darby, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania (1900 U.S. census). Properties were then fairly well separated in this area, judging by the sequence of street-address numbers on the census sheet.

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struggling to get the “feel” of nature and the vibrations of light,—no “mud”, no finnick [sic] “tickling,”—we were the “Feelers.”

Newspaper men came,—MacDougall came,—to make funny cartoons for the North American, and to scoff at us by making his own sketch in swirls of paint, like so many onions of assorted color. There was old Cook, who enrolled among us younger ones, who could recite Kipping and “Evelyn Hope,” and describe “that certain subtle pellucidity” [sic] that was evening mist. And there was McGee, the red haired Irishmen [sic] who kept a saloon on Lancaster Avenue, and exhibited his work in the window—sheep and shepherds, and sunsets, a different one every little while. I could seem them on Sundays on my way to Church.⁷⁰²

[11 We had not thought of it, but Dan Garber and May Franklin thrilled the whole colony with the sudden announcement that they were engaged. Daniel, the Hoosier, my best friend, and May, my good friend also who looked like Pocahontas, was original and clever. And I never suspected! A good marriage, leading on to fame. Dan would no doubt “arrive” and succeed, and May would help him.⁷⁰³

Winter came, and the Darby School removed to other pastures. No longer were Doc Painter’s ducks to suffer death, or his cows develop colic in the night from easting waste paint. My last impression of the place recalls the picture of the physician’s pretty young daughter⁷⁰⁴ fanning a sick duck to give it breath on a sultry afternoon, but I fear in vain.

But Miss Flemington [sic] came that summer for a day’s visit. I surrendered at once. The most beautiful woman I had ever looked upon. She was a friend of our beloved “Tommy,” and she came from Bryn Athyn. This was a place outside Philadelphia of which I had no definite knowledge but many pre-conceptions. I had been advised to keep away from it,—a New Church settlement with a college attached, with sinister attractions for the unwary young. Yet here stood Miss Flemington [sic]⁷⁰⁵ from Bryn Athyn before my delighted sight, perfect in beauty, charming in manner, with a high philosophy of Art, talking with me without condescension, deigning to notice my ragged and shaggy youthful self. She had heard through “Tommy” that I was “a New Church boy,” and some day, she was sure, I would know and love Bryn Athyn. Such persons as I were wanted there. I must be sure to come. What mystery did Bryn Athyn hold?

⁷⁰² Here Gilbert Smith has crossed out a parenthetical comment, “(This is a story of my religion too.)”

⁷⁰³ Daniel Garber (1880-1958) began his art studies in the Art Academy of Cincinnati, but moved to Philadelphia in the late 1890s and enrolled in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. During the summers of 1899 and 1900 he also studied at the Darby School of Painting. In 1901, he opened a studio where he did portrait work and commercial artistry. In 1905, after he married (biographical sketches give his wife’s name as Mary, who apparently was known as May according to Gilbert Smith’s narrative), he received a scholarship from the Academy to study in Europe for two years, where the impressionist masters further influenced his work. When he returned to Pennsylvania, he settled down in Cuttlossa, Pennsylvania, in the area of New Hope along the Delaware River, which provided him the scenes for the impressionistic works of the area for which he is now best known. In 1909, he joined the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy, remaining there for 41 years. Today, many of his works hang in major art museums and galleries; and as a measure of his continued demand in art communities, numerous examples of Garber’s work can be viewed on Internet websites.

⁷⁰⁴ Rosalie M. Painter; at the time of the 1900 U.S. census she was 13 years of age.

⁷⁰⁵ No Flemington (or Flemington) families have been identified in 1900 or 1910 U.S. censuses for Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

1901 Began under the sign of the red dragon.

The Academy of Fine Arts was preparing for the “Annual Ball.” I was at work on a large piece of decoration,—a huge red dragon on a background of vivid green, with many other colors thrown in. It was a fierce fantastic piece in colored chalks covering the back-drop on the stage in the assembly room. I was alone, or almost so. Various students came in and out, enlivening my labors with art school jargon and superlatives in praise or jibe, often depending upon their sex. But after a long quiet interval of intensive work I turned about, at the sound of a slight feminine cough, to see two girls standing at the front of the stage, in the fading afternoon light, in what I thought to be guileless admiration of my work.

They were students recently enrolled and I did not know how they were. We entered into conversation easily enough. No one ever thought to introduce the students to each other in those days. We would make [*sic*] it a point of honor to be unconventional; and geniuses could speak to whom they pleased. Boys and girls called each other by their last names. It is last names by which geniuses are to be known. Leonardo [*sic*] is the striking exception. Who ever referred to Whistler as James McNeal?

They were full of praise, and showed great deference [*sic*] to one so much farther advanced in art. It was their artlessness that attracted me, and I felt the same compassionate interest in them as that [which] old golfers feel in sweet young ladies who have played the game “only once or twice before.” I told these young girls many things about Art, and one of them especially I decided would be quite worth while to cultivate. That girl was Ethel Stanley!

When she told me her name, I dropped the box of colored chalk |13 into the foot-lights. The daughter of the Episcopal minister in Easton. Yes it was the face of her I had loved long since—at a distance—and lost awhile. “Why you don’t say so?” I exclaimed. “I came from Easton too,—I’m sure you could not remember me.”

She did remember me. But how could she? I had never spoken a dozen words to her in our childhood at school,—I was too deeply smitten at her sweet smile. Later in life I think I have observed that *women never forget anything*.

The sweet smile was still there, and from this day onward things moved very rapidly and friendship grew between us,—alarmingly. I was soon in love. It was not for the first time, but it was the first time that counted.

I took her to the Academy Masque Ball., for which I had created the red dragon. She wore a scarlet robe trimmed with white fur, and let down her hair in light golden curls, with a band around her temple like the ladies of the time of Robin Hood. I came as Captain John Smith. Girls did not bob their hair in those days. Nor was there anything more jazzy than Rag-time and the Cake-walk. There was good music for waltz, and two-step, and Polka, rendered perhaps by members of Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

I knew that outfit. They used to rehearse once a week in that same assembly room of the Academy of Fine Arts, and only a locked door separated them from us who attended the evening sessions of the Life Class. We heard them while drawing the human figure in the nude; and during the intermissions went dancing down the corridors into the Antique room, our linen painting coats flying wildly around to the strains of the Moonlight Sonata or the Symphonic Poem. Those evening[s] were a course in music appreciation. To Wagner music some of the fellows might slide down the back stairway, or the railing of it |14 on a drawing board or a sculptor’s ladder. It depended upon what kind of a genius he was.

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At the Costume Ball were many good costumes, some classic, some weird, some comic, but all complete in that detail which only artists are capable of carrying out. The Devil was there, and Faust, and many of Shakespeare's favorites, Robin Hood, Dante, and the Yellow Kid, knights, Knaves, and Gibson Girls. I was no dancer. Neither was Ethel. We were the children of the clergy. But we sat out most of the dances and talked, opening our hearts to each other in the most surprising way for those more conservative days. We went over our childhood days.

From time to time my attention was attracted by a mysterious and most attractive girl in black, with a black mask over her eyes. I could not tell whether she was flirting with me or not. She appeared and disappeared in the most unexpected way. At times I would catch her gaze upon me, but it was quickly averted. And though often she circled near us in her dancing with Henry the Eighth, it was then as if she had never noticed me. Once she "Begged our pardon" for brushing our knees with the train of her black gown. Neither of us could make out who she was. But certainly she noticed our intimacy.

It was announced that I Gilbert Smith had drawn the great red dragon, and I was called upon to rise and make a bow in response to the general applause. Ethel was delighted,—and so was I. I could understand the joy of a great painter like Chase, on those dramatic occasions when he would finish a portrait painted in class, with a final flourish of the brush. And the lucky study to whom he gave the finished canvass [*sic*] would bear it triumphantly out of the room and down the hall followed by an envious group of what we termed "old ladies."

¹¹⁵ Ethel and I took life rather hard and seriously. We worked at the business of learning to draw and paint with idealistic intensity. We hardly had time to consider how much we meant to each other. Ours was a long and slow romance not recognised [*sic*] as romance till at last it burst upon as an unexpected delight. She was an idealist, as I was. For a long time I regarded [her] more as a beautiful [*sic*] artist's model than as a sweetheart. There was no outward show of affection, no declaration of love,—hardly a realisation of it on my part. And as we often met for lunch at the little German bakery and dairy lunchroom, near the Academy, and she rambled on about the days of our childhood in Easton, I lost myself in the contemplation of the kind of portrait I could paint of her, with her golden hair and dimpled cheeks, set off by her large and lacey picture hat.

We always went "Dutch" to our few social diversions. Of course there were no movies, and the theatre was too expensive for me.

Here Gilbert Smith's typescript ends, in mid-page. The young woman in black remains a mystery.

A Smith Family Road Trip

In 1921, the Smith family traveled in a large touring car to visit the "home folks" in Pennsylvania. Gilbert summarized the adventure:⁷⁰⁶

⁷⁰⁶ Transcribed from the records of Gilbert Smith by his daughter, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt; copy received from her June 2006.

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August 9th, 1921, Nora and I and our (now) seven children (the youngest Edmund) left Glenview in a large touring car, for a visit to Bryn Athyn, our object being to see the “home folks,” since all four of the children’s grandparents were still alive, and we thought the opportunity might not soon occur again. We passed south through Indiana from Valparaiso towards Indianapolis, but took a diagonal road to avoid that city, and came upon the “Old National Roads Trail.”

We passed through Columbus and Wheeling, W. Va. where we passed the night at [the] home of Mrs. E. A. Pollock. Then we made for the Lincoln Highway and followed it to Philadelphia, on the Monday morning following arriving at Mother Smith’s.⁷⁰⁷

After four days visiting at Bryn Athyn and at 820 So. St. Bernard St. we set out for Dorset, Vt.⁷⁰⁸, reaching there the following morning, after two nights encampments. On the next Tuesday morning we set out for Chicago through Troy, Buffalo, Erie and Toledo, arriving home on Monday evening at 6:30 after seven days of rather hard going.

We were very glad to be home again. This was one of the big adventures in our family life, and will long be remembered.

We got home August 29th, 20 days from the beginning of our tour.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Potts Family Collateral Genealogy (100 descendants)

The genealogy of the Potts family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is given below. Also following farther below are collateral genealogies for the Faulkner and Watson families of England.

The obituary of John Faulkner Potts [No. 9 in this collateral genealogy] begins with a biographical sketch of his immediate ancestors, which is worth starting this outline.⁷⁰⁹

“Mr. Potts’ grandfather was a builder of ships, his father a builder of houses—practical men, both, whose delight was to work with their hands as well as with their heads. His grandfather, Edward Potts [No. 1 here] of Sunderland, England, became wealthy through large shipbuilding industry; his father, Thomas Potts [No. 4], also accumulated wealth in the building of houses. His son John, the oldest of the family, tells of his father’s love for manual employment. Every evening, as soon as supper was over, off would come his coat, and he would be engaged in hard work until a late hour,—carpentry, cabinetmaking, or bookbinding. In this the boy joined with great delight, and became expert in all these crafts. And this recreative activity he kept up throughout his life, a

[Also see
Additions &
Corrections](#)

⁷⁰⁷ The Smiths were Rev. John Edward and Ella Smith, who then resided at 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁷⁰⁸ The parents of Nora Smith, John Faulkner and Mary Potts, resided in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; they also had a country home in Dorset, Vermont (where also Gilbert and Nora were engaged). Various members of the Potts family frequently took holidays in Dorset. Just over two years after the family trip, Rev. Potts died. By Jan 1930, all four of the grandparents of Gilbert and Nora’s children were dead.

⁷⁰⁹ W. H. Alden, “John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch”, *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 662-674.

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notable element in maintaining that sturdy strength of physique which carried him through labors that few men could have borne.

“ * * * Thomas Potts . . . had been introduced to the New Church by his wife's uncle, Mr. B[enjamin]. R[awlinson]. Faulkner, of London, and became a most energetic supporter of its activities. In his own house he maintained a center for the distribution of New Church literature, at a time when New Church book rooms were as yet unknown. For many years, he was Secretary, then President, of the Sunday School Union, and for a period of fifty years was never absent from its annual meetings.”

Descendants of Edward Potts

Much of the genealogical data and vital statistics that relate to the ancestors of John Faulkner Potts [No. 9] are derived from family records. Many original documents are presently in the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.⁷¹⁰

Generation No. 1

1. Edward¹ Potts He married **Jane Robinson** in County Durham, Low Ford Hylton, daughter of Thomas Robinson and Jane Mowbray. She was born 04 July 1779, and died 28 January 1836 in Seaham.

Children of Edward Potts and Jane Robinson are:

- 2 i. Jane² Potts, born 01 April 1801; died before August 1834.
- 3 ii. William Potts, born 17 December 1803; died before August 1834.
- 4 iii. Thomas Potts, born 22 November 1804; died before August 1834.
- 5 iv. Ann Potts, born 31 March 1807; died before August 1834 in Durham. She married G. Reed.
- 6 v. Edward Potts, born 26 October 1809; died before August 1834 in Durham. He married Jane Waters.
- + 7 vi. Thomas Potts, born 09 August 1811 in Hylton, Durham, England; died 06 September 1894.
- 8 vii. Robert Potts, born 18 January 1820. He married Ann Riley.

Jane Robinson (1779–1836)
(wife of Edward Potts [No. 1])

Regarding the Robinson family, thus far only partial information is known regarding her parents and siblings. In 1834, Thomas Potts [No. 7] compiled a genealogical list of his wife's immediate family, the data for which are:⁷¹¹

Thomas¹ Robinson He married **Jane Mowbray**.

Children of Thomas Robinson and Jane Mowbray are:

- 2 i. Jane² Robinson, born 04 July 1779; died 28 January 1836 in Seaham. She married **Edward Potts**.
- 3 ii. John Robinson, born 14 June 1776; died before August 1834.
- 4 iii. Thomas Robinson, born 20 August 1777; died before August 1834 in Newcastle.

⁷¹⁰The Archives contain numerous items of interest, far more even than are cited in this genealogy. Many papers relating to the personal lives of various members of the Potts and Watson families are kept there, as well as a substantial selection of the business and ecclesiastical correspondence of Rev. John Faulkner Potts. There are likewise a few items that are of unspecified significance, yet they clearly are important records of the family in Scotland and/or England.

⁷¹¹The data were taken from an autograph sheet, “Written by Thomas Potts. Aug. 1834”, the original of which may be in the John Faulkner Potts papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church. The data were taken from a photocopy of this document.

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5 iv. Anna Robinson, born 04 November 1789; died 11 June 1812 in Shiney Row.

NOTES

The date of death for Anna Robinson could be 11 June 1802; the original handwritten notation by Thomas Potts in 1834 is ambiguous.

Generation No. 2

7. Thomas² Potts (Edward¹) was born 09 November 1811 in Hylton, Durham, England, and died 06 September 1894. He married **Charlotte Anna Faulkner** 23 June 1836 in Manchester Cathedral, Manchester, Lancashire, England, daughter of John Faulkner. She was born 15 August 1815 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 26 December 1872.

See Faulkner Family collateral genealogy (below) for that family's lineage.

Children of Thomas Potts and Charlotte Faulkner are:

- + 9 i. John Faulkner³ Potts, born 04 May 1838 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 15 September 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- 10 ii. Charlotte Victoria Potts, born between January–March 1840 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 05 November 1855.
- 11 iii. Annie Faulkner Potts, born 1843 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 11 November 1855.
- 12 iv. Emma Faulkner Potts, born 1847 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 30 October 1855.
- + 13 v. Rhoda Faulkner Potts, born 06 June 1849 in Manchester, Lancashire, England.
- + 14 vi. Rawlinson Faulkner Potts, born 29 October 1853 in Stretford, Lancashire, England; died 07 December 1911 in Oregon.

NOTES

Manchester, Lancashire, was the center of life for the Potts family as well as for some of the families whom they would marry. The city is the preemptive historical focus of cotton textile production in 19th century England. The city finds its beginnings as a Roman fort established in A.D. 79 at the confluence of the Irwell and Medlock Rivers, within the territory of the Celtic tribe called the Brigantes. The fort was abandoned in 411 but its ruins did not entirely disappear until, ironically, the industrial centers of Manchester were built up during the 19th century with the advent of canals, steam power, and railways. In Manchester were devised methods mechanized textile production that were exported to America and elsewhere. The American Civil War instigated the "cotton famine" due to the textile depression as the result of blockaded Southern ports. Still, many mills survived until well into the 20th century, succumbing finally to the economics of foreign imports. Some of the mills survive today, converted for other commercial and industrial uses.⁷¹²

7. Thomas Potts (1811–1894)

Occupations of Thomas Potts (from England censuses and other sources):

1838: Salesman⁷¹³

1841 census: "C.L." [probably "Cl." was meant, which means "clerk"]

⁷¹² Manchester informational websites, "North East England History Pages, <http://www.thenortheast.fsnet.co.uk/Manchester.htm>; and "Papillon Graphics' Virtual Encyclopedia of Greater Manchester", <http://www.manchester2002-uk.com/history/victorian/mills.html> (both accessed 20 Jun 2006).

⁷¹³ From a faithful transcription of the baptismal record of John Faulkner Potts. "From the Register of Baptisms of the New Jerusalem Church Peter Street, Manchester" (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

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1851 census, and 1864 marriage certificate of son: Cotton goods salesman and proprietor of houses

1871 census: "income from houses"

1881 census: "income from house property"

1891 census: "living on his own income"

Residences of Thomas Potts (from England censuses and family information that includes return addresses in correspondence, and other sources):

1838: Selby St., Ardwick⁷¹⁴

1841 census: Newton Kirkmanshulane, Manchester, Lancashire

1847 (shortly after): Amwell St., Pentonville, near Clairmont Square [Manchester]

1851 census: 30 Stanley St., Manchester, Cheetham, Lancashire (St. Thomas's parish)

1868: 1 Egremont Terrace, Hulton Street, Moss Side, Lancashire

1871 census: Moss Side, Lancashire (St. Margaret's parish)

1881 census: Chorlton Road, Stretford, Lancashire

1891 census: 87 Chorlton Road, Stretford, Lancashire (1891, 1893 correspondence gives this as 87 Chorlton Rd., Manchester)

Thomas Potts was Secretary and later President of the New Jerusalem Sunday School Union.

At the time that the Pottses resided in Amwell St., Pentonville, they resided near the family of Charles Dickens. This is recorded in an incomplete, unsigned leaf now in the Potts family papers, perhaps by Thomas Potts:⁷¹⁵

"Charles Dickens family was known to the Waites. Letitia Dickens who married Henry Austen, visited at the Waites. She was very stylish. I saw her brother, he was a military man—brother of Dickens. (They all neglected their wives.) They were too fond of themselves.

"Dickens married Miss Hogarth & her sister lived with them. He left his wife afterwards & said it was incompatibility of [temper?].

"He used to go around at night to find characters for his novels. I think it wasn't very comfortable for his wife.

"When he separated young Charles went with his mother—the rest with the father.

"He lived a very long (rambling) life They were always dramatizing his pieces or any other"—
[incomplete]

Charlotte (Faulkner) Potts (1815–1872)
(wife of Thomas Potts [No. 7])

A portrait of Charlotte as a young child was painted by her uncle and renowned portrait painter Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner; in 2007 this was owned by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt. On its reverse is a notation by Nadine's grandfather, John Faulkner Potts:

"This picture of my ever dear Mother, Charlotte Anna Faulkner, when a child, was painted by her uncle Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, who introduced my father and mother to the doctrines of the New Church, and who was a portrait painter in London. He painted also the portrait of my grandfather John Faulkner, now in the dining room, but my grandfather unfortunately died before his portrait was finished. My mother was born Aug. 15th about the year 1815. John F. Potts".

Charlotte Faulkner Potts' obituary the Swedenborgian serial, *Intellectual Repository*, notes that she suffered a protracted illness in 1866, from which she succumbed suddenly on the day following Christmas, 1872:⁷¹⁶

"On December 26th, 1872, Charlotte Anna Potts was suddenly removed by heart disease into the spiritual world in the fifty-ninth year of her age. She was the wife of Thomas Potts, the

⁷¹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷¹⁵ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁷¹⁶ *Intellectual Repository* (1873), pp. 95-96.

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indefatigable secretary of the New Jerusalem Sunday School Union, and the mother of the Rev. J. F. Potts, B.A., of Glasgow. Her attention was first directed to the sublime teachings of the New Church about thirty-seven years ago, by her uncle, Mr. Faulkner⁷¹⁷, who became acquainted with the doctrines while engaged in painting the portrait of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, the minister of Peter-street Church, Manchester. The preaching of the late Rev. J. H. Smithson, together with the study of the writings of Swedenborg, deepened into convictions the favourable impressions received by herself and husband, then recently married, from Mr. Faulkner. They united themselves with the Peter-street society, and she shared in the many labours of love and use in which the society has engaged. For many years she discharged the, to her, delightful duty of teaching the first class of girls in the Sunday-school, established chiefly by the labours of Mr. E. J. Broadfield, and her son J. F. Potts, for the children of members. Her influence over the minds of her scholars was most remarkable. Her intelligence, her extensive reading, her pure, beautiful, and loving character, combined with the sweet charm of her manner, eminently fitted her for this most useful and productive work. The zeal with which she devoted her powers to promote the success of the Sunday Union Bazaar in 1861, and the large amount of time and labour she bestowed in preparing for it, will long live in the remembrance of all the Societies of the Church in Lancashire. The prominent position in the New Church uses which has been forced upon her husband and herself, and their frequent attendance at Conference meetings, have considerably extended her acquaintance, and everywhere she has left most charming impressions of her intelligence and sweetness of soul. She will be much missed, and by a large circle of friends. Her life, however, had known several severe afflictions. The loss, about eighteen years ago, of three daughters, who were removed into the world of spirits by scarlet fever, and all within a fortnight, was deeply felt by her, though she learned to say in trust and faith—'The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord!' A protracted illness in 1866 left the seeds of the disease in her physical system, which, after spending a delightful evening at a school treat and Christmas Tree, where she had deeply enjoyed witnessing the pleasures of the little children, terminated her earthly course. She died without pain, and without even a struggle, in the arms of her husband, as they were returning to their home. God had given her a singularly beautiful soul enshrined in a beautiful physical casket; and as a wife, mother, friend and member of the Church, it may be said of her, 'The memory of the just is blessed!'

10. Charlotte Potts (1840–1855)

11. Annie Potts (1843–1855)

12. Emma Potts (1847–1855)

The three eldest daughters of Thomas and Charlotte Potts—Emma, Charlotte, and Annie—died of scarlet fever within a fortnight of each other, as noted in a single obituary in the *Intellectual Repository*.⁷¹⁸ It provides some insight also into the kind of upbringing that was also afforded to their brother, John Faulkner Potts.

"Died, at Manchester, on the 30th October, in her 9th year, Emma Faulkner, third daughter, and on the 5th of November, in her 15th year, Charlotte Victoria, eldest daughter, and on the 11th of the same month, in her 12th year, Annie Faulkner, second daughter of Mr. Potts, secretary of the Sunday School Union, all of scarlatina⁷¹⁹. We cannot too deeply and sincerely sympathise with the afflicted parents under this threefold and most severe bereavement. 'What I do though knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter,' were the condescending and consolatory words of Him who for an inscrutable but wise purpose permits the suffering, yet feels the tenderest pity for those whom in love and in mercy he chastises. He who is the alone Faithful and True as promised, and in His own good time will assuredly perform; He will bind up and heal the wounds of the broken in heart. 'For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee, said the Lord.' Let us note well, and

⁷¹⁷ Probably Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, although his brother, Joshua Wilson Faulkner, also was a painter. See the Faulkner Family collateral genealogy, farther below.

⁷¹⁸ R.B., "Obituary", *Intellectual Repository* (1855), pp. 94-95.

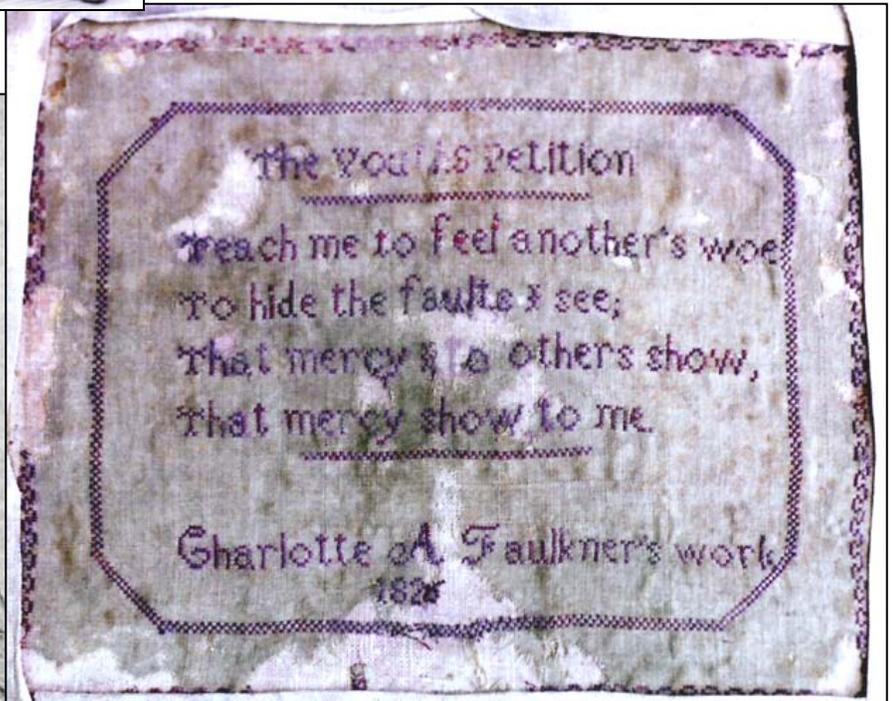
⁷¹⁹ Scarlet fever.



**Charlotte Anna (Faulkner) Potts,
mother of Rev. John Faulkner Potts**

(Left) Oil portrait of young Charlotte A. Faulkner, by her uncle, Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, early 1820s. (Portrait is presently in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)

(Center) Sampler by Charlotte Faulkner, 1825.
(Presently in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)



(Left) Charlotte Faulkner Potts. Studio photograph, probably in London, ca. 1870.

(Spamer 2870)

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implicitly depend upon His gracious words, then will despair yield to patient endurance, and the calmness of hope animate us to the active performance of those duties which may yet lie in our path, and which the living demand of us, before we too are summoned to our heavenly home.

"The deceased were, from the earliest period of their brief existence, carefully trained by a tender and devoted mother in the principles of obedience, who in her daily conversations with them took especial care to impress upon their opening minds the nearness and reality of the Lord and His kingdom, with the important fact of the ministrations of angels, conveying to them in the simplest form the true idea of the dangerous proximity of evil spirits when the hereditary evils of their fallen natures were called into activity. The doctrine and nature of uses, and their inseparable connection with the love of the neighbour, were most unceasingly inculcated by both parents. The effect of this sedulous and judicious training was, that even as infants they were singularly intelligent, yet preserving, as they grew older, that simplicity of childhood which carries with it its own peculiar charm. The love of justice, and that too rare quality benevolence, were largely developed in their characters and exhibited in their dealings with, and great kindness towards, their playmates. Their young lives were passed, not alone in the practice of such recreations as were suitable to their years, but with a due admixture of those small duties which even children can engage in, to enhance and contribute to the amenities, the cheerfulness, and the requirements of a well regulated home. Towards her last moments, the little Emma appeared to be favoured and much pleased with the visible presence of a youthful angelic spirit, evidently quite unconscious of the heavenly character of her visitant, to whom she spoke in the most familiar terms, thus, in this affecting manner realizing one of the truths she had been so early taught. The perhaps predominating trait in the character of Charlotte was extreme gentleness, and who was remarkable for the affectionate and almost maternal solicitude she ever evinced towards her younger sister and her baby brother. Annie was the last left. In their mutual grief for the loss of two dear ones, her mother explained more fully than hitherto to her not vivid perceptions, the nature of heavenly happiness. She dried her tears and said, she would weep no more for her departed sisters. Possessed of much sweetness, she manifested great energy of character, which made her the child of much promise to her affectionate parents, as well as to kind and observing friends. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.'"

Generation No. 3

9. John Faulkner³ Potts (Thomas², Edward¹) was born 04 May 1838 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 15 September 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Watson** 22 September 1864 in Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church, Battle Bridge (King's Cross), London, England, daughter of Thomas Watson and Mary Johnson. She was born 02 April 1835 in Holborn, London, England, and died 01 April 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

See Watson Family collateral genealogy (below) for that family's lineage.

Children of John Potts and Mary Watson are:

- + 15 i. Samuel Warren⁴ Potts, born 26 June 1865 at Washington Cottage, Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England; died 06 September 1939 in U.S.
- 16 ii. Ellen Potts, born 15 September 1866 at Washington Cottage, Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England; died 12 September 1930 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- 17 iii. Robert Faulkner Potts, born 02 December 1867 at 5 Bloomfield Place, Hillhead Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; died 11 August 1868.
- 18 iv. Jane Potts, born 02 February 1869 at 5 Bloomfield Place, Hillhead Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; died 03 December 1922 in U.S.
- 19 v. Edith Watson Potts, born 30 September 1872 at Priory Cottage, Coatskill, Blantyre, Scotland; died 26 April 1943 in Brattleboro, Vermont.
- 20 vi. Annie Faulkner Potts, born 03 October 1873 at Priory Cottage, Coatskill, Blantyre, Scotland; died 04 March 1924 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 21 vii. Rudolf Potts, born 11 January 1875 in Blantyre, Scotland; died 1962 in Canada.
- 22 viii. Alice Kittie Potts, born 30 July 1876 at 21 Bute Terrace, Queen's Park, Strathbungo, Cathcart Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; died 23 June 1931 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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- 23 ix. Lucy Emma Potts, born 10 February 1879 at 6 Wendover Crescent, Mount Florida, Glasgow, Scotland; died 1971 in U.S.
- + 24 x. Nora Mary Potts, born 23 November 1881 at 5 Eildon Villas, Mount Florida, Glasgow, County Renfren, Cathcast Parish, Scotland; died 20 December 1961 in U.S.

NOTES

Most of the genealogical data and vital statistics that relate to the family of John Faulkner Potts are derived from family records. Many original documents, including handwritten lists, and original birth and death certificates, are presently in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, as part of the John Faulkner Potts family papers.

9. John Faulkner Potts (1838–1923)

Rev. John Faulkner Potts' grave marker gives his birth date as 4 May 1838; a family history gives his date of birth [incorrectly] as 4 May 1840. He was baptized 1 June 1838 by Rev. John Henry Smithson, in the New Jerusalem Church, Peter Street, Manchester, England.⁷²⁰

Potts' own summary of important life events note specifically that he went into business on 3 January 1854; to college October 1859; to University of London⁷²¹, September 1861 (B.A., 5 November 1863); went to Melbourne, 1 January 1864; and to Glasgow, 3 January 1867. Some credible elaboration is held in the biographical sketch written of him shortly after his death, by Rev. W. H. Alden:⁷²² [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

“ . . . John was within the powerful influence of the Doctrines from his earliest years, both at home and a church. The effect upon an impressionable and thoughtful mind was to be made evident in his life's work. A photograph of him at the age of sixteen, in the formal dress for grown-ups of that period, reveals a remarkable maturity and seriousness of mind unusual in a boy only halfway through his teens.⁷²³

“His father designed him for a silk manufacturer, and he was apprenticed to the craft. It would seem that he did not at first object to this, but cherished from early years the fixed idea that he might some day make money, in order to devote it to the education and support of ministers of the New Church. But as he told his plans to a friend one day, the friend said: ‘Why not be a minister

⁷²⁰ From a faithful transcription of the baptismal record of John Faulkner Potts. “From the Register of Baptisms of the New Jerusalem Church Peter Street, Manchester” (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷²¹ The University of London was founded 1836, “to act as an examining body for its Colleges and other ‘approved institutions’”, which it did until 1858. As such, it served to monitor and accredit programs of study of its constituent Colleges for a student body that included those who were geographically removed from London. Thereafter the university did continue to “act as an examining body for its constituent Colleges”, but at that time “its degrees were made accessible to any qualified candidate in the United Kingdom and students studying by distance learning throughout the world through the External System.” It was under these conditions that John Faulkner Potts earned his B.A. from the university. The university continued to grow through the 19th century, and in 1878 it became the first university in the U.K. to admit women to degree-granting programs. In the 1990s, the central responsibilities of the university devolved to the Colleges, and it continues to function as a family of institutions of international renown. (>>University of London website, <http://www.london.ac.uk/history.html>; accessed 20 Jun 2006.)

John Faulkner Potts' diploma from the University of London is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Other than the University's name, date, Chancellor's signature, and the University seal, the entire text reads: “This is to Certify, That John Faulkner Potts obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University, after the Two Examinations appointed for the same in the years 1862 and 1863.”

⁷²² W. H. Alden, “John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch”, *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 662-674.

⁷²³ Any copy of this photograph is as yet unfound, although no systematic search has been made for it; there are none in the American family so far as is known.

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yourself? If you have such a feeling as that, I think it is an indication that you are qualified to be one.' * * *

"His course thereafter was not an easy one. For his father, deeply disappointed that his eldest son was not disposed to follow the business career mapped out for him refused him all assistance in securing an education. John persevered, however, and with the very practical assistance of Mr. Edward John Broadfield, supplemented by his own labors, he attended Owens College, Manchester, and received his degree at the University of London. His theological instructors were the Rev. J. H. Smithson, already spoken of, and, later, Dr. Jonathan Bayley, who employed him as a missionary. He always referred with the greatest affection to the influence made upon his mind by the Rev. Samuel Noble, whom he heard as an old man, and by the Rev. O. Prescott-Hiller⁷²⁴, on whose recommendation he was to succeed to the pastorate of the Cathedral Street Society, Glasgow, which he held for twenty-five years. He was ordained by the Rev. Edward Madeley on October 16, 1866. His first charge was at Melbourne, Derbyshire, which was followed by his pastorate at Glasgow.

"Mr. Potts was President of the General Conference for the year 1881-2, and on August 13, 1882, upon vote of the Conference, was inaugurated into the third degree of the ministry of the New Church with the title of Ordaining Minister."⁷²⁵

John Faulkner Potts' 1864 marriage to Mary Watson in the Argyle Square church⁷²⁶ was officiated by Rev. O[liver]. Prescott Hiller. An "Album", assembled apparently by J. F. Potts after 1920, includes a leaf written by his father on the day of John and Mary's wedding:⁷²⁷

⁷²⁴ He was born Thomas Oliver Prescott, but in 1854 assumed the name of Oliver Prescott Hiller in honor of his mother. (>>Samuel A. Green, *Groton Historical Series. A Collection of Papers Relating to the History of the Town of Groton, Massachusetts*, Groton, 1887-1899 [includes genealogies].) He published numerous ecclesiastical tracts and historical works.

⁷²⁵ W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", pp. 662-663.

⁷²⁶ Soon after the Argyle Square church was built in 1843, it was described in *The Illustrated London News*, as follows ("New Church, Argyle-square", *The Illustrated London News*, 31 Aug 1844, p. 144):

"This Church is built for a society of persons who worship the Lord Jesus Christ in conformity with the views of Scripture doctrine presented in the writings of Swedenborg, and who have removed from a small chapel in the City, which they built more than forty years ago. * * *

"Their new place of worship stands at the south-east corner of Argyle-square, near Battle-bridge, and is a conspicuous object from the New-road—its handsome front being seen on looking up Chesterfield-street. The foundation-stone was laid July 27, 1843; the building was erected during the subsequent part of the year, and the interior finished during the present year. * * * The building is in the Anglo-Norman style of the period of the Conqueror, and exhibits, with the a combination of the refinements and conveniences of the present day, the simplicity and entirety, of the buildings peculiar to that early period. The style has been preserved throughout, even to the most subordinate parts.

"Most of the buildings that have been erected of late years, in the Anglo-Norman style, have been of the transition period; but this church exhibits a decided exception in this respect; the only trace of the transition period discoverable is on one of the flank walls, where there are twelve windows to the schoolroom, beneath the church, with interlaced arches.

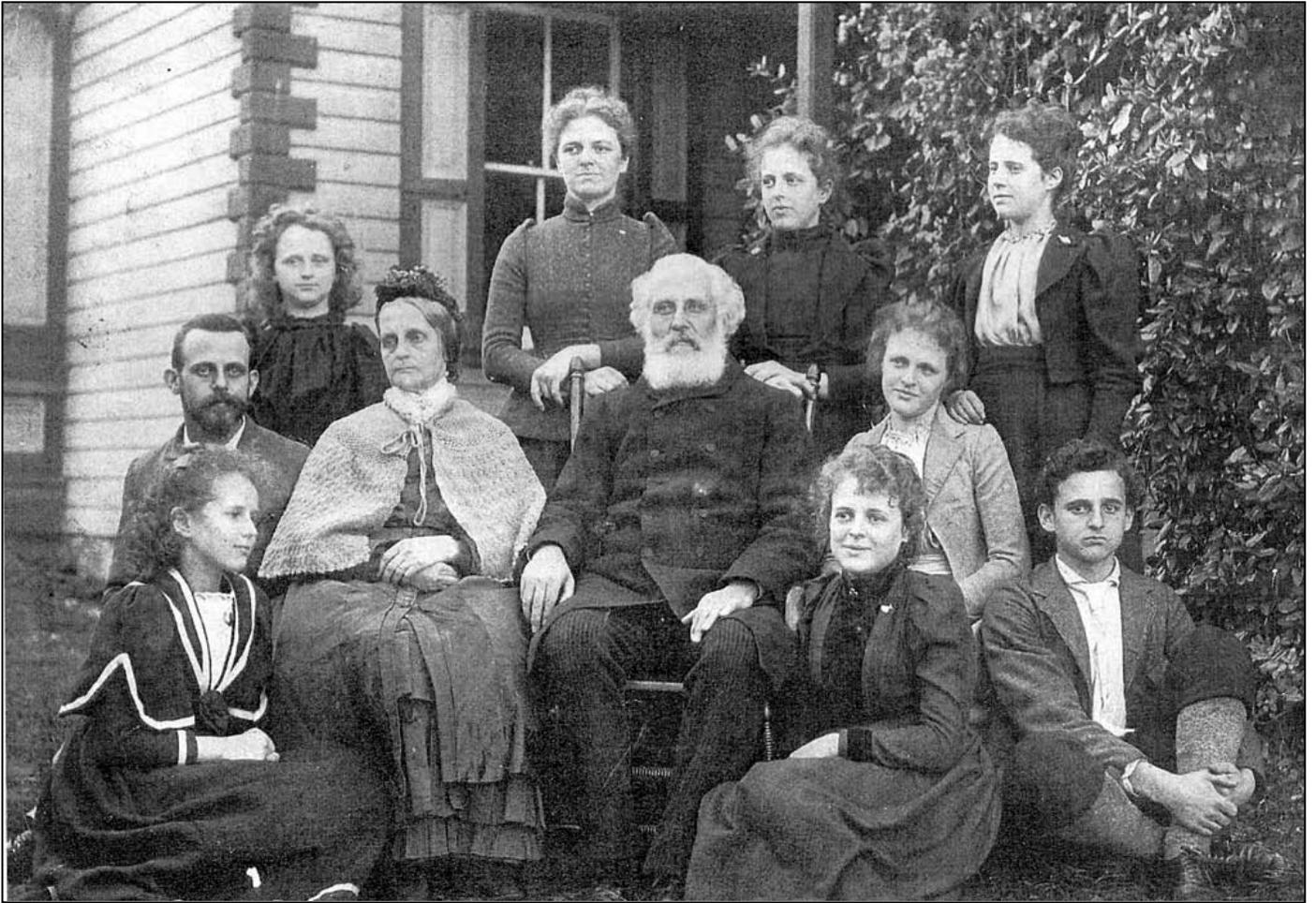
"The principle features of the entrance front, shown in our engraving, are two towers; about seventy feet high, and the gable of the main building, with a sub-gable; extending over a wide-spreading porch, which reaches from tower to tower. The towers are surmounted by octangular spires, with intersecting angle roofs; the whole of which are covered with stone-coloured molded tiles, laid anglewise, with alternate bands of square tiles. The apex of each tower terminates with a bronze cross. The main gable is surmounted by a stone cross.

"The front is recessed on stepped corbels, rising from shafts. Within the recess is a wheel-window, and beneath is a series of arched recesses. The gable to the entrance-porch has a pierced cross. The entrance doorway is completely recessed, with indentations containing alternately a column and a chevron moulding surmounted by corresponding archivolt, which, uniting with the archivolt of adjacent windows similarly recessed and decorated, form a triplet embracing the whole space between the towers. The steps are of considerable width, and, in connexion with two perforated stonewalls, which unit them with the towers, add much to the spacious appearance of the entrance."



(Spamer 2951)

The Potts sisters (*left to right*) Jane, Annie, Lucy, and (*front*) Nora. Studio photograph probably taken in London, ca. 1889.



(Spamer 2876)

Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Family, ca. 1893

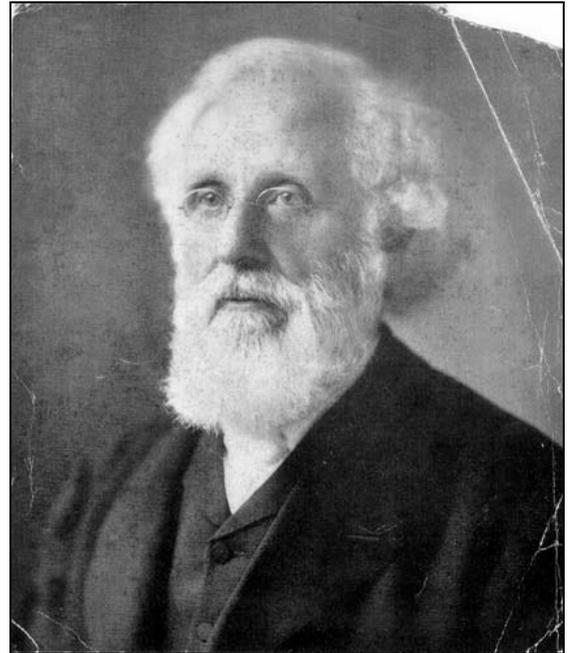
Back row: Nora Potts, Ellen Potts, Annie Potts, Jane Potts.

Middle row (seated): Warren Potts, (Mrs.) Mary Watson Potts, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, Edith Potts.

Sitting on ground: Lucy Potts, Alice Potts, Rudolf Potts

Photo at the home on 2nd Street Pike (today Huntington Pike at Fetters Mill Road), Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. This was two years after the family's immigration from Scotland and during the time when the family home in Bryn Athyn, "Stancot", was planned and built.

(Right) Rev. John Faulkner Potts.



(Below) Children of John Faulkner and Mary Watson Potts, seated on the front steps of the family home, “Stancot”, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, ca. 1915.
Back row (left to right): Nora (then married to Gilbert Smith), Jane, Lucy(?), Annie(?), Alice(?).
Front row: Rudolf, Edith, Warren, Ellen.

(Spamer 2934)



(Spamer 2935)

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Bless, Lord, the happy pair,
Tho now, on earth, are join'd
In marriage-hands, to share
One heart, and soul, and mind!
Be thou their Guide to realms of day!
With them abide through all their way!
September 22nd 1864
London T.P.

An additional set of wedding benedictions appears shortly later in the Album, written by William and Emma Mather, brother-in-law and sister of Mary Watson Potts. (Many years later, William Mather would be knighted, the couple then known as Sir William and Lady Mather; see in the Watson Family collateral genealogy.) A verse written by the couple jointly, with appropriate overtones of Swedenborgian doctrine, reads:

To Sister Mary
Sept 22nd—1864

We bless thee Sister dear on this thy bridal morn,
And pray the wedded joys that now upon thee dawn
May deepen & grow stronger as year by year is past,
And lead to love conjugal—a love that aye will last

The marriage stake is happy as two together blend
Their smallest joys & sorrows, and to each other lend
True sympathy & solace, through all life's chequer'd day,
And make their motto ever—"One heart, one mind, one way."

With him thou'st freely chosen for Husband, Guide & Friend,
A fruitful life of Uses we trust thou'lt joyly spend,
And feel as each year passes, a surer, firmer hold
On Him who'll bid thee welcome to His Eternal Fold

W & EJM
Sept. 22 /64

⁷²⁷ The "Album" is described farther below in this biographical sketch of John Faulkner Potts. The original is in the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

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Residences of John Faulkner Potts after marriage and prior to emigration to America (from children's birth records and correspondence):

- ca. 1865–ca. 1867: Washington Cottage, Ashby Road, Melbourne⁷²⁸, Derbyshire, England
- ca. 1867–ca. 1870: 5 Bloomfield Place, Hillhead Parish⁷²⁹, Glasgow, Scotland
- ca. 1870–ca. 1874: Priory Cottage, Coatskill, Blantyre⁷³⁰, Scotland
- ca. 1874–ca. 1876: 21 Bute Terrace, Queen's Park, Strathbungo⁷³¹, Cathcart Parish, Glasgow, Scotland
- ca. 1876–ca. 1880: 6 Wendover Crescent, Mount Florida⁷³², Glasgow, Scotland
- ca. 1881–ca. 1890: 5 Eildon Villas⁷³³, Mount Florida, Glasgow, Scotland
- 1890: 14 Balmoral Crescent, Crosshill⁷³⁴, Glasgow, Scotland

In the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, there is a well-drawn sketch of a cottage, showing floor plans and an exterior elevation, accompanied by an extensive written description; "It is a very small but snug place", the writer has told the recipient. It is very likely a place in Derbyshire, as there also is a page of diagrams of geological strata "From Farey's Agricultural Survey of Derbysh."⁷³⁵ This very well could be a depiction of Washington Cottage, which was the first home of John

⁷²⁸ Melbourne is first noted in records in 1086, and the parish church dates to the late 11th or early 12th century. It is a small market-gardening town in South Derbyshire, about eight miles south of Derby and two miles from the River Trent. During the 19th century it was a center for framework knitting and boot and shoe manufacture. (>>Wikipedia informational website, <http://en.wikipedia.org>; accessed 16 Aug 2006; from the Melbourne city website, <http://www.melbourne-uk.com>.)

⁷²⁹ Hillhead is a residential-commercial area of Glasgow, originally the property of the Gibsons of Hillhead. The area was enveloped by the growth of Glasgow during the later part of the 19th century, and in 1891 was administratively taken over by Glasgow. In the area is the University of Glasgow. (>>Wikipedia informational website, <http://en.wikipedia.org>; accessed 16 Aug 2006).

⁷³⁰ Blantyre, South Lanarkshire, Scotland, is on the River Clyde, 8 miles southeast of Glasgow. High Blantyre originated from an abbey here in the 13th century and was chartered as a burgh of barony in 1598. In 1785, with the development of water power and a cotton mill, Low Blantyre was built to house the mill workers. In the 1800s Low Blantyre expanded further as coal mining developed. The explorer, David Livingstone, was born in 1813 in the mill tenements of Low Blantyre.

⁷³¹ Strathbungo was an outlying district of Glasgow, which became a fashionable residential area, and by 1894 rents had dramatically increased because of it (Andrew Aird, *Glimpses of Old Glasgow*, Aird and Coghill, Glasgow, 1894, p. 114). Queen's Park is one of the oldest in the city of Glasgow, embracing some 148 acres two miles south of the center of Glasgow. It was named in honor of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose forces were defeated here in the Battle of Langside in 1568 ("Queen's Park", informational website <http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz/features/featurefirst1380.html>; accessed 16 Aug 2006).

⁷³² "For a long series of years there stood in Mount Florida only one dwelling. * * * This beautiful district became popular fifteen years ago [ca. 1880], and after the completion of the Cathcart Railway gradually grew in favour, until it is now [1894] a populous locality, with many stately residences on hill and dale. Eildon Villas and a fine row of handsome dwellings on the western side of Cathcart Road, looking both southward and northward, lend dignity to this suburb." (Andrew Aird, *Glimpses of Old Glasgow*, Aird and Coghill, Glasgow, 1894, p. 114.)

⁷³³ Eildon Villas was prior to the 1940s renamed Cathkinview Road, S. 2 (informational website <http://www.glasgowguide.co.uk/info-streetschanged1.html>; accessed Aug 2006). In 1982, at least one of the Eildon Villas, a "derelict 3 storey villa above railway line", was razed by the railway board, ruining the vista of Eildon Villas (as seen on website <http://www.personal.dundee.ac.uk/~hfcampbe/villa3.htm>; accessed 16 Aug 2006).

⁷³⁴ "Crosshill is a new district. Little more than 100 years ago [late 1700s] it was almost without a tenement; only a few farmhouses were to be seen here and there. No one who walked over its grassy fields could have dreamed that it would be the lively place it is now [1894]. But changes came. The pleasant 'parks' soon were covered with dwelling-houses. * * * Attractive buildings were reared and inhabited, and the population multiplied." (Andrew Aird, *Glimpses of Old Glasgow*, Aird and Coghill, Glasgow, 1894, p. 113.)

⁷³⁵ John Farey, Sr., *Geological View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire; with Observations on the Means of Their Improvement. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement*. (B. McMillan, London, 1811).



(Left) Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Mary Watson were married on 2 September 1864 at the Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church, Battle Bridge (King's Cross), London.

(Center and Bottom) The Potts family resided in several places in Scotland, prior to emigrating to America. At center is Strathbungo, in Glasgow, as it appeared in the 1880s; the Potts family lived in Strathbungo ca. 1874–ca. 1876. They then removed to Mount Florida, in Glasgow, which is illustrated at bottom in a postcard from 1904; the Potts family lived in Mount Florida ca. 1876–ca. 1890.



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Faulkner and Mary Watson Potts, in Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England; but of course this must remain conjecture until it is corroborated through other evidence. The same collection holds a sketch of a church, showing its appearance from a road between Derby and Melbourne marketplace; it is accompanied by a floorplan, too.

While he was in Glasgow, Rev. Potts was affiliated with the New Jerusalem Church at 61 Cathedral Street.

First Voyage to America

In Spring 1879, Rev. Potts exchanged pulpits for three months with Rev. F. H. Hemperley of the New Church Society in Providence, Rhode Island. This was not met with enthusiasm by his father-in-law, Thomas Watson, as he stated in a letter to John and Mary Potts on 16 January 1879:⁷³⁶

“I am very sorry to find that you John are still entertaining the intention of going to America, because I think if you are to be at the expence of it you are not doing your duty to your Wife & family—surely you cannot spend so much money without great inconvenience—Then again is it wise to leave your Society—suppose some other minister is preferred where would your means of living be? I mention these prominent reasons. You must know whether they are valid or not

“But if you do go then perhaps the least you can do will be to place dear Mary & the children somewhere in comfortable quarters. If they come to London we will do our best to get them housed and look after them.”

On 18 April 1879, Rev. Potts left Glasgow aboard the S.S. *Circassia*.⁷³⁷ On 28 April, while aboard ship, he wrote the first of twenty-five “letters”—essays actually—that recounted his trip to America and his activities as he traveled and preached. Some of these letters were published in advance of his return to Glasgow, appearing in *Morning Light*; the remainder upon his return. The set was collected and published in book form in 1880 as *Letters From America*.⁷³⁸ During the voyage home aboard the S.S. *Bolivia*,⁷³⁹ Rev. Potts noted sighting the S.S. *State of Georgia* at sea during a clear day on an otherwise rainy and foggy voyage that led to his uneasiness, and he commented that her sister ship, S.S. *State of Virginia* “had been wrecked a few days before a little to the northward of that very spot”.⁷⁴⁰ The S.S. *State of Georgia* was herself lost nearly twenty years later, when on 17 February 1897 she was last seen in a field of ice.⁷⁴¹ Although Potts always sailed aboard an Anchor Line ship, with good reputation of safety and service, such observations nevertheless expose the perilous nature of sea travel.

In *Letters From America*, Potts took note of many numerous places, events, and people as he visited places in the northeastern United States. He also made special attention of listing the names of the vessels on which he sailed, even those that were coastal steamers and riverboats. For example, he sailed on the *Columbia* on the Delaware River in June. By coincidence, this side-wheeler steamboat is illustrated in an

⁷³⁶ Thomas Watson to John and Mary Potts, 16 Jan 1879 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷³⁷ The S.S. *Circassia* was an iron ship built in 1878 by Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England. She displaced 4,272 gross tons, was 400 ft long, 42 feet in breadth. She was a single-screw, single-funnel vessel with a compound engine and her masts rigged for sails. She was scrapped in Germany in 1900.

⁷³⁸ John Faulkner Potts, *Letters From America* (James Speirs, London, 1880). This title is remarkably unknown in the exhaustively catalogued holdings of libraries around the world; it is difficult to find.

⁷³⁹ The S.S. *Bolivia* was built by Robert Duncan & Co. of Port Glasgow, Scotland, and launched 25 Oct 1873. She displaced 4,050 gross tons, was 400 ft long, 40 ft in breadth. At the time that Potts sailed aboard her, she was owned by the Barrow Steamship Co. and sold to the Anchor Line in 1893. She was scrapped in Italy in 1905. (>>Clyde-Built Database, website <http://www.clydesite.co.uk/clydebuilt/viewship.asp?id=526>; accessed 9 Jun 2006.)

⁷⁴⁰ John Faulkner Potts, *Letters From America*, p. 295.

⁷⁴¹ Informational website http://researchers.imd.nrc.ca/~hillb/icedbice/bergs2_01e.html (accessed Jun 2006).

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engraving by Samuel Ward Stanton, which must show the *Columbia* as Potts would have seen it.⁷⁴² In June 1879, he sailed from Stonington, Rhode Island, to New York City aboard the side-wheeler steamboat *Narragansett*, which just one year later was involved in a fatal collision.⁷⁴³

*Excerpts from Letters From America Regarding
John Faulkner Potts' First Trans-Atlantic Voyages*

The relative scarcity of John Faulkner Potts' *Letters From America* (mentioned above)⁷⁴⁴, collected and published in 1880, might ordinarily demand lengthy examination and quotation. However, its length does preclude such a desirous addition to this genealogy. Instead, selected remarks from his two distinctly different trans-Atlantic voyages, to and from New York, will suffice to provide some flavor of ocean crossings in his day, as well as to record Potts' personal reflections on the voyages. The selected brief quotations here shine a little light on the pervasive religious and moral character of Rev. Potts. More than a travel narrative and report on his ecclesiastical duties in America, his "Letters" also reflect on various New Church doctrines. In the selections below, his reflections result specifically from his experiences at sea. The entire collection of letters does indeed bear reading, if the reader can locate a copy of his book.

Potts begins his letters with an entry about the S.S. *Circassia* (Captain Robert D. Munro) on her voyage to New York. The first letter was written aboard, "off the coast of America, 28th April 1879". These selections tell some interesting observations by a Victorian gentleman aboard one of the great machines of the day, in which he observes correspondences of the vessel to the lives of men and the work of the New Church:⁷⁴⁵

"The Anchor Line steamer 'Circassia' is the last built and finest of the fine fleet of steamers of the Barrow Company. These steamers were built by the Duke of Devonshire and his company at Barrow to trade thence to America; but that hope failing them, the whole fleet were handed over to the Anchor Line, and now run from and to Glasgow instead of Barrow. The steamers, however, are merely chartered by the Anchor Line, and still belong to the Barrow Company.

"The 'Circassia' is built on a new principle, being double-plated over nearly the whole of her sides and bottom. * * * . . . when the winds are abroad and the ocean a wild tumultuous waste of raging and pitiless waters, such as we have had to cross, the principal joy of the passenger is in the strength and safety of his floating home. * * *

"Under [engineer] Mr. [Archibald] Brolly's guidance we visited the engine-room and saw the ponderous machine of 3500 horsepower in motion. We even penetrated to the stoke-hole, where eighteen furnaces (nine at each end of the boilers) consume sixty tons of coal *per diem*. This is the great furious heart of the mighty ship. * * * It is a moving mass of huge pieces of iron, fearful to behold, three stories high, that move up and down with a fierce determination impossible to describe. * * * When I stood in that glowing stoke-hole, and in that deafening and fearful engine-room, I thought it was not for nothing that the Lord has commanded us to love each other, for men are indeed deeply indebted to men.

"As to what I may call the living arrangements of the ship I shall say very little. If the traveller in such a marine palace is not comfortable, it is certain that the fault cannot be found *outside* of him. The passengers may get up in the morning when they like, but as all lights are extinguished every night at eleven o'clock they generally find it desirable to retire to rest a little before that hour. * * *

⁷⁴² "Delaware River Steamboat *Columbia*, 1876" in Samuel Ward Stanton, *American Steam Vessels* (Smith and Stanton, New York, 1895), p. 230. Whether the illustration was made in 1876, or the boat was built in that year, is not clear.

⁷⁴³ "June 11.—Steamer *Narragansett* run into, set on fire, and sunk by steamer *Stonington*, off Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound. About thirty lives reported lost." (*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 61, 1880, p. 485). In fact, the *Narragansett* grounded and caught fire in shallow water after the collision in fog; she was later towed to port and rebuilt (informational webpage at <http://www.wreckhunter.net/datapages/narragansett-dat.htm>, accessed 28 Jun 2006).

⁷⁴⁴ John Faulkner Potts, *Letters From America* (James Speirs, London, 1880).

⁷⁴⁵ *Letters From America*, pp. 1-9.

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As there are on board only eighteen first-class passengers, including our two selves⁷⁴⁶, we have plenty of room. At the other end of the ship eighteen second-class and three hundred steerage passengers are crowded together.

“No account of this magnificent vessel would be complete which did not contain any reference to her correspondence. For the truth is, she is a huge floating living parable. We landsmen know that a ship corresponds to doctrine, but we must go to sea in one to fully realize the truth and beauty of that fact. The correspondence is so perfect that it can only be accounted for in one way, and that is, that the entity we call a ship is the result of the existence of a prior entity to which it stands in the relation in which the effect stands to its cause. The existence of what we call doctrine is the cause, that of the ship is the effect of that cause. * * * I suppose that the ships of every age represent the doctrines that prevail at that particular time. * * * The doctrines that are abroad in these times are by no means all of them safe ones to voyage in. To a careless or uninstructed eye they may appear much alike, but the storms of life reveal the difference. * * * Our modern doctrines, like the good ship ‘Circassia,’ make a great deal of unnecessary smoke. What a pity it is to see so splendid a machine as this perpetually belching forth a column of black impurities, thereby constantly defiling her own beauty! Her sails that ought to be like so many white wings are as dark and dingy as the buildings in Glasgow streets. Her decks, washed beautifully clean every day, are never perfectly clean for two minutes. The pure and unclouded face of heaven is besmirched and blackened. Sometimes the ship’s own way ahead is obscured, sometimes she obscures and darkens the path that she has sailed over to all that follow.”

Rev. Potts’ final letter of his collection includes his departure from America and the return voyage to Scotland. He was unabashedly apprehensive to be aboard the S.S. *Bolivia*, which was less well built than the *Circassia* aboard which he had traveled to America; this, together with rainy and foggy weather and some sea-sickness, made his mood melancholy. In his *Letters* he wrote of this voyage, selections from which are as follows:⁷⁴⁷

“After coming out in the ‘Circassia,’ I was not at all well pleased to find myself going back on board the ‘Bolivia,’ which is an older and less favourite vessel. [Heavily ballasted by cargo,] there was consequently very little sea-sickness among the passengers. As for me, I did not get beyond the ‘squeamish’ stage. I was fortunate in getting a stateroom all to myself.

“The next day [27 July], it was still raining, and in the afternoon the weather became foggy. This is the worst kind of weather at sea. Although the short squalls that blew across the surface of the ocean were favourable to us, coming from behind and driving us faster on our course, we could not see more than a few yards ahead, and consequently never felt comfortable as to what we might at any moment encounter. The captain and all the officers were constantly on the look-out, the ship’s dismal whistle was continually sounding, and nothing but drenching fog was to be seen around. * * * [After sighting the S.S. *State of Georgia*, aforementioned, he commented,] When out in the midst of the ocean, a passing ship is gazed at with unwinking eyes, I can tell you. They are cheap enough when looked at from the land, but when you are *in* one, and there is nothing else to be seen, except sea and sky, it is quite a different matter.” [A couple of days later the fog rolled in again] “. . . and the whistling recommenced. It is very dismal to hear that going on all night.

[Two days later] was a day of incessant rain, but the powerful breeze still continued fair, and we slipped along with all our black sails set at a great rate. We had now been at sea a week, and we began to look forward somewhat impatiently, not to say anxiously, to the termination of our voyage.

[On Sunday, 3 August] “There were three other clergymen on board, so I hoped to escape what is always to me rather a disagreeable duty—preaching to Old Church people. I don’t mean that I can’t do it, on occasion, but they always seems so cold and stupid in comparison with the people I am accustomed to address. Perhaps it isn’t altogether a right feeling, and I would never allow it to influence my course of action, but still I can’t help having it. It was with much satisfaction, therefore, that I attended the service that was conducted during the afternoon by a Wesleyan clergyman in the saloon. After it was over I ascended to the promenade deck, and began to walk up and down with the feeling that I had discharged all my public duties for the day in a very satisfactory manner. I hadn’t been there long, however, before a gentleman whom I had not spoken to before came up to me and asked me whether I felt inclined to preach to the passengers

⁷⁴⁶ Rev. Potts traveled with a Mr. Willson, otherwise not identified in his letters.

⁷⁴⁷ *Letters From America*, pp. 294-303.

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in the evening. I told him I had not the least inclination of that kind. He then retreated, and I thought I was safe, but a few minutes up came a deputation from the passengers with a request of a like nature. I then saw that I had a duty to perform, and at once agreed to perform it. Quite a large congregation assembled in the evening from all parts of the ship, including the Methodist clergyman; but the other two reverend gentlemen were conspicuous by their absence. Of course everybody knew that I was a 'Swedenborgian clergyman,' and, in my sermon, I didn't at all conceal my 'Swedenborgian' character, but I heard no complaints. * * *

[At last at Rothsay Bay and in view of Gourock at night] ". . . I then went forward to the bridge, where the Captain was standing, and asked him to give orders to sound the whistle three times. 'My wife,' said I, 'is over there, and when she hears it she will know of my safe arrival.' 'But she'll be asleep.' 'If you'll sound the whistle, sir, I'll guarantee she'll not be asleep.' 'Which house is it?' 'The very highest one you can see up on the hill there.' The Captain then, with his own hand, gave three prolonged whistles. I could see that the light-coloured venetian blinds in our house were all down, and I watched them. In a very few seconds I saw one of them go up, and then a sheet made its appearance out the window. 'They're waving to you,' says the Captain, looking through his telescope at the monster signals. Yes, I thought, they are, a little, for by this time signals were flying from every window, and the front door besides. He then gave them an answering whistle, and we passed on to our anchorage at the 'Tail of the Bank.'"

At this very time, Mary Potts had received a letter from her father-in-law, Thomas Potts, written 22 July, which with hindsight strikes irony: "I hope by the time you receive this you will have got John home again, and quite set up again in health and spirits".⁷⁴⁸ Rev. Potts indeed arrived home in early August, but, as previously noted, they were resolved to move to America. Within a month's time from when Thomas Potts wrote, the entire family of John and Mary Potts would be at sea and nearly to New York, emigrants to America called by the work of the New Church. Mary would never again return to England.

Emigration to America

In 1891, after years of service in the New Church in Scotland, Rev. J. F. Potts moved his family to the New Church enclave that came to be known as Bryn Athyn, just north of Philadelphia. This remarkably sudden change of homeland came to be explained briefly in the biographical sketch of Rev. Potts, by Rev. W. H. Alden.⁷⁴⁹

"In 1890, he again crossed the Atlantic, and on this second visit was present at the Academy celebration of the Nineteenth of June at Knight's Hill (Cairwood, Bryn Athyn). This meeting made a profound impression upon him, and he determined that he would bring his family to America, so that his children might be educated in the Schools of the Academy. Accordingly, in 1891, he brought his family to Philadelphia."

Thus far, no record has been found in U.S. immigration records of an 1890 voyage by Rev. Potts. The statement is probably in error because Rev. Potts' correspondence in early 1891 indicates no such earlier visit, nor in fact even of clear plans to move to America (at least as of April)—and yet in the same letter are interesting contradictory thoughts that reveal some troubling decisions that were to be made. He wrote to W. F. Pendleton in April, acknowledging his selection as a member of the Academy of the New Church in Pennsylvania.⁷⁵⁰

"I sincerely thank the Council for this signal proof of their confidence, & will now only say that I do not think they will ever regret having shown it. The selection is highly acceptable to me, both as an honour, and as what will lead to the good of the New Church in general & of myself in particular. I shall look forward to being formally introduced as soon as their [*sic*] is an opportunity.

⁷⁴⁸ Thomas Potts to Mary Watson Potts, 22 Jul 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁴⁹ W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", p. 664.

⁷⁵⁰ J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 1 Apr 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

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"I am seriously thinking of visiting America this summer, in order to attend the Annual Meeting of the General Church, & to take counsel with our friends there in regard to the subject of the General Church here. I shall be glad to hear at what date you think I ought to arrive in America, if I do come, & what programme I ought to follow in order to spend the short time I can spare to the best use. It will be strictly a business journey. I propose to be away from the Concordance about a month altogether."

This certainly does not indicate any plans to move to America to be a part of the Academy. However, in closing the letter he alludes to plans that were afoot to populate the Academy with New Church teachers from amongst the Church people of the United Kingdom—and perhaps himself as well:

"I shall look forward to that [bicycle] tour with you on wheels. We must not live separated from each other. A bit of salt water must not keep us apart.

"We are all well. I read the public parts of your letter to the children, who keep up all their interest in you & the Academy. Mr Bostock has put into the heads of some of them to be trained as lady teachers for the A. schools; & it really seems just the right thing to have thought of.⁷⁵¹ But the aforesaid bit of salt water is a much more formidable obstacle in their case. I do not see how that is to be got over. However, if I come to America we can talk it over & see if there is a way."

From Rev. Potts' correspondence with Rev. Pendleton, it is obvious that his feelings toward removing himself and his family to the Academy's sphere of influence, it being ecclesiastically aligned with his own beliefs in the unalterable doctrines of Swedenborg's Writings.⁷⁵² In February he had written to Rev. Pendleton, that "Time & distance only draw me nearer to you, & you are growing dearer to me in spite of them." He added, "You are quite right in believing me to be thoroughly with you, that is, with the men of the Academy. That is my internal state, & it is constantly strengthening."⁷⁵³

Rev. Potts followed up on his letter of 11 April, barely a month later, writing again to Rev. Pendleton with his travel arrangements for his trip to attend the Conference in June:

"I am now therefore looking anxiously forward to a happy meeting with you then. I have very serious matters to lay before the Bishop, which I have kept to myself. I also look forward to my formal admission into the Academy at that time."

And shortly before his departure for America in June, he wrote a letter the first indication of the momentous change to come for his family:⁷⁵⁴

"You proposed that I should attend the meeting of the General Church, but now that there is to be no meeting of it⁷⁵⁵, that leaves me without even that formal object in view. As to the Council Meetings [of the Academy], I feel a great delicacy. It seems to imply so much trust in me that I should attend them. And while I feel that so great a trust would not be misplaced, still I think there may be some who are not prepared to repose so much trust in me. This makes me less anxious than I should otherwise have been to be in time for those meetings. But it does not make me less anxious to come & see you all, to talk matters over with you, & to investigate the prospects for the future. Do you not think that it will be best to regard my visit in this light? Especially as (between you & me) it is almost a foregone conclusion that I & my whole family will emigrate to America before very long."

⁷⁵¹ In fact, two of Rev. Potts' daughters, Jane and Lucy, did become teachers in the Academy of the New Church; and Edith became a librarian in the Academy.

⁷⁵² In the letter cited in this paragraph, Rev. Potts noted specifically, "I quite agree with & accept your statement of the position of the A[cademy]. as an internal church in relation to the passages in the Writings which speak of *Internal Church*."

⁷⁵³ J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 6 Feb 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁵⁴ J. F. Potts to [W. F. Pendleton probably], 1 Jun [1891] (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁵⁵ There was a general conference of the New Church in Philadelphia, in May. ("New Jerusalem Church. Opening of the Seventy-first Annual Meeting—The Delegates", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 24 May 1891.)

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Rev. Potts did arrive in Philadelphia in June 1891, during which time his life—and his family's whole future as well—was changed by the new calling. The 71st Annual Convention of the New Church in America had been held in Philadelphia on 23–26 May 1891, in the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. The keynote address was delivered on 23 May by Rev. Chauncey Giles, who spoke on the subject then held in greatest attention by the church: “The Unity of the Church; What It Is Not, What It Is, and How Attained”. Portending the schism, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported that on the last day of the conference several ministers resigned to join the Church of the General Advent of the Lord, among whom were Revs. William H. Benade and William F. Pendleton, along with some 200 members.⁷⁵⁶

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

On his third trip to America, Rev. Potts had arrived in New York in June aboard the S.S. *City of Rome*⁷⁵⁷, attended the meeting in Philadelphia, and returned home, departing New York on 11 July aboard the S.S. *Furnessia*.⁷⁵⁸ A few weeks afterward, Rev. Potts and his family emigrated to the U.S., sailing from Glasgow on 13 August, arriving in New York City from Glasgow and Liverpool on 24 August 1891. They sailed aboard the S.S. *Anchoria*⁷⁵⁹—parents and nine children traveling as Saloon (First Class) passengers, bringing with them 39 pieces of baggage.

A letter written on 1 August 1891 was surely one of many sent to family and friends around this time, but this is the only one of its kind now located, which apparently had been sent to a friend in Pennsylvania (very probably W. F. Pendleton):⁷⁶⁰

“Glasgow, 1 Aug /91

“You will see from the children's letters, my very dear friend, that we sail in the 'Anchoria' of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, on Aug. 13th, & expect to arrive in Phila. About Aug 24th. So we shall soon have the delight of meeting, with our whole families. We are all well, & write in love to you & yours.

“J. F. Potts.

“Order of age of children.

“Ellen

⁷⁵⁶ “The Swedenborgians. Officers Elected and a Canadian Dispute Ventilated”, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 27 May 1891.

⁷⁵⁷ The S.S. *City of Rome* was a large, iron-hulled, triple-stack ship built in 1881 by the Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England. She displaced 8,415 gross tons, was 560 ft long and 52 ft in breadth. She was launched 14 Jun 1881 for the Inman Line, and in 1882 was transferred to the Anchor Line. She was refitted in 1891 to accommodate fewer First Class passengers and a greater number of Third Class or Steerage passengers; although it is not clear whether Rev. Potts sailed aboard during the earlier configuration or the later one. Her last voyage was on 26 Sep 1901, and she was scrapped in Germany in 1902. (>>N. R. P. Bonsor, *North Atlantic Seaway*, Vol. 1, p. 243, as cited on The Ships List website, <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/shipscc.html>; accessed 14 Jun 2006.)

⁷⁵⁸ The S.S. *Furnessia* was built in 1880 by the Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England. She was an iron ship originally with two funnels; two masts were originally rigged for sails. She displaced 5,495 gross tons, was 445 ft long and 45 ft in breadth. She was launched 19 Oct 1880. In 1891 she was refigured to a single funnel and triple expansion engines replaced the 2-cylinder compound engine; but it is not clear whether the refit took place before or after the voyage on which Rev. Potts sailed in her. She made her final voyage on 12 Aug 1911 and was scrapped on 22 Nov at Barrow. (>>Informational website http://www.geocities.com/luxury_liners/Furnessia.html; accessed 13 Jun 2006.)

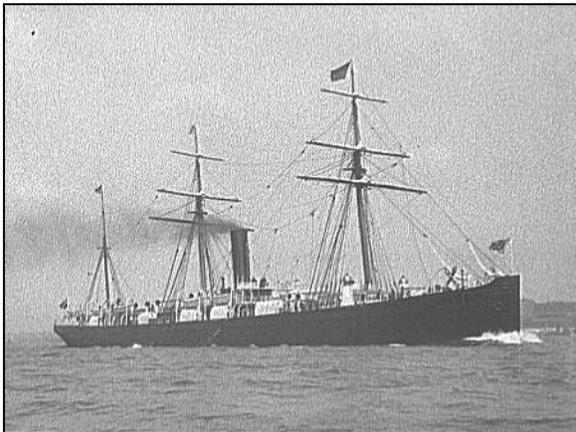
⁷⁵⁹ The S.S. *Anchoria* was a single-stack iron ship built in 1875 by Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England, for the Barrow Shipping Co. She was intended for the Glasgow-Moville-New York service and in 1887 was fitted with triple expansion engines which drove the single screw. Her three masts were rigged for sails. She displaced 4,168 gross tons, was 408 ft long, 40 ft in breadth; service speed 14 kts. In 1906 she was sold to another British flag owner, then in the same year to the German-flagged Hamburg Amerika Line, who removed her engines and used her as a depot ship and crew hostel. In 1922 she was scrapped in Germany. (>>Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., website, <http://www.ellisland.org>; accessed 29 May 2006.)

⁷⁶⁰ J. F. Potts to unknown [perhaps W. F. Pendleton], 1 Aug 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

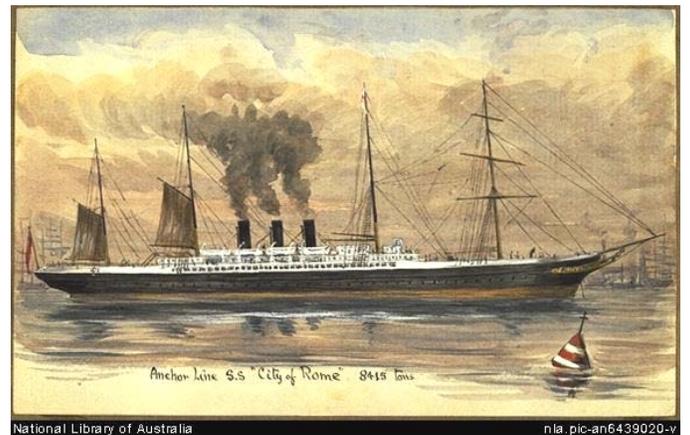


S.S. *Anchoria*. This is the ship aboard which the Potts family travelled as Saloon (First Class) passengers, arriving in New York from Glasgow on 24 August 1891.

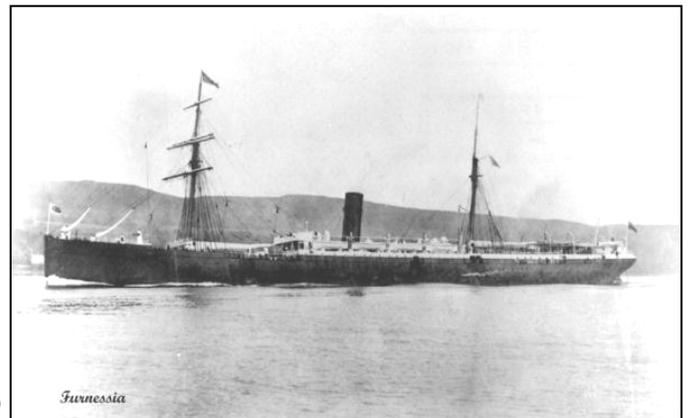
Some other ships on which Rev. John Faulkner Potts travelled are as follows.



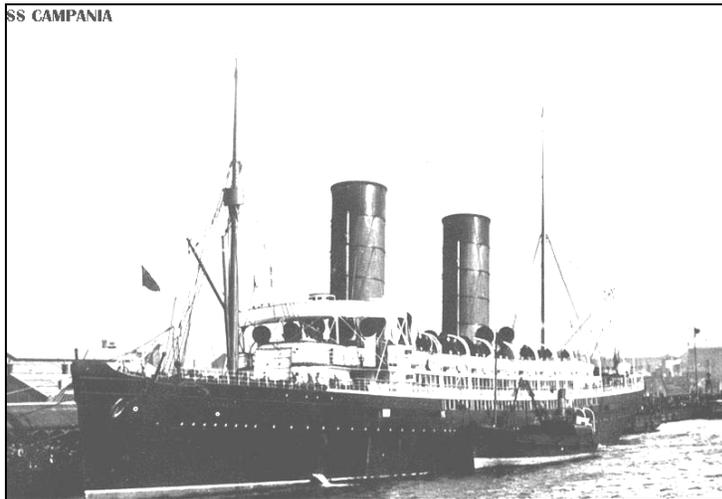
S.S. *Circassia* (Glasgow to New York, arrived 29 April 1879; Rev. Potts' first voyage to America)



S.S. *City of Rome* (Glasgow to New York, June 1891)



S.S. *Furnessia* (New York to Glasgow, June 1891)

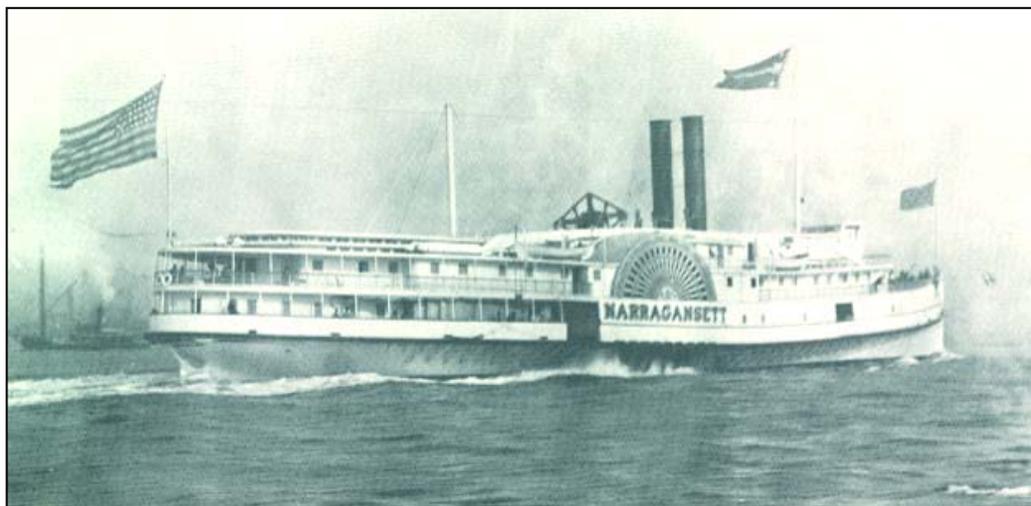


S.S. *Campania* (Glasgow to New York, arriving 11 November 1895)

During his 1879 trip to America, Rev. Potts sailed aboard several coastal and river vessels including those shown below



Delaware River steamer *Columbia* (as depicted in 1876)



S.S. *Narragansett* (Rev. Potts travelled aboard this vessel from Stonington, Connecticut, to New York)



S.S. City of Rome



In June 1891, Rev. John Faulkner Potts travelled to America, when he made arrangements with the Academy of the New Church to join them in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He would return to Scotland in a few weeks to make preparations to move his family permanently to America. His June voyage was aboard the S.S. *City of Rome*, which is depicted

here in two illustrations (*upper left and bottom*). The two circular insets (*above*) show scenes aboard the *City of Rome* taken by Mary L. Thomson [no family relation], in 1889 (*from the Elihu Thomson papers, Series XI, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia*). At left is a deck scene, with passengers bundled against the North Atlantic chill; at right is crewman beating on a cook pan, labelled by Mary Thomson, “dinner gong”. These no doubt are scenes much like those Rev. Potts experienced during his voyage aboard this ship.



National Library of Australia

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“Jane
“Edith
“Annie
“Rudolf
“Alice
“Lucy
“Nora”

Before the first Christmas the Pottses celebrated in America, Thomas Potts wrote to his daughter-in-law, Mary, with mixed support and bitterness of his son's move to America, and yet hopeful for their return:⁷⁶¹

“You were good enough to send me a post card on your arrival at Philadelphia, and of the kind welcome you received, I should just think they would, the Americans are always glad to [*sic*] of the poor Englishman who has the bad taste to desert his native land, they think he is a goose ready to be plucked, and they will have the first share of his belongings, and when well done he belongs to no body, and is a no body, well dear Mary you must stick up for the old country with all its faults, and as John says keep friends with both sides that when the day comes for you to turn on a homeward path, you will have friends in the old country to welcome you”.

Thomas Potts' disappointment seems never to have left him. In 1892 (probably) he wrote to his granddaughter, Jane Potts (spelling and punctuation thus):⁷⁶²

“I thought of writing to your mother but could not find her letter, and in my searching for it I found your nice letter written on board the steamer on the Clide [Clyde] and since then others giving a larger experiance of the World, I am glad to see that America with all its Wonders has not displaced your affections dear [torn paper] England, 'Rule Britannia' [torn paper] I have nothing to say against uncle sam only he is giving to do a little braging now and then Yanky doodle * * * I fear with you that the Chicago Exhibition is too far of, I should have enjoyed very much your showing me all the sights.”

John Faulkner Potts legally declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen on 19 November 1892, and he became a naturalized U.S. citizen 24 November 1896 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.⁷⁶³

American residences of John Faulkner Potts (from U.S. censuses):

1900 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

1910 census: Second Street Pike, Moreland Twp.*

1920 census: Centre Ave. [today Alnwick Rd.], Bryn Athyn Borough, Lower Moreland Twp.

*Probably the house at 2565 Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley (see below)

For a reason not explainable, the 1910 census lists the family residence on 2nd Street Pike. However, the wedding photo of daughter Nora and Gilbert Haven Smith was taken in 1907 on the steps of “Stancot”, the Potts' newly built family home in Bryn Athyn. Stancot (“stone cottage”) was dedicated on 18 August 1895⁷⁶⁴ and completed in 1896; today its street address is 2733 Alnwick Road. Before Stancot was built, however,

⁷⁶¹ Thomas Potts to Mary Watson Potts, 18 Dec 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁶² Grandfather [Thomas Potts] to Jane [Potts], Feb [1892?] (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁶³ Documents in Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church. Also examined (online) were facsimile images of the original documents filed with the Circuit Court of the United State for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The witness line on the 1896 naturalization papers had the name of John A. Wells (who was a neighbor and also a member of the New Church), but noticeably the handwriting is the same as that of Potts' hand. The Wells name is crossed out in both places, and instead is inserted the name and signature of Carl Hj. Asplundh (likewise an acquaintance and today linked distantly to our family in this genealogy).

⁷⁶⁴ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

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the family did rent a house on 2nd Street Pike⁷⁶⁵; its address today is 2565 Huntingdon Pike, situated on the east side of the street opposite the eastern end of Fettersmill Rd. In 2007 it was a home with a later-built business attachment on the front, at this time a barber shop.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

John Faulkner Potts is indexed in the 1920 census as “John F. Patts”, with a suggested alternate spelling of “John B Petto”!

Rev. Potts made a return visit to England in September–November 1905. He returned to New York City aboard the S.S. *Campania*⁷⁶⁶, arriving at Ellis Island on 11 November. During that time, his children, Lucy and Warren, also were in England where they were spending a year traveling and visiting relatives.

One of the most interesting items amongst the papers in the Potts family collection in the Academy of the New Church is a bound “Album” (as is stamped on its spine), which acts mostly as a memento book or visitors’ record to the Potts home. Rather than a blank book in which entries were written sequentially, this appears to be a volume of leaves bound at a time later in his life; this is upheld by the fact that Rev. Potts identified or corroborated numerous writers whose work appears in the Album, and the latest date that appears therein is 1920. That the Album was a product of Rev. Potts—or perhaps even a tradition begun by his father—is noticed in a verse written elsewhere by Rev. Potts in 1862, for Mary who was then his *fiancée* or at least then the woman of his heart. It begins:⁷⁶⁷

My Mary bids me—so, without delay,
As Album-writer, lo, I make essay.

The Album is a wonderfully personal record, although, as now bound, peculiarly in random order. The messages are usually of respect and adoration, decidedly pious or reverent to the Lord; other leaves recite lines of verse, some from great poets, but all in some way meaningful to the writer. Some leaves are handwritten conventionally; others are fashioned with calligraphy of various states of perfection; one, by Carrie Lowe, dated in London, 1864, is a passage from St. Mark, in exquisite Old English letters with a fabulously floral artwork framing the page stemming from an illuminated capital. One leaf elsewhere in the volume actually has a border of dried vegetation of some sort glued to the paper. A leaf written on Christmas 1904 by Rev. Potts’ son, Samuel Warren Potts, is a recitation of the Lord’s Prayer. Family members, friends, and guests all contributed leaves as the years passed—clearly some were prepared in advance—both in Scotland and in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Some writers selected Bible passages; most were original. Some were concise, others wordy, with their salutations passing to second and third leaves. Most are dated, with the range of dates between 1852 and 1920; but as noted, the arrangement of leaves is seemingly random. The signers are identified either by having their names re-inked to be made more clear, or added there, by Rev. Potts so as to identify the writer. He did this even of his own, one of which happens to be the oldest item in the Album, “To a Young Lady”, a verse selected from Cowper, which Potts then signed, “J. F. Potts. 1852.” In turn, he signed in full and dated, “John Faulkner Potts. (signed June 7, 1904[)]”; and in turn still, he inked over his original 1852 inscription, which was in pencil, to make it clear again. Many family members contributed leaves that are included in the Album. They include his wife’s family, Watsons, as well as John and Mary Potts’ own children.

The flyleaf of the “Album” begins with the simple notation, “Mary Watson Manchester 1862”; notably this is before her marriage to Rev. Potts. The first leaf is a handsomely written verse from Mary’s father, “Nothing

⁷⁶⁵ *Teste* Nadine Smith Synnvestedt.

⁷⁶⁶ The S.S. *Campania* was built by Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Glasgow, for the Cunard Line’s Liverpool-New York service. Her maiden voyage was on 23 Apr 1893, and she set a trans-Atlantic speed record on her return to Liverpool (5 days, 17 hours, 27 minutes). She was a two-funnel, twin-screw ship. She was sold for scrap in 1914, but in turn was reacquired by the British Admiralty and converted into an early seaplane carrier during three conversions during 1915-1916. She was used only for training due to machinery problems. During a gale on 5 Nov 1918 she dragged her anchors, collided with several ships, and sank. The hull may have been salvaged for scrap. (>>Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., website, <http://www.ellisland.org>; accessed 29 May 2006. “World Aircraft Carriers List: RN Seaplane Carriers and Tenders”, website http://www.hazegray.org/navhist/carriers/uk_sea.htm; accessed 27 Aug 2007.)

⁷⁶⁷ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.



(Spamer photo)

The first American home of Rev. John Faulkner Potts and family, as seen in 2006. The road then was known as Second Street Pike; today the address is 2565 Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania. The house is situated on the east side of the road, just south of the boundary with Bryn Athyn, opposite Fettersmill Road where it meets Huntingdon Pike. The barber's shop addition is a later construction, as are probably the additions on the rear.

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but Leaves”, which is noted to have been “selected by Thomas Watson. and written 8th Sep^r. 1864.” Whether this was selected to lead the volume in respect to Mr. Watson, or whether it was selected as a humble declaration for the album—nothing but leaves—is not known now.

Rev. John Faulkner Potts was eulogized at his funeral by Bishop N. D. Pendleton, who began,

“. . . in our minds we count him as belonging to that past generation of distinguished men who gave the church to us in our youth, and to whom we owe the deepest possible debt of gratitude; to whom we look back with that love and reverence which characterize sons who acknowledge spiritual fathers, and who would, in so far as possible, make fruitful their instructions by carrying forward their works and emulating their deeds.

“I say that in our minds we see him as one of the leading figures belonging to the church of our youth and young manhood, and this, because he spent the latter years of his life as if in retreat, removed from the active affairs of the church, in quiet and almost cloistral studies.”⁷⁶⁸

His diary⁷⁶⁹ from this time (1907-1919) provides little help in imagining a cloistered life of study—often one single-line comment per day, and at that, not every day. It includes personal notes and bare notices of weather, house repairs, visits by family or to friends, and reports of health and homoeopathic treatments for various ailments, usually noticed as heart trouble, rheumatism, coughs and different symptoms of colds and bronchitis. Indeed, Rev. Potts battled against illnesses for a long time. He noted in correspondence in 1891, “I have a battle all the time to keep well, & I know all the dangers”⁷⁷⁰ He had eliminated tea and coffee from his regular diet—“they are ‘p[o]jisen’ to me; far worse than the alcoholic kind”, but he entertained physical fitness, too—“Yes, I keep up my cycling. It is hard work to be faithful to it, but on the whole I am pretty good.” He was seemingly perpetually plagued by respiratory symptoms in his elder years, to which testimony is given in his diary. But even in 1912, he wrote to warn that he might decline an invitation tendered to attend the Pittsburgh District Assembly of the General Convention (as he was also a member of that sect of the New Church, as noted elsewhere herein):

“. . . I am afraid that I can at present give only a qualified acceptance of your invitation, for the fact is that I have just returned from two & a half months’ stay at our farm in Vermont quite a sick man, being troubled with an obstinate cold on the chest & an accompanying cough that wd [sic] make me an unpleasant visitor as well as be quite a dangerous experiment.”⁷⁷¹

He included some eccentric information in his diary, but which likewise seems to record an alarming decline in health. For example, in addition to his general comments on health problems, he kept intermittent track of his weight:

“On Jan. 16, 1895, my weight was	180 lbs.
“In Aug. 1903 it was	155 lbs.
“ ” ” 1913 ” ”	160 ”
“ ” Feb. 1915 in winter clothes	166 ”
“ ” 1918	123 ” ”

He noted only infrequently some newsworthy items, such as the signing of the Armistice concluding the Great War. Perhaps oddly enough, he wrote very few observations of a spiritual nature; one of them being on 16 January 1914, with no further comment, “Dream of angelic baby girl.” In the middle of 1918, his handwriting occasionally becomes larger and coarser, and entries become far less frequent, until they end on 25 April 1919 before the finish of the pages in the volume. His last entry: “Mr. Hoertsch the plumber got

⁷⁶⁸ N. D. Pendleton, “John Faulkner Potts. 1838-1923. Memorial Address.” *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 657-661.

⁷⁶⁹ John Faulkner Potts, “Diary” (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁷⁰ These quotations from J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 1 Apr 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁷¹ J. F. Potts to S. S. Lindsay, 14 Oct 1912 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania).

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all the Radiators working in the Library, Parlour, bathroom, and all the bedrooms.” A final word, alone in pencil, reads, “Neuralgia”.

Rev. Potts was buried 17 September 1923 in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. A lengthy biographical memorial appeared in *New Church Life* later in 1923⁷⁷², excerpts from which have been cited above. The entire article bears reading, but it concluded:

“His attitude toward men was that of the cultured gentleman of the old school. He was a dignified figure in public speech, a kindly friend to all whom he met personally. Within and without the Church, he was respected and loved. * * * From his father’s lips he would quote that ‘all good people belong to the New Church.’ This remark, to which he ear had been accustomed from childhood, linked to his extreme devotion to the cause of the New Church a kindly feeling a brotherhood toward all good people, wherever he found them.”⁷⁷³

Owl’s Head Farm

Probably as the result of his early travels in New England in 1879, Rev. J. F. Potts was attracted to that part of the country, where some time after he immigrated to the U.S. he acquired a farm in Dorset Hollow, Vermont.⁷⁷⁴ It is not clear at this time just when he purchased the property, but he corresponded from there by 1899, and it seems that this was at about the time he acquired the property. He called it Owls’ Head Farm after the local geographic high point, Owl’s Head, which overlooks Dorset Hollow. Today, the property is along Lower Hollow Road, east of Dorset, on the south side of the (presently named) Mettawee River, beneath Owl’s Head. It was a retreat for Rev. Potts as well as for members of the family; although, from correspondence that survives it seems that Rev. Potts and Mary infrequently visited there together. At times, one or more of their children would spend time there, too; and it was there that Nora Potts was betrothed to Gilbert Haven Smith.

Little exists now that tells us of the layout of the farm or of life there. What is known is as follows, taken from intermittent correspondence.⁷⁷⁵ It seems from these letters that the circumstances of life on the farm were then being established, in late 1899 and early 1900. His notices of Mr. Warren at Glen Farm—who was John Broadfield Warren—seems to indicate that Warren was a neighboring farmer who assisted Rev. Potts in establishing his farm, and with whom he resided for a while, whenever in Dorset, while the Owl’s Head Farm was being prepared. By the time that the farm was ready to be occupied by the family in the summer of 1901, many of the Potts children were with their father there—their first visit to the farm—but their mother remained at home.

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

“Owl’s Head
1 Nov. 1899.
* * *

“The scenery is grand today—white clouds roll about in the valleys & along the mountain sides & send down showers. I have been working in the barn, where I have cut a door so that we can get to where the cows are without going behind the horses & climbing over the partition.

⁷⁷² W. H. Alden, “John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch”, *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 662-674.

⁷⁷³ W. H. Alden, “John Faulkner Potts”, p. 674.

⁷⁷⁴ Dorset Hollow is the stream valley east of Dorset, Vermont. Dorset Village has been a summer haven since the 1800s. While East and North Dorset were “hard-working marble quarry towns”, South Dorset “was more of a rural, farming community”. Owl’s Head is a distinctive secondary peak beneath Green Peak (or Mount Aeolus), the southernmost peak of Dorset Mountain. The population of Dorset had past its peak in 1870 (at 2,195) by the time that Rev. Potts acquired the farm probably in 1899. Marble quarried in this area has been used throughout the northeastern U.S., most notably for the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. (>>Tyler Resch, *Dorset: In the Shadow of the Marble Mountain*, Phoenix Publishing, West Kennebunk, Maine, for the Dorset Historical Society, 1989.)

⁷⁷⁵ All of the letters cited here are in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

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* * *

"I keep up a small fire all the day & find wood a very convenient fuel. By putting on a chunk & closing the stove up tight, I can keep the fire for four hours without further attention. I always kindle it as soon as I rise in the morning, & the room is warm in ten minutes, which is very comfortable for dressing. The stove can be opened in front, showing the blaze, but then burns the wood away fast & is apt to make the room too warm in such mild weather as this. However I indulge in my glazing fire often in the evenings. I go to bed about 9, & rise at half past 5, & enjoy a nice reading of the Word and the D.L. & W. by lamplight. As soon as it is daylight I go out & work on the trees, pruning, &c.: at 7.30 we have breakfast, after which I go out again until dinner, at 12. After dinner I lie down for a couple of hours & then sally forth for a final go, so as to have a good appetite for my supper, at 5.30, & after supper I read; or help business with M^r Tift, until bedtime.

2^d Nov.

"Weather bright & clear & cold—snow on the mountain tops.

"We drove this morning to Martin Paddock's pasture to select our 15 cows out of his 20, & I think made a very good selection.

"We drove from there to Glen Farm, as I had a little business with M^r Warren. I found him out inspecting his work & working very well."

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Owl's Head Farm
Saturday 24 June /00

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

"M^r Warren is at Glen Farm. I have seen the cows milked & all look well. We have 8 calves here & another is expected soon. The pigs, hens & cats are all well & flourishing—so are all the Fifts.

* * *

"My first work will be to get the farm house repaired. It is a great relief to get into this cool pure air. I slept well. The grass is growing well, & all the country looks fresh & lovely."

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Glen Farm
Thursday morning
21 Feb. 1901.

"Please open my lock-up drawer in the study & take out the big paper pocket of 'farm papers', & look through them for a paper written in pencil which is about *hay* & signed by Tift & me, & send it [to] me at once. It is about sharing the expense of hay if any has to be bought this spring. If it is not there look through the account book in that drawer; it may be between the leaves. I may need it. The *small* new key opens the drawer. I thought that paper was at the farm in my drawer, but I cannot find it there.

"I think I have found a good man for the farm—Henry Marvin—the one recommended by Burt Harrington. He is well recommended, & I went to see him yesterday. I like the look of him, & he is willing. He comes to see me here this forenoon. His wife has worked here, & the Warrens like her very much. The children are grown up & do not live at home.

"I saw Tift for a few minutes—in the road—but am going down with Norcross after breakfast to have a talk & look things over.

"The snow is deep now. M^r Warren & Lilian are expected here this afternoon. * * *

"I was in the old house a few minutes—all seems very dry & right there."

* * *

"P.S. Also please look thro. my receipt file—in drawer on left of my Concordance desk—, for a receipt for hay signed by 'J. F. Hilliard'. Perhaps there are two of his receipts. They are small papers. Dated last July or thereabouts."

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

[Letterhead]

"Glen Farm,
Dorset, Vt.

"Sunday, 24 Feb. /01.

"I have let the farm for one year to Henry Marvin, & I believe we have got a very good man. On Thursday, I visited the farm, & found all the Tifts looking very well. They were quite pleasant in

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their manner to me. The new house is warm & comfortable, but there is still much water in the cellar. The weather is continuously cold, but not extremely so. I have a *fire in my bedroom all day*,—Johnny comes in to light it about 7. There are fires in all the other downstairs rooms, roaring ones, so that the house is kept warm. * * * I have had a great deal of writing to do the last few days in connection with the letting of the farm I miss my typewriter. * * * M^r Warren has given Glen Farm over to Jack⁷⁷⁶, & he will live here and manage it so there will be quite a change in the way things go. This is a fine bright morning, temperature 10°, but it has been below zero during the night.”

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

“Glen Farm, Tuesday morning
26 Feb. 1901

“Yesterday the weather became warmer & I went with M^r Jones to Manchester to consult a lawyer, M^r Holden, about some farm business. I had a delightful sleigh drive there & back, the scenery was very fine. The business I went about was settled all right. * * * M^r Jones lent me a dog-skin coat for the ride, & the fur of it kept me as warm as if I was in bed. * * *

“Some of the business I am having is rather trying to me, but I have kept my peace of mind through all so far, & have not suffered any spiritual trouble, but have been able to know myself on the Lord’s love & mercy, so that I have been quite blest internally, & that is almost everything. I do not like worldly business, but I think it is good for me to have to attend to it. It promotes my regeneration, & makes me think more of my neighbour’s welfare. So that I can see it to be a great blessing to me although not in the way that most people w^d think of.

Wed^y Morning.

“I am now feeling decidedly better than when I left home. Yesterday was a delightful day & I spent the forenoon at Owls’ [*sic*] Head dividing the calves, corn hay, &c. M^r Jones helped me & M^r Marvin was also there. Everything passed off very pleasantly & amicably.

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

“Owl’s Head
July 19. 1901.

“We arrived at the farm all safe & well & found the house clean & ready, so we at once set to work & made the rooms ready for the night. It is such a comfort to have the house all to ourselves—you cannot imagine what a difference it makes. The weather is very warm during the day but quite cool at night. The cows are looking very well. The Marvins are so nice & obliging—a mighty change from the Tifts. Our girls are all very well & are evidently enjoying themselves immensely. Alice & I drove to the village yesterday for provisions in M^r Marvin’s buggy which he offered us. Warren is going to Buffalo before he comes here. I hope you are all safe & well at home.

“The girls all say that everything they have heard about this place is true & that the reality surpasses their expectations.. They are especially surprised at the great height & number of the mountains.

“Edith & Alice are waiting to go to the village with this letter—it is now half-past-five in the morning, so you see they are all awake & lively.”

[A decade later—J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

“Owlshead, Friday afternoon
Sep. 13. /12.

“At eleven o’clock these forenoon exactly, the horses were hitched to the pulley rope & at a given signal they began to pull on it & at the same instant the wagon House began to move on its rollers & in a few minutes it was nearly across the road & quite off its old cellar. It was really amusing to see how easily the heavy building moved along without any special effort on the part of the team, Little Dick & Black Dick often pull much harder at a wagon coming up the old road. The

⁷⁷⁶ John Broadfield Warren, as noted elsewhere, in a letter of 26-27 Feb 1901.

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wagon House looks very queer standing quite close to our own house, one cd nearly step across into it. This fine result is owing to the great care that has been taken to insure success, I have kept Mr Lee in command of the gang of men, leaving him to direct [sic] everything, & he has proved a most excellent worker for me, I shall pay him extra wages above what he asked for, seeing that he has been worth so much to me & has come out so splendidly successful, it was a very difficult thing to put in the new sill & then block up the building high enough to move off its place onto the higher ground in front. When we ceased work yesterday evening, almost everything was ready for moving, & the building looked very fine on its great understructure of blocks, with the rolls in position, I longed for Alice to be here eith [sic] her camera to photograph it, for it wd have made one of the most interesting pictures in our possession.

[Unmailed postal card accompanying the previous letter:]

"The garden looks splendid in its nice fence & dug up ground. The oatmeal, the milk, the eggs, the cheese, the butter, the peaches, the crackers, the cocoa, the corn meal, the maple syrup, & the sugar are all excellent, & so is my appetite. I have plenty of pots & pans & hot water & a grateful heart."

[Postal card, J. F. Potts to Mary Potts (in its entirety), mailed from Dorset:]

"Wed. Oct. 2.
"All well. I expect to be home on Friday by usual train. Have some oat meal ready.
"J.F.P."

Stancot

Stancot (Scottish for "stone cottage") is the beautiful, if stern, stone house designed by Rev. J. F. Potts on Alnwick Road in Bryn Athyn. It sits on one acre, mostly hidden today by lush trees and ground vegetation (which as we will see seems to violate the perspective that was intended by Rev. Potts). Its rooms are comfortably small; the large living room hearth, to the left of the front hall, is the largest, perhaps twenty feet in its longest dimension. The original Deed indicates that the land was purchased by John Faulkner Potts from John and Gertrude S. Pitcairn in consideration of \$973.00, "Being Lot No. 26 on a plan of lots laid out and surveyed July 26th 1893, by John H. Dye, Civil Engineer and surveyor". The Deed is dated 24 January 1894 and was recorded 10 May 1894 in the Office for Recording of Deeds, Montgomery County. It listed numerous restrictions that today we would recognize as zoning regulations—most notably, "The dwelling house and other structures placed upon said lot shall be in a distinctively rural and not in an urban style"—but an annotation by Potts notes, without explanation, "The whole of these restrictions were removed by a deed executed in October 1896 & recorded at Norristown J.F.P."⁷⁷⁷

By April 1893, the Pottses were already examining potential lots for their new home. He wrote to his wife who then was ill in the city:⁷⁷⁸

"We have just been up to look at the lots, & have seen many that you did not see at all. Mr Glenn has been giving me some interesting particulars, which I will tell you when I see you. I shall have to come to town on Thursday or Friday on Concordance business, but I need not stay very long."

Even before the Deed was signed, Rev. Potts was at work designing the plans for his new house, and he expected that building would begin soon. He had received an estimate for \$3,000, and he expected the cost to rise to \$4,000 but would begin building with what he could afford. "I am quite resolved not to borrow a cent," he wrote to Robert M. Glenn.⁷⁷⁹ In January 1894, he sent to Glenn his "new sketch plans for our

⁷⁷⁷ The Deed is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁷⁷⁸ J. F. Potts to Mary Potts (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁷⁹ J. F. Potts to Mr. [R. M.] Glenn, 20 Jul 1893 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). Robert M. Glenn was an Academy of the New Church board member who had oversight of the plans for the lots sold out by Rev. Pendleton to Church members. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Glenn resided in Moreland

[note cont'd →

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domicile” together with a detailed map of the trees on the property, charging that as many as possible of the trees be spared.⁷⁸⁰ Although Potts’ “stone cottage” eminently met the criterion of a “distinctively rural” style, apparently there was some consternation about the simplicity of the design that he imagined. He added to his letter transmitting the plans:

“I have a fear that if these plans are submitted to a professional architect for his modifications, a more pretentious effect will be given than I could endure. As my means are so limited it seems to me that the wisest course is to make no attempt at architectural effect, but to preserve a strictly plain & simple design (not an ugly one). You called my last design ‘common place.’ I took that as really quite a compliment in these days of extraordinary erections. * * * I should endeavour by the excellence of the materials used & also of the workmanship to make any house of mine respectable in the best sense of the word. And also by the following out of the principle that the external form of a house should grow entirely out of its internal form, which is a form of use.⁷⁸¹ * * * Of course we may make mistakes in the internal form of a house, & fail to carry out the intention to make it a form of use. Here is where I should be glad of the assistance of a good architect; of one who thought only of the uses of a building; or at any rate very little about its look to the eye outside. It is not at all the expense of an architect that I really dread; it is the paying a man to spoil a design. I do grudge that. * * *

“Of course, my dear Friend, these are very external matters, & I do not desire to make much of them. I care very little where I live, so long as it is in the country. The only reason why I take this special matter seriously is that I feel some responsibility in connection with it. So long as I live in a house built by others I disregard the form of it; but when I come to think of building one myself I feel some concern that it should be like everything else which a Newchurchman does, a part of my religion. It is in the carrying out into act of the principles of the New Church whenever we have an opportunity which makes us real Newchurchmen, & not mere knowledge of those principles.

“ * * * My Wife is in thorough sympathy with what I have said to you, & I speak for her just as much as for myself.

“I think you will clearly understand that I am not undervaluing beauty in the form of our homes; but that what I am objecting to is essential ugliness & Oldchurchism; & that what I am wanting to get is true beauty, which will be permanent, & an education to all the young of the church who will constantly see it.”

However, building was delayed, as he wrote in a letter to Rev. Pendleton in June 1894 that “as we are about to build, I am desirous to save [money] all I can”.⁷⁸² By April 1895 the house was about ready for occupancy; Rev. Potts wrote again to Glenn, taking note of “the very urgent demands made on my time by the removal into our new house & the preparations necessary for it”.⁷⁸³

Stancot was dedicated on 18 August 1895 in a reverent affair. The Album assembled by Rev. Potts, from commemorative messages collected during much of his lifetime (as described more fully below), includes the signatures of those who attended, a prominent roster of New Church people, all friends and family:⁷⁸⁴

Township; his occupation there is listed as “Manager (Pitcairn)”. He and his wife were Pennsylvania natives and had seven children at the time of the 1900 census.

⁷⁸⁰ J. F. Potts to R. M. Glenn, 13 and 15 Jan 1894 [one letter] (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁸¹ This is a decidedly Swedenborgian concept, which it is clear by this that Rev. Potts meant his family’s house to reflect both usefulness for the family as well as to the doctrine that guided their lives.

⁷⁸² J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 5 Jun 1894 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). Rev. Potts fretted over the monthly cost of railway tickets to send his three daughters to school—\$23.00.

⁷⁸³ J. F. Potts to [R. M.] Glenn, 9 Apr 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁸⁴ “Album” (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).



“Stancot”, 2733 Alnwick Road, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, former home of Rev. John Faulkner Smith and family. Designed by Potts, dedicated 18 August 1895.

(Spamer photos, 12 September 2004. At this time, the steps were temporary, undergoing renovations.)

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“Stancot”
Dedicated August 18th 1895
by
Rt. Reverend W. F. Pendleton
in the presence of
the following named friends

W. F. Pendleton
Wilfrida Pendleton
G. R. Starkey
Margaret P. Starkey
Elizabeth A. Farrington
Carl G Asplundh
Emma L Asplundh
Lizzie Handry
John Pitcairn
Gertrude S. Pitcairn
Eugene J. E. Schreck
Frances Schreck
C. Th. Odhner
Lulu H. Odhner
Samuel H. Hicks
Enoch S. Price
Robt. M. Glenn
Mrs. Glenn
Susan Aitken
Charles S. Smith
Dora S. Smith
George G. Starkey
Maria C. Hogan
Harriet S. Ashley
Mary S. Snyder
Henry G. Stroh
Elizabeth Stroh
Mr. Jordan
Mrs Jordan
Reuben Walker
Mrs. A. M. Walker
Mr. Wells⁷⁸⁵
Mrs. Wells
Homer Synnestvedt
Theodora Synnestvedt
J. F. Potts
Mary Potts
Samuel Warren Potts
Ellen Potts
Jane Potts
Edith Potts
Annie Faulkner Potts
Rudolf Potts
Alice K Potts
Lucy E Potts
Nora Mary Potts

⁷⁸⁵ Mr. and Mrs. Wells presumably are the Potts's neighbors, John A. Wells and Mary Pauline (Starkey) Wells. the Potts's neighbors,

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There apparently was a family photograph taken at about this time, showing Rev. and Mrs. Potts and their children at Stancot. Rhoda (Potts) Cowell wrote to her sister-in-law, Mary Potts, shortly before Christmas 1895:⁷⁸⁶

“The photo of the house came as a very pleasant surprise, during the week I had said ‘I wish John could send me a photo of the house’, and then it came. Of course we can make out you & John but we cannot name the girls, the house looks very nice indeed, and I hope you may be long spared to enjoy it alltogether [sic] for a long time. I expect you are quite settled now, but I know that when you depend on ‘the master’ to make things, you have to wait.”

During January 1892–April 1893 at least, Rev. Potts also maintained a city residence at 707 Corinthian Ave., Philadelphia,⁷⁸⁷ which was in addition to his home in Huntingdon Valley. It seems that although he used the city home probably while he worked in the city (on church business, surely), so also the family may have used it, too. He wrote from Huntingdon Valley to his wife, thanking her for two letters and welcoming the news that she feels better; “but it is very disappointing about Nora. She seems not to do in the city at all. I really do believe that I *should* catch the influenza if I returned home just now.”⁷⁸⁸

The unmarried daughters of John and Mary Potts remained at Stancot after their parents’ deaths in the 1920s.

Ecclesiastic Work and Doctrinal Beliefs

Little is recorded, at least in the family records, of Rev. J. F. Potts’ church work while he remained in the United Kingdom. His work did take him to France at one time—just when is not certain—as testified by a letter dated only “Monday evening”, which he wrote to his family from France. As the only such record, as well as one that documents his first (only?) trip to France, it is interesting to reproduce it here:⁷⁸⁹

“Hotel du Commerce
“Dieppe
“Monday evg.
“To be read to all at home.

“I left London this morning, my dear ones at home, at eight o clock, & the steamer ‘Normandy’ started with me from New-haven at half-past-ten.⁷⁹⁰ We had a calm passage across the English Channel & the pretty white cliffs of France came in sight about three. We had to wait outside an hour, then we steamed into the harbour & I landed in France for the first time. The sun was shining brightly & this town of Dieppe looked very pretty. I walked through the streets a little to look about me & then I marched into this hotel, said [‘]Bonjour’ to the landlady, & then ‘une chambre a coucher si’l vous plait’. That was all I said—for a beginning with French. Of course she knew what I meant & told a man to shew me this room in which I am now writing. To that is all that has [illegible] to me so far. I must now go down to see about having some dinner.

⁷⁸⁶ Rhoda F. Cowell to Mary Potts, 15 Dec 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁸⁷ The Corinthian Avenue address was determined from return addresses in correspondence found in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church. The house, still (2006) a single-family row home, is directly across the street from the now-historic Eastern State Penitentiary. Coincidentally, some decades later, Herbert Smith (No. 38 in the Sevil Family collateral genealogy, farther above) would be the warden of this penitentiary.

⁷⁸⁸ J. F. Potts to Mary Potts, 18 Apr 1893 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁸⁹ [J. F. Potts to his family], no date (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁹⁰ The London & South Western Railway operated a steamer, *Normandy*, that in 1870 was lost in a collision at sea, with loss of life and goods, which inspired landmark legal rulings. The London, Brighton & South Coast Railway likewise operated a paddle steamer, *Normandy*. It is not clear whether either of these ships may have been the *Normandy* on which J. F. Potts sailed to France.



(Spamer photo)

707 Corinthian Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (as seen in 2004). Here Rev. John Faulkner Potts had his townhome at least during January 1892–April 1893, as testified by return addresses on correspondence.

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"Well I have had my dinner, a capital one, 6 courses, & as much cider as I cd drink. I said nothing but 'Merci' & 'etou' all the time & the waiter brought me everything without being asked.

"The next thing will be to go out & hunt for *le bureau de poste*, that is, a post office, & then I shall have to say *Quel est le port de cette lettre?* Which means how much is the postage?—You must now address to me at

Post Restante,
Caen, Normandy
France

"I go on to Rouen tomorrow I expect to be there until I get a letter from you.

"I am very well, but was very tired after my work yesterday at Church. D' Tafel is nearly well again.

"Adieu."

Unfortunately, the nature of Rev. Potts' work in France is not known at this time; nor is there ample evidence of other work he may have done in the service of the New Church on the Continent.

Rev. Potts' ecclesiastical work in America came upon an eventful time of change in the New Church. In America, the General Convention suffered a schism in the 1890s, which separated the "General Church" from the "General Convention". It is not the purpose of the present genealogy to review the history of the schism, but suffice it to say that it began certainly by the time of the General Conference of the New Church in 1890, in London. Rev. Potts was on the side of those who saw change in the church as contrary to the Writings of Swedenborg. A lengthy letter from Potts to Rev. W. F. Pendleton, then Vice-Chancellor of the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn and Bishop of its priesthood, reviewed the three-day battle in London; but to summarize succinctly, in Rev. Potts' own words, "the orders I gave to my faithful warriors were, 'Let us not yield to them one jot.'"⁷⁹¹ The separation was expected, as was alluded to in correspondence Rev. Potts had in early 1891 with Rev. Pendleton:⁷⁹²

"There will be a separation sooner or later. Some will not go with us into the General Church. I do not know what the actual upshot will be, but I am going ahead, one step at a time. * * *

"Of course the separation of Mr Tilson, myself, & the other actual members of Conference who sympathise with us, FROM the Conference, is a settled thing. We are now making the final preparations for it.

"I agree with you that it seems best for the Academy & the External Church to be two perfectly distinct bodies. There might be trouble from jealousy otherwise. Thus loss of freedom. So it seems to me at present."

Whereas the church government of the General Convention was congregational, with no episcopal seat, the General Church did institute an episcopal system of governance based in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. The General Convention holds that the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg were "inspired", but that they reflect personal and cultural biases; the General Church holds that the writings were authoritative and equivalent to those of the Bible. Educationally, the General Convention instruct youth through Sunday schools and church camps; the General Church instituted a traditional, structured school system from elementary school to college. In the present genealogy, one will see these differences reflected in the recollections of family members: those of the General Convention, like Rev. John Edward Smith and some of the Spamer relations from Baltimore, note Sunday schools, church camps, and similar religious convocations; whereas recollections by and about family members of the General Church, like Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Rev. Gilbert Smith, frequently note the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, both its traditional school and its theological school. The positions and practices of the General Convention and the General Church now extend into modern concerns, taking divergent stands on such matters as the ordination of women, social and political activism, open preferences of sexuality in its members and clergy, and abortion.⁷⁹³

⁷⁹¹ J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 25 Aug 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁹² J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 1 Apr 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁹³ "New Jerusalem Church", *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1911 ed.; "Differences Between the General Convention (or The Swedenborgian Church) and the General Church of the New Jerusalem", website <http://newchurchissues.org/diff/difference.htm>, accessed 14 Nov 2005; "Swedenborgians", in *Catholic Encyclopedia*, website <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14355a.htm>, accessed 2005; General Convention website, <http://www.swedenborg.org>; General Church website <http://www.newchurch.org>.)

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Several branches of the Smith and Spamer families fell into either the General Church or the General Convention, although mostly they aligned themselves with their traditional churches. John Faulkner Potts' memoirist, Rev. W. H. Alden, summarized Potts' enthusiasm for reinstating good relations between the two principal factions; Rev. Potts even became a member of the General Convention, and in April 1908 he served for them as an administrative missionary in California. As outlined by Rev. Alden:⁷⁹⁴

"Mr. Potts was an early member of the old Academy, and all of his children became members of the General Church. His own social relations were largely with the members of this body. For a time he indulged the hope of securing more friendly relations between the General Convention and the General Church. This seemed very near in the years 1897 to 1901. When the Convention which met at Cleveland in 1898 decided to send messengers to the General Assembly shortly to be held at Glenview, Ill., Mr. Potts declared that the body to which the Convention was invited to send delegates was a new body, within which was a new spirit; the ice had worn very thin, and it only required one beam of heavenly sunshine to melt it away altogether. These remarks were applauded in Convention, and the President, the Rev. John Worcester, expressed the fervent hope that there might be a good, full breath of that heavenly sunshine.

"At the ensuing General Assembly, Mr. Potts expressed his great pleasure in attending meetings of both the general bodies in the same year. The two ideas which most impressed him were, that they were both excellent and promising bodies of the Church, and that they were distinctly different in genius, so much so that neither could perform the use of the other. From the spiritual aspect, the Church organization was to be regarded as a Grand Man,—all the individuals being as organs, each in his proper place. To amalgamate the two bodies would be to destroy the uses of both; it would be like attempting to amalgamate the heart and lungs, which would destroy the uses of both. The other idea which had pressed upon him was that there was no spirit of rivalry between the two bodies; and it was his observation, in meeting members of the General Convention, that hostile and unkind feelings had disappeared.

"In 1904, Mr. Potts applied for membership in the General Convention, and was received and enrolled among the General Pastors.⁷⁹⁵ His activities, however, were slight. He attended a few of the annual meetings of the Convention, and addressed the Pennsylvania Association on several occasions. In 1908, he undertook a mission to the Pacific Coast, where he organized the California Association, and became its President." [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

During the 1908 Pacific Coast trip, Rev. Potts passed through Portland, Oregon, where presumably he also visited his brother, Rawlinson [No. 14 of this Potts Family collateral genealogy], in nearby Tualatin. In Portland, Rev. Potts preached to the Portland Society of the New Church.⁷⁹⁶

Rev. Potts' membership in both the General Church and General Convention raises a question about his philosophy of New Church doctrine. The answer is simple, really, unencumbered by the sectional biases that are seen in the ecclesiastical differences between the sects; he looked only toward the Light as he saw it, and he hoped it would be enough to mend the rift. This is best summarized by the reflections on Rev. Potts made by Rev. W. H. Alden; he quoted from Potts' own works:⁷⁹⁷

⁷⁹⁴ W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 664-665.

⁷⁹⁵ He was in fact Senior General Pastor in General Convention (as noted at least in a letter, J. F. Potts to S. S. Lindsay, 14 Oct 1912; Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁷⁹⁶ "Rev. John Faulkner Potts, a well-known author and minister of the Swedenburg [*sic*] Church, will arrive in Portland tomorrow. He will preach before the Portland Swedenborgian Church Society, in the Knights of the Pythias hall, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock." (*Morning Oregonian*, 7 May 1908). Another announcement appeared three days later: "Portland New Church Society, Swedenborgian—Rev. John Faulkner Potts, of Philadelphia, will preach at 11 A. M., in Knights of Pythias Hall, Eleventh and Alder streets." ("Sunday in Portland Churches", *Morning Oregonian*, 10 May 1908).

⁷⁹⁷ W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 668-673.

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“When you open the Writings of the New Church, and read them, it is not long before you feel a blast from heaven itself.”⁷⁹⁸

“It is in the Writings that the whole doctrine relating to the Word is revealed . . . Without the Writings, we should know nothing about the Word that is worth knowing.”⁷⁹⁹

In the 1890s, during the crucial time of separation and the attempts to mend the tear between the General Church and the General Convention of the New Church,

“. . . Mr. Potts not alone voiced . . . his loyalty to the Doctrine, but, at a critical period in the history of the New Church, he stood for it at the risk of obloquy and the loss of reputation and influence in the Church. In response to insistence upon a position which seemed to him to abrogate the Doctrine, he answered: ‘I will never allow myself to be identified with the repudiation or invalidation in the smallest degree of any point in the Doctrine of the New Jerusalem. For that Doctrine I have lived, and for that Doctrine I will, if necessary, die.’”⁸⁰⁰

Of course, Rev. Potts was foremost a General Churchman, but his acceptance, even if only moderately, into the General Convention reveals the true underpinnings of his practice of the doctrines of the Word and of the Writings of Swedenborg. He sought to close the rift, less by secular arbitration than by Divine intervention through useful work by men, restoring the New Church as it was conceived. The separation of the church factions was not limited to America; Rev. Potts experienced it in Scotland and England, which in the end inspired him to align himself (and his family) with the Academy of the New Church, in Pennsylvania, and its secular doctrine that remained more closely true to the Writings. Two pamphlets written by Rev. Potts while he was still in Glasgow are also among his well-known works; both were published in 1889. One is *New Churchmen Leaving Their First Love and the Present State of the Christian World as the Cause of It*; the other, *How Can We Obtain the Religion of the New Jerusalem?*⁸⁰¹ In America, Potts’ influence in ministry and education continued even after his death, when these same two pamphlets were selected for reprinting as *Two Notable Pamphlets*.⁸⁰²

Swedenborg Concordance

Although Rev. J. F. Potts was not a particularly prolific author of tracts and pamphlets, he was the compiler, translator, and editor of *The Swedenborg Concordance*⁸⁰³, which stands alone among original New Church

⁷⁹⁸ [Potts], *Morning Light* (1889), p. 268; Alden, “John Faulkner Potts”, p. 668.

⁷⁹⁹ [Potts], *New Church Monthly* (1890); Alden, “John Faulkner Potts”, p. 673.

⁸⁰⁰ *New Church Monthly* (1890); Alden, “John Faulkner Potts”, p. 673.

⁸⁰¹ Both were published for the New Church Educational Institute by James Speirs, London, 1889.

⁸⁰² *Two Notable Pamphlets by the Rev. J. F. Potts, B.A. Published in 1889 Now Reprinted* (The Academy Book Room, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1924).

⁸⁰³ John Faulkner Potts (ed.), *The Swedenborg Concordance, A Complete Work of Reference to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg* (Swedenborg Society, London, 1888 [*et seq.*]). The Concordance was originally distributed in numerous fascicles, bound usually into twelve volumes by the recipients. The wrapper titles read, *Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg; by the Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A.* (with the Swedenborg Society imprint). Not all fascicles were dated. A prospectus, “A Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg”, indicated that it was to be published “In Monthly Parts, containing 48 pp., in neat wrapper, price 6d. each.”

The Concordance is a prodigious work, now long out of print. A prospectus distributed before its publication outlined in part:

“The Committee of the Swedenborg Society British and Foreign, have much pleasure in announcing that the great work entitled *A Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg*, upon which the Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A., has been engaged for the last fourteen years, is now ready for publication, and that the Swedenborg Society, confident of a liberal support from the readers of Swedenborg in Europe and America, have resolved to publish it.

[note cont’d →

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productions. It is a word-for-word, idea-for-idea compendium to the collected works of Emanuel Swedenborg, cross-referenced in meticulous detail and annotated with explanations of myriad concepts translated from Swedenborg's original Latin. Occasionally referred to as the Potts Concordance, this monumentally huge production consumed Rev. Potts' attentions to ministerial affairs for decades—indeed, it consumed his health, too. At an annual meeting of the General Convention (probably 1887) took note "that there is reason to fear for the health of the Rev. J. F. Potts, and the consequent interruption of his valuable labor, from over-work in preparing the *Concordance* for the press, in addition to the duties incumbent upon him as pastor of a society".⁸⁰⁴ A resolution was made to collect a fund to relieve Rev. Potts to the duties of the Concordance, but, "On conferring with Mr. Potts it is found quite impracticable for him to give up the duties of his pastorate; but that the purpose aimed at can be substantially accomplished and at less expense than might have been anticipated, by employing an assistant for him." The promotional tract concluded, "Of the magnitude, and the inestimable importance of the work to which Mr. Potts has devoted himself now for fifteen years without remuneration, so much as already been said that we need not add a word."

In fact, Rev. Potts did not complete the mammoth undertaking represented in the Concordance until 1901, having first begun the work on 4 November 1873. He believed then that the work would take five years and that he would defray the cost of publication himself. Potts himself noted that the first model for the Concordance was to emulate Cruden's *Concordance to the Holy Scriptures*, which took Potts twelve years to complete.

"But the compiler then discovered that this form was inadequate, requiring too much time to look up the passages referred to. This was, in Mr. Potts' words, 'a terrible discovery.' And it is a luminous commentary to the character of the man, that he 'summoned up resolution to do the work all over again!' * * *

"The difficulties encountered, and how they were surmounted, cannot here be particularized. The enormous amount of handwriting threatened permanent writer's cramp, and this was only relieved by the advent of the typewriter, one of the first imported into England being employed in this work.

"* * * Mr. Potts had begun and prosecuted the work for years unaided, and while he was carrying the responsibilities of the pastorate at Glasgow. In the later years, after his removal to America, his entire time was devoted to it. His residence in Bryn Athyn he affectionately records as peculiarly favorable to the pursuit of such a labor. Surrounded by those who fully sympathized with

"The aim and method of the Work as stated in the preface by its compiler, are as follows:

" ' The object of the Concordance is to make the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg more accessible in all their fullness to every reader and student of them, whether learned or unlearned.

'At present no one can feel sure that he knows or can find everything that is contained in the Writings on any given subject. And even when we are sure of the existence of some passage that we should very much like to find, how often, having none but the existing works of reference to aid us, are we overwhelmed and deterred from making an investigation by the dreary prospect of a search through from forty to fifty volumes of compact matter! A reader's attention may also be arrested by some statement which appears to be at variance with one or more other statements that he has met with elsewhere in the Writings. * * *

'In this Concordance the student will find *everything* that is said in the Writings about *every subject of which they treat*, with references to the passages where the various statements are to be found. * * *

'The Concordance to Swedenborg now offered to the Church is the result of between thirteen and fourteen years of labour, and claims to be exhaustive and complete. Every theological work of Swedenborg has been gone over twice, word by word. * * *

'The Concordance will contain about seven thousand articles arranged in the English alphabetical order, and ranging in length from a single line to many pages.' "

Nineteen of the works published by Swedenborg during his lifetime, and eighteen additional works published later, were referenced and analyzed by Potts. In the process, he also provided a new translation into English of those works originally published in Latin, and so also standardized some of the English terms.

⁸⁰⁴ Promotional flyer, "Concordance to the Theological Writings of Swedenborg", signed by S. M. Warren (Chairman), L. H. Tafel, and E. C. Bostock, no date [ca. 1886-1887] [seen in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church].

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the undertaking, he also found at hand in the Academy Library all the works of reference he needed.”⁸⁰⁵

Shortly before Christmas 1889, Rev. Potts in Glasgow wrote—on a typewriter—to G. R. Starkey, Secretary of the General Church of Pennsylvania, commenting on “my investment of the money [\$100.00] so kindly voted to me by the General Church of Pennsylvania in a type-writer”. He explained further:⁸⁰⁶

“You may not be aware that I suffer from a kind of cramp or rheumatism in my right arm, which was caused by the enormous amount of close writing I had to do in making the first draft of the Concordance. To write with the pen causes me great suffering, and threatens to result in some much more serious malady[.] Type-writers are ther[e]fore absolute necessities to me. Without them I should have to do the whole of the Concordance work by dictation, and should require two amanuenses in order to work as rapidly as I do now with the aid of the machines. I have now three typewriters at work.”

Indeed, how much more quickly he could have accomplished his job with a computerized word processor! Nonetheless, work continued apace, in Glasgow and again after Potts moved to America, by which time the first fascicles of the Concordance had been published. To this end, Rev. Potts was moved to note in another letter to Starkey in April 1890, by which time he had also been afforded the work of a paid clerk:⁸⁰⁷

“All the mere clerk’s work is now done so far as I am aware, and I have very little hope indeed that a man exists who would be able to render me any further assistance, because the few who could do the work that remains are otherwise fast engaged. When I say that all the clerk’s work is done I of course mean that which is outside of the daily labours of my daughter Edith [who at the time was but 17 years of age], as I think you already understand that she affords me very great assistance in that way. It is my own work which would have to be done any an additional assistant. All I can say, therefore, is that I will keep my eyes open, and if a suitable man should offer I will at once let you know on what terms I could secure his services. If a man should turn up who could really do some of my own work on the Concordance I should esteem it a duty to both God and man to do all in my power to employ him, but as I said I have extremely little hope of it, because of the peculiar qualifications necessary, and the great demand which exists for men of such a kind. In my own case it required an apprenticeship of fourteen years labour at concordance making before I was ready to turn out any finished work that would be fit for publication, and it is faulty enough even now.”

Shortly before Christmas 1896, he was still hard at work on the Concordance at Stancot. His daughter, Ellen, then served as an assistant to him, for which she received a salary from him. He continued to receive some compensation for his duties from the Swedenborg Society in England (£120 per year), and a varying amount from the General Church (\$325 in 1896). At this time, the General Church seemed to wish to reduce their compensation. Potts noted in a letter to Robert M. Glenn, “About two months ago Mr Asplundh told me that the Managing Board of the academy had instructed him to ask me ‘whether I could do with less’ payment for my work.” He continued, with justification addressed to the Board:⁸⁰⁸

“The Concordance takes my whole strength. Year in & year out I work at it exclusively, without any vacation, & if I take a day off I have to make it up. I usually work a good deal on Sundays, in order to have Monday, or Saturday, or some other week-day, for my sabbath or rest day, because I can labour with my hands on a week-day, which is absolutely necessary to me in order to work off brain-fag & other maladies of the material body. I systematically decline all other work, such as preaching & writing for the New Church periodicals, because, being brain work, it unfits me so far for the work which is properly my own. By taking constant care I can just manage to bring out six Parts a year, which is the amount agreed upon between the S.S. [Swedenborg Society] Committee

⁸⁰⁵ W. H. Alden, “John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch”, *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), p. 666.

⁸⁰⁶ J. F. Potts to G. R. Starkey, 23 Dec 1889 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁰⁷ J. F. Potts to G. R. Starkey, 14 Apr 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁰⁸ J. F. Potts to [R. M.] Glenn, 22 Dec 1896 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

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& myself. Such work as this can only be done well when the brain is clear, & I am obliged to take a great deal of physical exercise to prevent a deterioration of my powers there, in addition to the "Ministers' Sunday" I have referred to above. I find that there must be a balance maintained between the brain & the rest of the body; & that *all* brain work makes me dull in two or three days. Therefore even my physical labour is really a necessary part of the Concordance work, & although it is often wearisome to me in my now advancing years, I persevere with it for the sake of the one great end & purpose"

The Concordance was completed by 1901. In commemoration of the successful conclusion to Potts' work, the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn that year celebrated "Concordance Day" on Swedenborg's birthday, 29 January. A *Menu d'Esprit*, or program of events, was produced, which lists celebratory and commemorative events of songs and remarks by the church's leading clergy, including Rev. Potts. Of note is an original production by F. S. Hughes, "To Father Potts", sung to the melody of *Maryland*.⁸⁰⁹ How this was received is not recorded. It is a brief song, superlaudatory; but ironically it addresses Rev. Potts as "Father", when he himself preferred not to be addressed as Father even by his children, asserting that there is only one Father.

As for the Concordance, W. H. Alden's memorial to J. F. Potts discusses it at some length,⁸¹⁰ beginning, "The *Swedenborg Concordance* is the great work of Mr. Potts' life for which he will forever be held in grateful remembrance," and "Its publication marked an epoch in the development of New Church thought and teaching." The prolific works of Emanuel Swedenborg had for decades confounded students' and ministers' easy access alike to the ideas, concepts, and indeed the words written by Swedenborg. Prior to the huge Concordance, the only comparable guides to Swedenborg's writings were a Latin index published in 1779 (just seven years after Swedenborg's death) and a *Dictionary of Correspondences* published in 1800. Both were depauperate productions in comparison to the Concordance.

Among Rev. Potts' other works are numerous tracts and pamphlets relating to the New Church and the writings of Swedenborg. A sample of these includes "The End of the World. A Series of Lectures on the Dead Churches of Christendom As Prophetically Depicted in the Apocalypse and now Seen Actually Existing in the World Around Us", which was continued by "The New Age. A Series of Lectures on the Second Coming, the Judgment, and the New Church". In all, these were a collected series of ten lectures published in 1883 by the Swedenborgian publisher, James Speirs, in London, in which Potts expounded on key portions of Swedenborg's writings on the internal meaning of the Scriptures.

Mary (Watson) Potts (1835–1929) (wife of John Faulkner Potts)

She was christened by Mr. Noble 3 May 1835 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

Lucy Potts' diary of a 1905 visit to England indicates that she visited the place where her mother lived, at 19 Highbury Crescent.

Mary Watson Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

16. Ellen Potts (1866–1930)

She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

⁸⁰⁹ "Swedenborg's Birthday – January 29th 1901 – Concordance Day. Bryn Athyn." (two-toned, mimeographed document produced from a hand-printed original, 4 pp. on one folded leaf; Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). A lengthy report of this meeting was published in *New Church Life* (1901), pp. 144-160.

⁸¹⁰ W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 665-667.



(Spamer 2976)

Ellen Potts (1866–1930) [Potts family collateral genealogy, No. 16]

Ellen Potts at the Potts family home, “Stancot”, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; date unknown.

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17. Robert Faulkner Potts (1867–1868)

He died as an infant. His mother chose a verse, which she wrote down and years later was bound into a commemorative family Album⁸¹¹ sometime after 1920. A notation of identification is added to the leaf on which this was written, apparently by J. F. Potts: "In memory of Robert Faulkner Potts, Chosen by his Mother, M.P."

Not without grief we let him pass,
We are not yet as angels good.
To heaven we give what we alas!
Would have kept from it if we could
Henry Sutton
From Funeral Wreaths—
(He said of Mr. Broadfield of Manchester)—

Near the end of the same Album is a second selection by Mary Potts, recognized here by its content:⁸¹²

I had a son, a third sweet child,
his age I cannot tell
For they reckon not by years
or months where he has gone to dwell
Moultrie
Extract
from the Life of Robertson of Brighton
MP

18. Jane Potts (1869–1922)

Her date of death is listed as 3 November 1922 in the list of Potts family births and deaths in the John Faulkner Potts papers.⁸¹³

Occupations of Jane Potts (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Teacher [and] sewing
1910: Teacher in private school [Academy of the New Church]
1920: Art teacher, Academy of the New Church

For 25 years she taught at the Academy of the New Church. She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

19. Edith Watson Potts (1872–1943)

John Faulkner Potts' own list of family birthdays⁸¹⁴ gives Edith's birth date as 30 September 1872; other records give 1873.

Occupations of Edith Watson Potts (from U.S. censuses):

1910: Proof reader, printing house
1920: Music teacher in the home
1930: Librarian, private academy [Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn]

⁸¹¹ The "Album" is described above, in the biographical sketch of John Faulkner Potts. The original is in the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸¹² The verse is an extract from "The Three Sons", by poet John Moultrie (1799-1874). It appeared in *Harper's Magazine* (Mar 1858) and has been re-used in many venues, often without credit to Moultrie.

⁸¹³ Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸¹⁴ Archives of the Academy of the New Church.



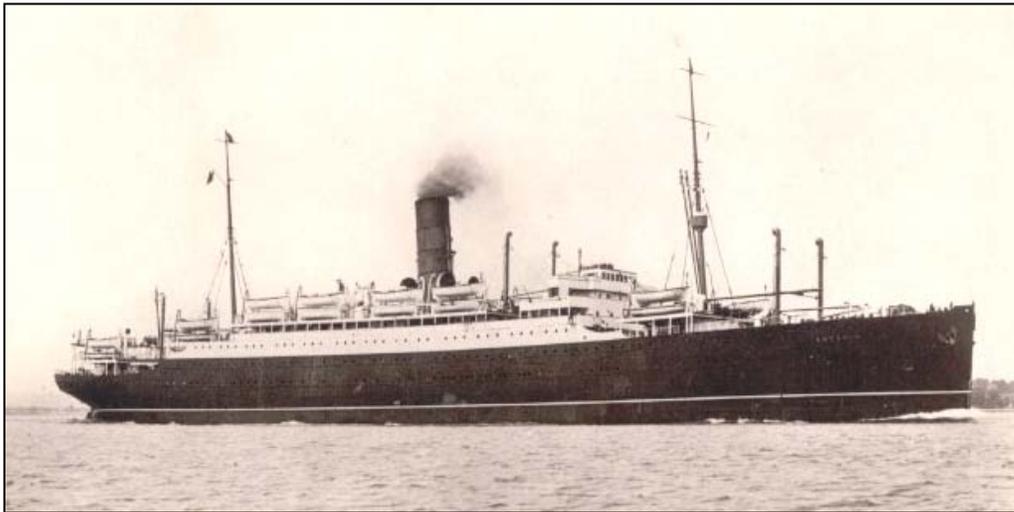
(Spamer 2937)

Jane Potts (1869–1922) [Potts family collateral genealogy, No. 18]

Studio photograph; date and location unknown.



Edith Potts and her sister-in-law, Valerie van der Steen Potts, sailed aboard the S.S. *Celtic*, arriving in New York in September 1910.



Edith Potts sailed aboard the R.M.S. *Antonia*, arriving in New York during September 1929.



On 29 July 1905 Lucy Potts and her brother, Warren, departed New York aboard the S.S. *Caledonia*, built just the year before. They were enroute to a year's stay in England and Scotland.

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At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Edith Potts is listed as “Companion” in the household of John and Pauline Wells, neighbors of the Pottses. The Wells family are also related to the Roses, who are other relations to the Pottses and others.

In September 1929, Edith Potts sailed aboard R.M.S. *Antonia*⁸¹⁵, in stateroom B104.⁸¹⁶ Nothing more is now known of the circumstances of her voyage.

After her father's death, Edith Potts lived in her father's Vermont home, Owl's Head Farm, in Dorset Hollow. By the will of John Faulkner Potts, the property had been given in equal shares to his nine surviving children. After an unspecified event that may have damaged the home⁸¹⁷, in 1936 she was committed to the Brattleboro Retreat (also known as the Vermont Asylum for the Insane), where she spent the rest of her days.⁸¹⁸ The asylum is at Linden St. (Rt. 30, formerly Asylum St.) and Upper Dummerston Rd. in Brattleboro.⁸¹⁹ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Edith Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

20. Annie Faulkner Potts (1873–1924)

She was baptized by Dr. Tafel. Her cemetery marker gives her dates as 1873-1924. John Faulkner Potts' own list of family birthdays⁸²⁰ lists Annie's birth date as 3 October 1873; other records show 2 October 1874.

She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

⁸¹⁵ R.M.S. *Antonia*, 14,000 tons, was built by Vickers, Armstrong, Barrow, Ltd., and launched in 1921. She served on the Cunard Line's London-Canada transatlantic service, and after 1928 in joint service with the Anchor Line. On 27 Sep 1929, on a voyage to Liverpool soon after the voyage on which Edith Potts had sailed, the *Antonia* collided with the *Brio* (Norwegian registry), but continued her voyage unimpaired. Author Ernest Hemingway had written at least the title and story ideas for his short story, “Fifty Grand”, on stationery from the *Antonia* (the short story was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1927). The *Antonia* saw service during World War II as a troop transport and an armed merchant cruiser; purchased by the Admiralty in 1942 and renamed *Wayland* was a repair ship. She was scrapped in 1948. (>>Websites http://www.geocities.com/Cunard_Line/Antonia.html; <http://www.greatships.net/antonia.html>; http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Antonia; “Catalog of the Ernest Hemingway Collection at the John F. Kennedy Library”, <http://jfklibrary.net>; all accessed 20 Jun 2006.)

⁸¹⁶ Cunard Line “Wine Account” receipt, 6 Sep 1929 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸¹⁷ Anecdotal information.

⁸¹⁸ The District of Manchester Probate Court, State of Vermont, on 12 Nov 1936 issued a Guardian's Certificate to E. H. West on behalf of Edith W. Potts, as the result of a Probate Court held on 27 Oct 1936. (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.)

⁸¹⁹ Founded in 1834, the Brattleboro Retreat is today a 1,000-acre “comprehensive mental health treatment center”. In 1928, the patient population had been a then-record 568, at which time one of the several original buildings was expanded. By 1940 the patient population had increased to 810, at which time “the Retreat was still firmly committed to the moral treatment, augmented by improved hydro- and physiotherapy”. (>>“Brattleboro Retreat (Vermont Asylum for the Insane)”, National Register nomination information, website <http://www.crjc.org/heritage/V02-34.htm>; accessed 15 Nov 2005. The Retreat was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.)

⁸²⁰ Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

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22. Alice Kittie Potts (1876–1931)

Other records give Alice's date of birth as 31 July 1875. Her grave marker gives date of birth as "1875". Her date of birth is listed as 30 July 1877 in the list of Potts family births and deaths in the John Faulkner Potts papers.⁸²¹ She was baptized by her father on 20 August 1876 in the New Jerusalem Church, Glasgow.

Alice Potts owned a millinery shop at 3230 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.⁸²² In the 1900-1930 censuses she is listed as a milliner. She is listed at the Chestnut St. address in the 1923-1935 Philadelphia city directories, at least⁸²³; her residence is listed in those directories as Bryn Athyn. An undated letter from her gives her residence as 3314 Walnut St.⁸²⁴, Philadelphia.

On 1 June 1929, shortly after her mother's death, Alice Potts sold the Owl's Head Farm in Dorset, Vermont, to Wallace W. Fahnestock. In 2007, the property was owned by Fred and Judy Taylor.⁸²⁵

Alice Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

23. Lucy Emma Potts (1879–1971)

She was baptized at home on 25 March 1879 by Rev. John Presland.⁸²⁶

On 29 July 1905, Lucy Potts and her brother, Warren, sailed from New York aboard the S.S. *Caledonia*⁸²⁷, beginning a year's visit overseas to their homeland, Scotland and England. During their stay overseas, Lucy kept a diary, which now is in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church.⁸²⁸ They rented rooms in 374 Camden Rd. during their time in England and Scotland, which they used as a center for their travels and rest. Lucy's diary records her days in a rather matter-of-fact, descriptive way, punctuated with brief historical anecdotes. They visited many family members during their year abroad, and met up with their father when he came from America on church business. Parenthetically, Lucy's diaries take note of going to one or more of the stately homes of her aunt (her mother's sister), Emma Watson Mather. Emma was Lady Mather, wife of Sir William Mather, who was the labor-championing industrialist knighted in 1902 (and later, in 1910, made Privy Counsellor by King George V). Although Lucy describes her pleasant visits with Aunt Emma, there is nary a word of Sir William. (See more about the Mather family in the Watson Family collateral genealogy, below.)

Warren did not always travel with Lucy during their overseas visit. However, Lucy notes in several places in her diary that they both were tutored in French by a woman named Valerie, who must be Valerie van der

⁸²¹ Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸²² Today, the site is occupied by the student center of Drexel University.

⁸²³ The Philadelphia city directories ceased 1931-1934, and it seems the 1935 directory was not strictly updated; note that Alice Potts died in 1931.

⁸²⁴ Alice Potts to Father [W. F.] Pendleton, undated ("Wednesday evening") (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). Today, the site is occupied by the original building of the Moore School of Engineering, where was built ENIAC, the first electronic computer.

⁸²⁵ Dorset Town Office property records, Book 31, p. 49 (Pat Carmichael, Dorset Historical Society, to Neva Asplundh, April 2007).

⁸²⁶ See Watson Family Collateral Genealogy for notes about Rev. John Presland.

⁸²⁷ The S.S. *Caledonia* was the fourth vessel by this name, built by D & W Henderson Ltd., Glasgow, and launched 22 October 1904. She was built for the Glasgow-New York traffic, displacing 9,223 gross tons, 500 ft long, 58.3 ft in breadth. She was one of the Anchor Line ships. Her maiden voyage was Glasgow to Molville, 25 Mar 1905; and thus she was a very new ship when the Pottses sailed aboard her. In Aug 1914, she was requisitioned as a troop ship, and was torpedoed and sunk on 4 Dec 1916 when she was 125 miles southeast of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea.

⁸²⁸ Lucy E. Potts, "Diary. Trip to England." Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.



(Spamer 2941)

(Above) Alice Potts's millinery shop at 3230 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, probably about 1920.

(Below) Site of the shop as seen in 2006; now a part of Drexel University.



(Spamer photo)



(Spamer 2952)



(Spamer 2977)

Lucy Potts (1879–1971) [Potts Family collateral genealogy, No. 23]. (*Above left*) Studio portrait, date and location unknown, ca. 1900. (*Above right*) Gardening, date and location unknown. (*Below left*) At the Potts family home, “Stancot”, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1963. (*Below right*) Lucy Potts and her cousin, Loris Mather (1886–1976), at “Stancot”, probably 1960s. (Loris Mather was the son of Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather and Emma Watson Mather; see Watson Family collateral genealogy.)



(Spamer 2978)



(Spamer 2974)

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Steen, whom Warren later married. Warren and Lucy returned to their American home from Glasgow on 25 August 1905, aboard the S.S. *Columbia*⁸²⁹, arriving in New York on 2 September 1906. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Lucy Potts' career was as a teacher in the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Shortly before she returned from her overseas visit in 1906, she wrote from London to Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn:⁸³⁰

"After a year of absolute holiday, I feel as if some systematic work in teaching would be most acceptable.

"Though it has been a rest I think I am more filled to teach than previously. Besides the knowledge one picks up in travel, I think a little course I have taken at the Froebel Institute in London will be of great benefit to me in any work I undertake.

"I have watched excellent teachers there, and attended lectures, so that my sphere of thought seems wider, still I feel very strongly in favor of a longer course if the opportunity ever presents itself in the future, but perhaps I had best content myself without it at present since the means don't seem to be forthcoming.

"Should there be a vacancy in any of the Schools of the Academy, I should like to be considered as an applicant to fill it. Of course I'm still a poor disciplinarian with little ones, perhaps with older children who are past the most uncontrollable (for *me*) stage I might be successful I think.

"I am rather late in writing but it has taken time to make up my mind. You will excuse my troubling you I hope."

During 1908–1910 about, she was studying at the Teachers College in Columbia University, New York. In February 1910 she wrote from her residence in New York (1230 Amsterdam Ave.) to Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church, informing him that she must make a decision regarding her employment as a teacher.⁸³¹

"When I saw you last I gave you the impression that Easter would be soon enough for me to know whether or not I am wanted to each in Bryn Athyn next winter. Since then I applied to Miss Pratt⁸³² and have received several notices from her of positions for next winter.

"Today I saw a lady who is in town for the purpose of securing a new primary teacher. She has an excellent school in Baltimore and offered me a good salary. She says that their primary teachers receive one thousand a year; this of course is attractive at the present time, in view of the expenses of my two years at college. It looks like a good position in *all* respects, and Miss Pratt said she would advise me to take it. I shall have two weeks in which time to consider before an answer is required. Miss Hamilton, the principal of this school would like to know my decision by the first of March.

"You see where I stand, do you not Bishop Pendleton? I cannot let an excellent position slip if there is no chance of my teaching in Bryn Athyn. Certain obligations in the shape of debts to my brother force me to consider the financial side.

"On the other hand my love for the Bryn Athyn school is strong. It was for the purpose of helping to bring about a more ideal state of things in the whole school, that I came here to study my particular branch.

"It is hardly necessary to say that my whole heart is in the work of New Church education; and though I am perfectly ready to teach elsewhere (because I love teaching for its own sake,) should you decide that it will not be possible for me to come back, my fervent hope is that our school *will*

⁸²⁹ The S.S. *Columbia* was a ship of the Anchor Line of Glasgow. She was built by D & W Henderson Ltd, Glasgow, and launched 22 Feb 1902 for Glasgow-New York service. She displaced 8,282 tons, was 485.5 ft long, 56.3 ft in breadth. During World War I she was renamed H.M.S. *Columbella*. In 1926 she was laid up in the river Clyde and sold to the Byron Line. After just three voyages (Piraeus-New York) she was laid up in 1928 and sold to the National Greek Line; but she never again sailed with passengers. She was scrapped in 1929 in Venice.

⁸³⁰ Lucy E. Potts to Mr. [W. F.] Pendleton, 12 Jul 1906.

⁸³¹ Lucy E. Potts to Bishop [W. F.] Pendleton, 9 Feb 1910 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸³² I. L. Pratt, Recorder in the Office of the Dean, Teachers College, Columbia University.

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receive the best that can be gathered from education in the world, because I believe there is so much in what we are getting that will later be of value in furthering our aims.

"This of course is a confidential letter. I have not, and shall not express myself to anyone else in Bryn Athyn on the subject of a position and the pros and cons.

"If you will kindly let me know the official verdict as soon as possible, I shall endeavor to keep the other positions in suspense. I can not I fear keep the one I like best waiting longer than the first of March."

By 4 March, Lucy Potts had her answer from Bishop Pendleton. She wrote in return:⁸³³

"It gives me the keenest pleasure to write and accept the position as primary teacher in Bryn Athyn.

"It was difficult to know which was the right course of action, but now I know without a doubt and I feel *very happy* about it!"

Here, the eulogy read of her by Bishop George de Charms, in Bryn Athyn on 13 July 1971, will suffice to finish out the outline of her life's work:⁸³⁴

"In 1913 she entered the Normal School of the Academy, and received training under Miss Alice Grant at principal. Having then acquired the necessary education she applied to Bishop W. F. Pendleton for a teaching position, and became a permanent member of the Bryn Athyn Elementary School Faculty. Before that time she had been employed on a part-time basis and had served as a teacher in the seventh grade; but her real forte was with the younger children, and most of her career was devoted to the teaching of the first grade. When I first came to Bryn Athyn, in 1902 [1920?], I was fortunate to be assigned to the seventh grade over which at that time Miss Lucy presided. It was my first experience in any school and I was deeply impressed by Miss Lucy's skill in appealing to the interests of the children, and the quiet way in which she maintained discipline without apparent effort. Later I was intimately associated with her during the years when, as Assistant Pastor of the Bryn Athyn Church, I was in charge of the Religious instruction throughout the grades. She took a leading part in the development of the curriculum, especially in connection with nature study, and the teaching of the Word to the primary grades. She had a keen mind, and she was quick to see the implications of the Writings to the work of education. She was constantly seeking to broaden her knowledge and increase her teaching ability by attending courses in Columbia University and elsewhere. But her primary interest was in the Heavenly Doctrine which she never ceased to delight in studying. She was known for her gentle voice and her firm manner in handling the children under her care. She had a delightful sense of humor and an astonishing memory. She knew her children well. She could recall them individually by name, long years after her retirement, and recite some incident that illustrated their special disposition and character."

Many of Lucy Potts' essays, lectures, and "random notes" on New Church education—nearly all of them handwritten—are in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church. These are: "What is the Ideal School Discipline?", "How to Study", "Memory", "The Educated Man"; "The Teacher"; "Knowledge and Education"; "Modes of Procedure, Principles of Education"; "Education as Gardening"; "The Child Who is Down in his Lessons", "the Use of Teaching", "Individuality", "Foundations", "The Third Day of Creation", "Psychology", "Experiments in Distinctive New Church Education", "Concentration", "Notes for Course in Nature Study", "Random Notes on Order", and "A Dream of Famous Men".

In addition, there is a collection of "Papers for Classes in Academy of the New Church", all for 1928, which include: "Environment—Its Place in Human Development" (that is, environment as "a study of man in relation to the life about him"), "The Dawn of Consciousness", "Secular Aims", "Anatomy of the Brain and Mental Faculties", and "The Teaching on Heredity in the Writings".

Lucy Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

⁸³³ Lucy E. Potts to Bishop [W. F.] Pendleton, 4 Mar 1910 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸³⁴ George de Charms, "Memorial Service for Miss Lucy Potts", 13 Jul 1971 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

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13. Rhoda Faulkner³ Potts (Thomas², Edward¹) was born 06 June 1849 in Manchester, Lancashire, England. She married **Cowell**.

Children of Rhoda Potts and Cowell are:

- + 25 i. Charlotte⁴ Cowell.
- 26 ii. Rosie Cowell.
- 27 iii. Gladys Cowell.

NOTES

Residences of Rhoda (Potts) Cowell (1849–) [No. 13] (from correspondence):

Prior to 1895: Hulton St. [Manchester probably]

1895: "52 Parkfield St Iron Lane East" [Manchester probably]⁸³⁵

1905: 38 Rangely Road, Manchester.⁸³⁶

In correspondence to Mary (Watson) Potts, Rhoda Cowell noted that "We also like our new house⁸³⁷, but it is not worth photo-ing, it is just one of a row, in the usual Manchester style, much larger than Hulton St one, but in no way pretentious . . ." She added in this letter, "We have started a branch in Manchester of the London Woman's League, I am Sec., we have not done very much yet, but are improving." One additional remark in the letter is of interest, which she says with regard to women seeking advanced education: "We are getting quite used to ladies possessing degrees coming to visit Rosie. I find them very like ordinary mortals."⁸³⁸

14. Rawlinson Faulkner³ Potts (Thomas², Edward¹) was born 29 October 1853 in Stretford, Lancashire, England, and died 07 December 1911 in Oregon. He married **Ellinor Birchal** 31 August 1891 in England. She was born July 1863 in England, and died in 1938 in California.

Children of Rawlinson Potts and Ellinor Birchal are:

- 28 i. Vera U.⁴ Potts, born 10 July 1892 in Oregon; died after 07 December 1911.
- + 29 ii. Thomas S. Potts, born October 1894 in Oregon; died 10 July 1962 in Multnomah Co., Oregon.
- + 30 iii. Dorothy Potts, born March 1899 in Oregon; died after 09 January 1971.
- 31 iv. Reginald Potts, born 08 February 1901 in Oregon; died 25 December 1966 in San Mateo, California.

NOTES

14. Rawlinson Faulkner Potts (1853–1911)

Family records for Rawlinson Potts indicate his date of birth is 29 October 1854, which differs from the 1853 year given on his cemetery headstone and in a biographical sketch published in 1903 (see below).

At the time of the 1871 England census, when he was 17 years of age, he resided with his parents. He does not appear in the 1881 England census because, as we know now, he was in America. He appears again in the England census, fortuitously in the 1891 census, while he was visiting his family and (as we

⁸³⁵ Rhoda F. Cowell to Mary Potts, 15 Dec 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸³⁶ Lucy Potts diary, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸³⁷ 52 Parkfield St. The Potts had also just moved into their new home, Stancot, in Bryn Athyn.

⁸³⁸ Rhoda F. Cowell to Mary Potts, 15 Dec 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

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know now) he met and married his wife. In the 1891 census he is listed as single, residing with his widower father in Stretford, Lancashire; under the category for occupation is listed, "Visitor[?] from America".

Occupations of Rawlinson Potts (from U.S. censuses and biographical sources):

1879 U.S. immigration data: Laborer
ca. 1879–ca. 1881: "several pursuits" in Texas
ca. 1881–ca. 1882: Miner in Colorado
ca. 1883–1886: Farmer in California
1886–ca. 1890: Farmer in Oregon
1900 census: Dry goods salesman
1910 census: Postmaster, Tualatin, Oregon

According to his obituary, he served as postmaster in Tualatin "for many years".⁸³⁹ Thus from the information cited here, he was postmaster at least during 1902-1910. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Residences of Rawlinson Potts (from U.S. censuses and biographical sources):

ca. 1879–ca. 1881: Texas
ca. 1881–ca. 1882: Colorado
ca. 1883–1886: California
1886–1911: Oregon (except ca. 1891 in England)
1900, 1910 censuses: East Cedar Creek Precinct, Washington Co., Oregon

A biographical sketch of Rawlinson Potts published in 1903⁸⁴⁰ gives his birth as 29 October 1853, in Manchester. He emigrated to America, where he went to Texas, Colorado, California, and Oregon. Around 1891, he returned to England for nine months, there marrying and returning with his wife to Tualatin, Oregon, to continue farming. In April 1900 he entered merchandising and, as of 1902-1903, he was also the postmaster in Tualatin.⁸⁴¹ The complete text of the 1903 biographical sketch is as follows:

"RAWLINSON F. POTTS, who is filling the position of postmaster of Tualatin, was born October 29, 1853, in Manchester, England. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade in his native city. He acquired his education in England and remained in that country until twenty-six years of age, when, attracted by the possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode in Texas. There he followed several pursuits, living in the Lone Star state for three years, after which he removed to Colorado, where he followed mining for one year. He has gone through the experience of being caught in two snow-slides, but fortunately he escaped with his life in both instances. The year 1883 witnessed his arrival in California, where he became connected with agricultural interests, thee following farming for three years. In 1886 he arrived in Tualatin [in Oregon], where he was located for four years, following farming in this portion of the state. On the expiration of that period he returned to his native country and spent nine months in re-visiting the scenes amid which his boyhood and youth were passed, renewing the friendships of his early life. While in his native country he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor [sic] Birchal. He then returned to Tualatin and resumed farming, which he followed continuously until April, 1900, when he embarked in merchandising, and is today one of the successful representatives of commercial life in the town in which he makes his home. He carries a well selected stock of goods and his reasonable prices and honorable dealing

⁸³⁹ *Sherwood News Sheet* (Oregon), 13 Dec 1911.

⁸⁴⁰ *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity, Oregon* (Chapman Publishing Co., Chicago, 1903), p. 410.

⁸⁴¹ Tualatin, Oregon, began in 1853 with Samuel Galbreath's ferry service on the Tualatin River at a village he named Galbreath. The name was changed to Bridgeport when Galbreath built a bridge across the river in 1856. It was not until 1886, however, that Tualatin came into being as a platted town when John Sweek sold a right-of-way through his property for the Portland & Willamette Railway Co. Businesses and population grew once the town became just an hour's train ride from bustling Portland. In 1906, the Oregon Electric Railroad put its Portland-Salem line through Tualatin, creating yet another boom in prosperity and population. By 1910, a four-year high school was established and the first automobiles arrived. The town was incorporated in 1913. (>>"City History", City of Tualatin website, http://www.ci.tualatin.or.us/city/city%20history/city_history_index.htm; accessed 30 May 2006.)

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have secured him a gratifying trade. He owns town property in addition to thirty-seven acres of good farming land and he is the present postmaster of Tualatin.

"The home of Mr. and Mrs. Potts has been blessed with four children: Vera, Thomas, Dorothy and Reginald. The parents have many warm friends in this locality and their own home is noted for its hospitality. Mr. Potts belongs to the Grange⁸⁴², to the United Artisans⁸⁴³, to the Woodmen of the World⁸⁴⁴ and the Ladies' Circle of that order, serving as clerk in both. He belongs to the Swedenborgian Church and his religious faith is indicated by his upright, honorable life."

Rawlinson Potts emigrated to the U.S. from England aboard the S.S. *Ethiopia*⁸⁴⁵, arriving in New York on 8 September 1879. He passed through the immigration checkpoint at Castle Garden, at the lower tip of Manhattan.

When he returned to England in 1891 (or late in 1890), he met Ellinor Birchall⁸⁴⁶, whom he engaged to be married. The news was sent from his father, Thomas Potts, to Thomas's daughter-in-law, Mary Potts.⁸⁴⁷

"Master Rawlinson has engaged himself to Nelly Birchall, and they are to be married about the 19th or 20th of next month, and to sail for Tualiton [*sic*] early in September."

Rawlinson Potts became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1897, in Washington Co., Oregon. In the 1900 U.S. census he is listed as "Rawlin F. Potts". In the 1910 census he is listed as a widower; his given name

⁸⁴² The Grange (officially, The Order of Patrons of Husbandry) is a national fraternal organization first organized in 1867 in Minnesota. Originally established for the welfare of farmers and rural residents, the organization now embraces agricultural and industrial causes, still with a rural focus. Formerly known as the National Grange, the members are organized into lodges that also participate in and support community affairs. ("The Grange Connection: A Historical Summary", The Grange Connection website, <http://www.grange.org/history.htm>; accessed 26 Aug 2007.)

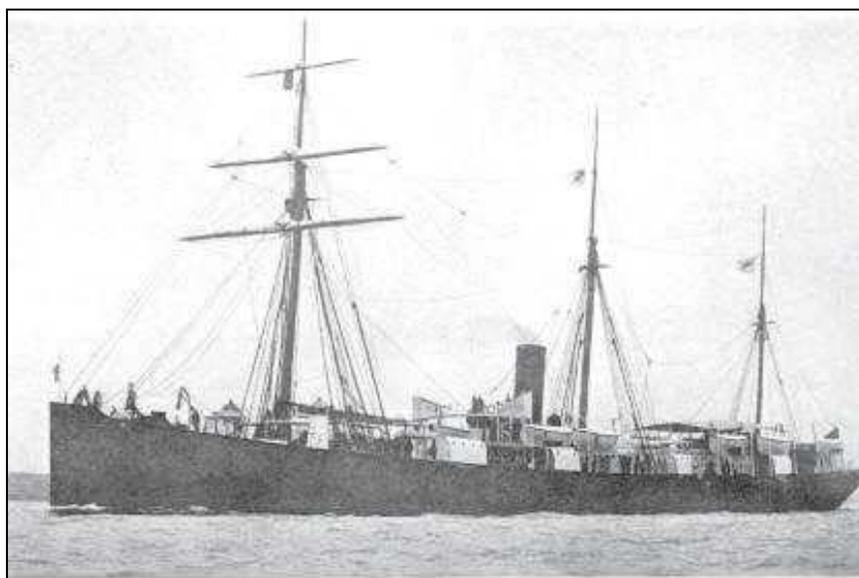
⁸⁴³ Probably the United Artisans Life Association, of Portland, Oregon, later the United Artisans Association.

⁸⁴⁴ The Woodmen of the World was organized in 1890 in Omaha, Nebraska, and through mergers with other fraternal benefit societies became the largest such society in the United States. It organized originally to provide life insurance to its members, and through a system of local lodges the members became involved in community services to those in need. The women's auxiliary group was known as the Woodmen Circle. Today, the Woodmen of the World remains in service, providing disaster relief through a partnership with the American Red Cross. Woodmen's members often have the Woodmen emblem on their grave markers, but although uniformity of the design had been intended, personal preferences and marker manufacturing whims have created a proliferate variation, from emblem designs on flagholders and plaques to tree-shaped monuments. Some variations are also likely due to the creation of newer Woodmen groups from existing ones. (>>"History", Woodmen website, <http://www.woodmen.org>; accessed 30 May 2006. Katie Karrick, "Woodmen of the World: In the Shape of a Tree Stump", website http://members.aol.com/TombView/twav_wow.html, 1996; accessed 30 May 2006. Steve Johnson, "WOW: On the Search of Graves", in "The Cemetery Column", Interment.net website, <http://www.interment.net/column/feature/jimd/index.htm>; accessed 30 May 2006. "Grave Markers", Modern Woodmen of America website, <http://www.modern-woodmen.org/public/aboutus/history/grave+markers.htm>; accessed 30 May 2006.)

⁸⁴⁵ The S.S. *Ethiopia* was registered in Glasgow and was owned by the Anchor Line of Glasgow. She was built by Alexander Stephen & Sons, Glasgow, and launched 12 Aug 1873. She was in the Glasgow-Moville-New York service. She was a single-stack steamship, partly rigged for sail. She displaced 4,004 gross tons, was 400 ft long, 40 ft in breadth. In 1874 she was sold to the Barrow Steamship Company but continued to be operated by the Anchor Line, to which firm she was sold back in 1893. Her last departure from Glasgow for New York was 24 May 1907, after which she was scrapped. Woodrow Wilson, while he was President of Princeton College, sailed aboard the *Ethiopia* on 30 May 1896 for a visit to Scotland. (>>Stuart Cameron, with updates by Bruce Biddulph, "Clyde-Built Database" website, <http://www.clydesite.co.uk/clydebuilt/viewship.asp?id=3227>; accessed 4 Jun 2006. "J.R. Bolling's Daybook: An Interactive Wilson Experience", website <http://www.woodrowwilsonhouse.org>; accessed 5 Jun 2006).

⁸⁴⁶ Her name has variously been given as Eleanor, and Birchall. However, the spelling, Ellinor Birchall, is taken on the authority of her daughter, Dorothy Potts Cheek, in correspondence with Lucy Potts in 1971.

⁸⁴⁷ Thomas Potts to Mary (Watson) Potts, 22 Jul 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).



S.S. Ethiopia, on which Rawlinson Potts emigrated to America. He arrived in New York on 8 September 1879.

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appears to be written as “Rawlanson”, “Rawlansan”, or “Raulanson” (with one or two l’s), the ambiguity due to the illegibility of the census sheet, which led him also to be misindexed as “Raw Duncan F. Potts”!

It is not entirely clear that Ellinor Birchal Potts ever saw her father again. A letter from Thomas Potts to his daughter-in-law, Mary Watson Potts, takes note of “Mr. Birchal” having arrived in New York, but was dismayed not to have heard anything from John Faulkner Potts, “as Mr. Birchal was looking forward to have a chat with him”. Thomas Potts noted that

“Birchal was on his way to California, and intends to go to see his daughter (Rawlansons wife and Baby) I do not know what stay he is making he is on business in auditing the accounts of some Estate.”⁸⁴⁸

In January 1971, Rawlinson’s daughter, Dorothy Cheek, wrote to her cousin, Lucy Potts. Her letter noted that she was searching for relatives of her father, and, although she initially had expected failure in this task, she found Lucy through the postmaster at Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. She had first written to the postmaster, a Mr. Redmile, to whom she inquired of a connection to the Potts family; and he sent her contact information for Lucy Potts. Dorothy’s letter (the one cited here) was a reply to one she had already received from Lucy; the earlier correspondence seems not to survive. Dorothy included a narrative form of genealogy regarding her parents and siblings, which is reproduced as follows:⁸⁴⁹

“Rawlinson was my father. He married Ellinor Birchal, August 31 1891. She was 28, and he was nearly 38. They went directly to Tualatin, Oregon. There were 4 of us children—Vera—July 1892. Tom—Oct 1894 Me (Dorothy) March 1899, and Reginald, Feb. 1901. His birthday was Feb. 7—nearly the same as yours, Lucy.

“Tom died in 1962—on Vera’s birthday, and Reggie, Christmas day, 1966, of a heart attack.

“Father had a general store at Tualatin, which was quite a nice business. He and mother separated in 1910, & Father died of a heart attack in December 1911. Mother moved to Palo Alto, California soon after she & Father were divorced, where she lived until 1938, until she died after a lengthy illness. She had a sister Lucy, and a brother, Duncan, neither of whom married, and Mother’s sister Clara died when she was a young woman, also unmarried. So you see, I had no cousins on her side. Father, for some reason, didn’t keep in contact with his family. I think Mother must have spoken of the relatives, though, for I have some knowledge of them—rather vague, tho.

“I suppose if we hadn’t taken that trip to England, and found Mr. Hilton, the minister at the church in Manchester, all of this wouldn’t have happened. One never knows what one step will lead to, does one?

“I only wish this had come about years ago, though.”

Rawlinson Potts was buried 10 December 1911 in the Winona Cemetery, Tualatin, Washington Co., Oregon (row 23, lot 125, plot A). Also listed for the same grave site (lot 125, plot F) is one Mabel Potts (May–August 1911), whose relationship is not determined (she died 17 August 1911 in Washington Co., according to the Oregon Death Index). Rawlinson Potts’ grave has a marker denoting him as a member of the Woodmen of the World. There are no other markers in lot 125.

Ellinor (Birchal) Potts (1863–1938)
(wife of Rawlinson Faulkner Potts)
“Nelly”

Her given and maiden names have been spelled variously as “Eleanor” and “Birchal”, in different combinations with “Ellinor” and “Birchal”. The spellings, Ellinor Birchal, as used in this genealogy, are taken on the authority of her daughter, Dorothy.

Ellinor and Rawlinson were divorced in 1910, and she then moved to Palo Alto, California.

⁸⁴⁸ Thomas Potts to Mary Watson Potts, 3 Jan 1893 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁴⁹ Dorothy Potts Cheek to Lucy Potts, 9 Jan 1971 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

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31. Reginald Potts (1901–1966)

He was known as “Reggie”.

Generation No. 4

15. Samuel Warren⁴ Potts (John Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) was born 26 June 1865 in Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England, and died 06 September 1939 in U.S. He married **Valérie Clémentine van der Steen** 24 December 1910 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She died about 1919.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Samuel Potts and Valérie Steen are:

- 32 i. Lucie M. L.⁵ Potts, born 08 September 1911; died 08 September 1911.
- 33 ii. John Warren Potts, born 12 April 1913; died 22 February 1970 in Mexico.
- + 34 iii. Florence Valerie Warren Potts, born 22 June 1916; died 14 January 2005.

NOTES

15. Samuel Warren Potts (1865–1939) “Warren”

In England, Warren Potts served as an apprentice in the firm of Alley and Maclellan, Engineers, Glasgow, during 1 October 1881–1 October 1886; two years in the Drawing Office, 2½ years in the Pattern Shop, and six months in the Fitting Shop. Thereafter he was a “draughtsman” in the firm.⁸⁵⁰ In 1887–1890, at least, he was employed in the Finnieston Engine Works, Glasgow; two years in the Pattern Shop and one year in the Drawing Office.⁸⁵¹ Once he was in America, however, the nature of his work is less clear (see below).

He emigrated to the U.S. with his parents and siblings. According to his U.S. naturalization papers, on 17 July 1890, while in Pennsylvania, he officially declared his intention to become a citizen of the U.S., and he became a naturalized citizen on 26 October 1896 in Hartford, Connecticut, where he then resided.⁸⁵² Note that the dates do not correspond to what is known of the family’s immigration, in August 1891, where Warren Potts is listed among all nine children arriving with their parents aboard the S.S. *Anchoria* (see the sketch regarding John Faulkner Potts). The discrepancy in dates has not been resolved, although inferentially the official, legal record of naturalization is correct.

Residences of Samuel Warren Potts (from correspondence and U.S. censuses):

- 1890: Minerva Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland⁸⁵³
- 1896: Hartford, Connecticut⁸⁵⁴
- 1909: 15 Murray St., New York, New York⁸⁵⁵
- 1916: 356 Marion Ave., Mt. Vernon, New York⁸⁵⁶
- 1920 census: 34 S. Bleeker St., Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., New York [apartment]

⁸⁵⁰ Employer’s affidavit, 29 Oct 1887 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁵¹ Employer’s affidavit, 31 Dec 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁵² The original naturalization record is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁵³ John Faulkner Potts to unknown, 21 November 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁵⁴ U.S. naturalization papers (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁵⁵ S. Warren Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 18 Apr 1909 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁵⁶ S. Warren Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 16 Nov 1916 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).



(Spamer 2933)

Samuel Warren Potts (1865–1939) [Potts family collateral genealogy, No. 15]

Warren Potts (*left*) and his wife, Valerie Potts, with Warren's sister, Jane Potts (*rear*) and unidentified boy. Date and location unknown.



(Spamer 3705, detail)

[Samuel] Warren Potts, date and location not known.

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1930 census: 167 Alexander Ave., Bronx, New York [apartment]

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In a letter to Bishop W. F. Pendleton in Bryn Athyn, in 1916, Warren Potts hoped that Bishop Pendleton or another officiating minister would baptize “our little girl” [Florence] during the Thanksgiving Day service.⁸⁵⁷ After the death of Valérie Potts, the children did not live with their father; they have not been located in the 1920 or 1930 censuses.

In the 1920 U.S. census, S. Warren Potts is listed as “Warren E. Potts”. There is additional information that seems to conflict with that known for S. W. Potts; the person of interest here is listed in the 1920 census as 50 years of age, married, born in England but immigrated to the U.S. in 1901 and naturalized in 1906. Note, however, that the immigration and naturalization dates are both exactly ten years from the documented dates for S. W. Potts; that in 1916 S. W. Potts is known to have resided in Mt. Vernon, New York; and further, the “Warren E.” Potts listed in the 1920 census has a listed occupation as an engineer in a factory, which does corroborate more certain information for S. W. Potts in the 1930 census.

In the 1930 census, S. Warren Potts is listed as “Warren S. Potts”, there indicated to be 64 years of age, widower having first married at age 44, born in England, immigrated in 1891 and now a naturalized citizen. His occupation is listed as “Laborer” in an industry given as “Engineer” [*sic*].⁸⁵⁸ At this time he lived in the Bronx.

While it seems that we gain a sense for what kinds of work S. Warren Potts undertook while he was in America, it is not altogether clear at what professional level it was or the exact nature of the work conducted by the firm(s) for which he worked.

S. Warren Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Valérie Clémentine (van der Steen) Potts (–ca. 1919)
(wife of Samuel Warren Potts)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

She was an adopted child, and her maiden name is that of her adoptive parents. The surname has also been given in Potts family records as “Vanderstein”. However, the spelling “van der Steen” is taken from the invitation to Valérie’s wedding as announced by her adoptive mother, “Madame van der Steen”⁸⁵⁹ (her adoptive father may have been deceased at that time). She may have been called familiarly, “Valé”, inasmuch as she is referred to by this name in the diary of John Faulkner Potts.⁸⁶⁰

The marriage of Samuel Potts and Valérie van der Steen was officiated by William Frederick Pendleton, Bishop of the General Church of the New Jerusalem; witnesses were Alice K. Potts and John Faulkner Potts.

Valérie died when her youngest child was about three years old. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

33. *John Warren Potts* (1913–1970)

John Faulkner Potts’ diary records the birth of his grandson with the name “John Désirée Warren Potts”.⁸⁶¹

⁸⁵⁷ S. Warren Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 16 Nov 1916 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁵⁸ The 1930 census sheet shows numerous procedural errors, with several large “X’s” marked across the page. It seems that the census official did not entirely understand what was required to be indicated in some fields, and how the information was to be displayed.

⁸⁵⁹ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁶⁰ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁶¹ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

21. Rudolf⁴ Potts (John Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) was born 11 January 1875 in Blantyre, Scotland, and died 1962 in Canada. He married **Ella Louisa Stroh** 02 July 1903 in Carmel Church, Berlin, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Jacob Stroh and Elizabeth Seiler. She was born 20 February 1875 in Canada, and died 1965.

Child of Rudolf Potts and Ella Stroh is:

35 i. Ronnie⁵ Potts, Adopted child.

NOTES

21. Rudolf Potts (1875–1962)
"Rudy"

Rudolf Potts was baptized by his father. He married a Canadian and lived in Kitchener, Ontario. In Canada, he owned, in 1927 at least, the Potts' Pattern and Machine Co. Ltd., dealing in aluminum and brass castings.⁸⁶²

In 1900, he resided in Sydney, Cape Briton, Nova Scotia.⁸⁶³

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Ella (Stroh) Potts (1875–1965)
(wife of Rudolf Potts)

A family photograph of "Uncle Rudolf Potts" and his wife, Ella, identifies her there as "Aunt Ella Roschman Potts".

Regarding her family, only her parents are thus far known: Jacob Gaukel Stroh (1848–) and Elizabeth (Seiler) Stroh (1848–18 May 1913). Elizabeth Seiler was born in Waterloo, Ontario.

Jacqueline Ross Kline received correspondence from a Stroh relation, Nancy (Stroh) Dawson, who had been raised in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, but is now in London. Nancy Dawson noted that "For many years now I have looked after the library at the Swedenborg Society"⁸⁶⁴

24. Nora Mary⁴ Potts (John Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) was born 23 November 1881 at 5 Eildon Villas, Mount Florida, Glasgow, County Renfren, Cathcast Parish, Scotland, and died 20 December 1961 in U.S. She married **Gilbert Haven Smith** 07 December 1907 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 27 December 1882 in Greensborough, Caroline, Maryland, and died 14 December 1958 in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vermont.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Nora (Potts) and Gilbert Haven Smith. Their descendants are listed in the main portion of the Smith genealogy.

25. Charlotte⁴ Cowell (Rhoda Faulkner³ Potts, Thomas², Edward¹)

Child of Charlotte Cowell is:

46 i. Eileen⁵.

⁸⁶² As seen in a family photograph of Rudolf Potts standing in front of his shop in 1927; location not given.

⁸⁶³ Rudolf Potts to his mother, Mary Potts, 13 May 1900 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁶⁴ Nancy [Dawson] to Jackie [Kline], 22 Jul 2005.



(Spamer 2939)



(Spamer 2940)

(Upper left) Rudolf Potts and his wife, Ella Stroh Potts; studio photograph, location and date unknown. (Upper right) Rudolf and Ella Potts with their adopted son, Ronnie; location and date unknown. (Bottom) Rudolf Potts in front of his business in or near Kitchener, Ontario.



(Spamer 2938)



(Spamer 3705, detail)

Rudolf Potts (*left*) and his brother-in-law, Gilbert Haven Smith;
date and location not known.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

29. Thomas S.⁴ Potts (Rawlinson Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) was born October 1894 in Oregon, and died 10 July 1962 in Multnomah Co., Oregon. He married **Rose L.** She was born about 1897 in Oregon.

Child of Thomas Potts and Rose is:

- 47 i. Harold T.⁵ Potts, born about 1925 in Oregon.

NOTES

Occupations of Thomas S. Potts (1894–1962) [No. 29] (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Coffee house miller

1930: Oil company driver

Residences of Thomas S. Potts (from U.S. censuses):

1920: 1485 E. Hoyt St., Portland, Multnomah Co., Oregon

1930: 423 Monroe St., Eugene, Lane Co., Oregon

One "Rose M. Potts" is listed in the Oregon Death Index; she died in Multnomah Co. on 20 February 1968. This could be Rose, wife of Thomas S. Potts.

30. Dorothy⁴ Potts (Rawlinson Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) was born 11 March 1899 in Oregon; died 11 January 1985 in Marion Co., Oregon. She married **(1) Oren McDowell** in 1917. He died 27 April 1947 in Portland Co., Oregon. She married **(2) Monroe Sal Cheek** in 1943. He was born 21 August 1891 in Georgia; died 3 February 1973 in Marion Co., Oregon.

Child of Oren McDowell and Dorothy Potts is:

- 30a i. Oren⁵ McDowell, Jr. He was born 12 September 1918 in San Diego Co., California; died 31 October 1968 in Marion Co., Oregon. He married Sylvia.

30. Dorothy (Potts) Cheek (1899–1985)

She divorced Oren McDowell. At the time of her death she resided in Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.

In a letter to Lucy Potts⁸⁶⁵ (discussed above under Rawlinson Potts), Dorothy also included brief information about her two marriages and child, the vital statistics for whom are a part of the standard genealogical data given above. She described Monroe's health at more length. Additional data in the present genealogy were derived from public records.

Oren McDowell, Sr. (–1947)
(husband of Dorothy Potts)

Occupations of Oren McDowell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):

1910: Picker in woolen mill

1920: Butcher in packing plant

Residences of Oren McDowell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):

1910: 2106 Lee St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon (with parents)

1920: 766 S. 18th St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon

At this time, the parents and siblings of Oren McDowell (Sr.) are known only as follows (from 1910 U.S. census):

⁸⁶⁵ Dorothy Potts Cheek to Lucy Potts, 9 Jan 1971 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Henry C.¹ McDowell was born about 1860 in Oregon. He married **Sarah O.** She was born about 1865 in Oregon.

Children of Henry McDowell and Sarah are:

- i. Ralph Leonard² McDowell, born about 1891 in Oregon.
- ii. Oren C. McDowell, born about 1893 in Oregon; died 27 April 1947 in Portland Co., Oregon.
- iii. Henry Clay McDowell, born about 1905 in Oregon.

Notes

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Henry C. McDowell was a livestock buyer; he resided at 2106 Lee St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.

At the time of the 1910 census, Ralph Leonard McDowell resided with his parents; he was a butcher in a slaughter house.

30a. Oren C. McDowell, Jr. (1918–1968)

He enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II; enlisted 22 February 1942 in Fort Lewis, Washington. He had had two years of college education.

Monroe Sal Cheek (1891–1973) (husband of Dorothy Potts)

He had previously been married to Blanche V. She was born about 1918 in Iowa.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Monroe Cheek was a partner in a service station; he resided at 745 E St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon. At the time of his death, he resided in Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.

Generation No. 5

34. Florence Valerie Warren⁵ Potts (Samuel Warren⁴, John Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) was born 22 June 1916, and died 14 January 2005. She married **Ulrich Schoenberger** about 1946. He was born about 1904, and died about 1974.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Florence Potts and Ulrich Schoenberger are:

- + 48 i. Lisa⁶ Schoenberger.
- 49 ii. Mark Christian Schoenberger.
- + 50 iii. Hans Ulrich Schoenberger.
- 51 iv. Fritz Rudolf Schoenberger.

NOTES⁸⁶⁶

34. Florence (Potts) Schoenberger (1916–2005) "Babs", "Babette"

She was a 5th grade teacher in the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Hans Schoenberger recalled, "She apparently was quite a striking woman and whenever her name was raised around her former students (particularly the male students) there would be a plenty [*sic*] of commentary on just how beautiful she was."⁸⁶⁷

⁸⁶⁶ Most of the genealogical information and vital statistics relating to the Schoenberger family was received from Hans Schoenberger through an email message to Amos Glenn, 17 Jan 2005.

⁸⁶⁷ Hans Schoenberger to Amos Glenn, 17 Jan 2005.



(Spamer 2948)

A few Gilbert Smith daughters and their cousin, **Florence Potts Schoenberger**.
(*Left to right*) Florence, Jean Smith Cranch, Alice Smith Gladish, Virginia Smith Tyler.
Location not recorded, 1977.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

For most of her married life she resided in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. One address for her was on Ben Hur St., Pittsburgh. At the time of her death, she resided at Cordia Commons, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

49. Mark Schoenberger

As of 2006 he resided in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

51. Fritz Schoenberger

According to his brother, Hans, in 2005, Fritz was "estranged from the family and we believe he lives somewhere in Southern California." There is a Fritz Schoenberger who currently resides at 1159 6th Ave., San Diego, California. An address for him is also given as 7416 Ben Hur St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which must be the same as the former address noted for his mother (above).

Generation No. 6

48. Lisa⁶ Schoenberger (Florence Valerie Warren⁵ Potts, Samuel Warren⁴, John Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) She married **John Paraska**.

Child of Lisa Schoenberger and John Paraska is:

- 97 i. Nathan Justin⁷.

NOTES

As of 2006, Lisa (Schoenberger) Paraska [No. 48] resided in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

50. Hans Ulrich⁶ Schoenberger (Florence Valerie Warren⁵ Potts, Samuel Warren⁴, John Faulkner³, Thomas², Edward¹) He married **Jeri Roschman**.

Children of Hans Schoenberger and Jeri are:

- 98 i. Andrea Babette⁷ Schoenberger.
- 99 ii. Dane Christian Schoenberger.

NOTES

Hans Schoenberger [No. 50] as of 2005 resided at 474B Pike Road, Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

End of Potts Family collateral genealogy

**Faulkner Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(5 descendants)

The genealogy of the Faulkner family, as it relates to the Potts lineage (above) and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of William Faulkner

Generation No. 1

1. William¹ Faulkner He married **Elizabeth**.

Children of William Faulkner and Elizabeth are:

- + 2 i. John² Faulkner.
- 3 ii. Joshua Wilson Faulkner, born 1780; died about 1820.
- 4 iii. Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, born January 1787 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 29 October 1849 at 7 Rosa Villas (later Lillie Road), Fulham, London, England.

NOTES

3. *Joshua Wilson Faulkner* (1780–ca. 1820)

He was baptized 28 February 1783 at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, Lancashire. He was a painter, known mostly for his miniature portraits of military officers.

4. *Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner* (1787–1849)

He was baptized 17 January 1787 at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, Lancashire. He was a prominent portrait painter whose works include notables of the early 1800s of England, and whose works today hang in private collections and public galleries. Sir Walter Scott's novels include engravings after portraits by Faulkner.

He also was an accomplished musician and was for a time the organist at the Caledonian Chapel, Hatton Garden.

Residences of Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner:

- Ca. 1816: Hatton Garden, London
- 1830s–1840s: Newman St., Soho, London
- At death: 7 Rosa Villas (later Lillie Road), Fulham, London

A biographical sketch of Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner appears in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.⁸⁶⁸ It summarizes, "Painted before the age of photography and without swagger, Faulkner's portraits are usually half or three-quarter lengths, showing the sitter in clerical robes or military uniform or seated at a desk, defining the sitter's claim to fame." And of course as we see, he also indulged in family portraits.

One of B. R. Faulkner's family portraits in fact remains in the family. He painted his niece, Charlotte Anna Faulkner, when she was a young girl, in the early 1840s. Charlotte later married Rev. John Faulkner Potts (see Potts Family collateral genealogy, above). In 2007 this portrait was owned by Nadia [Nadine] Smith

⁸⁶⁸ L. H. Cust (revised by Sarah Wimbush), "Faulkner, Benjamin Rawlinson" in H. C. G. Matthew and Brian Harrison (eds.), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography; in association with The British Academy: From the Earliest Times to the Year 2000* (Oxford University Press, 2004), Vol. 19, p. 147. The biography likewise appears in earlier editions.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Synnestvedt of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania. On the reverse of this painting is a notation written by Nadine's grandfather, John Faulkner Potts:

"This picture of my ever dear Mother, Charlotte Anna Faulkner, when a child, was painted by her uncle Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, who introduced my father and mother to the doctrines of the New Church, and who was a portrait painter in London. He painted also the portrait of my grandfather John Faulkner, now in the dining room, but my grandfather unfortunately died before his portrait was finished.⁸⁶⁹ My mother was born Aug. 15th about the year 1815. John F. Potts".

Generation No. 2

2. John² Faulkner (William¹)

Child of John Faulkner is:

- + 5 i. Charlotte Anna³ Faulkner, born 15 August 1815 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 26 December 1872.

Generation No. 3

5. Charlotte Anna³ Faulkner (John², William¹) was born 15 August 1815 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 26 December 1872. She married **Thomas Potts** 23 June 1836 in Manchester Cathedral, Manchester, Lancashire, England, son of Edward Potts and Jane Robinson. He was born 09 August 1811 in Hylton, Durham, England, and died 06 September 1894.

See the Potts genealogy (above) for information on that lineage and the descendants of Thomas and Charlotte (Faulkner) Potts.

End of Faulkner Family collateral genealogy

Watson Family [of England]⁸⁷⁰ Collateral Genealogy (288 descendants)

The genealogy of the Watson family, as it relates to the Potts lineage (above) and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Thomas Watson

Generation No. 1

1. Thomas¹ Watson was from Norwich, Norfolk, England. He married **Elizabeth Dewing** 17 March 1783 in St. Andrew's, Norwich, Norfolk, England.

Children of Thomas Watson and Elizabeth Dewing are:

- 2 i. Sophia² Watson, born before 20 February 1785.

⁸⁶⁹ The portrait of John Faulkner may have remained overseas. Its disposition is not known at this time.

⁸⁷⁰ There is a lineage of Watsons in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, who are directly related to the Smiths and who appear elsewhere in this genealogy. The two Watson lineages are not related. Much of the genealogical data relating to the Watson family of England was supplied in 2005 by Alan Misson of London, a Watson descendant.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- + 3 ii. Thomas Watson, born before 18 August 1788, of Norwich, Norfolk, England; died 04 March 1835 in London, England.
- 4 iii. Robert Watson, born about 1801 in Norwich, Norfolk, England. He married undetermined wife 1823.

NOTES

1. Thomas Watson

Recollections of Lucy Potts, taken down in 1971, include mention of a "Thomas Watson worker of Norwich".

Observations from Alan Misson on the Gerardin connection: "[Thomas Watson of Norwich] must have married a sister of Francis' [Gerardin] wife Mary Dewing so that Thomas Watson Snr. would become Francis Gerardin's nephew. So we are looking for a [Thomas Watson] who married someone called Dewing."⁸⁷¹

Information received from Misson recovers Thomas Watson's marriage to Elizabeth Dewing. At the time of their marriage,

"Thomas was living in the parish of St Michael at Thorn, Norwich and Elizabeth was living in St Andrew's parish. Thirteen years later, Mary Dewing married Francis Gerardin at St Luke's, Old Street, London on 29th March 1796. Although I cannot yet prove that Mary and Elizabeth were sisters, the evidence from Rev Dr Bayley's 'New Church Worthies' and the reminiscences of Lucy Potts strongly suggest they were."⁸⁷²

2. Sophia Watson (before 20 February 1785–)

She was baptized 20 February 1785 at St. Julian's parish church, Norwich, Norfolk, England.

Information from Alan Misson, June 2006: In the church register for the Brownlow Street and Dudley Court Church, "there is a Sophia Watson baptised as an adult on 16th April 1809", possibly the sister of Thomas Watson (Sr.) who is in the same register. "A Sophia Watson and a John Burley married on 25th September 1811 at St. Anne's Soho, London"; a death certificate for Sophia Burley indicates she died aged 76 in 1862, widow of John Burley, Pewterer Journeyman (the same occupation as that of Thomas Watson Sr.).

4. Robert Watson (ca. 1801–)

At the time of the 1861 England census he resided in Norfolk.

Generation No. 2

3. Thomas² Watson (Thomas¹) was born before 18 August 1788 , of Norwich, Norfolk, England, and died 04 March 1835 in London, England. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1786, and died 19 December 1834 in London, England.

Children of Thomas Watson and Mary are:

- + 5 i. Thomas³ Watson, born 25 June 1812 in Holborn, London, Middlesex, England; died 23 September 1879 in London, Middlesex, England.
- + 6 ii. Mary Ann Watson, born 16 April 1814 in Holborn, Middlesex, England; died 1887.
- 7 iii. Frances Watson, born 27 December 1815; died after January 1835.
- 8 iv. Susanna Watson, born 02 July 1817.
- 9 v. Maria Watson, born 17 October 1819; died after January 1835.

⁸⁷¹ Alan Misson to Earle Spamer, 2005. [There is a Dewing family into which Elisabeth Covington Smith (No. 350, see under Earle Covington Smith, No. 215) married. The Dewing branches are not known to be related. –E.E.S.]

⁸⁷² Alan Misson to Earle Spamer, Oct 2005.

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- + 10 vi. Henry Watson, born 03 March 1822 in Holborn, Middlesex, England.
- 11 vii. Samuel Watson, born 26 August 1824 in Holborn, Middlesex, England.
- 12 viii. Elizabeth Watson, born 11 June 1827.

NOTES

3. Thomas Watson (senior) (before 18 August 1788–1835)

He was baptized 18 August 1788 in St. Julian's parish church, Norwich, Norfolk, England. As an adult, he was baptized into the New Church on 20 September 1807 in the New Jerusalem Church in Brownlow Street and Dudley Court, Holborn, London, England.

Reminiscences taken down by Alice Potts' niece, Alice Gladish, in 1971 include notice of this Thomas Watson as "Thos Watson worker of Norwich".⁸⁷³ This is corroborated by John Faulkner Potts' own recollection, as noted in genealogical information in the Potts family papers:⁸⁷⁴

"Thomas Watson, son of Thomas Watson, worker, of Norwich. Went to London when 13. Became apprentice to his uncle M^f Gerardin, who had been introduced to the New Church doctrines by his relation M^f Peckitt [*sic*]. Attended Dudley Court & York St. under M^f Proud. Was married to Mary Johnson by D^f Hodson."

Thomas Watson went to London, where he went to work for his uncle, Francis Gerardin, a pewterer. Later he became a partner with Gerardin in the firm of Gerardin–Watson and Co. in Poland Street, near Oxford Street, London. In 1829 the London Post Office Directory lists Gerardin and Watson, Petwerers, 21 Poland Street, Soho. Chapter 27 in *New Church Worthies* (which chapter is about Thomas Watson junior) notes about Thomas Watson senior that the partners of Gerardin and Watson in Poland Street were Gerardin and his brother-in-law Watson; however, this seems to be in error, and the Watson there was Gerardin's nephew, Thomas (Sr.).⁸⁷⁵ In clarification, notes from Alan Misson indicate:

". . . in about 1801 Thomas Watson Senior becomes an apprentice to his uncle Francis Gerardin who owns a business specializing in pewter at 21 Poland Street, Soho, London. Later, both Thomas Watson Senior's son Thomas Watson Junior and in turn his son Thomas Gerardin Watson take up the pewter business for some time. Some time around 1811 Thomas Watson Senior marries Mary (unknown) and eight children follow, of which the first three are Thomas Watson Junior born 1812, Mary Ann Watson born 1814 and Frances Watson born 1815."⁸⁷⁶

An obituary for Francis Gerardin appeared in the *Intellectual Repository for the New Church*.⁸⁷⁷

⁸⁷³ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁷⁴ Loose genealogical sheet in the hand of Rev. John Faulkner Potts (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁷⁵ Rev. Dr. [Jonathan] Bayley, *New Church Worthies* (London, 1884).

⁸⁷⁶ Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

⁸⁷⁷ *Intellectual Repository for the New Church* (Apr-Jun 1821); transcribed by Alan Misson and sent to Earle Spamer in 2006:

"On the 9th February last, at his house in Poland Street, London, Mr. Francis Gerardin, in the fifty-third year of his age. Mr. Gerardin was a native of France, and was led to come over here in consequence of the convulsions which agitated that country at the revolution, designing to return when times should become more auspicious: but seeing a prospect of success in this country, and marrying an English wife, he finally settled here. He had been educated in the Roman Catholic religion; but having seen clearly that the clergy of that country made the pretence of religion little else than a cloak for the acquisition of wealth and influence, he became extremely averse to all religious profession; and probably his scepticism would have settled into confirmed infidelity, had not Providence thrown in his way the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church. So great was his aversion to all profession, that he could not be prevailed upon to pay any attention even to these doctrines, for a considerable time after they were brought into his family: but advantage being taken of the affections excited in his bosom by the loss of a child, and by a serious illness with which he was attacked

[note cont'd →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

At the time of his death, Thomas Watson senior resided at 21 Poland St., London. His will was dated 29 January 1835, entered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. His obituary indicated that he died of "consumption of the lungs", which had afflicted him for 4-5 months.⁸⁷⁸

Thomas Watson and his wife, Mary, died within a few months of each other in the Winter of 1834-1835. The biographical sketch of Thomas Watson (Jr.) indicates that his parents' death left young Thomas as "the head of a family of five, three of them comparatively young."⁸⁷⁹ Thus, some of the children were either old enough to be on their own (as was Thomas Jr.) or they had died young.

After the death of Thomas Watson, a combined obituary for Thomas and Mary Watson appeared in *The Intellectual Repository*.⁸⁸⁰

Died, on the 19th of December last [1834], Mrs. Mary Watson, in the 48th year of her age. Less than a month previously, she was active in performing the duties of an affectionate wife, in attendance on her husband, who had some time been suffering from severe illness. Little thoughts were then entertained that she was about to be called away. She had been affected with an asthmatic complaint for some years, but which presented no very formidable aspect; when she was seized with an inflammation about the region of the heart, which carried her off in about a fortnight. She was a highly estimable member of the Cross Street Society. She had scarcely ever known any other religion than that of the New Church, having been introduced to it by friends with whom she lived in early childhood, and having, as she grew up, entered into it herself with warm affection. Though then very young, she was one of the worshippers at the Temple, as it was first called, in Cross Street, at its first erection and opening in the year 1797; and she was one off the most regular attendants on worship there since its restoration to the New Church, and in the places which the Society had occupied in the intervening period; being seldom absent, except when, in the winter, her asthma confined her at home. In all the domestic and social relations, we are assured, by those who knew her best, her conduct was exemplary; and a more satisfactory instance cannot be given of her care in imparting to her children an attachment to the religious principles which she so highly valued herself, than the fact, that as they have grown up, they have taken upon themselves the profession of Christians of the New Jerusalem, with zeal, affection and intelligence.

On the 4th of March [1835], Mr. Thomas Watson, of Poland Street, London, the husband of the subject of the preceding notice, followed her into eternity, after a brief separation of about ten weeks, in the 47th year of his age. His disorder was consumption of the lungs, which had been actively preying on him for four or five months. He could not be

himself, he was induced to listen to the views of the new Church respecting heaven and hell and the life after death: when he was powerfully struck by their reasonableness and simplicity, accompanied as these are with grandeur and sublimity. Continuing his examination, he soon became convinced of the divine origin of the whole: when he testified the sincerity of his conviction by submitting to the ordinance of baptism. He ever since, being a period of about 20 years, continued steadfast in his reception of the doctrines of the New Church, and was a liberal supported of the chief efforts made for their propagation. In business he was active and industrious, by which qualities, and especially by his inflexible integrity, he obtained in an extraordinary degree, the esteem and confidence of all who had dealings with him. In his domestic relations his conduct was exemplary; an the numerous persons under his employ regarded him as a father. Though a man of temperate habits, he had for many years suffered severely from that painful disorder, the gout; the sudden removal of which from the extremities to the vital parts occasioned his death, after a serious illness of only two days. Though his immediate warning was so short, he did not appear to be unprepared for his change. So long as he retained his recollection he repeatedly exclaimed, 'The Lord's will be done.' He afterwards fell into a dozing state, and, expired without a struggle."

⁸⁷⁸ *The Intellectual Repository and New Jerusalem Magazine* (May 1835).

⁸⁷⁹ Rev. Dr. [Jonathan] Bayley, *New Church Worthies* (London, 1884).

⁸⁸⁰ *The Intellectual Repository and New Jerusalem Magazine* (May 1835).

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restrained from attending his wife's funeral, though he had then been confined to the house for many weeks; nor did he appear to sustain any injury from the effort. He also attended in Cross Street Church on the Sunday following to hear her funeral sermon; but this was the last time he ever was out of doors. But he was not entirely confined to his bed a single day. The evening before he departed, he sat with his family and a friend, and took pleasure in hearing his son read the Service for the Sick from the Liturgy, and some other religious pieces; but early on the following morning, after he had just spoken kindly and placidly with his daughter, he was seized with a fit of coughing, and before he could relieve himself of the fluids which pressed to be discharged, he expired. His mind at times wandered as he drew near his end; and then he always fancied his wife was still present. Sometimes he would call for her, and was with difficulty brought to recollect that she was beyond hearing. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not (long) divided." Like her, being from childhood with friends who were attached to the religion of the New Church, he at an early period became affectionately interested in the heavenly doctrines, and studied them with delight; and he always was impressed with the necessity of evincing their influence on the life. This was the constant subject of his admonitions to his children in his last illness; as it was the injunction of their mother, uttered with her last breath. Five young persons, three within the period of nonage and childhood, are now bereaved of both parents; may they all cultivate assiduously the good seed which has been sown in their minds, and thus secure the perpetual protection of their Heavenly Father, who can, and then will, provide better things for them, than were within the control of the parents they have lost!"

Children of Thomas and Mary Watson

All of the Watson children were christened in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden:

Thomas Watson, 16 August 1812

Mary Ann Watson, 8 May 1814

Frances Watson, 28 January 1816

Susanna Watson, 27 July 1817

Maria Watson, 12 March 1820

Henry Watson, 31 March 1822

Samuel Watson, 26 September 1824

Elizabeth Watson, 29 July 1827

Generation No. 3

5. Thomas³ Watson (Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 25 June 1812 in Holborn, London, Middlesex, England, and died 23 September 1879 in London, Middlesex, England. He married **(1) Mary Johnson** 18 June 1834 in St. Andrews parish church, Holborn, London, England, and New Jerusalem Church, Cross St., Hatton Garden, daughter of John Johnson and Blanney [given name]. She was born 25 September 1813, and died 05 November 1845. He married **(2) Mary Ann**. She was born 1794 in Canterbury, England, and died 25 February 1879.

Children of Thomas Watson and Mary Johnson are:

- + 13 i. Mary⁴ Watson, born 02 April 1835 in Holborn, London, England; died 01 April 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 14 ii. Thomas Gerardin Watson, born 12 June 1839 in St. James, Westminster; died 14 March 1912.
- 15 iii. Ada Watson, born after 1839.
- + 16 iv. Jesse Henry Watson, born 1841; died after May 1904.
- + 17 v. Emma Jane Watson, born 1843 in St. James, Westminster; died 10 November 1921.
- 18 vi. Kate Watson, born 1845 in St. James, Westminster; died 10 November 1923.

NOTES

5. Thomas Watson (junior) (1812–1879)

He was baptized 16 August 1812 by Dr. Churchill in the New Jerusalem Church, Brownlow Street and Dudley Court, Holborn, London.

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Some sources give his place of birth as in London, perhaps an assumption because he spent his entire working life in that city. He is the subject of a separate chapter in *New Church Worthies*.⁸⁸¹

Reminiscences taken down by Alice Potts' niece, Alice Gladish, in 1971 include: "Thos Watson son of Thos Watson worker of Norwich went to London when 13 years old became apprentice to his uncle Mr. Gerardin [sic], who had been introduced to the New Church doctrines by his relative Mr. Beckett."⁸⁸² Thomas Watson took up his father's trade as a pewterer, at 43 Poland St., Soho, London, at which address the firm was still present when Thomas Watson wrote the (first) codicil to his will, 2 August 1871. His brother, Henry Watson, and his son, Thomas Gerardin Watson, were co-partners in the pewterer's business at 43 Poland St., but around 27 June 1871 the co-partnership was "dissolved by mutual consent", as further indicated in the codicil.

Thomas Watson and Mary Johnson were married in a double-wedding ceremony, with his sister Mary Ann Watson marrying Camp Penn (see No. 6 below). The register was signed in the presence of John and Jane Johnson. At that time weddings could not be solemnized in the New Church so the local parish church was used. In this case St. Andrew's had become the fashionable place to marry for many people in the city.⁸⁸³ The marriage was solemnized by Rev. S. Noble.⁸⁸⁴

Residences of Thomas Watson (from legal documents):

1855: 4 Highbury Crescent, London

1861: 19 Highbury Crescent, London

1871: 19 Highbury Crescent, London

1879: 42 Warrior Square, St. Leonards, Hastings; and 19 Highbury Crescent, London⁸⁸⁵

In 1855, his son, Thomas Gerardin Watson, noted in correspondence that

"I dare say you often think about the House that Papa has bought. There is some difficulty at present, the Builder not having obtained a license to build from the person to whom the freehold belongs—I hope it will soon be settled or else I expect it will not be ready for us by Midsummer."⁸⁸⁶

It is not clear where this new house was, but it might have been the one at 19 Highbury Crescent, in which the Watsons resided by 1861.

Thomas Watson was buried 29 September 1879 in Kensal Green Cemetery.⁸⁸⁷

Mary (Johnson) Watson (1813–1845)
(wife of Thomas Watson (junior) [No. 5])

Her maiden name and the names of her parents (John and Blanny Johnson) are written on a loose genealogical ledger sheet, by Rev. John Faulkner Potts. Rev. Potts also there wrote,

"Her father was a relative of the 1st. named Mary Johnson & was introduced to the New Church doctrines by the father of M^r Henry Butter. She was born Sep. 25th 1813 & baptized at the New Jerusalem Chapel, Friar St., Doctors' Commons by the Rev. Manoah Libley."⁸⁸⁸

⁸⁸¹ Rev. Dr. [Jonathan] Bayley, *New Church Worthies* (London, 1884), Chapter 27.

⁸⁸² Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁸³ Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

⁸⁸⁴ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁸⁵ The Will of Thomas Potts (proved with two codicils 13 Oct 1879) gives his address as 19 Highbury Crescent, London.

⁸⁸⁶ Thomas G. Watson to Emma [Watson], 21 Mar 1855 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁸⁷ Memorial card (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).



(Spamer 2785)

Thomas Watson family, London, 1852

Thomas Watson, Jr. (1812–1879), his second wife, **Mary Ann** (1794–1879), and his children by his deceased first wife (*left to right*): **Jesse Henry Watson** (?) (1841–after May 1904), **Mary Watson** (1835–1929, later the mother of Nora Potts), **Thomas Gerardin Watson** (?) (1839–1912), **Kate Watson** (1845–1923, never married), and **Emma Jane Watson** (1843–1921, later Lady Mather).

Studio portrait by “T. C. Turner. 3, Cheapside, Between Newgate Stand Paternoster Row”.

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Potts family reminiscences note that Mary Johnson Watson died when her daughter, Mary, was ten years of age. Another date of death is given as 1 November 1845. Her death certificate indicates that she died of typhus fever; the informant was Robert Watson.

Mary Johnson's mother survived her. The mother was alive at the time when Thomas Watson wrote his will, 21 November 1861; he provides a small inheritance for her, "Mrs Johnson the mother of my first wife".⁸⁸⁹

Mary Ann Watson (1794–1879)
(wife of Thomas Watson (junior) [No. 5])

Her maiden name has not been located. Potts family reminiscences recall that stepdaughter Mary Watson (later Mary Potts) did not like her stepmother and called her only "Mrs. W."

The following notes were received from Allan Misson:⁸⁹⁰

"In June 1923 Rev William A Presland, a New Church minister in London wrote a memorial notice for Miss Kate Watson, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary. He said that Thomas Watson, the 'Model Deacon' of Bayley's 'New Church Worthies' had 'sons and daughters who grew up in strong attachment to their Church. The eldest—the late Thomas G. Watson of Southport, and his sisters, Mrs. J. F. Potts and Lady Mather and Miss Kate Watson . . . their cousin on the mother's side, the Rev John Presland'.⁸⁹¹ William Presland and John Presland were brothers and their father Thomas had married a Jane Johnson. The fact that William Presland refers to 'their cousin on the mother's side' strongly suggests that Thomas Watson's wife was indeed Mary Johnson, a sister of Jane."

15. Ada Watson (after 1839–)

She apparently died young, as there is no family information about her and she does not appear in the family photograph taken in 1852.

18. Kate Watson (1845–1923)
"Kittie"

She never married.

6. Mary Ann³ Watson (Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 16 April 1814 in Holborn, Middlesex, England, and died 1887. She married **Camp Penn** 18 June 1834 in St. Andrew's parish church, Holborn, London, England, and New Jerusalem Church, Cross St., Hatton Garden, son of John Penn and Ann Jones. He was born 1811 in Northampton, and died 13 February 1896.

⁸⁸⁸ Loose genealogical sheet in the hand of Rev. John Faulkner Potts (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

⁸⁸⁹ The Will of Thomas Potts was extracted in transcription from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, a copy made 29 Jan 1908; this copy is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁹⁰ Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

⁸⁹¹ Rev. John Presland was a minister of the Argyle Square Church, who published numerous books and tracts of Swedenborgian theology through James Speirs, publisher in London. Included among them is the intriguing title, *The Divine Mission of the Printing Press: a sermon delivered at the Argyle Square Church, King's Cross, on Sunday, March 30, 1884, in aid of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation* (E. W. Allen and James Speirs, London, 1884).

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Children of Mary Watson and Camp Penn are:

- + 19 i. Camp⁴ Penn, born 1835 in Paddington, Middlesex, England.
- 20 ii. John Denston Penn, born 1837.
- + 21 iii. Mary Ann Penn, born 1838 in London, Middlesex, England; died 1908.
- + 22 iv. Amelia Penn, born 1840; died 1908.
- 23 v. Georgina Penn, born 1843 in Middlesex, England.
- 24 vi. Charlotte Maria Penn, born 1844.
- + 25 vii. Clara Fanny Penn, born 1845; died 1924.
- 26 viii. John Arthur Penn, born 1847.
- 27 ix. Albert Thomas Watson Penn, born 1849; died 1924. He married Zillah.
- 28 x. Bertha Jane Penn, born 1851 in Middlesex, England; died 1931.
- + 29 xi. William Henry Penn, born 1852; died 1928.
- 30 xii. Walter Edward Penn, born 1854; died 1939. He married Kate Wright.
- 31 xiii. Harry Watson Penn, born 1857.

NOTES

Mary Watson (1814–1887) [No. 6] was christened 8 May 1814 in the New Jerusalem Church, Brownlow Street and Dudley Court, Holborn, London.

Camp Penn (1811–1896), husband of Mary Watson, was baptized 18 May 1828 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden. He was christened 20 March 1811 in St. Giles, Northampton.

Camp Penn and Mary Watson were married in a double-wedding ceremony, with her brother Thomas Watson (Jr.) marrying Mary Johnson (see above). The register was signed in the presence of John and Jane Johnson. At that time weddings could not be solemnized in the New Church so the local parish church was used. In this case St. Andrew's had become the fashionable place to marry for many people in the city.⁸⁹² The marriage was solemnized by Rev. S. Noble.⁸⁹³

10. Henry³ Watson (Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 03 March 1822 in Holborn, Middlesex, England; died after August 1879. He married **Jane**. She was born 1824; died after August 1879.

Children of Henry Watson and Jane are:

- 32 i. Jane M.⁴ Watson, born 1850.
- 33 ii. Rosalie M. Watson, born 1853.

NOTES

Henry Watson (1822–after August 1879) [No. 10] was christened 31 March 1822 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden. Both Henry Watson and his wife, Jane Watson (1824–after 1879), were included in the second codicil to the will of his father, Thomas Watson, dated 26 August 1879.

Generation No. 4

13. Mary⁴ Watson (Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 02 April 1835 in St. Andrews, Holborn, London, England, and died 01 April 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **John Faulkner Potts** 22 September 1864 in Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church, Battle Bridge (King's Cross), London, England, son of Thomas Potts and Charlotte Faulkner. He was born 04 May 1838 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 15 September 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

⁸⁹² Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

⁸⁹³ Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

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See the Potts Family collateral genealogy (above) for information on that lineage and the descendants of Mary (Watson) and John Faulkner Potts. In the remainder of the current sketch on the Watson family, the descendants of Mary and John Faulkner Potts have been edited out.

The descendants of the daughter of Mary and John, Nora (Potts) and Gilbert Haven Smith, are in turn found in the main Smith genealogy.

14. Thomas Gerardin⁴ Watson (Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 12 June 1839 in St. James, Westminster, and died 14 March 1912. He married **Mary Hordern Atkinson** 1867.

Child of Thomas Watson and Mary Atkinson is:

+ 44 i. Mary Atkinson⁵ Watson, born 1869.

NOTES

14. Thomas Gerardin Watson (1839–1912)
"Tom"

At the time of the 1861 England census, Thomas Gerardin Watson was a pewterer. He later went into iron manufacturing.

Residences of Thomas Gerardin Watson (from England censuses and correspondence):

1855: 4 Hybury Crescent, [Manchester?]

1861 census: Norfolk (residing with granduncle, Robert Watson)

1911 census: Kersal, 7 Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, Lancashire

In much of the family correspondence seen from Thomas Gerardin Watson by 1895, he gives his address as the Salford Iron Works, Manchester.⁸⁹⁴

In 1855, he noted in correspondence to his sister, Emma,

"I believe you have heard about my going to Germany with Dr Bailey. He is not going till Midsummer, so I shall see you again before I go. Papa received a letter from Dr Bayley a few days ago, in which he told us that he was coming to London at Easter, & Papa has offered him a bed during his stay. He was also so kind as to send me a ticket for a Concert at Exeter Hall."⁸⁹⁵

Dr. Jonathan Bayley⁸⁹⁶ was a minister of the New Church who ran a boarding school originally in Accrington., but had moved to Dresden, Germany. Thomas G. Watson's brother, John Faulkner Watson, also had been instructed at the school. Also a student there was William Mather, whom later would marry Emma Watson.

By 1911, Thomas Gerardin Watson was in failing health, as he alluded in a letter to his sister, Mary Potts:⁸⁹⁷

"As you know, I am somewhat of an invalid and have to take care of myself and to be taken care of, which is not altogether to my taste. However we have to make the best of these things and should be thankful that we are well as we are. I hope soon to be able to get out of doors again, after confinement to the house of six months."

⁸⁹⁴ Correspondence in Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁸⁹⁵ Thomas G. Watson to Emma [Watson], 21 Mar 1855.

⁸⁹⁶ "Jonathan Bayley, 1810-1886", *New Church Herald* (Yorkshire, 1886).

⁸⁹⁷ Thomas G. Watson to Mary [Watson Potts], 22 Mar 1911 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

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Mary (Atkinson) Watson
(wife of Thomas Gerardin Watson)

She was known as "Mammie" or "Mannie".

16. Jesse Henry⁴ Watson [Henry Watson] (Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1841, and died after May 1904. He married **Emily Atkinson**. She was born 1843.

Children of Jesse Watson and Emily Atkinson are:

- 45 i. Emily⁵ Watson, born 1872.
- 46 ii. Harry Watson, born 1874.
- 47 iii. Florence Watson, born 1879.
- 48 iv. Gertrude Watson, born 1877.
- 49 v. Robert William Watson, born 1876.

NOTES

Jesse Henry Watson (1841–after May 1904) [No. 16] was known as Henry Watson. At the time of the 1881 England census, he resided in Manchester. No members of the Jesse Watson family have been located in the 1891 or 1901 English censuses.⁸⁹⁸

In 1904, he wrote a letter⁸⁹⁹ to his sister, Mary Potts, in which he indicates that since about three years earlier,

"I have been enjoying private life having given up Business & I enjoy my Country life and pursuits—I'm one way or another am as fully occupied as ever was in my life—this is the way I take it—to prevent rusting away

* * *

"My Boys all in Business together along with Mr Allan and are doing well * * *

"I have a nice garden of an acre—with a range of vineries 300 feet long, also a Conservatory adjoining House—and I have a useful man to assist me & look after pony trap."

He added, "I hope the [Church] Convention will go off well, & that you will all enjoy the St Louis Exposition". However, there is no known evidence that any of the Potts family visited the exposition, although some might have.

17. Emma Jane⁴ Watson (Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1843 in St. James, Westminster, London, and died 10 November 1921 in England. She married **William Mather** 02 September 1863 in the New Christian Church (Swedenborgian), Argyle Square, London, son of William Mather and Amelia Tidswell. He was born 15 July 1838 in John Street, Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 18 September 1920 at Bramble Hill Lodge, Bramshaw, New Forest, Hampshire, England.

Children of Emma Watson and William Mather are:

- + 50 i. Alice⁵ Mather, died after November 1921.
- 51 ii. Colin Mather, died before November 1921.
- + 52 iii. Dorothy Christine Mather, died after November 1921.
- + 53 iv. Florence Mary Mather, died after November 1921.
- + 54 v. Marjorie Edith Mather, died after November 1921.
- 55 vi. Norman Watson Mather, died before November 1921.
- 56 vii. Grace Emma Mather, born about 1876; died 11 June 1893 in Fontainebleau, France.
- 57 viii. William Ernest Mather, born about 1877; died 04 November 1899.

⁸⁹⁸ Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (2005).

⁸⁹⁹ J. H. Watson to Mary [Potts], 17 May 1904 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).



Except where noted otherwise, Mather family illustrations from Loris Emerson Mather (ed.), *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.* (Richard Cobden-Sanderson, London, 1926).



Amelia Tidswell Mather, mother of Sir William Mather



William Mather, father of Sir William Mather

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+ 58 ix. Loris Emerson Mather, born 1886 in Higher Broughton; died 16 April 1976.

NOTES

The Mather family comprises a dynasty of successful entrepreneurs and captains of industry, first in England during the early years of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, and by the early 20th century on an international stage. This history traces that of the firm of Mather and Platt Ltd., which while it no longer exists in its original Manchester, is diversified now as a multinational corporation with other ownings. From more humble beginnings in the manufacture of fire-sprinkler devices, the firm now includes such diversified enterprises as with the manufacture of wastewater management equipment and a vegetable harvesting division. Some of the historical information relating to the Mather family's business affairs was garnered in the exhaustive website of "The History of Mather + Platt (U.K.) Ltd."⁹⁰⁰

17. Emma (Watson) Mather (Lady Mather) (1843–1921)

When her husband received a knighthood, she became known as Lady Mather. At the time of her death, she was survived by a son, four daughters, 14 grandchildren, and one great grandchild.⁹⁰¹

Her marriage to William Mather was officiated by Dr. Jonathan Bayley. (See in the Potts Family collateral genealogy, above, under John Faulkner Potts, for an 1844 description of the Argyle Square church, in London.)

A memorial notice in the Mather & Pratt company magazine, *Our Journal*, mentioned a few aspects of Emma Mather's activities on behalf of the firm's employees:

"Our own people at Salford Iron Works and at Park Works have cause to remember with thankfulness Lady Mather's kind thought for them and her generosity to their children. In the early days of the Queen Street Institute, Lady Mather provided dinners there for school children at a charge of a halfpenny. She was one of the founders of the Salford and Manchester Sick Poor Nursing Association, and during the Great War she sent a gift of books each Christmas to the children of all our men who had joined the forces."

She kept in touch with her American sister, Mary Potts, although of the correspondence that survives there is little more than the polite conversation of current goings-on between members of the close family.⁹⁰²

She was buried at St. Mary's, Prestwich parish church.

William Mather (Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather) (1838–1920) (husband of Emma Watson)

His son, Loris, compiled the laudatory biography of Sir William Mather; the title is *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.*⁹⁰³

⁹⁰⁰ Marcel Boschi and David Drew-Smythe (compilers), "Pioneers + Engineers, The History of Mather + Platt (U.K.) Ltd.", website <http://www.zipworld.com.au/~Inbdds?Boschi/main.htm> (accessed Oct 2004). The website was based on *The Mather & Platt Jubilee Book*, originally written by members of the company in 1953.

⁹⁰¹ Appendix to the Minutes of the 114th Conference of the New Church (1921), p. 66.

⁹⁰² Potts Family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁹⁰³ Loris Emerson Mather (ed.), *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.* (Richard Cobden-Sanderson, London, 1926). The conferred titles refer to: Privy Counsellor, Doctor of Letters, and Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Also see the biographical sketch of Sir William Mather, by Geoffrey Tweedale, in H. C. G. Matthew and Brian Harrison (eds.), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, in association with The British Academy; from the earliest times to the year 2000* (Oxford University Press, 2004), Vol. 37, pp. 278-279.

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Of his parents and grandparents, sparse information is available. William Mather's parents and siblings are as follows:

William¹ Mather [senior] died 1858. He married **Amelia Tidswell** 1834, daughter of J. Tidswell.

Children of William Mather and Amelia Tidswell are:

- i. Alice² Mather. She married John Massey Hewitt.
- ii. Amelia Mather. She married Andrew Manson.
- iii. Charles Mather. [Died in childhood.]
- iv. Colin Mather, Sr., died 1857 in Killarney.
- v. William Mather, born 15 July 1838 in John Street, Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 18 September 1920 in Bramshaw, New Forest, Hampshire, England. He married **Emma Jane Watson** 02 September 1863 in New Christian Church (Swedenborgian), Argyle Square, London; born 1843; died 10 November 1921.
- vi. John Mather, born about 1841. He married Nellie Metcalfe.

Notes

The father of William Mather (senior) was from Montrose, Aberdeenshire.

The mother of Amelia Tidswell, whose given and maiden names are not known, was born about 1800.

Amelia Mather was known as "Amy".

William Mather had been enrolled in Dr. Jonathan Bayley's⁹⁰⁴ boarding school in Accrington, and later, when Bayley moved to Dresden, Germany, he attended there with Thomas and Henry Watson. Bayley conducted his school under the religious tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church theology which the Mathers had embraced.

William Mather was Magistrate for county Lancaster; Member of Parliament for South Salford, 1885-1886; elected M.P. for Lancashire (Gorton Division), 1889-1895, and Rossendale Division, 1900-1904. He was knighted in 1902 for his assistance in reorganizing the War Office during the Second South African War, and, in 1910, made Privy Counsellor⁹⁰⁵ to King George V.

He was first apprenticed by 1850-1852 at the Salford Iron Works, the family-run foundry and machine manufactory begun in Salford by his father in 1824. During his early working years, William Mather continued his schooling with Dr. Bayley, spending a short while during 1854-1855 in Dresden, Germany, when Bayley removed his school to that city. Afterward, Mather returned to Salford, where in 1852 his brother, Colin, had become a partner with William Platt of the Salford Iron Works, manufacturing boilers, pumps, and textile machinery. William Mather was appointed Assistant Manager of the firm in 1858 and became a partner in 1863 (shortly before his marriage). As an engineer, he joined the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1867. By 1871 he assumed the position of Manager of the firm and, by 1877 as other firm partners retired, senior partner—inaugurating Mather & Platt as it is still known. In 1892 the firm became a private limited company and he assumed its chairmanship.

Under the directorship of William Mather, the firm of Mather and Platt grew by an order of magnitude, from 300 to 4,000 employees. During the time prior to World War I, the firm was continuously profitable, having by then diversified its manufacturing to include electrical machinery (marking Edison-designed dynamos) and food manufacturing equipment. In 1883, William Mather purchased the patent rights for the American-made Grinnell sprinkler (patented 1882) for all areas outside of North America. The device had been

⁹⁰⁴ "Jonathan Bayley, 1810-1886", *New Church Herald* (Yorkshire, 1886).

⁹⁰⁵ The current definition of the Privy Council is as follows: "The Privy Council goes back to the earliest days of the Monarchy, when it comprised those appointed by the King or Queen to advise on matters of state. As the constitution developed into today's constitutional monarchy, under which The Sovereign acts on the advice of Ministers, so the Privy Council adapted. Its day to day business is transacted by those of Her Majesty's Ministers who are Privy Counsellors, that is all Cabinet Ministers and a number of junior Ministers. Membership of the Privy Council brings with it the right to be called 'Right Honourable'." (>>Privy Council Office website, <http://www.privycouncil.org.uk/ouput/page25.asp>; accessed 1 Oct 2004).

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invented by Frederick Grinnell for fire suppression in cotton mills and warehouses.⁹⁰⁶ By 1886, the firm installed the first fire sprinkler in Australia.

Internationally, Mather and Platt grew to include offices in Berlin, Bombay, and Calcutta. William Mather undertook some fifty trips to Russia during his career, and he was interested in trade with China as well. (He used some of his Russian trips also to propagate the teachings of the Church of the New Jerusalem.⁹⁰⁷) But he was probably best known for his indefatigable efforts in workers' education and labor relations. He was by the 1890s a supporter of a 48-hour work week and an 8-hour work day. When he had been Member of Parliament for Gorton (Lancashire), he helped establish the Technical Instruction Act of 1890 and a Local Taxation Act that raised money for technical education. He helped establish Owens College, later renamed Manchester University, which institution awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1908.

William Mather also received an LL.D. from Princeton University. On the Princeton campus is the Mather Sundial, in the court of McCosh Hall, which is a replica of the Turnbull Sun Dial constructed in 1551 at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Mather had been the governor of Victoria University, Manchester, which gave the replica sundial to Princeton to "symbolize the connection between Oxford and Princeton". The sun dial is a "monumental shaft, rising from a broad base to a height of more than twenty feet . . . topped by a pelican, religious symbol of Corpus Christi." It was dedicated in 1907 by Viscount James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States. For some time, the steps surrounding the Mather Sundial were the exclusive seating area for Princeton seniors.⁹⁰⁸

In various correspondence from Emma Potts Mather, the return addresses are as follows, some of them reflecting multiple residences:⁹⁰⁹

1876: Kerstal Dale, Higher Broughton
1895: Wood Hill [Wood Hill House, Prestwich]
1897: Caradon Court, W. Ross, Herefordshire
1904-1905: 16 Kensington Palace Gardens

The Mather homes were proportionately more spacious and landed as William Mather's wealth and fame increased, and as he relinquished more of his control over business affairs, holding multiple country properties by the time of his elder years. He first obtained both country residences and one in London in the mid-1890s. Around 1908 he had obtained Bramble Hill Lodge, at Bramshaw in the New Forest. The home in New Forest occupied part of old Royal hunting lands, first created as "Nova Foresta" in 1079 by William I (William the Conqueror). Over its 900 years it has seen changing priorities of use, from deer-hunting, to source of huge timbers for Royal Navy vessels, to commercial timber production, to recreation and conservation. Today the land is still largely in the possession of the Crown and is a "nationally important environment of woodland pasture, heaths, bogs and the remains of 17th, 18th and 19th century coppices and timber plantations".⁹¹⁰

In 1916, William Mather retired from his chairmanship of Mather and Platt and last visited Manchester in 1917. His worth at the time of his death was £405,841. He was buried at St. Mary's, Prestwich parish church, 22 September 1920.

Relatively little news is had of William Mather in the Watson or Potts family correspondence thus far seen; most of it being more directly personal between the correspondents. However, in 1911 the following was

⁹⁰⁶ Jerome S. Pepi (compiler), "The Early History of Grinnell Corporation and the Fire Sprinkler Industry", as posted to Marcel Boschi website for Mather and Platt, <http://www.zipworld.com.au/~lnbdds?Boschi/grinnellco.htm> (accessed 4 Oct 2004).

⁹⁰⁷ For example: Letter from Russia, *Intellectual Repository*, 1 Sep 1863.

⁹⁰⁸ "The Mather Sundial", Princetoniana Committee website <http://alumni.princeton.edu/~ptoniana/mather.asp> (accessed 1 Oct 2004), as adapted from Alexander Leitsch, *A Princeton Companion* (Princeton University Press, 1978).

⁹⁰⁹ The correspondence examined is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

⁹¹⁰ "The New Forest", informational website <http://www.hants.org.uk/newforest> (accessed 24 Jan 2005).



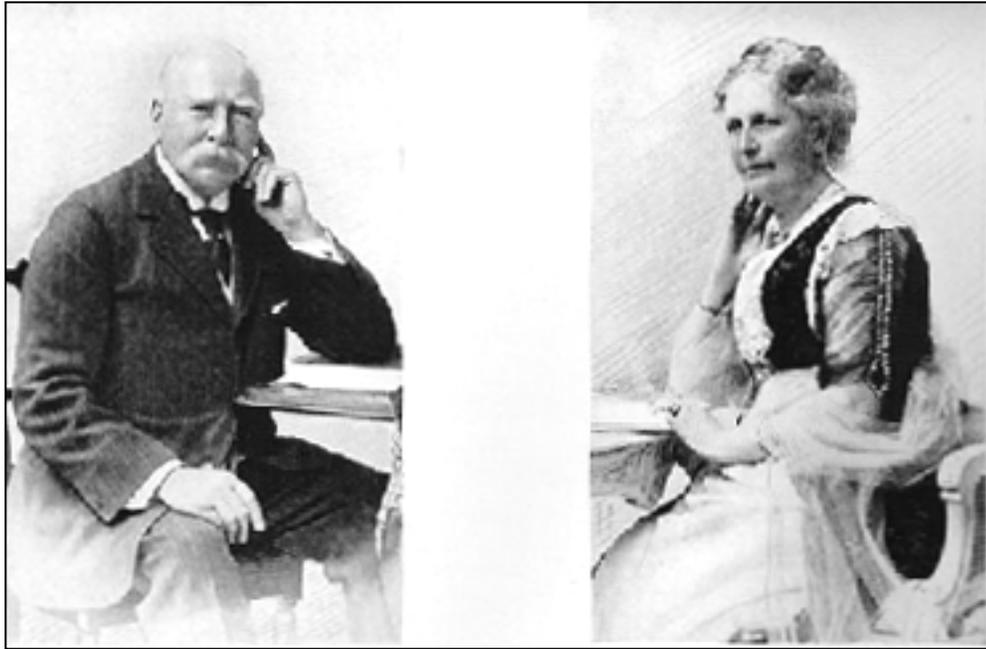
Mather and Platt Company



Thomas Watson (*right*) and William
(later Sir William) Mather



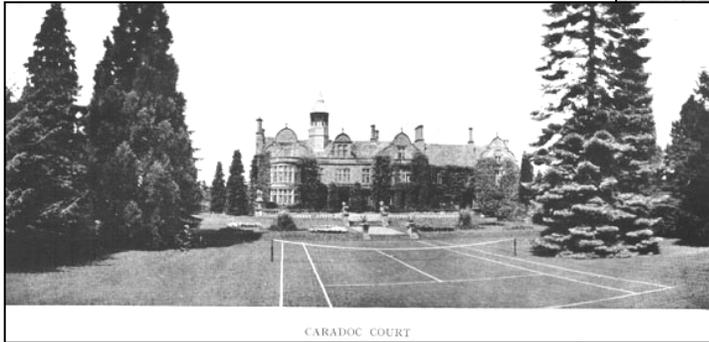
Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather, P.C.



Sir William and Lady Mather (Emma Watson)
on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary



WOOD HILL



CARADOC COURT

Mather residences



BRAMBLE HILL LODGE

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

conveyed by Thomas Gerardin Watson to his sister, Mary Potts in America, which serves up a small slice of life in the Mather world at the time:⁹¹¹

“You will doubtless have heard from Kattie of the travels of two of Emma’s daughters, Dorothy & her husband to India & Marjorie (also to India I suppose) to meet her husband, with whom she will return, after travelling about (where I don’t know) with him for some time. Then too William is in Egypt, where he had to winter instead of in India, as he had intended, & Loris who went with him & did continue his travels in India, partly in the interests of the business of Mather & Platt Co. We hear he has been doing very well & hope he is laying the foundations of a large Indian business— In intervals he has been enjoying himself—having amongst other things, succeeded in *shooting a tiger*. We hear that Dorothy & her husband are now with William & we suppose that they will all be soon setting their faces homeward. It has been rather hard for poor Emma, to be left, almost alone, for so long, but she is such a philosopher & so patient, that no doubt she has made the best of things in William’s absence. Of course, Alice & her family have been with her a good deal & Kattie has stayed with her once or twice, I believe. And then she has had Marjorie’s baby to take care of—rather an anxiety I should fancy.”

Children of Emma (Watson) and William Mather

Colin Mather (–before November 1921) [No. 51] and Norman Watson Mather (–before November 1921) [No. 55] died in infancy.

Grace Emma Mather (ca. 1876–1893) [No. 56] died of diphtheria. She was known as “Gem”.

William Ernest Mather (ca. 1877–1899) [No. 57] died after an accident riding a horse. He was found, the cause of the accident unknown.

19. Camp⁴ Penn (Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1835 in Paddington, Middlesex, England. He married **Harriet**. She was born 1837 in Wincanton, Somerset, England.

Children of Camp Penn and Harriet are:

- 59 i. Emily C.⁵ Penn, born 1863 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England.
- 60 ii. Florence M. Penn, born 1864 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England.
- 61 iii. Eva N. Penn, born 1869 in Newington, Surrey, England.
- 62 iv. Alice M. Penn, born 1873 in Newington, Surrey, England.

NOTES

Camp Penn (1835–) [No. 19] was baptized 10 May 1835 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

21. Mary Ann⁴ Penn (Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1838 in London, Middlesex, England, and died 1908. She married **Alfred Slocombe Searle** 1861, son of William Searle and Harriett Slocombe. He was born 08 January 1839 in Taunton, Somerset, England, and died 1921.

Children of Mary Penn and Alfred Searle are:

- + 63 i. Mary Ann⁵ Searle, born 1862 in Street, Somerset, England.
- 64 ii. William Slocombe Searle, born 1864; died 1867.
- 65 iii. Ellen Amelia Searle, born 1865; died 1878.
- 66 iv. Clara Annie Searle, born 1867 in Street, Somerset, England; died 1948.

⁹¹¹ Thomas G. Watson to Mary [Watson Potts], 22 Mar 1911 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- + 67 v. Charlotte Emma Searle, born 13 July 1869 in Stonehill, Street, Somerset, England; died 05 November 1957 in Shirley, Croydon, London, England.
- 68 vi. Harry Arthur Searle, born 1871 in Street, Somerset, England.
- 69 vii. Camp Penn Searle, born 1873.
- + 70 viii. Alfred Harold Searle, born 1876 in Street, Somerset, England; died 1964.

NOTES

Alfred Slocombe Searle (1839–1921), husband of Mary Ann Penn, was an only child, orphaned soon after birth. He was raised by his grandmother and later by the Summerhayes family. In his working life he was a shoemaker.⁹¹²

22. Amelia⁴ Penn (Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1840, and died 1908. She married **Charles Tarelli** 1868 in London, England. He was born 1843, and died 1921.

Children of Amelia Penn and Charles Tarelli are:

- 71 i. Alice⁵ Tarelli, born 1869 in South Hornsey, Middlesex, England; died 1883.
 - 72 ii. Charles Camp Tarelli, born 1870 in South Hornsey, Middlesex, England; died 1950.
 - 73 iii. Margaret Amy Tarelli, born 1870 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England; died 1890.
 - 74 iv. Amelia Tarelli, born 1872 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England; died 1962. She married William Henry Stebbing 1902; born 1875 in Brixton, London, England.
 - + 75 v. Mary Ann Tarelli, born 1874 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England; died 1961.
-

25. Clara Fanny⁴ Penn (Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1845, and died 1924. She married **Samuel Lewin**. He was born 1846, and died 1937.

Children of Clara Penn and Samuel Lewin are:

- + 76 i. Clara Maria⁵ Lewin, born 1871; died 1898.
 - + 77 ii. Samuel Robert Lewin, born 1872.
 - + 78 iii. Willie Austin Lewin, born 1874.
 - 79 iv. Georgina Lewin, born 1876; died 1878.
 - + 80 v. Lily Amelia Lewin, born 1877; died 1947.
 - 81 vi. Camp Penn Lewin, born 1880; died 1937.
 - 82 vii. Arnold Lewin, born 1881.
 - 83 viii. Ada Mary Lewin, born 1883; died 1969. She married undetermined husband.
 - + 84 ix. Walter Ernest Lewin, born 1885; died 1974.
 - 85 x. Mary Ann Lewin, born 1888; died 1983.
-

29. William Henry⁴ Penn (Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1852, and died 1928. He married **Sarah Ann Hitchens** 1873 in London Chamberwell. She was born 1849, and died 1945.

Children of William Penn and Sarah Hitchens are:

- 86 i. Eveline⁵ Penn.
- 87 ii. Alexander Penn.
- 88 iii. Herbert Watson Penn.
- + 89 iv. Bertha Rosalie Penn, born 1873 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England.
- 90 v. Clara Eliza Penn, born 1875 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England.
- 91 vi. William Charles Penn, born 1877 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England. He married Maud Baxendale.
- 92 vii. Amy Florence Penn, born 1880 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England.
- 93 viii. Edwin Artkin Penn, born 1890.

⁹¹² Alan Misson genealogical database.

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+ 94 ix. Elsie Winifred Penn, born 1895.

NOTES

William Henry Penn (1852–1928) [No. 29] was a ticket writer.

Generation No. 5

44. Mary Atkinson⁵ Watson (Thomas Gerardin⁴, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1869. She married **Harold Robinson** 1893 in Salford, Manchester, Lancashire, England. He was born 1865.

Children of Mary Watson and Harold Robinson are:

- 109 i. Gladys Mary⁶ Robinson, born 1894.
 - 110 ii. Frank Watson Robinson, born 1899 in Salford, Lancashire, England.
 - 111 iii. Bessie Robinson, born about 1903.
-

50. Alice⁵ Mather (Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) died after November 1921. She married **John T. Petro** 01 January 1891 in Wood Hill, Prestwich, son of Themistocles Petrocokino.

Children of Alice Mather and John Petro are:

- + 112 i. Violet Alcie⁶ Petro.
 - 113 ii. John Anthony William Petro. He married Mildred Bullivant 1911.
-

52. Dorothy Christine⁵ Mather (Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) died after November 1921. She married **Hugh Murray** 20 October 1910 in Bramble Hill, New Forest.

Children of Dorothy Mather and Hugh Murray are:

- 114 i. Patricia Emma⁶ Murray, born 1912.
 - 115 ii. Hugh Peter Murray, born 1913.
 - 116 iii. Malcolm George Murray, born 1918.
-

53. Florence Mary⁵ Mather (Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) died after November 1921. She married **P. Clouston Bulloch** April 1898 in Wood Hill, Prestwich, England.

Children of Florence Mather and P. Bulloch are:

- 117 i. Grace Esme Millicent⁶ Bulloch, born 1899.
 - 118 ii. Douglas Clouston Bulloch, born 1903.
-

NOTES

In 1894, P. Clouston Bulloch and family resided at Kenmure Castle⁹¹³ near New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

⁹¹³ Kenmure Castle is in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The oldest portion of the structure dates to the 13th-14th Century; its main part may be 17th Century. Among its long list of titled occupants was (for a brief rest only) Mary, Queen of Scots, during her flight from Langside to Queenshill in May 1568. (>> Francis H. Groome, ed., *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland: A Survey of Scottish Topography, Statistical, Biographical and Historical*, Thomas C. Jack, Grange Publishing Works, Edinburgh, 1882-1885; "Lecture by George Hunter, F.E.I.S., Ringford, 10th January 1903", privately printed, accessed on Old Kirkcudbright website, <http://www.old-kirkcudbright.net/pages/tongland.asp>, accessed 19 Mar 2007.)



Loris E. Mather, C.B.E.,
son of Sir William Mather



(Spamer 2974)

Loris Mather visiting his cousin, Lucy Potts, at "Stancot",
Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, probably in the 1960s.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

54. Marjorie Edith⁵ Mather (Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) died after November 1921. She married **Malcolm G. D. Melvill** 29 April 1909 in Bramble Hill, New Forest.

Children of Marjorie Mather and Malcolm Melvill are:

- 119 i. Michael Ernest⁶ Melvill, born 1910.
- 120 ii. Mary Bertha Melvill, born 1912.
- 121 iii. Marjorie Joyce Melvill, born 1915.
- 122 iv. James Cosmo Melvill, born 1920.

58. Loris Emerson⁵ Mather (Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1886 in Higher Broughton, and died 16 April 1976. He married **Gwendoline Leila Morley** 1912.

Children of Loris Mather and Gwendoline Morley are:

- + 123 i. William Loris⁶ Mather, born 1913 in England; died 22 December 1998.
- 124 ii. Leila Gabrielle Hope Mather, born 1916.
- 125 iii. David Carol Macdonell Mather, born 1919.

NOTES

Loris Emerson Mather (1886–1976) [No. 58] was the chairman of Mather and Pratt Ltd. for 46 years, appointed to the board in 1908 and made Chairman in 1916; he retired in 1960. He was a graduate of Cambridge University and joined the firm of Mather and Platt in 1905. During World War I he served in the Royal Engineers. During World War II, he was Minister of Production, for which service in addition to other wartime efforts he was awarded a C.B.E. He was Chairman, Manchester Group, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1950-1955; member of the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors, 1952-1956.

He was his father's biographer, editing the laudatory story of his family and the life's work of Sir William Mather.⁹¹⁴

63. Mary Ann⁵ Searle (Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1862 in Street, Somerset, England. She married **Frank Hodson Rose** 1889 in Somerset, England, son of George Rose and Laura Hodson. He was born 1862 in Clerkenwell, London, Middlesex, England.

Children of Mary Searle and Frank Rose are:

- + 126 i. Donald Frank⁶ Rose, born 1890 in Wells, Somerset, England.
- 127 ii. Leon Alfred Rose, born 1891.
- 128 iii. Olive Mary Rose, born 1893 in Wells, Somerset, England. She married Arthur Wells.
- 129 iv. Vera Annie Rose, born 1894.
- 130 v. Allan Cleave Rose, born 1896.
- 131 vi. Mabel Theodora Rose, born 1898.

NOTES

At the time of the 1891 England census, Frank Hodson Rose (1862–), resided at 71 High St., Street, Somerset.

⁹¹⁴ Loris Emerson Mather (ed.), *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.* (Richard Cobden-Sanderson, London, 1926).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

67. Charlotte Emma⁵ Searle (Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 13 July 1869 in Stonehill, Street, Somerset, England, and died 05 November 1957 in Shirley, Croydon, London, England. She married **Henry Misson** 05 September 1903 in Academy of the New Church (later Michael Church), Brixton, London, England, son of Ezekiel Misson and Ann Chapman. He was born 03 November 1871 in 39 Aldred Road, London, Middlesex, England, and died 18 January 1945 in Shirley, Croydon, London, England.

Children of Charlotte Searle and Henry Misson are:

- + 132 i. Olive Mary⁶ Misson, born 1905 in Lambeth, London, Middlesex, England; died July 1998 in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England.
- 133 ii. Doris Misson, born 1906 in Wandsworth, London, Middlesex, England; died 1907 in Wandsworth, London, Middlesex, England.
- + 134 iii. Eric James Misson, born 17 November 1908; died 1986 in Croydon, London, England.

NOTES

The marriage of **Charlotte Searle** (1869–1957) [No. 67] and **Henry Misson** (1871–1945) was witnessed by Ezekiel Misson and Mary Ann Tarelli.

70. Alfred Harold⁵ Searle (Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1876 in Street, Somerset, England, and died 1964. He married **Mary Ann Tarelli** 1905, daughter of Charles Tarelli and Amelia Penn. She was born 1874 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England, and died 1961.

Children of Alfred Searle and Mary Tarelli are:

- + 135 i. Alfred Charles Noel⁶ Searle, born 1905; died 1983.
 - 136 ii. Mary Irene Searle, born 1908; died January 2005.
 - 137 iii. Nancy Ruth Searle, born 1910; died 1911.
 - + 138 iv. Harold Christopher Searle, born 1911.
-

75. Mary Ann⁵ Tarelli (Amelia⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1874 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England, and died 1961. She married **Alfred Harold Searle** 1905, son of Alfred Searle and Mary Penn. He was born 1876 in Street, Somerset, England, and died 1964.

Children are listed above under (70) Alfred Harold Searle.

76. Clara Maria⁵ Lewin (Clara Fanny⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1871, and died 1898. She married **John Llewellyn Summerhayes**. He was born 1867.

Children of Clara Lewin and John Summerhayes are:

- 139 i. Felix⁶ Summerhayes.
 - 140 ii. Victor Summerhayes.
-

77. Samuel Robert⁵ Lewin (Clara Fanny⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1872. He married **Edith Waller**.

Children of Samuel Lewin and Edith Waller are:

- + 141 i. Rupert Samuel⁶ Lewin, born 1905; died 1987.
 - 142 ii. Bernard Lewin, born 1907; died 1986. He married Ruth.
 - 143 iii. Edith Margaret Lewin, born 1916; died 1964.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

78. Willie Austin⁵ Lewin (Clara Fanny⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1874. He married **Hannah Tilley**.

Children of Willie Lewin and Hannah Tilley are:

- 144 i. Leonard⁶ Lewin.
 - 145 ii. Mabel Lewin.
 - 146 iii. Enid Lewin.
 - 147 iv. Bertha Irene Lewin.
-

80. Lily Amelia⁵ Lewin (Clara Fanny⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1877, and died 1947. She married **Edgar Waller**. He was born 1871, and died 1932.

Children of Lily Lewin and Edgar Waller are:

- 148 i. Muriel Winifred⁶ Waller.
 - 149 ii. Dorothy Lily Waller.
 - 150 iii. Raymond Edgar Waller.
-

84. Walter Ernest⁵ Lewin (Clara Fanny⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1885, and died 1974. He married **Kate Cooper**.

Children of Walter Lewin and Kate Cooper are:

- 151 i. John⁶ Lewin.
 - 152 ii. Ronald Lewin, born 1921. He married Beryl Ruth Lunsford; born 1923.
-

89. Bertha Rosalie⁵ Penn (William Henry⁴, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1873 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England. She married **George Ernest T. Stebbing** 1900 in Camberwell, England, son of Thomas Stebbing and Emma Merrifield. He was born 1868 in Brixton, London, England.

Children of Bertha Penn and George Stebbing are:

- 153 i. Harold⁶ Stebbing.
 - 154 ii. Vera Stebbing.
 - 155 iii. Edie Stebbing.
 - 156 iv. Eric Stebbing, born June 1903.
 - 157 v. Rosalie Muriel Stebbing, born June 1903.
-

94. Elsie Winifred⁵ Penn (William Henry⁴, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1895. She married **Harry Peckham**.

Children of Elsie Penn and Harry Peckham are:

- 158 i. Margaret⁶ Peckham. She married Geoffrey Cunningham.
 - 159 ii. Melville Peckham.
 - 160 iii. Edith Peckham. She married Peter Schofield.
-

Generation No. 6

112. Violet Alcie⁶ Petro (Alice⁵ Mather, Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) She married **George Murray** 1914.

Child of Violet Petro and George Murray is:

- 210 i. Patrick Anthony George⁷ Murray, born 1916.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

123. William Loris⁶ Mather (Loris Emerson⁵, Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1913 in England, and died 22 December 1998. He married **Eleanor Ames George** 1937, daughter of Robert George and Katharine Ames. She was born about 1917 in Massachusetts.

Children of William Mather and Eleanor George are:

- 211 i. Peter⁷ Mather.
- + 212 ii. Jennifer Mather, born June 1940 in Providence, Rhode Island.
- 213 iii. Gillian Mather.
- 214 iv. Mather.

NOTES

123. William Loris Mather (Sir William Loris Mather, O.B.E.) (1913–1998)

He was educated in the Oundle School and Trinity College, Cambridge, earning an M.A. in Engineering and Law.

During World War II he served as Major in the British Army under Gen. Bernard Montgomery in the 8th Army Headquarters. During the Allied advance from the Rhine to the Elbe, he served as a tank commander. He was Director and Chairman of Mather and Platt Ltd. (Director, 1955–; Chairman, 1960–), in addition to numerous other directorate positions with firms and organizations. In 1970 his residence was at Whirley Hall, Macclesfield, Cheshire; he maintained his office at Park Works, Manchester, and at 22 Great Smith St., Westminster, London.⁹¹⁵

Regarding the Georges, an American family into which he married, the following historical side note may be made:

George Family: A Connection to California Forty-Niners

The maternal line of Eleanor Ames George can be tracked through marriages and census information to one of the Forty-Niners of California gold-mining lore, which here traces an interesting diversion .

Eleanor George's mother was:

Katharine Hunt Ames (born 25 December 1889 in Newtonville, Massachusetts); she married Robert Hudson George (born 25 December 1889 in Brookline, Massachusetts; died 12 October 1979).

The brother of Katharine Hunt Ames was:

Lawrence Coffin Ames (born 9 February 1897 in West Newton, Massachusetts; died 6 May 1981 in Alameda Co., California). He married:

Helen Rodolph (born 7 May 1897 in California, died 27 November 1998). She was the daughter of:

George W. Rodolph (born November 1865 in California, died after 1929) and Carrie D. (born November 1866 in California, died after 1929). He was the son of:

Samuel F. Rodolph (born about 1817 in Switzerland, died after 4 June 1880). He married Salina between 1850-1855, probably in California. She was born in Bavaria about 1831, died after 4 June 1880. He was a physician all his life. In the 1850 U.S. census he is listed residing in the vicinity of Placerville, Eldorado Co., California, and at the time of the 1860 census he resided in Cache Creek, Yolo Co., California. By the time of the 1870 census, he had settled down in Oakland, California; in 1880 he resided there at 966 Clay St.

As a physician during the California Gold Rush of 1849, Samuel F. Rodolph had an unusually casual position in an otherwise rough-and-tumble existence during one of the colorful episodes of American history. That he remained in practice in the mining communities for at least ten years, during which time he married there, is additionally unusual.

⁹¹⁵ *The International Year Book and Statesman's Who's Who, 1970* (Burke's Peerage Ltd., London), p. 580; [obituary notice], *Mainstream Magazine* (University of Manchester Alumni Association), no. 26 (Apr 1999).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Placerville was only an informal name at the time of the 1850 census—and note that the census register in which S. F. Rodolph is listed specifies that the residents were in the “vicinity of” Placerville, adding to the dispersed nature of the population. Actually, the town was more readily—if still informally—known as Hangtown, having gotten that name from a number of “citizen’s court” decisions relating to the thefts of gold from miners and merchants. On 6 July 1856, Placerville was nearly destroyed by fire, but whether Rodolph was still a resident of the town at the time (or perhaps driven away as a result) is unknown.⁹¹⁶ In 1857, Placerville was made the county seat.

126. Donald Frank⁶ Rose (Mary Ann⁵ Searle, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1890 in Wells, Somerset, England.

Children of Donald Frank Rose are:

- 215 i. Donald L.⁷ Rose.
- 216 ii. Frank S. Rose.

NOTES

Rev. Donald L. Rose [No. 215] was a graduate of the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1957.

Rev. Frank S. Rose [No. 216] was a graduate of the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1952. He lived in Colchester, England, and later moved to a ministry in Tucson, Arizona, where in 1982 he led evangelization outreach⁹¹⁷ and later preached at the Sunrise Chapel. He also has been a frequent contributor to the *New Church Vineyard*. He also paints and offers instructional classes in painting (some of which were attended by my sister, Carol Spamer).

132. Olive Mary⁶ Misson (Charlotte Emma⁵ Searle, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1905 in Lambeth, London, Middlesex, England, and died July 1998 in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England. She married **Cecil Macey** 1937 in Anerley New Church, Bromley, Kent Co., England.

Child of Olive Misson and Cecil Macey is:

- + 217 i. Miriam⁷ Macey.

134. Eric James⁶ Misson (Charlotte Emma⁵ Searle, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 17 November 1908, and died 1986 in Croydon, London, England. He married **Marjorie Violet Colyer** 15 May 1937 in Anerley New Church, Bromley, Kent Co., England, daughter of Frank Colyer and Lilian Croucher. She was born 03 August 1909.

Children of Eric Misson and Marjorie Colyer are:

- 218 i. Raymond John⁷ Misson, born 1938.
- + 219 ii. Kenneth Graham Misson, born 16 October 1947; died 03 June 1988.
- + 220 iii. Alan Christopher Misson, born 18 October 1949 in Croydon, Surrey, England.

135. Alfred Charles Noel⁶ Searle (Alfred Harold⁵, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1905, and died 1983. He married **Ellen Rose Jessop**. She was born 1893, and died 1978.

⁹¹⁶ “City History” (Placerville, California, website, http://www.ci.placerville.ca.us/our_city/about/history.asp; accessed 24 May 2006).

⁹¹⁷ “Evangelization Time Line”, *General Church Outreach Magazine*, no. 3 (2004).



View from Mount Lemmon, Tucson, Arizona, by Frank Rose, ca. 1980. Watercolor on paper. Presently in the possession of Earle Spamer.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Child of Alfred Searle and Ellen Jessop is:

- 221 i. Murial Vivian⁷ Searle, born 1932. She married Martin Mudie 1996.
-

138. Harold Christopher⁶ Searle (Alfred Harold⁵, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1911. He married **Margaret Reade**.

Child of Harold Searle and Margaret Reade is:

- 222 i. Ian⁷ Searle, born 1945.
-

141. Rupert Samuel⁶ Lewin (Samuel Robert⁵, Clara Fanny⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 1905, and died 1987. He married **Rene Holme**.

Children of Rupert Lewin and Rene Holme are:

- 223 i. Alan⁷ Lewin. He married Mary Ann.
224 ii. Kathleen Lewin. She married Malcolm Fred Jarrett.
225 iii. Ian Lewin. He married Zoe Lewis.
226 iv. Martin Lewin. He married Mary Ann.
-

Generation No. 7

212. Jennifer⁷ Mather (William Loris⁶, Loris Emerson⁵, Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born June 1940 in Providence, Rhode Island. She married **Simon Murray** 1966. He was born 1940 in Leicester, England.

Children of Jennifer Mather and Simon Murray are:

- + 275 i. Justin⁸ Murray.
276 ii. Suzanna Murray. Born 17 December.
277 iii. Christy Murray.

NOTES

212. Jennifer (Mather) Murray (1940–)

She attended the Wheeler School in Providence, Rhode Island. Later she graduated from the London Central School of Art with a degree in textile design. After marriage, the Murrays moved to Thailand, where Simon was with the Jardine Matheson Group, and where Jennifer started a company designing and wholesaling Thai silks and cottons. After three years they left for Hong Kong; Jennifer sold the Thai company and started a new, larger company there.

Learning to fly a helicopter in 1996, Jennifer Murray later became the first woman to pilot a single-piston engine helicopter around the world, in 1997. This expedition garnered her an entry in the Guinness Book of World Records, for the "Fastest Globe Trip By a Female Helicopter Pilot", flying 35,698 miles in 97 days (including 80 refueling stops and layover time to visit the Monaco Grand Prix and ceremonies for handing Hong Kong back to the People's Republic of China). In the same helicopter in 2000 she was the first woman to fly solo a helicopter around the world (see her book, *NOW Solo*⁹¹⁸). The helicopter is now displayed in the Smithsonian Institution's Udvar-Hazy Center, the National Air and Space Museum annex at Dulles International Airport.

In 2003, she attempted to fly a Bell 407 helicopter with copilot Colin Bodill around the world via the poles; but that expedition ended 19 December 2003 when the aircraft crashed on the Ronne Ice Shelf in Antarctica

⁹¹⁸ Jennifer Murray, *NOW Solo* (Mainstream Publishing, Edinburgh, 2002). [NOW = Network of the World.]

Jennifer Mather Murray (*center*) made two successful helicopter circumnavigations of the world in a Robinson R44 Astro (*bottom*). In 2003 she and copilot Colin Bodill attempted to circumnavigate the world via the poles in a Bell 407. They landed at the South Pole (*top*) on 17 December 2003, the centennial of the Wright Brothers' first flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Shortly later the expedition ended in a crash; but the pilots repeated the effort successfully during 2006–2007. (See text.)

(Right, Photo from U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Earth System Research Laboratory)



(Center, Photo from The Lady magazine, United Kingdom)



(Spamer photo)

Robinson R44 Astro helicopter (G-MURY) piloted by Jennifer Murray on her first two global circumnavigations. Now in the Smithsonian Intitution's National Air and Space Museum, Udvar-Hazy Center, at Dulles International Airport. (Photo in 2005.)

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after having reached the South Pole. The landing at the South Pole occurred on 17 December, exactly 100 years after the Wright Brothers' first flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Earlier in the expedition, they had landed in Antarctica and met up with her husband, Simon, who was embarked on his own expedition, to travel to the pole on foot without help of motor power (see Simon Murray, below). The helicopter was retrieved and sold for salvage. (See Jennifer Murray's book, *Broken Journey*.⁹¹⁹)

In December 2006 she and copilot Colin Bodill began another attempt to fly around the world via the poles; this time they succeeded. Departing from (and returning to) Fort Worth, Texas, they reached the South Pole on 6 January 2007 and the North Pole on 20 April. In the process they passed through 34 countries.⁹²⁰ The polar flights were, by design, confined to the Americas. While that may not constitute a *circumnavigation* of the world, the accomplishment is so fraught with danger, so far beyond the experiences of most women and men, and completely oblivious to the cardinal directions, that the attempt and the achievement are hardly diminished.

She mentions in her book a niece, Hannah Mather; but who the parents are has not been determined.

Simon Murray (1940–)
(husband of Jennifer Mather)

Simon Murray, C.B.E., spent five years in the Legion Parachute regiment of the French Foreign Legion (1960-1965), during the Algerian War, about which he wrote a book, *Legionnaire*⁹²¹; the book also was produced as a film by Martin Huberty, *Simon, An English Legionnaire* (U.K., 2003). After leaving the Foreign Legion, he joined the firm of Jardine Matheson in Hong Kong and became its Managing Director of its engineering businesses. He established his own company in 1980, Davenham Investments, then became Managing Director of Hutchison Whampoa. After serving as Executive Chairman of the Asia Pacific branch of Deutsche Bank, he founded the investment firm of Simon Murray and Associates and served as its Chairman.⁹²²

As an adventurer, Simon Murray undertook the Tetley South Pole Mission during the Antarctic summer of 2003–2004, during which he and veteran polar explorer Pen Hadow trekked to the South Pole without either motorized vehicles or outside support or resupply. They completed their 680-mile journey, reaching the pole after 58 days, on 28 January 2004; Murray was the oldest man to have reached the pole.⁹²³ During the expedition on 14 December 2003, Simon's wife, Jennifer, landed her helicopter with co-pilot Colin Bodhill and met the polar ice-trekkers at 81°27' South latitude, 77°02' longitude, 91 miles from the men's starting point at Hercules Inlet. She was enroute to the South Pole, too, in the first attempt to circumnavigate the world via the poles (see more with Jennifer Murray, above).

Children of Jennifer (Mather) and Simon Murray

Suzanna Murray [No. 276] ("Suze") and Christy Murray [No. 277] ("Chris") were educated at Brown University.

⁹¹⁹ Jennifer Murray, *Broken Journey: A True Story of Courage and Survival* (Polar First, London, 2006).

⁹²⁰ Polar First website, <http://www.polarfirst.com>, accessed various dates through 14 Jun 2007.

⁹²¹ Simon Murray, *Legionnaire* (Sidgewick and Jackson, 1978; revised and corrected, Pan Books, London, 2000). For additional biographical information, see *The International Who's Who, 1997-98*, 61st ed. (Europa Publications Ltd., London, 1997), pp. 1073-1074.

⁹²² International Investment Summit website, <http://www.iisummit.com> (accessed 4 Oct 2004); "Degree ceremonies begin at Assembly Rooms", University of Bath press release, 6 December 2005 (website <http://www.bath.ac.uk/news/articles/community/gradwinter061205.html>, accessed 17 Feb 2006).

⁹²³ "Murray Oldest Man to Reach Pole", *Active50* section of *Officer Life*, website <http://www.officerlife.com> (accessed 16 Feb 2006).

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217. Miriam⁷ Macey (Olive Mary⁶ Misson, Charlotte Emma⁵ Searle, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) She married **Peter Moran**.

Children of Miriam Macey and Peter Moran are:

- 278 i. Linda⁸ Moran.
 - 279 ii. Stephany Moran.
-

219. Kenneth Graham⁷ Misson (Eric James⁶, Charlotte Emma⁵ Searle, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 16 October 1947, and died 03 June 1988. He married **Celia Margaret Jones** 1970 in Cambridge, England.

Children of Kenneth Misson and Celia Jones are:

- 280 i. Kathryn⁸ Misson, born 1974.
 - 281 ii. Susanna Misson, born 1976.
-

220. Alan Christopher⁷ Misson (Eric James⁶, Charlotte Emma⁵ Searle, Mary Ann⁴ Penn, Mary Ann³ Watson, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born 18 October 1949 in Croydon, Surrey, England. He married **Margaret Mary Tobin** 01 January 1972 in Anerley New Church, Bromley, Kent Co., England, daughter of James Tobin and Winifred Griffin. She was born 14 December 1948.

Children of Alan Misson and Margaret Tobin are:

- 282 i. Rebecca Ann⁸ Misson, born 17 October 1974 in Redhill, Surrey, England.
 - 283 ii. Christopher James Misson, born 12 December 1976 in Redhill, Surrey, England.
 - 284 iii. Sarah Caroline Misson, born 31 May 1980 in Croydon, Surrey, England.
-

Generation No. 8

275. Justin⁸ Murray (Jennifer⁷ Mather, William Loris⁶, Loris Emerson⁵, Emma Jane⁴ Watson, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹)

Children of Justin Murray are:

- 287 i. Nicola⁹ Murray.
 - 288 ii. Joey Murray.
-

End of Watson Family collateral genealogy

215. Earle Covington⁸ Smith (John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 February 1885 at 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 12 June 1965 at Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **(1) Elisabeth Fulton Drummond** 05 July 1912 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Drummond and Margaret. She was born 11 April 1888 in Pennsylvania, and died 28 June 1916 at 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Dorothea Wilson Greenlee** [Dorothy Wilson Greenlee] 14 October 1925 in Denver, Denver Co., Colorado, daughter of William Greenlee and Eva Stoutenburg. She was born 21 August 1898 in Denver, Arapahoe Co. (later Denver Co.), Colorado, and died 10 November 1946 in Denver, Denver Co., Colorado.

Children of Earle Smith and Elisabeth Drummond are:

- 349 i. Ralph Morgan⁹ Smith, born 13 September 1913; died 14 August 1914 at Michael Reese Hospital, Indiana Harbor [East Chicago], Indiana.
- 350 ii. Elisabeth Covington Smith, born 25 April 1916 at 1709 Green St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 05 January 2007 in Norway, Maine. She married Stephen Bronson Dewing 18 March 1965

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at Fort Belvoir, Virginia; born 18 December 1920 in Princeton, New Jersey; died 07 February 1996 in Norway, Maine.

NOTES

215. Earle Covington Smith (1885–1965)

Earle Covington Smith was apparently named for the Earle and Covington families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Earle's father, John Edward Smith, had been sent to live in the home of John H. Covington after having been orphaned by the death of his father, Capt. John Smith. The only Earle relations in the family are distant ones, so the significance of this name is less well understood.

Little is known now of Earle Smith's upbringing. However, his brother, Edward, singled out one event involving brothers Earle and Gilbert that he included in the "Smith Genealogy"; Earle was 14 years old at the time of the story:⁹²⁴

It was at the 4th of July, 1899, when the battle of 43rd Street⁹²⁵ took place. Gilbert and Earle and some other boys, our neighbors, had built brick forts in the back yard; the yard was deep, extending to the next street, and the house was semi-detached, giving it a good width; one fort toward the front and the other toward the rear, on each fort was mounted a small toy cannon. After the cannon were loaded with powder and BB shot, the boys would stand at a safe position as the cannon were fired. They did not realize that one cannon had not fired, or had delayed fire. When it did fire, the shot hit Earle in the arm. Father Welling⁹²⁶, an Episcopal minister next door, a really pleasant person and fine neighbor, jumped the fence and hustled Earle off to the Presbyterian Hospital⁹²⁷, where he was treated and the shot removed. It had gone through the arm and had lodged just under the skin on the far side. It was a hot day and the excitement didn't help. When Earle got home he stretched out on a lounge in the second floor and Gilbert fanned him in the effort to make him comfortable, until Gilbert went to Darby for his art work at the Studio⁹²⁸ and I took over the fanning. When Papa was on his way home someone down at the street corner told him Earle had been shot. It was a great shock as our brother Ralph had died just the year before. Earle's recovery was rapid.

After his family moved to Philadelphia in 1895, Earle Smith completed his public-school education at Central High School for Boys.⁹²⁹ He first attended the school at its second site, on the southeast corner of

⁹²⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 99.

⁹²⁵ 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia.

⁹²⁶ Rev. Alden Welling, who resided at 612 N. 43rd St.

⁹²⁷ A contemporary view of Presbyterian Hospital (no longer standing) is in Moses King, *King's Views of Philadelphia* (Moses King, New York, 1900), Part 1, p. 31.

⁹²⁸ For information about Gilbert and his attendance at the art school in Darby, see Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214].

⁹²⁹ Central High School was founded in 1838 and was then only the second public high school in the nation. Its first building (no longer standing), at the corner of Market and Juniper Streets, is the subject of the earliest known daguerreotype photograph taken in America, made by Joseph Saxton about 25 Sep 1839. The first president of Central High School was Alexander Dallas Bache, who is noted elsewhere in the collateral genealogical sketches. Today, Central High School occupies its fourth building, at Ogontz and Olney Avenues; its building at Green St. became the Benjamin Franklin High School. In 1975 the school became co-educational. (>> Central High School website, <http://centralhigh.net/index.php?p=45>, accessed 5 Jan 2006; *King's Views of Philadelphia: Illustrated*

[note cont'd →

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Broad and Green Streets. Soon thereafter he attended at the school's third site, when in 1900 a huge, new building was opened across the street, on the southwest corner of Broad and Green Streets, occupying a city block. Neither school still stands. The newer school on Broad St. was not fully completed, however, until 1902, and President Theodore Roosevelt was invited to dedicate the building on 23 November.⁹³⁰ In the midst of a blizzard of publicity, newspapers covered the events of the day. Roosevelt arrived at the Broad Street Station across from City Hall and was escorted "amid lusty cheers" up North Broad Street to the new Central High School. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported:⁹³¹

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, together with several members of his Cabinet, spent yesterday in Philadelphia and were the guests of honor at two notable functions. The first, the formal dedication of the new Boys' Central High School, attracted a large gathering of distinguished educators and prominent alumni of the institution from all over the United States. In accordance with a custom inaugurated during Washington's administration, the historic City Troop escorted the party to the High School. Here President Roosevelt, in an address in the assembly room, spoke in words of warmest praise concerning the institution. Later he chatted informally to fifteen hundred enthusiastic students. By a felicitous reference to the High School's football victory of the day before he won his way straight to the hearts of his delighted auditors. Amid volleys of the school yell, given with the precision of a discharge of musketry, and the waving of crimson and gold banners, the colors of the school, President Roosevelt left the building.

In all probability, Earle Smith was present for the President's dedication speech at Central High School, although the event does not survive as a part of family oral tradition. Roosevelt spoke to the students from a fire escape festooned with American flags and bunting:⁹³²

Boys, it is perfectly easy to see from my reception that you feel happy over the football game yesterday.

I have but a word to say to you, and I shall sum it up with a bit of advice with which I think those concerned in the development of your team will agree. You are here to study, and while you are at it, study hard. When you have got the chance to play outside, play hard. Do not forget this, that in the long run the man who shirks his work will shirk his play. I remember a professor in Yale speaking to me a member of the Yale eleven some years ago and saying, "That fellow is going to fail. He stands too low in his studies. He is slack there, and he will be slack when it comes down to hard work on the gridiron." He did fail.

You are preparing yourselves for the best work in life. During your school days and in after life, I earnestly believe in each of you having as good a time as possible but making it come second to doing the best kind of work possible. And in your studies and in your sports here in school and afterwards in life in doing your work in the great world, it is a safe plan to follow this rule—a rule that I once heard preached on the football field—"Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard."

Monographs. Part I (Moses King, New York, 1900), p. 13; Wikipedia online encyclopedia entry, accessed 5 Jan 2006.)

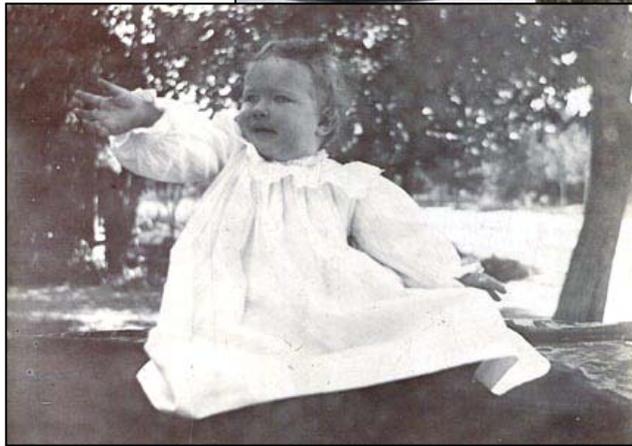
⁹³⁰ This was not the first presidential visit to Central High School. On 24 Jun 1847, President James Polk, accompanied by Vice-President George M. Dallas and Attorney General Nathan Clifford, addressed the students. (Dallas is also noted in the **Appendix** of selected collateral genealogies.)

⁹³¹ "High School Given to City. President Addresses Brilliant Assemblage of Distinguished Alumni and Educators at Formal Dedication of Building", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 23 Nov 1902, p. 1.

⁹³² Central High School website, <http://centralhigh.net/index.php?p=76> (accessed 5 Jan 2006).



(Spamer photo)



(Spamer 2245)

(Above) Earle Smith in about 1886.

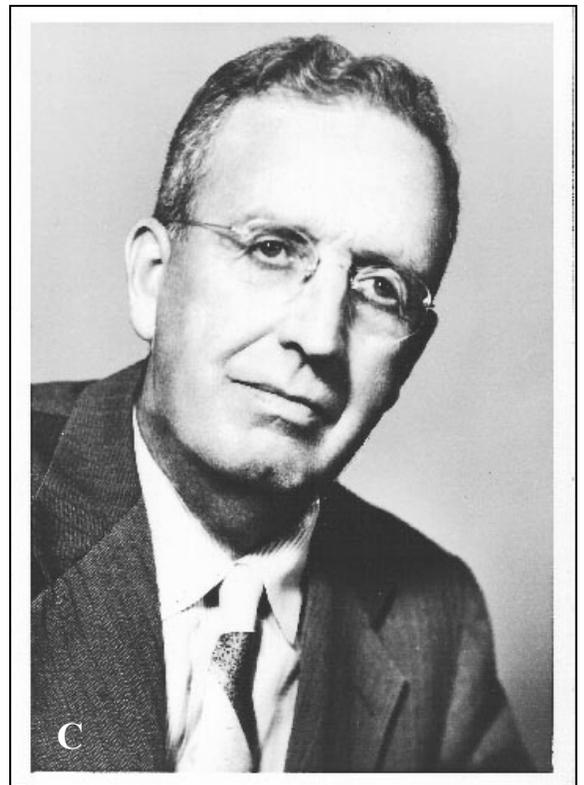
Earle Covington Smith was born at home in Wilmington, Delaware, on 19 February 1885. The house, at 1701 Mount Salem Lane (seen here, *above*, in 2004), served as the parsonage for the Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, where Earle's father was minister at the time.



(Spamer 2224)



(Spamer 2970)



(Spamer 991)

A, Earle Smith, undated portrait about the time of his second marriage, in 1925.

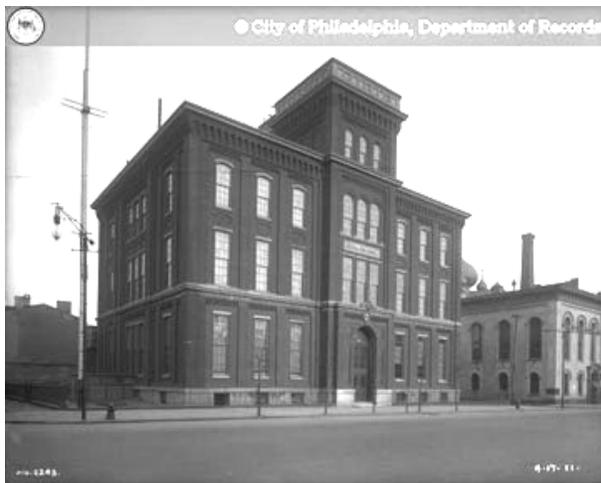
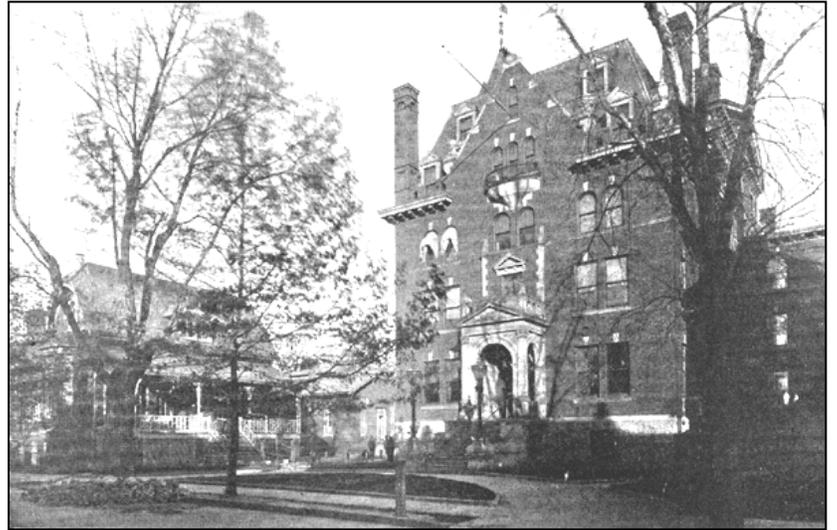
B, About 1950, wearing his signature straw hat in retirement probably in California.

C, Undated portrait, about 1960.



(Spamer photo)

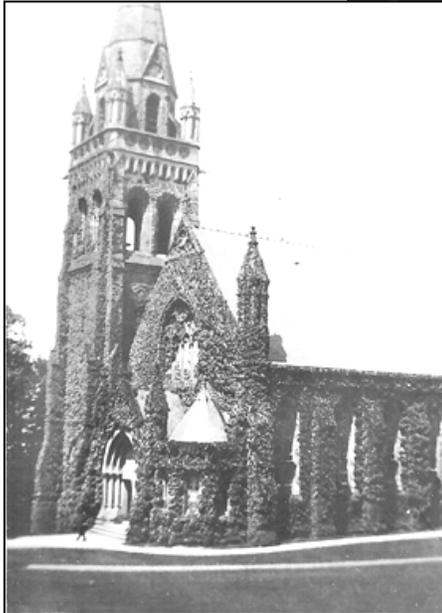
Earle's brother, Edward, years later wrote of the "Battle of 43rd Street", on 4 July 1899, when Earle was accidentally hit by BB shot from a toy cannon. The house was at 614 N. 43rd St. in Philadelphia (*left*, in 2004). Earle was rushed to nearby Presbyterian Hospital (*below*, in 1900) and quickly recovered at home (see text).



Earle received his public education in Philadelphia's Central High School For Boys. The school's second and third edifices were on opposing corners at Broad and Green Sts. The imposing third building (*right*) was opened in 1900 and dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt on 23 November 1902, before an enthusiastic throng of students. Both buildings have since been razed.



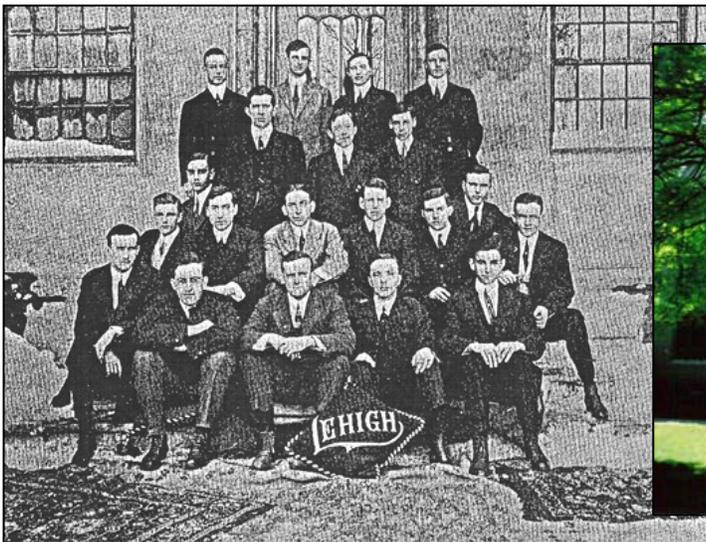
Earle Smith studied engineering at Lehigh College (now university) in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, graduating in the Class of 1910. (Below) The school's Packard Chapel; on the left is a view taken by Earle while he was a student, and on the right is a replicated view from the same position, as seen in 2005. No doubt Earle may have approved of the construction equipment cluttering the scene.



(Spamer 2427)



(Spamer photo)



(Spamer photo)

(Left) The residents of Taylor Hall, Section A, in the 1910 *Epitome*, the Lehigh University yearbook (Earle Smith's senior year). Earle is seated in the front row, 2nd from left. (Right) The same residence hall in 2005, now part of the Taylor School.

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Earle Smith went on to college, graduating in 1910 from Lehigh University⁹³³, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, earning a B.S. degree in mining engineering. While at Lehigh, during his senior year he resided in Section A of Taylor Hall (today Taylor College).⁹³⁴ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

After graduating from Lehigh, Earle Smith first worked as a mining engineer for the Lucky Tiger Mining Company at a chromite mine at El Tigre, Sonora, Mexico.⁹³⁵

In July 1912 he married Elisabeth F. Drummond of Philadelphia. Their marriage was officiated by Rev. Charles E. Dunn. His marriage license application gave his address as Jacksonville, Florida, and hers at 1218 Hilton St., Philadelphia.⁹³⁶

In August 1914, when his 11-month-old son, Ralph, died, Earle Smith and his wife, Elisabeth, resided in Indiana Harbor, Indiana. (Indiana Harbor is a part of East Chicago, Indiana. It is not far from Michigan City, Indiana, where lived Earle's sister, Roberta Smith Mack. Earle's brother, Gilbert, a minister, presided over Ralph's funeral; Gilbert lived in nearby Glenview, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.)

[Note 936 Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

⁹³³ For a contemporary history of Lehigh University see Catherine Drinker Bowen, *A History of Lehigh University* (Lehigh Alumni Bulletin, [Bethlehem, Pennsylvania], 1924). This is a casually written history—"just a long yarn about Lehigh University, its roots and shoots and main stem"—by the daughter of Henry Sturgis Drinker (Class of 1871, later President of the University, 1905-1922) and wife of Prof. Ezra Bowen (Class of 1913); as such it is the usual laudatory text amplified by the "insider's" pleased perspective.

⁹³⁴ *Epitome* (Lehigh University yearbook), 1910.

⁹³⁵ El Tigre, Sonora, about 100 km northeast of Hermosillo, is a ghost town today, although the mine is still in operation. Earle C. Smith took some photographs of the mine operation and the town; these are a part of my Spamer Family Historical Photos series (Group 66). Originally, the town of El Tigre was a part of the municipality of Nacozari, but on 7 Jun 1967 the Sonora government declared El Tigre to be officially "disappeared" or abandoned. In 1917, the El Tigre miners were a part of sensational labor strike that spread throughout the Southwest on both the U.S. and Mexico. The mine has long been known in the geological literature, including for example, R. T. Mishler, "Settling Slimes at the Tigre Mill" (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, vol. 94 (1912), pp. 643-646), and an article on "Electric Power Installation at El Tigre, Sonora, Mexico", *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers*, vol. 45 (1913); these being contemporary with the time when Earle Smith worked there. Included among Earle Smith's photos at El Tigre is one of "Blanco's men", Mexican revolutionaries under Gen. Lucio Blanco. Interestingly, this photo predates the time of agrarian reforms of then-Colonel Blanco, which began in 1913, climaxing in 1915 with the mobilization of U.S. Army troops in Brownsville, Texas, in 1916. Geologically, the El Tigre mine is part of the Puerto Nuevo Ultramafic Complex, in the Sierra Madre Occidental Mineral Belt. In 2001 the mine was owned by Morgain Minerals, Inc., but in 2003 was acquired by Lateegra Resources Corp. The economic-grade chromite ore is in the lower sequence of layered chromite-bearing intrusives there, assaying at 45.47%-57.78% Cr²⁰³. The mining area is embraced by a 10 km-square property; the "El Tigre" claim proper occupies 84 ha. at the southern end of the mineral zone, which still yields economic quantities of metals, including gold and silver in addition to chromite. The Lateegra development emphasizes the precious metals. [>>Sources other than those already cited: "U.S.-Mexico Border Issues: A Selected Bibliography from the Smithsonian Institution Libraries' Collections", Internet website <http://www.si1.si.edu/silpublications/us-mexico-border-issues.htm> (accessed 24 Mar 2004); Charles Merewether, "Mexico: From Empire to Revolution", Internet website <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/digital/mexico> (2002); Sergio Cordova, "Re: El Tigre, a Town in Sonora", in RootsWeb.com "Sonora" message board, 10 Feb 2003, <http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/msg/rw/DaC.2ACE/454.2> (accessed 24 Mar 2004); Daphne Overstreet, "On Strike! The 1917 Walkout at Globe, Arizona", *Journal of Arizona History*, vol. 18 (Summer 1977), p. 197; Morgain Minerals, Inc., press release, 6 Jun 2001, Internet website http://www.imdex.com/z_Morgain.htm (accessed 24 Mar 2004); "Gold & Silver Exploration in Mexico", fact sheet (May 2003) and Internet website, <http://www.howestreet.com/lateegra> (accessed 24 Mar 2004).]

⁹³⁶ Information from an undated newspaper clipping listing marriage licenses. The street address has not been located.

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When his daughter, Elisabeth, was born, Earle Smith gave his residence as 5312 Malcom St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is a short distance from South St. Bernard Street, where the house at no. 820 figures prominently in the Smith and Spamer families alike.

In his recollections of wartime service, written in 1919 after his return from France, Earle Smith indicated that by the time he worked for Koppers in Ohio [1916-1917] he had had “considerable experience in plants manufacturing shell”, but where this experience was gained is not mentioned. His own summary of engineering experience only notes that he worked in industrial construction engineering (see following).

Residences of Earle Covington Smith (from personal and other sources; many of the time frames are interpereted, overlap, or are approximate; with occasional mailing addresses):

Earle Covington Smith’s residential history is convoluted because he worked away from home during significant portions of his working life (see “Engineering Career”, below). Accordingly, the list of residences that follows is partly interpreted from his stations away from home.

1910-1911:	Wallstreet, Boulder Co., Colorado
1911 (Jun-Nov):	Sonora, Mexico
1912-1913:	Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida
1913-1914:	Indiana Harbor [East Chicago], Indiana
1916:	5312 Malcom St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1916-1917:	[?] Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio
1917 Jun-1919 Aug:	U.S. Army service [see “Military Service”, farther below]
1919-1926:	820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [<i>also see as follows</i>]
1920-1921:	Casper, Natrona Co., Wyoming
1921:	Salina, Sevier Co., Utah
1921-ca. 1927:	Denver, Arapahoe Co., Colorado
1925 (Jul-Dec):	homestead, ca. 28 miles NNE of Craig, Moffat Co., Colorado
1927 (Sep-Dec):	Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming
[ca. 1928]-1930:	First West St., Coalville, Summit Co., Utah [including 1930 U.S. census] ⁹³⁷
1931-1936:	Boulder City, Clark Co., Nevada
1936-ca. 1945:	Redding, Shasta Co., California
1942:	114 First St., Toyon, Shasta Co., California [draft registration]; c/o U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Redding, California
ca. 1945-ca. 1948:	Carlsbad, Eddy Co., New Mexico; Fort Sumner, De Baca Co., New Mexico
ca. 1948:	Sanger, Madera Co., California; Bear Creek Courts, Kittredge, Jefferson Co., Colorado
1950s:	Oceanside, San Diego Co., California
1960:	182 Central Ave., Apt. 3, Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., California
1964:	1118 Del Monte Blvd., Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., California
1964:	[Virginia?] (with daughter, Elisabeth Smith)

Note 937 *Also see Additions & Corrections*

⁹³⁷ It is not clear exactly what jobs Earle Smith worked on at this time; his résumé indicates only that he was employed by the Salt Lake Basin Office of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The 1930 U.S. census indicated that he was a dam inspector. (The present-day Rockport Reservoir, near to Coalville, was not built until 1957.)

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1965: 24 Halcyon Dr., Garfield Park, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware
(with sister, Elouise Montgomery, and her family)

Engineering Career

Sometime during 1937-1946, Earle Smith prepared a typewritten résumé of his engineering career. Until this document came to light in 2007 in the effects of his daughter, Elisabeth Dewing, the family did not have a precise understanding of the scope of his work or his responsibilities; only vague anecdotes were mentioned. At the time that Earle Smith compiled this document, typed on watermarked Government-issue paper, he was employed with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on the Central Valley Project in California, where principally he worked on Shasta Dam. The résumé lists his jobs, employers, and salaries for the period from 1910, when he graduated from Lehigh University, to 1937. Following this table, below, is some additional information that extends his career information up to the time of his retirement in 1948.

“Engineering Experience of Earle Covington Smith”⁹³⁸

[Some notes for this table appear at the end of the table]

1910 Aug–1911 Jun	Wallstreet, Boulder Co., Colorado. Mine surveyor. \$125/mo.
1911 Jun–Nov	Lucky Tiger Mining Co. [El Tigre mine], Sonora, Mexico. ⁹³⁹ Engineer in cyanide plant construction. Foreman on operation. \$200/mo.
1912 Jan–1913 Sep	City of Jacksonville, Florida. Chief of Party and Assistant Engineer of Water Department topographical surveys, location of existing underground pipes and surveys on new construction of sewers and water mains. \$150/mo.
1913 Sep–1914 Aug	Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Indiana. General foreman of labor in blast furnace department. Also made survey with core drill of underground conditions along waterfront. \$150/mo.
1914 Aug–1916 Mar	Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Safety engineer; designed and installed safety devices on machinery; designed and supervised construction of heat treating furnaces. \$150/mo.
1916 Mar*–1917 Jun	Assistant Construction Engineer, H. Kopper Co. (of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Worked on construction of coke and by-product plants at Youngstown, Ohio; also in charge of construction of complete benzol plant. \$150/mo.
1917 Jun–1919 Aug	U.S. Army. Chief Inspector of Ordnance, Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Proof officer of Artillery ammunition at Sandy Hook and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. In charge of artillery repairs and

⁹³⁸ “Engineering Experience of Earle Covington Smith” (typewritten, with handwritten emendations by Smith), 2 leaves. The text of the typewritten document is reformatted here for consistency and clarity; the descriptions of Smith’s duties and responsibilities are his own.

⁹³⁹ This was the El Tigre mine, as noted above. The collection of “Spamer Family Historical Photos” that I have arranged contains photographs of this mine site taken by Earle Smith, including the cyanide plant Smith mentions here.

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	instructor of non-commissioned officers. Student of French Arsenals and Proving Grounds. Transferred to Chemical Warfare Service; Gas Officer, 4th Division, 7th Infantry Brigade. [<i>See below for a separate résumé of Smith's military service.</i>]
1920 Nov–1921 Jun	Assistant Construction Engineer, Standard Oil Co., Casper, Wyoming. Engineer on pile bridge, still foundations, and buildings. \$210/mo.
1921 Sep–1922 Jun	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. Instrumentman on location surveys. \$135/mo and expenses.
1922 Jun 20–1922 Dec 15	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C. ⁹⁴⁰). Levelman. \$150/mo.
1923 Jan–Jun	Valuation Engineer under Delos F. Wilcox on Denver Tramway Co. property, for City of Denver. \$150/mo.
1923 Jun 20–1924 Feb 9	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C.). Transitman. \$130/mo and all expenses.
1924 Feb–Jun	Denver & Salt Lake Railroad. Chief of Party, railroad location; survey of Dosero Cutoff. \$150/mo and expenses.
1924 Jun–1925 Mar	Engineer with George M. Bull, Consulting Engineer, Denver, Colorado. Surveys for reservoirs, canals and construction of small earthen dam. \$250/mo and expenses when in field.
1925 Mar–Jul	Denver City & Fort Worth Railroad. Chief of Party, railroad location surveys. \$175/mo and all expenses.
1926 Jan [†] –1927 Aug	Denver Municipal Water Works. Field Engineer under George M. Bull. Surveys and studies of possible water supply for the City of Denver. \$250/mo and expenses while in the field.
1927 Sep 16–Dec 15	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C.). Transitman; highway location in Yellowstone National Park. \$155/mo and all expenses.
Also see Additions & Corrections	
1928 Feb 10–Jun 30	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake Basin. Inspector on earthen dam; highway and railroad grade construction. \$2100, Grade 10 Sub-Professional.
1928 1 Jul	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake Basin. “Welch Act Adj.” \$2300. ⁹⁴¹
1930 Aug 11–1934 Nov 30	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder Canyon Project [Hoover Dam [‡]]. Assistant Engineer; railroad location and construction at Boulder City; in charge of parties on pioneer tunnels ⁹⁴² , excavation and lining of spillway tunnels, spillways and intake towers. \$2600, Grade 11 Professional.

⁹⁴⁰ Apparently, Earle Smith listed the Washington, D.C., headquarters of his employer, while he worked on jobs in the American West.

⁹⁴¹ The Welch Act of 1928 instructed all field offices of the U.S. Civil Service to conduct job surveys of classified workers in the civil service system, so as to adjust salaries and to bring the entire service into one system of job classification and salary structures. Prior to this time, job classifications had been required only of those workers in Washington, D.C. The program halted in July 1930 when the Brookhart Act was passed, which provided for system-wide pay increases to approximate the results that had been expected of the Welch Act.

⁹⁴² The “pioneer tunnels” were the first 12 × 12-foot bores through about a mile of rock, running about parallel to the Colorado River. The pioneer tunnels then were expanded in stages to create 56-foot diameter bores in which three-foot thick concrete linings were placed. These 50-foot diameter tubes served as the river-diversion tunnels, two

[note cont'd →



(Spamer 2411)

(Above) Earle Smith's first job after graduating from Lehigh University was as a mine surveyor in the rough and tumble mining community of Wallstreet, Colorado. He worked there from August 1910 to June 1911, and received the respectable salary of \$125 per month. Earle is standing in the rear, at left (and *inset*).

(Below) Earle's second job, from June to November 1911, was at the dusty, remote El Tigre chromite mine run by the Lucky Tiger Mining Co. in Sonora, Mexico. During these five months his salary jumped to \$200 per month, an earnings rate he would not again realize for more than a decade.



(Spamer 2424)

While Earle Smith worked at the El Tigre Mine in Sonora, he obtained these photographs. His annotations are also given here.



(Spamer 2415)

“Home Sweet (?) Home”

“Blanco’s Men”

The mine was paid a visit by Mexican revolutionaries when Col. Lucio Blanco was gaining power.



(Spamer 2416)



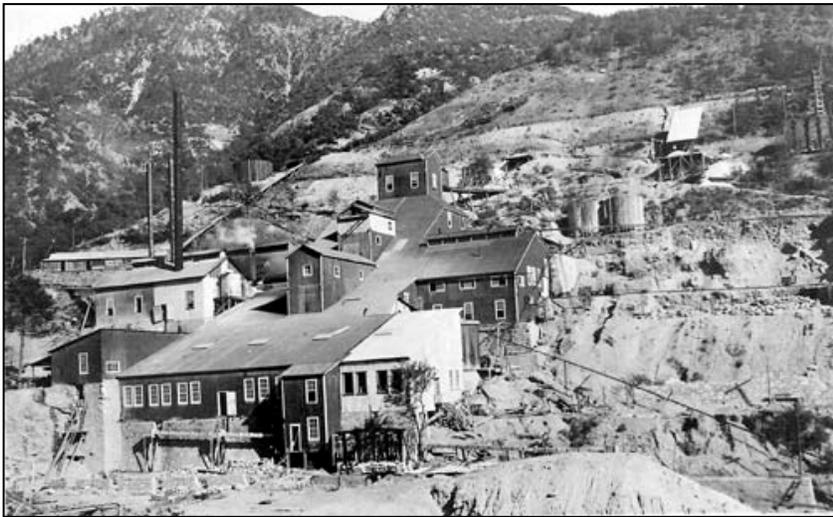
(Spamer 2418)

“Arrival of the stage at Upper Tigre”

"(1) Bunk house My room is 3rd from far end. (2) Stock room & office of Met[allurgical]. Eng[ineer]. (3) Company Store (4) House where I first roomed is just below this one"



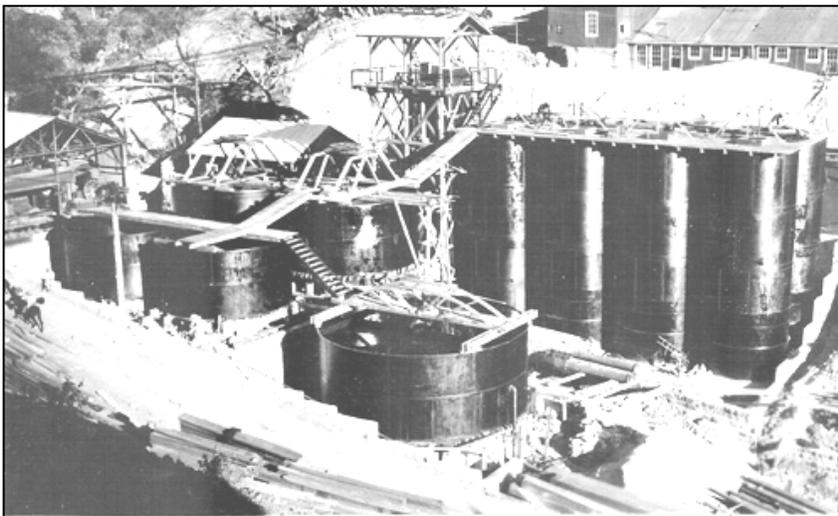
(Spamer 2417)



(Spamer 2425)

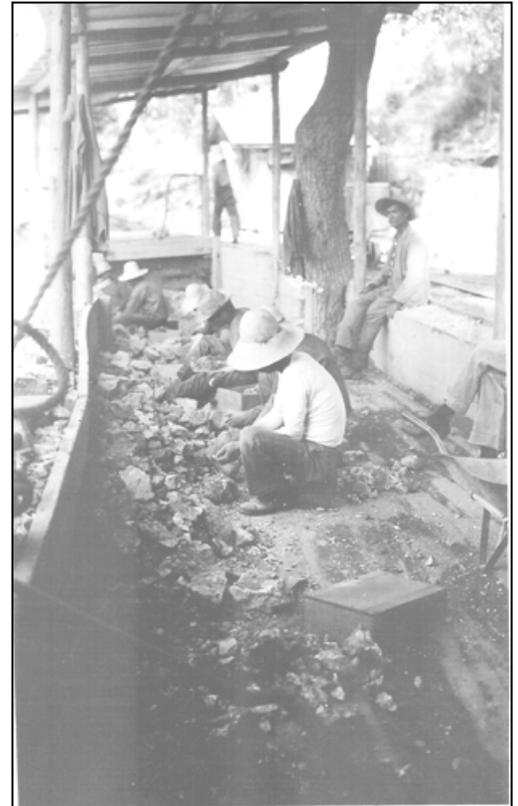
"The old concentratng plant (before addition)"

"Part of new cyanide plant (Lower tank has a diam. of 30 ft)"



(Spamer 2420)

"Sorting High Grade Ore"



(Spamer 2422)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 1934 Dec 1–1936 Feb 26 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder Canyon Project [Hoover Dam[†]]. Associate Engineer; in charge of all engineering survey work connected with the construction of the spillways, spillway tunnels, intake towers and Arizona highway, involving supervision of four field parties. \$2900, Grade 12 Professional.
- 1936 Feb 26–1937 Feb 15 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project. Associate Engineer; in charge of engineering survey work of the Redding Division, connected with topographic surveys of three damsites, townsites and surveys in connection with contracts for exploration by tunnels, shafts, etc., of the three damsites. \$2900, Grade 12 Professional.
- 1937 Feb 15–“date”[§] U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project. Engineer, Grade 14.⁹⁴³

* Earle Smith’s typewritten memoir of his experiences in France during World War I, written in 1919, is quoted in its entirety farther below. It notes that he went to the job in Youngstown, Ohio, in April, or shortly before the birth of his daughter, Elisabeth. In either case, he seems to have been away when she was born; her birth certificate lists her birthplace at a residential address different from her father’s given address in Philadelphia.

† Between July–December 1925, Earle Smith went to his homestead in Colorado. He married his second wife, Dorothy, in October.

‡ For more about Smith’s work with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, particularly at Hoover Dam, see below under “Post-war Activities”, subsection “U.S. Bureau of Reclamation”.

§ The typescript is undated but is known to have been prepared 1937–1944.

Military Service

In January or February 1917, Earle Smith requested a commission in the Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, U.S. Army. After awaiting lost paperwork, in May he received his commission as a 1st Lieutenant, and was called to active service on 12 June 1917. His military service is as follows:⁹⁴⁴

on either side of the river, while the dam was under construction. Three of the four diversion tunnels were begun as pioneer tunnels; construction of the fourth tunnel was accelerated by first excavating the entire top section of the 56-foot tunnel rather than the 12-foot bore. After the diversion tunnels were closed against the river, to begin impounding the lake behind the dam, the diversion tunnels were sealed where the spillway tunnels intersect them.

Quite a lot has been written about the building of Hoover Dam, including many contemporary items that were issued before and during construction. See for example bibliographical listings in Part 12 (“Lower Colorado River–Projects”) of the *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River*, website <http://www.grandcanyonbiblio.org> (first posted online in Jan 2000, hosted by the Grand Canyon Association) or its previous two print editions by Earle E. Spamer (Grand Canyon Natural History Association Monograph nos. 2 and 8, 1981 and 1990 with 1993 supplement).

⁹⁴³ A transcript for classes taken at Pennsylvania State College by Elisabeth Smith, Earle Smith’s daughter, during the summer session of 1937, lists her father as an emergency contact person with the address c/o U.S. Reclamation Bureau, Redding, California.

⁹⁴⁴ Compiled from records written by Earle C. Smith, which include his original “Officer’s Record Book”, a handwritten “War Service Record” that was concluded at Aberdeen Proving Ground (“Still in the Service–April 20, 1919”), and an undated handwritten “Military Record” that ends with his discharge.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

[Some notes for this table appear at the end of the table]

1917 Jun–Jul 8	Inspector of Ordnance, Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Maryland
1917 Jul 8–1918 Jan 1	Proof Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey
1918 Jan 1–Apr 30	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
1918 Apr 30	Sailed for France aboard S.S. <i>Powhatan</i> [formerly S.S. <i>Hamburg</i> , seized from Germany] ⁹⁴⁵
1918 May 1–Jun 1	Headquarters, Service of Supply, Tours, France
1918 Jun 1–18	Gas Experimental Field, Hanlon Field, Chaumont, France
1918 Jun 19–28	Assistant Gas Officer, 4th Division
1918 Jun 28	Promoted to Captain, Ordnance Department, National Army, and transferred to Chemical Warfare Service ⁹⁴⁶ on the authority of “Tel. Chief, Gas Service”
1918, Jul 7–Sep 7	7th Infantry Brigade (4th Division until 30 Aug ⁹⁴⁷) (Artillery, Training Camp, La Valdahon, until 30 Sep)
1918 Sep 1–Oct 2	Post Gas Officer, Le Valdahon (Artillery School) ⁹⁴⁸
1918 Oct 5–1919 Jan 21*	Engineering Division, Ordnance Department, Headquarters, Service of Supply, Tours, France ⁹⁴⁹
1919 Feb 21	Arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aboard S.S. <i>Northland</i> from Brest, France (by way of Liverpool, England), in compliance with travel order #3578, ⁹⁵⁰ and reported to Camp Dix [later Fort Dix],

⁹⁴⁵ The S.S. *Hamburg* was flagged under the Hamburg Amerika Line. At the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and America, it was seized by the U.S. and renamed the S.S. *Powhatan* (ID no. 3013). The *Powhatan* was one of the original troop transport ships, and in this service she counted the second greatest number of turnaround trips between America and Europe (51, being bested only by one trip by the S.S. *Henderson*). (>>U.S. Naval Historical Center website, <http://www.history.navy.mil>; accessed 13 Feb 2008.)

⁹⁴⁶ For a historical overview of the Chemical Warfare Service during World War I, see Charles E. Heller, *Chemical Warfare in World War I: The American Experience, 1917-1918*, Leavenworth Papers, No. 10 (Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1984), also available online at Command and General Staff College website, <http://www.cgsc.army.mil/carl/resources/csi/Heller/HELLER.asp> (accessed 7 May 2007); also refer to Kip Lindberg, “Retorts and Dragons: The Creation of Chemical Branch Insignia”, *Army Chemical Review*, (Jan-Jun 2006), pp. 31-32.

⁹⁴⁷ Earle Smith noted, “While with the 4th Division I received a citation from the Commanding Officer of the A.E.F. [Allied Expeditionary Force]” (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

⁹⁴⁸ Earle Smith noted that his assignment at La Valdahon was to “[instruct] on use of chemicals; mostly on detection and preventatives.” (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

⁹⁴⁹ At Tours, Earle Smith was posted there “doing paper work, canceling contracts for equipment, which was to have been used at our new proving ground.” (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

⁹⁵⁰ The S.S. *Northland* was built as the S.S. *Zeeland* by John Brown and Co., Clydebank, Scotland, and launched for the Red Star Line on 24 Nov 1900, their largest ship and unusual in being ice-strengthened forward. She went through several changes of owners, flying British and Belgian flags. She was requisitioned for British Government service in June 1915 and renamed the S.S. *Northland*. After additional changes in registration, in March 1917 she was taken over by the Shipping Controller in the Liner Requisition Scheme, during which service Earle Smith sailed aboard her when he returned from the war. She was refitted later that year and eventually renamed the S.S. *Zeeland* again, and, after another change of owner, renamed again as the S.S. *Minnesota*. She was sold in Oct 1929 and in

[note cont'd →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

New Jersey; on 22 February went to Philadelphia on leave. Reported to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., and assigned to Technical Staff

1919 Feb 27 Transferred to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland⁹⁵¹

1919 Aug 15 Honorable Discharge, Headquarters, Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming

*During the period 28 Nov 1918–5 Jan 1919 Smith was on influenza disability in France. See additional remarks by him in his wartime memoir (below).

Just one letter written by Earle Smith from overseas is now known, written to his mother on 13 October 1918. It was written on stationery of Hôtel Lotti, 7–9 rue de Castiglione, Paris, and sent via Officers Mail:

Dear Mother—

Am passing thru here again, safe enough for now, and will move on again tomorrow. Had a drive around today in an open coach so I could see the town. We are all wondering how negotiations will turnout. Too bad the Boche won't fight a little longer so he can get the licking he has coming to him.

Have had a most interesting trip during the past week and hope my work will continue to be so. I was sitting up in a R.R. coach all last night but slept pretty well at that. Now I have a nice comfortable bed waiting for me and I am going to it mighty soon. Hope to find some letters from home when I get back to Headquarters.

Hope you are all well and happy—you ought to be from the way things are going. Lots of kisses all around and some extra ones for Betsy.

Heaps of love

Earle

At his request, Earle Smith was discharged from the Army at Fort D. A. Russell,⁹⁵² Wyoming, so that he could pursue personal affairs there.⁹⁵³ These affairs kept him in the area, which soon involved claiming a homestead site in Colorado, on land received from the U.S. Land Office; and he married for the second time (as noted further below). Apparently there was some family misinformation that he had left the

1930 was broken up at Inverkeithing, Scotland. (>> White Star Line Internet website <http://www.red-duster.co.uk/WSTAR8.htm>, accessed 9 Dec 2004.)

⁹⁵¹ At Aberdeen Proving Ground after the war, Earle Smith was “winding up proving materials and ending contracts.” (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

⁹⁵² Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, is today a National Historic Landmark within the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base. The fort was named for Brig. Gen. David Alan Russell, killed on 19 Sep 1864 at the Battle of Opequon Creek, Virginia. In 1906 it was enlarged to accommodate an entire brigade. It was a strategically positioned post when it was established, approximately midway between the Canadian and Mexican borders and halfway along the transcontinental railroad; and it played roles during the campaigns against American Indian tribes in that part of the country. In 1930 it was renamed Fort Francis E. Warren, commemorating a U.S. Senator from Cheyenne, Wyoming.

⁹⁵³ “I requested this location because I had previously worked in Colorado and wanted to look around.” (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

service at the rank of Major and had gone West to “rest up”; but Smith corrected these misconceptions in a letter to J. Lathrop Mack.⁹⁵⁴

Earle Smith was awarded several insignia and medals as the result of his wartime service: one Gold Chevron; Victory Medal (bronze) with Battle Clasp, Aisne-Marne Defensive Sector⁹⁵⁵; and *L'Ordre de Léopold, Chevalier* [Order of Leopold I, rank Knight], which was awarded by the Belgian Government with a diploma from Albert, King of the Belgians, 27 February 1920.⁹⁵⁶ No ceremonies were involved with these decorations. The Victory Medal was mailed to Earle Smith from the U.S. Army's General Supply Depot, Philadelphia. The Order of Leopold was likewise mailed, from Washington, D.C.

Regarding the Order of Leopold, a few words of explanation are probably in order. It is the premier order of chivalry in Belgium, distributed in numerous designs, ribbons, and emblems, to military and civilians alike, to Belgians and non-Belgians. This medal was awarded to officers of the American Army by King Albert on behalf of Belgium, in recognition of valorous service to Belgium during the Great War. The Order of Leopold is awarded for any reason of valor, at the behest of the Belgian monarch.⁹⁵⁷

⁹⁵⁴ Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack (30 Jan 1949).

⁹⁵⁵ The [World War I] Victory Medal, introduced as a Congressional Bill but never enacted into law, was implemented individually by the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy. It was created to recognize qualifying service during the period 6 Apr 1917-1 Apr 1920. With the Army medal, battle clasps (bronze bars 1/8 inch high and 1½ inches wide with a small five-pointed star at each end, affixed to the medal ribbon) were awarded for specific battles or campaigns in which the awarded individual was engaged in combat. Earle Smith was awarded the battle clasp for the Aisne-Marne Defensive Sector, 18 Jul-6 Aug 1918. The Aisne-Marne campaign ended the German army's threat to Paris, during which American successes gave Gen. John Pershing the political and administrative strength needed to establish an independent American army in France, the American First Army, which was organized under Gen. Pershing on 10 Aug 1918. (>> “Allied Victory Medals from the Great War”, Internet website <http://www.diggerhistory.info/pages-medals/victory-medal.htm>, accessed 21 Feb 2006; “World War I Victory Medal”, Internet website <http://foxall.com/csm-common-www.htm>, accessed 21 Feb 2006; “Named Campaigns—World War I”, U.S. Army Center of Military History website <http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/reference/wicmp.htm>, accessed 21 Feb 2006.)

⁹⁵⁶ Numerous Internet websites illustrate the many forms and designs of the Order of Leopold, as surely also do publications about military and heraldic decorations.

⁹⁵⁷ A case in point comes from a surprising place: the Grand Canyon of Arizona. A short item that I wrote for the Grand Canyon Historical Society describes the event (Earle Spamer, “Did I ever tell you about the time the King of Belgium gave me a medal?” (as reminded by Earle Spamer)”, *The Ol' Pioneer*, vol. 15, no. 2 (Apr/Jun 2004), p. 9:

“In 1919, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium toured America. Their train stopped at Grand Canyon, where they paid an unlikely royal visit. In an update of their travels printed in the *New York Times* for October 20, 1919, is this passing note:

“At the Grand Canyon, L. H. Cockrum, a brakeman, suffered severe injuries to one leg, while coupling cars. He was visited by the King and Queen in the baggage car, and, the King decorated him with the Order of Leopold II.’

“What is especially a head-scratcher is, why indeed would the King of Belgium be traveling about America with a bag of medals, much less to pin one to a railroad brakeman?

“Actually, the Order of Leopold II was handed out by the bushyful by Belgian monarchs, a royal tip-of-the-crown, so to speak, to acknowledge valorous conduct in the service of Belgium. Since ‘Albert, King of the Belgians’ *was* Belgium, out came the medal for poor Mr. Cockrum. And surely, out came the medal for years afterward, if for no more common an audience than wide-eyed grandkids.”

With the entry of the United States into World War I in 1917, Earle Smith joined the Army and was commissioned as a 1st Lieutenant.



(Left) 1st Lt. Earle Smith, 1917 or 1918. The location of this studio photo is not known, or even whether it was taken in the U.S. or in France.

Smith was at first Chief Inspector of Ordnance at the Bartlett-Hayward Co. in Baltimore, Maryland. Soon after he was appointed Proof Officer of artillery ammunition at Sandy Hook and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Today, the historic remnants of the gun test stands at Sandy Hook *(below)*, at the northern extremity of the New Jersey coast, are part of the Sandy Hook National Recreation Area. (Photos taken in 2006.)



(Spamer 3366)

(Spamer photos)

On 30 April 1918, Earle Smith sailed for France aboard the S.S. *Powhatan* (a ship seized from Germany, formerly the S.S. *Hamburg*). While in France he was "In charge of artillery repairs and instructor of non-commissioned officers. Student of French Arsenals and Proving Grounds. Transferred to Chemical Warfare Service; Gas Officer, 4th Division, 7th Infantry Brigade."



Courses of Instruction.		
Course.	Where held.	Signature of Commanding Officer.
Bombing.....		
Machine Gun.....		
Trench Mortar.....		
Army Candidate.....		
Field Artillery.....		
Staff Corps.....		
545	Choumont	[Signature]

Promotions.			
Rank.	Date.	Authority.	Sig. of C.O.
2nd Lt.			
1st Lt.			
Capt.	July 18, 1918	Del. Ordinance Service	

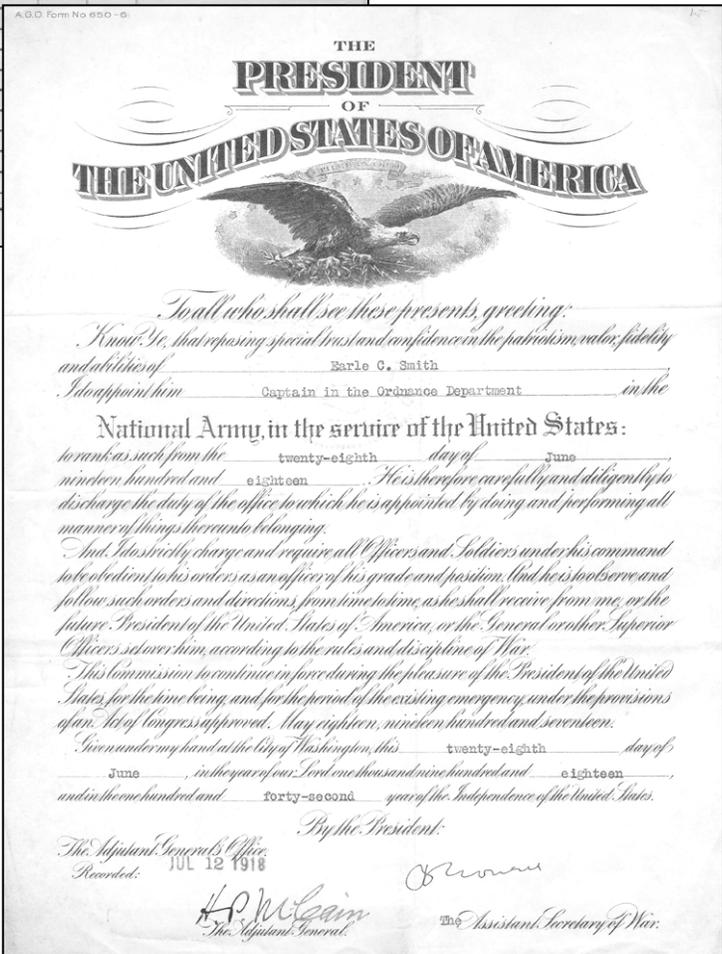
Wounded: Date _____

Sick from wounds _____

Other cause: Influenza - Nov. 28 to Jan 5th 19

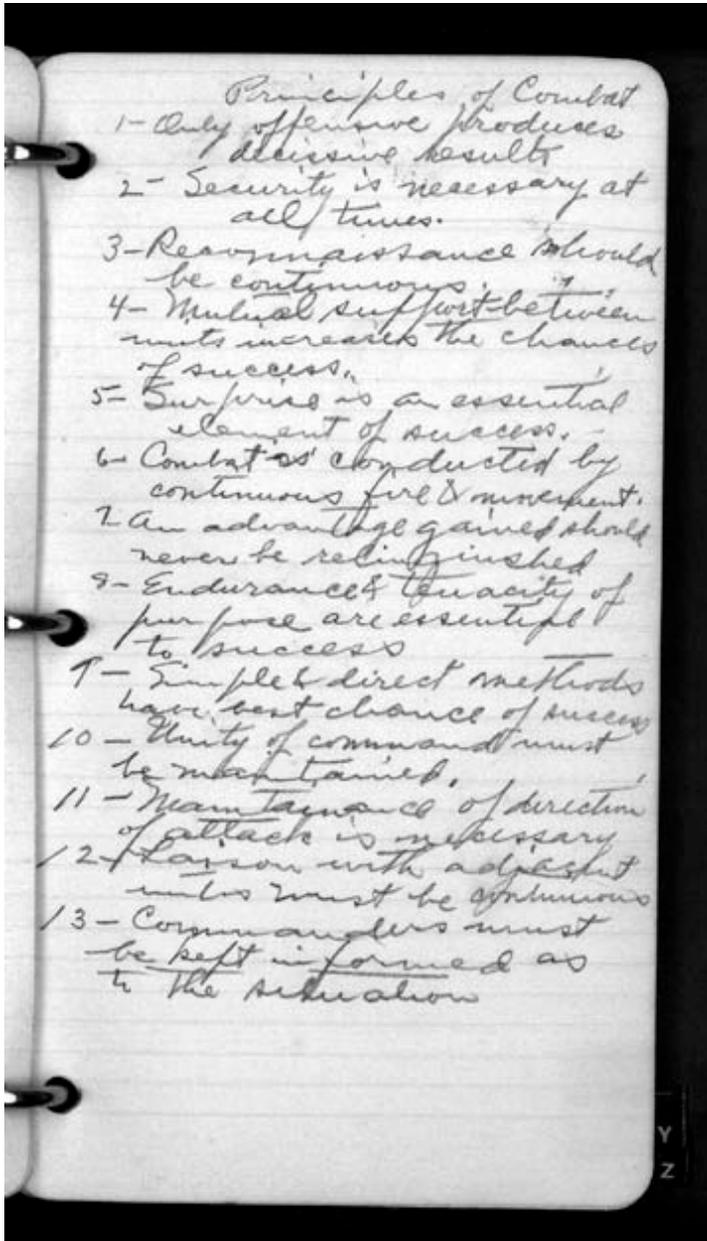
Service.					
At home.			Abroad.		
Unit.	From.	To.	With the Exped. Forces.	Elsewhere.	
Oval Regt. Div.	June 17, 17	July 8, 17			
Sandy Hook G.	7/8/17	11/18			
Aberdeen G.	11/18	4/20/18			
Casual (9 th Div. June 18)		5/1/18	June 18		
4 th Inf. Brigade		7/7/18	8/1/18		
Post Gas Officer (Le Valda hon)		9/1/18	10/1/18		
Eng. Div., Ord. Dept. U.S.		11/18			

Duty Away from Regiment During Present War.			
Nature of employment.	From.	To.	Signature of officer under whom employed.
Gas School	June 1 st	18 th	[Signature]



(Above) Pages from Capt. Earle Smith's *Officer's Handbook*

(Right) Earle Smith's commission as Captain in the U.S. Army, 28 June 1918.



While serving with the Army in France during World War I, Earle Smith carried a notebook, which served as a “crib sheet” for his instruction of non-commissioned officers. This sheet (left) refers to the “Principles of Combat”.

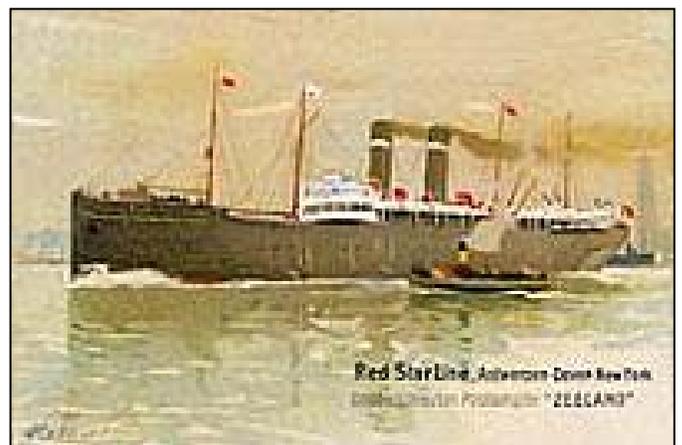
The notebook also includes numerous pages on chemical munitions, including the identification of German gas munitions in the field.

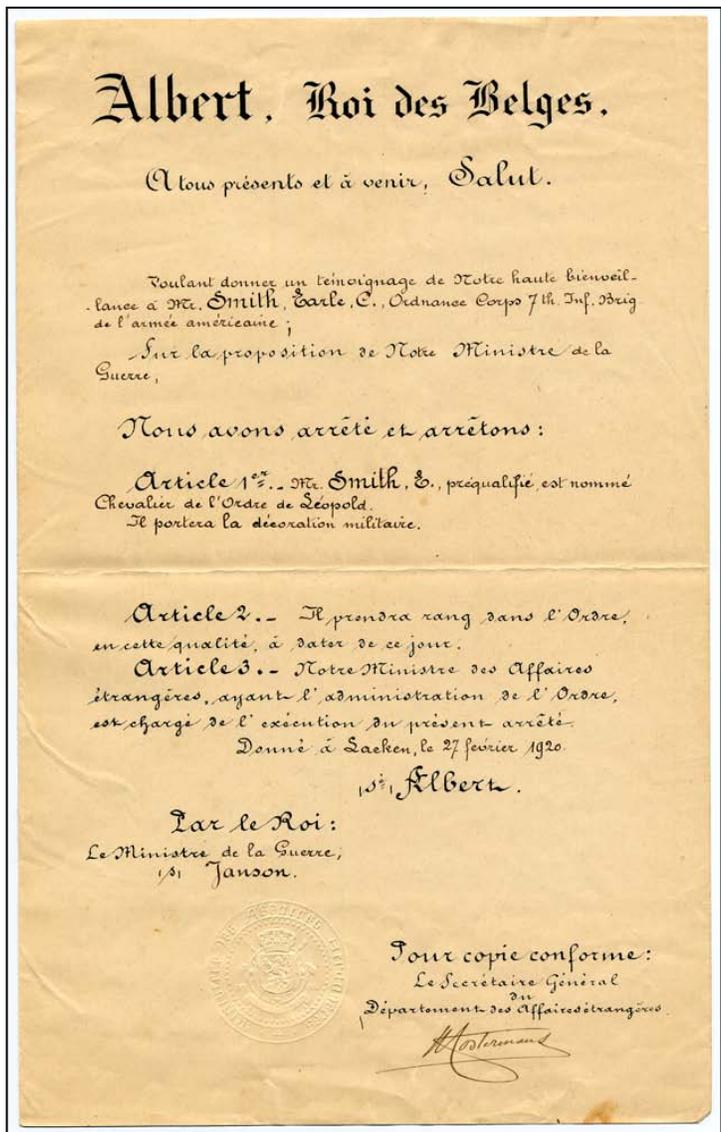
This notebook, and his memoir (see p. II-466A and text) that he compiled upon his return from France, were given to the Library of Congress’s Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center. The entire notebook and the memoir may be examined online at the Veterans History Project website.

(Earle Covington Smith Collection AFC/2001/001/12817, digitized and accessible on the Veterans History Project website: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cocoon/vhp/bib/loc.natlib/afc2001001.12817>; last accessed 19 Dec 2007.)

website address is now:
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/bib/12817>
(accessed 11 June 2011)

(Right) At war’s end, Earle Smith arrived back in Philadelphia on 21 February 1919 aboard the S.S. *Northland* but was immediately transferred to Camp Dix, New Jersey, before being able to meet his family just two miles from the Philadelphia docks.





For his service in the war, Capt. Earle Smith was decorated with *L'Ordre de Léopold*, rank of Chevalier (*top left*), conferred by King Albert of Belgium. Sometime after Earle received the medal in the mail, with its accompanying diploma (*top right*), he was “decorated” by an appreciative family (*see photo below, right, where he wears the medal*). Those who appear with him in this photo are not identified, although the young girl at front right may be his daughter, Elisabeth, who would then have been about age three.



King Albert



(Spamer 3372)


Army of the United States of America
 To all who shall see these presents, greeting:
This is to certify that
 by direction of the President and under the provisions of section nine of the
 act of Congress, approved May eighteen, nineteen hundred and seventeen,
Earle C. Smith
Captain C. W. S.
 was honorably discharged from the military service in The United States Army
 at Fort D. A. Russell Wyoming
 on the Fifteenth day of August, 1919
J. J. O'Neil
Regadjutant U.S.A. Commanding.

FORM NO. 525-2. A. G. O.



MILITARY RECORD

Battles, engagements, skirmishes With 1st Infantry Brigade in Action
July 18, 1918 until Aug 15, 1918

Medals awarded Order of Leopold Post Chevalier Citation C. 2425 191

Wound chevrons authorized none

War service chevrons authorized One Gold Chevron

Remarks Placed in France Left U.S. May 1, 1918 returned to U.S. Oct 21, 1919
Ordinance Sep 11, 1917 June 18, 1918 French Div as asst
Co officer June 18 to Sep 1, 1918 Co officer Le Cardonnet France Sep 1
to Nov 1, 1918

I CERTIFY THAT A ~~VICTORY~~ VICTORY BUTTON HAS
 BEEN ISSUED TO THE HOLDER OF THIS DISCHARGE
J. A. GASTON, Col
 Colonel, Cavalry, U. S. Army.

H. C. Lewis
 Major, U. S. A. Commanding.

PAID IN FULL 1932
 PAID IN FULL 1932

8/23/24
 APPROVED BY [Signature]
 FOR VICTORY MEDAL WITH
 ADJUTANT GENERAL
 OFFICE

Capt. Earle Smith received the Victory Medal with battle clasps (top right) when he was discharged from the Army. By arrangement, he was first transferred from Aberdeen Proving Ground to Fort D. A. Russell in Cheyenne, Wyoming, so that he could enter into personal affairs in the West after leaving the Army. His discharge papers are shown here.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

The Order of Leopold medals were distributed to their American recipients after the war. Each medal was accompanied by a diploma from King Albert; these were sent by Registered U.S. Mail from the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C. The diploma, dated 27 February 1920 (the date of the Royal Decree) is form printed calligraphically in French and completed in a calligraphic clerical hand with the recipient's name, date, and incidentals. It was signed on behalf of the King by a representative of the Belgian Ministry of War and by the Secretary General of the Belgian Department of Foreign Affairs, and embossed with the blind stamp of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The diploma was accompanied by a form letter (in French) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels, dated 12 October 1921 (18 months after the Royal Decree); it is signed on behalf of the Ministry by the Director General, "A De Ridder". Both the diploma and the cover letter were also accompanied by personalized, typed English translations of the documents. The package that was sent to Earle Smith was mailed from Washington 13 December 1921. He acknowledged its receipt on 24 December 1921.

When Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth Dewing, gave me some of his military papers and records around 1998, both the Order of Leopold and the Victory Medal were still in the mailers in which they had been sent to him. Serendipitously, the envelope containing the Order of Leopold provides us with some additional, albeit sketchy, information about Earle Smith's career after the war, as is noted shortly below.

Upon his return from France at the conclusion of World War I, Earle Smith typed a brief memoir about his experiences overseas. His made the memoir much more voluminous through his use of numerous unmailed postcards as illustrations, which he had acquired while overseas. Earle Smith also had a handwritten field notebook, which were his instructional notes on gas-munitions identification, use, and safety. In 2003, Earle Spamer donated the memoir and the notebook to the Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. In 2007, these documents still were posted nearly in their entirety on the Veterans History Project website. A description of these documents will be found farther below.

Smith remained attached to the Army as a Reserve Officer at least until January 1925, as indicated by a memorandum found in his wartime gas munitions notebook; this was addressed to him as the Hotel York, Denver, Colorado.⁹⁵⁸

Post-war Activities

The Philadelphia city directories for 1919-1926 list Earle Smith residing at 820 South St. Bernard Street, his father's home. In the 1919/1920 directory, he is listed as "Smith Earle C USA", indicating his service in the U.S. Army. In the 1921-1926 directories he is listed as "Earl" C Smith, occupation civil engineer.

In the 1920 U.S. census Earle Smith and his daughter, Elisabeth, are listed as residing at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. His occupation as given as mining engineer.

When Earle Smith received his decoration, the Order of Leopold, from the King of Belgium via clerks in Washington, D.C., the package was mailed to him in December 1921 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. His copy of the receipt—another copy was returned to the Adjutant General's Office to be sent in turn to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs—was signed at this address while he was home

⁹⁵⁸ Memorandum, "Training of Reserve Officers", to "Captain Earle C. Smith, CW-ORC" from Maj. G. M. Halloran, Chemical Warfare Service, 8th Corps Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (20 Jan 1925).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

presumably for the Christmas holiday. The mailing envelope has his Philadelphia address crossed out, and a forwarding address inserted (the hand is not that of Earle Smith): “Salina, Utah, Box 11, Care L. B. Furman, Con. Engineer, D.R.G.R.R.”⁹⁵⁹ Why Smith did not carry the medal with him is not known. Photographs in the family collection⁹⁶⁰ show him wearing the decoration on his captain’s uniform, posing casually with people (family?) who have so far not been identified; the location is likewise not recognized and notably the people seem to be dressed for warmer weather.

Homestead — After his service in the Army, Earle Smith filed with the U.S. Land Office for a homesteaded in Colorado.⁹⁶¹ Family recollections had had Earle Smith going West to “rest up” after the war, but he clarified:

I didn’t go West to rest up—I could not find a job back East and several of us in the Service got the homestead bug in our heads during the bull sessions—I followed it up.⁹⁶²

He was given a Government allowance for the land in 1920, which was patented in 1926. Papers received from the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing in March 2007 included original documents that relate to the homestead, which locates the property. These documents are:

- 1) “Notice of Allowance” from U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, 10 December 1920, mailed to Earle Smith at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. The form indicates:

Your Homestead Appl[ication]., Serial No. 017365, Receipt No. 2289535, for Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16[,] Sec. 13, T. 11 North, R 90 W; Lots 7, 8, 9, Section 18 Township 11 North, Range 89 West, 6th Principal Meridian, containing 618.83 acres, has been this day allowed, subject to your further compliance with law and regulations applicable thereto.

- 2) Postcard from U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, 15 February 1926, mailed to “Mr Earle C. Smith, Dixon, Wyoming”. The card indicates:

⁹⁵⁹ An L. B. Furman appears listed in various court docket records that are posted on Internet websites, which in the context of railroad affairs appears to be the Furman noted here; but otherwise nothing more has been established regarding this man.

⁹⁶⁰ Spamer Family Historical Photos, nos. 3370-3372. Presumably the photos were taken sometime during 1922. One photo shows him without the decoration; in the other two he wears it. He may have been “ceremoniously” decorated at the time of these photos.

⁹⁶¹ Under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 862, 43 U.S.C. 291), any person qualified to acquire land under general homestead laws (Act of 20 May 1862, 43 U.S.C. 161), could make “a stock-raising homestead entry” on “unappropriated public lands . . . designated by the Secretary of the Interior as ‘stock-raising lands’.” A person was required to reside on the land for three years and “to make permanent improvements upon the land . . . tending to increase the value of the [land] for stock-raising purposes of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre.” It does not seem that Earle Smith ever raised stock on the property, but he did make “permanent improvements” by the construction of a cabin. He resided there, continuously it seems, during July-December 1925, but when else he may have spent time on the homestead is unknown. Under the provisions of the Act, he did not own the mineral rights to his property. (>>Synopsis of the homesteading conditions taken from the preamble of U.S. Supreme Court case, *Watt v. Western Nuclear, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 36 (1983).)

⁹⁶² Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack (30 Jan 1949).

Upon returning from Europe at the conclusion of World War I, Earle Smith and fellow officers got the “homestead bug”, and Earle followed up on it. The U.S. Government had instituted a program of public-lands homesteading under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916. Earle applied for a homestead and in 1920 received nearly 619 acres — about a square mile—in northern Colorado, six miles south of the Colorado–Wyoming boundary and about 28 miles north-northeast of Craig, Colorado. The property was positioned immediately southeast of Bakers Peak, at Little Emerson Peak.

In 1926, Smith had completed his obligations for residing on and utilizing the land, and he then received the government patent (*right*). (The signature of Calvin Coolidge is a secretarial hand and not actually the signature of the President.)

(*Below*) Earle Smith photographed his property as seen from some distance to the southwest.

Glenwood Springs 017365 4-1007-R.

The United States of America,
 To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at **Glenwood Springs, Colorado,** has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of **Earle C. Smith** has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the **Lots seven, eight and nine of Section eighteen in Township eleven north of Range eighty-nine west and the Lots one, two, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of Section thirteen in Township eleven north of Range ninety west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado, containing six hundred eighteen acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre,**

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-General:

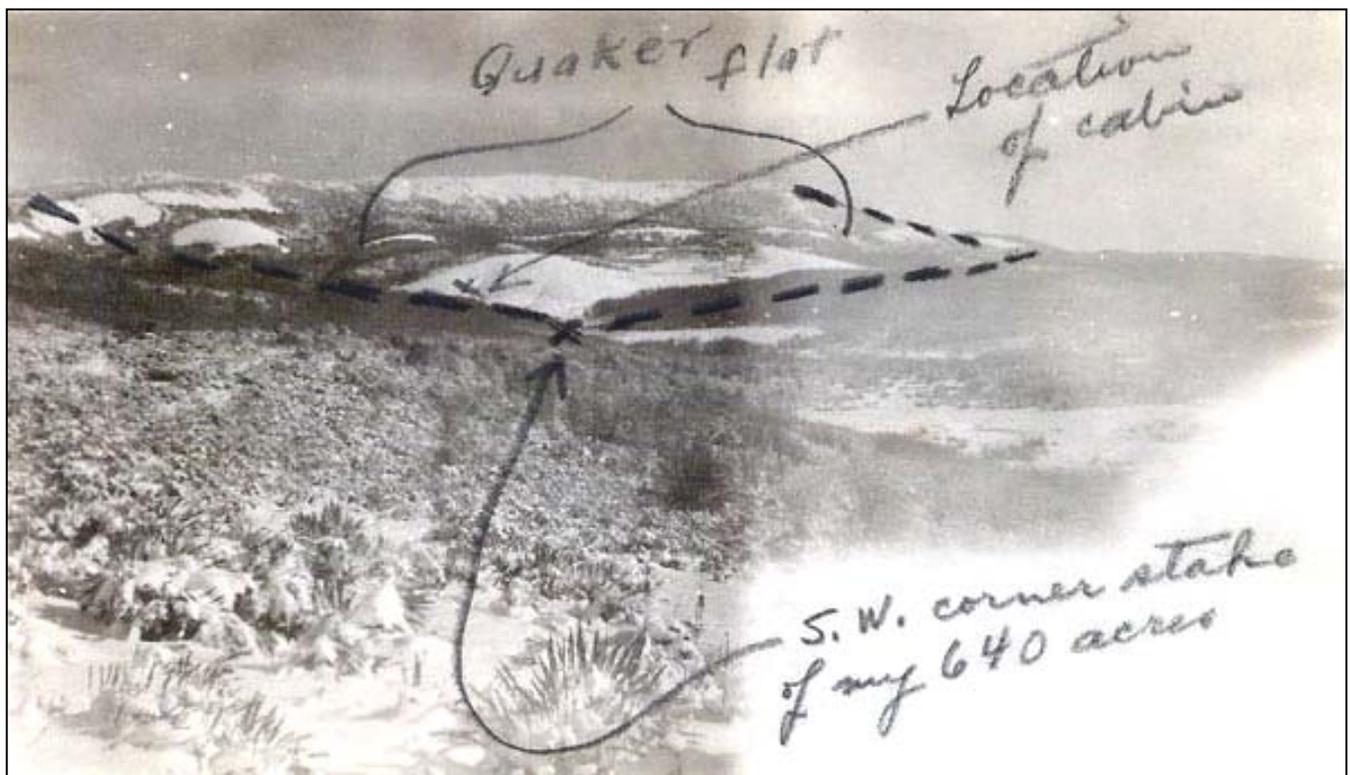
NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said claimant the tract of Land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Excepting and reserving, however, to the United States all the coal and other minerals in the lands so entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same pursuant to the provisions and limitations of the Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 862).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Calvin Coolidge,** President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

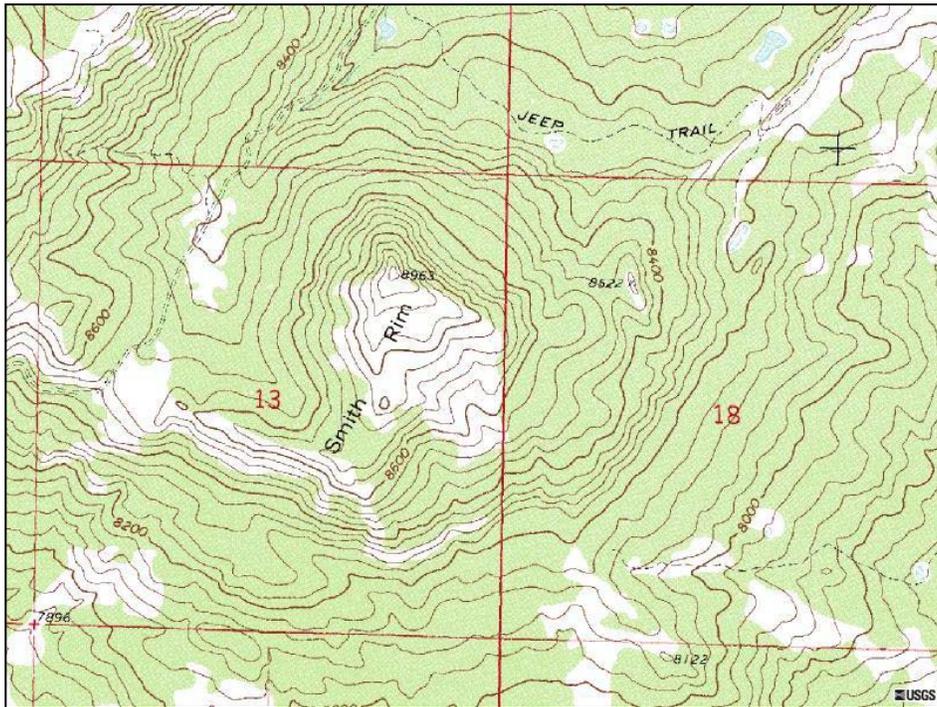
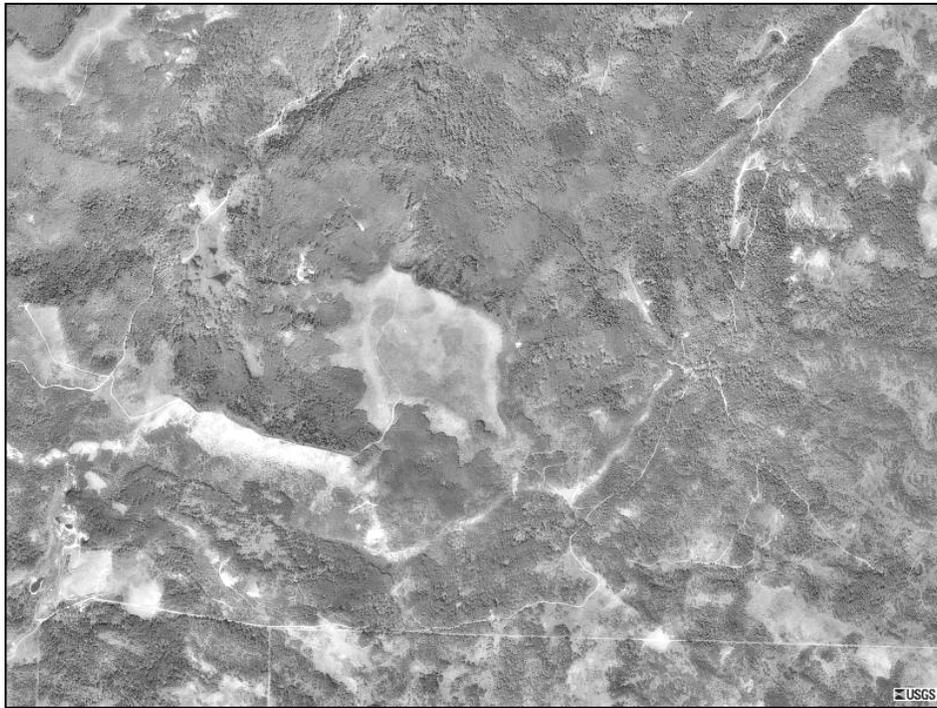
GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the **EIGHTH** day of **FEBRUARY** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and **TWENTY-SIX** and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and **FIFTIETH**

By the President: *Calvin Coolidge*
Dwight D. Coyle Secretary.
 By *M.P. LeRoy* Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number **974103**



(Spamer 3385)



On the current Bakers Peak 1:24,000-scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle, the area of Earle Smith’s homestead straddles Section nos. 13 and 18, but situated mostly in Sec. 13 (compare to the aerial photograph, *above*, showing the same area). Note that the area is today named “Smith Rim”. It seems likely that it was named for Earle Smith, but this has not been corroborated.



(Spamer2322)

Smith built a cabin on his homestead site, near the southwestern corner of the property, fashioned of aspen trees cut from a nearby location. A spring issuing from a sandstone cliff at the aspen grove provided a water supply. He apparently abandoned his cabin soon after the homestead was patented in 1926, and around 1950 he sold the property.



(Spamer 2323)

(Right)
The view from the front door.

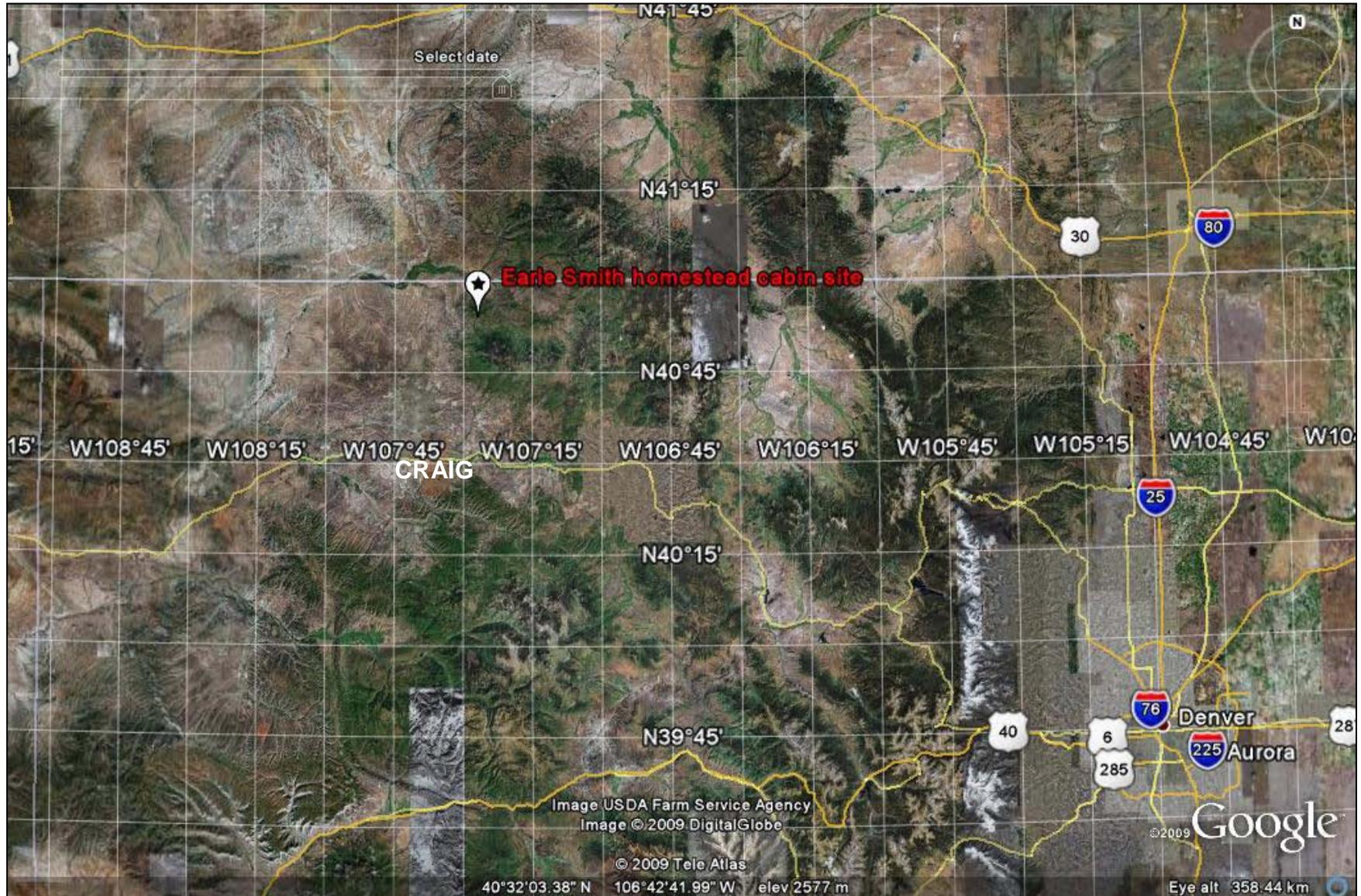


(Spamer 3387)

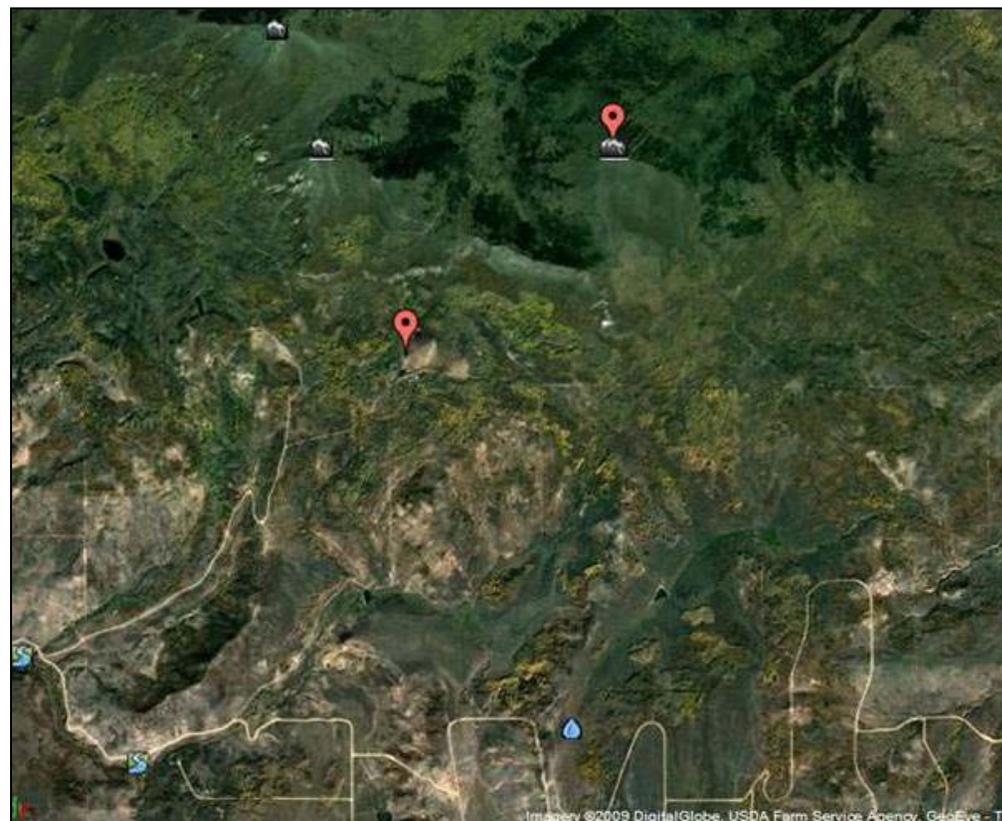


(Spamer 3020)

Earle C. Smith's homestead cabin overgrown and in ruins, ca. 1947. Earle Smith annotated this photo, "*E.C.S.'s cabin—just a wreck—roof caved in*".



Area map based on a collage of aerial photographs, showing the general location of Earle Smith’s homestead in Colorado northwest of Denver, approximately 28 miles north-northeast of Craig, Colorado, approximately 140 miles northwest of Denver. The line of latitude on which the legend, “Earle Smith homestead cabin site”, is written is the Colorado–Wyoming boundary.



Aerial photograph collages showing the relationship of the geographic feature, Smith Rim (upper marker), to the site of Earle Smith’s homestead cabin site (lower marker). The two markers on these maps are approximately one mile apart. (See also the view on page II-456G, bottom.) Note the modern encroachment of roadways at the south of these views.



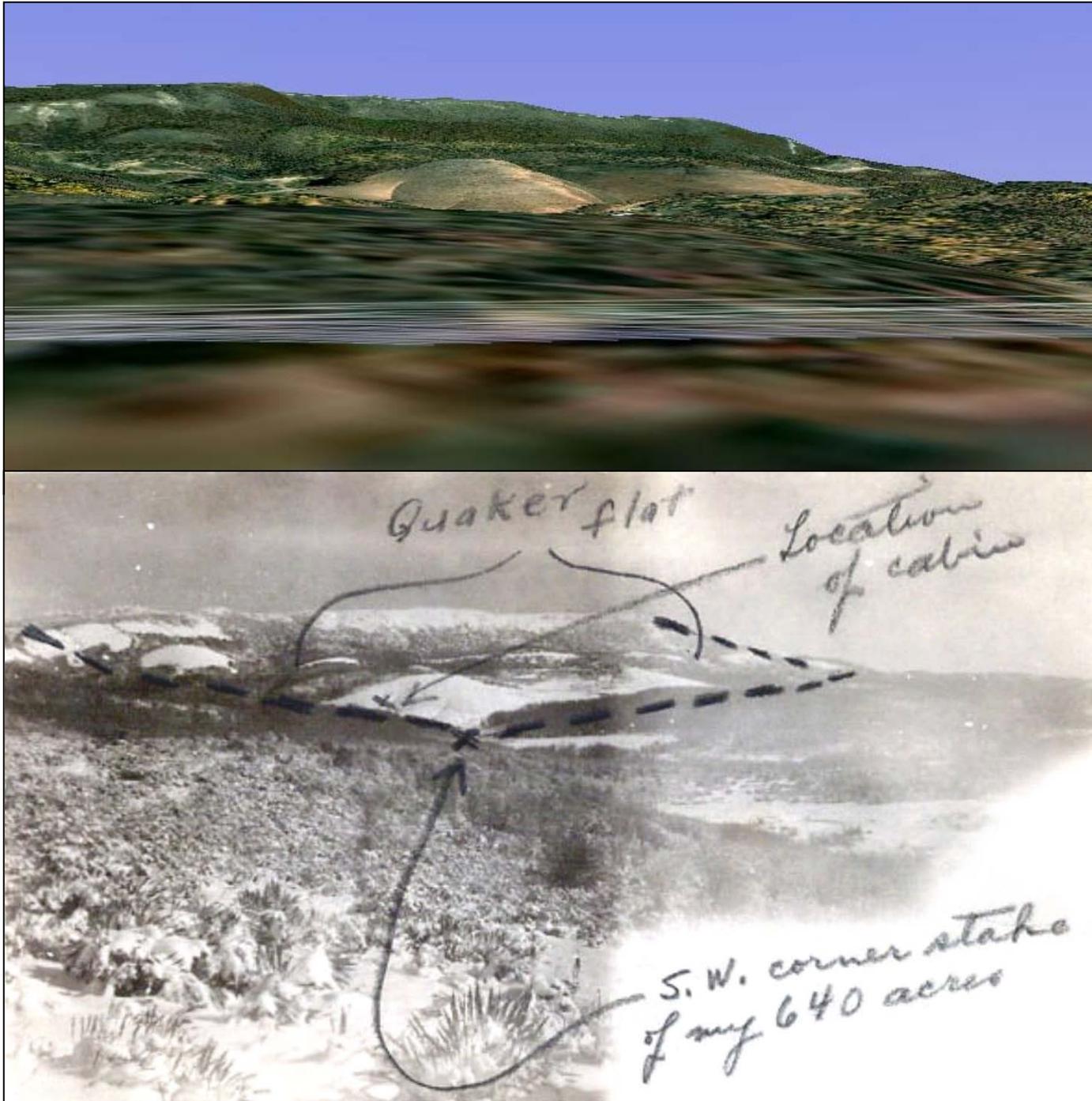
(Left) Aerial view of the site of Earle Smith's homestead cabin. The approximate cabin site is marked. North is to the top. (Also see page II-456H.)

(Below) Oblique aerial view of the site; view about north-northeast. This view is a GoogleEarth rendition created by computer processing of the vertical aerial view. In the far background, the small square on the high peak on the horizon demarks Smith Rim, approximately one mile distant. The horizontal lines in the background are digital artifacts.





Aerial view of the site where once stood Earle Smith's homestead cabin (compare to illustration on page II-456G). Precisely where the cabin stood is not known, but Earle Smith's annotated photograph (see page II-456I, bottom) points to the base of the more prominent of two gullies incised in the hill, which would place the cabin by the small stand of vegetation left of center in the photo. The spring that Earle Smith mentioned is presumably located in one of the stands of vegetation. The ponds in this view are more recently built catchments, not from Earle Smith's time. North is to the lower-left.



Modern artificial reconstruction (top) of Earle Smith's ca. 1925 photograph (bottom) depicting most of his homestead. The camera position is about one mile distant.

A GoogleEarth aerial view of the area was reoriented to view the landscape from close to ground level, from the southwest, the same perspective as that in Earle Smith's photo. Using the computer, the landscape was then "flown over" until the same perspective was identified. The image was resized to approximate the same field of view seen in Earle Smith's photo. The quadrangle of the homestead covered approximately one square mile (the northern boundary is beyond the ridgeline).

The horizontal streaks in the top view are digital artifacts only. Furthermore, the topographic relief shown in the computer-generated oblique view, including the skyline, is a digital reinterpretation of the vertical aerial photo; it is not a precise photographic view.

Earle Smith's view was taken after a light snowfall (note foreground). Areas of exposed bedrock show snow more readily than vegetated areas. Although the appearance of the ridgeline may seem to be a distant mountain range, the total vertical relief of the landscape in this view is a few hundred feet.

(Top) GoogleEarth rendition based on aerial photography in 2004. **(Bottom)** Photo and annotations by Earle C. Smith, ca. 1925 (Spamer 3385).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Patent for your homestead Entry No. 017365, is in this Office, and will be delivered to you upon surrender of the Register's Duplicate Certificate.

After building a cabin, he occupied the site for about six months during the summer and fall of 1925, probably as a condition of "improving" the site to establish his claim to it. During this time, he married his second wife, Dorothy, and, given her affection for outdoor activities, it is likely that they both lived at the homestead after their marriage.⁹⁶³ On 8 February 1926 he was awarded the 618.83 acres in patent no. 974103 from the Glenwood Springs, Colorado, branch of the U.S. Land Office.⁹⁶⁴

The homestead was located about six miles south of the Colorado–Wyoming boundary and about 28 miles north-northeast of Craig, Colorado. The property was positioned immediately southeast of Bakers Peak, at Little Emerson Peak, occupying the equivalent of nearly one full Section in the Township and Range system of land apportionment; its acreage equaled approximately one square mile. On the current Bakers Peak 1:24,000-scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle, the area is named "Smith Rim"; it seems likely that it was named for Earle Smith, but this has not been corroborated. A photograph⁹⁶⁵ taken by Earle Smith and marked by him shows the boundaries of part of his property, as viewed from a distance to the southwest. A ridge forming the near skyline of the photo is indicated to be the divide between Willow Creek and Slater Creek.

Smith built a cabin on the site, near the southwestern corner of the property, fashioned of aspen trees cut from a nearby location. A spring issuing from a sandstone cliff was at the aspen grove. He apparently abandoned his cabin soon after the homestead was patented. He revisited it in the company of his daughter, Elisabeth, some ten or twenty years later, by which time the cabin roof had fallen in. Around 1950 he sold the property, but before doing so he ascertained that he was not releasing undiscovered mineral rights; specifically, uranium, which was an increasingly hot commodity at the time. Assay reports of three geological samples of phosphate rock, sent to Smith by the Henry E. Wood Assaying Company, Denver, in January 1950 seem to indicate the approximate time when he sold the property. The assay reports informed him of the percent content of phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅) contained in the samples. The compound has industrial uses, but in the context of Smith's interest it is a characteristic assayable indicator of the quality of uranium and vanadium ores. Smith had also purchased a Geiger counter⁹⁶⁶ to survey the property. Obviously, he found nothing of significance. But why he did this is curious, because the homestead law specifically excluded mineral rights from the rights of the land owner; the patent form even specifies that all "coal and other minerals" in the land were reserved to the United States.

⁹⁶³ Helen McCarraher (verbal communication ca. 2006) related that Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth (then known as Betty), had hoped that her newlywed father and stepmother would call for her, and that they would thereafter live together. That did not happen. Helen believed that it would have been unsuitable for the young Elisabeth, who was nine years of age, to live under such rude, rustic conditions as a remote mountain cabin with winter nearly arrived. How this in fact did disappoint Betty Smith is not known now, but one might imagine either that her independent temperament was already in play, or that this was an event that helped develop that temperament, which as we see in her biographical sketch herein served her admirably throughout her life.

⁹⁶⁴ The original patent document may be viewed on the U.S. Bureau of Land Management website, <http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch> (accessed 23 May 2007).

⁹⁶⁵ Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3385; in my possession.

⁹⁶⁶ The Geiger counter is still in my possession, although it is no longer a functioning instrument.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Second Marriage — During the early 1920s in Colorado, Earle Smith met his second wife, Dorothy Greenlee of Denver, Colorado, whom he married 14 October 1925 during the period when he was improving his homestead, and there they spent their first months together. Unlike Elisabeth Drummond, his late first wife, we know much more about Dorothy Greenlee from a photo album Earle Smith left behind as well as through census and other research records relating to her family (see the notes about her, below). Many members of the Greenlee family, including Dorothy, were attracted to the outdoors and to camping and mountain hiking, thus she probably thought her first, rustic months of marriage to Earle as an appropriate adventure.⁹⁶⁷

In the 1930 census Earle and Dorothy Smith are listed as residing in a rental property on First West St., Coalville, Summit Co., Utah. He is listed there as “Earl E. Covington”; his occupation is “dam inspector”. (One can imagine how this mistake was made. Perhaps the census taker was being told how Earle’s name was spelled, such as, with emphasis: “Earle—E A R L E—Covington”, and somehow overlooking “Smith”.) [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation — When the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation began the Boulder Canyon Project that built Hoover Dam (originally called Boulder Dam),⁹⁶⁸ Earle Smith obtained a position with the Bureau. The construction of the dam and its appurtenant works was awarded to the Six Companies corporate consortium.⁹⁶⁹ Earle Smith, as a government employee, was one of the men in charge of on-site direction and assuring that the work was done to specification. As a monumental government-funded project it was additionally distinguished for having been completed under budget and ahead of schedule. On the Boulder Canyon Project, Earle Smith was a Field Engineer. His name—“E.C. Smith”—is molded into the bronze commemorative plaque on the Arizona elevator tower atop the dam, which lists the principals who were in charge of various aspects of dam construction.⁹⁷⁰

According to family recollections and as confirmed by Earle Smith’s daughter, Elisabeth⁹⁷¹, he had expressed pride in having convinced the principal engineers on the Boulder Canyon Project that the upstream cofferdam did not have to be entirely cased in concrete; that by judicious packing of fill the

⁹⁶⁷ A Greenlee family photo album was given to me from the effects of Earle Smith, through his daughter, Elisabeth. It contains numerous photos of family outings, hiking and picnicking in the chilly Colorado mountains.

⁹⁶⁸ Hoover Dam is in the Colorado River astride the Arizona-Nevada boundary near Boulder City, Nevada (the town first created for the construction workers). It is a concrete arch-type dam, built 1931-1936. The impoundment behind the dam is Lake Mead. Total storage capacity in the lake, at fill elevation of 1221.4 ft above mean sea level, is 28,537,000 acre-feet (water surface at maximum capacity is 1234.2 ft). The service spillway capacity, when used, is limited to 260,000 cubic feet per second. The structural height of the dam is 726.4 ft, hydraulic height (the part of total dam height useful for power-production) 576 ft; at its base it is 660 ft wide; it is 1,244 ft long across the 45-ft-wide crest; total volume of concrete in the dam is 4,400,000 cu. yd. The foundation of the dam is “hard and durable volcanic rock consisting of conglomerate and welded ash-flow tuff intruded by latites.” (>> Hoover dam fact sheet, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation website, <http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/dams/nv10122.htm>; accessed 13 Sep 2005.)

⁹⁶⁹ See for example, Joseph E. Stevens, *Hoover Dam: An American Adventure* (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1988).

⁹⁷⁰ There is one photograph of Earle Smith at Hoover Dam during its construction, part of a government issue set of photographs, which was included in a small photo album assembled by Smith. I included this photo in small, eight-page booklet issued to commemorate the printing of two bibliographies about the Colorado River, of which only 200 of these booklets were printed: Earle Spamer, *The Colorado River By the Book: A Seldom Seen Confession*, Fretwater Press [Flagstaff, Arizona], 2003.

⁹⁷¹ Elisabeth S. Dewing (verbal communication, Sep 2006).

See captions on next page.



(Spamer 2710)



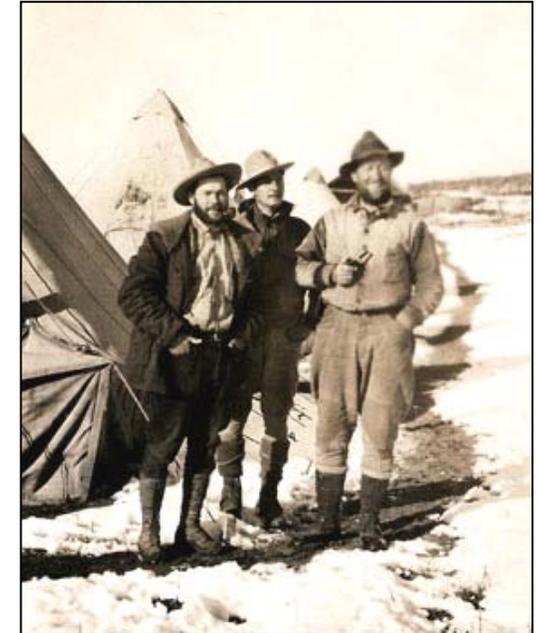
(Spamer 773)



(Spamer 3369)



(Spamer 3368)



(Spamer 3383)

(Previous page)

Before and after World War I, Earle Smith worked on various survey jobs in the West (see text). He captured photographs of a few of these jobs, and the rustic conditions under which they worked; some of them shown here, but unfortunately most do not have location information. *(Top left)* Smith working outside of a camp tent; note the tall stadia rods by the tent, and the surveyor's plane table to the left of the tent. *(Top right)* Smith (right) and two unidentified men outside a row of tents in neat, military alignment. *(Center)* Survey crew and camp cook visited by a woman with a dog; Earle Smith is the tallest man in center, rear. *(Bottom, left and right)* Between September 1921 and June 1922, Smith worked for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. He took these photos of rail cars that served as "Our Happy Home", as he annotated the photograph at left. At right is a photograph of the feast on Thanksgiving Day (24 Nov 1921); he wrote, "All ready! Lets go!"

When Earle Smith worked in Denver, Colorado, he met Dorothea ("Dorothy") Greenlee in Denver, the daughter of William Greenlee, a well-off quarry owner. They married on 14 October 1925, and for a short while they resided at Earle's Colorado homestead, until he returned to work in Denver in January.



(Spamer 2225)

(Left) Dorothy Greenlee in an undated formal portrait made by Brown-Byers of Denver.

(Center) Earle and Dorothy Smith on a picnic in Colorado, 1927. Earle annotated the photo, "A Tight Squeeze".

(Right) Earle and Dorothy at the Greenlee home, 135 W. 3rd Ave., Denver. No wedding ring on Earle's hand indicates they had not yet married.



(Spamer 2136)



(Spamer 3381)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

cofferdam would hold against the flow of the Colorado River. Only the upstream face of the cofferdam—that part actually against the flow of the river—was in fact protected by concrete.

Earle Smith otherwise spoke little of his professional activities, at least with family members. His daughter, Elisabeth, did accompany him on a trip through the West in the late 1940s, when she was beginning her career in the U.S. Army. Photographs of them were taken in the vicinity of Hoover Dam (but no pictures are known to have been taken at the dam itself) and other sites of interest to Earle Smith in the West. There was at least at this time some family interest in his work, but no recollections or stories survive now.

Unfortunately, the records of the Six Companies corporation that built Hoover Dam also do not survive; records of construction activities and personnel are lost, so we cannot examine closely the activities in which Earle Smith was involved. Presumably, some of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's records may reveal some information, at least with respect to its role of oversight on the building of the dam and its appurtenant works; but a search for these records has not been made. We do have Earle Smith's own typewritten list of engineering experiences, which summarizes his responsibilities (as reproduced above), and his official transfer papers from the Boulder Canyon Project to the Central Valley Project. The only other contemporary documents that record his activities at Hoover Dam are a few newspaper notices, which are cited as summary notes compiled by Mary Belle Lontz in *Boulder Dam Builders*:⁹⁷²

1. Under "Boulder City Veterans" [*sic*], Lontz noted:

Legion⁹⁷³ men at Boulder City, from Las Vegas Review Journal. From the articles in the paper it is hard to determine which men in Boulder City were veterans who worked on the dam, so from the many articles in the paper I am using all the names—some of whom may not have worked on the dam, while most did.

In the 12 May 1932 issue of the *Las Vegas Review Journal* "Earl Smith" is listed with reference to the American Legion in Boulder City.⁹⁷⁴

⁹⁷² Mary Belle Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders* (Milton, Pennsylvania, 1997, xerographically reproduced typescript), pp. 23, 26, 28. Spellings are reproduced as they appear in Lontz's typescript, which may or may not faithfully reproduce the spellings as they appeared in her source materials. Most of her typescript is in summary form, not verbatim transcriptions from her sources. Numerous available references relate to the history of Hoover Dam; probably the most comprehensive modern history is by Joseph E. Stevens, *Hoover Dam: An American Adventure* (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman and London, 1988) and a compendium of oral histories by Andrew J. Dunar and Dennis McBride, *Building Hoover Dam: An Oral History of the Great Depression* (Twayne Publishers, New York, 1993). Aside from contemporary articles in various popular magazines and engineering journals, the only review about the spillways is a small booklet by Leslie C. Smith [no relation], *Hoover Dam Spillway*, with spillway photographs by Andrew Cattoir (no imprint, 1983). Other than the newspaper records cited here, no other publications have been found that mention Earle Smith. For a comprehensive bibliography that includes hundreds of articles and books about Hoover Dam, see in Earle E. Spamer, *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River* (Grand Canyon Association, website <http://www.grandcanyonbiblio.org>, first posted Jan 2000 and continuously updated; greatly expanded upon earlier print editions, 1981 and 1993). And for a more personal reflection by Earle Spamer, see *The Colorado River By the Book: A Seldom Seen Confession* (Fretwater Press, [Flagstaff, Arizona], 2004).

⁹⁷³ The Boulder City chapter of the American Legion received its charter in April 1932, as noted in the 14 Apr 1932 issue of *Las Vegas Review Journal* (Lontz, p. 23).

⁹⁷⁴ Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders*, p. 23.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

In the 13 January 1933 issue “Earl Smith” is again listed with reference to the American Legion.⁹⁷⁵

2. Also in Lontz’s notes on veterans’ records published in the *Las Vegas Review Journal* a note from the 6 April 1933 issue:

Earl Smith, capt in chemical warfare overseas, works on spillway⁹⁷⁶

Smith first arrived on the Boulder Canyon Project on 11 August 1930, when he supervised surveying for several projects; specifically, the railroad that would supply materials to the construction site, construction sites in the new town of Boulder City, and the diversion tunnels at the dam site. As a Bureau of Reclamation employee, he represented the Government’s interest in the project; he was not an employee of the Six Companies consortium that had won the contract for the project.

With regard to Earle Smith’s work at the dam site, according to his résumé, he was in charge of the pilot bores that would align the mile-long diversion tunnels through which the Colorado River would be re-routed while the dam was being built. The so-called “pioneer tunnels” each would be expanded in stages to become tubes 56 feet in diameter, which then were lined with three feet of concrete. Eventually, constructing the dam’s spillway tunnels—for which Earle Smith also was charged—would intercept two of the existing diversion tunnels, using part of their lengths to carry overflows from the lake impounded behind the dam to the river downstream of the dam. Once the rock barrier was in place to divert the river into the diversion tunnels, work began on the upstream and downstream cofferdams that would protect the construction site from Colorado River floods. The first load of “muck” for the rock barrier was dumped into the Colorado River on 13 November 1932. Smith later worked on the concrete spillways, the water intake towers, and the approach highway on the Arizona side of the construction site. Whatever else he might have done on the Boulder Canyon Project is not known now.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In all probability, Earle Smith resided in the bachelor engineers’ quarters in Boulder City, which were reasonably comfortable accommodations compared to the crowded barrack dormitories where lived thousands of dam workers. Although many workers brought their wives and families to live in hasty government housing under often sweltering summer conditions in Boulder City, Earle Smith did not bring his wife, Dorothy; she probably returned to her native Denver while Earle was at Hoover Dam, although we have no record of that now. His daughter, Elisabeth, remained in Philadelphia, where she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, as she had been since soon after her birth.

At the conclusion of construction on Hoover Dam, Earle Smith received an order in March 1936 by which he was reassigned to the Central Valley Project in California. The order read in part:

. . . change in headquarters from Associate Engineer, Grade 12, Boulder Canyon Project, Boulder City, Nevada, (Public Works allotted funds), at a salary of \$2900 per annum, to same at Central Valley Project, Kennett Dam, Redding, California”⁹⁷⁷

⁹⁷⁵ Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders*, p. 26.

⁹⁷⁶ Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders*, p. 28.

⁹⁷⁷ Order No. 3886, 6 February 1936, received 8 March 1936 from Acting Chief, Division of Appointments, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior. The original document is with the Earle C. Smith papers and artifacts at Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder City, Nevada (accession no. 003.031, MS 122).

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Earle and Dorothy Smith were residing in a rental property on First West St. in Coalville, Utah, when he worked as a “dam inspector”. In 1928, Earle had landed his first professional-grade job with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. He would remain with the Bureau for the remainder of his career, and soon he would be working in his most responsible positions.



(Spamer 3384)

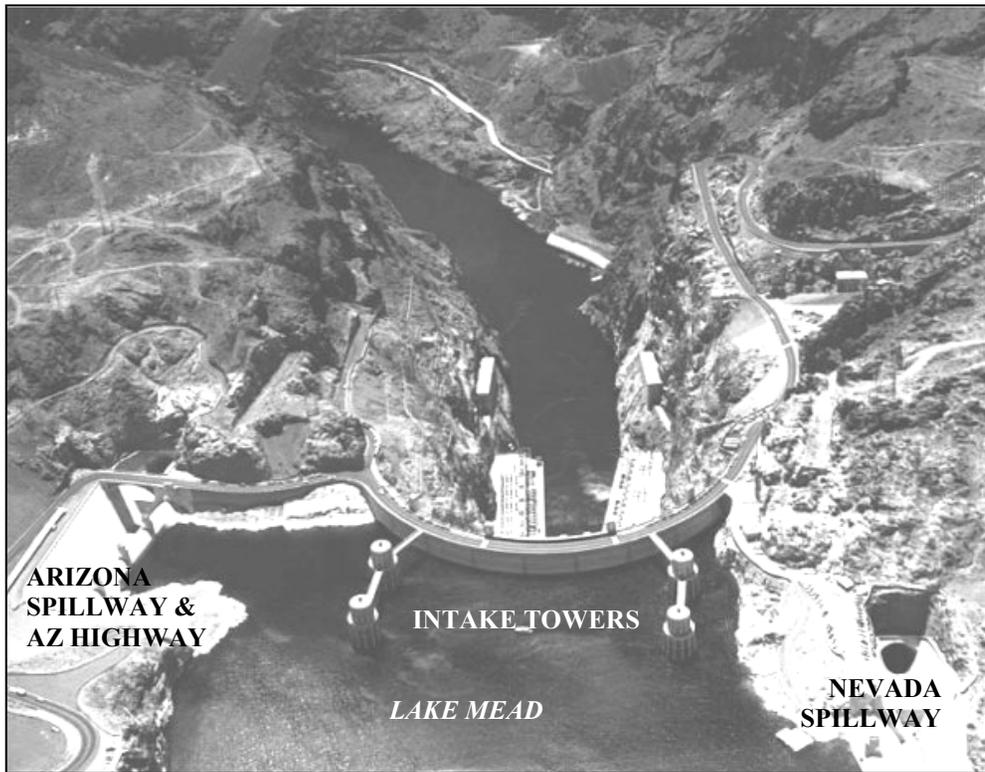
For years, the government had been working toward a grand plan for water-control and apportionment in the rivers of the West. The Colorado River finally was slated for a single, massive dam to be built in Black Canyon, astride the Arizona–Nevada boundary in a remote and climatologically unforgiving location.

Earle Smith was assigned to the Boulder Canyon Project (officially so named for its originally proposed location farther up-stream). Before the dam could be built, the site had to be prepared and a town constructed in the desert to house the thousands of men who would be working on the job. And a railroad had to be built from the nearest line, in the small, dusty, then little-known town of Las Vegas.

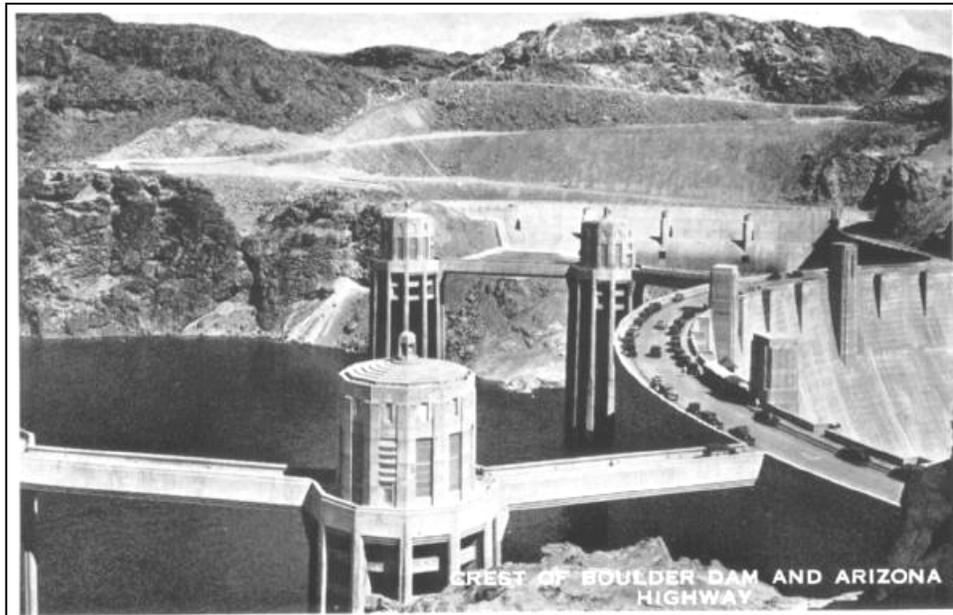
Smith photographed the dam site in 1930 (*left*). The dam, which would be known controversially for years as both Boulder Dam and Hoover Dam, is today officially named Hoover Dam.

As a Bureau employee, he was a government representative to assure that the work conducted by the Six Companies consortium was built to specifications. He first was

responsible for surveying the railroad route to the town that would be named Boulder City, and for site placements within in the town. But this was only the precursor to the monumental job that lay immediately ahead—preparing the dam site itself. It was an engineering job on a scale the likes of which had never been seen before. First, the Colorado River had to be diverted.

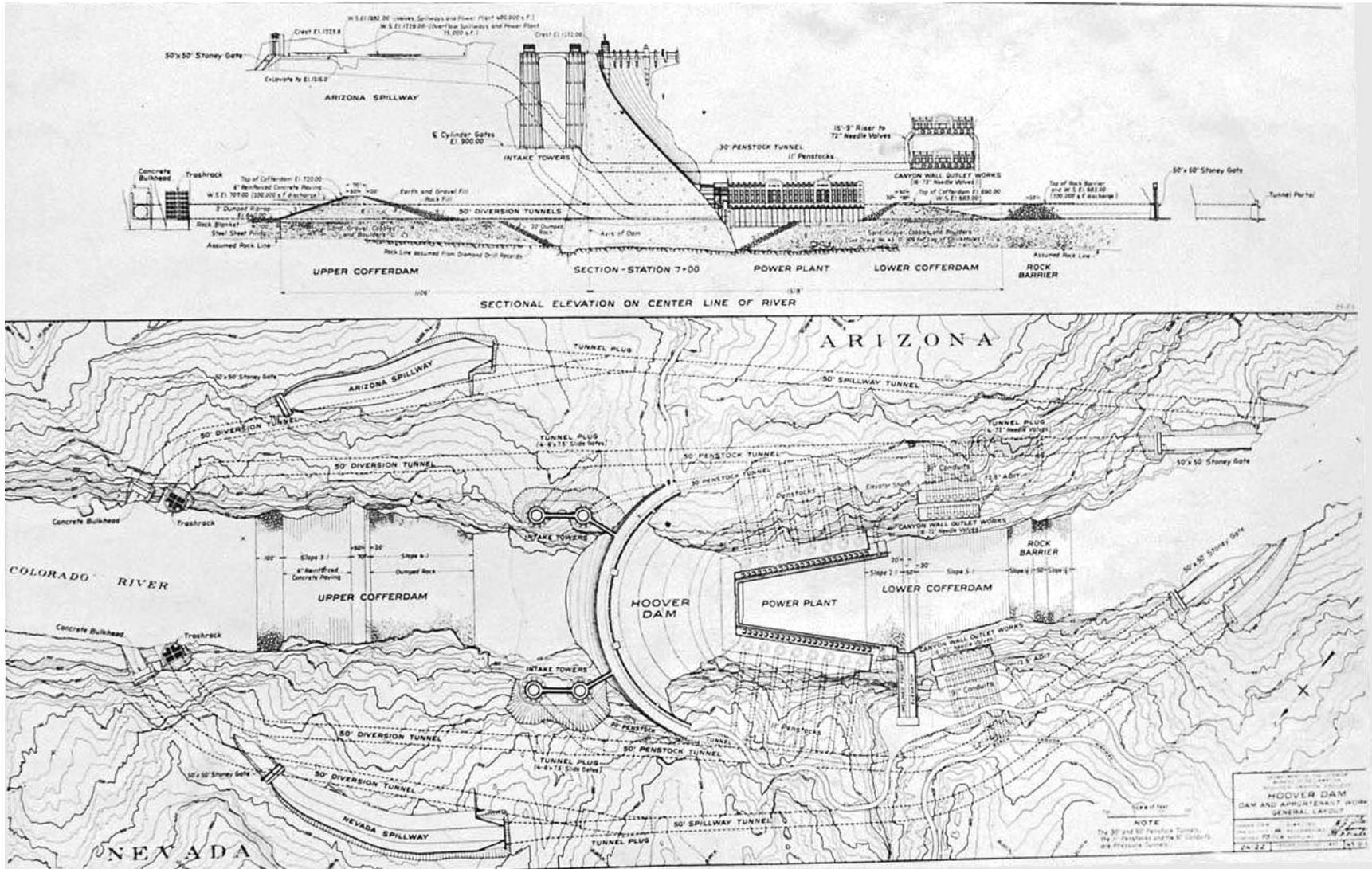


(Left, top) View downstream along the Colorado River, showing Hoover Dam with nearly full Lake Mead and positions of intake towers and spillways. (Left, bottom) View from the Nevada side of the dam during the filling of Lake Mead, showing intake towers, Arizona spillway (just beyond the intake towers), and the Arizona highway (climbing up from the dam site).

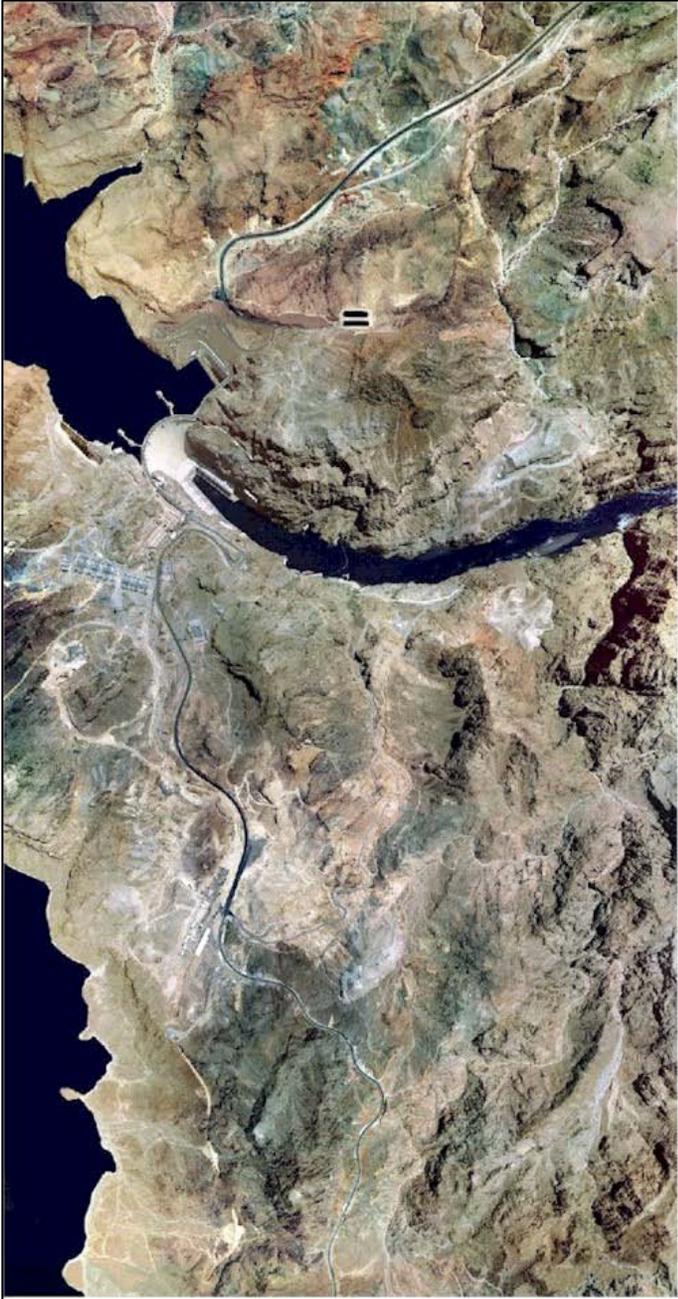


(Below) Upstream view of Hoover Dam in 1983, during bypass flows in the spillways and powerhouse by-passes.





Map (bottom) and profile (top) of Hoover Dam, to the same scale; upstream is to the left. Note locations of cylindrical **intake towers** (adjacent to dam), the **upper cofferdam** (to left), the **spillways** on either side of the upstream side of the dam, the four diversion tunnels (two seen on either side of dam in map, bypassing the dam site), and the winding route of the **highway** seen partially on the Arizona side of the dam (top of map). *All of these features are pertinent to Earle Smith's responsibilities as a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Field Engineer on the project.*



High-altitude view straight down on the Hoover Dam vicinity; Arizona is on the upper side of the lake and river as seen in this view, Nevada on the larger portion of the photograph, below. The dam stands out prominently at upper left, with the four intake towers seen as small dots in the lake immediately upstream (to the left). The two spillways are rectangular markings on either side of the lake just upstream from the dam. The Arizona highway can be seen leaving the area to the upper right. The highway on the lower side of the photo leads to Boulder City (out of view). Today, a bridge is under construction just downstream from the dam, which will alleviate the heavy traffic flow that now crosses the dam.

When Earle Smith was a Field Engineer on the Boulder Canyon Project, between 11 August 1930 and 26 February 1936, according to his own *résumé* he had oversight of surveying the railroad route from the main line near Las Vegas, Nevada, to Boulder City, the townsite built originally to house the thousands of dam workers; site placement surveys in Boulder City; surveying the four pioneer tunnels that would divert the Colorado River around the dam site during construction; construction of the four intake towers and the two spillways; and surveying the Arizona highway that would connect the dam site with Kingman, Arizona. An oral recollection in the family also indicated that Earle Smith had some responsibility with the design of the upstream cofferdam, which would block the Colorado River and re-route the flow through the four diversion tunnels.

The four pioneer tunnels were 12-x-12 foot guide tunnels, each nearly a mile long, that wound through the canyon walls to lay the way for four 50-foot diameter, concrete-lined diversion tunnels that would allow the Colorado River to flow around the dam site during construction. The outlets of two diversion tunnels are still used as outflow portals for the spillways; the other two diversion tunnel outlets are used for the powerhouse by-pass tubes. These can be used in combination at any time that Lake Mead has filled to capacity, or needs to be drawn down for any reason. The upstream ends of the four diversion tunnels were blocked off and sealed prior to the filling of Lake Mead; they now are submerged about 700 feet below the lake.

(U.S. Geological Survey)

Documentary photographs assembled by the Six Companies consortium that built Hoover Dam (from University of Nevada website). These views illustrate some of the work with which Earle Smith was in charge.



Photo No. 23. Locomotive crane laying rails for Union Pacific Railroad between Boulder Junction and Boulder City. January, 1931.

B. C. No. 385



Photo No. 37: Pile trestle bridge to inlet portals of Arizona tunnels, seen in background. View upstream, Arizona anchorage for suspension bridge in upper left corner. River on this date, January 15, 1932, was flowing at a rate of approximately 6,000 feet per second. (This bridge was swept away by the flood of February 9-16, 1932.)



Photo No. 24. Construction of Interchange Yard at Boulder City nearing completion, February, 1932.

B. C. No. 595

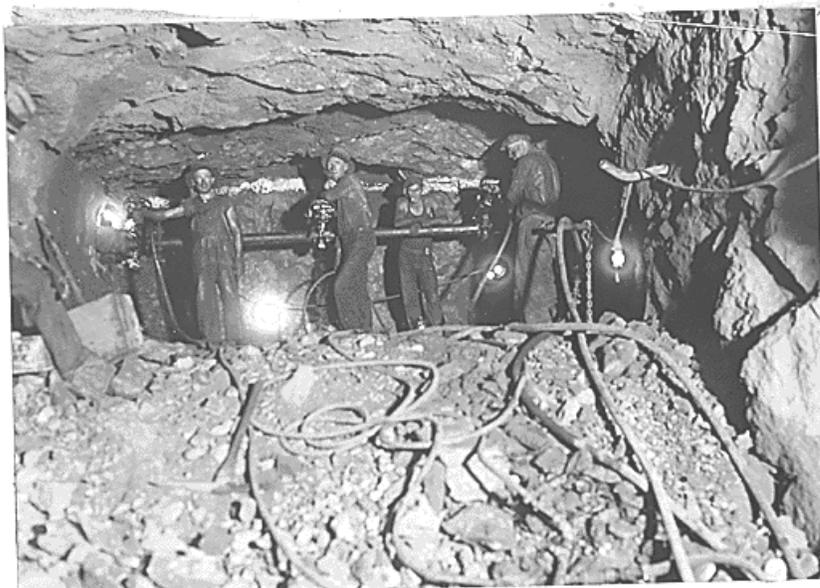


Photo No. 86. Working in advance heading of 41' x 56' tunnels. This heading was maintained a minimum distance of 25' in advance of the lower heading. In most other tunnels a 12' x 12' pilot bore had previously been driven as a top heading, in which case, the excavation of the advance heading consisted in shooting the wing walls on both sides of the pioneer tunnels.

September 10, 1931.

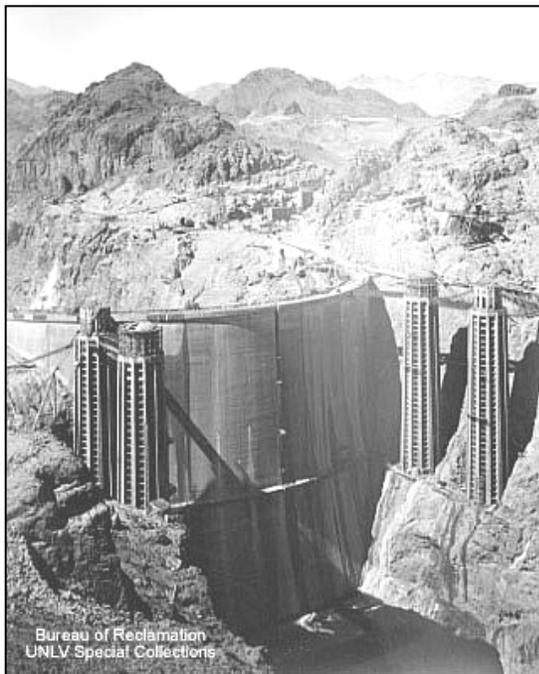
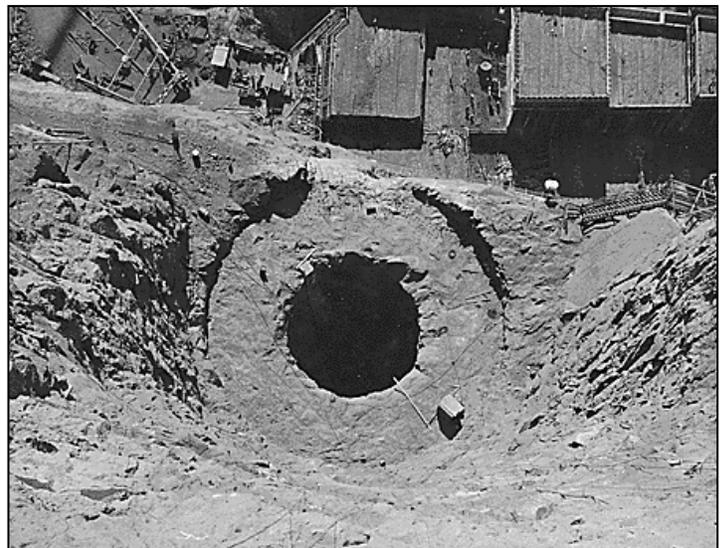
Six Companies' No. 198



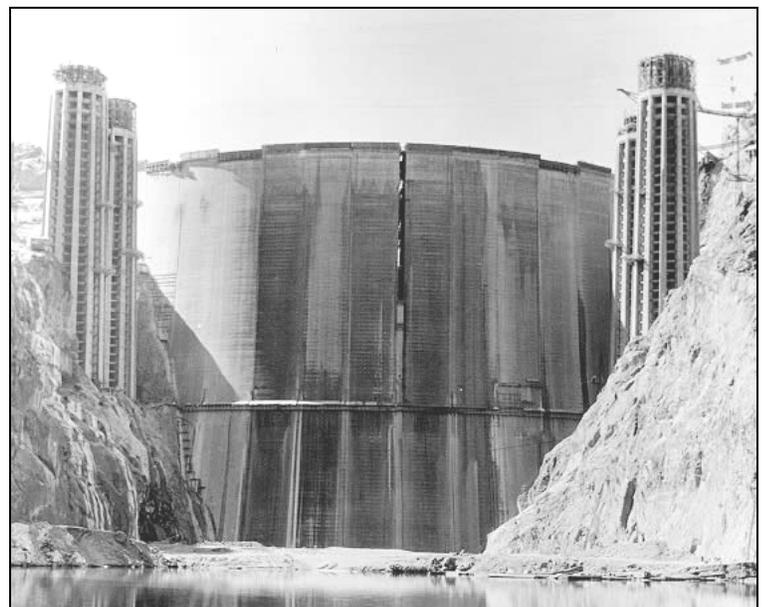
The intake towers of Hoover Dam draw water from Lake Mead. The force of gravity allows the water to plunge at an angle through large-scale piping to the power houses on the downstream side of the dam. Water passes through the turbines, generating electrical energy that is distributed throughout the Southwest, or it may be diverted as necessary through the national power grid. (*U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photos and University of Nevada at Las Vegas*)

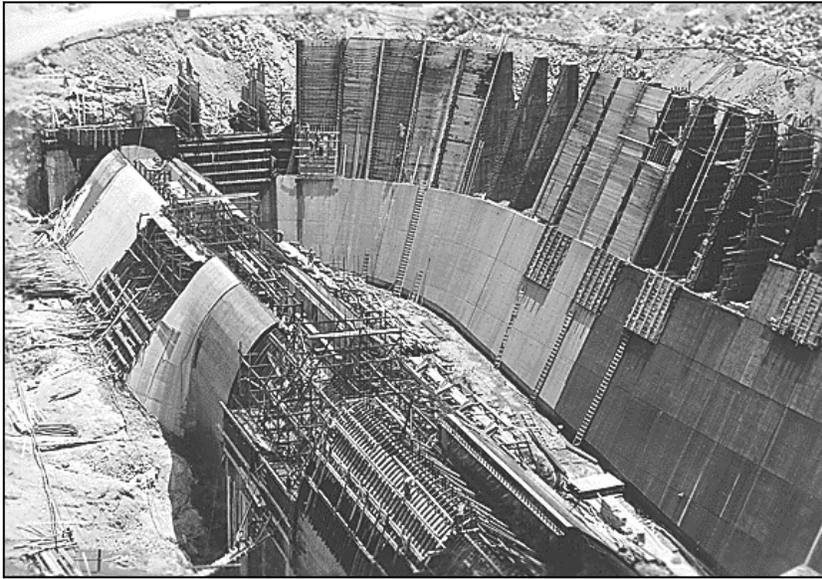
(*Left*) the Arizona intake towers under construction; above them is the partly completed Arizona spillway.

(*Below*) View straight down onto the tunnel seating for one of the Nevada intake towers.



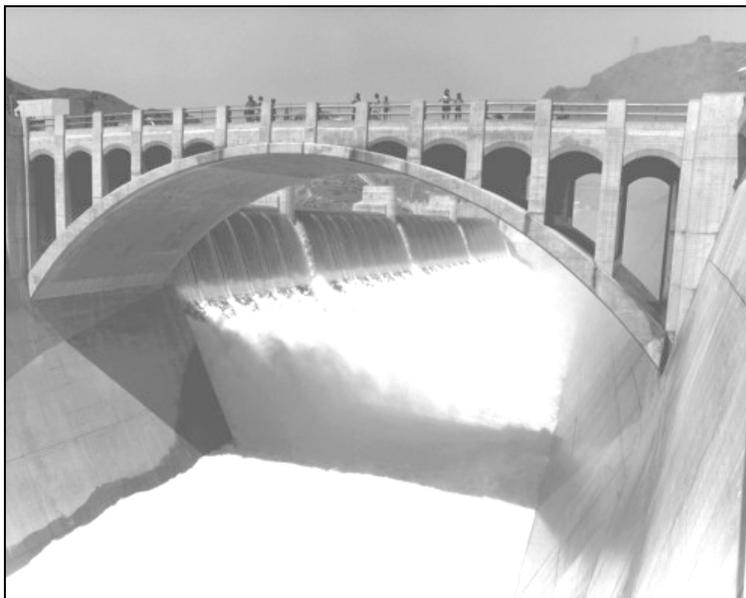
(*Above and right*) The completed intake towers and Hoover Dam, prior to the filling of Lake Mead. (The view at right may have been inspiration for the artist's design of the castle of the Wicked Witch of the West in the film, *The Wizard of Oz*, which was released soon after the completion of Hoover Dam.)





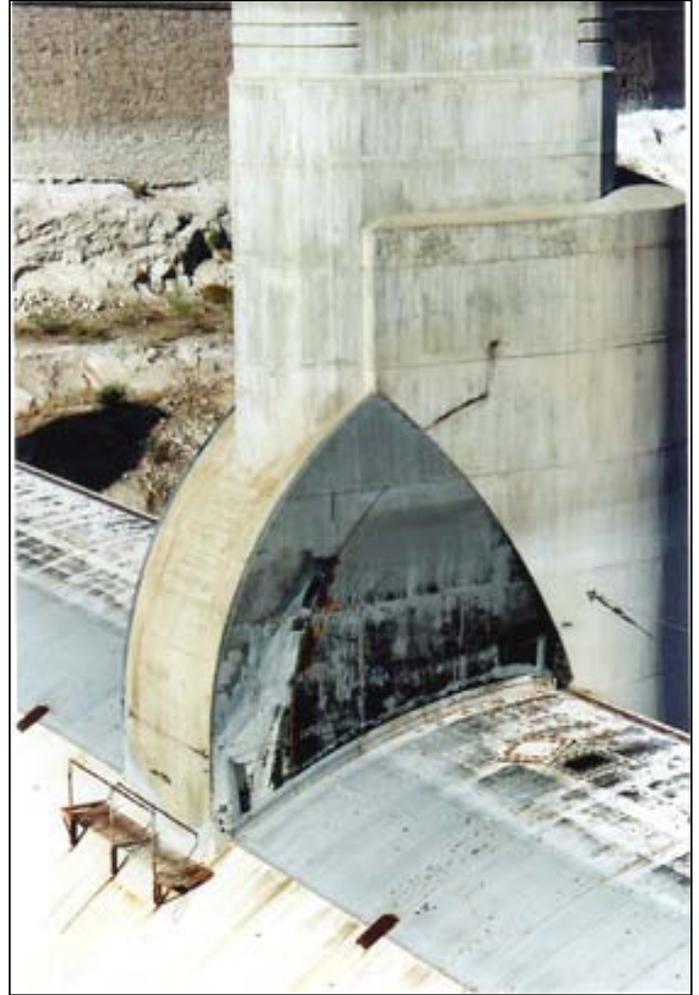
Arizona spillway under construction (northward view).

Completed Arizona spillway (southward view).

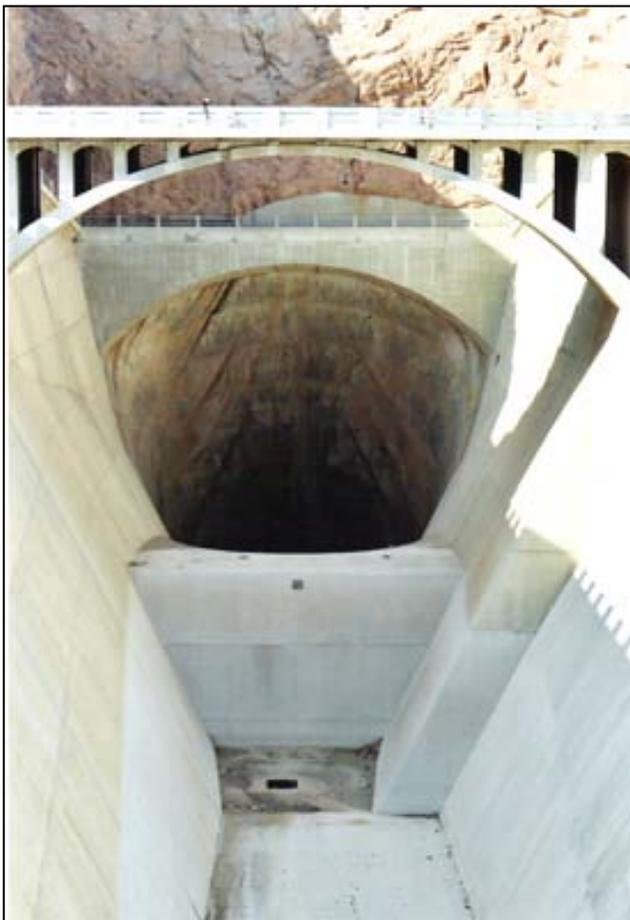


Water cascades into the Arizona spillway for the first time in actual need, 1983 (northward view). The steel gates on the spillway crest are in raised position

(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photos)



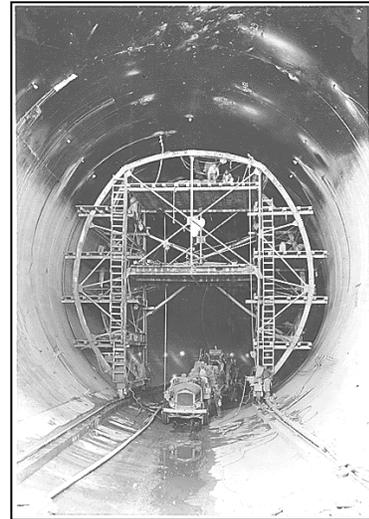
(Spamer photos)



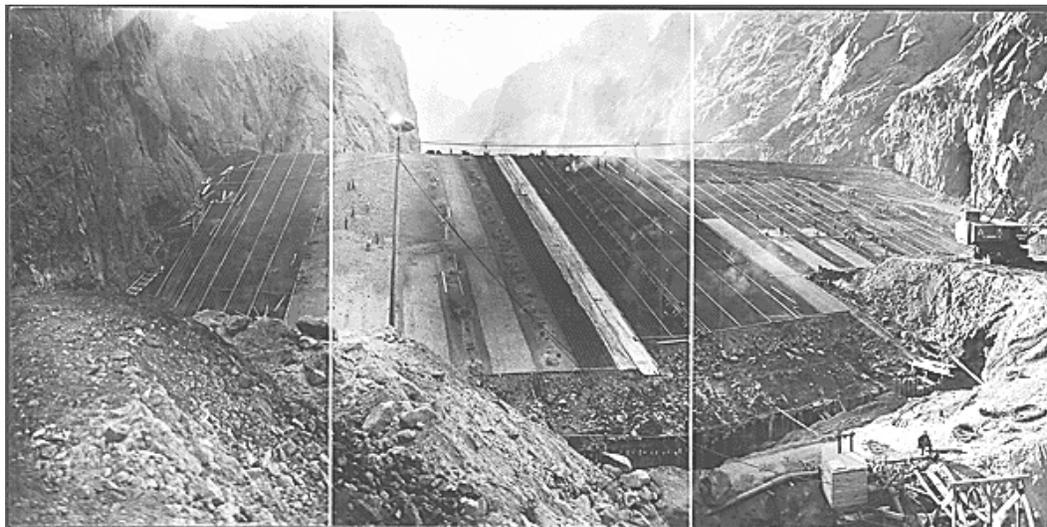
Arizona spillway photographed in 2007.

Steel gates rise (*above right*, seen reclined here) when the level of Lake Mead reaches them, so as to contain power-producing water as long as possible within the lake. If the lake spills over the gates, or if they are lowered, water cascades into the spillway, descending into the tunnel (*left*) that descends at a steep angle to one of the original diversion tunnels, which then empty into the Colorado River below the dam.

When the dam was visited in October 2007, the Southwest was in the midst of a years-long drought. The water level in Lake Mead was down 111 feet, leaving the spillways entirely exposed (as noticed in background in upper right photo).



(Above) Diversion tunnel partly completed to 56-foot diameter (left) and finished with its concrete lining at a diameter of 50 feet (right).



(Left and below)

Upstream cofferdam.

(At left)

Upstream face being covered with concrete.

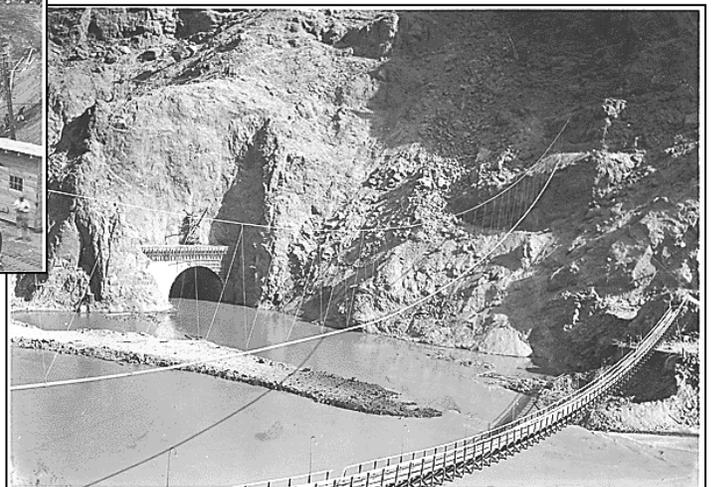
(Lower left)

downstream face showing compacted rock and gravel not lined with



concrete, a savings recommended by Earle Smith.* (Lower right) first diversion of Colorado River into diversion tunnel no. 4 on the Nevada side of the river.

*Elisabeth Smith Dewing recollection of statements made by her father. (Visit with E.S.D., September 2006.)



(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and University of Nevada at Las Vegas photos)



(Left) While the dam was being built, the only way to cross the canyon was on a series of catwalks. This high one crossed between the two spillways. In the distance can be seen one of the completed spillways (apparently the one on the Nevada side).

(Below) Only one photo is known of Earle Smith on the Hoover dam site. This slightly out of focus U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photo was in a scrapbook of Bureau photos assembled by Earle Smith; he identified it as taken at Hoover Dam. He is seated in the center; the other two men are not identified. Note the surveyor's transit on the tripod. The men sit on a tool box next to a pile of stout wooden blocks.



(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and University of Nevada at Las Vegas)



(Left and below) E. C. Smith's name appears on a large, art deco plaque on top of the dam, affixed to the Arizona elevator tower. He is listed in the right column under "Field Staff" (arrow).



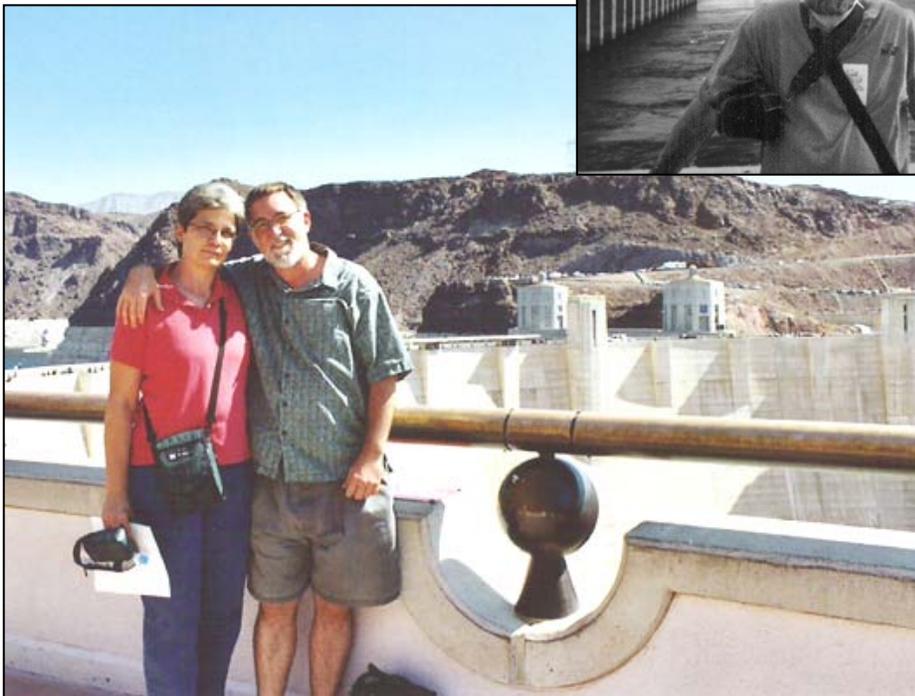
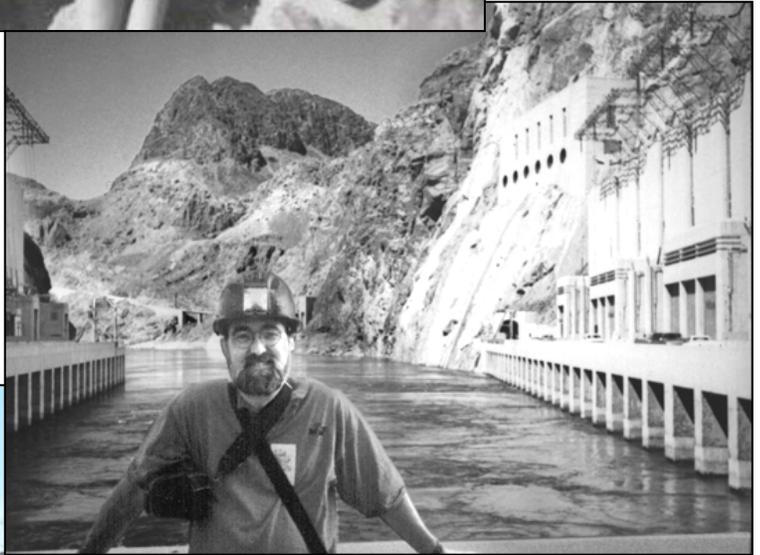
(Spamer photos)

Tourists



Earle Smith returned to Hoover Dam circa 1947 in the company of his sister, Mabel (*left*) and daughter, Elisabeth, who then was a 1st Sergeant in the U.S. Army.

Earle Spamer on the powerhouse deck at Hoover Dam when he and Jane Anderson visited in 1998.



Earle Spamer and his wife, Jane Anderson, at the Hoover Dam Visitors Center, 2007.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

“Kennett Dam” was later renamed Shasta Dam. Unfortunately, we have no further information about Earle Smith’s work on the Central Valley Project other than a commemorative photograph taken 22 December 1944, where he is shown with construction administrators posing with the last bucket of concrete poured at Shasta Dam.⁹⁷⁸

When Earle Smith worked on Shasta Dam, he and his wife, Dorothy, resided in Redding, Shasta Co., California. California voter registration rolls list them in Redding No. 1 Precinct (1938) and in the Toyon Precinct (1940, 1944). Both Earle and Dorothea were registered in the Democratic party at these times.

Family photographs taken in March 1945 show Earle and Dorothy Smith, and Earle’s visiting daughter, Elisabeth, at the Smith home in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and at the site of the Alamogordo Dam on the Pecos River northwest of Fort Sumner, New Mexico.⁹⁷⁹ Today the dam is known as Sumner Dam. It was built as an earthfill dam during 1936-1937, and in 1954-1956 it was enlarged and improved by raising its height 16 feet, increasing its spillway capacity, and constructing an emergency spillway. Earle Smith apparently worked on plans for the reconstruction of the dam at Bureau of Reclamation offices in Carlsbad as well as at the dam site. Further substantiating this supposition is a temporary address written in his daughter’s address book: c/o Lewis F. Mead, Fort Sumner, New Mexico. These family photos just mentioned also show Earle Smith and his wife, Dorothy, standing outside a Carlsbad home with the street number “1020”, which presumably was their home (the street name is not known). In November 1946, Dorothy died, and at the end of May 1948, Earle retired.

What duties Smith had performed between the completion of Shasta Dam and his retirement in 1948 has not been determined with certainty. However, family photographs taken in March 1945 show Earle and Dorothy Smith, and Earle’s visiting daughter, Elisabeth, at the Smith home in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and near the Alamogordo Dam on the Pecos River northwest of Ft. Sumner, New Mexico.⁹⁸⁰ Today the dam is known as Sumner Dam.⁹⁸¹ It was built 1936-1937

⁹⁷⁸ Spamer Family Historical Photos collection, no. 2434. Shasta Dam was built 1938-1945 in the Sacramento River, 12 mi. northwest of Redding, California, as one of three principal components of the Central Valley Project. The impoundment behind the dam is Shasta Lake, covering 46 sq. mi.; volume 4,266,000 acre-ft. The service spillway capacity at water elevation of 1065 ft is 186,000 cubic feet per second (water surface at maximum capacity is 1067 ft). The structural height of the dam is 602 ft, hydraulic height (the part of total dam height useful for power-production) 522.5 ft; at its base it is 543 ft wide; it is 3,460 ft long across the 30-ft-wide crest; total volume of concrete in the dam is 6,270,000 cu. yd. The foundation of the dam is “hard, tough, durable greenstone; usually hard and sound beneath streambed. In abutments, decay of the geologically ancient formation penetrates deeply along many joints and occasional small crush zones.” (>> Shasta dam fact sheet, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation website, <http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/dams/nv10122.htm>; accessed 23 Mar 2004. Eric A. Stene, “Central Valley Project, Shasta Division”, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation History Program, website <http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/html/shastah.html>, accessed 21 Feb 2006.)

⁹⁷⁹ None of the Alamogordo Dam photos show the dam itself (Earle Spamer collection).

⁹⁸⁰ None of the Alamogordo Dam photos show the dam itself.

⁹⁸¹ The Pecos River is part of the drainage basin of the Colorado River of Texas, which drains to the Gulf of Mexico. Information on present-day Sumner Dam and Lake is as follows (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, <http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/html/carlsbad.html>, accessed 7 May 2007):

“Sumner Dam and Lake Sumner are on the Pecos River about 250 river miles north of Carlsbad and about 16 miles northwest of Fort Sumner, New Mexico. The dam is a zoned earthfill structure 164 feet high with a volume of 2,250,000 cubic yards.

“The dam was constructed in 1937 with a major modification in 1956 which raised the dam and increased the spillway capacity. The dam is a zoned earthfill structure 164 feet high with a volume of 2,250,000 cubic yards. It

[note cont’d →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

and in 1954-1956 was enlarged and improved. It is likely that Earle Smith, before retiring from the Bureau of Reclamation, worked at Bureau offices in Carlsbad when plans for the reconstruction of the dam were being prepared.

The address of book of Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth Smith, preserves a different sequence of addresses. Earle's address in Fort Sumner, New Mexico, is crossed out and Redding, California, is written in its place. Thereafter she recorded retirement addresses for her father (see below).

Around 1998, artifacts and documents relating to the engineering career of Earle Smith were given to me by his daughter, Elisabeth Smith Dewing. Many of these items I donated in 2003 to the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder City, Nevada, where they comprise the Earle Covington Smith Collection (No. 003.031, and MS 122); see farther below for an itemization.

Retirement — Earle Smith retired from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on 31 May 1948. His daughter's address book supersedes her father's Redding, California, address with Box 478, Sanger, California and, written in the same pen, Box 36, Kittredge, Colorado. The Kittredge address is also more fully elaborated: "Earle C. Smith (Eve 020J3) (Bear Creek Cts. Box 36) Kittredge, Colo." In 1949, Earle Smith noted in correspondence from his home in Oceanside, California, that "I still have some of my mail addressed to 611 K Street, Sanger. I have some things stored there with a friend (Lewis F. Mead). He forwards my mail from there."⁹⁸²

In 1949 at least, and probably through most of the 1950s, Smith resided in Oceanside, San Diego Co., California. By February 1960, he resided at 182 Central Ave., Apt. 3, Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., California. In 1964 his address was 1118 Del Monte Blvd., Pacific Grove. Shortly later he moved east to live with his daughter, and after she married in 1965 he moved to live with his sister, Elouise, who lived in the household of her daughter and son-in-law, Helen and Wilbur Mummert, 24 Halycon Drive, Garfield Park, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Earle Smith's death was noticed briefly in the *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*, which reported that "Until the time of his death he maintained an active interest in Lehigh, and was present at a number of our class reunions."⁹⁸³ His remains were cremated; the ashes were buried in the Smith–Spamer family lot, no. 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

is approximately 3,00 feet long, averages 30 feet wide at the crest, and is 164 feet high at the maximum section. * * * A 500-foot concrete sill, with a crest elevation of 4,275 feet mean sea level, is covered with earth and rock fill, and forms four individual sections at elevations 4,282, 4,283, 4,284, and 4,285 feet mean sea level. These sections are 130 feet, 130 feet, 118 feet, and 118 feet respectively.

"The reservoir has an estimated active conservation capacity of 43,768 acre-feet in 1999. In addition to storage for irrigation, the dam and reservoir provide flood control and recreation benefits."

⁹⁸² Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack (30 Jan 1949).

⁹⁸³ Robert P. More, "'10", *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*, vol. 53, no. 1 (Oct 1965). One family photograph shows Earle Smith at his 49th reunion, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1959.

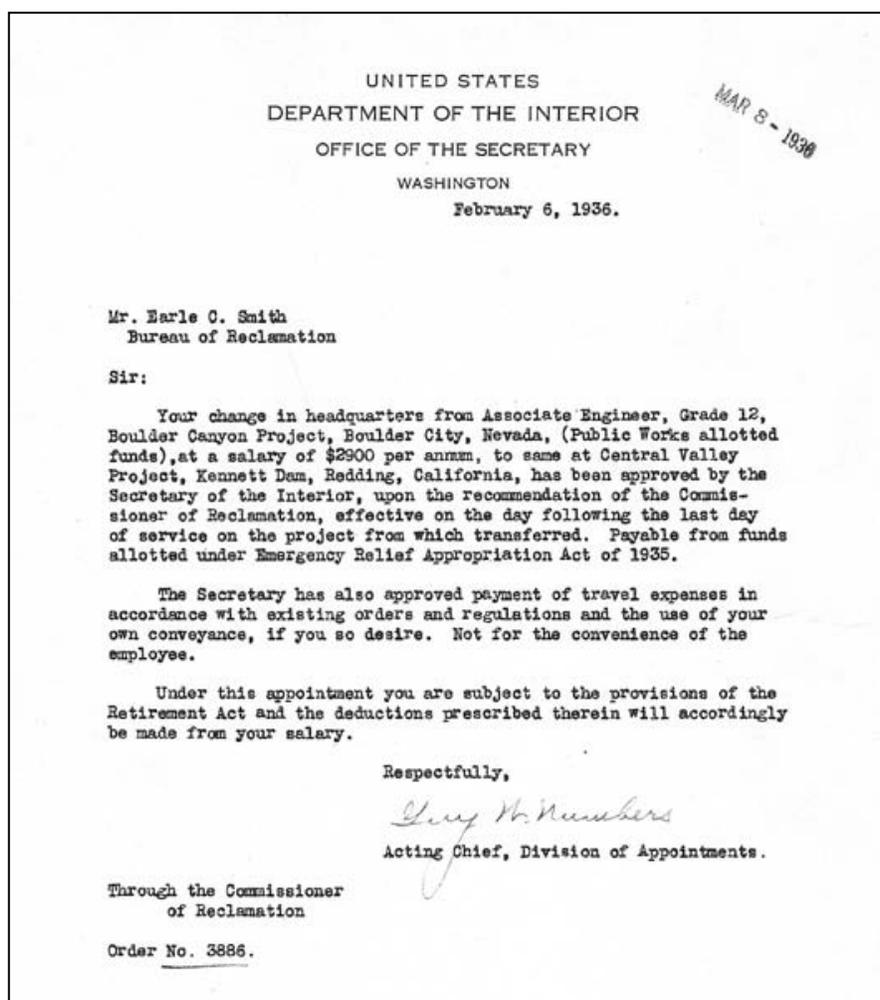


(Spamer photo)

After more than five years on the Boulder Canyon Project, Earle Smith was transferred by the Bureau of Reclamation to the Central Valley Project in California, to work on Kennett Dam, which later was redesignated Shasta Dam.

Earle Smith's transfer from his position as Associate Engineer on the Boulder Canyon Project to the same position on the Central Valley Project, dated 6 February 1936.

(Original donated to Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, as part of its Earle Covington Smith Collection, No. 003.031, and MS 122.)

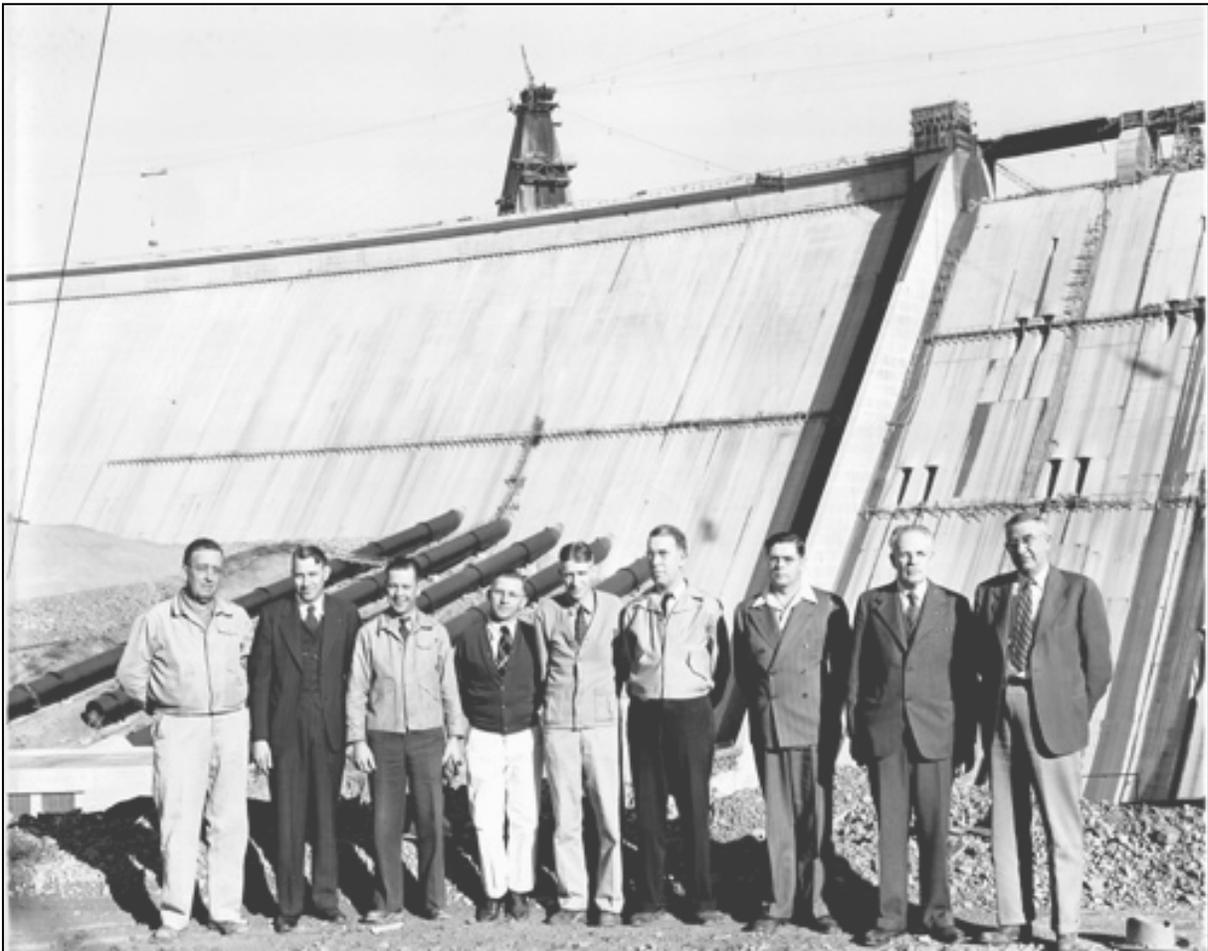




Shasta Dam (*left*) was built 1938-1945 in the Sacramento River, 12 mi. northwest of Redding, California; one of three principal components of the Central Valley Project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The impoundment behind the dam is Shasta Lake.

As with his work on Hoover Dam, Earle Smith was a representative of the Bureau of Reclamation, working as a Field Engineer to assure that the dam was built to specifications. His experience in surveying and concrete construction again placed him in a responsible position.

(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)



(Spamer 2435)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation representatives at Shasta Dam, 1944. (*Left to right*) Earle C. Smith, Charles O. Wamstead, Charles S. Rippon, W. S. Sanford, J. R. Granger, R. C. Thaxton, Fred W. Gilbert, Irving C. Harris, Ralph Lowry. (The centralized construction-cableway standard, nick-named the “Totem”, looms up beyond the dam. From one location it serviced the entire construction site.)



(Left) At a picnic in Orangedale, California, around 1944, Earle Smith (left) stands with (left to right) an unidentified man, Ralph Lowry, and Frank Crowe. The women are not identified. Frank Crowe was the general manager in charge of the construction project on Shasta Dam, having made

for himself a substantial reputation in the same position at Hoover Dam a decade earlier.

(Right) The sign reads, "Last Bucket of Concrete Shasta Dam Placed Under Direction of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation by Pacific Constructors, Inc. 6,535,000, yards. July 8, 1940, to Dec. 22, 1944".

Earle Smith stands 2nd to the left of the sign (in dark banded hat). This was a ceremonial photo of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation representatives, standing on the dam crest. (More photos, with different signs, were taken of other dam workers and administrators.) The "Totem" is in background.



(Spamer 2434)



(Spamer 3296)

After the Shasta Dam project, Earle Smith went to the Bureau of Reclamation Office in Carlsbad, New Mexico (*left*, outside the office with his visiting daughter, Elisabeth). There he apparently worked on plans to upgrade the existing Alamagordo Dam on the Pecos River northwest of Fort Sumner, New Mexico. (Today the dam is called Sumner Dam.) In November 1946, Earle's wife, Dorothy, died (*right, center*, seen in Carlsbad with Elisabeth).

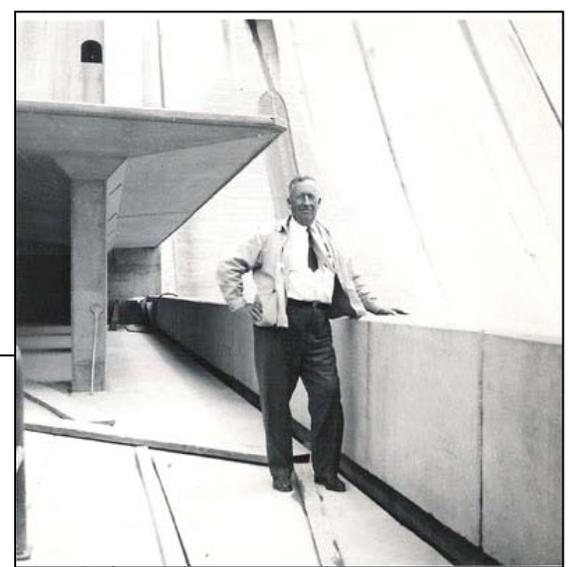


(Spamer 3299)

On 31 May 1948, Earle Smith retired from the Bureau of Reclamation and his engineering career. He moved between several places in California and Colorado, finally settling in Oceanside, California



(*below, left*), but occasionally traveled with family members including his daughter, Elisabeth, and visited places of interest in his career. (*Below, right*) Earle Smith visiting Shasta Dam in 1948.



(Spamer 3243)



(Spamer 3264)

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Additional Records of Earle Covington Smith: Field Notebook and Memoir from World War I

In 2002, I prepared a descriptive inventory of Earle C. Smith's notebook and wartime record that had been given to me around 1998 by his daughter, Elisabeth Smith Dewing. These in turn I donated in April 2003 to the Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center, Library of Congress. Nearly the entire collection has been digitized and may be viewed on the American Folklife Center website.⁹⁸⁴ However, some of the arrangement of the original memoir has been modified, and a few items were not digitized; the description below accounts for the order in which the memoir was preserved when it was delivered to me around 1998.

The Veterans History Project donation contained:

1) Handwritten notebook of chemical warfare munitions, tactics, and safety; used in the field in France, 1918-1919. (The notebook is described below.)

2) Typewritten memoir of experiences in France, accompanied by contemporary postcards, pamphlets, and civilian and military maps; prepared in 1919 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. (The contents of the memoir are described below. The typewritten text by E. C. Smith is transcribed in full, farther below.)

Field Notebook

Leather 3-ring notebook, 7-1/4 x 4-1/2 inches.

Pocket inside front cover gilt stamped, "EARLE COVINGTON SMITH". Address handwritten on inside front cover: "820 St. Bernard St. South, Phila. Pa. or, [crossed out] A14 Taylor Hall, S. Bethlehem, Pa." This indicates that the notebook loose-leaf cover had originally been with Smith when he was an engineering student at Lehigh University, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia address was a Smith family residence.

Contents of notebook contain loose materials in pocket inside front cover; loose-leaf rings hold 26 dividers (A to Z) and 126 leaves, some of them blank.

Pocket inside front cover contains 23 loose leaves. Also in the inside pocket is a carbon copy of a 20 January 1925 memorandum to Capt. Earle C. Smith, CW-ORC, Hotel York, Denver, Colo., from Maj. G. M. Halloran, chemical Warfare Officer, Headquarters Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, regarding "Training of Reserve Officers, B. A. Group".

Notebook contents relate to chemical-warfare tactics and procedures, all in the hand of E. C. Smith. Material includes information on both American and German munitions. Apparently this was Smith's reference book compiled for field and training use during his service in Europe during World War I.

⁹⁸⁴ Earle Smith Collection, AFC/2001/001/12817. Nearly the entire collection has been digitized and may be viewed at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cocoon/vhp/bib/loc.natlib/afc2001001.12817> (last accessed 19 Dec 2007).

website address is now:

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/bib/12817> (accessed 11 June 2011)

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Memoir

Earle Smith's typewritten account contains seventeen leaves that recall in summary his record of experiences in France during 1918-1919. These are supplemented and interleaved by maps, pamphlets, and a large number of commercial postcards mounted on leaves that illustrate scenes in the parts of Europe through which Smith had traveled during the war. Most of the postcards had been corner-mounted by Smith using water-adhesive cloth circles (usually used as "reinforcements" for punch holes in loose-leaf papers). The integrity of these mounts remained good in 2003, and no attempt was made to remove the postcards from their backings. Commercial and military maps also are interleaved throughout the sequence of leaves.

The document as a whole contains a total of 159 leaves and separate items. Two binders were used; these were re-used U.S. Army issue cloth-covered loose-leaf binders; stenciled on the cover of each was "Proof Officers Hand-Book 156 Mobile Artillery Ammunition", which has nothing to do with Earle Smith's record. Prior to sending the diary to the Library of Congress, I rehoused all leaves and items in pH-neutral folders and archival sleeves as appropriate, retaining their original order. The sheets also were interleaved with pH-neutral sheets because of the acidity of the original papers and the use of adhesives to affix postcards to leaves.

The original order of leaves, and the inventory of other items included in the binders, is as follows. The "typescript pages" interleaved in the memoir refer to Earle Smith's typewritten account of his experiences in France (17 leaves total). On the website presentation of the Smith Collection on the Veterans History Project website, the Library of Congress removed some of the leaves and other items from their original order; for example, official documents are grouped together, as are maps. Some items were omitted from the digitized collection.

The following list records the original order of leaves and items as I found them when the collection was received from Elisabeth Smith Dewing. Items marked with asterisks (*) are items that are *omitted* from the American Folklife Center's digitized collection as viewed on their website.

<i>Leaf or Item</i>	<i>Description</i>
<u>Nos.</u>	
1-2	Typescript pages 1-2
3	Photographic copy of navigation chart of part of Chesapeake Bay, showing location of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
4-5	Typescript pages 3-4
6-7	Postcards
8	Typescript page 5
9-25	Postcards
26*	Printed document, War Department, <i>Special Orders</i> , No. 175, 29 July 1918, including notice of appointment of E. C. Smith as Captain in chemical warfare service, National Army (date effective for Smith, 28 June 1918), signed by Smith
27	Regimental organization chart, handwritten in pencil
28	Mimeographed and printed copies of <i>Ordnance Bulletin</i> , 1918
29*	Newspaper clipping from <i>The Evening Sun</i> , Baltimore, 10 April 1919
30	Correspondence, personal, to Smith from "R. C. Sahlin, 2nd Lt Corps of int. Hqrs. 3rd Div. A.E.F.", 30 January 1919

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- 31 Printed informational booklet from *parfumerie* “Bruno Court”, Notre Dame des Fleurs, July 1918
- 32 Correspondence, personal, to Smith from H. Meusfrier[?], Paris, Dec. 9th, 1918
- 33 Mimeographed “Camp Regulations”, Casual Officers’ Camp, District of Angers, 12 January 1919
- 34 Relief map of the region southwest of Neufchateau
- 35 Typescript page 6
- 36 Map, *Carte-Guide Campbell No. 7—Vosges*, overprinted with “Front au 7er. Octobre 1917”, scale 1:320,000
- 37 Typescript page 7
- 38-44 Postcards
- 45 Typescript page 8
- 46 Topographic map, *Lizy-sur-Ourcq*, scale 1:20,000 overprinted “Secret No. [no number]” and overprinted with detailed locations of defensive positions and lines of fire
- 47 Typescript page 9
- 48 Relief map of the region to the west of Reims
- 49 Typescript page 10
- 50 Map, *Carte Routière pour Automobilistes & Cyclistes—Environs de Paris, Section Nord-Est*, scale 1:250,000
- 51-53 Typescript pages 11-13
- 54 Map, *Carte-Guide Campbell No. 8—Bourgogne*, overprinted with “Front au 26 Octobre [sic] 1917”, scale 1:320,000
- 55 Typescript page 14
- 56-60 Postcards
- 61 Typescript page 15
- 62-67 Postcards
- 68 Typescript page 16
- 69-94 Postcards
- 95 Typescript page 17 [end of typewritten account]
- 96-114 Postcards
- 115 Mimeographed “Notice to All Casual Officers” from commanding officer, Lt. Col. Taylor; “a copy to be handed to each casual officer arriving at Angers, by the military police”
- 116* Printed booklet, *Alsace-Lorraine, A Question of Right*, by Whitney Warren (Éditions d’Alsace-Lorraine, 1918)
- 117* Map, cloth-backed, *Nouvelle Carte de France, Belgique, Bords du Rhin, Suisse, etc.* (Cartes Taride pour Cyclistes et Automobilists, Paris), scale 1:265,000
- 118 Carbon copy, Capt. Earle C. Smith, relief from duty at Washington, D.C. and orders to proceed to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; 5 March 1919
- 119 Mimeographed extract from Embarkation Orders, No. 14, American Expeditionary Forces Headquarters Services of Supply, 14[?] January 1919; orders to proceed to Washington, D.C., reporting to Chief of Ordnance

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- 120 Mimeographed extract from Embarkation Orders, No. 14; a different format from that in item 119
- 121-127 Carbon copies of Special Orders to Capt. E. C. Smith, October-November 1918, American Expeditionary Forces Headquarters Services of Supply
[*122-124, 126, 127 omitted]
- 128-155 Carbon copies and mimeograph copies of memoranda and special orders, 1918-1919
[*130-132, 140, 141, 143, 145-149, 151, 152 omitted]
- 156 Commemorative roster, signed by officers with home mailing addresses, “Ordnance Technical Section. Proving Ground and Ordnance Ammunition School—American E.F., Bourges (Cher) France. U.S.A.P.O. 902. Christmas—1918”. [Smith not included; perhaps sent to him.]
- 157 Ration coupons issued to Capt. E. C. Smith, 1918, “Carte Individuelle d’Alimentation”, Ministère de l’Agriculture & du Ravitaillement
- 158* Printed illustrated guidebook, with advertisements, *Loches, la Ville les Environs la Région*, Syndicat d’Initiative de Loches (Bureau de Renseignements Gratuits, 1914)
- 159* Map with index booklet, *Plan de Paris* (A. Taride, Paris), scale 1:21,000

The following is the complete text of Earle Smith’s typewritten account that reviews his military career, particularly his experiences in France during the Great War (World War I). It was written specifically as a historical memento for his daughter, Elisabeth, who was then three years of age. The original typescript is undated, but the final paragraph identifies that it was written in 1919 while Smith was stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, shortly after his return from France.

Although the account was accompanied by printed maps (see the inventory, above), none of them were written on or otherwise annotated. Spellings and punctuation, including capitalization, are those of the original; handwritten corrections, by Smith, are incorporated; and “*sic*” is used by me only to indicate usage that could be construed to be a typographical error on my part, as transcriber. French place names are written as they appear in the typescript; many lack the diacritical marks that should be with them. Page breaks in the original typescript are indicated by a vertical line followed by the page number as a subscript numeral, |₁ thus.

[Corrections by the writer.]

For once I am going to anticipate my daughters questions - I am going to put down in these notes the things that I think will interest her and altho I know that they will bring forth another string of "whys" I will at least have a lead on her at the start.

In April 1916 I went to Youngstown, Ohio as an engineer on construction work for the H. Koppers Co. and I was still there when the U.S. was forced to go to war. I had felt sure that it was coming and having had considerable experience in plants manufacturing shell I decided to request a commission in the Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps. The request was made in January or February 1917, and I got what I asked for, a first lieutenantcy, in May. I was called into active service June 18th 1917 and ordered to Washington. I resigned my position altho Jack Walsh who was Chief Field Engineer for the company promised that it would all be over in six months and that I would be back after my job.

I had purchased my equipment in Pittsburg and went directly to report to the Chief of Ordnance. Actually I never saw him for some months but one of his assistants gave me the "once over" and I was off to Baltimore the same day and reported to Capt. Claud Thummel as an assistant.

Lt. Rich soon took Capt. Thummels place as Inspector of Ordnance at the Bartlett Hayward Co's plant.

Four weeks after entering the service I was myself the Inspector and the war was on for sure. I played the game as best I could and when the President of that concern and I got together there were some warm sessions.

My orders came from Washington and I did as they said, with the result that, as I had predicted, there would be a new I. of O at the Bartlett-Hayward Co.

It was lots of fun while it lasted. I enjoyed seeing the Spawers and other friends who lived in Baltimore. Woodruff and Chris Evenson were my assistants at Bartlett Hayward and were good friends.

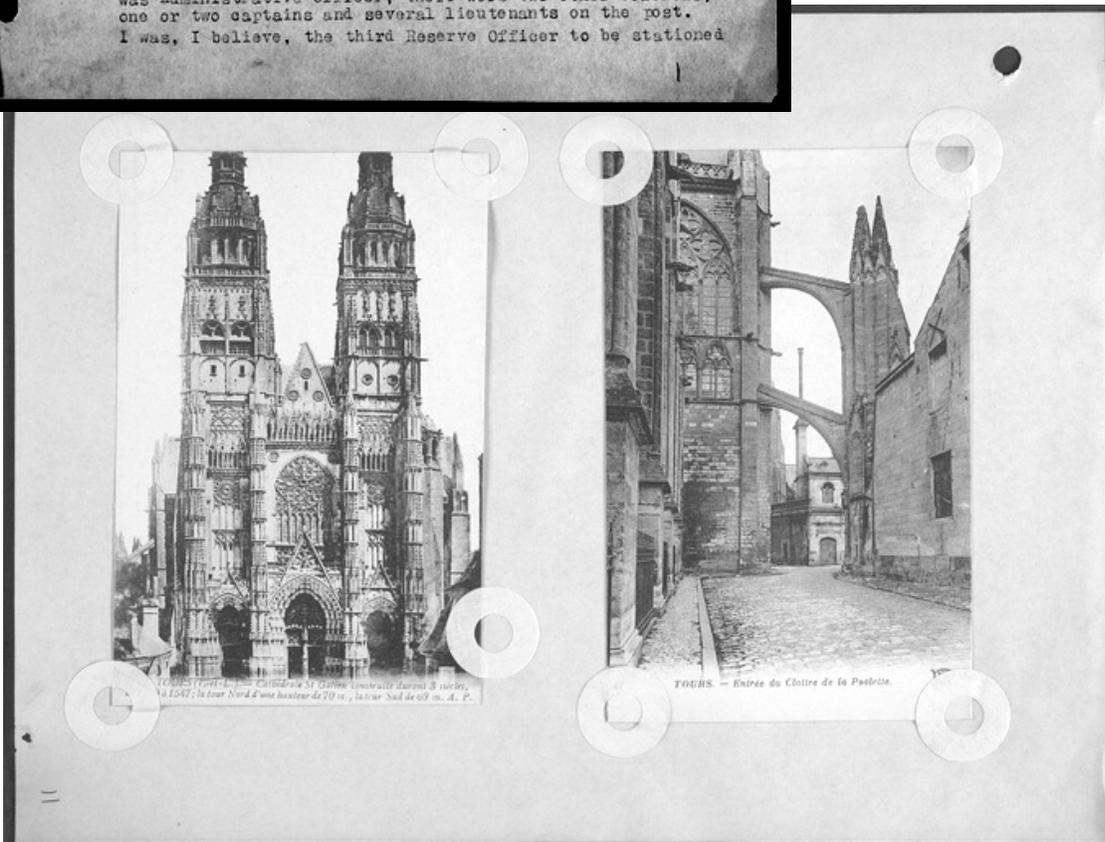
My next orders took me in the right direction, for I went to the Army Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N.J. This was toward the latter part of July 1917.

Col. Ruggles was Commanding Officer, Major Phillips was Administrative Officer, there were two other colonels, one or two captains and several lieutenants on the post. I was, I believe, the third Reserve Officer to be stationed

Upon his return from the war in Europe, Earle Smith was reassigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. There he typed up a brief memoir of his experience as a momento for his daughter, Elisabeth, who then was three years of age. (The first page is illustrated at left.) He illustrated the memoir profusely with postcards and maps he had obtained in France (an example page is seen below).

In 2003, Earle Spamer gave the memoir to the American Folklife Center's Veterans History Project, in the Library of Congress. It may be examined online at the Veterans History Project website (see p. II-454C and text).

[Spawers]



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[Text of Earle Smith's *Untitled Memoir*⁹⁸⁵]

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My orders came from Washington and I did as they said, with the result that, as I had predicted, there would be a new I. of O at the Bartlett-Hayward Co.⁹⁸⁶

⁹⁸⁵ As noted, the original typescript (as well as the voluminous ephemeral remainder of the memoir) was donated to the Veterans History Project at the Library of Congress in 2003 (Earle Smith Collection, AFC/2001/001/12817. Nearly the entire collection has been digitized and may be viewed at <http://loc.natlhb/afc2001001.12817> (last accessed 19 Dec 2007). The 1919 date of the diary is obtained from the last page of the typescript, where Smith mentions that he is returned from France and stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground “waiting for the first of August”. (For a contemporary history of gas warfare during World War I, see Victor Lefebure, *The Riddle of the Rhine: Chemical Strategy in Peace and War*, E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, 1923.)

⁹⁸⁶ The Bartlett-Hayward Division began in 1837 Baltimore, Maryland, as Hayward & Friend, stovemakers; the company's name changed several times as it expanded into plumbing, architectural iron, locomotives, and steam boilers. During World War I the regular production at Bartlett-Hayward ceased and the company produced shrapnel shells, for which the company received a Certificate of Merit from the U.S. Government “For excellence in production of time and detonating fuses and complete rounds of shrapnel”. In 1936, Bartlett-Hayward became a division of the Koppers Co. (later the Pittsburgh-based Koppers Industries), which coincidentally was the same company for which Earle Smith worked in Ohio in 1916). The Koppers Co. site in Baltimore covers eight acres in Southwest Baltimore, not far from the Inner Harbor, lying between McHenry, Scott, Poppleton, and Clifford Sts. In 2002, the site was under consideration for redevelopment and was the subject of impact studies and planning statements. (>> Ferdinand C. Latrobe, *Iron Men and Their Dogs*, I. R. Drechsler, Baltimore, 1941; “Koppers Co., Bartlett-Hayward Division-Baltimore, MD”, website <http://www.firehydrnat.org/pictures/koppers.html>, accessed 18 Jan 2006; Marie Howland, “What Makes for a Successful Brownfield Redevelopment? Three Baltimore Case Studies”, University of Maryland, Urban Studies and Planning Program, College Park, Maryland, 21 Jul 2002).

website address is now:

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/bib/12817> (accessed 11 June 2011)

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It was lots of fun while it lasted. I enjoyed seeing the Spammers and other friends who lived in Baltimore.⁹⁸⁷ Woodruff and Chris Evenson were my assistants at Bartlett Hayward and were good friends.

My next orders took me in the right direction, for I went to the Army Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N.J.⁹⁸⁸ This was toward the latter part of July 1917.

Col. Ruggles was Commanding Officer, Major Phillips was Administrative Officer, there were two other colonels, one or two captains and several lieutenants on the post. I was, I believe, the third Reserve Officer to be stationed $\frac{1}{2}$ there.

The work was extremely interesting, for I saw everything new that pertained to field and heavy artillery; the old seacoast mounts, the new anti-aircraft mounts; the French 75 m/m and 155 m/m Guns and Howitzer.

I finally became Proof Officer, testing ammunition made by the various manufacturers.

Many other officers began to arrive and I soon found myself running a school for men who were to become non-commissioned officers.

As usual I became much better informed when instructing others.

Due to the limited quarters on the post I lived at the Pannaci Hotel at Seabright.⁹⁸⁹ This was enjoyable but rather expensive so I was glad when some of the regular officers left and I got a room at the Brick House (Officers quarters on the post).

⁹⁸⁷ See *Part I, Spamer Family*.

⁹⁸⁸ Sandy Hook is the northern extremity of the New Jersey coast, a peninsula extending some seven miles that separates the Atlantic Ocean from Sandy Hook Bay, part of Raritan Bay at the mouth of the Raritan River. It oversees the entrance to New York harbor, the outlet of the Hudson River. Sandy Hook is, today, with the exception of the U.S. Coast Guard base at the extremity of the peninsula, a part of the Gateway National Recreation Area under the National Park Service. The shipping channel into New York harbor passes close by Sandy Hook, before turning northward into the harbor; shipping does not pass through the middle of the harbor entrance. The Sandy Hook lighthouse, still operational, has been present since 1764; it was defended by British loyalists during the American Revolution. Sandy Hook was first militarily fortified in 1813, during the War of 1812. The Sandy Hook Proving Ground was first established in 1874; it is now mostly ruins and sites on the Atlantic shore east of the former main administration area Fort Hancock (built 1892, declared surplus by the U.S. Army in 1974). The ruins of gun platforms and test stands are all that remain of the proving ground; the batteries and other structures that still stand are part of the coastal and harbor defenses. The proving ground was used 1874-1919, and it was first used to deploy matériel to overseas depots during the Spanish-American War, in 1898. At Sandy Hook, munitions were proved by firing them downrange several miles, southward along the Atlantic shore. The proof battery where Earle Smith had worked was built in 1900. As described in a "Sandy Hook Proving Ground" informational brochure (National Park Service, ca. 2006): "The eastern end of the new Proof Battery was designed for test firing machine guns, field and siege guns, and howitzers. The largest guns, 14-inch caliber, were test fired at the west end of the battery. In the middle were mounted a variety of 1-inch and up to 12-inch caliber guns. A gantry crane on railroad tracks behind the battery mounted and removed the guns and carriages. Behind the crane tracks were traverses: a line of six 12-foot thick concrete walls with arched niches for overhead protection. When a gun was fired on the Proof Battery, the gun crew stood behind these walls in the niches in case the gun blew up during testing. From atop a 50-foot observation tower behind the traverses, ordnance personnel could easily observe artillery hits on targets down range and out to sea." In 1919, operations were transferred from Sandy Hook to the larger, and more rural, Aberdeen Proving Ground on Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland. (>> National Park Service informational brochures; Randall Gabrielan, *Images of America: Sandy Hook*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 1999.)

⁹⁸⁹ The Pannaci Hotel was a family-operated hotel in the coastal town of Seabright, New Jersey. It had been in operation for some time, as it is noticed at least in 1889 in *Wolverton's Atlas of Monmouth County, New Jersey*, by Chester Wolverton and Forsey Breou (Chester Wolverton, New York, 1889).

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We would work up until Saturday noon and then take the steamer “Ordnance” to New York.⁹⁹⁰ Then I would proceed to Philadelphia and come back on a sleeper Sunday night and catch the boat at 7:15 on Monday morning.

The personnel increased rapidly and soon the preparations were started for a Proving Ground for the mobile artillery in Maryland.

A site on the Chesapeake Bay near Aberdeen was selected and the construction work was started in October I think.⁹⁹¹

We received instructions to prepare for the move between Christmas and New Years Day. It was a cold winter and with a good wind blowing and the thermometer at 10 deg. below we loaded the guns on flat cars; there were several train loads.

I went home for New Years day and then to Aberdeen on the second of January.⁹⁹²

The material arrived in good shape, work started unloading the guns and ammunition in weather just as cold as it had been at Sandy Hook. The fact that the ground was frozen helped some, for when the thaw came later on, the only things that moved were mules, and 3 men; tractors and trucks were of no use.

I was in charge of all the guns and materials, most of it are obsolete [*sic*] now, the guns of French and British design have pushed the antiquated guns of the U.S. into the “bone yard”.

We had a jolly, hard working lot of officers and men and many difficulties were overcome.

You would be cussing mad at some officer who got in your way during the days work but you would smoke and play cards with him in the evening.

Lord, Goodaire, Freeman, P.O.E. Johnson, Fred Fish, Fullam and I lived in hunting lodge which had belonged to E.C. Converse a New York Millionaire.⁹⁹³

⁹⁹⁰ The U.S. Army's Quartermaster General Department operated a steamer in the environs of New York harbor, which carried freight and passengers between the several forts of the harbor, including Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. One writer referred to this steamer as “an overgrown and comfortable tug boat” (Austin C. Lescarboursa, “Experiences in Wireless Telephoning”, *Electrician and Mechanic*, Apr 1912, p. 277). This steamer, the *Ordnance*, or others of the same name, plied the New York waters since at least the early 1890s.

⁹⁹¹ Aberdeen Proving Ground was established when the Sandy Hook Proving Ground was determined to be not large enough to conduct expanded munitions testing so close to busy New York harbor and its populous suburbs. Aberdeen, comprised of farmland and swamps, was selected for its location near industrial and manufacturing centers yet (then) sufficiently rural in terms of population density. The location, fronting along 20 miles of Chesapeake Bay, was established by Col. Colden L. Ruggles, Commanding Officer at Sandy Hook. Farmers were paid about \$200 per acre for their land; displaced were about “3,000 persons and 12,000 horses, mules, sheep, cows, and swine”, and some family cemeteries. The post was established 20 Oct 1917 and officially opened 14 Dec 1917. On 28 Mar 1918, the Ordnance Department reorganized the proving ground, establishing four departments in the munitions testing process: Proof, Service, Administration, and Military. [Earle Smith worked within the Proof department.] After the war, Aberdeen Proving Ground was used for munitions research and development. (>> U.S. Army, “Aberdeen Proving Ground”, website <http://www.apg.army.mil/apghome/sites/about/history.asp>, accessed 18 Jan 2006.)

⁹⁹² “On 2 January 1918, during a blinding snowstorm, Mrs. Edward V. Stockham fired the first gun at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and despite the snow, within 2 hours, the regular work of ammunition acceptance testing was underway.” Mrs. Stockham was the wife of Maj. Edward V. Stockham; the major was influential in the selection of Aberdeen as the site of the new proving ground. (>> U.S. Army, “Aberdeen Proving Ground”, website <http://www.apg.army.mil/apghome/sites/about/history.asp>, accessed 18 Jan 2006.)

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He left some big chairs, tables and a fine fireplace, for us to enjoy.

About February, Goodaire, Winslow and I received notice from Col. Ruggles that we had been recommended for foreign service.

I was delighted, I wanted something a little closer up to the war, and had requested a transfer into the Tank Corps.

Three months passed and no orders came, someone in Washington having lost the papers. But at last in April they did arrive and we left for New York.

After a four days wait we sailed on the S.S. Powatan, formerly the Hamburg, one of the Kaisers favorite boats. We anchored off Ambrose Light on the last day of April and sailed May 1st. We were jointe [joined] by about four other transports and a cruiser and were on our way to France. There was no excitement except the boat drills and target practise [sic] of the gun crews. We had four five inch guns and several one pounders.

After we were out some eight days we had to sleep in our clothes with life belts handy and had to get out on deck before daybreak, every officer was a lookout for submarines.

We never saw any, but rumors were plentiful and we waited eagerly for the destroyers which joined us when about three days out of port.

One day several of them dashed off and dropped 14 some depth bombs, they at least thought they had seen a sub.

When these charges exploded there was a jar felt and it sounded as if someone had dropped a heavy steel plate down in the hold. We entered the mouth of the Gironde River on the afternoon of May 13th.

The next morning we docked at Pauillac, a small town with a dock, narrow gauge railroad and a small blast furnace. Here we saw the first of the many German prisoners we were to see in France.

They were well fed evidently and seemed quite contented. Their french guards did not make them work as hard as we thought they ought to. However, I afterwards noticed that the French dont work as hard as we do either.

The trip from Pauillac to Bordeaux was made on a small river steamer, that is, the unattached or casual officers were transported in this fashion while the troops on board took their first ride in the cars marked 8 chevaux-40 hommes.

The river was very pretty and the people who lived on its bank came out of their houses to wave to us.

Bordeaux is an attractive city but we did not have a great deal of time to spend there, we were sent to a camp about two miles out of the city and in a few days were ordered to proceed to Blois.

While at Bordeaux I heard my first real cook-coo and a bird that I think was a nightingale.

Blois was a central depot for casual officers and men and I am glad to say we only were held there two days waiting for our orders.

⁹⁹³ E. C. Converse was a founder of United States Steel, in addition to numerous other leadership positions in banking and industry. I have not found any information that relates to his hunting lodge near Aberdeen, Maryland.

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I was still a lieut. and both Goodaire and Winslow were captains, they were allowed to live in a hotel in the town while I had to live in the barracks, get up at reveille and stand formations. The most interesting thing to me in Blois was the chateau. It was the largest one I saw and has an immense historical interest. The stories of Catherine de Medici, had long since convinced me that all women were not good and here I was |₅ in the very rooms where she used to mix up her poisons, say her prayers and murder car[d]inals and other individuals. Augers, Tours and Blois are in what is known as the Chateaux country and after the armistice I was able to visit a few of the many. There are, in my collection of pictures⁹⁹⁴ many that I did not visit.

From Blois we three went to Tours, Headquarters of the Service of Supplies.⁹⁹⁵ There were at this time probably 1000 officers stationed at Tours; the supply trains from the various ports came thru here and all along these railroads our engineers had built great storage yards; Americans were everywhere.

We had been ordered to France for Ordnance work in connection with a proving ground for Gas Warfare material.

At that time there was no such animal altho there was a camp near Chaumont (Haute Marne) which had a reservation for this service.

In this mans army, when they did'nt [*sic*] know what to do with you they sent you to school.

All three of us were assigned to Major Prentice, Ordnance, he gave some eight of us talks on gas, we had volumes to read and we learned how awful [awful] was this new German way of fighting.

After a week of this Goodaire and I were sent to the Gas Experimental Field near Chaumont. This was afterward named Hanlon Field, in honor of an officer of that name, who was the first of those in the gas service to give his life.

The so called American special ran from Tours to Chaumont by way of Bourge, Nevers, Dijou, Is-sur-Tille, Langre, and it was over this railroad that most of our supplies moved up to the front. Chaumont was General Headquarters of the U.S. Army and Hanlon Field was about 3 miles out, on the road to Biesles.

The first regiment of Gas and Flame troops were in training at Choignes and la Ville aux Bois. Capt. Mac Namee (Australian) [*sic*], Capt. Watkins and Lt. Roberts (British) were stationed there as instructors.

Since the Gas Defence School was not started Goodaire, Rhode, Slade, Menefee, Sayer, Tucker and I had special lectures given us by the British and American Officers, watched the practice shows, where four inch Stokes Mortars and Livens Projectors were used and made occasional trips to |₆ Chaumont for dinner at the Hotel La France. Altho it was early June we found it pretty cold at Chaumont which is about 1000 feet above sea level.

⁹⁹⁴ Presumably referring to the postcards that he included with his diary.

⁹⁹⁵ Tours, France, is 146 miles southwest of Paris. The Tours American Monument there commemorates the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. The monument is just east of the southern end of Pont Wilson that crosses the Loire River. (>> American Battle Monuments Commission website, <http://www.abmc.gov/memorials/memorials/tr.php>, accessed 18 Jan 2006.)

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To complete our education Lt. Col[.] Atkinson gave Goodaire, Tucker, Slade and myself, permission to go up near Fliry to see the installation of projectors in preparation for a gas attack.

This was the first U.S. Show and was done to comply with a request from the French who thought the Germans were preparing for an attack in that sector.

We left by auto and passed thru Neufchateau and Toul. In the evening we proceeded to Flirey, which is near Seicheprey, without lights and it was "some" ride.

At this point the ground is very rough and the French front line consisted of a series of outposts which were held during the day and abandoned during the night. Patrols from German and French troops were active in no-mans land after dark. While the projectors were being installed the French held the outposts at night as well as during the day and the projectors were set between the two lines.

The Livens projector is a steel drawn tube, open at one end and hemispherical at the other, they are about 3 feet long and 8" in diameter. They are set in groups of twenty in small trenches. The propelling charge is equipped with an electrical fuze which is connected by wires which come out thru the muzzle. The charges are connected up in series and the lot is exploded by a blasting machine or magneto. The bombs weigh 60 lbs. filled and carry 30 lbs. of liquid gas.

The maximum range is about 1500 yards, so it is clear that it is necessary to set them near the enemies [*sic*] first line if it is desirable to have the bombs fall near the reserve trenches.

The night we were up, the wind was blowing toward our own lines so altho 700 to 800 projectors were already in place it was impossible to have the "show" as the English call it.

There was some rifle fire near us and to both sides the artillery was quite active. Now and then a flare would go up from the German lines and we would seek the shadows—you felt very conspicuous at such times.

17 We returned before day break, the projectors were carefully camouflaged so that the airplanes with their photographers would not notice the work which was going on at night.

It was about a week from the time we were there that the weather became favorable and the "show" was pulled off. By this time about 1400 projectors were fired, the show was a great success and altho the Germans came back strong with artillery fire, only a few of our men were wounded. The wind carried the gas cloud back behind the German lines and the casualties must have been very heavy.

The Gas Defence School had been started and after a weeks instruction Rhode and I were assigned to the 2nd and 4th Divisions respectively.

I asked to go with the offensive gas troops but was refused, having had no actual military training. I had no difficulty however, in getting transferred from Ordnance to Chemical Warfare Service and was put in the Defence Division. Goodaire returned to Tours, Tucker remained with the 1st G. & F. Regiment as did Menefee.

I had to report at le Bourges, near Paris in order to locate the Fourth Division.

I went by train from Chaumont to Paris arrived at the Gare de l'Est and secured a room at the Hotel Francais, directly opposite. I had supper or dinner as you may call it and took a walk around the dark streets, no lights were to be seen and it was very dismal.

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I got my two trunks, bedding roll and equipment together, spent a half day looking around Paris and the next morning I left for la Ferte. The passenger trains ran no farther than this point.

I had no trouble in finding Headquarters, Capt. Perry the Gas Officer with the Division and soon had a comfortable billet at #7 Avenue, Chateau Thierry.

The name of the street was unfortunate, for when a man was sent to get my baggage he read the address as #7 dugout, Chateau Thierry and with my trunks and bedding roll he started for the front

|8 Fortunately an M.P. stopped him before he reached the German lines and he came back for further information and I recovered my baggage, the most of which I afterward kept at the gas supply dump.

It was now about the 18th of June, the Germans had been stopped at Chateau Thierry by the Second Division and the tide was about to turn in our favor. At nights there was a continuous stream of trucks, both U.S. and French, going thru la Ferte, back and forth. On clear nights the Boche would fly over our heads, going to bomb Paris and the anti-aircraft machine guns would make an awful racket.

The rumble of gun fire was very heavy and I would lie awake wondering just what was going on.

The Germans had passed beyond la Ferte in their first drive and had been driven back again by the French and British. The town was not much damaged but the bridges across the Marne had been destroyed and British gun fire had wrecked some of the buildings along the river bank.

Barges with a combination of laundry and bath house were anchored along the banks so it was possible to keep clean in all ways.

The French people were very friendly and made you feel very much at home.

The rail-head for supplies was at Lizy sur Ourcq and here we had our supplies of gas masks, for men and beasts, chloride of lime to overcome mustard gas, blankets for dug-outs etc. The various regiments were scattered over the country at May en-Multien, Rosoy, Acy and were busy preparing a system of defense in case another retreat became necessary.

We were kept busy distributing our supplies and examining the equipment furnished by the British; when the 4th first landed. It was at first intended to have them with the British. Many masks were found faulty, having been repaired by the British and issued to our men.

Since our troops were so widely scattered I was ordered to join the 7th infantry, Brigade, Gen'l. Benjamin Poore, Commanding. I found headquarters at Rosoy and was told to make my headquarters at Vincy, with the 1st Battalion of the 47th Infantry.

|9 I was centrally located and by using a horse I was able to see the various outfits and supervise their training and see that the proper equipment was obtained.

It was, I think, on the 14th of July that I went out to the pit to practise [*sic*] with my automatic pistol⁹⁹⁶ when I heard the whine of a shell high up in the air. I knew it must be

⁹⁹⁶ In France, Earle Smith purchased a Colt 45 Automatic, serial no. 175256, from Edwin Goodaire (handwritten note under "C" in his service notebook [the loose-leaf notebook given by Earle Spamer to Veterans History Project,

[note cont'd →

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from a long range gun and that evening the chaplain brought back from Meaux a fragment of one of the shell.⁹⁹⁷ It was about a 15" shell and since the Germans always bombarded with their long range guns before a new offensive was started, it was felt that a new offensive was due.

The German offensive developed east of Reims on July 15th, but the French had been warned and without a doubt one of the greatest battles of the war had started. An artillery officer of the 3rd division told me that the Germans attacked eleven times in one day and that our artillery broke the attacks six times before our own infantry was involved.

We received orders to move one night and I moved out with the 1st B'n. 47th and went to Brigade Headquarters.

Then the 39th was sent to one French Armies [*sic*] and the 47th was held in reserve, there was nothing to do at Brigade Headquarters so I started after the 39th. They took over the French trenches near Troesnes N.E. of la Ferte Milon one night and when the Allied counter-offensive started, they went over the top.

I caught up to them at Noroy—they had hit the line hard and had done fine work and mopped up the woods to the north of the road.

Many machine guns and pieces of light artillery, 77 m/m guns and 150 m/m Howitzers, Minnenwerfers etc. were captured.

The Germans had made preparations to remain indefinitely, their dugouts were substantial and in several places certain germans had posted notices, claiming rich lands as farms.

We searched the fields and woods to determine the amount of captured material but evidently missed some for a german machine gun crew came out of their |₁₀ hole after we had passed and opened up on our men. They were taken care of. I had found Capt. Reynolds, the Gas Officer with the 39th regiment and we went over the battleground together, the fighting was still going on at Villers le Petet and at Chony. The sights were disagreeable and the odors unbearable. The 39th was relieved and we withdrew to Silly la Poterie, or rather to the chateau, which was very large and had many big stables.

This section had been heavily shelled with gas several days before, but fortunately the woods was [*sic*] fairly open, a good wind had been blowing and altho we could detect a slight odor of gas, it was decided to occupy the buildings instead of letting the men stay out in the open.

It had started to rain and was disagreeable.

We had only a few gas casualties, due to men getting into shellholes, roaming in thick woods where gas had been and from gas shell bursting so close that the men did not have time to adjust their masks.

I rejoined Brigade Headquarters at La Ferte Milon. This town was badly shot up. We next moved to Bourneville and shortly afterward moved to Grisolles which is directly north of Chateau Thierry.

Library of Congress]). The gun is in my possession, received from Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth S. Dewing, ca. 1998.

⁹⁹⁷ Throughout the text, Earle Smith consistently refers to "shell" for all kinds of artillery explosives. This presumably is a contemporary military usage of the term, when otherwise the plural would be indicated.

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Dammard was completely shot to pieces and all along the road were signs of heavy fighting.

French batteries were all around Grissolles and we received German Shell at frequent intervals. They had the cross roads near the church spotted and several Frenchmen lost their lives there, while horses that had been killed a few days previous were ripe and disagreeable.

My horse had a good sense of smell and I had a hard time getting him to pass anything that was dead if we approached from leeward.

We remained at Grisolle for several days, the 4th Division being in reserve. The Soissons road was heavily shelled; the men were at la Croix, the Bois du Chatelet and le Charme.

We next moved over to the Boise de la Tounelle. Fortunately the weather was fine and we did not mind sleeping in pup-tents and taking our meals under the trees. Our men were bombed on the road and at night the Boche would fly low and bomb the woods. It was decidedly unpleasant ¹¹ when you could hear them coming and knew that one might hit you in the pit of the stomach. I had seen the Germans bomb the men in the front line when we were east of Noroy and that did'nt [*sic*] help.

The 42nd was to the east of us and we moved over to relieve them, passing thru the Foret de Fere, where the Germans had huge quantities of ammunition, including many gas shell of various calibers.

We went through Sergy and stopped for lunch. Some of the buildings had received direct hits with gas shell and were dangerous. The Germans had been there themselves that morning and there had been hard fighting before they withdrew. We proceeded to Seringes and established Brigade Headquarters.

Here the shell had dug up many graves, the buildings were badly wrecked and in many were dead Germans and Doughboys.

Our next move took us thru Mareuil to Mottin Farm. The shell passed over our heads. The farm was in a hollow and struck along the road which was generally crowded with trucks.

The German artillery was now placed north of the Vesle River and we were likely to be shelled at any time, so it was necessary to be on the lookout for gas. While there I had the interesting experience of seeing an observation balloon (French) set on fire by a german aviator.

I was returning from Division Headquarters on my nag, I never was able to guess his name, and as I came near the balloon I heard the machine guns start firing, I glanced up and from behind a cloud, the plane dove for the balloon and the observers jumped from the basket with their parachutes.

The German was firing incendiary bullets from his machine gun and it looked as if there was a dotted line from plane to balloon.

The balloon came down in flames and the German flew away home.

I pulled my horse under a tree to escape his fire should he decide to shoot up the road. Capt. McNamee ¹² was there and I took him up to Headquarters to see General Poore. After the armistice I saw him at Tours, ready to return to Australia.

We only remained at Mottin Farm a day or so and moved to Chartreuve Farm, south of Chery-Chartreuve.

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Our men had taken St. Thibant and several attempts were made to cross the Vesle River but without much success. The losses were heavy.

I had to make a trip back beyond Chateau Thierry to get gas masks to replace those destroyed by getting wet. The gas dump was then moved up in part to Mareuil. A Dodge car with gas masks was the first U.S. car to enter St. Thibant and the Germans were just across the river. I was sorry General Poore did not allow me to take the car in personally. The masks reached the men in time to prevent many casualties.

The farm here was the headquarters, not only of the 7th Brigade, but also of the 8th and of two Artillery Brigades. Seventy-five guns were on all sides of us and when the Boche started his counter battery work the shell seemed to hit on all sides of our farm.

On several occasions [*sic*] they sent over sneezing gas and mustard gas. The fact that there were many duds, I know, prevented our casualties from being greater. The farm adjoined the park of a very pretty chateau; at least it had been pretty.

A mine had been planted so that the entire building was wrecked and only portions of rooms were left. The books from the library were scattered over the floor and what furniture that was left, was of little value [*sic*].

What was evidently a family tomb was also blown up as were several water wells on the place. There was a large grove of trees and a small lake. It was a bad place if a heavy gas bombardment was centered on it; we only got a small amount, but the 77th division which afterwards relieved us got a plenty.

Most French residences have well constructed wine cellars which make excellent dug-outs. I had several at Chartreuve Farm fitted with blankets at the doors and when the shell fell too close we would get the men, around Headquarters, undercover. At night I was generally around, since I was "official nose" so to speak, and it was interesting to see a Boche overhead drop a flare when he spotted one of our batteries and then wait for the enemy to try and locate the guns with their fire.

As I said before the 77th relieved us and about the middle of August we were headed back to a rest area where replacements would be received to make up for the men we had lost.

We came back thru Feren-Tardenois and made Headquarters at le Four a Verre Farm on the west of the Foret de Fere.

The men were given a couple of days to rest and we proceeded thru Chateau Thierry crossed the Marne River at Nogent and entrained on one of the railroads for Rimancourt.

Here as billeting officer for the Brigade I secured quarters for the General in the Chateau.

I spent a very pleasant time here, getting samples of various German gases so the men could take a slight sniff and know them in the future.

There were so many bad odors around that I had to watch the gas sentries from sounding unnecessary alarms.

Gongs, rattles and klaxon horns were used to give the alarm and at times I have known a sentry to hear an auto horn on the road and immediately take it up. Since it was bad enough as it actually was, it was necessary to prevent unnecessary alarms and consequent loss of sleep to the men.

Rimacourt is N.E. of Chaumont and just as we were to move north to Bar le Due I was relieved from duty with the 7th Brigade and ordered to le Valdahon as a gas officer for the training station for artillery.

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I was sorry to leave General Poore, Major Faulkner, Jack Mallory, Sidlo the Vet., Watters, Law and George de la Casse, our interpreter.

This was really the last of the war for me. From Chaumont, where I saw Goodaire while I was waiting for my train, I went to Dijon.

It was perhaps ten o'clock at night when I arrived and as the hotels there were generally overcrowded due to many Americans I was wondering what I would do for a bed |¹⁴ when a girl and her mother asked if a room was wanted. I was with another officer and we agreed to accept the room if they would give us some supper. The hotels and restaurants were allowed to serve meals only at certain hours.

So we got a room and a supper of eggs, coffee, bread, jam and tomato and onion salad. Not bad at that, but the apartment was on about the fifth floor of a tenement building and I spotted a bed bug on the wall the next morning. The town must have been full of them because I afterward saw one crawling on a stone column at the station. The girl was taking an English course in connection with her studies at a business school.

From Dijon I went to Besancon and from there to les Valdahon.

This country is beautiful and Besancon was very attractive. It is I believe the wildest town I saw in France with the possible exception of Marseilles and Nice. At le Valdehon is a French Artillery Camp and at the time I was there the 6th and 56th Artillery Brigades were there in training.

My duties were to talk gas and see that the men were properly equipped. I had an auto ride to Pontarlier (near the Swiss border) had a wonderful meal and saw some more wonderful scenery along the Valley of the Loue River.

I was here one month before I was ordered back to Tours to work in the Ordnance Department.

From Tours I took a trip to Bourges, where we had a detachment working with the French at their Proving Ground; to le Crenote where the big Schneider Gun works are located; to St. Chamond near St. Etienne via [L]yon and back to Tours via Paris.

At St. Chamond is a large steel plant where guns and carriages are made.

I received the best of treatment at the plants visited and I was sorry that I could not spend more than a day or so at each place.

There was to be a proving ground near the large Ordnance Shops at Mehun for testing relined guns and reassembled carriages after being shipped from the U.S.

|¹⁵ I had it all on paper when the armistice was signed.⁹⁹⁸

A few days before Thanksgiving I went to Bourge to get some baggage I had sent there and while there I caught the Flu.

I spent one week in the hospital there, went to Tours and spent another two weeks in #27 hospital there and finally was granted ten days leave to go to Nice and recuperate.

At #27 there was a part of a Jefferson Hospital Unit and Dr. Marcey of Camden took pretty good care of us.⁹⁹⁹

⁹⁹⁸ "I was there [in Tours] on Nov. 11, 1918 and we all had a big celebration." (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

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I did not seem very sick but could not get actually well, so I was given ten days sick leave and told to go to Nice, the only place in France where the sun shines in the winter months.

The quickest way to get anywhere in France is via Paris. So there I went and since it was impossible to reserve even a seat without about 48 hours notice I started on my way for a 24 hour ride with a suitcase for a seat, placed in a corridor of the coach.

There are very few sleeping cars on french trains and the passengers rent pillows and blankets and make the best of life.

I had "enough" by the time we reached Marseille having had nothing to do but just sit from 8 P.M. until noon the next day so I stopped off at Marseille got a room at a Red Cross Hotel and put in the afternoon taking a nap.

The next day I took an auto ride around the city which is attractive in some sections. You see people of every nationality on the streets, many of them rather repulsive in their appearance.

On the third day I went on to Nice and put up at the Negresco Hotel which proved a little too elaborate and costly. After two days I moved to a more modest pension where I secured a second floor room facing the Sea. Here I had a room and board which was very good, for 16 francs a day.

It was the day before Christmas when I reached Nice and a dull time for me, since I had no acquaintances and was feeling rotten into the bargain.

16 It was in Nice that the Y.M.C.A. showed to an advantage. The big pier was fixed for entertaining the enlisted men and rooms were rented in the city for an officers club. You could buy anything you wanted at a reasonable rate and there were several fine trips by auto that you could take.

The trip to Monte Carlo, Menton, and the Italian border was the best. The gambling halls could be visited when playing was not going on and the Museum of the Prince of Monaco [Monaco] was very interesting. He is an authority on deep sea life and has a wonderful collection of fish and animals if they can be called so.

On the return trip we took the high road which winds along the sides of the hills which rise up from the shores of the sea. We visited La Turbie where there are some old Roman ruins and so back to Nice.

Another interesting trip was from Nice to Cannes and La Grasse (summer house of former Queen Victoria of England) the center of a noted section for perfumes. I[t] was New Years Day when I made this trip so the factories were not operating, but we were shown around and the methods were explained to us. I gave the guide a package of cigarettes which pleased him very much, tobacco being very scarce in France during the war.

I left Nice one afternoon at four o'clock and took the narrow gauge railroad that runs north into the Maritime Alps. At Annot we stopped for the night and continued the next morning for Digne.

From there I went to Lyon via Grenoble. The country to the south of Grenoble was fine and the snow capped Alps were wonderful as the sun shone on them just before it set.

⁹⁹⁹ Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Across the Delaware River from Philadelphia is Camden, New Jersey.

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I rested in Lyon one night and then continued to tours via Paris. I was short of cash so I could not tarry in Paris over night.

I still had a bad cough when I reached Tours so I took things easy and managed to get sent to Angers without going first to Mehun, where all officers in the Ordnance Department were sent before going home via Angers. At Angers there were about 1000 casual officers and we were treated like a lot of children; we had to stand two formations a day and take setting up exercises and hikes, with close order drill.

|¹⁷ You had to pay for ten days meals in advance, the mess was poor and cost 8 francs per day and was not worth half as much. Many officers wanted to eat at the cafes in the town, so the C.O. closed the camp and it was a case of eat at the Mess or starve.

Some preferred starving and one officer told me he had been under the influence of sardines for five days. Sardines, crackers, jelly sandwiches and cocoa could be purchased from the Y at certain hours.

Afterward the camp was opened and I had a chance to look around the city which is very old and of much historical interest.

I was at Angers for about two weeks and finally went to Brest.

After one week here I sailed on the British ship Northland for the U.S. on February 8th.

On the 21st we docked at Philadelphia and received a real welcome from our own people and we were a happy lot until we found that we had to go to Camp Dix¹⁰⁰⁰ without a chance to see our relatives and friends in the city.

I was away from Dix and home the next day. I had called up home from the pier and mother and Betty¹⁰⁰¹ talked to me a little. There were too many waiting for the phone so I could not hold the wire very long.

I reported to Washington and was ordered to Aberdeen, and here I am now waiting for the first of August when I am to be discharged.

The citizen soldier not the regulars, fought the war for the U.S. and the doughboy was the greatest factor, more power to him.

Earle Covington Smith Documents and Artifacts Relating to His Engineering Career

In 2002, I prepared a descriptive inventory of Earle C. Smith's documents and artifacts that related to his professional career, which had been given to me by his daughter, Elisabeth Smith Dewing. In December 2002, after contacting the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder City, Nevada, I donated these items to the museum, where they comprise the Earle Covington Smith Collection (accession no. 003.031). Although many of the items do not have direct bearing upon Earle Smith's work at Hoover Dam, the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association wished to have them as representative working pieces from the career of one of the Hoover Dam engineers. This is especially

¹⁰⁰⁰ In New Jersey (today Fort Dix).

¹⁰⁰¹ Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth.

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poignant given that the entire records of the Six Companies corporation that built the dam are now lost, and materials and artifacts with association to the project, even superficially, are of historical value.

The following is an itemization of the artifacts that came to me; most of them were given to the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association. Each item includes all information that I could ascertain relating to its age and condition. A few items have dates that are after the time when Earle Smith worked on Hoover Dam (*e.g.*, nos. 11, 15); others he might have had on the Hoover Dam project (*e.g.*, nos. 2, 13, 17). Earle Smith did not keep much; but apparently these items were significant enough to him to keep them even after he retired.

Professional Tools and Supplies

- 1 8-piece drafting kit with lined case (Excelsior, Keuffel & Esser Co.).
- 2 Aluminum D. W. Brunton's surveyor's compass (manufactured by Wm. Ainsworth and Sons, Denver); with leather belt case. [Older model in very good, working condition. This is a handsome piece. I have a geology background, and Brunton compasses are the tools of our trade as well. I do not know the date of this model, but it is obviously an old one. A "Brunton" is such an important piece of surveying equipment, and since this is obviously an older model, Earle Smith could very well have bought it while he was an engineering student at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA, or during his early employment before World War I.¹⁰⁰²]
- 3 Small box with miscellaneous small plumb-line weights and cotter pins.
- 4 Steel measuring tape [100 yd?] with wooden handle and leather thong (Keuffel & Esser Co., New York). [Very good condition; no rust.¹⁰⁰³]
- 5 Metal cylinder, "Eureka Tape Repairer" (Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.), with tape-repairing slugs inside. [For use with steel measuring tape.]
- 6 Wooden screw-top cylinder, "Eureka Tape Splices", with splices inside. [For use with steel measuring tape.]
- 7 Wooden slide rule (Keuffel & Esser Co., New York). Stamped on reverse "U.S.B.R." [U.S. Bureau of Reclamation]; case marked "Personal Property E. C. Smith". In original cardboard shipping box.
- 8 Two wooden "triangular" drafting rulers (marked "U.S. St'd" and "F. P. Co.").
- 9 Ivory[?] draftsman's ruler with fractional scales marked in units of 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1, and 1½ inches (W. McMillan and Son, Chicago). In leather slipcase.
- 10 Folding 2-foot aluminum ruler with ivory[?] inlay (Stanley Rule and Level Co., New Britain, Conn.).
- 11 Paperboard calculating slide rule, "Hydraulics of Pipe Culverts. By F. T. Mavis, Head, Department of Civil Engineering, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania", "Copyright 1946 by M. W. Loving, Consulting Engineer . . . Chicago 1, Illinois", "Mfd. Perry Frag Corp., Maywood, Ill." With advertisement on reverse, "Jourdan Concrete Pipe Company, Fresno, California".
- 12 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Field Notebook. No. 7-538. Government Printing Office. [Unused.]

¹⁰⁰² I had great difficulty deciding to give up the Brunton compass, but for purely selfish reasons. As a geologist myself (by education, anyway), I have some great affection for the uses of a Brunton compass, and I have a couple of them from my times as a student in the field. Earle Smith's Brunton was particularly handsome, because of its age; I considered it the premiere piece of the collection, one that he probably did have while he worked on the project. That, together with its role as a very personal link to my Uncle Earle and his career, gave me pause to keep it. However, the far greater use is seen in its use as an artifact of one of the men who worked on Hoover Dam. [–E.E.S.]

¹⁰⁰³ It had been stored in a dry cloth satchel.

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- 13 Small leather pocket notebook for 6-hole loose-leaf pages, containing printed mathematical tables published by Lefax, Philadelphia. Page corners trimmed, but one reads “Reprinted May, 1929”.
- 14 Small leather pocket notebook for 6-hole loose-leaf pages, containing lined note pages, published by Lefax, Philadelphia. [Unused.]
- 15 *Concrete Manual, A Manual for the Control of Concrete Construction*, 4th ed. (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, October 1942).
- 16 Reference chart, “Safe Load on Wood Piles. By Engineering News Formula . . . North Carolina State Highway Commission”.
- 17 “Volume Table”, U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, Denver, May 1927.

Miscellaneous Professional Items

- 18 Key ring with 10 keys and a brass medallion. (The medallion is an advertising token. It reads: “Jackbits Reduce the Cost of Drilling Rock. Ingersoll-Rand.”)
- 19 Key case with three keys.

Personal Items

- 20 Bokers’ Neck Shaver Clippers [manually operated], in original box.

Elisabeth Fulton (Drummond) Smith (1888–1916) (wife of Earle Covington Smith)

The 1900 census lists Elisabeth Drummond’s birth date as April 1887. In the 1910 census her occupation is listed as a public school teacher. She had been in poor health for some time, and died two months after the birth of her daughter, Elisabeth, who afterward was left to the care of her maiden aunt, Mary Mabel Smith. On Earle Smith’s typewritten list of engineering experience (see above) he noted in handwritten emendations his marriage date and the following note: “Elisabeth died after birth of daughter April 22, 1916” [*sic*; the birth date is actually 25 April, confirmed by the birth certificate]. A memorandum book of Earle C. Smith, including vital statistics of various family members, lists his wife’s death as on 28 June 1916; this is the only family record of her exact date of death.

During a visit with Elisabeth (Smith) Dewing in September 2006, shortly before she died, she mentioned that she had a Drummond family history, in the form of a book. Searching for it with her in her study, we did not find it. After her death, a request was made of her stepchildren to keep watch for that family history as they sorted through Elisabeth’s effects, but nothing was found other than a few records that relate to other members of the family. This is distressing because we know almost nothing of the Drummonds. Of parenthetical note is that the attending physician at the birth of her daughter, Elisabeth, was Winslow Drummond of 1824 N. 13th St., Philadelphia; presumably he was a relation. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Elisabeth Drummond Smith is buried in Sec. H, Lot 57, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is the Drummond family lot. Correspondence in 1964 between a lawyer in Philadelphia¹⁰⁰⁴, Elisabeth C. Smith, and Earle Smith (found in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing),

¹⁰⁰⁴ The lawyer is a family enigma. His name was J. Willison Smith, Jr., and he wrote with familiarity to Elisabeth C. Smith (addressing her as “Betty-D” and by which name she signs her letter in return) and to Earle Smith

[note cont’d →



(Spamer 3351)



(Spamer 3360)

On 5 July 1912, Earle Smith married Elisabeth Fulton Drummond of Philadelphia, whose pictures may be those shown here.



(Spamer 3373)

In April 1916, Robert Drummond died 12 days after the birth of Elisabeth and Earle's second child, Elisabeth. A son, Ralph, died two years earlier. Then wife Elisabeth died just two months after her father, leaving her husband, Earle, with only baby Elisabeth.

They were found together in his effects as kept by his daughter, Elisabeth Dewing, and conveyed to Earle Spamer after Dewing's death in 2007. The blurry photo *at left* seems to be one of Elisabeth Drummond's wedding photos; and if it is, the man may be her father, Robert Drummond.

At the time of their marriage, Earle was employed with the City of Jacksonville, Florida, surveying water and sewer mains. Two photos (*right and below*) show the Smiths in Jacksonville sometime in 1912–1913.



(Spamer 3375)



(Spamer 3374)



(Spamer 3377)



(Spamer 3376)



(Spamer 2782)

Earle and Elisabeth Drummond Smith had two children. Their first-born, Ralph Morgan Smith, lived just eleven months.

Ralph is probably the child being held by his parents in the two photos *above*; the location is not known.

At *left*, in a studio portrait, is Ralph (*left*) and his cousin, Jean Seville Smith (*right*), daughter of Earle's brother and sister-in-law, Gilbert and Nora. The photo is probably in Illinois or Indiana.

(For photos of Earle and Elisabeth's second child, Elisabeth Covington Smith, see her own genealogical entry *herein*.)

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concerns itself with the establishment of perpetual care for the lot, and which was arranged by Earle Smith. Regretfully, the cemetery today is no longer continually cared for; it remains closed except by chance or by appointment with a caretaker.

Dorothea (Greenlee) Smith (1898–1946)
(wife of Earle Covington Smith)
“Dorothy”

A supplementary birth certificate was filed 17 December 1941 by her mother, Eva B. Greenlee, in which the daughter’s given name is spelled “Dorothy”. However, annotations on original Greenlee family photographs consistently give her name as “Dorothea”; further, the following documents all spell her name “Dorothea”: Certificate of Marriage with Earle Smith, California voter registration rolls, Earle Smith’s 1942 draft registration card, and a receipt from Fairmount Cemetery for her burial costs.

The marriage of Dorothea Greenlee and Earle Smith was officiated by Rev. Frank Gunn Brainerd in the Boulevard Congregational Church, West 26th and Federal Sts., Denver, Colorado; witnessed by her brother and sister, Ralph William Greenlee and Mary Craig Greenlee. There were no children from the marriage. A memorandum book from Earle Smith gives her date of death as 11 November 1946.

She is buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, Colorado (S.E.¼, Lot 145, Block 96); a bronze marker is in place. Earle Smith purchased this lot on 14 November 1946; the deed with the Fairmount Cemetery Association is dated 22 November 1946, which is rubber-stamped, “This is a Non-Monument Section” (that is, only markers flush with ground level are permitted).

For information on the Greenlee family, see the Greenlee Family collateral genealogy (farther below).

349. *Ralph Morgan Smith* (1913–1914)

The “Smith Genealogy” records Ralph Morgan Smith’s birth date as 31 July 1913. Notes by Earle Smith’s brother, Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith, state (spellings and date thus):

I conducted and arranged funeral service of Ralph Morgan Smith first infant of my brother Earl C. Smith and his wife Elizabeth Drummond Smith, then living at Indiana Harbor, Ind. This was in the fall of 1915.

Ralph Morgan Smith was buried 17 August 1914 in Sec. H, Lot 57, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(addressing him as “Uncle Earle”). He signed his name, and was addressed as, “Willis”, and wrote in 1964 of his grown family of five then spread around the world, one of them a missionary in Africa. No such family member has been identified, and it has been suggested that the title, “uncle”, may have been one of affection rather than relation.

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350. Elisabeth Covington (Smith) Dewing (1916–2007) “Betty”, “Bess”

Elisabeth C. Smith was born at 1709 Green St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The significance of this address is not known at this time; her father’s (and thus presumably her mother’s) address at the time was 5312 Malcom St., which is a short distance from the South St. Bernard Street address of her grandparents. Her birth certificate was a delayed birth record, filed 18 May 1916, which apparently later (in 1942) created problems in documenting her birth, the record eventually received from the state capital, Harrisburg.

She was baptized on 28 May 1917 (more than a year following her birth) at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, the home of her grandfather, Rev. John Edward Smith. The baptism was officiated by her grandfather and by Rev. Charles W. Harvey (of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts.); witnesses were daughters of Rev. Smith, Lora R. Spamer and M. Mabel Smith. Elisabeth Smith received her first communion and was confirmed in the faith of the New Church, 16 April 1933, at the First New Jerusalem Church, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; officiated by Rev. Charles W. Harvey. On 24 April 1933 she was elected to membership in the First New-Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.

Elisabeth Smith was raised principally by her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia (the home of Elisabeth’s grandparents, Rev. John Edward and Ella Smith, where Mabel continued to live after the deaths of John and Ella). That Elisabeth’s father was not often present during her formative years was difficult for her to accept, a feeling of disappointment that remained with her during her entire life. Their relationship never held the father–daughter care that one might normally have expected. Nonetheless, her father was noted in Philadelphia city directories between 1919 and 1926 as a resident of his father’s home at 820 South St. Bernard Street. Nor were they estranged, as family photographs show them together in various places and times; and he was present at her wedding to Dr. Stephen B. Dewing in 1965.

“Betty”, as she was known until she married, remained in Philadelphia until she embarked on her own career in the 1940s, soon joining the U.S. Army. After her marriage to Stephen Dewing in 1965 she was known as “Bess”. She met Dewing during a cruise in Greece, while she was stationed in France.

Education

Elisabeth Smith was educated first at the Henry C. Lea School in Southwest Philadelphia (an elementary school also attended by Carol Spamer and, briefly, Earle Spamer). During 1928-1934 she attended and graduated from the Friends Select School in Philadelphia.¹⁰⁰⁵

During 1934-1938, she attended the University of Pennsylvania, College of Liberal Arts for Women, on a four-year “Mayor’s Scholarship”. She received notice of the award from the Mayor of Philadelphia, J. Hampton Moore, communicating the report of the Advisory Committee on Free Scholarships to the

¹⁰⁰⁵ The Friends Select School is a private school based on Quaker values. It finds its origins in the schools established by the early Quaker population of Pennsylvania, and it continues to this day.

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University of Pennsylvania.¹⁰⁰⁶ She majored in English literature, graduating in 1938 with a B.A. in Liberal Arts, with Major Honors in English.¹⁰⁰⁷ During the summer of 1937, she also took a course in sociology at the Pennsylvania State College (now Penn State University), which credits she transferred to the University of Pennsylvania. While at the University of Pennsylvania, she participated on the basketball team, and for a year was in the choral society. She was a member of the Beta Alpha Chapter of the XΩ (Chi Omega) fraternity, initiated 17 February 1935¹⁰⁰⁸, and was for one year its house manager.

After graduating from college, during the summer and fall of 1938 Elisabeth Smith earned money to attend business school by working as a waitress at the inn at Russell's Cabins¹⁰⁰⁹ in Kearsarge, New Hampshire, a resort in the White Mountains. During several months in 1939 she attended the Philadelphia School of Office Training, 2100 Chestnut St., where she completed work in shorthand, typing, secretarial office practice, and office machines (bookkeeping, Dictaphone, and mimeograph). She also completed an 18-week course in introductory advertising from the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women.

Elisabeth Smith resided at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, at least until August 1942. On 10 August 1942 she moved to 1015 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, a short distance from South St. Bernard Street, and on 29 February 1944 she moved from there to "Tafels" (*i.e.* a home of one of the Tafel family).¹⁰¹⁰ During this time, Fall 1943–Spring 1944, she attended the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving credit for a course in psychology on Clinical Tests and Measurements. In August 1951, when she was a Warrant Officer in the U.S. Army in Japan, a newspaper record gave her address as 1408 S. 51st St., which was Mabel Smith's residence.

Military Service

During World War II Elisabeth Smith worked for a short while as a service representative in a business office of the Bell Telephone Company, but felt the need to find greater challenges. On 21 March 1944, she enlisted in the Women's Army Corps (WAC)¹⁰¹¹ in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.¹⁰¹² Through a letter

¹⁰⁰⁶ Hon. J. Hampton Moore to Elisabeth Covington Smith (20 July 1934).

¹⁰⁰⁷ Her college transcript shows an eclectic group of required and elective courses, in biology, chemistry, sociology, psychology, and history in addition to English and French language and literature. She was predominantly an "A" and "B" student, although she received a grade of "D" in Qualitative Analysis (chemistry) and "Short Story" (English). She excelled in Drama courses. In her final year she took a punishing 17 courses, mostly in English and American literature, auditing one (Shakespeare) and receiving six A's, nine B's, and a C (in Recent European History, 1914-1934).

¹⁰⁰⁸ XΩ Pin No. B976, according to a note in her address book from the late 1940s.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Russell's Cottages was an accumulation of structures originally run by the Russell family in the area of North Conway and Kearsarge, New Hampshire. The main structure was the Isaac Merrill House, 1½ miles north of North Conway, which was built in 1773; as an inn it began accepting guests in 1850. The inn was, coincidentally, offered for sale when research was made into Russell's Cottages for this genealogy. In April 2007 the asking price was \$1,150,000; the inn at this time occupied one acre, contained 16 rooms including two suites and six rooms with fireplaces, and offered three sitting areas (one with a fireplace), two porches, and scenic views in the rear. Other than some historic postcards, little information has been found regarding Russell's Cottages. (>>Real estate website <http://www.virtualcities.com/ons/nh/n/nhn77023.htm>; accessed 2 Apr 2007.)

¹⁰¹⁰ This information from an address book kept by her father, Earle Smith.

¹⁰¹¹ The Women's Army Corps (WAC) began with a 1941 bill submitted by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, which would establish an Army women's corps separate and distinct from the existing Army Nurse Corps. Public sentiment favored it, and a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was created in May 1941 to work with (not within) the Army. WAAC recruits were trained to perform numerous tasks that freed up the male Army for

[note cont'd →



(Spamer 2260)



(Spamer 2257)

(Left) Elisabeth C. Smith at her early residence, the home of her grandparents at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. There she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, when Elisabeth's father was in the U.S. Army during World War I and later when he was working in mining and engineering jobs mostly in the West.

(Center left) Elisabeth Smith, date and location unknown. (Center right) Mischief makers Edward L. Spamer (center) and cousin Elisabeth Smith (right) on a park bench with Edward's father, John Ward Spamer. Graffiti on back of bench reads, "[This is?] a lovers bench". Presumably in Philadelphia.



(Spamer 892)



(Spamer 911)

Elisabeth Smith and her aunt,
Mabel Smith.

(Near right) Probably at one of
the shore locations on the New
Jersey coast.

(Far right) At 820 South St.
Bernard Street, Philadelphia, in
Elisabeth's early teen years.



(Spamer 2258)



(Spamer 3465)



(Spamer2268)



(Spamer 3014)



(Spamer 989)



(Spamer 3026)



(Spamer 3041)

(Top left) Elisabeth Smith, studio portrait made by A. E. Lipp, 1228 Market St., Philadelphia. This print was made as a birthday greeting for a person not identified. (Top right) Elisabeth had hoped to join her father when he married Dorothy Greenlee in 1925. However, she never did live with her stepmother. In this view, Elisabeth (left) hangs wash with Dorothy during a 1927 vacation at an auto camp somewhere in the West, presumably in Colorado. (Lower left and center) Elisabeth at the time of her graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, 1938. Portrait on left by Merin-Baliban, 1010 Chestnut St Philadelphia. (Lower right) Always the woman in uniform; Elisabeth's first job out of school, as a waitress at the inn at Russell's Cabins, Kearsarge, New Hampshire, summer 1938.



The inn at Russell's Cabins, Kearsarge, New Hampshire, where Elisabeth C. Smith worked as a waitress after she graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1938.

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of 31 March 1944, she was called for duty on 4 April 1944.¹⁰¹³ Her basic training took place at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia¹⁰¹⁴, after which she was assigned to Air Corps Duty Stations as follows: Atlantic City, New Jersey¹⁰¹⁵; Bowman Field, Louisville, Kentucky¹⁰¹⁶; and Lackland Army Air Base (later Lackland Air Force Base), San Antonio, Texas¹⁰¹⁷.

more directly war-related duties, as well as taking some of the jobs that were performed by civilians. The first WAAC units were in the Aircraft Warning Service on the east coast, previously stationed by volunteer civilians. Soon, numerous responsible positions were handed to WAAC recruits, stateside as well as overseas; for example, communications workers, mechanics, personnel processing, laboratory technicians, quartermaster clerks, photographers, mail clerks, map analysts, motor pool drivers, etc., etc. By 1943, public sentiment about employing women for military service reversed, and the number of women recruits dropped. Still, in March 1943, Congressional hearings took up the question of converting the WAACs into a true Women's Army Corps (WAC), foreseeing a greater need for overseas auxiliary workers on an impending European Front in the war. Until that time, WAAC recruits were given neither the international protections given to military men if captured or wounded, nor did they receive the same pay for equivalent work in the Army. The militarized WACs would receive the pay, privileges, and protections equal to that of Army men. On 3 Jul 1943, the WAC bill was signed into law. That month, the first battalion of WACs arrived in the European Theater of Operations, in London, assigned to the Eighth Air Force. A separate detachment of WACs served with the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, handling highly classified material, and moving with the headquarters as it moved from England, to France, and eventually Germany. Elsewhere during the war, WACs served around the globe. More than 150,000 WACs served during the war; many were demobilized after the conclusion of hostilities. In 1946, the Army requested of Congress to establish the WACs permanently as part of the Regular Army, finally being passed into law on 12 Jun 1948, assimilating WACs into all but combat units of the Army. (>> Judith A. Bellafaire, *The Women's Army Corps: A Commemoration of World War II Service*, CMH Publication 72-15, also on website <http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/brochures/wac/wac.htm>, accessed 2 Nov 2006; and D'Ann Campbell, "Women in Uniform: the World War II Experiment", *Military Affairs*, vol. 51, no. 3 (July 1987), pp. 137-139.)

¹⁰¹² Elisabeth Smith on at least two occasions produced handwritten résumés of her career, which are referred to here, and to which additional data were added through personal interviews and correspondence. A few additional facts were found in an address book she kept during the late 1940s and 1950s. In addition, her personal copies of her U.S. Army Personnel Record also are referred to.

¹⁰¹³ Form letter to "Dear Madam", from 1st Lt. Blanche B. Centenero, WAC, AUS, Adjutant: "This is your call to active duty to the Third WAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. You will leave Philadelphia Tuesday, April 4, 1944. Report to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station, 24th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. at 1:00 PM, Tuesday, April 4, 1944 (in front of the Station Master's Office) where a member of the Recruiting Staff will meet you. Meals and transportation to the Training Center will be furnished by the government at the station. Be sure your baggage is tagged with your name and destination, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Enclosed you will find a list of clothing which you may take along to the Training Center."

¹⁰¹⁴ Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was established in Dec 1904 as a training center for Regular Army and National Guard troops. It occupied 810 acres adjacent to the Chickamauga National Military Park that had been established by Congress in 1895 to commemorate the soldiers of the Battle of Chickamauga, 29-20 Sep 1863, the bloodiest two-day battle of the Civil War. Early Fort Oglethorpe officers included John J. Pershing (briefly) and 1st Lt. Dwight David Eisenhower, who served for three months here in 1917 as an instructor in trench warfare. After the attack of Pearl Harbor, Fort Oglethorpe became an induction and training center for new Army recruits. Women's Auxiliary Army Corps recruits were sent here, and by Sep 1943 all men had been transferred from the post. By 1946, Fort Oglethorpe was declared surplus, and by 1949 it was the nucleus for the new city of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Today it is the gateway to Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. (>> Catoosa County, Georgia, Chamber of Commerce website, <http://www.gatewaytogeorgia.com/catoosa/ftogle.php>, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

¹⁰¹⁵ The coastal resort town of Atlantic City, New Jersey, was nearly wholly occupied by the military during World War II, which included so-called "Camp Boardwalk". The Naval Air Station Atlantic City was commissioned in 1943, centered on an airfield that had been a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project; also there was the Army Air Forces Basic Training Center No. 7 and the 31st and 32nd Companies of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. (>> Unattributed thesis posted to website http://venus.atlantic.edu/amatol/thesis_chapter1.html, accessed 2006.) One photo in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing (Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3599) depicts 1st Sgt. Becky Rider in Room 1001 of President Hotel, Atlantic City.

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Evidence preserved in family photographs shows that while Elisabeth Smith served at Bowman Field she was promoted first to the rank of Corporal, then to Sergeant. A photograph from March 1945 (while visiting in New Mexico) shows her with Sergeant's stripes, and a photograph among those taken while she was stationed at Bowman Field is inscribed from a fellow WAC who acknowledged her rank as Sergeant.¹⁰¹⁸ Also, at the 71st running of the Kentucky Derby, in Louisville, Kentucky, Sgt. Smith was present there on 9 June 1945.¹⁰¹⁹ In Spring 1946, while at Lackland Army Air Base, she was quartered in Barracks 3877 (as noted in the annotation of a photograph).¹⁰²⁰ On 27 October 1945, while stationed at Lackland Army Air Base, she was promoted to First Sergeant.¹⁰²¹ At this time she lived in off-base housing with her WAC friend, Iris Brooks, and her aunt, Mabel Smith; in summer 1947 they resided at 119 Lowell St., San Antonio.¹⁰²²

During Smith's service at Lackland Army Air Base, the U.S. Air Force was created as a separate military service on 18 September 1947, supplanting the U.S. Army Air Corps. Seven months later, on 27 April 1948, she was one of nine women in the Army Air Corps appointed Temporary Warrant Officer¹⁰²³, and

¹⁰¹⁶ Bowman Field was established in 1919 (officially, 1920) and is the longest continuously operating general aviation airfield in the U.S. Military uses of the airfield began in 1922 and by the 1930s it was a center for commercial civilian aviation. During WWII, the Army Air Force established combat-readiness training here, and in 1943 the Glider Pilot Combat Training facilities were opened. A bomber squadron moved afterward, when locally the facility became known as "Air Base City". Flight surgeons, medical technicians, and flight nurses also trained here. After the war it returned to civilian air operations. (>> Louisville Regional Airport Authority website, <http://www.flylouisville.com/bfa/history.asp>, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

¹⁰¹⁷ Lackland Air Force Base originated in 1942 as the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center, which had been separated from the pre-existing Kelly Field (which in turn had been created from two separate Kelly Fields, the earlier one of which was acquired for the fledgling Air Service in 1917). The San Antonio facility had awkward nominal designations for several years, including its first post-war name as the Army Air Forces Military Training Center, the sole basic training center for the U.S. Army Air Force. In 1947 it was finally named Lackland Army Air Force Base. Today, Lackland Air Force Base is one of the most heavily populated air force bases, occupying nearly 9,000 acres. (>> Lackland Air Force Base public website, <http://www.lackland.af.mil/info/origins.asp>, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

¹⁰¹⁸ The dates of her promotions to Corporal and to Sergeant are not known at this time. A photo found the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing, with others from her time at Bowman Field, depicts a hastily made rag doll wearing full-sized shoes and hat, reclined on a bed, with Corporal's stripes pinned to it; apparently it a gesture from her fellow WACs on her promotion. A formal portrait and some family photographs show Smith wearing Corporal's stripes. A photograph received by Smith from a fellow WAC, likewise grouped with photos from Smith's time at Bowman Field, is inscribed, "To a swell Sgt"; and another photograph of her at Bowman Field shows her with three sergeant's stripes. Other family photographs depict her wearing three Sergeant's stripes.

¹⁰¹⁹ Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3584, in an album assembled by Smith encompassing the period 1944-1947.

¹⁰²⁰ Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3637, in an album assembled by Smith encompassing the period 1944-1947.

¹⁰²¹ The date is written in her address book from the period: "1st Sgt-27 Oct 45 par 21 So 104 Hq SAD, AFPDC San Antonio, Tex dtd 27 Oct 45". Numerous family photographs show her wearing First Sergeant's insignia (three chevrons with three stripes beneath, with a diamond in the center).

¹⁰²² Spamer Family Historical Photos, nos. 3549-3550, show Brooks and Mabel Smith at their home at 119 Lowell St., San Antonio, Texas. The photos are in an album assembled by Elisabeth Smith, which covers the period 1944-1947; it is in my possession. Brooks was a close friend and companion of Elisabeth Smith; however, other information about her has not been determined, including what became of her after Smith left Lackland AFB.

¹⁰²³ For her appointment as Warrant Officer to be effected, 1st Sgt. Elisabeth Smith received an Honorable Discharge from the U.S. Army on 27 April 1948, then was reappointed as Warrant Officer (Junior Grade) on 28 April. (Elisabeth Smith, U.S. Army Personnel Records; her personal copy.) Accordingly, she had several Service Numbers

[note cont'd →

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she remained at Lackland AFB until November 1948, when she was transferred briefly to F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, then to Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado¹⁰²⁴. She took the examination for

(serial numbers) during her career, which she itemized: enlistment in WAC, Svc. No. A318761; appointment as WOJG, Army of the U.S., Svc. No. V318761, AU318761; appointed WOJG, Regular Army, Svc. No. V904323.

In an address book that Elisabeth Smith kept from the late 1940s into the 1950s, she listed her Warrant Officer "Lineal List" for the period 1948-1956, which records her promotions (transcribed exactly, with my interpretations to the right):

WO Lineal List #7136½		
W1 (P) 1	Oct 49	Warrant Officer 1 (Permanent)
W2 (T)	14 Dec 51	Warrant Officer 2 (Temporary)
WOJG	27 Apr 48 (AUS)	Warrant Officer Junior Grade; Army of the United States*
WOJG (RA)	28 Apr 49	Warrant Officer Junior Grade; Regular Army
CWO (temp)	14 Dec 51	Chief Warrant Officer (temporary)
Dptd Z1	14 Sep 50	Departed Zone 1
Retd Z1	5 Oct 53	Returned Zone 1
CWO (W2) perm		Chief Warrant Officer 2 (Permanent)
CWO (W3) temp	10 June 55	Chief Warrant Officer 2 (Temporary)
Asg OJCS	1 Feb 56	Assigned Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

*Army of the United States referred to that portion of the U.S. Army composed of drafted personnel (as opposed to the Regular Army, comprising enlisted personnel). In Elisabeth Smith's case, AUS probably reflected an assignment, since as a WAC she had enlisted.

When she retired in 1964, she had attained the rank of CWO 4. When she was promoted to that grade has not been determined.

Elisabeth Smith compiled a list of her duty stations up to July 1954 for purposes of payment documentation, as follows (transcribed as written):

WAC Squadron	Lackland AFB, Tex	23 Sep 45–26 Apr 48
Hq IDTRC	Lackland AFB Tex	27 Apr 48–15 Dec 48
WAF Sq. (TDY)	F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo	20 Dec 48–21 Jan 49
Hq Air Base Group	Lowry AFB, Colo	22 Jan 49–21 Aug 49
Hq & Hq Co, WAC TC	Ft. Lee, Va.	22 Aug 49–5 Sep 50
Casual O Co.	Op Stoneman, Calif	6 Sep 50–14 Sep 50
G-4, GHQ, FEC	Tokyo, Japan	Sep 50–13 May 51
Hq Sp Tps, Yokohama Command	Yokohama, Japan	14–31 May 51
Hq Co, Cp Yokohama	Yokohama, Japan	1 Jun 51–12 Sep 53
Dep of Pnts, Sta Hosp	Yokohama, Japan	13 Sep 53–5 Oct 53
Dep of Pnts, VFAH	Phoenixville, Pa.	6 Oct 53–11 Dec 53
3d Armd Div	Ft. Knox, Ky.	12 Dec 53–15 Jan 54
Hq Co, 2048SU, PC	Ft. Knox, Ky.	16 Jan 54–2 Jun 54
Hq 2101 ASU	Ft. Meade, Md.	3 Jun 54–date [13 Jul 54]

She had sought payment for mustering-out pay relating to her discharge from the former U.S. Army Air Corps (see in this note, above), when she was reassigned to the U.S. Army. The claim was denied because "mustering out pay will be paid only upon discharge or relief from active duty", that "The acceptance of a warrant in the Regular Army while continuing on active duty in Army of the United States status does not constitute a discharge or relief from active duty within the meaning of regulations pertaining to mustering out pay." (J. J. Bluhm, *for* Lt. Col. Paul Hayne, Jr., Chief, Settlements Division, Finance Center, U.S. Army, Indianapolis, Indiana, 4 Apr 1955).

¹⁰²⁴ Lowry Air Force Base is in the outskirts of Denver, Colorado. After WWII, Lowry AFB trained technicians for all branches of the U.S. military. Later, during 1953-1955, the air base was the "Summer White House" of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. On 1 Oct 1994, Lowry AFB was closed in military cost consolidations. (>> "Lowry AFB", website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/lowry.htm>, accessed Mar 2006.)

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Regular Warrant Officer¹⁰²⁵ and, because the new U.S. Air Force did not use the rank of Warrant Officer, she was appointed to the Regular Army on 28 April 1949. While at Lowry Air Force Base, Smith purchased a new, 1949 Ford automobile, which two weeks later she apparently drove to her next assignment in Virginia.¹⁰²⁶

In August 1949, Smith was assigned for one year to the newly created WAC Training Center in Fort Lee, Virginia¹⁰²⁷, for instruction in personnel work. In August 1950 she was accepted as a student in the Graduate School of Business at Columbia University¹⁰²⁸, but then due to the Korean hostilities she was assigned to Japan in September 1950, departing from the U.S. on 14 September. In Japan she served at General Headquarters in Tokyo (Gen. MacArthur's headquarters), then at Headquarters Camp, Yokohama¹⁰²⁹. While in Japan she continued her U.S. Army education by completing a course to be an instructor in management training, which was given in Akamizu, Kyushu, by the Far East Air Forces under the U.S. Air Force, and a supervisory management course at Camp Yokohama under the U.S. Army.

She returned to the U.S. on 5 October 1953, which seems to be during the only interruption in her military career; she apparently was hospitalized. Her pay record, which she collated for a later claim, notes that she was (officially) in the Station Hospital at Yokohama from 13 September–5 October 1953, during which period she was not paid. From 6 October–11 December 1953 she was in the Army hospital at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, during which time she was "Paid for month of December 53 as casual by Fin Off, VFAH, Phoenixville, Pa, while on 30 DDALV". The nature of her hospitalization is not known.

After a six-month assignment at Fort Knox, Louisville, Kentucky¹⁰³⁰, she was assigned in 1954 to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland¹⁰³¹. Her next assignment¹⁰³² was to the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., for

¹⁰²⁵ The Warrant Officer ranks are used by the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard branches of the military. Unlike commissioned officers, which procedurally are appointed by presidential commission and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, lower-rank warrant officers (Warrant Officer 1) are appointed by the service secretary but receive a commission from the President upon promotion to Chief Warrant Officer 2. Warrant officers are specialists, working within specific fields, unlike commissioned officers who serve at large in any branch or field within their service.

¹⁰²⁶ Photographs received in her effects in 2007 show several views of this automobile, with an annotation, "New car 8 Aug 49 Lowry AFB"; other photos show her loading and driving the car, "Leaving Lowry Aug 1949".

¹⁰²⁷ In 1948, the Women's Army Corp Training Center at Fort Lee was established, just days after the formal establishment of the WACs as part of the Regular Army. The training center was commanded, staffed, and operated mostly by women. By coincidence, the first commanding officer of the WAC Training Center was Lt. Col. Elizabeth Smith, appointed 4 Aug 1948. During the period 1948-1950, the Fort Lee center was also the only source of WAC officers through the WAC Officer Candidate School. The WAC Training Center at Fort Lee ended its activities in 1954 when the training center was moved to a permanent site at Fort McClellan, Alabama, until the WACs were disbanded on 20 Oct 1978. (>> U.S. Army Women's Museum website, http://www.awm.lee.army.mil/wac_lee.htm, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

¹⁰²⁸ Philip Young, Dean, to Elisabeth C. Smith (24 Aug 1950), U.S. Army Personnel Records, copy in Smith's possession.

¹⁰²⁹ U.S. forces occupied ports in Yokohama on the west side of Tokyo Bay southwest of Tokyo, immediately upon the Japanese surrender that ended WWII. When hostilities in Korea began five years later, Yokohama ports were key to the resupply of Allied operations in Korea. An American military presence remains today in Yokohama ports. (>> "Yokohama North Dock", website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/yokohama-north-dock.htm>, accessed Mar 2006.)

¹⁰³⁰ Fort Knox of course is widely known as the site of the super-secure U.S. Bullion Repository and its Gold Vault. Fort Knox is also the center of mechanized armor forces of the U.S. Army. Today it is the home base of the U.S.

[note cont'd →



(Spamer 3122)



(Spamer 3142)



(Spamer 2223)



(Spamer 3296)



(Spamer 3201)

(*Top left*) Private Elisabeth Smith in Women's Army Corps basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, May 1944. (*Top center*) Pvt. Smith at Bowman Field, Louisville, Kentucky, August 1944. (*Top right*) Corporal Smith in a studio photograph taken at the Gimbel Brothers department store, south side of Market St. between 8th and 9th Sts., Philadelphia, while on leave from Bowman Field. (*Lower left*) Sergeant Smith with her father at Carlsbad, New Mexico, March 1945. (*Lower right*) 1st Sergeant Smith at Lackland Army Air Base, San Antonio, Texas, 1947. (She was promoted to 1st Sergeant while at Lackland, on 27 October 1945.)



(Spamer 3262)

(Above) Elisabeth Smith identified the WAC personnel in this photo as “Heid, Lt Goggin, Burleson, Proudfoot, me, Lt Young, Palmer, Lang, Klika”. This was a trip to Bardstown, Kentucky, in September 1945, thus at Bowman Field, Louisville, Kentucky, just prior to Elisabeth Smith’s transfer to Lackland Army Air Base in San Antonio.

(Below) WAC personnel and a police officer saluting during a visit to Monterey, Nuevo León, Mexico, in February 1947. Sgt. Smith is the second saluting WAC from left; her close friend, Iris Brooks, is the third saluting woman. Smith’s annotation of this photo is, “Retreat—after a late and ‘liquid’ lunch”.



(Spamer 3505)



(Left) Sgt. Elisabeth Smith and Cpl. Iris Brooks were close friends during their service at Lackland Army Air Base in San Antonio, Texas. During these years they shared quarters with Elisabeth's aunt, Mabel Smith, who removed from Philadelphia to San Antonio while Elisabeth was stationed there. This photo taken in 1946.

(Spamer 3503)

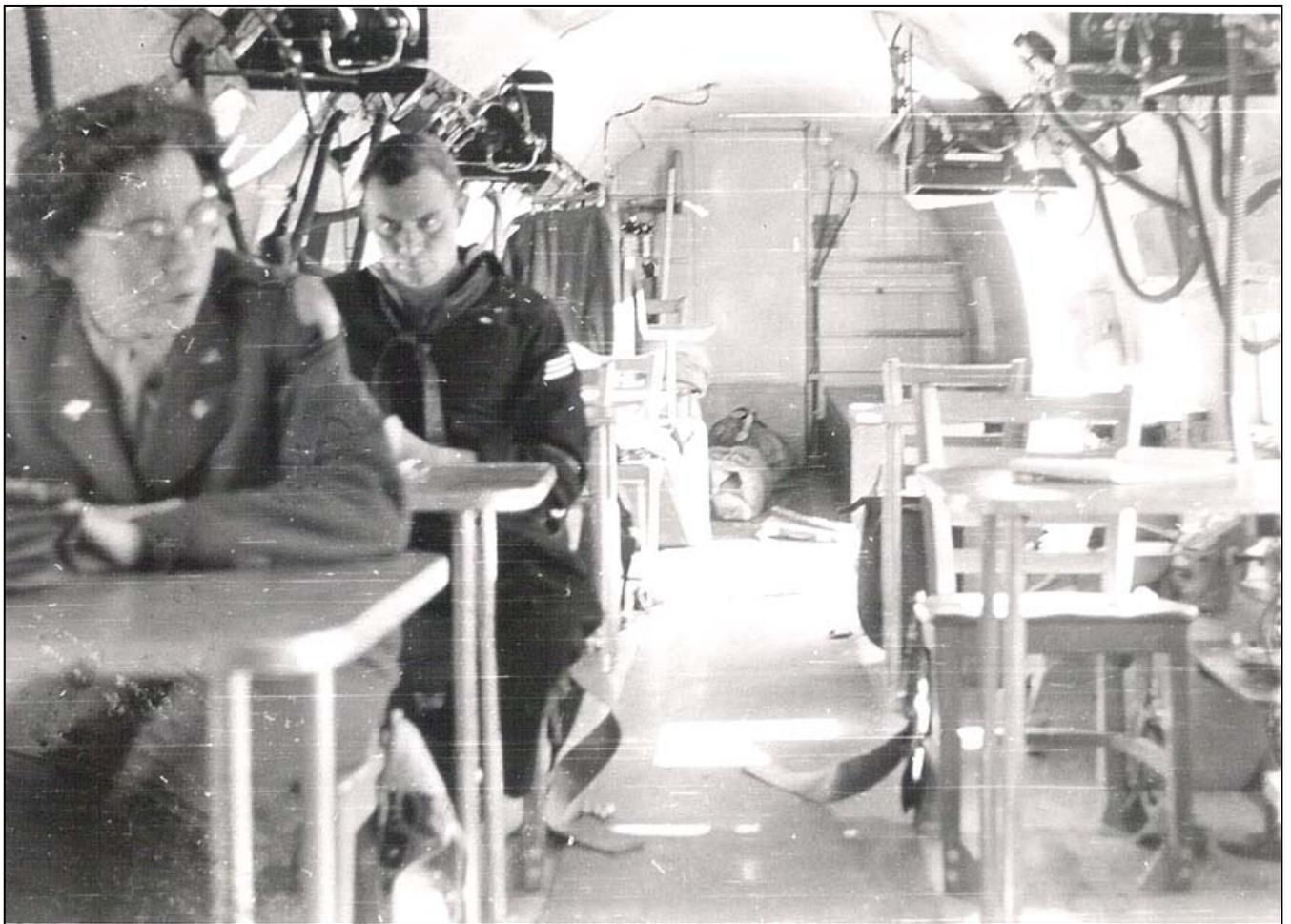
(Below) Staff Sgt. Iris Brooks (on 1st burro from left), 1st Sgt. Elisabeth Smith (2nd) and Mabel Smith (3rd) while visiting Monterey, Nuevo León, Mexico, in March 1947. The fourth woman and Mexican individuals are not identified.



(Spamer 3187)



(Spamer 3218)



(Spamer 3219)

Elisabeth Smith despised the climate of San Antonio, Texas, and was overjoyed to be transferred to Lowry Air Force Base in Colorado. This U.S. Air Force Douglas DC-3 (*top*, tail no. 746748) was her route to escape in November 1948, seen here prior to departing Lackland Air Force Base. Note the hasty repainting of the U.S. Air Force identification, done after the creation of the Air Force department from the former U.S. Army Air Force. In the photo at *bottom*, Warrant Officer Smith receives a glare from an unidentified U.S. Navy Seaman. This was apparently a planned, candid photo made for her benefit; the annotation on the photo reads, “Caught you unawares!” Note the conventional office chairs and folding tables bolted to the floor, and rudimentary seat belts.



(Spamer 3223)



(Spamer 3229)

(*Top*) Elisabeth Smith with her new 1949 Ford at Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, August 1949.

(*Bottom*) Smith (seen behind the wheel in this view) annotated this photo, "Leaving Lowry Aug 1949". She drove to her next assignment at Fort Lee, Virginia. (The woman in the passenger seat is identified as Lt. Sara Metz.)

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duty with the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff J-2 (Intelligence Secretariat)¹⁰³³, where she remained for nearly three years during 1956-1958. At this time, she resided at 240 Colonial Ave., Alexandria, Virginia¹⁰³⁴ and at 333 S. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Virginia¹⁰³⁵. She was then assigned for three years to Fort Ord, California¹⁰³⁶, and then to Orleans, France¹⁰³⁷. (Her father's address book lists her address in France as "105 Rue de La Gare, Orleans, France".) She returned to the U.S. and served briefly at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia¹⁰³⁸, where after serving for a little more than 20 years and 6 months she retired in 1964

Army Armor Center, comprising two armored divisions and two cavalry divisions of the Army. (>> U.S. Army Armor Center website, <http://www.knox.army.mil/history.htm>, accessed 30 mar 2006.)

¹⁰³¹ Fort George G. Meade is midway between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Maryland. It became an Army installation in 1917 when it was a training center for new recruits. During WWII the facility saw renewed activity, then resumed peacetime and build-up readiness activities thereafter. In 1947, the Second U.S. Army Headquarters transferred to Fort Mead from Baltimore. In 1966 it was consolidated with the First U.S. Army and Fort Meade became its headquarters. (>> Fort George G. Mead website, <http://www.ftmeade.army.mil/history.html>; "Fort George G. Mead", website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/fort-meade.htm>; both accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

¹⁰³² Before being transferred to the Pentagon, Elisabeth Smith was at Fort Lee, Virginia, and in Florida. These assignments do not appear in her personal records, including her own narrative of service. The Fort Lee station is corroborated by a letter of appreciation addressed to her there, Hq LOGEX-55 Support Group (Prov), 10 May 1955. This may have been a provisional station for a specific project, during the time she was officially stationed at Fort Meade. The record of her in Florida is more circumstantial; whether it was a duty post or some other reason is not determined. A photograph of her appeared in an unattributed newspaper from Panama City, Florida, in September 1955. The caption reads, "Mrs. Anders W. Johnson and her guest, Chief Warrant Officer Elizabeth C. Smith, have a spot of coffee together before guests arrive for a party in Miss Smith's honor Thursday." There are no other details. A photo found in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing [Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3267] depicts the woman with her children, identified as "Dottie Johnson with Candy & Sandy, Panama City, Fla. Sep 1955".

¹⁰³³ The current Joint Chiefs of Staff website provides the following information: "The Directorate for Intelligence, J-2, supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff and Unified Commands. It is the national level focal point for crisis intelligence support to military operations, indications and warning intelligence in [Department of Defense], and Unified Command Intelligence requirements. The J-2 coordinates joint intelligence doctrine and architecture, and managed intelligence for joint warfighting assessments. J-2 serves as the Intelligence Community manager for Support to Military operations, and is the Director of the Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessments for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance under the Joint Requirements Oversight Council." (>> "J2 Joint Staff Intelligence", Joint Chiefs of Staff website, <http://www.jcs.mil/j2>; accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

¹⁰³⁴ Address book of Earle C. Smith.

¹⁰³⁵ Undated, uncredited newspaper clipping of a Holland-American Line photograph of Elisabeth Smith under the caption, "Winter Vacation", when Smith was embarking on a two-week cruise to the West Indies.

¹⁰³⁶ Fort Ord was established during the Mexican-American War in 1846. In 1940 it was made a permanent Army installation. In addition to having had been the home base for several distinguished infantry, artillery, and amphibious divisions of the Army, in the 1950s Fort Ord became the main Army Infantry Training Center. The base was closed in Sep 1994. (>> "Fort Ord/Presidio of Monterey (POM) Annex", website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/fort-ord.htm>, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

¹⁰³⁷ The U.S. Army maintained a post-WWII presence in Orleans, France, posting transportation, logistics, and supply units of various kinds at Maison Fort. On 13 Aug 1961, the Soviet Union blocked lines of transportation and communication with West Berlin, which instigated the Berlin Air Lift that provided air flights of humanitarian aid to the isolated city through restricted air corridors. (>> "28th Transportation Battalion", website <http://www.lic.eustis.army.mil/28%20trans%20bn.doc>, accessed 11 Mar 2007.) It was during this time that Elisabeth Smith was transferred to Orleans.

¹⁰³⁸ Fort Belvoir is positioned on the Belvoir peninsula along the Potomac River. The historic, colonial manor that had dominated the area since the 18th century had been largely destroyed by fire in 1783 when it was further damaged by cannon fire by the British Navy enroute to Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, after having sacked and burned the national capital in 1814. Thereafter the property passed through several hands until the District of Columbia purchased the site for a prison in 1910. Local objections led to the transfer of the property to the War Department in

[note cont'd →

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at the rank of Chief Warrant Officer 4, the highest peacetime rank for warrant officers. During her service, Elisabeth Smith's duties were mostly related to administration and personnel; other assignments were in the fields of intelligence, operations and training, logistics, and assignments under the Inspector General.

Elisabeth Smith was awarded a Bronze Star for service with GHQ, FEC Japan¹⁰³⁹, and the Army Commendation Medal for service as First Sergeant at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Other decorations include service medals for American Theater, World War II Victory, National Defense, Korea, Army of Occupation, Japan, United Nations, and Department of Defense Service badge for duty with the Joint Chiefs.

Her service in the military was exemplary. Selections from her U.S. Army Personnel Records file that she had in her possession include the following comments from letters of appreciation and superior officers' appraisals of her performance. All of the memoranda are transcribed here because they provide information about the kinds of administrative work Smith performed.

1. 18 March 1953—Smith's present assignment as Classification and Assignment Officer and Assistant Personnel Officer, Headquarters, Camp Yokohama, 8064th Army Unit, Japan; recommendation for promotion from WOJG-1 to CWO-2.

"CWO Smith has demonstrated outstanding ability and superior performance of duties. She is thoroughly qualified in all phases of personnel administration, classification & assignment and related subjects. This warrant officer has shown a remarkable ability to achieve accurate, prompt and effective results which has reflected great credit to herself and this headquarters. In the past year CWO Smith has served under three different rating officers, all of whom have rated her duties as being outstanding. It is believed that this recommendation for promotion is well warranted and is in the best interests of the service. If promotion is made I would desire to have CWO Smith continue serving in this command." —Col. Paul A. Jaccard, Commanding, Hq Camp Yokohama

2. 10 May 1955—Smith's assignment at Hq LOGEX-55 Support Group (Prov), Fort Lee, Virginia; letter of appreciation:

"I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for your superior performance of duty as Assistant Processing Officer, this section, during the period 11 April, 1955 to 7 May, 1955.

"This section was assigned the difficult task of processing approximately 2,700 officer and enlisted personnel over a period of two weekends. To accomplish this mission it was necessary at times to work twenty-four hours or more of consecutive duty; and throughout these extended periods of duty it was required that extreme tactfulness, courtesy, and accuracy be maintained.

1912, and Camp Belvoir was established in 1915 by engineer troops from the Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair). It was re-established as Fort Humphreys in 1922, and renamed Fort Belvoir in 1935, where until 1989 was the headquarters of the U.S. Army Engineer School. Thereafter it has been a part of the Military District of Washington, providing essential administrative, logistical, and contingency support to the nation's capital. (>>Informational website, http://www.dcmilitary.com/baseguides/army/belvoir/ftbelvoir_history.html, accessed 30 Mar 2006.) [Another family member, Edward Lawrence Spamer, completed Officers Candidate School at Fort Belvoir in 1942; he was in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. See **Part I, Spamer Family.**]

¹⁰³⁹ A photograph of WO Smith receiving the Bronze Star from Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., appeared in the family's local Philadelphia newspaper ("Local WAC Wins Bronze Star", *The Evening Bulletin*, 10 Aug 1951, p. 2). The photo caption indicated that she received the medal "for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the U.S." Her Philadelphia address was given as 1408 S. 51st St.; this was the address of her aunt, Mabel Smith.



Newspaper clipping from the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing. Probably first clipped and saved by Elisabeth's aunt, Mabel Smith, who resided at the address indicated in the photo caption.

[U.S. Army photograph, from *The Evening Bulletin* (Philadelphia), 10 August 1951, p. 2.]

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“Your technical ability as a personnel officer proved to be an indispensable asset to the operations of this section, and your willingness and cheerful attitude have made it a pleasure for me to serve with you.” —Capt. D. A. Gary, FC, Processing Officer, Headquarters, LOGEX-55 Support Group (Prov), Reception and Processing Center, Fort Lee, Virginia

3. [ca. 1956] A handwritten personal letter from Lee C. Miller, dated “6 January”, placed in Smith’s Personnel Records file between 1955 and 1957; written on letterhead from the California Hotel, Paris, probably at about the time when Smith was reassigned to the Joint Chiefs Office at the Pentagon. Miller writes:

“I enjoyed immensely knowing you and working with you and would be delighted to have the opportunity to repeat the experience. It amazed me how you were able to retain such a calm and imperturbable attitude in the face of the frustrations, harassments, and even abuse which was your lot. It was not small accomplishment for you to be even gay, pleasant and ladylike in all circumstances. No less was I impressed by the quiet and efficient way in which you did your work—and correctly solved your problems, I might add. In brief, I have a great deal of respect and admiration for you, and I wish you well in your new job.”

4. In March 1957, letters were sent to Smith under a cover letter from Brig. Gen. R. D. Wentworth, USAF, Office of the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C., 29 March 1957. They relate to her work with a NATO intelligence group meeting. General Wentworth’s letter is as follows:

“I am pleased to forward Brigadier General Richard Collins’ expression of appreciation in which he singles out your part in making this year’s Ad Hoc Intelligence Group (NATO) Conference a success. It is particularly pleasing to me when the efforts of a member of the Joint Secretariat merit recognition of this nature.”

28 March 1957—Brig. Gen. Richard Collins, USA, Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff; addressed to Smith as Assistant Military Secretary, JIG/JIC, Washington, D.C.:

“I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you for your many long hours of hard work and excellent work during the recent Ad Hoc Intelligence Group (NATO) Conference.

“Your cheerfulness, tact, patience and outstanding initiative displayed at all times during the Conference were of the highest order. The efficient way in which all U.S. papers were handled and the manner in which all administrative details were completed contributed greatly to the overall success of this year’s assembly. You can look back on the recent deliberations with the British and French Delegations with the satisfaction of a task well done.”

The above letter of appreciation was accompanied by a copy of a letter written to Brig. Gen. Collins:

“The voluntary assistance rendered the designated Conference Secretary (Commander M. B. Davis, USN) by CWO Elisabeth C. Smith, USA, was invaluable. Without her efficient cooperation, it would have been administratively impossible for the production processes to have kept abreast of conference progress.” —Col. L. A. Walsh, Jr., Intelligence and Security Team, Standing Group, North Atlantic Military Committee, 28 March 1957

5. In 1958, WO Smith again participated in a NATO AD Hoc Intelligence Working Group, for which she again received letters of appreciation under a covering memorandum from Brig. Gen. Collins, 20 March 1958:

“It is with pleasure that I forward to you the attached memorandum of appreciation from Major Prado, Secretary to the Ad Hoc Intelligence Working Group, NATO. I would like to add my own words of appreciation to those of Major Prado for a job excellently done.”

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Memorandum to Brig Gen. Collins, from Maj. Miguel Prado, USA, Secretary, IWG, Standing Group, North Atlantic Military Committee, 19 March 1958:

“Your attention is respectfully called to the outstanding manner in which CWO Elisabeth C. Smith performed her duties during the Ad Hoc Intelligence Working Group conference held in Washington 3-18 March 1958.

“Miss Smith not only performed her duties as Administrative Assistant to the United States Delegation with great efficiency and initiative, but her cooperation and advice were of invaluable help to the Secretary, Ad Hoc Intelligence Working Group, and greatly contributed to the successful operation of the Secretariat.”

6. 10 June 1959—Efficiency Report during Smith’s station at Hq USATC INF (6003), Fort Ord, California; rated by Capt. Robert O. Taylor, Administrative Assistant, Personnel Office. The description of her duties was: “Asst to OIC, AG Off. Br. Performs Personnel Officer Duties in administering approx 700 AD officer records and approx 200 ADTRA officer records. Duties involve preparation of pay vouchers, control of efficiency reports, issuance of orders, personnel actions, maintenance of records and forms and preparation of correspondence.” Her performance evaluation was as follows:

“CWO Smith is one of the finest Warrant Officers I have ever been associated with. She is intelligent and well qualified professionally. She is industrious, seeks responsibility and has the courage of her convictions. She is liked and respected by both subordinates and superiors. She is neat in appearance, has excellent bearing and is courteous. She is morally scrupulous. She participates in social activities and is an outstanding team worker. I know of no deficiency or weakness. She appears to be physically capable of performing duties required of grade & branch in time of war.”

Her ranking of Performance of Present Duty was at the highest ranking level: “Outstanding performance of this duty found in very few officers.” Her Overall Value to Service was ranked likewise at the highest ranking level: “An outstanding officer of rare value to the service.”

7. 22 August 1961—Efficiency report during Smith’s station at Hq USATC Inf & US Army Gar (6003-00), Fort Ord, California; rated by Maj. L. J. Chamberlain, Plans and Services Div., G1, and endorsed by Col. Arthur H. Black, ACofS, G1. Smith at the time was Asst. G1. Her performance evaluation was as follows:

“CWO Smith is a brilliant staff officer who has the ability to quickly and accurately analyze problems and competently produce effective results. Her clear, orderly thinking and outstanding abilities in planning, along with the ability to work steadily under pressure, make her an invaluable staff officer for the highest level of command. Possesses fine character with an exception degree of dignity and poise. She has the physical ability to perform in time of war the duties required by her grade and branch.”

Elisabeth Smith’s world travels with the Army also gave her the opportunity for recreational travel during her service. While she was stationed in Japan she went to India. And when she was stationed in France she traveled in Europe. It was during a cruise to Greece that met her future husband, Dr. Stephen Dewing.

Retirement

When Elisabeth Smith retired from the Army, she married Dr. Stephen B. Dewing, a radiologist who was taking up a new position in the College of Medicine in West Virginia University. They lived in Morgantown, West Virginia. At this time she became known as Bess Dewing.



(Spamer 3410)



(Spamer 2709)

Elisabeth Smith married Dr. Stephen B. Dewing on 18 March 1965 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. He was a radiologist (seen here in his office, *right*, ca. 1957). The photo at *upper right*, after their wedding, shows the couple with, following behind, her father, Earle Smith, and Earle's niece, Helen Mummert (now McCarraher). The Dewings later removed to a home atop Baker Hill, east of South Waterford, Maine (*below*). They also had a cottage on nearby Mcwain Pond (*below right*).



(Spamer 3310)



(Spamer 92)



(Spamer 1534)

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Dr. Dewing stayed in this position only for a few years, becoming discontented with “other people’s” regulations. The Dewings moved to a large mountaintop home on Baker Hill, between South Waterford and Norway, Maine, when he obtained a department head position in two local hospitals. Their Baker Hill home was originally built in the 1700s, and added to, with a connecting breezeway to a large barn. A small farm area was not planted, but was a haven to wildlife. The house had a large, traditional colonial kitchen, with a cook-in fireplace and adjacent ovens. Situated at the top of Baker Hill, the road from South Waterford (Mill Hill Rd. and Baker Hill Rd.) was paved only as far as their home; on the downward side leading to Sodom Rd. and eventually to Norway it was unimproved gravel. (Today, all of the road is paved.) Snowplows would clear the paved road to the Dewing home and use their driveway to turn around. Bess Dewing would invite the plow operators in for coffee and hot chocolate.

The Dewings also owned a small cottage on Mcwain Rd. on the east side of nearby Mcwain Pond, a lake about two miles long and a half mile wide. On a visit to the Dewings with Katharine S. Spamer, Earle Spamer and his sister, Carol, took a canoe out to the other side of the pond, where they could clearly hear Katharine Spamer speaking. Upon returning they mentioned this, which Katharine (“Finn” as she was known to them) did not believe until the topic of the conversation was repeated.

After the death of Bess’s husband in 1996, she moved to 14 Paris St., Apt. 2, Norway, Maine. In latter part of 1998 she moved to a small house at 76 Oxford St., South Paris, Maine, where she remained until her death. (See the notes for Stephen Dewing for their residential locations while they were married.) She remained independent until her final, brief illness in January 2007.

Bess Dewing’s cremated remains were accompanied by a military honor guard when she was placed next to her husband in Elm Vale Cemetery, South Waterford, Maine, on 13 January 2007. The flag was presented to her husband’s family.

Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996)
(husband of Elisabeth Covington Smith)
“Steve”

Stephen Bronson Dewing was educated at Princeton University (B.A., 1942) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University (M.D., 1945). He completed Radiology Board examinations in April 1963 and thereafter specialized in radiology.

His military service and employment is as follows:

1945-1948: Captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps

1948-1951: U.S. Army and New Jersey National Guard

1963-1965: Head, Department of Radiology, Hunterdon Medical Center, Flemington, New Jersey.

1965-1969: Associate Professor of Radiology, College of Medicine, West Virginia University

1969-1982: Head (concurrently) of radiology departments at Stephens Memorial Hospital, Norway, Maine, and Bridgton Hospital, Bridgton, Maine; retiring from these positions

Residences of Stephen Bronson Dewing:

1965-1969: Morgantown, West Virginia [an address book of Earle C. Smith lists the Dewings’ mailing address as Rt. 6, Box 311, Morgantown]

1969-ca. 1995: Baker Hill, between South Waterford and Norway, Maine

1995-1996: 11 Market Square, South Paris, Maine



Earle Spamer and Elisabeth Smith Dewing, 90, at her home in South Paris, Maine, September 2006, a few months before Bess's final, brief illness.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

He is buried in Elm Vale Cemetery, South Waterford, Maine.

For information on the Dewing family, see the Dewing family collateral genealogy, below.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Drummond Family Collateral Genealogy (13 descendants)

The genealogy of the Drummond family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of George Drummond

Generation No. 1

1. **George¹ Drummond** was born about 1813 in Scotland, and died before 1894. He married **Sarah Lalor**. She was born about 1828 in Vermont, and died 1913.

Children of George Drummond and Sarah Lalor are:

- + 2 i. Robert² Drummond, born April 1850 in Pennsylvania; died 1916.
- 3 ii. George Drummond, born about 1855 in Pennsylvania.
- 4 iii. Edmund Drummond, born about 1857 in Pennsylvania.
- 5 iv. Sarah Drummond, born about May 1860 in Pennsylvania.
- 6 v. Winslow Drummond, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 7 vi. Gregory Drummond, born about 1866 in Pennsylvania.
- 8 vii. Gilbert Drummond, born about 1868 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

1. George Drummond (senior) (ca. 1813–before 1894)

His immigration record has not been located. In the U.S. censuses his occupation is listed as baker.

Residences of George Drummond (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: 3rd Ward, Kensington, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania (today part of Philadelphia city)
- 1860: 19th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1870: 17th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He was originally buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia; in 1894 removed to Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia. In the same grave is buried a Mary Drummond, who also was removed from Laurel Hill Cemetery; her relationship is not known.

Sarah (Lalor) Drummond (ca. 1828–1913)
(wife of George Drummond (senior) [No. 1])

She is buried in Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia. Also buried in the lot is Hannah Lalor, interred 1927, aged 85 years; her relationship is not determined.

3. George Drummond (junior) (ca. 1855–)

The 1890 Philadelphia city directory lists a George Drummond, Jr., plumber, who may be this George Drummond. His business was at 1855 Germantown Ave.; his residence was at 3201 N. Broad St.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

5. Sarah Drummond (ca. 1860–)

She does not appear in the 1870 U.S. census; she may have been deceased.

Generation No. 2

2. Robert² Drummond (George¹) was born April 1850 in Pennsylvania, and died 23 April 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Margaret C.** She was born March 1854 in Ireland, and died 1919.

Children of Robert Drummond and Margaret are:

- 9 i. Helen D.³ Drummond, born September 1875 in Pennsylvania; died 1963.
- 10 ii. Sarah W. Drummond, born June 1878 in Pennsylvania.
- 11 iii. George Drummond, born about 1879 in Pennsylvania.
- 12 iv. Robert Samuel Drummond, born 30 September 1884 in Pennsylvania. He married Elise about 1908; born about 1882 in Ohio.
- + 13 v. Elisabeth Fulton Drummond, born 11 April 1888 in Pennsylvania; died 28 June 1916.

NOTES

2. Robert Drummond (1850–1916)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Residences of Robert Drummond (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1880 census: 1528 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1890 city directory, 1900 census: 2025 Germantown Ave.

1910 census: 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

At death: 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In the 1910 census, Robert Drummond's household included George Hamilton, nephew, born August 1881 in Pennsylvania, a plumber's helper. Whose child he was is not known at this time.

He is buried in Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Margaret C. Drummond (1854–1919)

(wife of Robert Drummond)

"Maggie"

She immigrated to the U.S. in 1868.

She is buried in Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia.

9. Helen D. Drummond (1875–1963)

She never married. She lived most of her adult life with a companion, Miss Margaret Tredick, who in 1964 resided at 1105 N. 63rd St., Philadelphia.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, she and Margaret Tredick resided at C1 [sic] Montgomery Ave., Bala, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census she worked as a bookkeeper; in the 1930 census she had no occupation but Tredick worked as a secretary for a trust company.

10. Sarah W. Drummond (1878–)

She was known as "Sallie".

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12. Robert Samuel Drummond (1884–)
and his wife Elise Drummond (ca. 1882–)

His 1917/1918 draft registration card as viewed on microfilm is largely unreadable, although his full name and birth date indicate that this is he.

Occupations of Robert Samuel Drummond (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917/1918 draft registration: Worked for W. F.(?) Wilson, [illegible] Metals Co., 2 Rector St.

1920 census: Mechanical engineer; manager of a radiator company

1930 census: Factory owner

Residences of Robert Samuel Drummond (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917/1918 draft registration: 2877 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan

1920 census: 751 Claymont(?) Ave., Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan

1930 census: 1168 Boston Blvd., Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan

Robert and Elise Drummond either had no children or did not have children registered in the censuses. They have not been located in the 1910 census.

The parents of Elise Drummond both were born in Germany.

[Also see
Additions &
Corrections](#)

Generation No. 3

13. **Elisabeth Fulton³ Drummond** (Robert², George¹) was born 11 April 1888 in Pennsylvania, and died 28 June 1916 at 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Earle Covington Smith** 05 July 1912, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 19 February 1885 in Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 12 June 1965 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Elisabeth (Drummond) and Earle Smith and their descendants.

An address book of Elisabeth Covington Smith lists her mother's date of birth as 11 April 1887.

Fulton was a family name; otherwise nothing is known further at this time. J. Lathrop Mack wrote to Earle C. Smith in 1934 with regard to the Fulton connections: "I feel convinced that your daughter can complete her line through her mother Elisabeth Drummond back to the following which is taken from "The Smith Family" by Joseph S. Harris."¹⁰⁴⁰ He then roughly transcribed selections from the book, which trace a partial ancestry to "John Smith (Macdonald)" born about 1655 and lived in county Monaghan, Ireland; his daughter, Mary Smith, married William Fulton and they settled in or near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He followed the descendency, taking note "The occurrence of the two Mary Smiths in different generations has made some confusion in the several published accounts of the Ancestry of Robert Fulton, the inventor." Many of the Fultons resided in Lancaster Co., and regretfully Lathrop Mack only roughly summarized the descendency, which apparently does not reach the generation required to connect with Elisabeth Fulton Drummond; hence this ancestry, as assumed by Lathrop Mack, must be held suspect for the time being.

End of Drummond Family collateral genealogy

¹⁰⁴⁰ Presumably he referred to this title: Joseph S. Harris, *Record of the Smith Family Descended from John Smith, Born 1655 in County Monaghan, Ireland* (Press of G. F. Lasher, Philadelphia, 1906). Thus far a copy of this book has not been examined. Philadelphia libraries do not at this time include it in their searchable catalogues.

**Greenlee Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(17 descendants)

The genealogy of the Greenlee family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

The family emigrated from Scotland, probably first to Canada in the mid-1800s. Once they settled in the area of Denver, Colorado, they were part of a thriving business in stone quarrying and supply to building contractors.

In the 1876 city directory for Denver, Arapahoe Co., Colorado, is listed "Greenlee & Co. (William E. Greenlee and George W. Drake), propr[ietor]s Denver Marble Works, 316 Larimer".

The 1892 Denver directory lists "Greenlee & Co (W E Greenlee and G W Drake), props Denver Marble Wks, 1224 Lawrence" and "Greenlee & Sons (R C, J R and W T), stone contractors and dealers, 1513 13th".

The 1910 Denver directory lists "Greenlee Stone & Building Co., J R Greenlee vice-pres, W T Greenlee sec and treas. quarrymen, dealers and contractors, 1414 9th" and "Greenlee William E. pres Denver Marble & Granite Co.", residing at 760 Marion St.

The 1913 Denver directory lists William E. Greenlee as president of the Denver Marble & Granite Co.; his residence is listed as 760 Marion St. Certainly William E. Greenlee is a relation to the Greenlees cited below, but his relationship to them is as yet undetermined.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The Greenlees operated the large Kenmuir Quarry in Red Rock Canyon, near Denver. Nearby there also is a Greenlee Canyon (or Wild Horse Canyon), which surely receives its name from the family, and probably for quarries there, too. The Kenmuir Quarry received its orders mostly from Denver, but from as far away as cities in Texas; and unlike the lower-technology quarries elsewhere in the area, Kenmuir was known for its use of expensive steam-powered machinery because the stone had to be cut rather than cleaved. By the end of 1889, only two quarrying operations remained in Red Rock Canyon, one of them the larger Greenlee-run quarry, employing 120 men and shipping 5 carloads of stone per day, amounting to more than 42,000 tons in 1890. The Manitou Sandstone¹⁰⁴¹ quarried here has a distinctive red-orange color and uniformity of grain size, which placed it in demand, but due to its cost it was often used more for ornamental architecture rather than solid building materials. But probably due to declining demand the Greenlee quarry shut down sometime between 1909 and 1915. The sandstone from Red Rock Canyon has not weathered well, however, due to its relative softness. Still, hundreds of tons of the stone were also used in 1896 for the foundation of the chlorination mill at the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Co., near Red Rock Canyon, which facility was used to refine gold ore from Cripple Creek.¹⁰⁴² In 1904, the stone was also used in the

¹⁰⁴¹ The Manitou Sandstone was a building trade name for the geological formation called the Lyons Sandstone, specifically the distinctive red-orange sandstone quarried from Red Rock Canyon, at the south end of the Garden of the Gods. Traditionally used for sidewalk flagstones and curbing, the Permian-age Lyons Sandstone was sometimes used for buildings, as was the case for many structures on the University of Colorado campus in Boulder, as well as various buildings in Denver. (>>"Glossary of Geologic Term[s]", Molly Brown House Museum website, <http://mollybrown.org/glossarygeology.asp>; accessed 29 Sep 2006.)

¹⁰⁴² "The Red Rock Quarries", "Adapted from an article published in the Red Rock Rag, Volume 2, Number 11: November, 2001, with major revisions incorporating information provided by geologists Richard Lippoth and Jack Murphy", website <http://www.redrockopenspace.org/page14a.html> (accessed 29 Sep 2006); also other pages on this website. Also refer to *Management Plan for Red Rock Canyon Open Space* (prepared by the Environmental Class at Pikes Peak Community College, under Mark Platten, with Serena Sohn, Krystal Gauley, Mike Mettlach, Nick Keating, and Molly McLaughlin and the City of Colorado Springs Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services), Sep 2004. Today the area is limited-access parkland with a number of hiking trails.

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construction of the history Denver & Rio Grande railroad depot in Glenwood Springs, for which the Greenlee Stone & Building Co. was a subcontractor.¹⁰⁴³

One historical note indicates that the Greenlee quarry operation was begun by "Robert C. Greenlee and two sons" in the 1880s. Apparently, ruins of the quarry operation were still present toward the end of the 20th century, including rooming houses, a power house, and remnants of a railroad spur. According to the item, the Greenlees "abandoned their works in the 1920s with the decline in use of the softer rock" and the property was bought 20 years later by "the Bocks".¹⁰⁴⁴

The Denver Marble Company continues in operation today, principally providing cut and prepared stone for home and commercial decoration and functional uses. Unfortunately, the company webpage has no historical section.¹⁰⁴⁵

Descendants of Robert Greenlee

Generation No. 1

1. Robert¹ Greenlee was born about 1830 in Scotland. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1836 in Scotland.

Children of Robert Greenlee and Elizabeth are:

- 2 i. John R.² Greenlee, born about 1859 in Canada.
- + 3 ii. Agnes Craig Greenlee, born 23 July 1861 in Canada.
- + 4 iii. William T. Greenlee, born about 1863 in Ohio.
- + 5 iv. James S. Greenlee, born about 1868 in Ohio.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Robert Greenlee (ca. 1830–) [No. 1] was a mason, residing in Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The Colorado State Archives have a death record for "Robert I. Greenlee" of Denver Co., 29 May 1896.

In the 1910 and 1913 Denver city directories, Elizabeth Greenlee, widow(?) of Robert Greenlee, is listed as Mrs. Elizabeth Greenlee, residing at 273 Broadway.

In the 1910 and 1913 Denver city directories, John R. Greenlee (ca. 1859–) [No. 2] is listed as the vice-president of Greenlee Stone and Building Co., 1414 9th St., Denver. In the 1913 directory his residence is listed at 345 Sherman St. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Generation No. 2

3. Agnes Craig² Greenlee (Robert¹) was born 23 July 1861 in Canada. She married **Harry Ellsworth Grant** 08 August 1883 in Arapahoe Co., Colorado, son of Eli Grant and Malinda Babb. He was born 23 July 1860 in Stark Co., Ohio.

Children of Agnes Greenlee and Harry Grant are:

- 6 i. Emma³ Grant, born 30 November 1884.

¹⁰⁴³ Greg Massé, "Rolling Through 100 Years of Depot History", *Post Independent* (Glenwood Springs, Colorado), 18 Apr 2004.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Mel McFarland, "The Greenlee Quarry" in Cobweb Corners [section], *Westside Pioneer* (Colorado Springs, Colorado), 27 Apr 2006, online edition, <http://www.westsidepioneer.com/articles/042706/CobwebCorners.html> (accessed 29 Sep 2006).

¹⁰⁴⁵ Denver Marble Co. website, http://www.denvermarble.com/about_us.htm (accessed 27 Sep 2006).

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- 7 ii. Nellie E. Grant, born 29 September 1886.
 - 8 iii. Ruth Grant, born 26 November 1893.
-

4. William T.² Greenlee (Robert¹) was born about 1863 in Ohio. He married **Eva B. Stoutenburg** 21 July 1892 in Arapahoe Co., Colorado, daughter of Irwin Stoutenburg and Elizabeth. She was born about 1872 in Denver, Colorado; died after 1941.

Children of William Greenlee and Eva Stoutenburg are:

- 9 i. Dorothea Wilson³ Greenlee, born 21 August 1898 at 135 W. 3rd Ave., Denver, Arapahoe Co. (later Denver Co.), Colorado; died 10 November 1946 in Denver, Denver Co., Colorado. She married **Earle Covington Smith** 14 October 1925 at Boulevard Congregational Church, Denver, Denver Co., Colorado; born 19 February 1885 in Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 12 June 1965 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. [See *main entries, above.*]
- 10 ii. Mary Craig Greenlee, born about October 1900 in Colorado.
- + 11 iii. Ralph William Greenlee, Sr., born about 1903 in Colorado.
- 12 iv. Florence Elizabeth Greenlee, born 02 December 1906 in Denver, Colorado.

NOTES

4. William T. Greenlee (ca. 1863–)

Occupations of William T. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses, Denver city directories, and other sources):

- 1890 city directory: Greenlee and Sons
- 1898 (birth certificate of daughter, Dorothea): Stone contractor and builder
- 1910 census: Stone contractor
- 1910, 1913 city directories: Secretary and Treasurer, Greenlee Stone and Building Co., 1414 9th St., Denver
- 1920 census: Building contractor
- 1930 census: Stone contractor, stone yard

Residences of William T. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses, Denver city directories, and other sources):

- 1890 city directory: 273 Broadway
- 1898 (daughter's birth certificate): 135 West 3rd Ave., Denver, Colorado
- 1910-1930 censuses, and 1913 city directory: 135 West 3rd Ave.

Eva (Stoutenburg) Greenlee (ca. 1872–after 1941) (wife of William T. Greenlee)

The grandparents of Eva Stoutenburg were from Massachusetts and Scotland.

In a supplementary birth certificate for her daughter, Dorothy, signed 17 December 1941, *Eva Stoutenburg Greenlee* listed her residence as 1245 7th St., Denver, Colorado.

12. Florence Elizabeth Greenlee (1906–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Florence Greenlee was a stenographer for an architect.

5. James S.² Greenlee (Robert¹) was born about 1868 in Ohio. He married **S. Jennie Atkinson** 23 September 1896 in Arapahoe Co., Colorado. She was born about 1869 in Indiana.

Children of James Greenlee and S. Atkinson are:

- + 13 i. Elizabeth³ Greenlee, born July 1896 in Colorado.
- 14 ii. Nell Greenlee, born May 1899 in Colorado. She married Claude R. Knox; born about 1877 in Pennsylvania.

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NOTES

5. James S. Greenlee (ca. 1868–)

In the 1900 U.S. census, the birth date of James S. Greenlee is listed only as "Jun"; an age of 38 is there indicated for him (thus a calculated birth date of ca. 1863). The 1920 and 1930 censuses list James' family living next door to his brother, William, in Denver, Colorado. At the time of the 1930 census, James Greenlee's daughters, son-in-law, and grandchildren of widowed daughter Elizabeth are in his household.

Occupations of James S. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Stone quarryman
- 1920: "Supt. Water Sup" [superintendent of water supply] for railroad company
- 1930: Stone cutter in stone yard

Residences of James S. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: 6th Precinct, District 22, El Paso Co., Colorado
- 1920, 1930: 133 W. 3rd Ave., Denver, Colorado

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

S. Jennie (Atkinson) Greenlee
(wife of James S. Greenlee)

She was known as "Jennie".

14. Nell Greenlee (1899–) "Nellie"

Occupations of Nell Greenlee (from U.S. censuses):

- 1920: General office stenographer
- 1930: "automatic operator, telephone"

Generation No. 3

11. **Ralph William³ Greenlee, Sr.** (William T.², Robert¹) was born about 1903 in Colorado.

Child of Ralph William Greenlee, Sr. is:

- 15 i. Ralph William⁴ Greenlee, Jr.

NOTES

11. Ralph William Greenlee, Sr. (ca. 1903–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Ralph William Greenlee, Sr. is a motor oil salesman. He is listed there as a lodger in Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio; he probably was a traveling salesman.

15. Ralph William Greenlee, Jr.

In the address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) are two addresses:

- Ralph Greenlee, Jr., 4562 Piper Drive, San Jose, California
- Ralph & Marian Greenlee, 1091 Emma Ave., Akron, Ohio

This may be the same Ralph Greenlee, and a wife otherwise undocumented in current family records.

13. Elizabeth³ Greenlee (James S.², Robert¹) was born July 1896 in Colorado. She married **Jordan**. He died before 1930.



(Spamer 2138)



(Spamer 2233)

(Left) William T. and Eva Greenlee in front of their home in Denver, Colorado (ca. 1925).

(Above) Eva Stoutenburg Greenlee, studio portrait, date and location unknown.

(Below) The Greenlee home (left), 135 West 3rd Ave., Denver, Colorado; date unknown.



(Spamer 2139)



(Spamer 2044)

Mary Craig Greenlee (1900–)
date and location unknown



(Spamer 2292)

Ralph William Greenlee, Sr. (ca. 1903–)
date and location unknown



(Spamer 2238)

Florence Elizabeth Greenlee (1906–)
Studio portrait, Irving Allen Fox, Denver; date unknown



(Spamer 2292)

Ralph William Greenlee, Jr.
date and location unknown

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of Elizabeth Greenlee and Jordan are:

- 16 i. Betty J.⁴ Jordan, born about 1922 in Colorado.
- 17 ii. James G. Jordan, born about 1924 in Colorado.

NOTES

Occupations of Elizabeth (Greenlee) Jordan (1896–) [No. 13] (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Bookkeeper for electric company
1930: "clerical, telephone"

End of Greenlee Family collateral genealogy

Dewing Family Collateral Genealogy (59 descendants)

The genealogy of the Dewing family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Andrew Dewing

Generation No. 1

1. **Andrew¹ Dewing** He married **Dorothy Hyde**.

Child of Andrew Dewing and Dorothy Hyde is:

- + 2 i. Edmund² Dewing, born 09 September 1694 in Dedham, Massachusetts; died 01 September 1752.

Generation No. 2

2. **Edmund² Dewing** (Andrew¹) was born 09 September 1694 in Dedham, Massachusetts, and died 01 September 1752. He married **Ruth Dunkley**. She was born March 1697/98, and died 05 September 1755.

Children of Edmund Dewing and Ruth Dunkley are:

- 3 i. Josiah³ Dewing, born 11 April 1724 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 12 August 1786. He married (1) Mary Newell; born 23 October 1721 in Needham, Massachusetts. He married (2) Margaret Gay 26 June 1766 in Norfolk, Massachusetts; born 05 February 1724/25 in Dedham, Massachusetts; died 12 December 1811.
- 4 ii. Ruth Dewing, born 04 April 1726 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 25 December 1793. She married Isaac Newell; born 11 January 1717/18 in Roxbury, Massachusetts; died 07 May 1790.
- 5 iii. Elizabeth Dewing, born 22 March 1727/28 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 21 January 1728/29.
- 6 iv. Edmund Dewing, born 28 December 1728 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 01 June 1750.
- 7 v. Joshua Dewing, born 23 March 1731/32 in Needham, Massachusetts.
- 8 vi. Andrew Dewing, born 23 March 1732/33 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 06 February 1810. He married Esther Richardson 1761; born 01 April 1742 in Uxbridge, Massachusetts.
- 9 vii. Mary Dewing, born 06 June 1735 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 19 August 1751.
- 10 viii. Timothy Dewing, born 13 July 1738 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 06 March 1768 in Needham, Massachusetts. He married Parker.
- + 11 ix. Hezekiah Dewing, born 09 September 1740 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 18 March 1798.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Joshua Dewing (1731/32–) [No. 7] died in infancy.

Generation No. 3

11. Hezekiah³ Dewing (Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 09 September 1740 in Needham, Massachusetts, and died 18 March 1798. He married **Eunice Bugbee**, daughter of Jonathan Bugbee and Eunice Draper. She was born 09 June 1741 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 22 September 1808.

Children of Hezekiah Dewing and Eunice Bugbee are:

- 12 i. Michael⁴ Dewing, born 02 May 1764 in Woodstock, Connecticut. He married Ruth Coburn 06 May 1790; born 17 June 1769 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 06 June 1858 in Warrenham, Pennsylvania.
- 13 ii. Eunice Dewing, born 26 September 1766 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 19 December 1839 in Ashford, Connecticut. She married Abner Richmond 30 June 1785; born 09 November 1761 in Taunton, Massachusetts; died 17 September 1834 in Ashford, Connecticut.
- 14 iii. Polly Dewing, born 05 November 1769; died 19 February 1842. She married Elias Child 25 January 1791; born 07 January 1758 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 28 November 1824.
- 15 iv. Luke Dewing, born 09 May 1774 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 16 June 1861 in Sheldon, Vermont. He married (1) Lydia Bradway; born 17 February 1773; died 20 February 1843 in Sheldon, Vermont. He married (2) Anna Evans; born 04 August 1796.
- + 16 v. Abijah Dewing, born 14 April 1778 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 07 December 1848.
- 17 vi. Ebenezer Dewing, born 19 April 1782 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 31 July 1869 in Woodstock, Connecticut. He married Catherine Chapin 28 November 1806 in Worcester, Massachusetts; born 17 March 1787 in Worcester, Massachusetts; died 15 September 1865 in Woodstock, Connecticut.

NOTES

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census Hezekiah Dewing (1740–1798) [No. 11] lived in Woodstock, Connecticut. He is buried in Bungay Cemetery, Woodstock, Connecticut.

Eunice Dewing (1741–1808), wife of Hezekiah Dewing, is listed in the 1800 U.S. census for Woodstock, Connecticut, her husband having died two years earlier. Nearby in the 1800 census listing is a Willard Bugbee (Bugbee being Eunice's maiden name, but the relationship of Willard to her is not known).

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census Michael Dewing (1764–) [No. 12] resided in Woodstock, Connecticut.

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census Ebenezer Dewing (1782–1869) [No. 17] resided in Woodstock, Connecticut.

Generation No. 4

16. Abijah⁴ Dewing (Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 14 April 1778 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 07 December 1848. He married **(1) Dorothy or Dorothea Morse**, daughter of Abel Morse and Sarah Holbrook. She was born 16 January 1784 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 25 December 1840. He married **(2) Talitha Wood** 30 November 1842, daughter of Augustus Wood and Anna Allen. She was born 30 March 1797, and died 06 February 1885.

Children of Abijah Dewing and Dorothy Morse are:

- + 18 i. Andrew⁵ Dewing, born 19 March 1809 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 12 April 1883 in Canterbury, Connecticut.

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- 19 ii. Sanford Dewing, born 08 December 1810; died 11 February 1893 in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He married (1) Neourly C. Cook; died 25 March 1878. He married (2) Abigail T. Bennett; born 14 March 1827 in Plainfield, Connecticut.
- 20 iii. Betsey Morse Dewing, born 10 May 1812; died 17 January 1863 in Alabama, Texas. She married Thomas Knowlton Chandler 05 September 1838; born 01 February 1813; died 1875.
- 21 iv. Mary Maria Dewing, born 22 March 1815; died 25 August 1900 in Norwich, Connecticut. She married John Witter 03 September 1834; born 27 September 1812 in Canterbury, Connecticut; died 09 September 1890 in Norwich, Connecticut.
- 22 v. Albert Dewing, born 29 August 1819 in Canterbury, Connecticut; died 19 July 1854 in Canterbury, Connecticut. He married Nancy Allen 22 May 1848; born 28 January 1829 in Canterbury, Connecticut; died 10 December 1913 in Fair Haven, Massachusetts.
- 23 vi. Nancy Ann Dewing, born 30 April 1821; died 16 July 1900 in Providence, Rhode Island. She married Lippitt Congdon 15 April 1849; born 11 May 1827 in Cranston, Rhode Island; died 22 August 1884.
- 24 vii. Hezekiah Dewing, born 02 June 1823; died 22 May 1854 in Rockville, Connecticut. He married Sarah Hammond 15 April 1849; born 19 September 1829.
- 25 viii. Oliver Morse Dewing, born 06 August 1829; died 05 November 1850.

NOTES

Residences of Abijah Dewing (1778–1848) [No. 16] (from U.S. censuses):

- 1810: Woodstock, Connecticut
- 1820: Canterbury, Connecticut

Generation No. 5

18. Andrew⁵ Dewing (Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 19 March 1809 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 12 April 1883 in Canterbury, Connecticut. He married **(1) Amy Bronson**. She was born 12 August 1809 in Burlington, Connecticut, and died 11 February 1852 in Tolland, Connecticut. He married **(2) Eunice Williams Cross**. She was born 20 June 1819 in Mansfield, Connecticut, and died March 1902.

Children of Andrew Dewing and Amy Bronson are:

- 26 i. Andrew⁶ Dewing, born 16 April 1836 in Collinsville, Connecticut; died 10 April 1864.
- 27 ii. Francis Dewing, born 09 February 1838 in Collinsville, Connecticut; died 03 August 1882 in Venice, Italy. He married Elizabeth Spaulding; born 20 October 1838 in Norwich, Connecticut; died 25 May 1914 in Alameda Co., California.
- 28 iii. Amasa Dewing, born 20 April 1840 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 24 February 1923 in Alameda Co., California. He married Henrietta Emily Beecher 09 May 1877 in Chicago, Illinois; born about 1845 in England; died November 1936 in Alameda Co., California.
- 29 iv. Albert Dewing, born 25 March 1842 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 03 February 1890 in Danielson, Connecticut. He married Josephine Avilda Baker 13 January 1872; born 26 January 1845 in South Killingly, Connecticut; died 04 August 1914.
- 30 v. Charles Dewing, born 20 May 1844 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 24 March 1845.
- 31 vi. James Dewing, born 10 January 1846 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 22 February 1902 in San Francisco, California. He married Mary Fisk Cheesbrough; born 17 December 1855 in Oakland, California; died 22 February 1936 in San Francisco, California.
- + 32 vii. Stephen Dewing, born 10 March 1848 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 29 January 1928 in Contra Costa Co., California.
- 33 viii. Charles A. Dewing, born 18 March 1850.

Children of Andrew Dewing and Eunice Cross are:

- 34 i. Madison Storrs⁶ Dewing, born 19 April 1854 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 04 September 1903 in Oakland, California. He married Hattie Fiske 10 April 1879 in San Francisco, California; born 08 August 1854 in Oakland, California; died 17 August 1921 in Alameda Co., California.
- 35 ii. Oliver Morse Dewing, born 13 August 1856 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 22 March 1860.
- 36 iii. Sanford Dewing, born 01 January 1858 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 28 January 1858.

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- + 37 iv. Oliver Morse Dewing, born 18 July 1862 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 15 March 1910 in New York, New York.

NOTES

Occupations of Andrew Dewing (senior) (1809–1883) [No. 18] (from U.S. censuses):
1850-1870: Farmer
1880: Retired Farmer

Residences of Andrew Dewing (senior) (from U.S. censuses):
1840, 1850: Tolland, Connecticut
1860-1880: Canterbury, Connecticut

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census the Andrew Dewing (senior) and Stephen Dewing (1848–1928) [No. 32] households resided together, along with Talitha Dewing (Andrew's stepmother), aged 83, and Sanford Dewing.

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Amasa Dewing was a farm laborer.

Generation No. 6

32. Stephen⁶ Dewing (Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 10 March 1848 in Tolland, Connecticut, and died 29 January 1928 in Contra Costa Co., California. He married **Eva Victoria Lincoln**, daughter of Henry Lincoln and Lucy Webb. She was born 26 August 1852 in Scotland, Connecticut, and died after 1910.

Children of Stephen Dewing and Eva Lincoln are:

- 38 i. Victor Stephen⁷ Dewing, born 18 August 1873 in Hartford, Connecticut.
- + 39 ii. Grace Eva Dewing, born 03 April 1876 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 30 September 1969 in Los Angeles Co., California.
- + 40 iii. Lucy W. Dewing, born 18 May 1878 in Westminster, Connecticut.
- + 41 iv. Henry Bronson Dewing, born 02 March 1882 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 05 September 1956 in Washington, D.C.
- + 42 v. James Andrew Dewing, born 07 December 1884 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 31 May 1966 in Contra Costa Co., California.
- 43 vi. Flora Lincoln Dewing, born 11 January 1889 in Oakland, California; died 29 November 1960. She married Cyril R. Hook about 1913; born March 1888 in California; died 11 April 1929 in Alameda Co., California.
- 44 vii. Louis Stephen Victor Dewing, born 03 August 1891 in Oakland, California; died 26 November 1966 in San Jose, California. He married (1) Anna B. Failing 1921; born February 1889 in New York; died 30 November 1923 in Oakland, California. He married (2) Mabel Edith Rockingham 24 May 1926; born 28 December 1892 in Fort Bragg, Mendocino, California; died 02 March 1969 in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa, California.

NOTES

32. Stephen Dewing (1848–1928)

Occupations of Stephen Dewing (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Teacher
1880: Farmer
1900: Piano tuner
1910: "own income"

Residences of Stephen Dewing (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880: Canterbury, Windham Co., Connecticut
1900: 5499 55th St., Oakland, Alameda Co., California
1910: 2540 Dana St., Berkeley, Alameda Co., California

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Cyril R. Hook (1888–1929)
(husband of Flora Lincoln Dewing [No. 43])

Occupations of Cyril R. Hook (from U.S. censuses):

1910: Home farm laborer
1920: Building architect

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, the Hook farm included Chinese cooks and Japanese laborers.

Residences of Cyril R. Hook (from U.S. censuses):

1920: farm, Pacheco-Walnut Creek Road, Concord, Contra Costa Co., California

44. Louis Stephen Victor Dewing (1891–1966)

On his WWI draft registration form, 1917, he signed his name “L. Stephen Dewing”.

Occupations of Louis Stephen Victor Dewing (from U.S. census and draft registration form):

1917 draft registration: Mail carrier, U.S. Post Office
1920 census: Farmer

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he resided with his sister, Flora, and brother-in-law Cyril Hook.

Anna B. (Failing) Dewing (1889–1923)
(wife of Louis Stephen Victor Dewing)

Occupations of Anna Failing Dewing (from U.S. censuses):

1910, 1920: Stenographer for insurance company

Residences of Anna Failing Dewing (from U.S. censuses):

1910: 6652 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Alameda Co., California
1920: 6027 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Alameda Co., California

Mabel Edith (Rockingham) Dewing (1892–1969)
(wife of Louis Stephen Victor Dewing)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census she was a music teacher at home.

37. Oliver Morse⁶ Dewing (Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 18 July 1862 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 15 March 1910 in New York, New York. He married **Elizabeth Ogden**, daughter of Sereno Ogden and Sophia Botsford. She was born 30 April 1856 in New Canaan, Connecticut.

Children of Oliver Dewing and Elizabeth Ogden are:

- + 45 i. Eunice⁷ Dewing, born 03 June 1888 in Wilton, Connecticut; died 06 February 1954 in Trenton, New Jersey.
- 46 ii. Edward Ogden Dewing, born 19 April 1887 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 09 June 1965 in Pomona, California. He married Miriam Hunt Thrall about 1918; born 13 August 1885 in Salt Lake City, Utah; died 17 January 1972 in Coachella, Riverside, California.
- 47 iii. Dorothy Dewing, born 28 October 1896 in King's Park, New York; died 23 July 1966 in Barrington, Rhode Island. She married Henry E. Fowler about 1921; born 07 June 1886; died 25 November 1971.

Generation No. 7

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39. Grace Eva⁷ Dewing (Stephen⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 03 April 1876 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 30 September 1969 in Los Angeles Co., California. She married **(1) George S. Barry** 30 April 1894. He was born June 1870 in California. She married **(2) Mosher** after 1930.

Children of Grace Dewing and George Barry are:

- 48 i. Ruth D.⁸ Barry, born December 1894 in California.
- 49 ii. George S. Barry, Jr., born July 1896 in California. He married undetermined wife about 1921.

NOTES

39. Grace Eva (Dewing) Barry (1876–1969)

Occupations of Grace (Dewing) Barry (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Teacher
- 1920, 1930: Music teacher

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, the Barrys resided in an apartment at 353 Grand Ave., Oakland, Alameda Co., California.

George S. Barry (1870–)
(husband of Grace Eva Dewing)

Occupations of George S. Barry (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Printer
- 1910: General jobbing printer
- 1920: Farmer

Residences of George S. Barry (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: 5499 55th St., Oakland, Alameda Co., California (in-laws' home)
- 1910: 2224 Prince St., Berkeley, Alameda Co., California
- 1920: farm, District 6, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co., California

At the time of the 1920 census, the George Barry family resided at the same farm, or adjacent to, the James A. Dewing family.

49. George S. Barry, Jr. (1896–)

Occupations of George S. Barry, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

- 1920: Shipyard burner
- 1930: Merchant, garage and auto sales

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census George S. Barry, Jr., resided at 309 Neal St., Pleasanton, Alameda Co., California.

At the time of the 1930 census, George S. Barry, Jr., is listed alone as head of household, although he is there indicated to be married since the age of 25; his age is given in this census as 32.

40. Lucy W.⁷ Dewing (Stephen⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 18 May 1878 in Westminster, Connecticut. She married **Malcolm C. Whyte** 25 September 1902, son of Neil Whyte and undetermined wife. He was born about 1878 in California.

Child of Lucy Dewing and Malcolm Whyte is:

- 50 i. Elizabeth⁸ Whyte, born about 1904 in California.

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NOTES

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Malcolm C. Whyte (1878–), husband of Lucy Dewing [No. 40], worked as “Secretary, Fish Co.” and resided at 149 Park Side Drive, Berkeley, Alameda Co., California.

41. Henry Bronson⁷ Dewing (Stephen⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 02 March 1882 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 05 September 1956 in Washington, D.C. He married **Eunice Dewing** 1910, daughter of Oliver Dewing and Elizabeth Ogden. She was born 03 June 1888 in Wilton, Connecticut, and died 06 February 1954 in Trenton, New Jersey.

Children of Henry Dewing and Eunice Dewing are:

- 51 i. Charles Edward⁸ Dewing, born 17 December 1911 in Constantinople, Turkey; died 14 November 1994 in Falls Church, Virginia. He married Rosalie Nestor 19 December 1953; born 30 July 1921 in West Virginia; died 07 December 1981.
- 52 ii. Elizabeth Ogden Dewing, born 09 December 1912 in Constantinople, Turkey; died 21 February 1995 in Seattle, Washington. She married Secret.
- 53 iii. Henry Lincoln Dewing, born 11 August 1914 in Constantinople, Turkey; died 1920 in Athens, Greece.
- + 54 iv. Stephen Bronson Dewing, born 18 December 1920 in Princeton, New Jersey; died 07 February 1996 in Norway, Maine.

NOTES

41. Henry Bronson Dewing (1882–1956)

He married his half 1st cousin.

He was a professor of Classics. He received his B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley, 1903, M.A., 1905; Ph.D., Yale University, 1908; L.H.D., Bowdoin College, 1928. In 1953, he received an honorary LL.D. from the University of California at Berkeley.

When he graduated from the undergraduate program at Berkeley, he was the second most-distinguished student in the Military Department in his graduating class.¹⁰⁴⁶

In 1919, Henry B. Dewing was awarded a medal by the Greek government for his service in the American Red Cross mission to Greece. He was among 33 officers and two nurses of the American Red Cross who were honored. He received the Greek medal, third class, with bronze palm.¹⁰⁴⁷

Occupations of Henry Bronson Dewing (from *Who Was Who in America*¹⁰⁴⁸ and other sources):

- 1904-1906: High school instructor in Classics, Berkeley, California
- 1908-1910: Instructor in Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
- 1910-1916: Professor of Latin, and Dean of Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey¹⁰⁴⁹

¹⁰⁴⁶ *Official Army Register for 1904* (58th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives Document 456, 1904), p. 440.

¹⁰⁴⁷ “Awarded Medals by Greeks”, *The Washington Post* (18 Jul 1919).

¹⁰⁴⁸ *Who Was Who in America and Other Notables*, Vol. 7, 1977-1981 (Marquis Who’s Who, Inc., Chicago, 1981), p. 153.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Robert College was founded in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1863 by two American philanthropists to offer children an “American style” education under the Ottoman Empire. A decree from the Sultan in 1869 opened the way for the school to build its first building on its new site on a plot of land with an adjacent stone quarry overlooking the Bosphorus. In the 20th century the school added collegiate curricula, and in 1971 the higher education division was transferred to the government of Turkey and operates as Boğaziçi University. The two secondary schools merged and continue as Robert College today. (>>Robert College website, <http://portal.robcol.k12.tr/tr/default.aspx>; “History

[note cont’d →

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1916-1918: Assistant Professor of Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
1918-1920: Secretary and Commissioner, American Red Cross mission to Greece
1920-1922: Assistant Professor of Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
1922-1923: Associate Professor of Ancient Languages, University of Texas
1923-1928: Professor of Greek, Bowdoin College
1927-1931: President, Athens College, Athens, Greece¹⁰⁵⁰
1932-1935: Visiting Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, Colorado College
1935-1936: Visiting Professor of Latin, University of North Carolina

Among his numerous publications are:

Henry Bronson Dewing, "The Accentual Cursus in Byzantine Greek Prose with Especial Reference to Procopius of Caesarea", *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 14 (1910), pp. 415-466.

Procopius, with an English translation by H. B. Dewing, Προκόπιος (W. Heinemann, London, 1914-1940), 7 vols. (Historia Bellorum Imperatoris Justiniani).¹⁰⁵¹

Henry B. Dewing (ed.), *Greece and the Great Powers: The Greek Struggle for National Unity During the Last Hundred Years*, with a prefatory note by Edward Capps (Published under the auspices of the American Friends of Greece, Washington, D.C., 1924)

52. *Elizabeth Ogden (Dewing) Secrest* (1912-1995)

At the time of her death she resided in Seattle, Washington.

42. James Andrew⁷ Dewing (Stephen⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 07 December 1884 in Westminister, Connecticut, and died 31 May 1966 in Contra Costa Co., California. He married **Amelia L. Faria** 11 June 1914 in Contra Costa Co., California. She was born 08 November 1894 in the Azores, and died 09 November 1977 in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co. California.

Children of James Dewing and Amelia Faria are:

55 i. Lorraine B.⁸ Dewing, born about October 1915 in California.

of Bogazici University", Bogazici University website, <http://www.boun.edu.tr/about/history.html>; both accessed 2 Oct 2006.)

¹⁰⁵⁰ On 27 May 1928, the Near East College Association in New York City announced that Henry B. Dewing, then professor of Greek at Bowdoin College, had been appointed the first president of Athens College, a new American school in Greece. (Associated Press; cited from the *Dallas Morning News* historical archive, 28 May 1927.) Athens College was established in the mid-1920s by Grecian and American philanthropists; in Greece was established The Hellenic American Educational Foundation, with a board of directors (The Trustees of Athens College in Greece) in New York. The "college", begun in 1925, provided primary- and secondary-school education for boys and girls in Greece. It began with a meager enrollment in a small, rented house on 18 Androu Street, with borrowed furniture; a single boarding student was housed in a nearby hotel. But by 12 Nov 1928, the first classes were held on the present campus of 35 acres in suburban Psychico, received from school benefactors. Dewing was succeeded by Homer Woodhull Davis, who served at the school's president 1932-1960. Athens College is still in existence today, educating several thousand students, plus a large adult education program (<http://www.athenscollege.org/html/history.htm>; school website [in Greek] <http://www.haef.gr>). Davis was also the author of *The Story of Athens College: The First Thirty-five Years, 1925-1960* (Athens College Press, Athens, 1992).

¹⁰⁵¹ This is probably Dewing's most critical work. Procopius was born at Caesarea, Palestine, late 5th Century. He was secretary and legal advisor to Belisarius, the army commander who fought the Persians, the Vandals, and the Ostrogoths. He returned to Constantinople after 540 and died after 558. Dewing's translation of Procopius has also been reprinted with edited titles, such as *Procopius: The Anecdota or Secret History*. It is a part of the Loeb Classical Library, translated by Dewing in collaboration with Glanville Downey; it presents Greek and English texts on opposing pages.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

56 ii. Edith V. Dewing, born about June 1918 in California.

NOTES

42. James Andrew Dewing (1884–1966)

At the time of the 1920 census he was a farmer residing in District 6, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co., California. At that time, the James A. Dewing family resided at the same farm, or adjacent to, the George Barry family (which included James' sister, Grace Barry).

Amelia (Faria) Dewing (1894–1977) (wife of James Andrew Dewing)

She immigrated to the U.S. 1 July 1905 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, aboard the S.S. *Peninsular* from Fayal, Azores.

45. Eunice⁷ Dewing (Oliver Morse⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 03 June 1888 in Wilton, Connecticut, and died 06 February 1954 in Trenton, New Jersey. She married **Henry Bronson Dewing** 1910, son of Stephen Dewing and Eva Lincoln. He was born 02 March 1882 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 05 September 1956 in Washington, D.C.

Children are listed above under (41) Henry Bronson Dewing.

Generation No. 8

54. Stephen Bronson⁸ Dewing (Henry Bronson⁷, Stephen⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 18 December 1920 in Princeton, New Jersey, and died 07 February 1996 in Norway, Maine. He married **(1) Millicent Laubenheimer** 14 March 1943, daughter of Ernest Laubenheimer and Myrtle Ford. She was born 12 July 1909 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, and died 18 November 1997 in Flemington, New Jersey. He married **(2) Elisabeth Covington Smith** 18 March 1965, daughter of Earle Smith and Elisabeth Drummond. She was born 25 April 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 05 January 2007 in Stephens Memorial Hospital, Norway, Maine.

Child of Stephen Dewing and Millicent Laubenheimer is:

+ 57 i. Andrew Ogden⁹ Dewing, born 1948.

See the main Smith family genealogy for information about Elisabeth Covington Smith.

NOTES

54. Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996)

Stephen Bronson Dewing was educated at Princeton University (B.A., 1942) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University (M.D., 1945). He completed Radiology Board examinations in April 1963 and thereafter specialized in radiology.

His undergraduate senior thesis title was "The Development of the Blood Cells in the Chicken".

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

His military service and employment was as follows (from *American Men and Women of Science*¹⁰⁵² and family data):

1945-1948: Captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps
1948-1951: U.S. Army and New Jersey National Guard
1963-1965: Head, Department of Radiology, Hunterdon Medical Center, Flemington, New Jersey.
1965-1969: Associate Professor of Radiology, College of Medicine, West Virginia University
1969-1982: Head (concurrently) of radiology departments at Stephens Memorial Hospital, Norway, Maine, and Bridgton Hospital, Bridgton, Maine; retiring from these positions

Residences of Stephen Bronson Dewing (from family data):

1965-1969: Morgantown, West Virginia
1969-ca. 1995: Baker Hill, between South Waterford and Norway, Maine
1995-1996: 11 Market Square, South Paris, Maine

Among his publications are:

Stephen B. Dewing, *Modern Radiology in Historical Perspective*, with a foreword by Maxwell H. Poppel (Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1962)

Stephen B. Dewing, *Radiotherapy of Benign Disease*, with a chapter on Radiotherapy of Benign Skin Diseases by Ralph Wier Grover (Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1965)

Stephen Bronson and Millicent (Laubenheimer) Dewing divorced in 1964-1965.

Stephen Bronson Dewing is buried in Elm Vale Cemetery, South Waterford, Maine.

Millicent (Laubenheimer) Dewing
(wife of Stephen Bronson Dewing)

At this time, the only information about her family relates to her parents:

Ernest G. Laubenheimer (ca. 1873–) was born in New York; his parents were born in Germany. At the time of the 1910–1930 U.S. censuses, he was a lithographic engraver.

Residences of Ernest G. Laubenheimer (from U.S. censuses):

1910, 1920: 417 E. 51st St., New York, New York
1930: 763 38th St., North Bergen, Hudson Co., New Jersey

Myrtle (Ford) Laubenheimer (ca. 1880–) was born in Michigan. Her father was born in England or Michigan; her mother was born in Maine.

The 1900 U.S. census for Ward 12, Boston, Massachusetts, lists a Myrtle Ford, born about 1880 in Michigan, and her mother, Christiana Ford (born December 1865 in Maine), residing with Christiana's mother, Nellie Vosburg (head of household, born July 1863 in Maine), at 45 Concord Square.

There is conflicting information about the birthplace of Myrtle Ford's father: in the 1900 census (if the Myrtle Ford cited just above is the correct Myrtle Ford) and the 1920 census, her father is listed as having been born in Michigan, but 1910 and 1930 censuses he is listed as having been born in England.

No other siblings are noted for Myrtle Ford in the censuses examined.

¹⁰⁵² Jacques Cattell Press (ed.), *American Men and Women of Science: Physical and Biological Sciences* (R. R. Bowker Co., New York and London, 14th ed., 1979), Vol. 2, p. 1164.



(Spamer 3333)

Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996)
[Dewing Family collateral genealogy, No. 54]

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 9

57. Andrew Ogden⁹ Dewing (Stephen Bronson⁸, Henry Bronson⁷, Stephen⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹) was born 1948. He married **(1) Nancy Wilson**. She was born 1950. He married **(2) Hobor**. He married **(3) Lombardo**. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of Andrew Dewing and Nancy Wilson is:

+ 58 i. Ian Ogden¹⁰ Dewing.

Generation No. 10

58. Ian Ogden¹⁰ Dewing (Andrew O.⁹, Stephen Bronson⁸, Henry Bronson⁷, Stephen⁶, Andrew⁵, Abijah⁴, Hezekiah³, Edmund², Andrew¹)

Child of Ian Dewing is:

59 i. Erin¹¹ Dewing.

End of Dewing Family collateral genealogy

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

217. Elouise⁸ Smith (John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **Herbert Frank Montgomery** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Herbert Montgomery and Bertha Tesson. He was born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Elouise Smith and Herbert Montgomery are:

- + 351 i. William Tesson⁹ Montgomery, born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died in New Castle, Delaware.
- + 352 ii. Helen Montgomery, born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 353 iii. Jane Montgomery, born 24 August 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 April 2007 in Delaware.

NOTES

217. *Elouise (Smith) Montgomery* (1891–1979)

The wedding of Elouise Smith and Herbert Frank Montgomery took place in her father's home. The marriage was officiated by her father and Rev. Charles W. Harvey (of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia).

An address book of Elisabeth C. Smith from the late 1940s-1950s lists Mrs. H. F. Montgomery as residing at 4951 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia. Later she resided, until her death, with her daughter, Helen, in New Castle, Delaware.

Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and Herbert Frank Montgomery are buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Herbert Frank Montgomery (1883–1934)
(husband of Elouise Smith)

In the 1910 Philadelphia city directory, Herbert Frank Montgomery was a salesman residing at 933 S. 50th St.

Residences of Herbert Frank Montgomery (from U.S. census and other sources):
1915 marriage license application: 4914 Warrington Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1920 census: 1034 S. Paxson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, he was a mercantile reporter.

His mother was Bertha Angeline Tesson, whose brother, Frank Barncastle Tesson and his wife, Alice, died in the sinking of the R.M.S. *Lusitania*, torpedoed by a German submarine in the Irish Sea in 1915. (See Tesson collateral genealogy, below.)

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Tesson Family Collateral Genealogy (12 descendants)

The genealogy of the Tesson family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Frank Tesson

Generation No. 1

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

1. **Frank¹ Tesson** was born about 1832 in Missouri. He married **Emily Barncastle**, daughter of John Barncastle. She was born about 1836 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Frank Tesson and Emily Barncastle are:

- + 2 i. Bertha Angeline² Tesson, born about 1859 in Illinois.
- 3 ii. John Tesson, born about 1862 in Illinois.
- 4 iii. Frank Barncastle Tesson, born 14 January 1866 in La Crosse, Wisconsin; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea. He married Alice E. Lowe; born 1853, from Venice, Madison Co., Illinois; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea.
- 5 iv. Lillian Duncan Tesson, born about 1872; died after February 1924.

NOTES

1. Frank Tesson (ca. 1832–)

Occupations of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):

- 1860: River pilot
- 1870: Steamboat pilot
- 1880: Mississippi River steamboat pilot

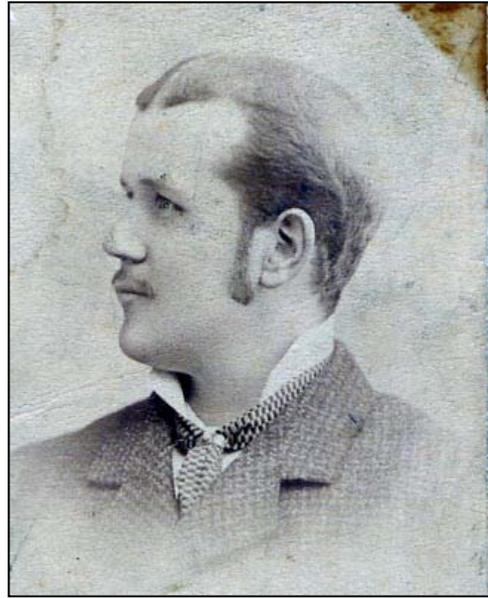
Residences of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):

- 1880: Alton, Madison Co., Illinois

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the Frank Tesson household included an 8-year-old niece, Mary Tesson, who parents are indicated to have been born in Missouri.



(Spamer 2776)



(Spamer 2774)

(Spamer 2777)

Montgomery Family

(Top right) Herbert R. C. Montgomery (ca. 1858–), 1880, immigrant from Lancashire, England.

(Top left) Children of Herbert R. C. and Bertha Tesson Montgomery: Eva Angeline Montgomery (–1952) and Herbert Frank Montgomery (1883–1934). (H.F.M. would be the future husband of Elouise Smith.)

(Right) Montgomery family in Omaha, Nebraska, date unknown.

(Below left) William Tesson Montgomery (1916–) [Smith Family genealogy, No. 351], son of Herbert and Elouise Montgomery.

(Below right) Elouise Smith Montgomery (1891–1979) [Smith Family genealogy, No. 217], in Atlantic City, New Jersey, ca. 1953.



(Spamer 907)



(Spamer 48)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Emily (Barncastle) Tesson (ca. 1836–)
(wife of Frank Tesson)
“Emma”

A search of 1830 and 1840 U.S. censuses shows a John Barncastle family residing in the Southwark section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he may be Emily Barncastle’s father. The 1840 census records a female living there in the age group under five years. The connections to Emily Barncastle are as yet unproven.

3. John Tesson (ca. 1862–)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, John Tesson was an apprentice engineer on a steamboat.

4. Frank Barncastle Tesson (1866–1915)
and his wife Alice (Lowe) Tesson (1853–1915)

The 1905 Philadelphia city directory lists a Frank “E.” Tesson, buyer, residing at 604 S. 48th St.

The 1900 U.S. census gives Alice Lowe’s birth date as 1863, an error.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barncastle Tesson were lost in the sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania*, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Irish Sea on 7 May 1915.¹⁰⁵³ Their remains were not recovered; they either went down aboard the ship or were among the many who were unidentified and buried in mass graves in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Tesson were Saloon (first-class) passengers aboard the *Lusitania*, enroute to Paris on a last-minute business trip. Memorial services were held for the Tessons on 17 May 1915 at the Chambers-Wyllie Memorial Presbyterian Church, on South Broad Street in Philadelphia. There is a memorial stone to the Tessons in the Alton Cemetery, Alton, Madison Co., Illinois.

Frank B. Tesson worked for the John Wanamaker department stores (based in Philadelphia) for his last 15 years, the last seven of which he was head of the shoe department in its New York City store. He was also vice president of the Wanamaker Board of Trade.

News of the Tessons’ deaths came to Philadelphia where John Wanamaker¹⁰⁵⁴ himself took up the search for three of his employees as well as other Philadelphians lost aboard the ship. He sent a cablegram to the

¹⁰⁵³ The *Lusitania* was built by John Brown & Co., Ltd., in Glasgow; she was launched on 7 Jun 1906. She was a four-funneled, 31,550-ton ship, 762.2 ft long, 87.8 ft in the beam; quadruple screws with a service speed of 25 knots; accommodating 563 1st Class passengers, 464 2nd Class passengers, and 1,138 3rd Class passengers. On her final voyage, she departed on 1 May 1915 from Pier 54 on the Hudson River in New York City. Six days later, German U-boat *U-20* sighted the ship and fired a single torpedo, striking the forward cargo hold of the *Lusitania* while she sailed 14 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, Southern Ireland. After a huge secondary explosion, likely the result of a consignment of artillery shells stored there, the *Lusitania* turned toward land, rolling to her starboard side, and having traveled another two miles sank by the bow in just 18 minutes, settling in 310 feet of water. Of the 1,201 men, women, and children who died; fewer than 400 were recovered, not all of them identified.

¹⁰⁵⁴ John Wanamaker (1838-1922) was a Philadelphia retail merchant of world renown. He revolutionized the retail business, creating the first department store in 1876, and was a champion of numerous charities and human services. After having first been in business with a partner, he created the John Wanamaker store in Philadelphia. After strong successes, he built a mammoth 14-story, square-block department store that was the seat of his mercantile empire, housing (what still is) the largest pipe organ in the world and a branch post office, the only such branch on private property in America. The post office was as the result of his being the Postmaster General, 1889-1893, during which time he began the Rural Free Delivery system and pioneered sorting mail at sea. In his massive retail business, he established sweeping employee-benefit programs, such as health care, vacation time, and pensions. He opened his New York City store in 1896. The John Wanamaker store eventually closed and passed through ownership of several other major American department store chains. In 2007, the store, now owned by Macy’s, had been reduced to occupy just a few floors; the remainder of the mammoth building has been refitted as an

[note cont’d →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

department store's London office, where worked his grandson, John Wanamaker, Jr., and George Kent, instructing them "to leave at once for the Irish coast and to search through hospitals, private houses, coast cottages and other places where refugees from the wreck might find shelter or recovered bodies be taken."¹⁰⁵⁵ Wanamaker likewise cabled American ambassador Page:

"We are very anxious about Philadelphia and New York passengers. Will you take steps to ascertain what you can and give us all the information possible regarding them? We will greatly appreciate any effort you may make.

"We place at your disposal our offices in Pall Mall to render New York and Philadelphia refugees any assistance they may require, either in the way of funds or personal necessities, such as clothing and the like."

Cables arrived in Philadelphia the next day, reporting that John Wanamaker, Jr., and George Kent "had reached the Irish coast and begun their search". Another cable from the American ambassador reported that "he had so far been unable to hear anything" of those whom Wanamaker was concerned.¹⁰⁵⁶

That the Tesson's were aboard the *Lusitania* came as a surprise to the family. As reported in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*.¹⁰⁵⁷

"Decided on Trip Suddenly

"Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Tesson, formerly of 646 South Forty-eighth street, but for the last six years living at 593 Riverside avenue, New York, are missing. Mr. Tesson was connected with the Wanamaker store in New York. He has a sister, Mrs. Bertha A. Montgomery, 4913 Warrington avenue, this city. She has gone to New York to take charge of the Tesson's apartment.

"At Mrs Montgomery's home, H. F. Montgomery¹⁰⁵⁸, a nephew of Mr. Tesson, said that it was not known by the family that the Tesson's were on the *Lusitania* until they got a letter last Monday morning. The letter, posted just before the *Lusitania* sailed, told of their hurried preparations to catch the boat. In the letter they discussed the possibility of a submarine attack, but did it lightly and seemingly without fear."

The memorial service for the Tesson's, held in a South Broad Street church, brought hundreds and an outpouring of sympathy and faith, as quoted in the following box:¹⁰⁵⁹

Associates Honor Tesson's Memory Nearly 1000 Persons Attend Service for Couple Lost on *Lusitania* John Wanamaker Pays Tribute to Character of Dead Man and His Wife

Paying tribute to the memory of Frank B. Tesson and his wife, both of whom lost their lives when the *Lusitania* went down, nearly one thousand persons yesterday assembled in Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Broad street below Spruce, where memorial services were held.

Most of those present knew Mr. Tesson and his wife for many years, having been associated with the former in business. Since 1900 until his death Mr. Tesson had been connected with the John Wanamaker store as an executive, and it was while on duty that he met his death.

Although the Tesson's had not lived in this city since 1908, both had many intimate friends here. From New York yesterday came nearly two score of men and women, heads of the various departments in the Wanamaker store there to attend the services.

office building. The John Wanamaker Substation of the U.S. Postal Service is no longer in the building, but has moved to a facility across 13th St. on the ground floor of the 1234 Market St. building.

¹⁰⁵⁵ "Hope For Safety of Missing Ones From Here Fades", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 10 May 1915.

¹⁰⁵⁶ "Little Hope Now For Missing Ones", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 11 May 1915.

¹⁰⁵⁷ "Little Hope Now For Missing Ones", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 11 May 1915.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Herbert Frank Montgomery, who in three weeks would wed Elouise Smith [No. 217].

¹⁰⁵⁹ "Associates Honor Tesson's Memory", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 18 May 1915.



The Tesson family as seen in an undated photo (ca. 1914), location unknown but presumably in Philadelphia.

(Left to right)

Alice Lowe Tesson (1853–1915), wife of Frank Tesson

Frank Barncastle Tesson (1866–1915)

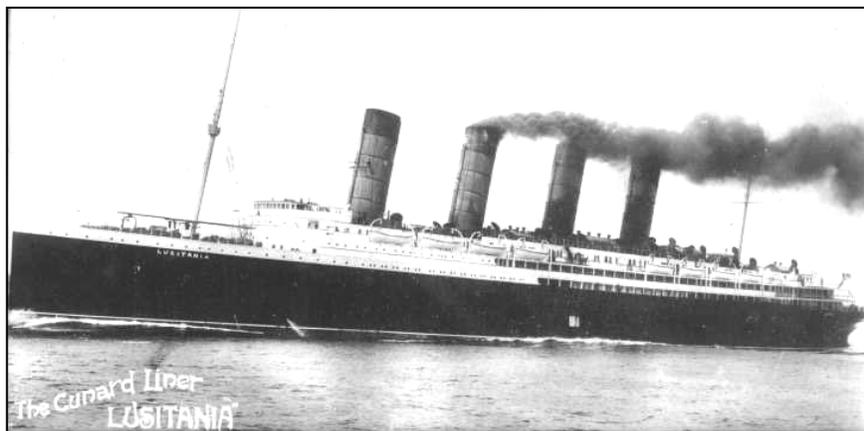
Emily Barncastle Tesson (ca. 1836–), older woman, seated, mother of Frank and Bertha

Bertha Tesson Montgomery (ca. 1859–), standing behind Emily Tesson

Eva Montgomery Gaston, daughter of Bertha Montgomery

Frank and Alice Tesson were lost aboard the R.M.S. *Lusitania* when the ship was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Irish Sea, 7 May 1915.

(Spamer 2702)



R.M.S. *Lusitania*



(Left) Mercantile magnate JOHN WANAMAKER (1838–1922), delivered a eulogy of **Frank and Emily Tesson** at the memorial service held on 17 May 1915 in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, a few blocks from Wanamaker's flagship store in Philadelphia. (Wanamaker photo taken 22 July 1915)

Frank Tesson was a department head in the Wanamaker Department Store in New York. He and his wife, Emily, were enroute to Europe on store business when they perished in the sinking of the R.M.S. *Lusitania*.

(Library of Congress, George Grantham Bain collection)



(Right), The former Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, 315 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(Spamer photo taken in 2006)

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The services started shortly after 4.30 P. M. The chancel was covered with palms and ferns. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Tesson were in view. A chorus of eight voices opened the services by singing "Abide With Me," and then Rev. Asa A. Ferry delivered a prayer.

Touches on Tragedy

In the supplication Mr. Ferry touched briefly on the tragedy, asking God to safely guide all ships across the ocean and to prevent a repetition of the *Lusitania* disaster. He prayed that God would guide the President in the present troublesome times, so that the blood of this Nation might not flow.

Those present then sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and the Rev. John T. Faris delivered the memorial sermon. Mr. Faris took as his subject "Service." He declared that Mr. Tesson knew he risked death when he took passage on the unfortunate giant steamship, but duty called him and he obeyed. He paid a glowing tribute to the dead man's life and character. In conclusion Mr. Faris said that civilization had been struck some mighty blows during the past year, but that it would be restored.

Mr. Wanamaker was then called upon to speak, and his words brought tears to the eyes of many of those who had known the Tessons intimately in life. He said that the sinking of the *Lusitania* had brought a sorrow to this country unequalled since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln[.] The whole world, he added, had given its sympathy to America. The merchant then said,

"Humanity the world over has sobbed out its sympathy. Somebody has to answer for this tragedy. One can be a potentate, but there is above all the sovereign God in whom we all look today."

Praises Tesson

He then told of Mr. Tesson's life work, lauded him and his wife and expressed the belief that the couple had met death bravely and without fear. In conclusion he said that in their life and death was a lesson for everyone. Mr. Tesson and his wife, Mr. Wanamaker said, were inseparable always and were prepared when death claimed them.

Among those present at the services were Mrs. B. A. Montgomery, her son and daughter. Mrs. Montgomery was a sister to Mr Tesson.

Mr. Tesson was born in Lacrosse, Wis., on January 14, 1866. His early business life was passed in St. Louis, with brief service in Pittsburgh. On August 1, 1900, he joined the organization of the John Wanamaker store, Philadelphia, and was made assistant to the chief of the shoe store in Philadelphia, Andrew C. McGowin.

On May 22, 1908, Mr. Tesson was made chief of the Wanamaker shoe store in New York, where he continued until his death. Mr. Tesson was well and favorably known in the shoe trade and in the retail business in general, and was a thoroughly experienced and efficient expert in his calling.

Mr. Tesson's wife met her death with him, but there survives Mr. Tesson's mother and sister, living in Alton, Ill., Mrs. Montgomery and a brother in St. Louis.

In the outcome of litigation that came of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the Mixed Claims Commission made awards to Tesson family members in February 1924: the estate of Alice E. Tesson, deceased, \$2,325, and Emily Duncan Tesson, \$3,000.¹⁰⁶⁰

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Generation No. 2

2. **Bertha Angeline² Tesson** (Frank¹) was born about 1859 in Illinois. She married **Herbert R. C. Montgomery**. He was born about 1858, of Lancashire, England.

Children of Bertha Tesson and Herbert Montgomery are:

- + 6 i. Herbert Frank³ Montgomery, born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois; died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 7 ii. Eva Angeline Montgomery, died 08 April 1952 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Rev. Gaston.

¹⁰⁶⁰ As noticed in the *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive online, 22 Feb 1924.

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NOTES

The middle name of Bertha Tesson (ca. 1859–) [No. 2] has also been given as “Angelic”.

Generation No. 3

6. Herbert Frank³ Montgomery (Bertha Angeline² Tesson, Frank¹) was born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elouise Smith** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Smith and Ella Seville. She was born 03 May 1891 in 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 in 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Herbert and Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and their descendants.

Generation No. 4

8. William Tesson⁴ Montgomery (Herbert Frank³, Bertha Angeline² Tesson, Frank¹) was born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in New Castle, Delaware. He married **Jane Myers**. She was born 13 January 1924.

Children of William Montgomery and Jane Myers are:

- 11 i. Barbara Jane⁵ Montgomery, born 29 August 1946; died 1951.
- 12 ii. Linda Jane Montgomery, born 11 March 1952; died 12 July 1970 in Delaware.

NOTES

8. William Tesson Montgomery (1916–)

The “Smith Genealogy” notes about William Tesson Montgomery: ¹⁰⁶¹

“[He] attended Philadelphia public school and graduated from Williamson Trade School. While working as a carpenter in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, he was called in the first draw of the draft for World War II and served three and a half years overseas, first in England as a Quartermaster Corps carpenter and then volunteered for infantry duty in General Patton’s Army in Germany. He has a service-connected back injury and is now [before 1963] construction foreman in building private homes in New Castle County, Delaware, where he and his family have their home. * * * When William T. Montgomery was in England in the service he and his cousin Edward Lawrence Spamer, also in the Army, were together when opportunity offered.”

Despite the statement about the draft in Florida, there is an enlistment for Tesson that indicates he joined the U.S. Army on 17 May 1941 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, there are no surviving recollections about the cousins’ meetings while in the service.

He legally adopted his wife’s son by a previous marriage, Robert Burwell.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists William T. Montgomery residing in the Llangollen Estates, at 206 Werden Drive, New Castle, Delaware.

His remains were cremated.

¹⁰⁶¹ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 91-92.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

12. Linda Jane Montgomery (1952–1970)

She was buried 14 July 1970 at Valley Forge Memorial Gardens, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

End of Tesson Family collateral genealogy

219. William Fosbenner⁸ Watson (Joseph William Wesley⁷, Katherine W.⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 20 April 1851 in Maryland, and died 19 September 1924. He married (1) **Rebecca Glenville**. She died 1889. He married (2) **Annie R. O’Bryan**. She was born 14 October 1862, and died 20 March 1913. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of William Watson and Rebecca Glenvilleare:

- 354 i. Joseph G.⁹ Watson, born 13 September 1876; died 13 July 1877.
- 355 ii. Frances May Watson, born May 1877 in Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland; died after 1920. She married Deever.
- + 356 iii. Susannah Watson, born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929.
- 357 iv. Watson, born 12 March 1886; died 12 March 1886.
- 358 v. William Wesley Watson, born 05 February 1887; died 17 July 1887.
- 359 vi. Samuel G. Watson, born 20 July 1888; died 21 July 1888.

NOTES

There had been some confusion in family records regarding the two wives of William Fosbenner Watson (1851–1924) [No. 219]. According to some records, he married Rebecca Glenville (“Dolly”), who is indicated to have died in 1889, and with whom he was the father to Susannah Watson (dates then unknown; 1883–after 1929) and Frances May Watson (1877-1920); and his second wife was Annie R. O’Bryan (1862-1913), with whom the remainder of the children were attributed. Cemetery markers are present on the graves of several children of W. F. and A. R. Watson, born between 1876 and 1889¹⁰⁶², which now, in retrospect, may be mistaken by whomever had the markers made. The 1900 U.S. census indicates that he had been married to his then-current wife, Annie, for nine years, or from about 1891, with no young children, thus all of the children were born to Rebecca. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The 1870 U.S. census lists J. W. W. Watson and Susannah Watson with a 19-year-old “Wm F. Watson”, which would place the young man’s birth about 1851. The written source from which a 20 April 1857 birth date for William F. Watson is given in family records might have misread a “tailed” numeral one for a seven. Subsequent censuses corroborate a calculated birth year for William F. Watson at about 1850-1852.

In the 1900 census, an Eliza A. Smith is included in the household. She was aged 80, widowed, born June 1819, is listed as “Antie” [*sic*]. She has thus far not been identified in this genealogy.

In the 1850 through 1900 U.S. censuses, William Fosbenner Watson is listed as a farmer. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

¹⁰⁶² Bailey’s Delight Cemetery, Burrisville (*Tombstones of Queen Anne’s County, Maryland*, Vol. 2, p. 6). Also by the Watson graves is an unreadable stone now enveloped by a tree.

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Residences for William Fosbenner Watson (from U.S. censuses):

1850-1870: District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

1880, 1900-1920: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

William F. Watson and his wife, Annie O'Bryan, are buried in Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville Rd., Burrisville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (Bailey's Delight patented 1727). Also buried there are their four infant sons, Joseph G. Watson, an unnamed newborn, William Wesley Watson, and Samuel G. Watson. The grave marker for the unnamed son reads, "Baby, second son of W. F. and A. R. Watson, b. and d. Mar. 12, 1886."¹⁰⁶³

Frances May Watson (1877–after 1920) [No. 355] was known as "Fannie May". The Deever who married her was an uncle of John McKenney, who ca. 1960 owned "Upper Heathworth" in Spaniard Neck, the one-time home of Capt. John Smith. Thus far, however, the genealogy of the McKenneys has not been connected to the Smith Family. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

224. George Mifflin⁸ Fisher, Sr. (George Mifflin D.⁷, Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Elizabeth Carraw**.

Child of George Fisher and Elizabeth Carraw is:

360 i. George Mifflin⁹ Fisher, Jr.

225. William Lindale⁸ Fisher (George Mifflin D.⁷, Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Grace C. Fisher**.

Children of William Fisher and Grace Fisher are:

361 i. Lindale Carson⁹ Fisher.
362 ii. William Cresson Fisher.
363 iii. Mary C. Fisher, died 1918.

226. Carroll K.⁸ Leverage (Catherine⁷ Fisher, Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Grace Meredith**.

Children of Carroll Leverage and Grace Meredith are:

364 i. Ernest Carroll⁹ Leverage.
365 ii. Nelson M. Leverage.
366 iii. W. Edwin Leverage.
367 iv. Irving F. Leverage.
368 v. C. Greyson Leverage.
369 vi. Kenneth R. Leverage.

¹⁰⁶³ Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville (*Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland*, Vol. 2, p. 6).

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227. W. Kenneth⁸ Leverage (Catherine⁷ Fisher, Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) died 1924. He married **Lizzie Leger**.

Children of W. Leverage and Lizzie Leger are:

- 370 i. William⁹ Leverage.
 - 371 ii. Elizabeth Leverage.
-

228. Lillian M.⁸ Fisher (Carroll⁷, Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born in possible date of birth is 1885. She married **William K. Benson, Sr.** 11 March 1906.

Children of Lillian Fisher and William Benson are:

- + 372 i. Lillian Fisher⁹ Benson.
 - 373 ii. William K. Benson, Jr., born 02 November 1915.
-

229. Carroll Smith⁸ Fisher (Carroll⁷, Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 21 February 1888. He married **Louise Groter**.

Child of Carroll Fisher and Louise Groter is:

- 374 i. Doris V.⁹ Fisher, born 17 March 1922.
-

237. Eugene H.⁸ Tarbutton (John Smith⁸, Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1875 in Maryland. He married **Beulah** about 1896. She was born about 1879 in Louisiana.

Child of Eugene Tarbutton and Beulah is:

- 375 i. Alma⁹ Tarbutton, born about 1897 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Eugene H. Tarbutton (ca. 1875–) [No. 237] (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Meat cutter
- 1920: Farmer
- 1930: Inspector in radio factory

Residences of Eugene H. Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Ridge Road, Whitemarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
 - 1920: Germantown Pike, Whitemarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
 - 1930: Barren Hill, Whitemarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
-

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238. John Smith⁸ Tarbutton, Jr. (John Smith⁸, Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born March 1876 in Maryland. He married **Eva**. She was born about 1882 in Pennsylvania.

Children of John Tarbutton and Eva are:

- 376 i. Helen⁹ Tarbutton, born about 1907 in Pennsylvania.
- 377 ii. Edward Tarbutton, born about October 1909 in Pennsylvania.
- 378 iii. Alberta Tarbutton, born about 1912 in Pennsylvania.
- 379 iv. Katherine Tarbutton, born about July 1929 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Occupations of John Smith Tarbutton, Jr. (1876–) [No. 238] (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Conductor [train or street car]
- 1910: House carpenter
- 1920: Railroad laborer
- 1930: House carpenter

Residences of John Smith Tarbutton, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Resided with parents
- 1910: 5629 Palsthorpe St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1920: Street Road, Southampton, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania
- 1930: Valley Road, Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

At the time of the 1930 census, J. S. Tarbutton, Jr.'s son, Edward Tarbutton (ca. 1909–) [No. 377] (who resided with his parents), and nearby neighbors all were workers in a "Club", probably a country club.

244. Anna Elizabeth⁸ Battis (Sarah Catherine⁸ Tarbutton, Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1879. She married **John Wesley Starkey** 17 December 1902 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland, son of William Starkey and Annie Battis. He was born 05 December 1875 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 30 April 1942 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Anna Battis and John Starkey are:

- + 380 i. Paul Clifton⁹ Starkey, born 13 May 1900 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland; died 15 March 1972 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland.
- 381 ii. Mary Elizabeth Starkey, born 21 October 1904 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 August 1996 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland.
- 382 iii. William Franklin Starkey, born 14 February 1906 in Delaware; died July 1986 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Edna B.; born 26 November 1914; died 25 December 1998 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware.
- 383 iv. Elmir Starkey, born 25 February 1908; died 25 February 1908.

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NOTES

Marydel is a town that sits astride the Maryland–Delaware boundary. Its Maryland portion is incorporated, while the Delaware portion is not. Its post office and town-management address is in Maryland.¹⁰⁶⁴

Mary Elizabeth Starkey (1904–1996) [No. 381] was known as “Libby”. She resided in Chestertown, Maryland.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

245. Samuel Howard⁸ Holding, Sr. (Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith, James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 January 1856, and died 29 August 1931. He married **Caroline Katz** 25 September 1900.

Child of Samuel Holding and Caroline Katz is:
384 i. Samuel Howard⁹ Holding, Jr.

NOTES

Samuel Howard Holding, Jr. [No. 384] was an attorney in Cleveland, Ohio.

246. Frances V.⁸ Holding (Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith, James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 December 1859, and died 17 August 1941. She married **Oscar Jewel Harvey**.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Frances Holding and Oscar Harvey are:

- 385 i. Thorndyke⁹ Harvey, born 19 May 1881. He married Elizabeth Tower.
- + 386 ii. Helen Harvey, born 28 September 1884.
- 387 iii. Ethel Harvey, born 28 September 1884.
- + 388 iv. Ernest Harvey, born 02 June 1886 in Washington, D.C.

NOTES

Ethel Harvey (1884–) [No. 387] never married. She was a graduate of Smith College and was employed as a librarian.

247. Archibold McCall⁸ Holding (Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith, James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 15 May 1862 in Pennsylvania, and died 21 May 1936. He married **Florence Polk**. She was born about 1881 in Pennsylvania.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Maryland State Archives website, <http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/mdmanual/37mun/marydel/html/m.html>; and Maryland municipalities website, <http://www.md-municipal.org> (both accessed 16 Jan 2006).

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Child of Archibold Holding and Florence Polk is:

+ 389 i. Lois⁹ Holding, born 22 September 1907 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

At the time of the 1930 census, Col. Archibold M. Holding (1862–1936) [No. 247] resided in West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. Another possible date of death for him is 21 May 1935.

248. H. Maxwell⁸ Langdon [Dr. H. Maxwell Langdon] (Fannie⁷ Smith, James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹)

Child of Dr. H. Maxwell Langdon is:

390 i. Charlotte⁹ Langdon.

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Generation No. 9

251. Edward Slaughter⁹ Graham (James Edward⁸, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 November 1870. He married **Ethel M. Bailey**.

Children of Edward Graham and Ethel Bailey are:

- 391 i. Julian Randolph¹⁰ Graham, born 03 March 1901.
- + 392 ii. James Franklin Graham, born 18 August 1902 in Newark, New Jersey.
- 393 iii. Helen Thomas Graham, born 04 April 1907 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. She married Arthur Lewis Turner 17 June 1938 in Northfield, New Jersey.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

252. Henry Rembert⁹ Graham (James Edward⁸, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 10 October 1874 in Ingleside, Maryland, and died 03 December 1940 in Cambridge, Maryland. He married **Lida T. Yates**, daughter of Thomas Yates and Sarah. She was born 24 March 1877 in Leonardtown, St. Marys, Maryland, and died 11 May 1962.

Children of Henry Graham and Lida Yates are:

- + 394 i. Ruby Margaret¹⁰ Graham, born 13 November 1898 in Barclay, Maryland; died 13 December 1983.
- 395 ii. Harry Edward Graham, born 17 July 1896.
- 396 iii. Eulah Graham, born 06 May 1904; died 06 May 1904. [Twin.]
- 397 iv. J. Frank Graham, born 06 May 1904; died 18 August 1905. [Twin.]

NOTES

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Lida Yates Graham (1877–1962), wife of Henry Rembert Graham [No. 252], Eulah Graham (1904–1904) [No. 396], and J. Frank Graham (1904–1905) [No. 397] are buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland.

253. James Jesse⁹ Graham (James Edward⁸, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 January 1884. He married **Helen Stewart Burnside**.

Child of James Graham and Helen Burnside is:

- 398 i. James Burnside¹⁰ Graham, born 09 April 1913.

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255. William Graham⁹ Roe, Sr. (Martha J.⁸ Graham, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 September 1869. He married **Bessie Curry**.

Child of William Roe and Bessie Curry is:

- 399 i. William Graham¹⁰ Roe, Jr.
-

256. Harry Claude⁹ Roe (Martha J.⁸ Graham, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 January 1871 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 1960. He married **Anna Green**, daughter of Thomas Green and Maria. She was born 1874, and died 1942.

Children of Harry Roe and Anna Green are:

- 400 i. Ethel Mitchell¹⁰ Roe, born 1899; died 1996.
401 ii. Anna Eliza Roe.

NOTES

Anna (Green) Roe, wife of Harry Claude Roe [No. 256], was known as “Annie”.

Harry Claude Roe (1871–1960) [No. 256] and Ethel Mitchell Roe (1899–1966) [No. 400] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

257. Charles Linwood⁹ Roe (Martha J.⁸ Graham, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 12 July 1873, and died 1955. He married **Emma B. Walls**. She was born 1874, and died 1967.

Child of Charles Roe and Emma Walls is:

- 402 i. Emma Lucille¹⁰ Roe.

NOTES

Charles Linwood Roe (1873–1955) [No. 257] and Emma Walls Roe (1874–1967), wife of Charles L. Roe, are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

258. Mary Olivia⁹ Roe (Martha J.⁸ Graham, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 17 March 1876, and died 19 October 1960. She married **Harry E. Walls**. He was born 20 May 1876, and died 06 July 1962.

Children of Mary Roe and Harry Walls are:

- 403 i. Edwin Claude Roe¹⁰ Walls, born in Centreville.
404 ii. M. Elizabeth Walls, born 21 May 1902; died 13 June 1915.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Mary (Roe) Walls (1876–1960) [No. 258], her husband, Harry E. Walls (1876–1962), and M. Elizabeth Walls (1902–1915) [No. 404] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

259. Helen Graham⁹ Roe (Martha J.⁸ Graham, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 23 August 1889, and died 1980. She married **James Clayland Stevens**. He was born 1887, and died 1962.

Children of Helen Roe and James Stevens are:

- 405 i. Martha Louise¹⁰ Stevens, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
- 406 ii. Mary Eleanor Stevens, born in Elkridge, Maryland. She married Calvin LeRoy Skinner between 1897-1898.
- 407 iii. James Thomas Stevens.

NOTES

Helen (Roe) Stevens (1889–1980) [No. 259] and her husband, James Clayland Stevens (1887–1962), are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Both Martha Louise Stevens [No. 405] and Mary Eleanor Stevens [No. 406] graduated *cum laude* from Washington College.

262. John Paul⁹ Graham, Sr. (John Yewell⁸, John T.⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 October 1884 in Goldsboro, Maryland. He married **Ella May Ferguson**. She was born 20 December 1886 in Elk Neck, Maryland.

Children of John Graham and Ella Ferguson are:

- 408 i. John Paul¹⁰ Graham, Jr., born 05 July 1906.
- 409 ii. Mary Isabelle Graham, born 09 January 1910.
- 410 iii. Ella Elizabeth Graham, born 07 November 1914.
- 411 iv. Robert L. Graham, born 12 July 1923.
- 412 v. Lee Ferguson Graham, born 02 June 1929; died 2005. He married Shirley.

NOTES

John Paul Graham, Sr. (1884–) [No. 262] resided in Oxford, Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

264. Blanche⁹ Graham (James American⁸, John T.⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born in New Jersey. She married **William Maloney**.

Children of Blanche Graham and William Maloney are:

- 413 i. James¹⁰ Maloney.
 - 414 ii. William Maloney.
-

265. William Hubert⁹ Temple (J. Frank⁸, Rachel Emily⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 May 1883, and died 31 March 1948. He married **Catherine Rolph**.

Children of William Temple and Catherine Rolph are:

- 415 i. Franklin¹⁰ Temple. He married Blackiston.
- 416 ii. Virginia Temple.
- 417 iii. Jean Temple.

NOTES

William Hubert Temple (1883–1948) [No. 265] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Also in the same lot is a marker for a Franklin O'Neal Temple (3 October 1904–20 December 1986), who may be the Franklin Temple [No. 415] listed here.

Franklin Temple's wife was from Blacktown.

280. Edward Sculley⁹ Bradley (Stephen Edward⁸ Bradley, Sarah Jane⁷ Scully, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 January 1897 in Pennsylvania, and 04 December 1987 at the Kendal at Longwood retirement home, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Marguerite C.** She was born about 1898 in Pennsylvania.

Child of Edward Bradley and Margaret is:

- 417a i. Deborah A.¹⁰ Bradley, born about January 1928 in Pennsylvania.
- 417b ii. Alison Bradley.

NOTES

280. *Edward Sculley Bradley* (1897–1987)

Although the family name given to him as a middle name, Scully, is usually spelled as such, Edward Sculley Bradley's name does include the additional letter "e" despite the fact that the Social Security Death Index lists him as "Scully" Bradley. As a Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, he published under the names "Sculley Bradley" and "E. Sculley Bradley", and these of course are inferentially correct as being his own use. To family and friends he was known just as "Sculley".

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Occupations of Edward Sculley Bradley (from U.S. censuses):

1920: College instructor
1930: College teacher

Residences of Edward Sculley Bradley (from U.S. censuses):

1920: 619 Conestoga St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with parents)
1930: 730 Vernon Rd., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1987: Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pennsylvania

E. Sculley Bradley was a scholar of American literary criticism and was an authority on the writings of poet Walt Whitman. A sample of his publications:

“Walt Whitman on Timber Creek”, *American Literature*, Vol. 5, no. 3 (Nov 1933), pp. 235-246 [which was a supplementary article his essay, “Mr. Walter Whitman”, *The Bookman* (Mar 1933)].

Sculley Bradley here posed the question, “Every reader of Whitman knows that [*Leaves of Grass* and *Specimen Days*] were written along Timber Creek, New Jersey, for the poet tells us so himself. * * * If Thoreau’s Walden Pond should be visited, why not Whitman’s creek and pond?”

The American Tradition in Literature (W. W. Norton, New York, 1961).

The Collected Writings of Walt Whitman, Vols. 1 and 2, Gay Wilson Allen and Sculley Bradley, general editors (New York University Press, New York, 1961).

Review of: Arthur Golden, *Walt Whitman’s Blue Book: The 1860-61 Leaves of Grass Containing His Manuscript Additions and Revisions*, 2 vols. (New York Public Library, New York, 1968).

His obituary in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* noted that he was “a scholar, educator, administrator and media pioneer”.¹⁰⁶⁵ In 1946 at least, he was Chairman of American Civilization in the University of Pennsylvania. At his death he was Professor Emeritus of English in the University of Pennsylvania. He also served in the university as Vice Provost of Undergraduate Education, 1956-1963. He was a Trustee of the Walt Whitman Foundation. In 1950, he received an honorary LL.D. from Baylor University.

He was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and was a founding member of the Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting. He also served on the boards of the Germantown Friends School and the Friends Hospital.

His wife and two daughters survived him.

282. John Fletcher⁹ Rolph, Jr. (John Fletcher⁸, Jane⁷ Tarbutton, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 April 1894, and died 21 January 1979.

Child of John Fletcher Rolph, Jr. is:

418 i. John Fletcher¹⁰ Rolph III.

¹⁰⁶⁵ “Sculley Bradley, 90, Penn Scholar”, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 8 Dec 1987.

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NOTES

John Fletcher Rolph, Jr. (1894–1979) [No. 282] was a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Army during World War II. He is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland.

289. Laura⁹ Tarbutton (Samuel J.⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1864 in Maryland. She married **Frank Greenwell**.

Children of Laura Tarbutton and Frank Greenwell are:

- + 419 i. Harry Tarbutton¹⁰ Greenwell, born in Smyrna, Delaware.
 - 420 ii. Belle T. Greenwell. She married Willis.
 - 421 iii. William Tarbutton Greenwell.
-

291. Cooper J.⁹ Tarbutton (Samuel J.⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 December 1870 in Maryland. He married **Annie C. Himmelwright**. She was born 11 January 1883.

Children of Cooper Tarbutton and Annie Himmelwright are:

- + 422 i. Clyde¹⁰ Tarbutton, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
- + 423 ii. William E. Tarbutton.
- + 424 iii. Frank Noel Tarbutton, born 1897 in Sudlersville, Maryland; died 1961.
- 425 iv. Elmore A. Tarbutton. He married undetermined wife 14 April 1938.
- 426 v. Margaret E. Tarbutton.
- 427 vi. Mary L. Tarbutton. She married Fred C. Stevens.

NOTES

291. Cooper J. Tarbutton (1870–)

Residences of Cooper J. Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Dixons, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland (in household of his grandparents, William and Mary Tarbutton)

1930: Crumpton, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland

Annie (Himmelwright) Tarbutton (1883–)
(wife of Cooper J. Tarbutton)

In the Crumpton Cemetery, Crumpton, Queen Anne’s Co., is a marker that appears to be that for Annie Himmelwright Tarbutton: “A. G. Tarbutton 1873-1933 wife of Cooper Tarbutton 1871-1953”. (Note the

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differences in dates that were obtained in family information.) In the same lot also are E. A. Himmelwright and (wife) M. A. Himmelwright.¹⁰⁶⁶

Children of Cooper J. and Annie Tarbutton

Elmore A. Tarbutton [No. 425] resided in California. He was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Margaret E. Tarbutton [No. 426] never married.

Fred C. Stevens, husband of Mary L. Tarbutton [No. 427], was the Principal of Stevensville High School.

294. Richard⁹ Tarbutton (John⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1891. He married **Louise Roe**. She was born about 1890.

Child of Richard Tarbutton and Louise Roe is:

- 428 i. Richard¹⁰ Tarbutton, born about 1918.

NOTES

In 1930, Richard Tarbutton (ca. 1891–) [No. 294] resided in Kent, Maryland.

297. Mary⁹ Tarbutton (John⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **John Atkinson**.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and John Atkinson are:

- 429 i. William¹⁰ Atkinson, died after 1930.
430 ii. Charles H. Atkinson.
431 iii. Mary Atkinson. She married Redmund; born in Havre de Grace, Maryland.
432 iv. Bernard Atkinson, born in Havre de Grace, Maryland.
433 v. Louise Atkinson. She married Ray in Aberdeen, Maryland.
434 vi. Harry Atkinson.
435 vii. Joseph Atkinson, born in Chester, Pennsylvania.
-

¹⁰⁶⁶ Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Vol. 3, p. 199.

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298. Edward H.⁹ Tarbutton (Hiram Goodhand⁸, Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 April 1881 in Maryland. He married **Ethel Cato** 24 August 1916 in Austin, Texas.

Child of Edward Tarbutton and Ethel Cato is:

436 i. Edward H.¹⁰ Tarbutton, born 14 March 1920 in Manilla, Philippines.

309. Robert B.⁹ Mather (Sarah Virginia⁸ Baynard, Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 14 March 1877. He married **Emma E. Patterson**.

Child of Robert Mather and Emma Patterson is:

437 i. Pauline¹⁰ Mather.

311. Louis Hardcastle⁹ Mather (Sarah Virginia⁸ Baynard, Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 August 1884, and died 21 October 1918. He married **Cora E. Waley**.

Children of Louis Mather and Cora Waley are:

438 i. George Hardcastle¹⁰ Mather, born 31 October 1912; died 1918.
439 ii. Robert Carroll Mather, born 15 October 1914; died 28 July 1928.

313. Ella T.⁹ Baynard (James Watson⁸, Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born September 1881 in Maryland, and died 11 October 1940. She married **William A. Mayne** 11 September 1898, son of William Mayne and Rebecca Quigley. He was born November 1871 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 29 August 1961.

Children of Ella Baynard and William Mayne are:

440 i. Madeline¹⁰ Mayne.
441 ii. Evelyn Mayne. She married Marion F. Boulden in Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Occupations of William A. Mayne (1871–1861) (from U.S. censuses):

1910: House carpenter

Residences of William A. Mayne (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900: 1200 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Delaware

1910: 1103 W. 7th St., Wilmington, Delaware

1930: Wilmington, Delaware (apparently residing without his wife in a cousin's [Pyle] home)

After 1956: Smyrna, Delaware

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William A. Mayne was blind throughout life. He is interred in the family mausoleum in Mount Salem Methodist Church Cemetery, Wilmington, Delaware.¹⁰⁶⁷

314. Harry Clayland⁹ Baynard, Sr. (James Watson⁸, Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Blanche Wright** April 1914.

Children of Harry Baynard and Blanche Wright are:

- 442 i. Harry Clayland¹⁰ Baynard, Jr., born 28 December 1914.
- + 443 ii. Julia M. Baynard, born 12 October 1889.

NOTES

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Henry Clayland Baynard, Sr. [No. 314] was working as a stenographer, residing at 1200 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Delaware.

319. Stockton W.⁹ Townsend (Howard⁸, Mary⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Ruth**.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Stockton Townsend and Ruth are:

- 444 i. Barbara¹⁰ Townsend.
- 445 ii. Stockton Townsend.
- 446 iii. Schuyler Townsend.

NOTES

With respect to Stockton W. Townsend [No. 319], the Smith Family genealogical scroll compiled by Edward S. Smith mentions Cedarcrest, New York, with no further explanation; perhaps this was his residence.

322. Robert Arnold⁹ Smith (James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 October 1909 in Denver, Colorado, and died 1992. He married **Esther Marie Bruner**. She was born 1914; alive 2004. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Robert Smith and Esther Bruner are:

- + 447 i. Richard¹⁰ Smith, born 1944.
- + 448 ii. Myrna Smith, born 1945.

¹⁰⁶⁷ The Mount Salem church is the same church at which Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92] was minister before withdrawing from the Methodist ministry.

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NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Robert Arnold Smith (1909–1992) [No. 322] was working as a Post Office telegraph operator, and resided with his parents at 4231 S. Bannock St., Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

He is buried at Fort Logan National Cemetery, Fort Logan, Colorado.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

323. Wilbur Edward⁹ Smith (James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 November 1921 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. He married **Gladys Myrtle Levorson** 26 May 1945 at Naval Air Station Alameda, Alameda, California, daughter of Knut Levorsen and Amanda Fredrickson. She was born 06 December 1920 in Battum, Saskatchewan, Canada, and died 01 February 2002 in Tacoma, Washington.

Children of Wilbur Smith and Gladys Levorson are:

- + 449 i. Dianne Alice¹⁰ Smith, born 1946.
- + 450 ii. James Robert Lee Smith, 2nd, born 1950.
- + 451 iii. Marilyn Kay Smith, born 1952.
- + 452 iv. Karen Elaine Smith, born 1958.

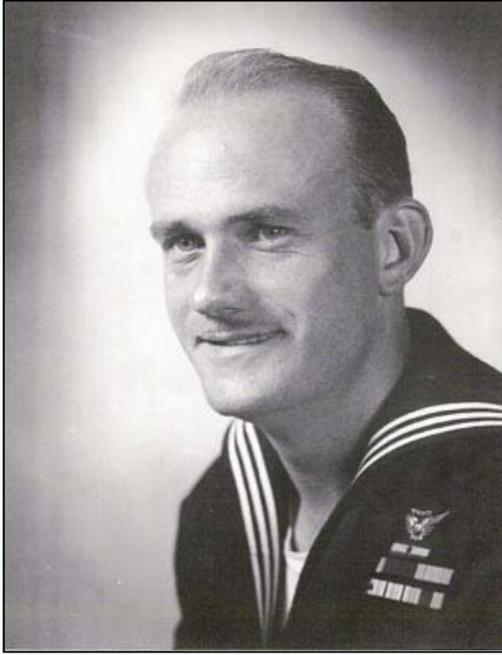
NOTES

323. Wilbur Edward Smith (1921–) “Ed”, “Smitty”¹⁰⁶⁸

Wilbur Edward Smith has resided in Tacoma, Washington, from 1945 to the present [2007]. Retired now, he worked chiefly as a professional photographer, lately with a power company in Washington State. Starting as a combat photographer during World War II, Ed Smith has kept pace with technology and enjoys working with digital imagery and video.

Ed Smith first contacted me through a genealogical website; he was looking for Smith information relating to our Eastern Shore ancestors. We carried out an interesting correspondence for a couple of years, during which I serendipitously learned of the oil portrait of his great grandfather (and my great-great-grandfather), Capt. John Smith [No. 46]. I had seen a video made by Helen McCarraher during the 1994 Smith Family reunion in Chestertown, Maryland, on which the portrait was shown. Not knowing, at that time, of the location of the portrait or whether I would ever see it myself, first I photographed the image from the television screen and sent it to Ed Smith; and later I copied the tape and sent that to him as well. He did some remarkably deft digital work with it and improved a bit on the image quality and

¹⁰⁶⁸ W. Ed Smith also related that his nickname while in the Navy was also “Snuffy”, which was a common nickname for many men named Smith during the war, including a Medal of Honor awardee. The name comes from the stereotypical hillbilly comic strip character, “Snuffy Smith”. Created in its current form by Billy DeBeck and Fred Lasswell in 1934, the comic strip by the time of the war was known as *Barney Google & Snuffy Smith*, syndicated by King Features. (>> Daily Ink comic archives, <http://www.kingfeatures.com/features/comics/bgoogle/aboutmainia.php>; Don Markstein’s Toonopedia, <http://www.toonopedia.com/snuffy.htm>; both accessed 22 Jun 2006.)



(Spamer 2665)



(Spamer 2666)



(Spamer 2738)

Wilbur Edward “Ed” Smith (1921–) [No. 323] and his wife,
Gladys Myrtle (Levorson) Smith (1920–2002)

(*Top left*) Photographer’s Mate W. Ed Smith, U.S. Navy, 1943. (*Top right*) Yoeman Gladys Levorson, U.S. Navy, in San Francisco, 1945. (*Bottom*) Ed and Gladys Smith, at home in Tacoma, Washington, on their 50th anniversary, 26 May 1995.

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rectification; the film unfortunately showed the portrait at an oblique angle. Some time later, I finally was in contact with Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, who is the current owner of the portrait, and finally I photographed it at her home. But the images that Ed Smith worked on are an example of his creativity in a technological medium that did not exist when he embarked on his career in photography.

Ed Smith learned the photographer's trade in the Navy during World War II (about which see more below). In civilian life he continued in this work, and was a photographer for a power company in Washington State.

In 2004, W. Ed Smith sent me an autobiographical sketch, written around 1992. Some of the information is repeated in a different context, farther below, where his military service is outlined in more detail. The sketch is as follows:¹⁰⁶⁹

Wilbur Edward Smith is the son of James Robert Lee Smith of Centerville [*sic*], Maryland and Alice Penfield Arnold of Morristown, New Jersey, who were married in Denver, Colorado, and raised their family in Englewood, Colorado. His father was a carpenter who helped build Fitzsimons U.S. Army Hospital in Aurora, Colorado during World War I, and many homes in Denver and Englewood.

Ed and Gladys were married in May 1945 at the Alameda, California U.S. Navy Air Station. We returned to Tacoma the same year and have been in residence here for 47 years. Before going in the Navy he had many different jobs: harvesting grain, shoveling horse manure, apprentice with a diamond cutter for three dollars a week and half day Saturday, shipping clerk for \$15 a week and then joined the Navy for \$27 a month, room and board free? Thought he was on top of the world! It turned out to be in the middle of the Pacific through a porthole.

Ed served in the U.S. Navy 1941-1945. Bootcamp at San Diego, California, service school at Sandpoint Naval Air Station in Seattle for Aviation Machinist (where he learned to like the Northwest). He served in Scouting-Bombing 6 at Kenohe [Kaneohe] Bay, Hawaii and served aboard the *U.S.S. Enterprise*, CV6 in the Pacific, and was awarded the enlisted Air Crew Wings with three stars for flying in S.B.D. scout bombers and T.B.F.'s for photo recon. and bombing missions. Later he was transferred to Ships Company, V-3 Division, Photolab. Later he served at the U.S. Navy Air Station, Alameda, Photo Lab Headquarters Squadron (HEDRON 2), U.S. Navy Air Station, Hilo, Hawaii, where he was NCO in charge of the photo lab.

The Korean Conflict found me recalled and sent to the Naval Amphibious Base (N.A.T.U.) at Coronado, California, where he was the leading NCO in the intelligence school photo lab as Supervisor of Production.

After his service Ed worked for National Auto Parts, as a machinist, also at the Northern Pacific Railroad as a machinist. Then he started working for the Tacoma Public Utilities as a photographer, retiring after 25 years as Supervisor of Photography, Reproduction and Print Shop.

Ed's many hobbies include: Minerals and Lapidary, Astronomy and Amateur Radio WA7TVZ.

Regarding Ed Smith's note of working for a diamond cutter, he related in correspondence that his father had known a jeweler, whom Ed thought was a member of the same lodge as in which his father was a member:

¹⁰⁶⁹ This sketch and the other family biographical sketches that are quoted here were printed in an unidentified document, of which just one page was sent to me in 2004.

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In turn he spoke to a Frank Kalen a diamond cutter [in Denver, Colorado]. I was offered an apprenticeship, at three dollars a week, for five days [a] week and half day Sat. That he said was car fare, lunch, and the other one dollar I could spend as I pleased. I [accepted] but never became a diamond cutter. I am trying to remember Central City the last time I was there they still had board walks for the side walk and I believe you walked out of Central City and into Nevadaville one was on end of the block the other on the other end, so to speak. [They] are about ten thousand five hundred feet up in the mountains, forty miles west of Denver.¹⁰⁷⁰

Later pictures of Ed Smith show him with a goatee, which he said he first grew for the Tacoma Centennial in 1968.

Military Service

W. Ed Smith enlisted in the Navy in Denver, Colorado, on 27 August 1941 (Service Number 618 01 11). As for why he joined the Navy, his own words explain it best:

Why did a Colorado boy join the Navy? I saw [magazine] pictures, as a young person, of G.I.s slogging through the mud and going over the top in terrible weather; it was not a good Uncle Sam picture. So my Grandfather's genes took over—lots of water no mud and three meals a day was the answer.¹⁰⁷¹

A timeline for Ed Smith's World War II service is as follows, incorporating a timeline for the operations of the U.S.S. *Enterprise* during that time:¹⁰⁷²

1941 August 27	<u>W. Ed Smith enlists in U.S. Navy in Denver, Colorado</u>
—	<u>Boot camp, San Diego, California</u>
—	<u>Transferred to Naval Air Station Sand Point, Seattle, Washington</u> ¹⁰⁷³

¹⁰⁷⁰ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 8 Jun 2004.

¹⁰⁷¹ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 27 Mar 2006. He refers to his grandfather, Capt. James Smith [No. 89]. The photos of GIs surely depicted World War I soldiers in trench warfare.

¹⁰⁷² Assembled from information received from W. Ed Smith between 2004 and 2007, and here incorporating pertinent historical data from U.S. Navy *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships* (website <http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/e4/enterprise-vii.htm>, accessed 31 May 2007) and other historical sources including Edward P. Stafford, *The Big E: The Story of the USS Enterprise* (Bluejacket Books, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Maryland, 1962).

U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CV-6), laid down 16 Jul 1934, launched 3 Oct 1936, commissioned 12 May 1938, decommissioned 17 Feb 1947, stricken from Navy register 2 Oct 1956, sold for scrap 1 Jul 1958. The only surviving relic of the hull of the *Enterprise* is her stern plate with the name, ENTERPRISE, now in the Veterans' Memorial Park, River Vale, New Jersey (dedicated 9 Dec 2000). An anchor is in the Washington, D.C., Navy Yard, and the ship's bell is in the U.S. Naval Academy. Statistics for *Enterprise*: displacement as commissioned 19,800 tons standard, 25,500 tons full load; after 1943 refit in Puget Sound Navy Yard, 21,000 tons standard, 32,060 tons full load; 827 ft long, beam 95 ft 5 in; propulsion four Parsons single reduction geared steam turbines, powered by nine Babcock & Wilcox 400 psi boilers; maximum speed 32.5 knots; 96 maximum aircraft capacity; peak wartime crew complement, 2919. She was the first U.S. Navy vessel to strike offensively against the Japanese, when aircraft sank submarine 1-170 on 10 Dec 1941.

¹⁰⁷³ Naval Air Station Sand Point was established during World War I on Lake Washington to provide protection for Navy facilities distributed through Puget Sound, Washington. In 1924, Sand Point was no more than a field that served as a runway, but still it was chosen as the beginning and end points of the first aerial circumnavigation of the

[note cont'd →



S.S. *Lurline*, the requisitioned troop ship aboard which Seaman W. Ed Smith sailed from San Francisco to Hawaii in January 1942.

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1941 December 7	Still at NAS Sand Point at the outbreak of war with Japan
—	<u>Transferred to San Francisco for debarkation</u> as part of CASU-1 [Carrier Air Support Unit] ¹⁰⁷⁴ ; sails for Hawaii aboard troop transport S.S. <i>Lurline</i> ¹⁰⁷⁵
1942 Jan	S.S. <i>Lurline</i> arrives in Hawaii
—	<u>Smith stationed at Ford Island, Pearl Harbor</u>
—	<u>Smith transferred to Naval Air Station Kaneohe Bay</u> ¹⁰⁷⁶ , assigned as an apprentice Aviation Machinist to Scout-Bombing Squadron, Air Group Six
1942 April 25-29	Air Group Six reports aboard U.S.S. <i>Enterprise</i> (CV-6) ¹⁰⁷⁷ ; <u>W. Ed Smith's rating is Seaman 2/c</u>
—	<i>Enterprise</i> departs for Coral Sea to support carrier forces there but did not reach destination before the end of the Battle of the Coral Sea; returns to Pearl Harbor
1942 May 26	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives in Pearl Harbor
1942 May 28	<i>Enterprise</i> departs with Task Force 16 for Midway Island
1942 June 4-7	Battle of Midway ¹⁰⁷⁸

world, 7 Apr-28 Sep. During World War II Sand Point grew to 8,000 civilian and military personnel who worked at repairing and modifying fleet aircraft. Today the naval air station is a part of the Sand Point-Magnuson Park. Building 9, now a part of the University of Washington's Community Campus, still stands as a multiple-use building; it had been an enlisted barrack when the naval air station was in operation. (>> General references, including "A Real Estate Challenge: Sand Point Building 9", University of Washington website http://www.washington.edu/admin/business/news_spring_2002/snpt9.html, accessed 16 Feb 2007.)

¹⁰⁷⁴ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007.

¹⁰⁷⁵ The S.S. *Lurline* was a cruise ship of the Matson Line, built in 1932 at Bethlehem Shipyard, Quincy, Massachusetts; she was the third ship of that name. She was consigned to the U.S. Navy during World War II, when she served as a troop transport and hospital ship operating principally in the Pacific. Returned to civilian service in May 1946, she was refitted in 1948, and later, in 1963, refitted again and renamed S.S. *Ellinis* under the Chandris Line. Her last voyage was in 1980 and laid up in Piraeus, Greece; scrapped in 1987. (>> *Maritime Matters* website, <http://www.maritimematters.com/lurline32.html>, accessed 31 May 2007; and various U.S. Navy historical websites.)

¹⁰⁷⁶ The Kaneohe Bay facility, on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, began as the Kuwaaohē Military Reservation during World War I. It closed after the war but was reactivated in 1939 and passed through several name changes. In 1939 it was a strategic seaplane base under the U.S. Navy, which on 7 Dec 1941 was attacked by Japanese aircraft just prior to the main attack on Pearl Harbor. During the war it was a principal Navy training base. It was decommissioned by the Navy in 1952 and recommissioned by the U.S. Marine Corps as the Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay. It is still in use today as Marine Corps Base Hawaii. (>> "Kaneohe Bay", website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/kaneohe-bay.htm>, accessed 16 Feb 2007.)

¹⁰⁷⁷ When W. Ed Smith reported aboard the *Enterprise*, the ship had just returned from the secret mission during which the "Doolittle Raid" was launched against Tokyo. Gen Jimmy Doolittle commanded 16 carrier-based(!) U.S. Army B-25 bombers that first the first time during the war attacked mainland Japan, largely a symbolic, psychological triumph for the U.S. When the *Enterprise* again went to sea, she did not reach the Coral Sea in time to participate in action there. Smith saw his first major combat in the pivotal naval engagement of the Pacific war, the Battle of Midway, 4-7 June 1942.

Air Groups were the aircraft squadrons assigned to aircraft carriers; their naming conventions changed throughout the war along with changes in Navy command structure and security. Naval Air Groups could be assigned either to carrier- or land-based operations.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Midway needs almost no introduction; it was the "strategic high water mark of Japan's Pacific Ocean War", pitting air and sea forces of America and Japan against each other in a decisive blow to the Japanese Navy.

[note cont'd →

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1942 June 13	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives in Pearl Harbor
1942 July 15	<i>Enterprise</i> departs for the South Pacific to join Task Force 61 in support of amphibious landings in the Solomon Islands
1942 August 7-10	<i>Enterprise</i> supports amphibious landings at and defense of Guadalcanal
1942 August 23-25	Battle of the Eastern Solomons (Stewart Islands); <i>Enterprise</i> heavily damaged
1942 September 10	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives in Pearl Harbor
1942 September 30	Air Group Ten replaces Air Group Six aboard <i>Enterprise</i> ; <u>W. Ed Smith transfers to <i>Enterprise</i> V-3 Division¹⁰⁷⁹, Photo Lab, assigned to ship's company and rating changed from Seaman 1/c to (Petty Officer) Photographer's Mate (PhoM) 3/c¹⁰⁸⁰</u>
1942 October 16	<i>Enterprise</i> departs Pearl Harbor for the South Pacific to join Task Force 61
1942 October 26	Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands ; <i>Enterprise</i> heavily damaged but continues in action
1942 October 30	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives in Noumea, New Caledonia, for repairs
1942 November 11	<i>Enterprise</i> ordered to Solomon Islands, bringing with her repair crews from U.S.S. <i>Vestal</i> (AR-4)
1942 November 13-15	Naval Battle of Guadalcanal
1942 November 16	<i>Enterprise</i> returns to Noumea, New Caledonia, to complete repairs
1942 December 4	<i>Enterprise</i> departs Noumea and trains out of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides
1943 28 Jan	<i>Enterprise</i> departs for Solomon Islands
1943 January 29-30	<i>Enterprise</i> undertakes air action during Battle of Rennell Island
1943 February 1–Apr	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives back at Espiritu Santo, followed by operations out of that base in support of U.S. surface ships in the Solomon Islands
1943 Apr–Jun	During this time, <u>W. Ed Smith's rating advanced to PhoM 2/c¹⁰⁸¹</u>
1943 May 1	<i>Enterprise</i> departs Espiritu Santo for Pearl Harbor
1943 May 10	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives in Pearl Harbor
1943 May 27	Adm Chester W. Nimitz presents <i>Enterprise</i> with the Presidential Unit Citation ¹⁰⁸² , the first such citation received by an aircraft carrier crew; <u>W. Ed Smith is a photographer at the ceremony on the ship's flight deck</u>

Amongst the losses were one U.S. aircraft carrier (*Yorktown*) and four Japanese carriers. The Japanese Army invasion force, following behind, aborted their mission. Midway has been the subject of hundreds of articles, books, and films. See, as one example, the U.S. Navy's Naval Historical Center website, <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/midway/midway.htm> and accompanying links (accessed 16 May 2004). Although the conflict continued for four days, the battle was decided in its first hours.

¹⁰⁷⁹ "V" signified "Aviation"; V-1, flight deck crew; V-2, hanger deck crew; V-3, technical crew.

¹⁰⁸⁰ As noted in U.S.S. *Enterprise* muster roll for quarter ended 30 Sep 1942 (as in U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah). When W. Ed Smith transferred to the *Enterprise's* photo lab, he was one of 11 Photographer's Mates and two officers; in 1943 the group was enlarged to 15 Photographer's Mates and two officers (W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 Jun 2007).

¹⁰⁸¹ As noted in U.S.S. *Enterprise* muster roll for quarter ended 30 Jun 1943 (as in U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah).

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1943 July 14	<i>Enterprise</i> departs Pearl Harbor for Puget Sound Navy Yard
1943 July 20	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, for overhaul
1943 November 1	<i>Enterprise</i> departs Puget Sound Navy Yard for Pearl Harbor
1943 November 6	<i>Enterprise</i> arrives in Pearl Harbor
1943 November 10	<i>Enterprise</i> departs Pearl Harbor for the Gilbert Islands, as part of Task Group 50.2
1943 November 19-21	Battle of the Gilbert Islands ; <i>Enterprise</i> supports U.S. Marines landing on Makin Island ¹⁰⁸³
1943 November 26	<i>Enterprise</i> introduces carrier-based night fighter operations in the Pacific theater
1943 December 4	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Force 50 strikes Kwajalein Atoll , Marshall Islands
—	<i>Enterprise</i> returns to Pearl Harbor
1944 January 22	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Force 58 departs Pearl Harbor
1944 Jan29–3 Feb	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Force 58 strike Maloelap Atoll , support landings on Kwajalein Atoll
1944 February 16-17	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Force 58 strike Truk Atoll , Caroline Islands, including first night radar bombing attack launched from a carrier; Operation Hailstone, including nearly 600 aircraft from nine U.S. carriers, destroyed dozens of Japanese warships and merchant vessels
1944 February 20	<i>Enterprise</i> , detached from Task Force 58, launches raids on Jaluit Atoll
1944 March 15	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Group 36.1 depart Espiritu Santo
1944 March 19-25	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Group 36.1 provide air cover and close support of amphibious landings on Emirau Island
1944 March 30	<i>Enterprise</i> participates in strikes against Palau Island
1944 March 31	<i>Enterprise</i> participates in strikes against Yap Island
1944 April 1	<i>Enterprise</i> participates in strikes against Woleai and Ulithi Atolls
1944 April 7-13	<i>Enterprise</i> retires to Majuro for rest and replenishment
1944 April 14	<i>Enterprise</i> departs Majuro
1944 April 21-24	<i>Enterprise</i> supports amphibious landings on Hollandia, New Guinea
1944 April 29-30	<i>Enterprise</i> participates in strikes against Truk Atoll

¹⁰⁸² The Presidential Unit Citation was “Established by Executive Order, 6 February 1942; it is the nation’s highest unit award. It is issued in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to any organization, detachment, installation, ship, aircraft, or other unit for outstanding performance in action.” The awarded unit is entitled to display a riband of yellow bordered by a blue stripe above and red stripe below. The *Enterprise* was also awarded the Navy Unit Commendation—“Established by order of the Secretary of the Navy, 18 December 1944, it is awarded by the Secretary to any ship, aircraft, detachment, or other unit of the naval service of the United States Navy which has, subsequent to 6 December 1941, distinguished itself by outstanding heroism in action against the enemy, but not sufficient to justify award of the Presidential Unit Citation.” The awarded unit is entitled to display a riband of green bordered by thin stripes of red, yellow, and blue. (>>“Unit Citations and Commendations”, U.S. Navy, Navy Historical Center website <http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/stream/faq45-27.htm>; accessed 4 Jun 2007).

¹⁰⁸³ Makin Atoll, in the Gilbert Islands, is today known as Butaritari Atoll, Kiribati.

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1944 June 6	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Group 58.3 sortie from Majuro to strike the Marianas Islands
1944 June 11-14	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Force 58 strike islands of Saipan, Rota, and Guam Islands
1944 June 15-17	<i>Enterprise</i> provides direct support of amphibious landings on Saipan
1944 June 19-20	<i>Enterprise</i> and Task Force 58 engage Japanese forces in the Marianas Islands, concluding the First Battle of the Philippine Sea
1944 June 25	<i>Enterprise</i> participates in strikes against Rota Island
1944 June 26	<i>Enterprise</i> participates in strikes against Guam Island
1944 July 1	<u>W. Ed Smith's rating advanced to PhoM 1/c (T)</u> ¹⁰⁸⁴
1944 July 5	<i>Enterprise</i> participates in strikes against Guam Island ; leaves to return to Pearl Harbor
1944 July 26	<u>W. Ed Smith transfers from <i>Enterprise</i></u> ¹⁰⁸⁵ ; returns to U.S. aboard the "General Bob" [not otherwise identified] ¹⁰⁸⁶
1944 Aug	<u>W. Ed Smith transferred to HEDRON 8</u> , stationed at Naval Air Station Alameda, Alameda, California ¹⁰⁸⁷ and assigned to Photo Lab
—	<u>W. Ed Smith recommended for Chief Petty Officer</u> ; enroute to Philippines to head a Navy photo lab, reports to Naval Air Station Hilo, Hawaii, where he was NCO in charge of the photo lab
—	<u>W. Ed Smith receives Honorable Discharge; remains in U.S. Naval Reserve</u>

As noted, most of W. Ed Smith's World War II service was aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Enterprise*. He arrived aboard with Air Group Six as an apprentice aviation machinist but later transferred to the ship's photography unit. About this, he recalled: ¹⁰⁸⁸

I had come aboard as an Aviation Machinist striker (apprentice) in squadron scouting bombing 6 and was assigned to V-1 Div. ¹⁰⁸⁹ That was the flight deck crew, well it did not take me long to

¹⁰⁸⁴ U.S.S. *Enterprise*, Report of Changes for month ending 31 July 1944, p. 51: "To PhoM1c(T), Auth: BuPers. CL 77-44 & 110-43 RS Navy 128 FFT near FAirCom on WC for assgn" [*sic*] (U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah). In correspondence, Smith thought that he had been advanced to PhoM 1/c around January 1943 (W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004).

¹⁰⁸⁵ U.S.S. *Enterprise*, Report of Changes for month ending 31 July 1944, p. 51: "Auth: ComAirPac Per Ord No 3227 of 21 Jul 44 RS Navy 128 FFT near FAirCom on WC for asng" [*sic*] (U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah).

¹⁰⁸⁶ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007. The ship, "General Bob", is not otherwise identified; many troop transports were named for generals.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Naval Air Station Alameda was expanded from a U.S. Army Air Corps facility and operated from the late 1930s to 1997; its principal functions were the repair and maintenance of Navy aircraft. It was situated on Alameda Point on San Francisco Bay, just south of the Oakland Bay Bridge. Today the property is used for a variety of civilian purposes. (> "Alameda Point", website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/alameda.htm>, accessed 16 Feb 2007.)

¹⁰⁸⁸ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004.

¹⁰⁸⁹ "V" indicates "aviation".

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figure out that there was a better job in the Navy for me, you see I was only a seaman 2/c that is the bottom of the pile, and pushing planes. That was five miles a day double time every day — Because of openings in the [ship's photo] Lab I applied and was accepted and reassigned [from] VB-6 (aviation bombing 6) [to] V-3 Div.¹⁰⁹⁰

He advanced in grade from Seaman 2/c to Seaman 1/c during the time he worked on the flight deck as part of Air Group Six. “I can remember the exam—an oral one by the deck officer—passed first time.” As one who has not experienced flight deck operations during combat, one can only imagine some of the dangers. Ed recalls “two near misses”: a bomb from a Japanese dive bomber, and an incident where a landing aircraft missed the catch wire, crashing within three feet of Ed. “A miss is as good as a mile”, recalls.¹⁰⁹¹

One may observe that W. Ed Smith reports that he went aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* in late April 1942, with the Scout-Bombing Squadron of Air Group Six, but the muster roll of the *Enterprise* indicates that he was “first received aboard” on 30 September 1942. This is not a discrepancy, but reflects the fact that Air Groups were independently assigned. Although they were part of the ship's complement they were not a part of the ship's own company. When Ed Smith transferred to the Photo Lab of the *Enterprise*, he then was first registered for the first time on the ship's muster roll.

Air Groups maintained their own muster rolls, but at the start of the war, records were ephemeral at best. As succinctly described by ARM 1/c Jim Greyton, who served aboard the *Enterprise* from December 1941 to August 1944, pilots and crewmen frequently were interchanged between carriers and between sea- and land-based stations, either through direct command assignment or through the loss of a ship. “There just were no paper records kept. There was no time for it. Flights and crewmembers were in chalk on the Ready Room boards and no printed record was ever made.”¹⁰⁹² Prior to the war, Air Groups were named for the ships to which they were assigned; with the outbreak of war, they were named after ship hull numbers (in this case, Six for the *Enterprise*'s CV-6) or an arbitrary number for land-based units. Still later, security demanded that numbers be assigned randomly so as to foil enemy intelligence; thus Air Group Six was relieved on the *Enterprise* by Air Group Ten, and in turn by Air Group Twenty and Night Air Group Ninety.

During two of the *Enterprise*'s returns to Pearl Harbor, Ed Smith went to Gunnery School at Naval Air Station Barbers Point. These were one-week training sessions.¹⁰⁹³

¹⁰⁹⁰ The Douglas SBD Dauntless was the mainstay of the carrier-based aviation fleet during WWII. Manufacturing began in 1939, and although it was obsolete by the time war broke out in December 1941, the advance of the war brought about several modifications to its design. The SBD sustained an exemplary performance record throughout the war, and by July 1944, when the last one was rolled off the assembly line in Los Angeles, California, 5,396 SBDs had been made. The SBD “was a thoroughly honest aircraft”, one which “could take a frightful beating and stagger home on wings that sometimes looked like nutmeg graters.” (>>“Douglas SBD-6 Dauntless”, National Air and Space Museum website http://www.nasm.si.edu/research/aero/aircraft/douglas_sbd.htm, accessed 1 Jun 2007; “Last of the Line”, *Time* (31 Jul 1944); Barrett Tillman, *SBD Dauntless Units of World War 2* (Osprey Publishing, Ltd., Botley, Oxford, U.K., 1998) (Osprey Combat Aircraft, No. 10).

¹⁰⁹¹ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007.

¹⁰⁹² Quoted in “Air Groups”, CV6.org website <http://www.cv6.org/company/airgroups.htm> (accessed 4 Jun 2007).

¹⁰⁹³ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 3 Jun 2007. Naval Air Station Barbers Point—“Crossroads of the Pacific”—began as a 3,000 square-foot piece of rented land “carved out of brush and coral on the leeward side of Oahu”, which was to serve as a mooring location for U.S. Navy dirigibles, none of which ever sailed to Hawaii. Shortly afterward more property was acquired and the site became the Marine Corps Air Station Ewa. After the outbreak of war in

[note cont'd →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

While aboard the *Enterprise* in the photography unit, Ed Smith's watch stations during General Quarters were in the ship's Air Plot, which is in the ship's island just aft of the Captain's bridge, and in Battle Forward. (Air Plot provided the ship's Ready Room and airborne flights with up-to-the-minute navigational and meteorological information.) He also carried out occasional photographic assignments during reconnaissance and striking flights from the *Enterprise*.

On 26 July 1944, Ed Smith transferred from the U.S.S. *Enterprise* and was sent to Headquarters Squadron at Navy Air Station Alameda, on San Francisco Bay in Alameda, California. This was a Martin Flying Boat squadron, but "I never saw anybody in it [Headquarters Squadron] as I was assigned to the station photo lab; but I could look out the window and see the Flying Boats". He was in charge of photographic production in a lab of 65 photographers. And it was here that he met and on 25 May 1945 married Gladys Leverson, a WAVE Yeoman 3/c who was secretary to the Photo Officer. "We were married on base," Ed says, and not surprisingly the wedding "was well covered photowise".¹⁰⁹⁴

Later, Ed Smith was reassigned from Air Station Alameda to the Philippines, where he was to establish a photo lab at an air station there. But instead when he landed in Hilo, Hawaii, he was assigned to the lab there, having had left Alameda with a recommendation for advancement to Chief Petty Officer.

Duties and Accolades

Aboard the *Enterprise*, Ed Smith's photography unit documented all aircraft operations, which included all takeoffs and landings, activities during General Quarters, and combat action; they also provided aerial reconnaissance, and combat effectiveness documentation, and other onboard activities as required for naval operations including public relations.

Occasionally, Ed Smith flew in the rear seat of dive bombers to take intelligence photos prior to combat engagements, or to document damage to enemy forces that had occurred during combat operations. He experienced significant combat action aboard the *Enterprise*—"12 major battles and many little ones in between", he wrote—but he was transferred stateside before the first Kamikaze attacks against the ship in April 1945.

One photograph I received from Ed Smith shows him with fellow photographers and a briefing officer during a preflight briefing the day before a flight to secure photographs over Truk Atoll in February 1944.¹⁰⁹⁵ Ed wrote, succinctly, "I was jumped by a Zero that trip." His flight attacked a Japanese light cruiser at Truk, "after which I was awarded my combat air crew wings with three stars".¹⁰⁹⁶

December 1941, the Ewa air station was rapidly expanded and, among other duties, became a training center in aerial gunnery. NAS Barbers Point continued in operation until 1993, when operations began to be consolidated at Marine Corps Air Facility Kaneohe Bay. Since then, the facility has hosted the U.S. Coast Guard (as Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point) and general aviation. (>> "Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point, Barbers Point Naval Air Station", GlobalSecurity.org website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/barbers-point.htm>, accessed 10 Jun 2007.)

¹⁰⁹⁴ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Truk Atoll was attacked 16-17 Feb 1944 by the U.S. Navy Task Force 58, including six heavy and six light aircraft carriers, including the *Enterprise*. Truk was analogously referred to as the "Japanese Pearl Harbor", for its strategic position and strength, providing an anchorage for numerous large warships. In 1969, oceanographer

[note cont'd →



W. Ed Smith reported aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CV-6) between 25–29 April 1942 and served with her until 26 July 1944. During this time, the *Enterprise* saw significant combat operations, including the Battle of Midway and the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, during which the *Enterprise* was heavily damaged but remained in action.

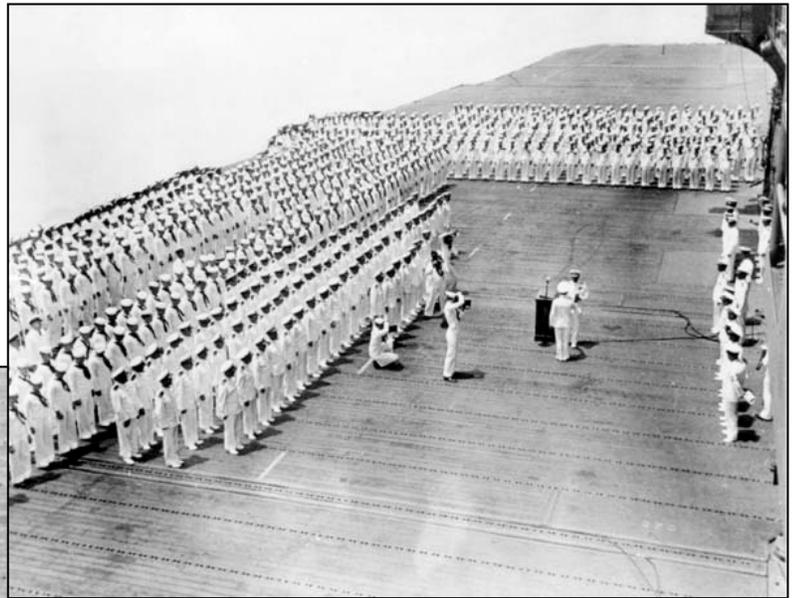
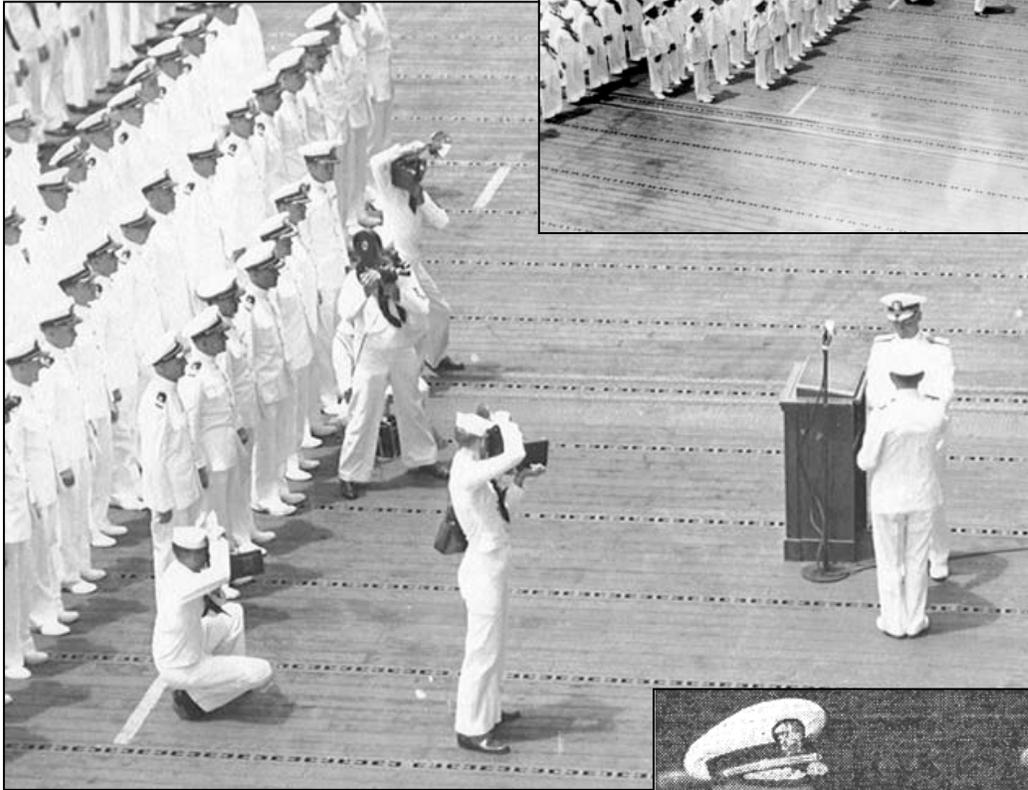
(Center) One of the classic World War II naval action photographs shows the *Enterprise* on the left side of the photo, on 26 October 1942 during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons.

(Bottom) The *Enterprise* as seen after her 1943 refit.



USS ENTERPRISE (CV 6)





↑
W. Ed Smith



On 27 May 1943, Admiral Chester Nimitz in Pearl Harbor awarded the U.S.S. *Enterprise* with the first Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the crew of an aircraft carrier. Captain Samuel P. Ginder accepted the citation on behalf of the crew. Photographer's Mate W. Ed Smith is seen in the photo above, the photographer closest to Adm. Nimitz and Capt. Ginder. One of the photographs (*right*) was distributed by the Navy news service and published in newspapers and magazines across the country. The citation was awarded for service between 7 December 1941 and 15 November 1942, but the award was delayed because the *Enterprise* had been at sea. (*Right*) Adm. Nimitz (left) and Capt. Ginder.



(Right) Photographer's Mate W. Ed Smith (front row, left) poses with the photographic crew aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, ca. 1943.

(Spamer 2672)



(Spamer 2674)



(Spamer 2673)

Ed Smith shared a few photographs from his service aboard the *Enterprise*.

(Center left) Aerial photograph showing three scout bombers flying pre-invasion reconnaissance over Makin Atoll, 19 November 1942; view to southeast showing part of Butaritari Island and a small portion of Kuma Island. (Center right) Scout bomber approaching two aircraft carriers, the nearest one of which may be the *Enterprise*, ca. 1943.



(Bottom) View of two Japanese torpedo bombers flying past the *Enterprise*, having already dropped their torpedoes in attacking another ship. Also visible in photo is the bow of a battleship (left), and another vessel (right, a cruiser or destroyer) in a hard starboard turn. Photo apparently taken from Battle Forward aboard the *Enterprise*, where W. E. Smith was stationed at General Quarters (on the ship's island above the bridge).

(Spamer 2675)



(Spamer 2670)

Photographer's Mate W. Edward Smith filming aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, ca. 1943. He indicated that a photographer manned this camera for all takeoffs and landings, as well as during General Quarters and combat.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Typical of the kinds of reconnaissance photography that the photographic unit of the *Enterprise* carried out was one on 6 June 1942. The Chief Photographer's Mate from the *Enterprise* flew aboard a VSB (scout bomber) for a photographic flight over damaged enemy ships, launching from the *Enterprise* at 1753 and recovered at 2107. The flight photographed the burning heavy cruiser, *Mikuma*, which photographs provided information that this class of "heavy cruiser" was in fact a "battle cruiser" of some 20,000 tons.¹⁰⁹⁷ The photos also were the first close-up views of a sinking Japanese warship, which further provided morale-boosting propaganda for the home front. Ed Smith sent me a copy of the photograph.

One of the most famous photographs from the Pacific theater of the war was part of a motion picture film taken aboard the *Enterprise* during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, 24 August 1942. The third Japanese bomb to strike the *Enterprise* during this battle was photographed at the moment of explosion; and months later a series of still photos from the damaged film was published in *Life* magazine. For years the film had been attributed to PhoM 2/c Robert Frederic Read, who was killed in a bomb explosion on the *Enterprise*. However, more recent investigations into the origin of the film and the still photos printed from it, determined that it was shot by PhoM 2/c Marion Riley, who was stationed at the aft end of the ship's island, looking down on the flight deck. Read, when he was killed by what was the second bomb to strike the *Enterprise*, had been stationed at the aft starboard 5-inch gun gallery, level with the flight deck. The Riley film does show the destroyed gun platform (in the distance) where Read had been killed moments earlier. Ed Smith, who was stationed in Air Plot at the time, helped corroborate the duty stations for these men, and that it was Riley's film that captured the famous photo of a bomb in mid-explosion.¹⁰⁹⁸

Other activities of the photography unit aboard the *Enterprise* included photographic work in preparation for combat action. In one case W. Ed Smith related that

before the invasion of Saipan I helped an int[elligence]. off[icer] make a 3-D relief map of the island . . . it was the first time anything like this had been done aboard our ship. If there was a tree we tried to put it in. The pilots raved about it, because they could see the island in relief before take off.¹⁰⁹⁹

The Battle of Santa Cruz Island set the stage for the naval battles off Guadalcanal a month later, usually referred to as the Naval Battle of Guadalcanal to distinguish it from the earlier operation of amphibious landings on the island. The *Enterprise* joined the U.S.S. *Hornet*, forming an attack group composed also of the battleship *South Dakota*, six cruisers, and 14 destroyers, which steamed to intercept a larger Japanese fleet sent to Guadalcanal. Aircraft from the American carriers located and attacked the Japanese

Jacques Cousteau investigated the numerous Japanese wrecks still in the lagoon at Truk, which he produced as a 1971 television documentary film. In the early 2000s, Cousteau's son, Jean-Michel, returned to Truk to make another film. Today, the locale is a popular scuba-diving destination.

¹⁰⁹⁶ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004.

¹⁰⁹⁷ U.S.S. *Enterprise* Action Report, 8 Jun 1942 (website <http://www.cv6.org/ship/logs.action19420604.htm>, accessed 17 May 2004).

¹⁰⁹⁸ "Read & Riley: The Combat Photographers' Legacy", in "1942–The Eastern Solomons", *USS Enterprise CV-6* website, http://www.cv6.org/1942/solomons/solomons_2.htm (accessed 22 Feb 2007).

¹⁰⁹⁹ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004.

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fleet, while Japanese planes attacked the American fleet. The *Enterprise* was hit twice by bombs, resulting in 44 killed and 75 wounded during the operation.

The Navigator's Log from the *Enterprise* on 26 October 1942 recorded seven hours from Ed Smith's life just a month after he joined the *Enterprise*'s photography unit. The log (abbreviated here) follows the ever-changing dance of danger and duty—and all the while, cameras rolled:¹¹⁰⁰

At 1115 the ENTERPRISE was attacked by approximately 25 enemy dive bombers. Changed course turning left in a circle to avoid bombs. Ship hit just aft of No 2 elevator with A[rmor] P[enetrating] bomb. Several near misses to starboard. Fires reported on second deck forward and also on forecandle. * * * At 1127 periscope was reported starboard bow, changed course to the right. * * * At 1133 enemy dive bombers reported on port quarter. At 1142 all fires reported out on forecandle. At 1148 ENTERPRISE attacked by group of approximately 20 torpedo planes. Ship changing course rapidly both to left & right to avoid torpedoes. Several torpedo wakes observed passing astern and down starboard side. Periscope reported of submarine also sighted in starboard bow. At least seven enemy torpedo planes seen to crash into sea. * * * At 1222 ENTERPRISE under attack from about 15 dive bombers. Changing course radically to avoid bombs. At 1224 near miss amidships on starboard side shook the ship. Several more near misses & no hits observed. At 1230 attacks over and ship changed course into the wind preparing to recover aircraft. Approximate course 115° T. Approximate speed 27 knots. At 1239 first plane landed. At 1322 last plane landed. At 1335 changed course to 123° T speed 27 knots. At 1339 plane crashed into sea astern. At 1346 commenced steaming into wind preparing to launch aircraft. Approximate course 130° T. Approximate speed 27 knots. At 1351 first plane launched. At 1405 last plane launched. At 1418 first plane landed. At 1419 TBF crashed into sea, port quarter. At 1424 last plane landed. Changed course to left & course 123° T, 27 knots. 247 RPM's. At 1530 last plane launched. At 1534 changed speed to 23 knots, 208 RPM's. At 1542 commenced zig-zagging in accordance with plan #8. * * * At 1601 changed course right into the wind preparing to land aircraft.

An aerial view from Ed is a scenic one showing a scout-bombing flight over Makin Atoll¹¹⁰¹, 18 November 1943, the day before American operations against the Japanese-held island. Regarding the flight, Ed recalled,

On Makin we dove on a dock with a seaplane tied to it. We hit the dock and sunk the plane. Someone aboard received a newspaper with a picture taken by a Marine when they landed and gave it to me . . . Many pictures I never got to see because I would drop them on a command ship in the unexposed roll of film¹¹⁰²

¹¹⁰⁰ From facsimile of leaves from Navigator's Log taken from an unidentified U.S. Navy source; from the files of W. Ed Smith.

¹¹⁰¹ Makin Atoll, in the Gilbert Islands, is today known as Butaritari Atoll, Kiribati.

¹¹⁰² W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004. Ed similarly commented (8 May 2004), "there were times that I shot recon. pix and dropped them on the deck of the command ship for the General in command of the landing".

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Processed photographs were also delivered to ships. The *Enterprise's* "Operations Report" from the Gilbert Islands operation describes the Makin Atoll overflight and the delivery of photographs prior to the amphibious invasion:¹¹⁰³

The photographic missions included taking completed sets of pictures of BUTATARI ISLAND and the sea conditions on the beaches there; the processing and printing of these pictures aboard ship; and the delivery of the completed prints to C.T.G. [Commander, Task Group] 52, on the U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA,¹¹⁰⁴ with as much preliminary photo interpretation work completed as could be accomplished. The photographs were taken at low altitude due to cloud interference, but served to verify previous photographic reconnaissance of this island. Delivery aboard the U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA and the two cruisers was accomplished by the TBF's letting out three hundred yards of line, weighted at each end, with a strip of fire hose containing the pictures attached to the center of the line. The hose was securely stopped to prevent damage of pictures from water.

Ed Smith shared with me a few other remarkable photographs from his time aboard the *Enterprise*. One shows two Japanese torpedo bombers flying past the *Enterprise* from astern, having already released their torpedoes, while in the distance, entering the picture, is a battleship under full steam. The photos look *down* on the passing aircraft. The next photo shows a smoke plume issuing from the sea surface, where one of the planes was shot down. Some such photographs appeared in the home press during the war, as a means to bolster morale as the campaigns wore on.

In addition to combat photos that W. Ed Smith sent to me was a photograph from ceremonies that took place aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on 27 May 1943, when Adm. Chester Nimitz presented the ship's crew with a Presidential Unit Citation, long delayed because the *Enterprise* was so often at sea. It was the first Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the crew of an aircraft carrier. In the photo, taken from the ship's island, part of the ship's complement is assembled in dress white uniforms on the flight deck as Capt. Samuel P. Ginder accepts the citation on behalf of the crew from Adm. Nimitz. Four photographers stand at the front of the assembled crew; Ed Smith is the closest to Nimitz and Ginder. One of Ed Smith's photographs was distributed by naval public relations and was widely used in newspapers, which shows the officers shaking hands, as Nimitz glances to the citation. By comparing the postures of Nimitz and Ginder in this photo, one can see that it was taken at the same moment as which the photo was taken from the ship's island.

The Presidential Unit Citation was presented

For consistently outstanding performance and distinguished achievement during repeated action against enemy Japanese forces in the Pacific war area, Dec. 7, 1941, to November 15, 1942.

¹¹⁰³ Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Enterprise*, to Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, "Operations as a Unit of Task Group 50.2 from 10 November to 27 November 1943-Report of" (CV6/A16-3/11-ts), 15 Dec 1943 (as read on CV6.org website <http://www.cv6.org/ship/logs/action194311.htm>, accessed 4 Jun 2007).

¹¹⁰⁴ During the Gilbert Islands operation, the battleship U.S.S. *Pennsylvania* (BB-38) was the flagship of R/Adm Richmond K. Turner. Gen. Ralph Smith, USMC, was in command of the troop landings. On 7 Dec 1941, the *Pennsylvania* was in drydock and survived, relatively lightly damaged, the attack on Pearl Harbor. On 12 Aug 1945, off of Okinawa, she was torpedoed and severely damaged. After receiving rudimentary repairs, she was used as a target vessel during atomic bomb testing in July 1946 at Bikini Atoll, after which she was moored at Kwajalein Atoll and monitored for radiological damage. The *Pennsylvania* was scuttled at sea on 19 Feb 1948. (>>"USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38, originally Battleship # 38), 1916-1948", U.S. Navy, Navy Historical Center website <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-p/bb38.htm>, accessed 6 Jun 2007.)

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Participating in nearly every major carrier engagement in the first year of the war, the *Enterprise* and her air group, exclusive of far-flung destruction of hostile shore installations throughout the battle area, did sink or damage on her own a total of 35 Japanese vessels and shoot down a total of 185 Japanese aircraft. Her aggressive spirit and superb combat efficiency are fitting tribute to the officers and men who so gallantly established her as an ahead bulwark in defense of the American nation.

One might easily overlook the value of the photographic work in combat. Certainly there are hundreds of shining examples from the cameras of combat photographers, civilian and military alike, throughout the theaters of every conflict since the Civil War. The actions that W. Ed Smith had witnessed (see above) each can be retold from the annals of historians and the stories of participants alike; and in fact, the reader should turn to them. But personal records can tell lesser stories that have greater personal meaning, such as one that Ed Smith proudly shared from his records, when a commendation was received by the photographic crew of the *Enterprise*.

Late in 1942, the U.S. Navy's Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics had commended Navy photographers of five ships, including the *Enterprise*, as the result of their work during the Battle of Santa Cruz Island, 26 October 1942, the last of the carrier battles around Guadalcanal. It came as the result of a telegram sent from New York on 24 December to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, from A. J. Richard, who was Editor of the newsreel studio, Paramount News, whose films were seen by millions. His telegram was included as an attachment to the commendation:

VENTURE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION SPLENDID WORK NAVY CAMERAMEN FILMING NAVY VICTORY PACIFIC AREA OVER SKYFUL ATTACKING JAP BOMBERS. THIS NEWS PICTURE WE CONSIDER GREATEST NATIONAL MORALE BOOST SCREEN HAS YET BEEN ABLE OFFER AND AN EXAMPLE REALLY GREAT SERVICE TO COUNTRY CAMERAS CAN ACHIEVE IN HANDS INTREPID MEN SUCH AS YOUR OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS WHO BRAVED REDHOT ENEMY FIRE TO DO THEIR DUTY WE RESPECTFULLY ASK OUR CONGRATULATIONS BE FORWARDED MEN WHO MADE THESE PICTURES AND OFFICERS DIRECTING THEM FOR SERVICE THEY HAVE RENDERED OUR COUNTRYS HOME FRONT.

The commendation text is as follows:

From: The Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics
To: The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Subject: Motion and Still Picture Photography, Excellent Results of.

1. During the past six months this bureau has received a very remarkable pictorial record, both in motion pictures and still photographs, of Naval activities in the Pacific area. The difficulty under which many of these pictures were taken is fully appreciated. That the subject matter and pictorial quality of these films have risen to a high standard is most gratifying. The recent accomplishment of Navy photographic personnel has received wide praise an example of which is Enclosure (A) [the telegram quoted above].

2. A great number of these pictures have been of appreciable value to the war effort both from the intelligence standpoint and by their outstanding contribution in keeping the American people visually abreast of the gallant service the Navy is rendering the nation. In addition to their current wide use these photographs are providing the Navy with an historically invaluable pictorial record of the war.

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3. This bureau wishes to express its appreciation to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for his assistance and cooperation, and to the officer and enlisted photographic personnel under his command, for the outstanding photographic work performed in the Pacific area.

The photographic work of Navy photographers served the home front in other ways, too. A memorandum from 18 December 1942 outlines another important duty performed by the photographers of the *Enterprise*.¹¹⁰⁵

From: The Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.
To: The Commanding Officer, USS ENTERPRISE.

Subject: Photographs, request for.

1. The Bureau of Aeronautics has been requested by the Office of Public Relations to obtain photographs to acquaint the public with the use of V-Mail¹¹⁰⁶ in the Navy.

2. It is requested that, if a convenient opportunity arises, a series of still photographs and motion pictures be made of the receipt and distribution of V-Mail in the South Pacific. Because these photographs are desired for general news release, it is suggested that the views emphasize the reactions of naval personnel and the fact that it is V-Mail rather than letters received by regular post. It is suggested that both general and close-up scenes be included.

3. It is requested that when completed the negatives and two (2) 8 x 10 prints, fully captioned, of the still photographs be forwarded to the Bureau of Aeronautics. The motion picture film, accompanied by the complete data sheet, should be forwarded for processing.

4. It is desired to express the satisfaction of this bureau with the initiative displayed by the photographic personnel of the USS ENTERPRISE and the high quality of the photographs that have been forwarded.

W. Ed Smith's personal decorations include the Combat Air Crew Wings with three stars (air-to-air, air-to-ship, and air-to-ground combat), awarded by the Captain of the *Enterprise* after the operation against Truk.¹¹⁰⁷

¹¹⁰⁵ From facsimile from an unidentified U.S. Navy source; files of W. Ed Smith.

¹¹⁰⁶ V-Mail, or Victory Mail, was a scheme to photographically reduce letters to microfilm, which was sent to facilities at their destinations and printed out (at smaller than original size) on lightweight photo paper. This ostensibly freed up cargo space that would have been taken up by bulky bags of conventional mail. Letters had to be written within certain boundaries on a form (usually deemed to be too small), and were used both by military personnel writing home and by family and friends on the home front writing to soldiers and sailors overseas. Despite the patriotic and practical intentions, V-Mail was not popular. Navy personnel, in 1944, received 38 million pieces of V-Mail service-wide, but 272 million pieces of First Class mail received reveal overall sentiments about the V-mail medium. (>> Smithsonian Institution, National Postal Museum website, http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibits/2d2a_vmail.html, accessed 15 Feb 2007.)

Korean Conflict

As a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve, Ed Smith was called to serve again during the Korean Conflict. He reported to duty in Seattle, Washington, and within ten days shipped out to Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, on San Diego Bay in Coronado, California.¹¹⁰⁸ He was Supervisor of Production as the lead Non-Commissioned Officer in the intelligence school photo lab. He served at this station for 15 months.

Gladys (Levorson) Smith (1920–2002)
(wife of Wilbur Edward Smith)

W. Ed Smith also had sent me a biographical sketch he had compiled about his wife, Gladys:

Gladys Myrtle Levorson, born Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada in 1920, moved to Tacoma with her family in 1937. She graduated from Stadium High School in 1941. She worked for Rhodes Department Store until starting work at Todd Shipyards at the start of World War II.

Gladys joined the U.S. Navy (WAVES) in July 1944, trained at Hunter College, New York and attended Service School for Yeoman [*sic*] at Cedar Falls, Iowa.¹¹⁰⁹ Later she was stationed at

¹¹⁰⁷ W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004, Jun 2007. For a description and discussion of naval aviation wings, including the Combat Aircrew Wing insignia, see in Roy A. Grossnick, *United States Naval Aviation 1910-1995* (Naval Historical Center, Washington, D.C., 1996), Appendix 20.

¹¹⁰⁸ Naval Amphibious Base Coronado was established in 1943 on landfill dredged from San Diego Bay, the only naval amphibious base on the west coast. It had been originally named the Amphibious Training Base and was formally commissioned in January 1944, and was renamed in 1946. It was established to provide training for landing craft crews. Today, Naval Amphibious Base Coronado is a center for maritime special operations forces (Navy SEALs and Special Warfare Combatant Craft Crewmen) (>> "Naval Base Coronado", website <http://www.nbc.navy.mil/index.asp>, accessed 29 May 2007).

¹¹⁰⁹ The WAVE (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) service was the naval equivalent of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps). It had originally been established during World War I, but after a 23-year hiatus the service was reinstated in early August 1942. During World War II, the WAVE women serviced in "traditionally female secretarial and clerical jobs" as had their WWI counterparts, but they also "performed previously atypical duties" across a wide spectrum of military duties. The Naval Training School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, was the first such center to be established as a WAVE boot camp, which quickly filled to capacity with 6,000 women. On 8 February 1943, Hunter College, in Bronx, New York, was commissioned as a second Naval Training School despite its lack of dormitory facilities. Hunter College had originally been a commuter college for women, and its other buildings were sufficient to accommodate 1,600 new recruits every two weeks. Nearby apartment buildings were commandeered by the Navy for housing. Boot camp training usually was completed in six to eight weeks. Today, the four original Hunter College buildings are used at Lehman College, and the apartment buildings still stand. (>>"World War II era WAVES - Overview and Special Image Section", Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center website, <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/prs-tpic/females/wave-ww2.htm>, accessed 29 May 2007; Ellen Diming, "A Brief History of Hunter College", *White Caps* (Newsletter for WAVES National), Dec 2003, p. 11; D'Ann Campbell, "Women in Uniform: The World War II Experiment", *Military Affairs*, vol. 53, no. 3 (July 1987), pp. 137-139.)

Similarly, the first WAVE boot camp occupied the Iowa State Teachers College, in Cedar Falls. It, too, lacked adequate dormitory facilities for the number of recruits who passed through the training courses there, and area apartment buildings were commandeered during the war. Training embraced courses in naval history, ships, and aircraft, with specialized training in a wide variety of military needs, including but not limited to airplane mechanics,

[note cont'd →

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the U.S. Navy Air Base at Alameda, California as Yeoman 3/c as secretary to the Photographic Officer. In 1945 she and W. Ed Smith, also of the U.S. Navy, married. After the War she worked in the Tacoma Schools lunchrooms. She then worked for United Pacific Insurance in accounting and the Pierce County Treasurers and Assessors office, retiring from there in 1983.

* * * * *

Gladys and Ed have been active in the First Presbyterian Church for years where Ed served as an Elder.

See the Levorson Family collateral genealogy (farther below) for more information.

To the biographical sketch of his wife, W. Ed Smith also added information about their children; those brief remarks appear in the present genealogy with the separate genealogical sketches about each of their children.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Levorson Family Collateral Genealogy (4 descendants)

W. Ed Smith sent a biographical sketch that he had compiled around 1992, regarding the family of his wife's parents:

"Knut Levorson, born 1880 Tunhovd, Numedal, Norway, immigrated to America in 1901, to take the place of a friend who did not want to come. Knut homesteaded near Dunseith, North Dakota in the Turtle Mountains. He married Amanda Dorothea Fredrickson, who was born at Minot, Dakota Territories in 1888 of Norwegian parents. Knut and Amanda had three children: Leif (died as infant), Alvin Kenneth and Laura Dorothy Irene.

"In 1910 Knut's brothers, Levor and Torstein (Uncle Tom) migrated from Norway to Canada, homesteading near Batrum, Saskatchewan. Knut and his family followed in 1917 and bought land and farmed. Gladys Myrtle Levorson was born near Batrum in 1920.

"Knut was a carpenter, also worked in the harvest; and made violins for his family as well as to sell. In 1937 he decided to move his family back to the United States (they were citizens), to the Pacific Northwest. Amanda Levorson had a sister, Matilda Garness in Gig Harbor and brother, Martin Fredrickson in Tacoma. Knut did carpentry, and also started a poultry business located at 84th and Tacoma Avenue (Fernhill area) of Tacoma. During World War II he worked for the Boeing Aircraft parts plant in Tacoma. Knut died in 1958. Amanda was a homemaker all her life and died in 1978.

"Alvin Levorson, a sign painter all his life, married Lillian Lindburg, who came to Tacoma from Bottineau, North Dakota. He worked at Todd Shipyards during World War II heading up the sign painting crews. After the War he worked at Madigan Army Hospital until retirement. Now his loves are fishing for salmon and playing golf. Their children are Lois Marian, born April 1942, died February 1962; and Annette Marie, born April 1946. She graduated from Pacific Lutheran University (as a school teacher), married Daniel Macumber III, (a school custodian) March 1976 and they have two boys.

"Laura Levorson worked for Boeing Aircraft parts plant during World War II. She married Ivar Kronquist, a tailor from Finland. They lived in Walla Walla for a time before returning to Tacoma where

storekeepers, occupational and physical therapists, yeomen, mail carriers, cooks and bakers, control tower operators, photographers, pharmacist mates, and technicians. (>>"Women Veterans. WAVES Proved U.S. Navy could Use A Few Good Women", Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs website, <http://www.iowava.org/asp/womenvets.asp>, accessed 29 May 2007.)

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Ivar died. They have two sons, Dr. Ray Kronquist of California (who has two sons); and Larry Kronquist who lives and works in Olympia for the State of Washington.”

The genealogy of the Levorson family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Hollingbakken Kristian Levorsen

Generation No. 1

1. Hollingbakken Kristian¹ Levorsen was born 1818 in Norway, and died 1871 in Norway. He married **Guri Olesdotter Hytta** 1845. She was born 1827 in Norway, and died 1895 in Norway.

Child of Hollingbakken Levorsen and Guri Hytta is:

+ 2 i. Levor Kristiansen² Levorsen, born 26 August 1846 in Nesbyan, Norway; died 24 October 1929 in Nesbyan, Norway.

Generation No. 2

2. Levor Kristiansen² Levorsen (Hollingbakken Kristian¹) was born 26 August 1846 in Nesbyan, Norway, and died 24 October 1929 in Nesbyan, Norway. He married **Ingrid Knutsdotter Skarpaas** 1874, daughter of Knut Mykoa and Bergit Skarpos. She was born 27 January 1851, and died 1902.

Child of Levor Levorsen and Ingrid Skarpaas is:

+ 3 i. Knut³ Levorsen, born 23 November 1880 in Hytta Farm, Tunhovd, Numedahl, Norway; died 31 October 1958 in Tacoma, Washington.

Generation No. 3

3. Knut³ Levorsen (Levor Kristiansen², Hollingbakken Kristian¹) was born 23 November 1880 in Hytta Farm, Tunhovd, Numedahl, Norway, and died 31 October 1958 in Tacoma, Washington. He married **Amanda Dorothea Frederickson** 1912 in North Dakota, daughter of Ole Frederickson and Dorthea Larson. She was born 26 October 1888 in Minot, North Dakota, and died July 1979 in Tacoma, Washington.

Child of Knut Levorsen and Amanda Frederickson is:

+ 4 i. Gladys Myrtle⁴ Levorson, born 06 December 1920 in Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada; died 01 February 2002 in Tacoma, Washington.

Generation No. 4

4. Gladys Myrtle⁴ Levorson (Knut³ Levorsen, Levor Kristiansen², Hollingbakken Kristian¹) was born 06 December 1920 in Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada, and died 01 February 2002 in Tacoma, Washington. She married **Wilbur Edward Smith** 26 May 1945 in Alameda, California, son of James Smith and Alice Arnold. He was born 06 November 1921 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Gladys (Levorson) and Wilbur Edward Smith and their descendants.

End of Levorson Family collateral genealogy

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325. Emmett Bryan⁹ Knowles (Elma Howard⁸ Bryan, Anna Virginia⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 December 1883 in Delaware. He married **Alice Victoria Henry** in possibly Merchantville, New Jersey. She was born about 1894.

Children of Emmett Knowles and Alice Henry are:

- 453 i. Virginia Alice¹⁰ Knowles, born 23 October 1928.
- 454 ii. Barbara Ann Knowles, born 19 February 1934.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census Emmett Bryan Knowles (1883–) [No. 325] resided in Pennsauken, Camden Co., New Jersey.

326. Emerson Bryan⁹ Roberts (Mary Smith⁸ Bryan, Anna Virginia⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 10 October 1890 in Oxford, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died after 1951. He married **Helen McCain Cooley** 27 November 1919 in Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Cooley and Elizabeth. She was born May 1894 in Pennsylvania, and died after April 1955.

Child of Emerson Roberts and Helen Cooley is:

- + 455 i. Mary Elizabeth¹⁰ Roberts, born 02 October 1920 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

326. Emerson Bryan Roberts (1890–after 1951)

Occupations of Emerson Bryan Roberts (from U.S. censuses and others sources):

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

1920 census: “educational dept mfg”

1930 census: Educational supervisor, electric shop

[1930]: Professor, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania¹¹¹⁰

1942 draft registration: employed by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., 306 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Residences of Emerson Bryan Roberts (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1920 census: 729 Rebecca Ave., Wilksburg, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

1930 census: 174 Woodside Rd., Forest Hills Borough, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania¹¹¹¹

1942 draft registration: 327 Woodside Rd., Forest Hills, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

1951: Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

¹¹¹⁰ Perhaps an adjunct position. (Notes regarding the Bryan family as written by Emerson Bryan Roberts, 30 Apr 1930.)

¹¹¹¹ At the time of the 1930 census, numerous nearby residents also were occupied in “electric shop”, as was Emerson Roberts. His notes regarding the Bryan family, dated 30 Apr 1930, indicate that in this year his residence was 174 Woodside Rd., Wilksburg, Pennsylvania.

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Edward S. Smith took note in the “Smith Genealogy”:

They lived in or near Pittsburgh where he was in business and later became a Professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. When he retired, he and wife bought a farm in Broad Neck of Kent County, Maryland, the Price Farm, not far from Chestertown, where they raised cattle. This location is about two miles from Quaker Neck Wharf, from which they could look across the Chester River to “Capt.” John Smith’s place.¹¹¹²

In 1910, Emerson Roberts was attending St. John’s College.¹¹¹³ [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Emerson Bryan Roberts also was a published genealogist. Although he provided important research results to Edward S. Smith while Smith was working on the genealogy of the family, Roberts never published about the Smith family. Some of Roberts’ other work includes: [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Books

Engineering Problems by Westinghouse Engineers (Westinghouse Technical Night School Press, East Pittsburgh, 1930)

Wainwright and Related Families [privately published, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1942]

Articles

“Captain Phillip Taylor and Some of His Descendants”, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 33 (1938), pp. 280-293

“Among the ‘Meeters at the Bayside’”, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 39 (1944), pp. 335-344.

“A Visitation of Western Talbot”, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 41 (1946), pp. 235-245

“A Second Visitation of Western Talbot”, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 42 (1947), pp. 137-146

Frank B. Edmundson and Emerson B. Roberts, “John Edmondson, Large Merchant of Tred Haven Creek”, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 50 (1955), pp. 219-233

Helen (Cooley) Roberts (1894–after April 1955)
(wife of Emerson Bryan Roberts)

Regarding her parents and siblings, the following information is thus far known:

Descendants of John M. Cooley

Generation No. 1

1. **John M.¹ Cooley** was born May 1867 in New York. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born September 1868 in Pennsylvania.

¹¹¹² “Smith Genealogy”, p. 44. Capt. John Smith’s place was “Upper Heathworth”, about which see more with his genealogical sketch [No. 46].

¹¹¹³ “Personal and Social Items. A Number of Visitors Here and Hereabout During Christmas Holidays”, *Denton Journal* (Maryland), 31 Dec 1910.

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Children of John Cooley and Elizabeth are:

- 2 i. Helen McCain² Cooley, born June 1894 in Pennsylvania.
- 3 ii. Grace W. Cooley, born March 1897 in Pennsylvania.
- + 4 iii. George R. Cooley, born September 1899 in Pennsylvania

NOTES

1. John M. Cooley (1867–)

Occupations of John M. Cooley (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: "Phisician" [*sic*]
- 1910: "Doctor General Practice"
- 1920: "Physician Allopath"

Residences of John M. Cooley (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Washington, Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania
- 1910: 265 Grant Ave., Kittanning Borough, Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania
- 1920: 265 W. Grant St., Kittaning, Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania

In the 1900 U.S. census, the Cooley family is mis-indexed as "Crosley". John and Elizabeth Cooley have not been located in the 1930 census.

Generation No. 2

4. **George R.² Cooley** was born September 1899 Pennsylvania. He married **Virginia M.** She was born about 1900 in West Virginia.

Child of George Cooley and Virginia is:

- 5 i. Patricia A.³ Cooley, born June 1894 in Pennsylvania.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

NOTES

4. George R. Cooley (1899–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he resided in Flushing, Queens Co., New York; he was a service manager in a marketing firm.

328. Josephine Shimer⁹ Bryan (William Whitley⁸, Anna Virginia⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 11 September 1906, and died March 1975. She married **Harry Seibert**.

Child of Josephine Bryan and Harry Seibert is:

- 456 i. Catherine Bryan¹⁰ Seibert, born 01 March 1933.

NOTES

At the time of her death, Josephine Bryan Seibert (1906–1975) [No. 328] resided in San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co., California. She had earlier resided in New Jersey.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

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333. Edward Lawrence⁹ Spamer (Lora Rebecca⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 December 1909 at 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 November 1955 at “Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania”, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Jeannette Leda Blouin** 15 March 1942 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Blouin and Palmina Martel. She was born 12 August 1920 in Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts, and died 01 November 1987 at Underwood Memorial Hospital, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

Children of Edward Spamer and Jeannette Blouin are:

- 457 i. John Edward¹⁰ Spamer, born 22 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey; died 23 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.
- 458 ii. Carol Ann Spamer, born 04 July 1946 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 459 iii. Earle Edward Spamer, born 28 July 1952 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Donna J. Alvin 06 December 1977 at Church of God, Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey; born 31 March 1954 at Cooper Hospital, Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married (2) Jane Lou Anderson 11 February 2005 at The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 17 December 1958 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

For Spamer lineages, see *Part I, Spamer Family*.

For Martel and Blouin lineages, see *Appendix 1*.

See SUPPLEMENT for revision

334. Joseph Lathrop⁹ Mack, Jr. (Roberta Covington⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 August 1905 in Nazareth, Northampton, Pennsylvania, and died 11 June 1970 in Warm Springs, Montana. He married (1) **Nadine Coleman Houk** in Great Falls, Montana. She was from Great Falls, Montana. He married (2) **Doris Pulliam** 19 February 1938 in Marion, Arkansas. He married (3) **Ethel Jackson Bell** 11 April 1947 in Las Vegas, Nevada, daughter of Ethel Jackson. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of Joseph Mack and Nadine Houk is:

- + 460 i. Roberta Lathrop¹⁰ Mack, born 26 June 1954.

NOTES

334. Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr. (1905–1970)

Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr., was baptized 25 December 1905.

He studied journalism and graduated from the University of Illinois. He was the City Editor for the *Evening News* in the Chicago area, about 1925. Later he was employed by the Associated Press in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, and New York. He later worked for the Music Corporation of America, New York, and was a salesman for the National Broadcasting Co., New York. In 1945, he resided in New York City.

Nadine (Houk) Mack
(wife of Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr.)

Nadine Houk Mack had been previously married to Mueller. She resided in Great Falls, Montana.

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335. Elizabeth⁹ Mack (Roberta Covington⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 July 1906 in Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, and died 25 May 1990 in New Mexico. She married (1) **Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, son of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway. He was born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. She married (2) **Robert Cushway Munger** 03 August 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904, and died 12 November 1960. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Elizabeth Mack and Bonver Hitchcock are:

- + 461 i. Gilbert Ridgway¹⁰ Hitchcock, born 25 June 1934.
- 462 ii. John Lathrop Hitchcock, born 18 June 1936. He married (1) Elizabeth Kay Magretta 20 August 1960 in Dearborn, Michigan, or San Francisco, California; born about 1940. He married (2) Casey.

NOTES

335. *Elizabeth (Mack) Hitchcock Munger* (1906–1990)

Elizabeth Mack Munger was the family historian after the death of Edward Seville Smith.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

She was baptized on 11 February 1907. She was educated at the Chicago Normal School and after beginning with summer classes at the University of Chicago was graduated in 1928 from the University of Illinois, 1928. She was a teacher in the Chicago public schools and at the Georgetown, Illinois, High School. In the Michigan City, Indiana, High School she taught English and Debating.¹¹¹⁴ In Michigan City she resided at 500 Marquette Trail.

In addition to these notes, Edward Seville Smith added in the “Smith Genealogy” in 1962.¹¹¹⁵

After her husband died, Elizabeth and her sons returned to Michigan City where she went back to teaching, until she married Robert Cushway Munger of Hart, Michigan, on August 7, 1949. His father had extensive cherry orchards of young and older cherry trees and was interested in processing the fruit for the market, and he assisted his father, Dr. Munger. Robert Munger died November 12, 1960, and Elizabeth has returned to teaching and also has been very busy settling the Munger affairs at Hart, which are extensive and varied. This summer (1962) she took a trip to England and Scotland which she enjoyed thoroughly. She stopped with us for a few days on her return but had to hurry back to Hart because of business. She plans returning to teaching in Michigan City.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for Elizabeth Munger at 1129½ Cedar St., Michigan City, Illinois.

The Social Security Death Index record for Elizabeth Mack Munger lists her birth date as 28 July 1906, and date of death as 25 March 1990. At the time of her death she resided in Tusuque, Santa Fe Co., New Mexico.

¹¹¹⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 59.

¹¹¹⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 60.

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462. John Lathrop Hitchcock (1936–)

John Lathrop Hitchcock served in the U.S. Navy. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists Lt. (jg) John L. Hitchcock, 10 Muir Way, Berkeley, California.

He earned a B.S. in physics from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, an M.A. in astronomy from the University of California at Berkeley, and a Ph.D. in the phenomenology of science and religion from the Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, California. He later earned another M.A., in clinical mental health counseling, from Lesley College, Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He has written several books on the combined subject of science and spirituality, combining the perspectives of Swedenborgian and Jungian philosophies. In 2006, he resided at 1825 Sumner St., Longmont, Colorado. He is cited in *Who's Who in Religion*, 4th ed. (1992-1993).

Edward Seville Smith's notes about John Lathrop Hitchcock, from before 1963, are included in the "Smith Genealogy":

He has a talent in music and as a young man was interested in the Boy Scouts. He and [his brother] Gilbert attended the big Jamboree in Philadelphia.¹¹¹⁶ My sister Mabel visited them in camp at the time. John taught nuclear physics in the Service in California in a department under Vice-Admiral Rickover. He married Elizabeth May Magretta of Dearborn, Michigan, on August 20, 1960. After his period of service he plans to return to college for an advanced degree.¹¹¹⁷

Examples of the lectures of John Lathrop Hitchcock are "Descent and Return: A Cosmic Vision" at the Annual Residential Conference of the Guild of Pastoral Psychology, St. Hilda's College, Oxford (2005?), "The Transformative Journey in Mayan Mythology" in the Boulder (Colorado) Friends of Jung lecture series (Spring 2006), and "The Hidden Center in Science and Spirituality" at the Unity Church (March 2006).

A sample of his publications includes:

Astrophysics

George B. Field and John L. Hitchcock, "Cosmic Black-Body Radiation at $\lambda=2.6$ mm", *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 18 (2 May 1966), pp. 16,817-16,818

John L. Hitchcock and Paul W. Hodge, "The Structure of the Irregular Galaxy NGC 4449", *Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 152 (1968), p. 1067

Philosophy of Religion and Science

Atoms, Snowflakes and God: The Convergence of Science and Religion (Theosophical Publishing House, 1986) [based on his doctoral dissertation]

The Web of the Universe: Jung, the "New Physics" and Human Spirituality (Paulist Press, New York, 1991)

Healing Our Worldview: The Unity of Science and Spirituality (Chrysalis Books, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1999)

¹¹¹⁶ Presumably this was the 1950 Jamboree at Valley Forge, at which President Harry Truman spoke on 30 June.

¹¹¹⁷ "Smith Genealogy", p. 60.

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At Home in the Universe: Re-envisioning the Cosmos with the Heart (Chrysalis Books, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2001)

It's About Living (J. Appleseed and Co., Newtonville, Massachusetts), booklet.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Hitchcock Family Collateral Genealogy (17 descendants¹¹¹⁸)

The genealogy of the Hitchcock family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of John Hitchcock

Generation No. 1

1. **John¹ Hitchcock** was born 01 July 1586, and died 12 June 1629. He married **Mary Franklin**. She was born about 1590.

Child of John Hitchcock and Mary Franklin is:

+ 2 i. **Matthias² Hitchcock**, born about 1610; died 16 November 1669.

Generation No. 2

2. **Matthias² Hitchcock** (John¹) was born about 1610, and died 16 November 1669. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1620, and died 1676.

Child of Matthias Hitchcock and Elizabeth is:

+ 3 i. **John³ Hitchcock**.

Generation No. 3

3. **John³ Hitchcock** (Matthias², John¹)

Child of John Hitchcock is:

+ 4 i. **Matthias⁴ Hitchcock**, born 26 May 1688; died about 1763.

Generation No. 4

4. **Matthias⁴ Hitchcock** (John³, Matthias², John¹) was born 26 May 1688, and died about 1763. He married **(1) Thankful Andrews**. He married **(2) Deborah Barnes**.

¹¹¹⁸ This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages, as indicated: Hubbard (6 individuals), Bachelor (10). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Child of Matthias Hitchcock and Thankful Andrews is:

- + 5 i. Ebenezer⁵ Hitchcock, born 14 September 1728; died February 1811.
-

Generation No. 5

5. Ebenezer⁵ Hitchcock (Matthias⁴, John³, Matthias², John¹) was born 14 September 1728, and died February 1811. He married **Lettice Parker**. She was born 18 September 1736, and died 1810.

Child of Ebenezer Hitchcock and Lettice Parker is:

- + 6 i. Jedediah⁶ Hitchcock, born 30 December 1771; died 14 December 1845.

NOTES

The 1790 census for "German Flatts", Montgomery Co., New York, lists an Ebenezer Hitchcock as a single-person household. The 1800 census for Granville, Washington Co., New York, lists an Ebenezer Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both older than 44, with the next-eldest male in the age range 16-25; also on this page is listed a Benjamin Hitchcock. The 1810 census for Granville lists an Ebenezer Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both older than 44, with the next-eldest male in the age range 16-25; also on this page and the adjacent page are listed households headed by a Philip Hitchcock and Chaleb Hitchcock.

Generation No. 6

6. Jedediah⁶ Hitchcock (Ebenezer⁵, Matthias⁴, John³, Matthias², John¹) was born 30 December 1771, and died 14 December 1845. He married **Levirah Bushnell**. She was born 12 December 1772, and died 25 December 1848.

Children of Jedediah Hitchcock and Levirah Bushnell are:

- + 7 i. Ira⁷ Hitchcock, born 25 September 1797; died 24 May 1850.
- 8 ii. Jedediah J. Hitchcock.

NOTES

The 1800 census for Windham, Greene Co., New York, lists a Jedediah Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both in the 16-26 age range, with three children under 10. The 1810 census for Windham lists a Jedediah Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both in the 26-44 age range, with five children under 10 and one child between 10-15. The 1840 census for Benton Precinct, Ogle Co., Illinois, lists: Jedediah Hitchcock (living in a two-person household, male and female each in the age range 60-70), with adjacent Jedediah J. Hitchcock household (possibly a son) and Ira Hitchcock household (son). Adjacent to the Hitchcocks are listed two Bushnell households (Jedediah Hitchcock married a Bushnell), whose exact relationship is undetermined: Anson Bushnell (eldest male and female 40-50) and Horace Bushnell (eldest male and female 20-30).

At the time of the 1840 U.S. census, Jedediah Hitchcock (1771–1845) [No. 6] resided in Benton Precinct, Ogle Co., Illinois.

Generation No. 7

7. Ira⁷ Hitchcock (Jedediah⁶, Ebenezer⁵, Matthias⁴, John³, Matthias², John¹) was born 25 September 1797, and died 24 May 1850. He married **Olive Goodsell**. She was born 14 June 1800 in New York, and died 21 July 1886.

Children of Ira Hitchcock and Olive Goodsell are:

- 9 i. Daniel⁸ Hitchcock, born about 1826 in New York.
- 10 ii. Abigail Hitchcock, born about 1828 in Ohio.

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- + 11 iii. Henry Hitchcock, born 28 July 1836 in Michigan; died 03 February 1927.

NOTES

Residences of Ira Hitchcock (1797–1850) [No. 7] (from U.S. censuses):

1830: Johnson Co., Illinois

1840: Benton Precinct, Ogle Co., Illinois

At the time of the 1850 census, Olive (Goodsell) Hitchcock (1800–1886), recently widowed wife of Ira Hitchcock, resided in a household where her son, David, is listed as head. At the times of the 1860 and 1870 censuses, she resided with her son, Henry, and his family.

Generation No. 8

11. Henry⁸ Hitchcock (Ira⁷, Jedediah⁶, Ebenezer⁵, Matthias⁴, John³, Matthias², John¹) was born 28 July 1836 in Michigan, and died 03 February 1927. He married **Jerusha Bachelor**, daughter of John Bachelor and Clarissa. She was born 16 May 1841 in Ohio, and died 06 January 1912.

Children of Henry Hitchcock and Jerusha Bachelor are:

- + 12 i. Daniel Norman⁹ Hitchcock, born 22 August 1860 in Illinois; died 14 May 1930.
- 13 ii. Olive Hitchcock, born about 1863 in Illinois.
- 14 iii. Abigail Hitchcock, born about 1868 in Illinois.
- 15 iv. Henry D. Hitchcock, born September 1870 in Illinois.

NOTES

11. Henry Hitchcock (1836–1927)

At the times of the 1860, 1870, and 1900 U.S. censuses, the occupation of Henry Hitchcock was listed as farmer.

Residences of Henry Hitchcock (from U.S. censuses):

1860, 1870: Akron, Peoria Co., Illinois

1900: Oswego, Labette Co., Kansas

Jerusha (Bachelor) Hitchcock (1841–1912) (wife of Henry Hitchcock)

In the 1900 census, her birth date is listed as April 1841.

The only information had at this time regarding Jerusha Bachelor's family are her parents as siblings, as follows:

John¹ Bachelor was born about 1800 in Virginia. He married **Clarissa**. She was born about 1812 in New York.

Children of John Bachelor and Clarissa are:

- i. David² Bachelor, born about 1832 in Ohio.
- ii. William Bachelor, born about 1834 in Ohio.
- iii. Lydia Bachelor, born about 1837 in Ohio.
- iv. Delila Bachelor, born about 1839 in Ohio.
- v. Jerusha Bachelor, born 16 May 1841 in Ohio; died 06 January 1912.
- vi. Basil? P. Bachelor, born about 1843 in Ohio.
- vii. Leonidas H. Bachelor, born about 1846 in Ohio.
- viii. Lucretia Bachelor, born about 1848 in Ohio.
- ix. Mary A. Bachelor, born about 1850 in Illinois.
- x. Freeman H. Bachelor, born about 1855 in Illinois.

Notes

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, William Bachelor was a farmer and was the eldest male in his mother's household.

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At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Leonidas Bachelor resided with his brother-in-law and sister, Henry and Jerusah Hitchcock.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Freeman H. Bachelor aged 17, was a laborer on the farm of Patrick McDermot, in Akron, Peoria Co., Illinois.

15. Henry D. Hitchcock (1870–)

At the time of the 1900 census, he worked as a farmer, residing with his parents.

Generation No. 9

12. Daniel Norman⁹ Hitchcock (Henry⁸, Ira⁷, Jedediah⁶, Ebenezer⁵, Matthias⁴, John³, Matthias², John¹) was born 22 August 1860 in Illinois, and died 14 May 1930. He married **Bona Vera Ridgway**, daughter of Benjamin Ridgway and Vestella Poindexter. She was born 11 May 1863 in Topeka, Kansas, and died 19 June 1939.

Children of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway are:

- 16 i. Norman Ridgway¹⁰ Hitchcock, born 15 July 1896; died 1978.
- + 17 ii. Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock, born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois; died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois.

Bona Vera (Ridgway) Hitchcock was a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I.D. No. 105504, descendant of Ebenezer Hubbard, Minute Man in the Connecticut militia at Concord, Massachusetts. That lineage, through marriages, is as follows:

Descendants of Ebenezer Hubbard

Generation No. 1

1. Ebenezer¹ Hubbard was born 1726 in Concord, Massachusetts, and died 1807 in Concord, Massachusetts. He married **Hannah Estabrook**.

Child of Ebenezer Hubbard and Hannah Estabrook is:

- + 2 i. Millicent² Hubbard, born 1760; died 1835.

Notes

"Ebenezer Hubbard served as a minute man in the Connecticut militia from Concord, Mass., where he was born and died."¹¹¹⁹

Generation No. 2

2. Millicent² Hubbard (Ebenezer¹) was born 1760, and died 1835. She married **Nathaniel Davis** 1780. He was born 1759, and died 1835.

Child of Millicent Hubbard and Nathaniel Davis is:

- + 3 i. John³ Davis, born 1794.

¹¹¹⁹ *Lineage Books of the Charter Members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.), Vol. 106, p. 162.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 3

3. **John³ Davis** (Millicent² Hubbard, Ebenezer¹) was born 1794. He married **Sarah Bassett**.

Child of John Davis and Sarah Bassett is:
+ 4 i. Sarah Vestella⁴ Davis.

Generation No. 4

4. **Sarah Vestella⁴ Davis** (John³, Millicent² Hubbard, Ebenezer¹) She married **Albert Van R. Poindexter**.

Child of Sarah Davis and Albert Poindexter is:
+ 5 i. Vestella C.⁵ Poindexter, born 1841; died 1877.

Generation No. 5

5. **Vestella C.⁵ Poindexter** (Sarah Vestella⁴ Davis, John³, Millicent² Hubbard, Ebenezer¹) was born 1841, and died 1877. She married **Benjamin F. Ridgway**.

Child of Vestella Poindexter and Benjamin Ridgway is:
6 i. Bona Vera⁶ Ridgway, born 11 May 1863 in Topeka, Kansas; died 19 June 1939.

End of Hubbard descendency to Bona Vera Ridgway

Hitchcock Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 10

17. **Bonver Ridgway¹⁰ Hitchcock** (Daniel Norman⁹, Henry⁸, Ira⁷, Jedediah⁶, Ebenezer⁵, Matthias⁴, John³, Matthias², John¹) was born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Elizabeth Mack** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, daughter of Joseph Mack and Roberta Smith. She was born 28 January 1906 in Nazareth, Northampton, Pennsylvania, and died 25 May 1990 in New Mexico.

See main Smith family genealogy for information about Bonver Ridgway and Elizabeth (Mack) Hitchcock and descendants.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

End of Hitchcock Family collateral genealogy

336. Roberta⁹ Mack (Roberta Covington⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 17 June 1909 in Independence, Missouri, and died 14 July 1995 in New Mexico. She married **Luther Francis McCollum** 01 September 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904, and died July 1979.

Children of Roberta Mack and Luther McCollum are:

- 463 i. Louella¹⁰ McCollum.
- 464 ii. Jack McCollum.

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NOTES

336. Roberta (Mack) McCollum (1909–1995)
“Bobbie”

Roberta Mack received a B.S. in Home Economics from Perdue University, 1930, where also she was a winner of the Flora Roberts Award.¹¹²⁰ She was a registered dietician, first as an intern at the Philadelphia General Hospital, then Assistant Dietician at Chester County Hospital, West Chester, Pennsylvania. She was Head Dietician at several institutions: St. Luke’s and Children’s Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; State Teachers College, West Chester, Pennsylvania; and the University of Maryland.¹¹²¹

During and shortly after World War II, she served as a dietician in the Women’s Army Corps. In 1945 she is noticed in her mother’s newspaper obituary as Lt. Roberta Mack, then serving in England. A history of the Army Medical Specialist Corps includes a staged photograph of 1st Lt. Mack, dietetic coordinator, looking into a cook vat in a spotless military kitchen. The text notes:¹¹²²

With the war’s end and redeployment of dietitians came the problem of staffing the hospitals of the army of occupation. An estimate of 44 dietitians was made. 1st Lt. Roberta Mack became the new dietetic coordinator in the Chief Surgeon's Office, European theater. By mid-July 1946, every general and station hospital in the European theater had at least one dietitian assigned, the larger hospitals had the requisite number according to the table of organization while the smaller ones were assigned only one.

After her marriage to Luther McCollum, she held various positions including home economist with the Gas Company of New Mexico, dietician at the Landsun Home, and teller at the Carlsbad National Bank. After her retirement, she continued actively in church and civic organizations.

She was a Field Distributor for the publications placed by the Swedenborg Foundation, Inc., New York. A business card for the distributorship lists her address as 907 E. Orchard Lane, #22, which in turn is corrected to 1303 E. Orchard Lane, #12.¹¹²³

¹¹²⁰ The Flora Roberts Award of Perdue University “is given to a senior woman student for outstanding scholarship, leadership, character and service to the university community. The award was established by the will of Flora Roberts, a member of the Purdue Class of 1887.” The award consists of a medal, certificate, and honorarium. (Quotation from a website identified only as that of an agricultural association, AAAE, Oklahoma State University, Spring 2004 Newsletter, accessed 24 Jul 2006.)

¹¹²¹ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 60.

¹¹²² Thelma A. Harman, “Professional Services of Dietitians, World War II” in Harriet S. Lee and Myra L. McDaniel, eds., *Army Medical Specialist Corps* (U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C., 1968), pp. 183-233. The photo of Lt. Mack appears as fig. 55 (p. 218); quotation from p. 217.

The first U.S. dieticians to go to Europe during World War II were attached to the 5th General Hospital. These civilian workers arrived in Northern Ireland in May 1942. Their services were in hospitals and general messes throughout England and, after D-Day, on the continent; often in minimally supplied field hospitals, and even in general hospitals the cooking facilities might be Spartan, which required “enterprising efforts” to turn out thousands of safe and nutritious meals. Military dieticians (such as Lt. Mack) supervised civilian personnel and even German prisoners of war.

¹¹²³ I located this business card serendipitously. It was taped inside of a book published by the Swedenborg Foundation, which I had purchased from a used-book dealer Ruidoso, New Mexico, in 2007: Thomas A. King, *Allegories of Genesis* (Swedenborg Foundation, Inc., New York, 1982). The book, incidentally, was authored by Rev.

[note cont’d →



FIGURE 35—1st Lt. Roberta Mack, dietetic coordinator, Chief Surgeon's Office, European Theater of Operations, 1946. (U.S. Army photograph.)

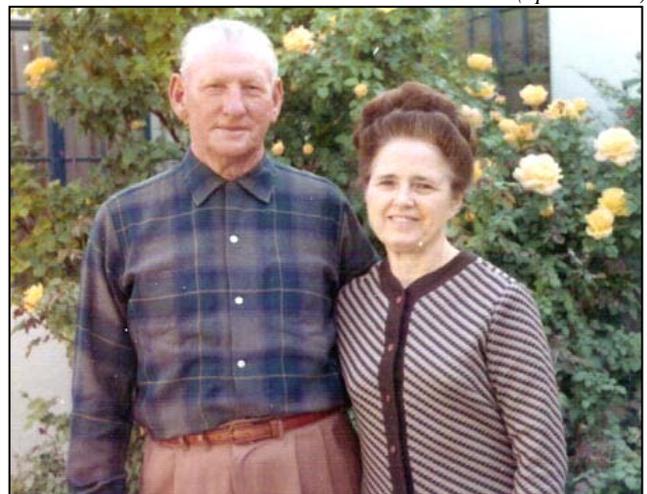
(U.S. Army photo)



(Spamer 113)



(Spamer 3430)



(Spamer 114)

Roberta (Mack) McCollum (1909–1995) [No. 336] and her husband, **Luther Francis McCollum** (1904–1979)

(Upper left) 1st Lt. Roberta Mack, U.S. Army, dietetic coordinator, inspects a spotless kitchen in 1946, probably in England.

(Upper right) Roberta and Luther McCollum after their wedding, 1 September 1949, Carlsbad, New Mexico

(Center left and right) Roberta and Luther McCollum at their home in Carlsbad, New Mexico; 1964 (left) and 1971 (right).

(Bottom) Roberta McCollum, studio portrait in 1990.



(Spamer 2791)



(Spamer 1658)

Roberta Mack (*left*) and her sister, Grace Mack (*right*), with their aunt, Lora Smith Spamer, posing in about 1932 with Roberta's first automobile, a late-1920s Pontiac. Location not known. Roberta Mack McCollum wrote years later, "*Probably summer 1932 Grace came to Philadelphia (West Chester) to visit me. We drove Aunt Lora to Smyrna Del. I think. Grandmother, Ella Smith's brother's family Uncle Abel Sevil lived there.*"

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She was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem and, later, the First Baptist Church of Carlsbad, New Mexico. Upon her death, her remains were cremated and placed in Carlsbad Cemetery, 31 July 1995; Rev. Bob Bacon of Carlsbad and Rev. Eric Allison of Canada officiated.

Luther Francis McCollum (1904–1979)
(husband of Roberta Mack)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy", all he indicated about Luther McCollum was that "He is a security officer in a large plant"¹¹²⁴; this was about 1960. An undated newspaper clipping received from Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher shows a photograph of Luther McCollum supervising security officers at the gate to a large plant. The caption reads:

Security Tight — there are no free tours at the Gnome site and it's just as hard getting out as in.
Security guard Ray Adkins, left and William Foley, drivers side, check passes. Security chief Luther McCollum looks on.

The name, "Gnome" reveals the nature of the facility. This was Project GNOME, the first underground nuclear detonation of Project Plowshare, which investigated peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. "Shot GNOME" was detonated on 10 December 1961 near Carlsbad, New Mexico; the device had a yield of 3.1 kilotons and was exploded 1,184 feet underground in a natural formation of bedded rock salt. The test was expected to provide data on the retention and transfer of heat that could be utilized in the development of steam- or hot-gas turbine electrical generation. Other expectations of the test were insights into the utility of recovering radioisotopes from the melted materials in the shot-containment cavity. The shot was supposed to self-seal the shaft, but it vented radioactive steam to the atmosphere for about a day.¹¹²⁵

A monument at the site has a plaque reading,

United States Atomic Energy Commission
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman

PROJECT GNOME

December 10, 1961

The first nuclear detonation in the Plowshare Program to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives was conducted below this spot at a depth of 1216 feet in a stratum of rock salt. The explosive equivalent to 3,100 tons of TNT was detonated at the end of a horizontal passage heading from a vertical shaft located 1,116 feet southwest of this point. Among the many objectives was the production and recovery of useful radioactive isotopes. The study of heat

Thomas Allibone King, who appears in the King Family collateral genealogy in **Part I, Spamer Family**; the title was originally published by C. M. Bunsen, Cleveland, Ohio, 1922.

¹¹²⁴ "Smith Genealogy", p. 61.

¹¹²⁵ Jules A. MacKallor, *Aeroradioactivity Survey and Geology of the GNOME (Carlsbad) Area, New Mexico and Texas (ARMS-I)* (U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Effects Test Operations, CES-59.4.24, Jan 1965; Defense Technical Information Center, accession no. ADA423163); facsimile copy on website <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA423163> (accessed 26 Feb 2007). S. W. Stewart and L. C. Pakiser, "Crustal Structure in Eastern New Mexico Interpreted from the GNOME Explosion", *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*, vol. 52, no. 5 (Dec 1962), pp. 1017-1030. "Project GNOME", website <http://www.atomictourist.com/gnome.htm> (accessed 26 Feb 2007).

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recovery, the conduct of neutron physics experiments, and the provision of seismic source for geophysical studies.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for Luther F. McCollum at 405 W. Riverside Drive, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

340. Gerardin Faulkner⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 November 1908 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Hilda Synnestvedt** [Jean Synnestvedt] 06 August 1930, daughter of John Synnestvedt and Emily Hopf. She was born 25 December 1902 in Illinois, and died March 1981.

Child of Gerardin Smith and Hilda Synnestvedt is:

465 i. Sally Jean¹⁰ Smith, born 06 August 1932.

NOTES

340. Gerardin Faulkner Smith (1908–) “Gerry”

Gerardin Faulkner Smith wandered at times and is said to have ridden the rails. His marriage was not a settled one. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he worked as a messenger. He had worked in a bank in Chicago, Illinois, and one day about 1936 he was reported absent by his employer; there may have been some impropriety with the bank's cash accounts. He was never heard from again. His mother never gave up hope that he might be found.

Gerardin Smith and Jean Synnestvedt were married by a Justice of the Peace. Although family information records their marriage on 6 August 1930, the social page of the *Cook County Herald* for 18 November 1930 notes under “Glenview” that “Miss Jean Synnestvedt and her fiancée [*sic*], Mr. Jerry Smith, and Miss Alice Smith, were guests at the Henry Jasmer home in Chicago Sunday evening.”¹¹²⁶

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Hilda (Synnestvedt) Smith (Jean Synnestvedt) (1902–1981) (wife of Gerardin Faulkner Smith)

Hilda Synnestvedt changed her name to “Jean”. Her last residence was in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

465. Sally Jean Smith (1932–)

Sally Jean Smith worked as a French teacher.

¹¹²⁶ “Glenview”, *Cook County Herald* (Arlington Heights, Illinois), 18 Nov 1930, p. 8.



(Spamer 2872)

Gerardin Faulkner Smith (1908–) [No. 340]

Studio portrait; date and location not known.

Sally Jean Smith (1932–) [No. 465]



(Right) Location and date unknown.

(Below) Photo at the home of her aunt,
Nadia “Nadine” Smith Synnestvedt, 2006.



(Spamer 2861)

(Spamer photo)

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341. Alice Mary⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 02 April 1910 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 29 June 2003. She married **Donald Geoffrey Gladish** 11 September 1937 in Immanuel Church, The Park, Glenview, Illinois, son of Willis Gladish and Laura Wallenbury. He was born 28 September 1899, and died June 1967.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Alice Smith and Donald Gladish are:

- + 466 i. Emily Alice¹⁰ Gladish, born 20 July 1938.
- + 467 ii. Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, born 14 September 1939.
- + 468 iii. Elizabeth Renee Gladish, born 24 November 1941.
- 469 iv. Martha Joy Gladish, born 02 April 1944; died about 1995.
- 470 v. Sarah Ann Gladish, born 14 June 1949.
- + 471 vi. Neva Carolyn Gladish, born 21 December 1951.

NOTES

341. Alice (Smith) Gladish (1910–2003)

Alice Mary Smith graduated from the Nurses' School, Evanston, Illinois, which was an affiliate of Northwestern University. Her last residence was in Lansdale, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Donald Gladish and Alice Smith were married by Alice's father, Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith.

Donald Geoffrey Gladish (1899–1967)
(husband of Alice Smith)
“Don”

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Donald Geoffrey Gladish was a homoeopathic physician in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Earle C. Smith's address book (predating 1964) gives Donald Gladish's address as 50 Park Drive, Glenview, Illinois; also with the notation, “Xmas”, is the address 2626 N. 41st Ave., Apt. 1, Phoenix, Arizona.

Also see the Gladish Family collateral genealogy, below.

469. Martha Joy Gladish (1944–ca. 1995)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

She was known as “Joy”.

470. Sarah Ann Gladish (1949-)

Sarah Ann Gladish was married in 1972 and had three children.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy



(Spamer2988)

Donald Gladish and **Alice (Smith) Gladish** with their children (*left to right*),
Emily, Stephen, and Elizabeth. Ca. 1944.

**Gladish Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(18 descendants)

The genealogy of the Gladish family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Jeremiah H. Gladish

Generation No. 1

1. Jeremiah H.¹ Gladish

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of Jeremiah H. Gladish is:

- + 2 i. Willis Lindsay² Gladish, born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Illinois.
-

Generation No. 2

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

2. Willis Lindsay² Gladish (Jeremiah H.¹) was born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Illinois. He married **Laura Wallenbury**, daughter of Frances Adolphus Wallenbury. She was born 29 July 1867 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Willis Gladish and Laura Wallenbury are:

- + 3 i. Donald Geoffry³ Gladish, born 28 September 1899; died June 1967.
4 ii. David Gladish.
+ 5 iii. Victor Gladish.
6 iv. Ted Gladish.
+ 7 v. Richard R. Gladish, died 2003.
8 vi. Louise Gladish.
-

Generation No. 3

3. Donald Geoffry³ Gladish (Willis Lindsay², Jeremiah H.¹) was born 28 September 1899, and died June 1967. He married **Alice Mary Smith** 11 September 1937 at Immanuel Church, The Park, Glenview, Illinois, daughter of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. She was born 02 April 1910 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 29 June 2003.

See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Alice (Smith) and Donald Gladish and their descendants.

5. Victor³ Gladish (Willis Lindsay², Jeremiah H.¹)

Child of Rev. Victor Gladish is:

- 15 i. Naomi⁴ Gladish. She married Smith.

NOTES

Rev. Victor Gladish [No. 5] was a minister in the New Church.

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Naomi (Gladish) Smith [No. 15] is the author of *The Arrivals*, a fictionalized account of the transition from the present life to the next.¹¹²⁷

Smith, husband of Naomi Gladish, is unrelated to the Smiths of this genealogy.

7. Richard R.³ Gladish (Willis Lindsay², Jeremiah H.¹) died 2003. He married **Adele Nash** 1935. She was born about 1912, and died 06 January 2006 at Cairnwood Village, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Richard Gladish and Adele Nash are:

- 16 i. Bruce⁴ Gladish.
- 17 ii. Nancy Gladish. She married Wyncoll.
- 18 iii. John Gladish.

NOTES

7. Richard R. Gladish (–2003)

He was the Principal of the Boys School at the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He was author of *Bishop William Henry Benade: Founder and Reformer*¹¹²⁸, *Richard De Charms, Senior: New Church Champion*¹¹²⁹, and *John Pitcairn, Uncommon Entrepreneur: A Biography*¹¹³⁰.

Adele (Nash) Gladish (ca. 1912–2006) (wife of Richard R. Gladish)

She was originally from Chicago, where she grew up. She attended the Rockford College for Women in Rockford, Illinois, and worked as a social worker for the Illinois Emergency Relief. She and her husband moved to Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, after their marriage when he joined the faculty of the Academy of the New Church. Her obituary notice indicates that she was survived by her children, a brother and a sister, 12 grandchildren, and 15 great-grandchildren. A memorial service was held for her in the Bryn Athyn Cathedral.¹¹³¹

End of Gladish Family collateral genealogy

See SUPPLEMENT for revision

342. Virginia⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 April 1912 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **Theodore Tyler** 01 September 1947.

Children of Virginia Smith and Theodore Tyler are:

- 472 i. Nicholas Lang¹⁰ Tyler, born 13 October 1947. He married (1) undetermined wife. He married (2) Karin Burnham.

¹¹²⁷ Naomi Gladish Smith, *The Arrivals* (Chrysalis Books, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2004). The book was met with widely different acceptance for its included themes and language. A favorable review was by Peter Buss, Jr., *General Church Outreach Magazine* (issue 3, 2004); an unfavorable review with specific points of objection by Kurt Simons (*in* "The New Century Edition Controversy Related Issues", on the New Church Issues Database website, <http://www.newchurchissues.org/nce/arrivals.htm> and [/arrivals2.htm](http://www.newchurchissues.org/nce/arrivals2.htm); accessed 8 Dec 2005).

¹¹²⁸ Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, 1984.

¹¹²⁹ R. R. Gladish, Bryn Athyn, 1988.

¹¹³⁰ Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, 1989.

¹¹³¹ "Adele Nash Gladish, Social Worker, 93", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9 Jan 2006.

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- 473 ii. Carson Smith Tyler, born 04 June 1955. He married Laura Echols.

NOTES

342. Virginia (Smith) Tyler (1912–)
“Ginny”

Virginia Smith was baptized by Bishop W. F. Pendleton. She studied nursing. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists the Tylers’ address as 2941 Cherry Lane, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Theodore Tyler
(husband of Virginia Smith)
“Ted”

He had been married previously to his marriage to Virginia Smith, and he had children by that marriage, as follows:

Theodore Tyler married **Gertrude Price**, daughter of Enoch S. Price and Lily Waelchli. She was born 24 August 1907.

Children of Theodore Tyler and Gertrude Price are:

- i. Nicholas² Tyler [died young].
- ii. Martha Louise Tyler, born 18 April 1933.
- iii. George Price Tyler, born 11 May 1937.
- iv. Michael Price Tyler, born 20 November 1940.

Notes

In 2006, George Price Tyler resided in Laconia, New Hampshire.

Enoch S. Price (1856–1934) and Lily Waelchli married 1868. They had eleven children. She was the daughter of John Waelchli and Mary Anna Schaffroth, both of whom were from Switzerland. Mary Schaffroth’s mother was Elisaveth Stettler, born 1816.

472. Nicholas Lang Tyler (1947–)
“Nick”

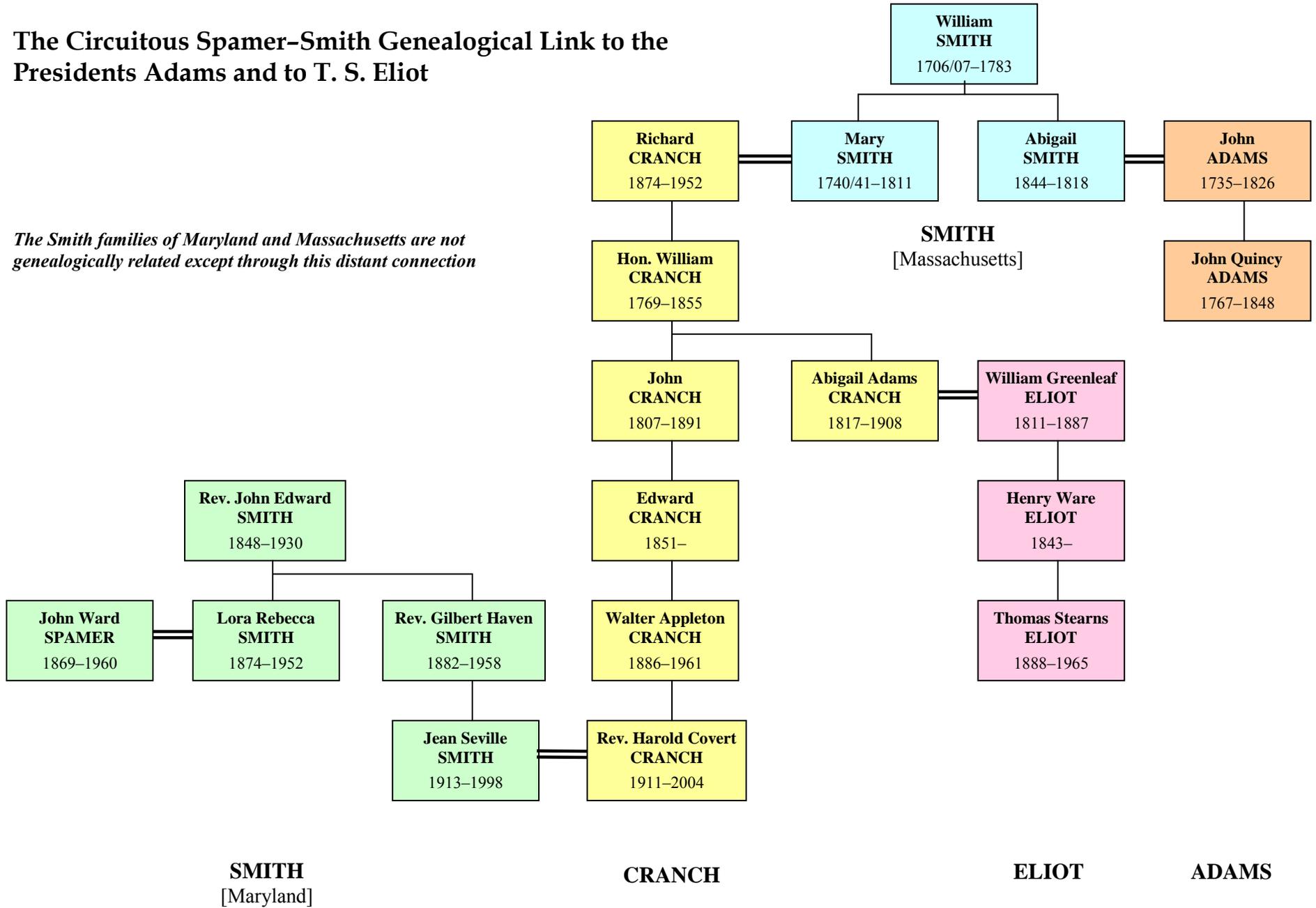
In 2006, Nicholas Lang Tyler resided in the Virgin Islands and was an aerial acrobatics pilot.

473. Carson Smith Tyler (1955–)

In 2006, Carson Smith Tyler resided in California.

The Circuitous Spamer-Smith Genealogical Link to the Presidents Adams and to T. S. Eliot

The Smith families of Maryland and Massachusetts are not genealogically related except through this distant connection



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343. Jean Seville⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 July 1913 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, and died 19 May 1998. She married **Harold Covert Cranch** 30 June 1936, son of Walter Cranch and Clara Covert. He was born 10 October 1911 in Somerton, Pennsylvania, and died 19 December 2004 in Glendale, California.

Children of Jean Smith and Harold Cranch are:

- + 474 i. Virginia¹⁰ Cranch, born 23 December 1937.
- + 475 ii. Walter Elliot Cranch, born 28 April 1939.
- + 476 iii. Jonathon Pierce Cranch, born 18 February 1941.
- + 477 iv. Suzannah Schubert Cranch, born 16 July 1942.
- + 478 v. Nora Jean Cranch, born 22 April 1945.
- + 479 vi. Claudia Cranch, born 28 April 1948.
- + 480 vii. Margaret Sheron Cranch, born 01 December 1951.
- + 481 viii. Gabrielle Holly Cranch, born 22 December 1954.

NOTES

343. Jean (Smith) Cranch (1913–1998)

Jean Seville Smith was baptized on 30 September 1913 by her father, Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith. At the time of her death, Jean Smith Cranch resided in Glendale, Los Angeles Co., California.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Harold Covert Cranch (1911–2004) (husband of Jean Smith)

Rev. Harold Covert Cranch graduated in 1941 from the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

The Cranch ancestors include several notable Americans. One of these ancestors, Richard Cranch, married a Mary Smith (no relation to our Smith family) whose sister, Abigail, married John Adams, who became second President of the United States. Another ancestor was William Cranch, son of Richard, who was appointed to a federal judgeship by his uncle, John Adams, which position he held with distinction for 50 years. (See the Cranch Family and Adams Family collateral genealogies, below.)

An address book from Earle C. Smith, predating 1964, lists the Cranches' residence at 346 Riverdale Drive, Glendale, California. At the ends of their lives, the Cranches lived at 501 Porter St., Glendale, California.

Harold Cranch's obituary notice in the California New Church newsletter took note:¹¹³² [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Harold was a pioneer in establishing the New Church in the West, starting with train trips in the early 40's, then moving the whole family to California as the first General Church minister west of the Mississippi in 1952, once the many fledgling church centers were established

¹¹³² "Harold Covert Cranch 1911-2004. Pioneer of New Church Evangelization, Filmmaker, Artist, Musician, First Pastor of the Church in the Western United States, Enters the Spiritual World", *California Digest* (Jan 2005), pp. 1-2. This issue of the newsletter included numerous personal reflections of Harold Cranch by other pastors of the faith.



(Spamer 2984)



(Spamer 2256)

Virginia (Smith) Tyler (1912–) [No. 342]

(Above left) Studio portrait, location and date unknown.

(Above right) Theodore “Ted” Tyler and “Ginny” in Shaftsbury, Vermont.

(Right) Ted and Ginny Tyler, late 1960s.

(Below) Ginny with her sons, Nick (left) and Carson. Photo taken at the home of Ginny’s sister, Nadine Synnestvedt, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, 2006.



(Spamer 2985)



(Spamer photo)



(Spamer 2995)

**Harold Covert Cranch (1911–2004) and
Jean Seville (Smith) Cranch (1913–1998) [No. 343]**

Wedding, 30 June 1936

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

sufficiently to justify such a commitment. All over the west people still say that Harold Cranch was their first pastor.

Born in Somerton, Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1911, Harold became self-sufficient at a very young age, sometimes skipping school to paint and sculpt, and making a living as an artist, selling his work to Wanamakers [*sic*]¹¹³³ stores in the Philadelphia area. He became a musician and played with the Binky Heath Orchestra during the prohibition era. He met his future wife, Jean Seville Smith, while playing for a school prom. They were married in 1936, and Harold developed a sign-painting business to provide for his young wife and their growing family.

Unable to resist discussions with his customers and patrons about Religion, Harold made the decision to enter theological school as a father of 3, and was ordained into the priesthood in 1941.¹¹³⁴ He was sent to Chicago where he served the Sharon Church as a resident minister, and began his long trips throughout the west to build the Church in new territory. By 1951 there was sufficient interest to transfer the family (now grown to 7 children) to the Los Angeles area. A large home in Sierra Madre served as the first center, but in 1953 they moved to Glendale where a new church building could be constructed. The first Western District Assembly was held in 1954, with an attendance of over 100 members and families. The Cranches baptized their eighth (and final!) child that same year. During this period, with the help of many talented volunteer teachers whom he trained, Harold developed a comprehensive Sunday School curriculum, and several years after completion of the Church, the congregation built a multi-purpose building to house the growing children's programs.

In Los Angeles there was an inevitable connection to the entertainment industry, and Harold partnered with new member Ken Hultgren, then working at the Disney Studios, to bring the teachings of the New Church to the medium of film. Several 16 mm films were produced, including *Animals of the Bible*, *The Water of Life*, and the ambitious *Our Faith*. Harold also developed his life-long love of Biblical archaeology, offering many public lectures on the topic.

From Glendale, the Cranches answered the call to Toronto in 1966, where Rev. Cranch was Pastor to the third largest General Church congregation, as well as Headmaster of the Olivet Day School. In the ten years in Canada, Harold continued writing, teaching, preaching, public speaking and dabbling in the fledgling new medium, videotape—as well as learning a smattering of the French language (though he would tell you he smattered the language rather badly).

In 1976, empty-nesters Harold and Jean moved to Glenview, Illinois, where Harold contented himself with radio as a means of reaching out to a larger audience. He worked extensively on a program to replicate evangelical success, and the Epsilon Society had a tremendous effort of sending out Swedenborg's books and Rev. Cranch's printed sermons to interested locals.

¹¹³³ Wanamaker's was a large department store in Philadelphia founded by John Wanamaker. Its flagship location occupied a city block opposite the southeast corner of City Hall, and it survived into the late 20th century before being bought by a succession of other department store chains. In 2007 it is a Macy's store, with most of the upper floors converted to office spaces. Wanamaker's was the premier shopping destination of several large department stores that existed on Market St. east of City Hall, none of which now survive.

¹¹³⁴ Bishop Peter Buss took note that "Harold believed in outreach, and he worked on it. They told him he was too old to go [to] the Theological School, but he was bringing so many people into the church in the Chicago area they felt they had to get him into the Theological School. And they did." (>> Peter Buss, "Historical Experiences of Growth" [keynote address at the Evangelisation Seminar, Boulder, Colorado, Oct 2003], *The New Church Newsletter* (Hurstville [Australia] Society), Mar 2004; seen on website http://newchurch.org/au/hurstville/Mar_2004_newsletter.html (accessed 9 Nov 2005).

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The Boston Society of the Convention Church in 1980 asked the General Church for a minister to temporarily serve that group. Harold agreed to go until a Convention minister could be trained for that post.¹¹³⁵

But the West a[]ways beckoned, and in 1982, Harold and Jean “retired” to Glendale, where he continued to preach, teach, write, publish, and dabble in public speaking, art, archeology, film, video, radio, and travel . . . but left off in the destruction of the French language.

In an “Evangelization Time Line” for the General Church, Rev. Cranch is noted twice: “1953 Rev. Harold C. Cranch gives address at Open Clergy Meetings, ‘The Third Use of the Church,’ which is missionary—evangelizing the world. This is well received, with insistence that it not displace other uses.”; and “1977 Missionary program developed in Glenview, Illinois by the Rev. Harold C. Cranch.”¹¹³⁶

A very small sampling of Rev. Cranch’s published sermons include some that purposely view contradictory positions to reaffirm the tenets of the faith:

“The Uses of Men and Women”, *New Church Life*, vol. 94 (1974), pp. 294-301

“A Challenge to the Authority of the Writings”, *New Church Life*, vol. 99 (1979), pp. 430-439

“Swedenborg’s Claims—Can We Accept Them?”, *New Church Life*, vol. 102 (1982), pp. 244-250

Harold Cranch was cited in *Who’s Who in Religion* (4th ed., 1992-1993), and *Who’s Who in the West* (27th ed., 2000-2001).

An unexpected, publicly exposed sidelight in the life of Harold and Jean Cranch, living in sunny California, seems to expose a fondness for avocados. The names of Rev. and Mrs. Harold Cranch show up in a 1995 list of government applications to import fresh Hass Avocado fruit from Michoacan, Mexico.¹¹³⁷

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

¹¹³⁵ That position was filled by Rev. Ellis, the sixth pastor of the Boston Church since its founding in 1818. (>> “Reverend Harold Cranch (1911-2004)”, *Church on the Hill* (Boston Society of the New Jerusalem), vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr 2005), p. 6.

¹¹³⁶ “Evangelization Time Line: A Brief History”, *General Church Outreach Magazine*, No. 3 (2004), p. 6.

¹¹³⁷ Seen on website <http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps3025/94-116-3-1.f> (accessed 9 Nov 2005).

**Cranch Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(92 descendants¹¹³⁸)

The genealogy of the Cranch family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Richard Cranch

Generation No. 1

1. **Richard¹ Cranch** was born 1726 in England, and died 16 October 1811 in Massachusetts. He married **Mary Smith**, daughter of William Smith and Elizabeth Quincy. She was born 09 December 1741 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 17 October 1811 in Massachusetts.

Children of Richard Cranch and Mary Smith are:

- 2 i. Elizabeth² Cranch, born 1763; died 1811. She married Rev. Jacob Norton.
- 3 ii. Lucy Cranch, born 1767; died 1846. She married John Greenleaf; born 1763; died 1848.
- + 4 iii. William Cranch, born 17 July 1769 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts; died 01 September 1855 in Washington, D.C.

NOTES

Richard Cranch (1726–1811) [No. 1] was a watchmaker and attended Harvard College (receiving an honorary degree in 1780). He was the Justice of the Suffolk County Court of Common Pleas, 1779-1793, representative to the Massachusetts General Court, 1778-1782; member of the Massachusetts Senate, 1787; representative from Braintree in the Constitution Convention, 1788; and Postmaster at Quincy, 1794.¹¹³⁹

During the early days of the Republic, the individual states produced legal tender bills of credit, used as currency. In Massachusetts, a series of such bills was issued on 5 May 1780, which were payable in Spanish milled dollars with 5% interest accrued to 31 December 1786. Some of these bills were signed by "R[ichard]. Cranch".¹¹⁴⁰

Richard Cranch was buried 19 October 1811 in Quincy, Massachusetts.

Mary Smith (1741–1811), wife of Richard Cranch and not a relation to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore, carried on a respectable correspondence with her sister, Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, second President of the United States.¹¹⁴¹ (Also see Adams family collateral genealogy, below.)

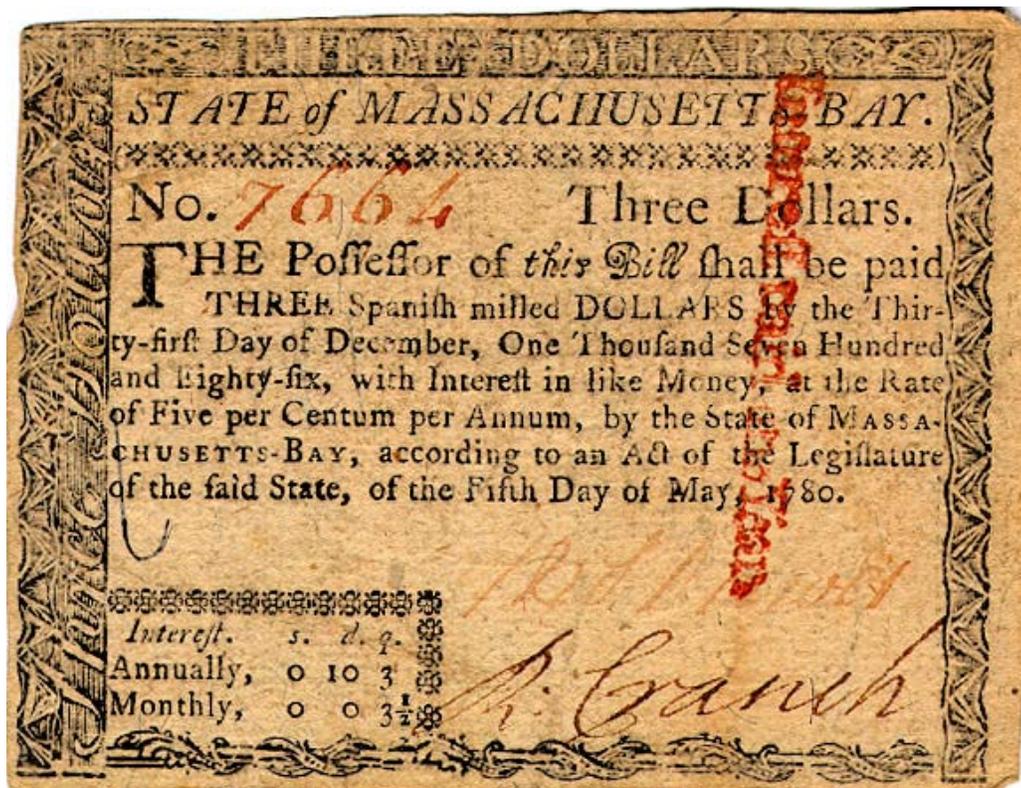
She was buried 19 October 1811 in Quincy, Massachusetts.

¹¹³⁸ This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages, as indicated: Greeleaf (4 individuals), Webster (7). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

¹¹³⁹ Mass., Province Laws, 21:4. Also see Peter Whitney, *A discourse delivered at Quincy, October 19, 1811, at the interment of the Hon. Richard Cranch, who died October 16, 1811, and of Mrs. Mary Cranch, his wife, who died October 17, 1811* (John Eliot, Jr., Boston, 1811); and Massachusetts Historical Society Library finding aids.

¹¹⁴⁰ "Massachusetts Currency", website <http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCurrency/CurrencyText/MA-05-05-80a.html> (accessed 23 Sep 2006).

¹¹⁴¹ See for example David McCullough's biography, *John Adams* (Simon and Schuster, New York, 2001). For complete transcriptions with notes, see the series begun by L. H. Butterfield (ed.), and subsequent editors, *Adams Family Correspondence* (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1963-1993), 6 vols.



The signature of Richard Cranch on a Massachusetts-issued \$3 bill, issued ca. 1780.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 2

4. William² Cranch (Richard¹) was born 17 July 1769 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts, and died 01 September 1855 in Washington, D.C. He married **Nancy Greenleaf** 06 April 1795, daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary Brown. She was born 03 June 1772 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts, and died 16 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.

Children of William Cranch and Anna Greenleaf are:

- 5 i. William Greenleaf³ Cranch, born 11 January 1796; died February 1872.
- 6 ii. Richard Cranch, born 26 June 1797; died August 1824.
- 7 iii. Anne Allen Cranch, born 28 April 1799; died April 1822.
- 8 iv. Mary Cranch, born 26 September 1801; died June 1822. She married Richard Cranch Norton 1820.
- 9 v. John Quincy Cranch, born 05 December 1803; died 14 January 1804.
- 10 vi. Elizabeth Eliot Cranch, born 08 February 1805; died May 1860. She married Rufus Dawes 18 May 1829; born 27 January 1803; died 29 November 1859.
- + 11 vii. John Cranch, born 02 February 1807; died 1891.
- 12 viii. Edward Pope Cranch, born 29 May 1809; died 07 December 1892. He married Bertha Wood 15 April 1842.
- 13 ix. Christopher Pearse Cranch, born 15 May 1811; died 21 July 1811.
- + 14 x. Christopher Pearse Cranch, born 08 March 1813 in Alexandria, Fairfax Co., Virginia; died 20 January 1892 in Ellery St., Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- 15 xi. Virginia Cranch, born January 1815; died 30 January 1815.
- + 16 xii. Abigail Adams Cranch, born 20 February 1817; died 1908.
- + 17 xiii. Margaret Dawes Cranch, born 15 April 1819; died 30 January 1895.

NOTES

4. William Cranch (1769–1855) ¹¹⁴²

William Cranch graduated from Harvard College in 1787 and later received an LL.D. degree from that institution. His graduating class also included John Quincy Adams, his cousin and future U.S. President. Cranch studied law for three years in Boston and was admitted to the bar in July 1790, and thereafter for three years practiced law in Braintree (today Quincy) and Haverill, Massachusetts.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

He removed to Washington, D.C., in October 1794, while the national government still was seated in Philadelphia, and there he became involved as a legal agent in a land-speculation syndicate under his brother-in-law, James Greenleaf, which collapsed in bankruptcy.¹¹⁴³ At about the same time, in 1800, he was appointed to a voluntary position as Reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which had recently removed from Philadelphia when the national capital transferred from that city to the new Washington City. He was the second Reporter of decisions for the Supreme Court of the United States¹¹⁴⁴,

¹¹⁴² General biographical sources include H. W. Howard Knott in Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1930), Vol. 4, pp. 502-503; Craig Joyce in John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 5, pp. 664-665. His eulogy was delivered by Moncure D. Conway, *A Discourse on the Life and Character of the Hon. William Cranch, L.L.D.: Late Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, Delivered in the Unitarian Church, Washington City, on Sunday, October 7, 1855* (Buell and Blanchard, Washington, D.C., 1855). Also see Alexander Burton Hagner, *Address on the Life and Character of William Cranch* (Washington, D.C., 1913); William Draper Lewis, ed., *Great American Lawyers: The Lives and Influence of Judges and Lawyers Who Have Acquired Permanent National Reputation, and Have Developed the Jurisprudence of the United States* (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1907-1909, 8 vols.); Helen Newman, "William Cranch, Judge, Law School Professor, Reporter", *Law Library Journal*, Vol. 26, no. 4 (Oct 1933).

¹¹⁴³ Much of the speculation was taking place on what now is known as Greenleaf Point. One history of Washington recounts the development in more enthusiastic terms (Allen C. Clark, *Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City*, Press of W. F. Roberts, Washington, D.C., 1901).

¹¹⁴⁴ In this capacity Cranch had succeeded Alexander James Dallas, the first Reporter of the Supreme Court, who appears in the collateral genealogies of this present work, in **Appendix 2**. The need for the *Reports* was not so much

[note cont'd →

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

publishing nine volumes of Reports of Cases for that body, 1801-1815. In this capacity we might be afforded an example of his precocious and devotional character to the law. As pointed out by Craig Joyce, how Cranch came to be Reporter in the first place is unrecorded:¹¹⁴⁵

“The older histories occasionally refer to him as the first ‘regularly appointed’ Reporter of the Court’s decisions. But no such entry appears in the minutes of the Court, nor had Congress or the Court provided for such an appointment by statute or rule. Without doubt, the reports published by Cranch, like the volumes of his predecessor [Alexander James Dallas], remained at all times a private venture. Thus, it seems most likely that Cranch, like Dallas, appointed himself to report the Court’s decisions.”

When the Supreme Court left Philadelphia, Dallas had not followed, and in fact he was embittered by the “miserable encouragement for my Reports”.¹¹⁴⁶ Cranch may have acted opportunistically, having been left in precarious financial straits by the land-speculation collapse in Washington. But rescue for William Cranch came from another (and well documented) source, too. On 8 January 1801 he was appointed by President John Adams (his uncle) a Commissioner of the City of Washington. And on 3 March 1801 Adams appointed Cranch to the position of Assistant Judge in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia—one of the so-called “Midnight Judges” who were appointed by Adams, exercising the Judiciary Act of 1800, during the last hours of the Adams administration.¹¹⁴⁷ In March 1806 Cranch was appointed Chief Justice of that court by President Thomas Jefferson¹¹⁴⁸, which position he then held for fifty years, until his death.

as recitation of Court opinions, but that they documented precisely, within the bounds of the American legal system, the points of law that underlay the opinions and rulings of the Court. As William Cranch himself noted in 1804 (Preface, *5 U.S. (1 Cranch) iii 1804*, as reproduced in “The Founders’ Constitution” website, http://pres-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/a3_1s28.html, accessed 15 Nov 2005):

“Much of that *uncertainty of the law*, which is so frequent, and perhaps so justly, the subject of complaint in this country, may be attributed to the want of American reports.

“Many of the causes, which are the subject of litigation in our courts, arise upon circumstances peculiar to our situation and laws, and little information can be derived for English authorities to lead to a correct decision.

“Uniformity, in such cases, can not be expected where the judicial authority is shared among such a vast number of independent tribunals, unless the decisions of the various courts are made known to each other. Even in the same court, analogy of judgment can not be maintained if its adjudications are suffered to be forgotten. It is therefore much to be regretted that so few of the gentlemen of the bar have been willing to undertake the task of reporting.

* * * * *

“[T]he least possible range ought to be left for the discretion of the judge. Whatever tends to render the laws certain, equally tends to limit the discretion; and perhaps noting conduces more to that object than the publication of reports. Every case decided is a check upon the judge The avenues to corruption are thus obstructed, and the sources of litigation closed.”

¹¹⁴⁵ Craig Joyce, “A curious chapter in the history of judicature: *Wheaton v. Peters* and the Rest of the Story (of Copyright in the New Republic)”, *Houston Law Review*, Vol. 40, no. 2 (2005), pp. 325-391.

¹¹⁴⁶ Alexander J. Dallas to Jonathan Dayton, 18 Oct 1802 (George Mifflin Dallas papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia); as cited by Craig Joyce, “A curious chapter” (*op cit.*).

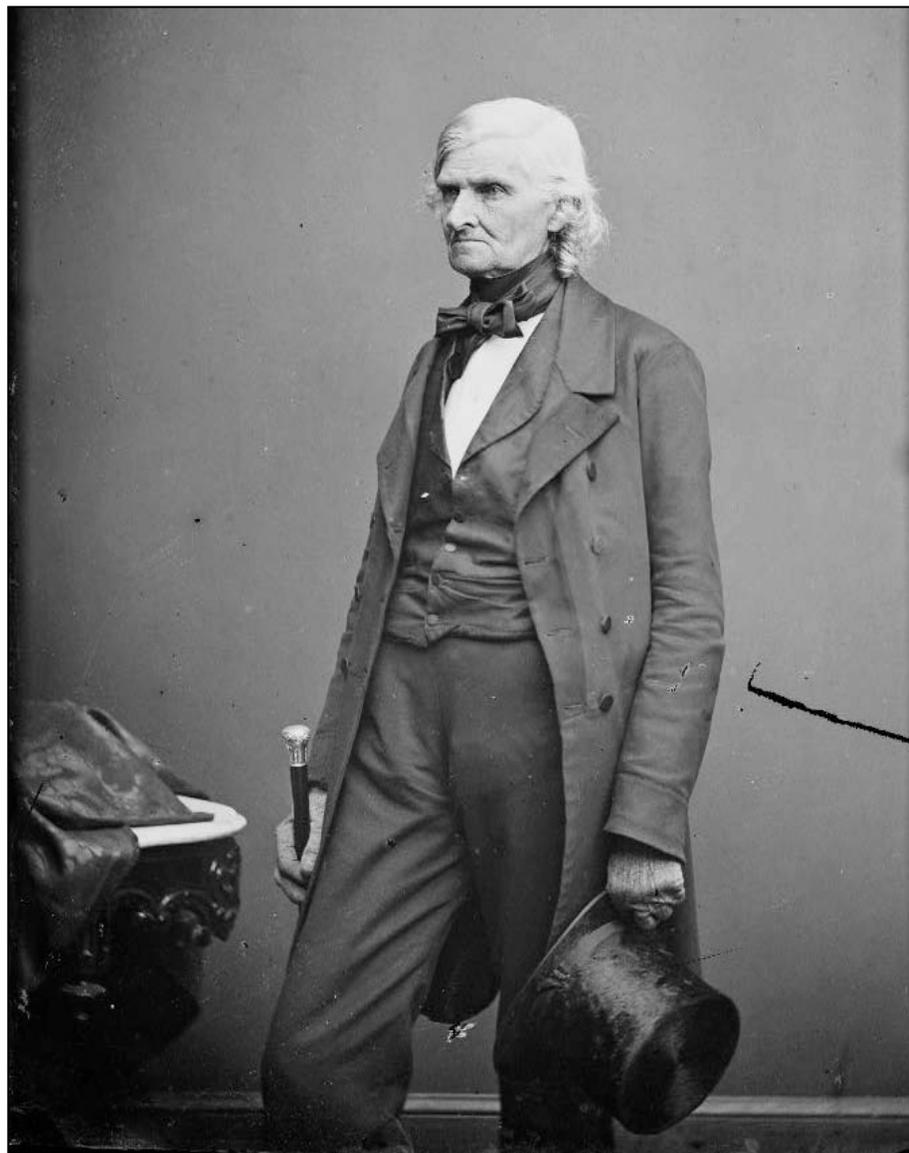
¹¹⁴⁷ “List of Appointments made by John Adams, President of the United States, with the concurrence of the Senate, during their late session”, *The National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser*, 17 Apr 1801; Richard A. Samuelson, “The Midnight Appointments” in “White House History Journal”, The White House Historical Association website, http://www.whitehousehistory.org/08/subs/08_b07.html (accessed 9 Nov 2005). (At least one source, published a year after Cranch’s death, has indicated, incorrectly, that Cranch had been appointed as a judge by President Thomas Jefferson, confusing the appointment with his elevation to Chief Justice in the District Court. [John L. Blake, *A Biographical Dictionary: Comprising a Summary Account of the Lives of the Most Distinguished Persons of All Ages, Nations, and Professions; Including More Than Two Thousand Articles of American Biography*, H. Cowperthwait and Co., Philadelphia, 13th ed., 1856, pp. 323-324.]

¹¹⁴⁸ [Notice of appointment of William Cranch as Chief Judge of the District of Columbia], *Commercial Advertiser* (New York), 3 Mar 1806. [Washington, D.C., newspaper report as yet not located.]



Library of Congress, Daguerreotype Collection (DAG no. 020)

Hon. William Cranch (1769–1855) [No. 4]
(Attributed to Matthew Brady studio)



Library of Congress, Brady-Handy Photograph Collection (LC-BH82-4579 A [P&P])

“Artist Cranch”
John Cranch (1807–1891) [No. 11]
or Christopher Pearse Cranch (1813–1892) [No. 14]

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

In fact, William Cranch was Chief Justice of the Circuit Court as well as the Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia; we would recognize the distinctions today as federal and municipal, but in Judge Cranch's day the whole was federal in jurisdiction. In many recountings of his career and some of the individual events, the distinction between the two courts has been muddled.

In his capacity as a jurist William Cranch published six volumes of reports of the Circuit Court, 1801-1841, and prepared a code of laws for the District of Columbia. In fact, it was his decision that probably has led to the unsettled feelings today relating to the disassociation of the residents of the District of Columbia, from many of the privileges usually expected or accorded to citizens, although some of these issues have been resolved by the District of Columbia Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970. In 1833, though, Judge Cranch decided on the jurisdiction of federal versus municipal oversight:¹¹⁴⁹

"Here it is all federal power and federal jurisdiction . . . Here is no government but that of the United States; no executive but that of the United States; no legislature but that of the United States; and no judiciary but that of the United States . . . This District is wholly federal."

He was the first professor of law in Columbian College in the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), although briefly in 1825-1826, as the law school closed the next year due to financial difficulty and did not begin again until 1865.¹¹⁵⁰

He prepared a biographical sketch of his uncle, John Adams, which was read in the U.S. Capitol.¹¹⁵¹

Cranch was a charter member of the Washington National Monument Society, 1833-1849.¹¹⁵²

Cranch administered the oath of office to President John Tyler (6 April 1841) and to President Millard Fillmore (10 July 1850), each of whom was a Vice President succeeding to the office upon the death of the President (William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, respectively). Tyler was sworn in his town residence in Brown's Hotel, 6th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; Fillmore in the House of Representatives Chamber of the U.S. Capitol. Ever the legal precisionist, Judge Cranch issued an affidavit asserting the rightful succession of the Vice President to the office of President, probably as the result of the potential for legal irregularity to be claimed, a sitting President having not before died in office. As reported in the *Daily National Intelligencer* on 7 April 1841:

"The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:—
"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.
JOHN TYLER.
"April 6, 1841.

"District of Columbia,
"City and County of Washington.

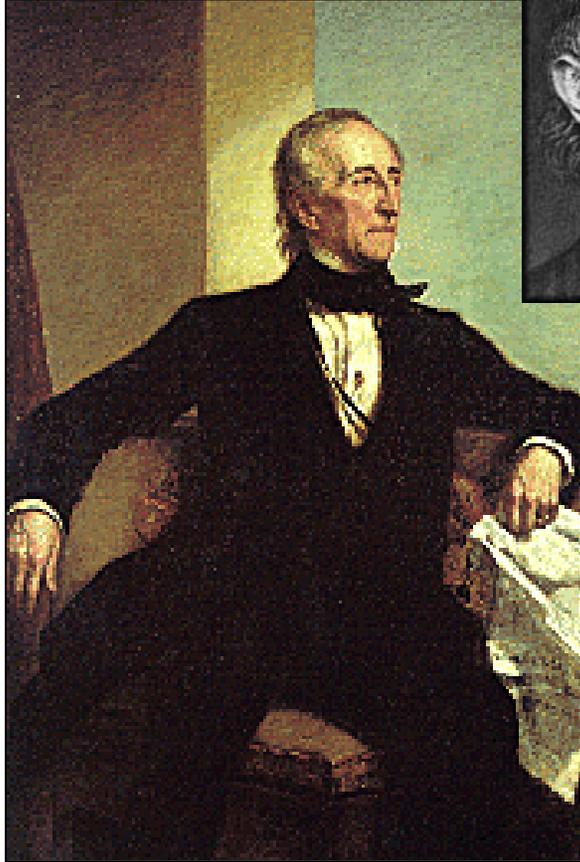
"I, William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of

¹¹⁴⁹ As cited by Judith Resnik, "Uncle Sam Modernizes His Justice: Inventing the Federal District Courts of the Twentieth Century for the District of Columbia and the Nation", *Georgetown Law Journal* (Mar 2002).

¹¹⁵⁰ "History", George Washington University website, <http://www.gwu.edu/~ire/history.htm> (accessed 10 Oct 2006); "A Brief History", George Washington University Law School website, <http://www.law.gwu.edu/alumni/be+informed/a+brief+history.htm> (accessed 10 Oct 2006).

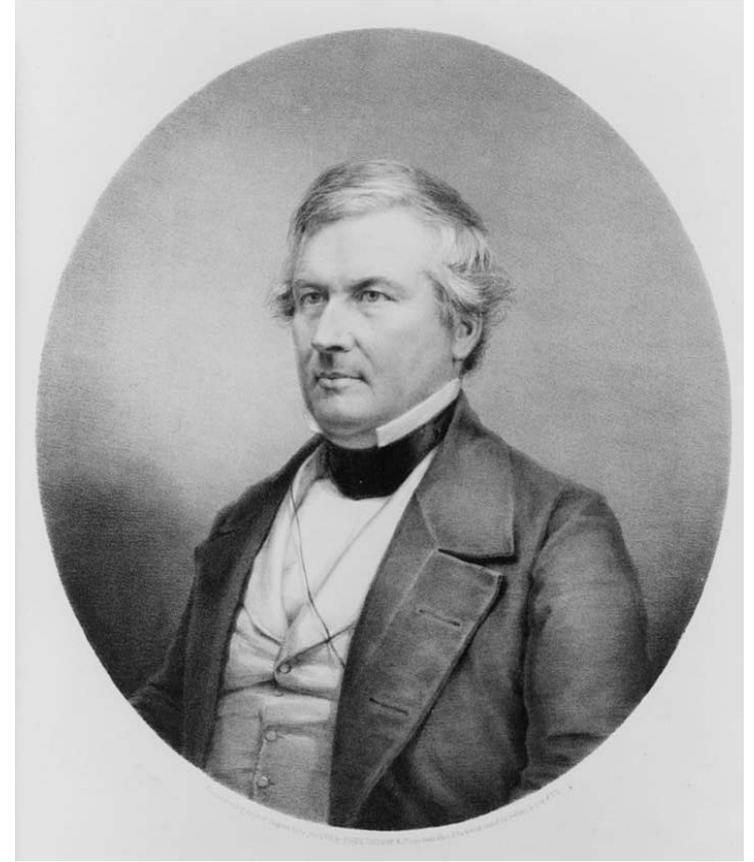
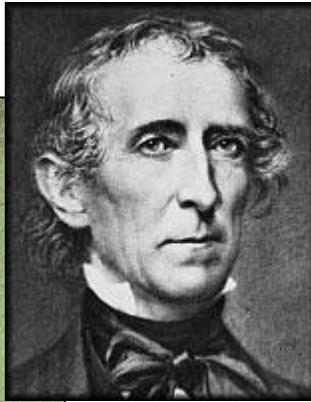
¹¹⁵¹ William Cranch, *Memoir of the Life, Character, and Writings of John Adams: Read March 16, 1827 in the Capitol of the City of Washington at the request of the Columbian Institute, and published at their order* (S.A. Elliot, printer, City of Washington, 1827).

¹¹⁵² "Members of the Joint Commission", Washington Monument history website, National Park Service, <http://www.nps.gov/wamo/history/.appc.htm> (accessed 22 Nov 2005).



Library of Congress

President John Tyler
(sworn to office 6 April 1841)



Library of Congress

President Millard Fillmore
(sworn to office 10 July 1850)

United States presidents sworn into office by Hon. William Cranch

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President on the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may arise, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.

“April 6, 1841.

W. CRANCH.”

A half plate, gold-toned daguerreotype photograph of William Cranch, ca. 1850, produced by the Mathew Brady studio, is held in the collections of the Library of Congress.¹¹⁵³

One of Cranch's residences, still standing (2006), is known today as the Duncanson-Cranch House; it is at 468-470 N Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. A 1937 photograph of this house is in the Library of Congress.¹¹⁵⁴ Built ca. 1794, the house was a part of Wheat Row, created by James Greenleaf (Cranch's brother-in-law) as part of real estate developments in the new Washington City. “Duncanson” was William Mayne Duncanson, a wealthy trader who, like Cranch, also was bankrupted in the Greenleaf land speculations. In the 1937 views of the house, it is one of a row of dissimilar houses on the south side of N St., noticeable for its double width, third story, and protruding entranceway at its easternmost end. When the neighborhood was entirely razed in an urban renewal project in the early 1960s, the Duncanson-Cranch house was saved, standing strangely alone amidst the excavation pit that would later be Harbour Square.¹¹⁵⁵ The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today [2006], it is a private residence in a pleasant neighborhood, with its west side now open to the driveway of an adjacent condominium building.

William Cranch was involved in the temperance movement, and at least one of his addresses on the subject was published, in 1831.¹¹⁵⁶

The Act of March 3, 1837, made the circuit court a court of appeal from decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, and for which Judge Cranch received a payment of \$100 per year. In 1851, citing great age, he applied to retire from his Patent Office duties, but he never did retire. (His son, William, served as a copywriter in the Patent Office in 1826 and later was made a Patent Examiner.)¹¹⁵⁷ Acting with his experience as a jurist, William Cranch decided on one of the mainstays of the patent process (as summarized in 1875):¹¹⁵⁸

“A quarter of a century ago, Judge Cranch had decided that an invention was completed and reduced to practice when, by means of models, drawings, and other descriptions, it was set forth in such terms that a person skilled in that particular art could reproduce the invention so described. When this was done, therefore, in an application for patent, the invention was known in this country, and no other person could afterwards be the original and first inventor thereof.”

Residences of William Cranch (from U.S. censuses, Washington district directories, and other sources):

1800 census: District of Columbia

1821 (1820 census): Alexandria, District of Columbia

1827 District directory: Delaware Ave. between B and C Sts., near Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.*

1850 census: Washington, D.C.

1853 District directory: East side of Delaware Ave., between B and C Sts. North*

At death: Corner of East 2nd and South D Sts., Capitol Hill†

¹¹⁵³ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, call no. DAG no. 020.

¹¹⁵⁴ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, call no. HABS DC, WASH, 118.

¹¹⁵⁵ A photograph appears in the walking tour guide, “River Farms to Urban Towers: Southwest Heritage Trail”, available on website http://www.culturaltourismdc.org/usr_doc_SW_Heritage_Trail_brochure.pdf (accessed 2005).

¹¹⁵⁶ William Cranch, *An Address, Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Washington City Society for the Promotion of Temperance, on the 15th of November; and of the Alex. Temperance Society, on the 6th of December, 1830* (S. Snowdon, printer, Alexandria, [Virginia], 1831).

¹¹⁵⁷ Kenneth W. Dobyns, *A History of the Early Patent Offices: The Patent Office Pony* (Sergeant Kirkland's Museum, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1997).

¹¹⁵⁸ “The New Rule of the Patent Office”, *Scientific American*, new series, Vol. 32, no. 11 (Mar 1875), pp. 160-161.

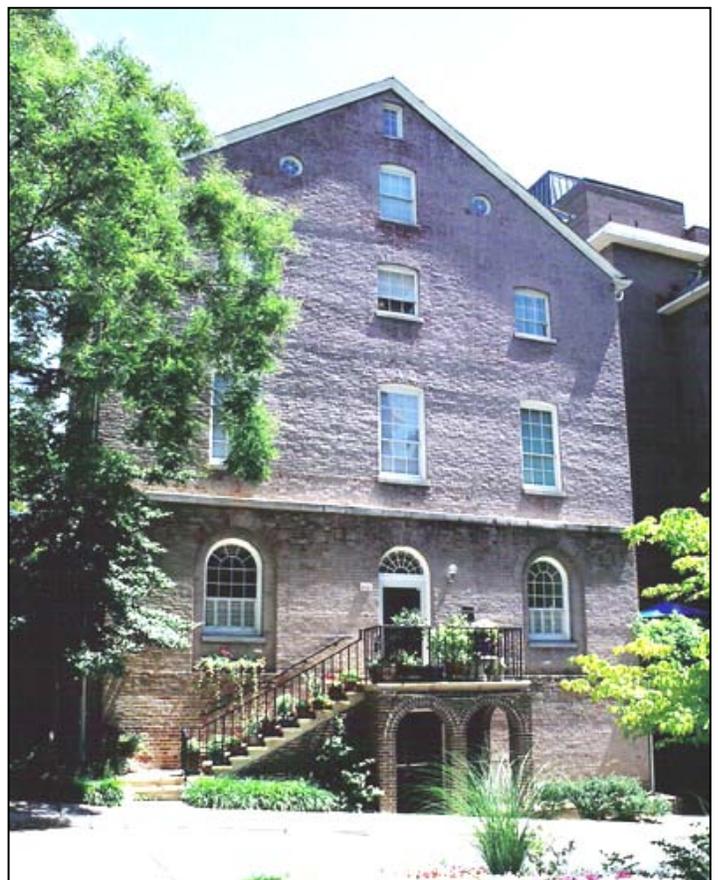


(Library of Congress)

**The Duncanson–Cranch house, 468–470 N Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.
Home of Hon. William Cranch**

Built ca. 1794, the house was a part of Wheat Row, created by James Greenleaf (William Cranch’s brother-in-law) as part of real estate developments in the new Washington City. “Duncanson” was William Mayne Duncanson, a wealthy trader who, like Cranch, also was bankrupted in the Greenleaf land speculations. In 1937 views of the house (such as the view *above*) it is one of a row of dissimilar structures on the south side of N St., noticeable for its double width, third story, and protruding entranceway at its easternmost end. When the neighborhood was entirely razed in an urban renewal project in the early 1960s, the Duncanson–Cranch house was saved, standing strangely alone on a pinnacle in the excavation pit that would later be Harbour Square.

(*Right*) Today, as seen in this view taken in 2006, the Duncanson–Cranch house has its entrance on the exposed west side of the building, alongside a driveway that leads to a modern condominium building. (Compare to the overexposed portion of the right side of the view above.)



(Spamer photo)

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Undetermined: 468-470 N St., S.W., Washington, D.C. [§]

* Address might be that of the Circuit Court

† Probably his town residence

§ The Duncanson–Cranch house [see above].

William Cranch's definitive reputation as a jurist notwithstanding, he was not always abounding in foresight. Craig Joyce commented:¹¹⁵⁹

“So high were Cranch's standards on the bench that he once agreed to admit to the bar a young lawyer of marginal attainments only after the latter promised not to practice in Washington but rather to remove to the ‘western country.’ Ironically, years later and suitably seasoned, Salmon P. Chase would become the Supreme Court's sixth Chief Justice.¹¹⁶⁰

In one of the more ironic circumstances of William Cranch's career as a jurist, he presided over the court that sentenced Anne Royall, arguably a most energetic, prolific, and, in peculiar measure, successful woman of the Third Estate. She was a widely traveled and self-possessed conscience of the public interest and private agendas alike. In 1829, when she then resided in Washington, D.C., she ran afoul of Presbyterian congregants who staged a vigil at her residence, baiting her (successfully) to unleash a torrent of oaths. She was charged as a public nuisance and a “common scold” and tried in the U.S. District Court for Washington, over which presided Judge Cranch. She was found guilty and sentenced to the traditional, but obsolete, punishment for “common scolds”, the ducking chair, for which the U.S. Marines at the Washington Navy Yard had built such a contraption. However, the means of punishment was indeed deemed obsolete, and she instead was fined \$10, which was paid by two reporters from the Washington newspaper, *The National Intelligencer*, and Royall left the city to travel again. She returned to Washington two years later to ferret out political and religious fraud, as well as anyone who met her displeasure, through her self-published newspapers, *Paul Pry* and *The Huntress*. When she finally died, in 1854, aged 85 years, she was buried in Congressional Cemetery (Row 26, Section 194).¹¹⁶¹

Ironically, the last judge to sentence a woman to the ducking chair, William Cranch, was buried a year later in Congressional Cemetery at Row 45, Sect. 208, not far from Anne Royall.

The National Intelligencer, of Washington, D.C., noticed the death of William Cranch:¹¹⁶²

“Death of Judge Cranch

“Our readers will learn, from the notices to be found in another part of our paper, that this eminent citizen died at his residence, in this city, on Saturday evening. He was one of the oldest residents of the Federal city, having removed here with his family from Massachusetts in 1796 or 1797, three or four years before the Government was transferred from Philadelphia. It will be seen that a meeting of the Bar of Washington has been called for this morning, at which, no doubt, some one of its members will make a

¹¹⁵⁹ Craig Joyce, “‘A curious chapter in the history of judicature’: *Wheaton v. Peters* and the Rest of the Story (of Copyright in the New Republic)”, *Houston Law Review*, Vol. 40, no. 2 (2005), pp. 346-347.

¹¹⁶⁰ William Cranch did not live to witness this. Salmon P. Chase (1808-1873) arrived on the Supreme Court in 1864, nominated by Abraham Lincoln to fill the position of Chief Justice, which Chase held until his death. He presided at the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in 1868. Chase is figured on the U.S. \$10,000 bill, no longer in circulation.

¹¹⁶¹ See extensive remarks about Anne Royall in “Interments in the Historic Congressional Cemetery”, accessible through the Congressional Cemetery website, http://www.congressionalcemetery.org/education/tours/navytour_9th.html (accessed 28 Jun 2006). Also see, among others, Elizabeth J. Clapp, “The Boundaries of Femininity: The Travels and Writings of Mrs. Anne Royall, 1823-31”, *American Nineteenth Century History*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Fall 2003), pp. 1-28; George Stuyvesant Jackson, *Uncommon Scold: The Story of Anne Royall* (Bruce Humphries, Boston). Also see Alice Morse Earle, *Curious Punishments of Bygone Days* (H. S. Stone and Co., Chicago, 1896).

¹¹⁶² *The National Intelligencer*, 3 Sep 1855.

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suitable address, in which occasion will be taken to speak of the prominent incidents of his life. We shall, therefore, only add here that, as a private citizen, friend, and neighbor, there never lived a more upright, honest man than Judge Cranch.”

The address at the Bar of Washington was published as follows:¹¹⁶³

“Richard S. Coxe, Esq. rose and stated that the meeting had assembled in consequences of an event which, though long anticipated had struck them with surprise. They had met to commemorate the life, virtues, and character of their deceased brother, the Honorable William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court and Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia, who died at his residence in this city on Saturday last.

“Judge Cranch died (said Mr. C.) at about the age of eighty-six years, after having lived thus long as an individual, and having presided on the bench a longer period of time than he had ever heard of in a judicial officer. He was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court in March, 1801, fifty-four years since. He has now left us, and the place made vacant by his death is to be supplied; but he might say that along time would elapse before that place could be supplied with so acceptable a gentleman and one possessing so much ability.

“Judge Cranch was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this city, he believed, in the year 1795 or 1796. He at once engaged in a great deal of active business, and obtained high respect for his talents. Having been appointed, in 1801, the junior Judge of the Circuit Court, he was subsequently elevated to the position of Chief Justice of that court, and was likewise the Judge of the District Court. All who knew him in the course of their practice in the Courts knew how well and admirably he fulfilled all of the duties with which he was entrusted. Few Judges ever excelled him; few ever equaled him in all the essentials which go to constitute the character of a great Judge. He was eminent for learning in all the departments of law—admiralty, chancery, criminal, and common—and was thoroughly imbued with the learning of the profession from the earliest days.

“With regard to his personal character no imputation ever rested upon it, for his integrity was never impugned. His faithfulness, his impartiality; his urbanity of manner toward those who practiced in the courts over which he presided; his uncommon industry in preparing and pronouncing judgment after argument had been closed—in all these he stood pre-eminent; and, although they had known judges possessing a larger extent of inquiry, he possessed that necessary degree of inquiry which qualified him most admirably for the duties which devolved upon him.

“We have met (said Mr. C.) with a great loss; but, thank God! he has left a bright example. We trust that every young man, while he reverences, will follow him—will imitate Judge Cranch in industry, and endeavor to equal him in learning; be pure of heart as he was pure, honorable as he was honorable; so as to leave as pure and eminent a character for the admiration of his countrymen.”

The Evening Star, of Washington, D.C., reported on the funeral of William Cranch:¹¹⁶⁴

“The Funeral of Judge Cranch took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence on Capitol Hill. A large number of citizen were in attendance on the exercises including the bench and the bar of the several courts, the President of the United States [Franklin Pierce], Hon. Caleb Cushing, the Attorney General, and the Hon. Erastus Brooks, a son-in-law of the deceased. The address of the Rev. William Furnace [*sic*, Furness¹¹⁶⁵] of the Unitarian church, Philadelphia, was appropriate, eloquent, and impressive.

“The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. James Adams, R. C. Wightman, R. S. Coxe, James M. Carlisle, William Redin, and John Marbury.

“On the conclusion of the funeral services, many of the persons present approached to take a parting look at the remains of the pure and upright judge; and we were thus

¹¹⁶³ *The National Intelligencer*, 4 Sep 1855.

¹¹⁶⁴ *The Evening Star*, 4 Sep 1855.

¹¹⁶⁵ The Furness family, which includes the notable American architect, Frank Furness, pronounces its name as like “furnace”.

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privileged among the number. As in life the countenance of the deceased was serene, irradiated with intelligence and benevolence, so in death he lay as if in peaceful slumber—no distortion of the nerves; no repulsiveness such as frequently induces the spectator to hurry from the scene. Conscious of an honorable, virtuous life, the grave had, doubtless, no terror for him; and hence with calmness he sunk into the eternal rest.

“Mr. Anthony Buchly, the undertaker, superintended the funeral, in his usually polite but prompt manner; having made careful preparations for that duty. The coffin, it may be observed, is mahogany, covered with fine black cloth, the studs and handles, of silver. The breastplate, of the same material, bore the inscription: ‘William Cranch; born July 17 1769; died September 1, 1855.’ The interior of the coffin was neatly lined with folds of white satin.

“The funeral cortege was large, and the remains were conveyed to the Congressional Cemetery, where they were deposited in the family vault.”

Nancy (Greenleaf) Cranch (1772–1843)
(wife of William Cranch)

Her given name has also been listed as Anna. Her name is given on her grave marker as Nancy; she is buried at Row 45, Sect. 208, Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

The National Intelligencer of Washington, D.C., noted the death of Nancy Cranch:¹¹⁶⁶

“The death of Mrs. Cranch, announced in the *Intelligencer* of Wednesday, appears to call for some more extended notice than the simple statement of name and age. For upwards of forty years had Mrs. Cranch been known to the inhabitants of this District as filling with exemplary attention, and with unassuming dignity, the most important relations of social life. Her character was marked by calmness and strong good sense; her deportment by kindness and readiness to please. Her politeness seemed to be without effort, yet won upon those she addressed more than studied exertion would have done. In the education of her children, her own singular equanimity and wisdom, with the high qualities of her husband, enabled them to avoid those difficulties which so often embarrass the parental relation. Her government was in the spirit of that ‘perfect love which casteth out fear,’ and she found a rich reward in the devoted affection of her offspring.

“Her piety was deep, consistent, and practical. It controlled her life, and enabled her to bear the pain of sickness and the approach of death with composure. Shortly before her decease, she partook for the last time in the Lord’s Supper—thus renewing her testimony to the value of the religion she had cherished throughout life. Happy to a degree which few have attained in her family, she was still more happy in resigning her spirit to God, in the faith of a glorious resurrection.

“Mrs. Cranch was a daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Suffolk county, Massachusetts. She was one of a numerous family of brothers and sisters, among whom the widow of the late venerable Dr. [Noah] Webster and others survive her. One, James Greenleaf, Esq., well known as among the earliest settlers of this city, outlived his beloved sister but a few hours.”

“‘Have ye not met ere now? So let those trust,

“Who meet for moments but to part for years;

“That weep, watch, pray, to keep back dust from dust;

“That love, where love is but a fount of tears.’ ”

Regarding the Greenleaf family, only the parents and some siblings of Nancy Greenleaf are thus far known in this genealogy, are given as follows:

¹¹⁶⁶ *The National Intelligencer*, 22 Sep 1843.

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Descendants of William Greenleaf

Generation No. 1

1. **William¹ Greenleaf** was born 10 January 1724/25, and died 21 July 1803. He married **Mary Brown** 03 June, daughter of Judge Robert Brown.

Children of William Greenleaf and Mary Brown are:

- 2 i. James² Greenleaf, born 1765 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts; died 1843.
- + 3 ii. Rebecca Greenleaf, born 1766 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts; died 25 June 1847 in New Haven, Connecticut.
- + 4 iii. Nancy Greenleaf, born 03 June 1772 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts; died 16 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.

Notes

William and Mary Greenleaf had fifteen children.

James Greenleaf (1765–1843) [No. 2] was a land speculator in Washington, D.C., where he was active in early land development in the Federal city; but these activities failed, which bankrupted his nearly \$2 million fortune and the investments of others who included members of the family. The failure occurred because his contract with the new Federal City required him to build more housing than the market could bear. He built the historic "Six Buildings" and owned much of Greenleaf Point, later the site of the Arsenal which is now occupied by Fort McNair.¹¹⁶⁷ Many of the records are in the North American Land Company Papers, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

In his personal life, James Greenleaf abandoned a wife and child in Holland and remarried in the U.S., on the same day as on which his sister, Nancy, married William Cranch. He spent his later years living with his sister, Nancy, and her husband Judge William Cranch. James Greenleaf also had been the U.S. Consul in Amsterdam.

Generation No. 2

3. **Rebecca² Greenleaf** (William¹) was born 1766 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts, and died 25 June 1847 in New Haven, Connecticut. She married **Noah Webster** in 1789, son of Noah Webster and Mercy Steele. He was born 16 October 1758 in West Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, and died 28 May 1843 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Notes

Noah Webster (1758–1843) was the famous lexicographer. See the Webster lineage, just below.

4. **Nancy² Greenleaf** (William¹) was born 03 June 1772 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, and died 16 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.. She married **William Cranch** 06 April 1795, son of Richard Cranch and Mary Smith. He was born 17 July 1769 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts, and died 01 September 1855 in Washington, D.C.

See the main portion of the Cranch Family collateral genealogy.

Descendants of John Webster

The direct lineage of the Webster family, into whom Rebecca Greenleaf married, is as follows, beginning with the emigrants to America:

¹¹⁶⁷ Congressional Cemetery website, http://www.congressionalcemetery.org/education/schools/james_greenleaf.htm.

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Generation No. 1

1. **John¹ Webster** was born 05 August 1590 in Crossington, Leicestershire, England, and died 15 April 1661 in Hadley, Massachusetts. He married **Agnes Smith**. She was born 1601.

Child of John Webster and Agnes Smith is:

+ 2 i. **Robert² Webster**, born 17 November 1619 in Crossington, Leicestershire, England; died 31 May 1676 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 2

2. **Robert² Webster** (John¹) was born 17 November 1619 in Crossington, Leicestershire, England, and died 31 May 1676 in Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Elizabeth Treat**. She was born 08 October 1629 in Pitminster, Somerset, England, and died 1705 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of Robert Webster and Elizabeth Treat is:

+ 3 i. **John³ Webster**, born 10 November 1653 in Middletown, Massachusetts; died 08 December 1694 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 3

3. **John³ Webster** (Robert², John¹) was born 10 November 1653 in Middletown, Massachusetts, and died 08 December 1694 in Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Sarah Mygatt**. She was born 1657 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 1728 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of John Webster and Sarah Mygatt is:

+ 4 i. **Daniel⁴ Webster**, born 01 October 1693 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 21 December 1765 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 4

4. **Daniel⁴ Webster** (John³, Robert², John¹) was born 01 October 1693 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 21 December 1765 in Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Miriam Cook**, daughter of Noah Cook and Sarah Nash. She was born 30 September 1690 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 21 December 1765 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of Daniel Webster and Miriam Cook is:

+ 5 i. **Noah⁵ Webster**, born 25 March 1722 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 09 November 1813 in West Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 5

5. **Noah⁵ Webster** (Daniel⁴, John³, Robert², John¹) was born 25 March 1722 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 09 November 1813 in West Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Mercy Steele** 12 January 1748/49 in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Eliphalet Steele and Catherine Marshfield. She was born 08 October 1727 in West Hartford, Connecticut, and died 05 October 1794 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of Noah Webster and Mercy Steele is:

+ 6 i. **Noah⁶ Webster**, born 16 October 1758 in West Hartford, Connecticut; died 28 May 1843 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Generation No. 6

6. **Noah⁶ Webster** (Noah⁵, Daniel⁴, John³, Robert², John¹) was born 16 October 1758 in West Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, and died 28 May 1843 in New Haven, Connecticut. He married **Rebecca Greenleaf** in 1789, daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary Brown. She was born 1766 in Boston, Massachusetts, and died 25 June 1847 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Child of Noah Webster and Rebecca Greenleaf is:

7 i. **Eliza Steele⁷ Webster**, born 21 December 1803 in New Haven, Connecticut.

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Notes

Noah Webster (1758–1843) [No. 6] was the American lexicographer and teacher who objected to the varied elements of the American English language and set out to standardize the form by publishing the primer, *The American Spelling Book*, in 1783. Together with companion volumes on grammar and reading, published during the following two years, the series formed Webster's *Grammatical Institute of the English Language*.

Webster was a graduate of Yale College in 1781, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1781. During 1782-1783 he taught at a classic school in Goshen, New York, during which time he was convinced of the need for a standardized American English. He entered law practice in New Haven, Connecticut, after marrying Rebecca Greenleaf in 1789. He went into newspaper production in New York City by founding the *American Minerva* and *The Herald*. He moved to New Haven, Connecticut, and became involved in local politics. In 1803 he sold his New York newspapers. Except for the period 1812-1822, during which the Webster family resided in Amherst, Massachusetts, Webster remained in New Haven for the rest of his life.

In 1806, he published the first of the "Webster's" dictionaries, the *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*, which eventually was expanded into two volumes in 1828 as the now-established *American Dictionary of the English Language*. The publishers, George and Charles Merriam, under whose name the dictionary is still published, purchased the rights to the *American Dictionary* from the estate of Noah Webster.

End of Greenleaf and Webster collateral lineages

Cranch Family collateral genealogy continues:

5. William Greenleaf Cranch (1796–1872)

In 1826, William Greenleaf Cranch began work as a copy clerk in the U.S. Patent Office, later becoming a Patent Examiner.

In the 1853 directory for Washington, D.C., he was a Patent Office clerk residing on the East side of Delaware Ave. between B and C Sts. north (which was his father's home). His obituary¹¹⁶⁸ notices that he died at his residence, "corner of 4th and East Capitol streets". He is buried at Row 44, Sect. 206, Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

10. Elizabeth (Cranch) Dawes (1805–1860) and her husband Rufus Dawes (1803–1859)

They are buried at Row 44, Sect. 207, Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

12. Edward Pope Cranch (1809–1892)

He was a graduate of Columbian College in the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), 1826.

Generation No. 3

11. **John³ Cranch** (William², Richard¹) was born 02 February 1807, and died 1891. He married **Charlotte Dawes Appleton** 15 April 1845.

Children of John Cranch and Charlotte Appleton are:
+ 18 i. Edward⁴ Cranch, born 16 October 1851.

¹¹⁶⁸ *The Evening Star*, 29 Jan 1872.

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- 19 ii. Hannah Appleton Cranch. She married Dr. Thomas Freeman Moses 1867; born 08 June 1836 in Bath, Maine.

NOTES

11. John Cranch (1807–1891)

He was a graduate of Columbian College in the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), 1826. He was a portrait painter in Washington, D.C., although he also did some landscapes. He was an associate member of the National Academy. The portrait of his father, Judge William Cranch, painted in oil in 1845, hung at one time in the courtroom of Chief Judge Matthew F. McGuire, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.; it still is owned by the U.S. District Court of Washington, D.C. Several weeks after the death of William Cranch, the following notice was made in *The Evening Star* of Washington, D.C.:

“Circuit Court—The time was occupied to day by the calling over of the docket and arranging the cases for trial. The room has been shrouded in the emblems of mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Cranch. A portrait of the deceased, painted by his son, has been placed on the wall. It is a good likeness, and much admired for its truthfulness. There could be not be a more appropriate ornament to that tribunal.”¹¹⁶⁹

Some of the artistic works of John Cranch include:¹¹⁷⁰

- “John Cranch” (self-portrait), oil on canvas; in the National Academy of Design, New York
- “William Greenleaf Eliot (First Chancellor of Washington University), oil; in St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis, Missouri
- “Daniel Webster”, oil; in Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York
- “Portrait of John Adams”, oil on canvas; in Washington University Gallery of Art, St. Louis, Missouri
- “John Quincy Adams”, oil; in Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York
- “Portrait of John Marshall”, oil on canvas; in Washington University Gallery of Art, St. Louis, Missouri

A glass-negative photographic portrait, identified as “Artist Cranch” and attributed to the period 1855–1865, is in the Library of Congress.¹¹⁷¹ This may be either John Cranch or his brother Christopher Pearse Cranch.

Appleton's Encyclopedia of the day records his death in 1883.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Thomas Freeman Moses (1836–)
(husband of Hannah Appleton Cranch [No. 19])

He was a physician and educator. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College (1857) and Thomas Jefferson Medical College (1861). He was active in the care of Civil War soldiers in Washington, D.C., and vicinity, retiring in 1864 due to ill health. He opened a medical practice in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1866, and was a professor of natural sciences in Urbana University (and the university's president, 1888-1894).

14. Christopher Pearse³ Cranch (William², Richard¹) was born 08 March 1813 in Alexandria, Fairfax, Virginia, and died 20 January 1892 in Ellery St., Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth De Windt** 10 October 1843, daughter of John De Windt and Caroline Smith. She was born 23 September 1819.

¹¹⁶⁹ *The Evening Star*, 22 Oct 1855.

¹¹⁷⁰ Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum Art Inventories Catalog, website <http://siris-artinventories.si.edu>.

¹¹⁷¹ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Brady-Handy Photograph Collection, call no. LC-BH82-4579 A [P&P].

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Children of Christopher Cranch and Elizabeth De Windt are:

- 20 i. George William⁴ Cranch, born 11 March 1847; died 18 September 1867.
- + 21 ii. Leonora Cranch, born 04 June 1848; died 08 July 1933.
- 22 iii. Caroline Amelia Cranch, born 1853; died 1931.
- 23 iv. Quincy Adams Cranch, born 1855; died 1876.

NOTES

14. Christopher Pearse Cranch (1813–1892) ¹¹⁷² "Pearse"

He was a graduate of the divinity school of Harvard College, 1835, and was a Unitarian minister, but retired in 1842 to become an artist.

When as a starting artist he married Elizabeth De Windt, a cousin, they first resided on Lexington Ave. in New York City. In 1846, they accompanied their friend, George William Curtis (1824-1892), an American writer and public speaker of some renown, on a tour of Italy. There Cranch studied the artistry of the country for three years. Curtis mentioned Cranch frequently in correspondence with John S. Dwight, which are continued in a modern edition.¹¹⁷³ In 1853, he took his family to live in Paris for ten years. Upon their return to America, his son, George, enlisted in the Union army. The Cranches lived for awhile on Staten Island, but removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they stayed. In 1880, Cranch made a third trip to Europe

As an artist he studied in Italy, 1846-1848, and lived and painted in Paris and Italy thereafter until 1863. He returned to New York in 1864 and was elected a member of the National Academy. He also wrote prose and poetry, including children's works, and illustrated books on these subjects. Notable illustrations are "October Afternoon" (1867), "Venice" (1870), "Venetian Fishing-boats" (1871). He became a prominent Transcendentalist, probably for which he is most well known today.

A sampling of other subjects that Christopher Pearse Cranch painted are: ¹¹⁷⁴

"Niagara Falls", 1853, oil; in Santa Barbara Museum of Art, Santa Barbara, California

"Castle Gondolfo, Lake Albano", 1852, oil; in Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

"Mt. Blanc from St Moritz", oil on canvas; in National Academy of Design, New York

As a poet he was less well known and even received criticism from Edgar Allan Poe. In 1853, he wrote "Farewell to America" for the great singer, Jenny Lind.

Some of his publications include:

A Poem Delivered in the First congregational Church in the Town of Quincy, May 25, 1840 (J. Munroe and Co., Boston, 1840)

Poems (Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, 1844)

The Last of the Huggermugger's; a Giant Story (Mayhew and Baker, Boston, 1860) [juvenile]

Satan: a Libretto (Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1874) [The preface states, "I call this poem a libretto, because . . . the verses may suggest or accompany . . . music."]

Note 1173 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

¹¹⁷² Biographical sketches include Leonora Cranch Scott, *The Life and Letters of Christopher Pearse Cranch, by his daughter Leonora Cranch Scott* (Houghton Mifflin and Co., Boston and New York, 1917); Frank Preston Stearns, *Cambridge Sketches* (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, 1905); Frederick W. Coburn in Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1930), Vol. 4, pp. 501-502; Frederick De Wolfe Miller, *Christopher Pearse Cranch and His Caricatures of New England Transcendentalism* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1951); George Willis Cooke, *Memorabilia of the Transcendentalists in New England* (Transcendental Books, Hartford, Connecticut, 1973).

¹¹⁷³ George William Curt to John [Dwight], 17 May 1886 (George Willis Cooke, ed., *Early Letters of George Wm. Curtis to John S. Dwight; Brook Farm and Concord* (Kennikat Press, Port Washington, New York, 1971).

¹¹⁷⁴ Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum, Art Inventories Catalogue, website <http://siris-artinventories.si.edu>.



CHRISTOPHER PEARSE CRANCH -
Pencil sketch by William Wetmore Story



Painting of the U.S. Capitol as it appeared in 1841, by Christopher Pearce Cranch.



Photograph of the U.S. Capitol as it appeared ca. 1846, as William Cranch would have known it. (*Library of Congress*).

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In addition, he made a translation into English of Virgil's *Aeneid*.

As a historical perspective of his time, in his poem, "Seven Wonders of the World", he wrote of the printing press, ocean steamer, locomotive, telegraph and telephone, photograph, spectroscope, and microphone.

A glass-negative photographic portrait identified as "Artist Cranch" and attributed to the period 1855–1865, is in the Library of Congress.¹¹⁷⁵ This may be either Christopher Pearse Cranch or his brother John Cranch.

20. George William Cranch (1847–1867)

After he returned from Europe with his family in 1863, he enlisted in the Union army on 10 February 1865 at age 18, serving as a 2nd Lieutenant; promoted to full 2nd Lt. on the same date; commissioned on 13 May 1865; promoted to full 1st Lt. on 19 June 1865. He served in Co. BG, 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, a "colored" unit. He mustered out on 20 August 1865 at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. His early death has been attributed to his war service, but the details are not now forthcoming.

22. Caroline Amelia Cranch (1853–1931) "Carrie"

She studied art in the Cooper Institute, New York, and further trained under the artist William Hunt. She was a painter of figure pieces. Some of her pieces are:¹¹⁷⁶

"William Henry Huntington", ca. early 1880s, oil on canvas; in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"John Sullivan Dwight", oil; in Harvard Musical Association, Boston, Massachusetts

"Frederic Henry Hedge", oil; in Harvard University Portrait Collection, Cambridge, Massachusetts

"John Knowles Paine", bust; in Harvard University Portrait Collection, Cambridge, Massachusetts

In 1886, George William Curtis wrote to John S. Dwight, noting:¹¹⁷⁷

"I have the photograph of Carrie Cranch's remarkable portrait of you, which is a precious possession; and when I see [Christopher Pearce?] Cranch I hear of you and when I don't see him I think of you, and always with the old affection."

16. Abigail Adams³ Cranch (William², Richard¹) was born 20 February 1817, and died 1908. She married **William Greenleaf Eliot**, son of William Eliot and Margaret Dawes. He was born 05 August 1811 in New Bedford, Bristol Co., Massachusetts, and died 23 January 1887 in Pass Christian, Missouri.

Children of Abigail Cranch and William Eliot are:

- 24 i. Mary Rhodes⁴ Eliot, born 11 May 1838; died 06 January 1855.
- 25 ii. William Cranch Eliot, born 26 November 1839; died 24 November 1841.
- + 26 iii. Thomas Lamb Eliot, born 13 October 1841.
- + 27 iv. Henry Ware Eliot, born 25 November 1843; died about 1900.
- 28 v. Elizabeth Cranch Eliot, born 07 December 1845; died 16 December 1845.
- 29 vi. Abby Adams Eliot, born 17 December 1847; died 20 February 1864.
- 30 vii. Margaret Dawes Eliot, born 25 July 1849; died 09 October 1858.

Note 1177 [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

¹¹⁷⁵ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Brady-Handy Photograph Collection, call no. LC-BH82-4579 A [P&P].

¹¹⁷⁶ Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum, Art Inventories Catalogue, website <http://siris-artinventories.si.edu>.

¹¹⁷⁷ George William Curt to John [Dwight], 17 May 1886 (George Willis Cooke, ed., *Early Letters of George Wm. Curtis to John S. Dwight; Brook Farm and Concord* (Kennikat Press, Port Washington, New York, 1971).

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- 31 viii. Frank Andrews Eliot, born 28 February 1851; died 18 January 1857.
- 32 ix. Sarah Eliot, born 08 February 1853; died 08 February 1853.
- + 33 x. Christopher Rhodes Eliot, born 20 January 1856.
- 34 xi. William Smith Eliot, born 05 February 1857; died 06 August 1857.
- + 35 xii. Edward Cranch Eliot, born 03 July 1858.
- 36 xiii. John Eliot, born 06 January 1860; died 19 January 1862.
- 37 xiv. Rose Greenleaf Eliot, born 05 February 1862.

NOTES

It is through the marriage of Abigail Cranch and William Elliott that a genealogical connection is made to the renowned poet and Nobel Laureate, T. S. Eliot, who was their grandson.

Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, husband of Abigail Adams Cranch [No. 16], graduated from the Columbian College of the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), 1831; and the Harvard Divinity School, 1834. He was ordained a minister of the Unitarian Church 17 August 1834. He was an Instructor of Hebrew in Harvard College. Later he was President of the Board of Directors and Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

17. Margaret Dawes³ Cranch (William², Richard¹) was born 15 April 1819, and died 30 January 1895. She married **Erastus Brooks** 12 January 1844. He was born 31 January 1815, and died 25 November 1886.

Children of Margaret Cranch and Erastus Brooks are:

- 38 i. Anna Greenleaf⁴ Brooks, born 18 January 1845; died 1891. She married Eugene DuBois.
 - 39 ii. Elizabeth Eliot Brooks, born 18 March 1847; died July 1847.
 - 40 iii. Abigail Adams Brooks, born July 1849; died November 1849.
 - 41 iv. Bertha Greenleaf Brooks, born 06 July 1851.
 - 42 v. Arthur Brooks, born July 1855; died July 1856.
 - 43 vi. William Cranch Brooks, born July 1858; died June 1859.
 - 44 vii. Erastus Eliot Brooks, born 18 June 1863; died 18 August 1890.
-

Generation No. 4

18. Edward⁴ Cranch (John³, William², Richard¹) was born 16 October 1851. He married **Ronette F. Hunt**. She was born of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Children of Edward Cranch and Ronette Hunt are:

- 45 i. Arthur Girard⁵ Cranch.
- 46 ii. Charles Edro Cranch.
- 47 iii. Edith Ronette Cranch.
- 48 iv. Eliot Gifford Cranch.
- 49 v. Eugene Thomas Cranch.
- 50 vi. Raymond Greenleaf Cranch.
- + 51 vii. Walter Appleton Cranch, born 17 January 1886 in Pennsylvania; died 21 August 1961 in Los Angeles, California.

NOTES

Edward Cranch (1851–) [No. 18] graduated from Columbia University (Phil.B., 1871). In medical training he graduated from the Medical Department of Georgetown University, 1873, and was a regular graduate of the New York Homoeopathic College, 1875. He began his practice in homoeopathic medicine while a

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student by enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1871. He was appointed Hospital Steward and served with the office of the Surgeon General for three years. He directed the Homoeopathic Hospital of New York until 1875 when he moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, and there married in the same year.¹¹⁷⁸

He was a minor painter; one example of his work is a portrait in oil of Hector Braden Eaches, ca. 1857, which is in a private collection.¹¹⁷⁹

Rev. Raymond Greenleaf Cranch [No. 50] was a graduate of the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1924. He was the author of *Justice in Social Relations*.¹¹⁸⁰

21. Leonora⁴ Cranch (Christopher Pearse³, William², Richard¹) was born 04 June 1848, and died 08 July 1933. She married **Henry Bruce Scott**. He was born 15 March 1840, and died 22 February 1921.

Children of Leonora Cranch and Henry Scott are:

- + 52 i. George Cranch⁵ Scott, born 17 July 1873; died 28 April 1958.
 - 53 ii. Henry Russell Scott, born 19 November 1874; died 23 March 1952. He married Mary Derby Peabody.
 - 54 iii. Sarah Carlisle Scott, born 07 May 1877; died 26 October 1954.
 - + 55 iv. Richard Gordon Scott, born 25 July 1880; died 26 October 1973.
 - + 56 v. Christopher Pearse Scott, born 19 September 1883; died 04 July 1954.
 - + 57 vi. Elizabeth Rose Scott, born 05 February 1886; died 13 December 1965.
 - + 58 vii. Margaret Scott, born 23 April 1889; died 04 January 1919.
-

26. Thomas Lamb⁴ Eliot (Abigail Adams³ Cranch, William², Richard¹) was born 13 October 1841. He married **Henrietta Robbins Mack** 28 November 1865.

Children of Thomas Eliot and Henrietta Mack are:

- 59 i. William Greenleaf⁵ Eliot, born 13 October 1866. He married Clara Lessingham.
 - 60 ii. Mary Ely Eliot, born 22 September 1868; died 21 April 1878.
 - 61 iii. Dorothy Dix Eliot, born 14 February 1871.
 - 62 iv. Ellen Smith Eliot, born 20 February 1873.
 - 63 v. Henrietta Mack Eliot, born 17 December 1879.
 - 64 vi. Samuel Ely Eliot, born 22 May 1882; died January 1976.
 - 65 vii. Thomas Dawes Eliot, born 19 June 1889; died January 1973.
 - + 66 viii. Grace Cranch Eliot, born September 1875.
-

27. Henry Ware⁴ Eliot (Abigail Adams³ Cranch, William², Richard¹) was born 25 November 1843, and died about 1900. He married **Charlotte Camp Stearns** 27 October 1868. She was born 1840, and died about 1900.

Children of Henry Eliot and Charlotte Stearns are:

- 67 i. Thomas Stearns⁵ Eliot, born 26 September 1888 in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri; died 04 January 1965 in London, Middlesex, England. He married (1) Vivien Haigh-Wood 26 June 1915; died 1947. He married (2) Valerie Fletcher 1957; born about 1927.
- 68 ii. Abigail Adams Eliot, born 30 September 1869.
- 69 iii. Margaret Dawes Eliot, born 02 December 1871.

¹¹⁷⁸ Samuel P. Bates, *History of Erie County, Pennsylvania* (Warner, Beers and Co., Chicago, 1884), Part 5, Biographical Sketches, City of Erie, p. 881.

¹¹⁷⁹ Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum Art Inventories Catalog, website <http://siris-artinventories.si.edu>.

¹¹⁸⁰ Raymond Greenleaf Cranch, *Justice in Social Relations* (no imprint, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1951).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 70 iv. Charlotte Chauncey Eliot, born 29 October 1874.
- 71 v. Marion Cushing Eliot, born 25 July 1877.
- 72 vi. Henry Ware Eliot, born 07 December 1879.
- 73 vii. Theodore Sterling Eliot, born 25 July 1885; died 05 December 1886.

NOTES

67. Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888–1965)

Thomas Stearns Eliot is better known today as T. S. Eliot, the poet.¹¹⁸¹ He had also been a teacher, bank clerk, editor, and publisher. He received his Bachelor's (1910) and Master's (1911) degrees from Harvard University, thereafter spending the summer at the Sorbonne in Paris. He pursued doctoral studies in philosophy at Harvard.

T. S. Eliot went to England in 1914 and there met Ezra Pound, who encouraged him to remain there. He taught at a boys' school, but shortly afterward entered eight years' employment with Lloyds Bank in London. He became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain in 1927.

In 1948, for his poetry he was awarded the Order of Merit by King George VI and the Nobel Prize for Literature.¹¹⁸²

He is buried in the Church of St. Michael's, East Coker, Somersetshire, England.

Vivien (Haigh-Wood) Eliot (–1947) (wife of T. S. Eliot)

She became addicted to ether and was institutionalized for mental illness. She and her husband were legally separated in 1933 after liaisons that included philosopher and mathematician Bertrand Russell.

Valerie (Fletcher) Eliot (ca. 1927–) (wife of T. S. Eliot)

She was 30 years old when she married the 68-year-old Eliot. She was a secretary at the firm of Faber and Faber, which Eliot directed.

33. Christopher Rhodes⁴ Eliot (Abigail Adams³ Cranch, William², Richard¹) was born 20 January 1856. He married **Mary Jackson May** 07 September 1888.

Children of Christopher Eliot and Mary May are:

- 74 i. Frederick May⁵ Eliot, born 27 September 1889.
- 75 ii. Martha May Eliot, born about April 1891.
- 76 iii. Abigail Adams Eliot, born 09 October 1892.

35. Edward Cranch⁴ Eliot (Abigail Adams³ Cranch, William², Richard¹) was born 03 July 1858. He married **Mary Augusta Monroe** 01 November 1883.

Children of Edward Eliot and Mary Monroe are:

- 77 i. Edward Monroe⁵ Eliot, born 15 January 1885.
- 78 ii. Alice Monroe Eliot, born 15 January 1885.

¹¹⁸¹Modern American Poetry website, http://www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/poets/a_f/eliot (accessed 16 Nov 2005).

¹¹⁸²Nobel Prize website, <http://nobelprize.org/literature/laureates/1948> (accessed 16 Nov 2005).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

79 iii. Frank Monroe Eliot, born 25 December 1886.

Generation No. 5

51. Walter Appleton⁵ Cranch (Edward⁴, John³, William², Richard¹) was born 17 January 1886 in Pennsylvania, and died 21 August 1961 in Los Angeles, California. He married **(1) Clara Estelle Covert**. She was born about 1887 in Ohio. He married **(2) Verna Lou Cleare**. She died 1940.

Children of Walter Cranch and Clara Covert are:

- 80 i. Elliot Appleton⁶ Cranch, born about 1908 in Pennsylvania.
- + 81 ii. Harold Covert Cranch, born 10 October 1911 in Somerton, Pennsylvania; died 19 December 2004 in Glendale, California.

NOTES

51. Walter Appleton Cranch (1886–1961)

Occupations of Walter Appleton Cranch (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1910 census: Stenographer in private office
- 1918 draft registration: Clerk, Berber Asphalt Paving Co., 1900 Land Title Building [118 S. Broad St.], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1920 census: Chief clerk

Residences of Walter Appleton Cranch (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1910 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
- 1918 draft registration: 1552 N. Redfield St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1920 census: 5925 Landsdowne Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Verna (Cleare) Cranch (–1940) (wife of Walter Appleton Cranch)

She is buried in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

52. George Cranch⁵ Scott (Leonora⁴ Cranch, Christopher Pearse³, William², Richard¹) was born 17 July 1873, and died 28 April 1958. He married **Mary Kennard**.

Child of George Scott and Mary Kennard is:

- 82 i. Mary Adams⁶ Scott. She married Emerson Evans.
-

55. Richard Gordon⁵ Scott (Leonora⁴ Cranch, Christopher Pearse³, William², Richard¹) was born 25 July 1880, and died 26 October 1973. He married **Grace Cranch Eliot**, daughter of Thomas Eliot and Henrietta Mack. She was born September 1875.

Children of Richard Scott and Grace Eliot are:

- 83 i. Henry Eliot⁶ Scott. He married Metzger.
 - 84 ii. Richard Cranch Scott. He married Erhard.
 - 85 iii. Scott. She married Henry Korson.
 - 86 iv. Peter Chardon Scott, born 09 September 1917; died 12 May 1934.
-

56. Christopher Pearse⁵ Scott (Leonora⁴ Cranch, Christopher Pearse³, William², Richard¹) was born 19 September 1883, and died 04 July 1954. He married **Julia Reichman**.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of Christopher Scott and Julia Reichman are:

- 87 i. Bruce Chardon⁶ Scott.
 - 88 ii. Jean Elizabeth Scott.
 - 89 iii. Josephine Scott.
-

57. Elizabeth Rose⁵ Scott (Leonora⁴ Cranch, Christopher Pearse³, William², Richard¹) was born 05 February 1886, and died 13 December 1965. She married **Ernest Garfield**. He was born 01 March 1884, and died 01 July 1959.

Child of Elizabeth Scott and Ernest Garfield is:

- 90 i. Margaret Scott⁶ Garfield, born 18 September 1922; died 20 May 2002. She married Cunningham.
-

58. Margaret⁵ Scott (Leonora⁴ Cranch, Christopher Pearse³, William², Richard¹) was born 23 April 1889, and died 04 January 1919. She married **Edward Lewis Lincoln**.

Children of Margaret Scott and Edward Lincoln are:

- 91 i. Leonora Cranch⁶ Lincoln. She married Richard F. Estes.
 - 92 ii. Lincoln. She married Byron Fairchild.
-

66. Grace Cranch⁵ Eliot (Thomas Lamb⁴, Abigail Adams³ Cranch, William², Richard¹) was born September 1875. She married **Richard Gordon Scott**, son of Henry Scott and Leonora Cranch. He was born 25 July 1880, and died 26 October 1973.

Children are listed above under (55) Richard Gordon Scott.

Generation No. 6

81. Harold Covert⁶ Cranch (Walter Appleton⁵, Edward⁴, John³, William², Richard¹) was born 10 October 1911 in Somerton, Pennsylvania, and died 19 December 2004 in Glendale, California. He married **Jean Seville Smith** 30 June 1936, daughter of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. She was born 25 July 1913 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, and died 19 May 1998.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Rev. Harold and Jean (Smith) Cranch and their descendants.

End of Cranch Family collateral genealogy

Smith [of Massachusetts] and Adams Families
Collateral Genealogy
(135 descendants)

The genealogy of the Smith family who married into the Adams family, as it relates to the Cranch lineage (above) and to our Smith lineage, as currently understood, is as follows. The Smiths noted here are of Massachusetts are not otherwise related to the Smith family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Descendants of Robert Smith

Generation No. 1

1. Robert¹ Smith was born 1590, from Ilminster, England, and died 1655 in England. He married **Alice**. She was born about 1612.

Child of Robert Smith and Alice is:

+ 2 i. Thomas² Smith, died 17 February 1689/90 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Generation No. 2

2. Thomas² Smith (Robert¹) died 17 February 1689/90 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married **Sarah Boylston**, daughter of Thomas Boylston and Sarah. She was born 30 September 1642 in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died 08 August 1711 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Children of Thomas Smith and Sarah Boylston are:

3 i. Sarah³ Smith, born 22 July 1664 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 17 August 1664 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.
4 ii. Thomas Smith, born 01 July 1665; died 08 September 1690 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Schenckingh.
+ 5 iii. Capt. William Smith, born 24 March 1666/67 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 03 June 1730 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.
6 iv. John Smith, born 11 February 1670/71 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 22 July 1688 in Jamaica.

Generation No. 3

5. [Capt.] William³ Smith (Thomas², Robert¹) was born 24 March 1666/67 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 03 June 1730 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married **Abigail Fowle** about 1699, daughter of Isaac Fowle and Beriah Bright. She was born 07 August 1679 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died after 1731.

Children of William Smith and Abigail Fowle are:

+ 7 i. William⁴ Smith, born 29 January 1706/07 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 17 September 1783 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts.
8 ii. Mary Smith, born 24 December 1710 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 11 February 1800. She married Ebenezer Austin 30 November 1732 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Generation No. 4

7. William⁴ Smith (William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 29 January 1706/07 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 17 September 1783 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Quincy** 16 October 1740 in Braintree, Massachusetts, daughter of John Quincy and Elizabeth Norton. She was born December 1721, and died 01 October 1775 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of William Smith and Elizabeth Quincy are:

- + 9 i. Mary⁵ Smith, born 09 December 1741 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 17 October 1811 in Massachusetts.
- + 10 ii. Abigail Smith, born 11 November 1744 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts; died 28 October 1818 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts.
- + 11 iii. William Smith, born 01 December 1746 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 1787.
- + 12 iv. Elizabeth Smith, born 08 May 1750 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 1815.

NOTES

Rev. William Smith (1706/07–1783) [No. 7] was a Congregationalist minister.

Generation No. 5

9. Mary⁵ Smith (William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 09 December 1741 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 17 October 1811 in Massachusetts. She married **Richard Cranch**. He was born 1726 in England, and died 16 October 1811 in Massachusetts.

See the Cranch Family collateral genealogy (above) for details about Mary (Smith) and Richard Cranch and their descendants. In the remainder of the Adams collateral genealogy below, the descendants of Richard and Mary Cranch have been edited out.

10. Abigail⁵ Smith (William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 11 November 1744 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts, and died 28 October 1818 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. She married **John Adams** 25 October 1764 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts, son of John Adams and Susanna Boylston. He was born 30 October 1735 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and died 04 July 1826 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts.

Children of Abigail Smith and John Adams are:

- + 16 i. Abigail⁶ Adams, born 14 July 1765; died 13 August 1813 in Quincy, Massachusetts.
- + 17 ii. John Quincy Adams, born 11 July 1767 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts; died 23 February 1848 in Washington, D.C.
- 18 iii. Susanna Adams, born 23 December 1768; died 04 February 1770.
- + 19 iv. Charles Adams, born 29 May 1770; died 30 November 1800 in New York, New York.
- + 20 v. Thomas Boylston Adams, born 15 September 1772; died 12 March 1832.

NOTES

10. Abigail (Smith) Adams (1744–1818)
“Nabby”
and her husband John Adams (1735–1826)

Abigail Smith and John Adams were married by her father, Rev. William Smith.

The *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* summarizes the career of John Adams:

“[A] Delegate from Massachusetts and a Vice President and 2d President of the United States; born in Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735; graduated from Harvard College in 1755; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1758 and commenced practice in Suffolk County; joined the Sons of Liberty and argued against the Stamp Act; was elected to represent Boston in the general court in 1768; Member of the Continental Congress 1774-1777; signed the Declaration of Independence and proposed George Washington, of Virginia, for General of the American Army; became a member of the Board of War, but resigned to accept appointment as commissioner to the Court of France; Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland 1782; first Minister to England 1785-1788; elected in 1788 as

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

the first Vice President of the United States with George Washington as President; reelected in 1792 and served from April 21, 1789, to March 3, 1797; elected President of the United States and served from March 4, 1797, to March 3, 1801; delegate to the constitutional convention of Massachusetts 1820; died in Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826"¹¹⁸³

The remains of John and Abigail Smith Adams are in a crypt in the basement of the First Unitarian Church, Quincy, Massachusetts. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

11. William⁵ Smith (William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 01 December 1746 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 1787. He married **Catherine Louisa Salmon**. She was born 1749, and died 1824.

Children of William Smith and Catherine Salmon are:

- 21 i. Elizabeth⁶ Smith, born 1771; died 1854.
 - 22 ii. Louisa Catherine Smith, born 1773; died 1857.
 - 23 iii. William Smith, born 1774.
 - 24 iv. Mary Smith, born 1776; died 1797.
 - 25 v. Charles Salmon Smith, born 1779; died 1797.
 - 26 vi. Isaac Smith.
-

12. Elizabeth⁵ Smith (William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 08 May 1750 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 1815. She married **(1) Rev. John Shaw**. He was born 1748, and died 1794. She married **(2) Rev. Stephen Peabody**.

Children of Elizabeth Smith and John Shaw are:

- 27 i. William Smith⁶ Shaw, born 1778; died 1826.
 - 28 ii. Elizabeth Quincy Shaw, born 1780; died 1798.
 - 29 iii. Abigail Adams Shaw, born 1790; died 1859. She married Joseph Barlow Felt.
-

Generation No. 6

16. Abigail⁶ Adams (Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 14 July 1765, and died 13 August 1813 in Quincy, Massachusetts. She married **William Stevens Smith** 1786 in London, England, son of John Smith. He was born 1755, and died 1816.

Children of Abigail Adams and William Smith are:

- 43 i. William Steuben⁷ Smith, born 1787; died 1850. He married Catharine Johnson.
- 44 ii. John Adams Smith, born 1788; died 1854.
- 45 iii. Thomas Hollis Smith, born 1790; died 1791.
- + 46 iv. Caroline Amelia Smith, born 1795; died 1852.

NOTES

Abigail Adams (1765–1813) [No. 16] was baptized by her grandfather, Rev. William Smith, in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts.

William Steuben Smith (1787–1850) [No. 43] had no children.

John Adams Smith (1788–1854) [No. 44] never married.

¹¹⁸³ *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website <http://bioguide.congress.gov> (accessed 4 Apr 2007).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

17. John Quincy⁶ Adams (Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 11 July 1767 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and died 23 February 1848 in U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. He married **Louisa Catherine Johnson** 26 July 1797 in London, Middlesex, England, daughter of Joshua Johnson and Catherine Nuth. She was born 12 February 1775 in London, Middlesex, England, and died 15 May 1852 in Washington, D.C.

Children of John Adams and Louisa Johnson are:

- 47 i. George Washington⁷ Adams, born 1801; died 1829.
- 48 ii. John Adams, born 1803; died 1834. He married Mary Catherine Hellen 1828; born 1807; died 1870.
- + 49 iii. Charles Francis Adams, born 1807; died 1886.
- 50 iv. Elizabeth Coombs Adams, born 1808; died 1903.
- 51 v. Louisa Catherine Adams, born 1811; died 1812.

NOTES

17. John Quincy Adams (1767–1848)
and his wife Louisa (Johnson) Adams (1775–1852)

It seems superfluous to recount the life of one of the more well known of the early presidents of the United States, so much has been written of him.¹¹⁸⁴ The *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* summarizes the career of John Quincy Adams:¹¹⁸⁵

“ . . . a Senator and a Representative from Massachusetts and 6th President of the United States; born in Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; acquired his early education in Europe at the University of Leyden; was graduated from Harvard University in 1787; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Boston, Mass.; appointed Minister to Netherlands 1794, Minister to Portugal 1796, Minister to Prussia 1797, and served until 1801; commissioned to make a commercial treaty with Sweden in 1798; elected to the Massachusetts State senate in 1802; unsuccessful candidate for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1802; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1803, until June 8, 1808, when he resigned, a successor having been elected six months early after Adams broke with the Federalist party; Minister to Russia 1809-1814; member of the commission which negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in 1814; Minister to England 1815-1817, assisted in concluding the convention of commerce with Great Britain; Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President James Monroe 1817-1825; decision in the 1824 election of the President of the United States fell, according to the Constitution of the United States, upon the House of Representatives, as none of the candidates had secured a majority of the electors chosen by the states, and Adams, who stood second to Andrew Jackson in the electoral vote, was chosen and served from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829; elected as a Republican to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Twenty-second and to the eight succeeding Congresses, becoming a Whig in 1834; served from March 4, 1831, until his death; chairman, Committee on Manufactures (Twenty-second through Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses), Committee on Indian Affairs (Twenty-seventh Congress), Committee on Foreign Affairs (Twenty-seventh Congress); unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1834; died in the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C., February 23, 1848 . . . ”

The remains of John Quincy and Louisa Johnson Adams are in a crypt in the basement of the First Unitarian Church, Quincy, Massachusetts. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Louisa (Johnson) Adams was educated at a convent in France.

¹¹⁸⁴ One of the better modern biographies is David McCullough, *John Adams* (Simon and Schuster, New York, 2001).

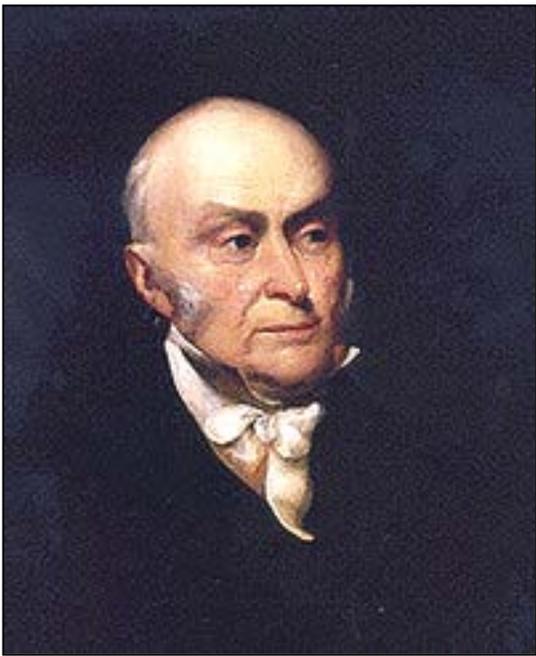
¹¹⁸⁵ *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website <http://bioguide.congress.gov> (accessed 4 Apr 2007).



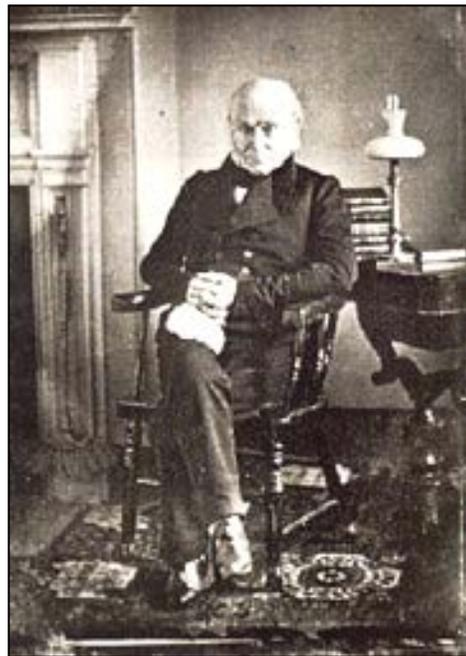
John Adams (1735–1826)



Abigail (Smith) Adams (1744–1818)

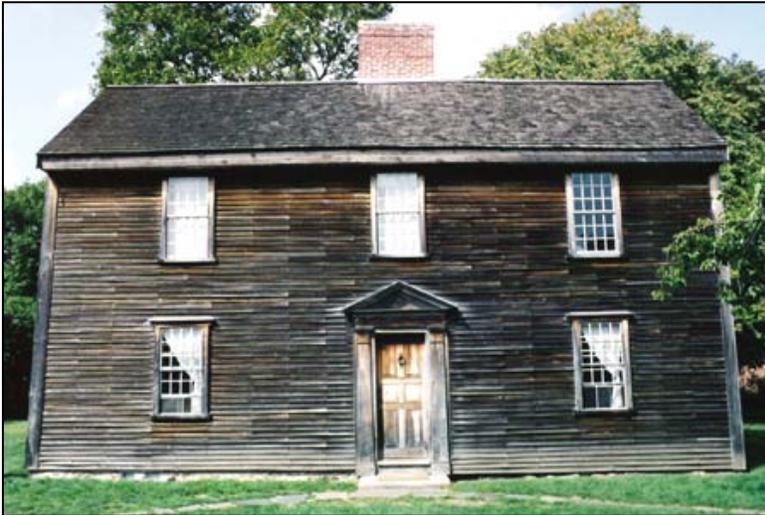


John Quincy Adams (1767–1848)



An elder John Quincy Adams in the first photograph of a U.S. President

**Adams family residences
Quincy, Massachusetts**



(Left) Birthplace of John Adams, at Presidents Ave. and Franklin St.

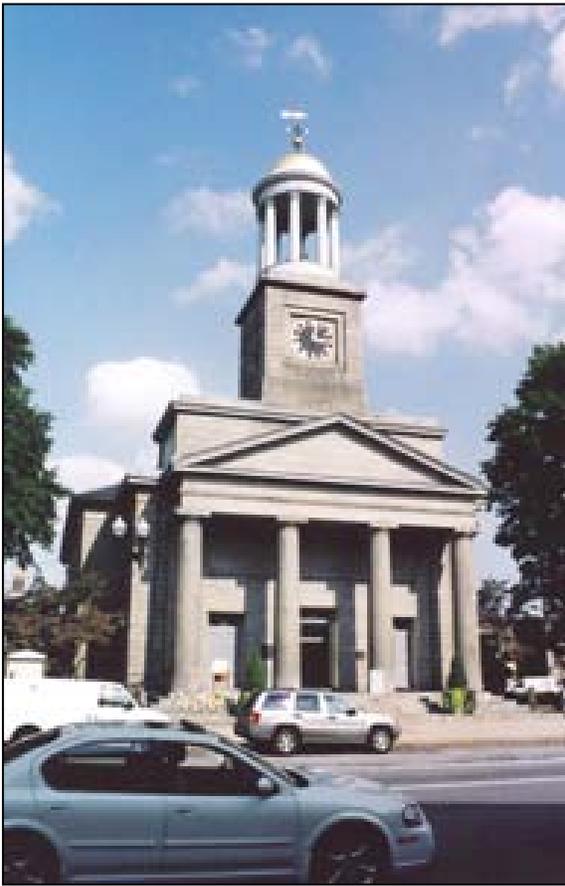
(Center) Birthplace of John Quincy Adams, adjacent to the John Adams birthplace (to the right of this view).



(Below) The “Old House”, later home of the Adams family. Adams St., off of Burgin Parkway.



(Spamer photos, taken in 2006)



(Left) United First Parish Church, main entrance on east side of Hancock St. opposite Granite St., Quincy, Massachusetts. Here the Adams family worshipped, and the two presidents and their wives are interred in crypts in the church's basement, beneath the main entranceway.

(Center) The crypts of John Adams and his wife, Abigail.

(Bottom) The crypts of John Quincy Adams and his wife, Louisa.

The presidents' crypts are adorned with United States flags, each hosting the number of stars corresponding to the number of states during their administrations.



(Spamer photos, taken in 2006)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

19. Charles⁶ Adams (Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 29 May 1770, and died 30 November 1800 in New York, New York. He married **Sarah Smith** 29 August 1795, daughter of John Smith. She was born 1769, and died 1828.

Children of Charles Adams and Sarah Smith are:

- + 52 i. Susanna Boylston⁷ Adams, born 08 August 1796; died 1884.
- + 53 ii. Abigail Louisa Smith Adams, born 08 September 1798; died 1838.

NOTES

Charles Adams (1770–1800) [No. 19] was a graduate of Harvard College, 1789. He became a lawyer in New York.

20. Thomas Boylston⁶ Adams (Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 15 September 1772, and died 12 March 1832. He married **Ann Harrod** 16 May 1805 in Haverhill, daughter of Joseph Harrod and Anna Treat. She was born 1776, and died 1846.

Children of Thomas Adams and Ann Harrod are:

- 54 i. Abigail Smith⁷ Adams, born 29 July 1806; died 1845.
- 55 ii. Elizabeth Coombs Adams, born 09 February 1808; died 13 June 1903.
- 56 iii. Thomas Boylston Adams, born 04 August 1809; died 14 December 1837.
- 57 iv. Frances Foster Adams, born 22 June 1811; died 04 March 1812.
- 58 v. Isaac Hull Adams, born 26 May 1813; died 05 November 1900.
- 59 vi. John Quincy Adams, born 16 December 1815; died October 1854.
- 60 vii. Joseph Harrod Adams, born 16 December 1817; died 04 October 1853.

NOTES

Thomas Boylston Adams (1772–1832) [No. 20] was a graduate of Harvard College, 1790. He became Chief Justice for the Southern Circuit, Court of Common Pleas.

Generation No. 7

46. Caroline Amelia⁷ Smith (Abigail⁶ Adams, Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 1795, and died 1852. She married **John Peter De Windt**. He was born 1787, and died 1870.

Child of Caroline Smith and John De Windt is:

- + 88 i. Elizabeth⁸ De Windt, born 23 September 1819.
-

49. Charles Francis⁷ Adams (John Quincy⁶, Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 1807, and died 1886. He married **Abigail Brown Brooks** 1829. She was born 1808, and died 1889.

Children of Charles Adams and Abigail Brooks are:

- + 89 i. John Quincy⁸ Adams, born 1833; died 1894.
 - + 90 ii. Charles Francis Adams, born 1835; died 1915.
 - 91 iii. Henry Adams, born 1838; died 1918. He married Marian Hooper 1872; born 1842; died 1885.
 - 92 iv. Brooks Adams, born 1848; died 1927.
 - 93 v. Louisa Catherine Adams, born 1831; died 1870. She married Charles Kuhn 1854.
 - 94 vi. Mary Adams, born 1845; died 1928. She married Henry Parker Quincy 1877.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

52. Susanna Boylston⁷ Adams (Charles⁶, Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 08 August 1796, and died 1884. She married **(1) Charles Thomas Clark**. He was born 1793, and died 1818. She married **(2) William R. H. Treadway** after 1818.

Child of Susanna Adams and Charles Clark is:

- 95 i. Susanna Maria⁸ Clark. She married A. Judson Crane.
-

53. Abigail Louisa Smith⁷ Adams (Charles⁶, Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 08 September 1798, and died 1838. She married **Alexander Bryan Johnson**. He was born 1786, and died 1867.

Children of Abigail Adams and Alexander Johnson are:

- 96 i. Alexander Smith⁸ Johnson, born 1817; died 1878.
97 ii. Sarah Johnson. She married James Stoughton Lynch.
98 iii. William C. Johnson.
-

Generation No. 8

88. Elizabeth⁸ De Windt (Caroline Amelia⁷ Smith, Abigail⁶ Adams, Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 23 September 1819. She married **Christopher Pearse Cranch** October 1843, son of William Cranch and Anna Greenleaf. He was born 08 March 1813 in Alexandria, Fairfax, Virginia, and died 20 January 1892 in Ellery St., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

See the Cranch family collateral genealogy (above) for notes about Elizabeth (De Windt) and Christopher Pearse Cranch and their descendants.

89. John Quincy⁸ Adams (Charles Francis⁷, John Quincy⁶, Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 1833, and died 1894.

Child of John Quincy Adams is:

- 134 i. Charles Francis⁹ Adams, born 1866; died 1954.
-

90. Charles Francis⁸ Adams (Charles Francis⁷, John Quincy⁶, Abigail⁵ Smith, William⁴, William³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born 1835, and died 1915.

Child of Charles Francis Adams is:

- 135 i. Henry⁹ Adams, born 1875; died 1951.
-

End of Smith [of Massachusetts] and Adams Families collateral genealogy

344. Arnold Mather⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 17 November 1916 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois, and died 20 December 1987. He married **Jocelyn Olds** 11 January 1945, daughter of Charles Olds and Irene. She was born 22 May 1921 in Pennsylvania, and died 1990.

Children of Arnold Smith and Jocelyn Olds are:

- 482 i. Linda Rae¹⁰ Smith, born 28 April 1946; died 04 February 1952.
483 ii. Carol Annette Smith, born 01 January 1948; died 1976. She married Alandette; born in Colombia.

Arnold Mather Smith (1916–1987) [No. 344]



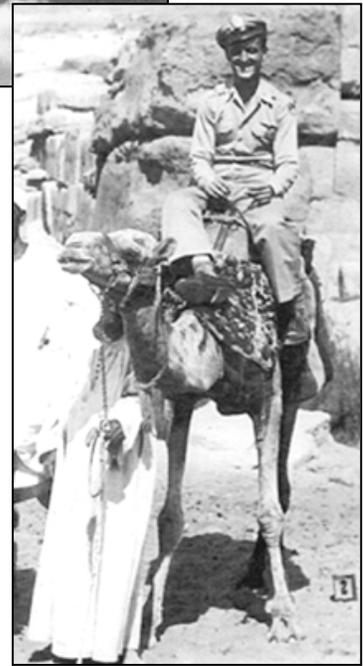
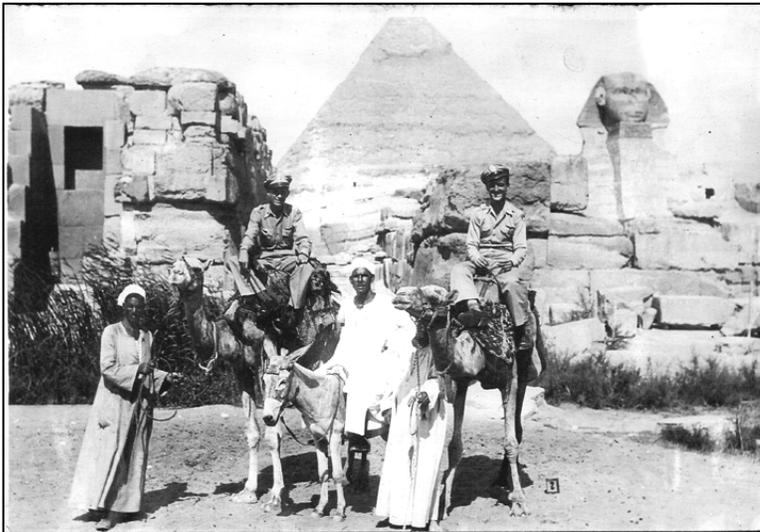
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(Spamer 2873)



(Spamer 2878)

(Top left) Arnold Smith family, 1952. (Rear, left to right) Jocelyn Olds Smith, Arnold Smith (holding Willard Smith). (Front, left to right) Carol Smith, Charles Smith, Renee Smith, Gilbert Alan Smith. (Top right) Lt. Smith, U.S. Army Air Force, during World War II. (Center) Lt. Smith flying P-51 Mustang, “Josephine II” (tail no. 41-3496) over Italy, 1944. (Bottom) Lt. Smith (right) in Egypt, during World War II.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- + 484 iii. Charles Phillip Smith, born 28 August 1949.
- + 485 iv. Gilbert Alan Smith, born 07 December 1950.
- + 486 v. Willard Dale Smith, born 15 August 1952.
- + 487 vi. Joel Edmond Smith, born 03 July 1954.
- + 488 vii. Jonathon Richard Smith, born 14 February 1958.

NOTES

344. Arnold Mather Smith (1916–1987) “Arnie”

Arnold Mather Smith enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps on 9 April 1942 in Chicago, Illinois (serial no. 16077774). He had had one year of college education at the time, and his civil occupation was listed as millwright. He advanced to the rank of Captain, and served as a fighter pilot from 1 November 1942 to October 1944 in Europe, Italy, and North Africa. He also flew in the Caribbean. He piloted a P-51 Mustang.¹¹⁸⁶ A family photograph, probably a Government production, shows his aircraft, *Josephine II* (tail number W 41-3496), in flight over Italy in 1944.¹¹⁸⁷

Arnold Smith’s military decorations include the D.F.C. Air Medal, European and American Theatre Ribbons with 16 clusters. His unit also received a Presidential Unit Citation. He was discharged on 5 October 1945.

After the war Arnold Mather Smith was a carpenter, residing in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.¹¹⁸⁸

Jocelyn (Olds) Smith (1921–1990) (wife of Arnold Mather Smith) “Josie”

Jocelyn Olds was born to Charles Olds’ second wife, Irene. In the 1930 census, the data for parents’ birthplaces for Jocelyn mistakenly repeat the data provide for her half-siblings, Robert and Dorothy, suggesting that both her parents were born in Massachusetts.

See the Olds Family collateral genealogy, below.

¹¹⁸⁶ The P-51 Mustang, designed in 1940, was first used in combat flights over Europe in December 1943, then powered by the much improved British Rolls-Royce “Merlin” liquid-cooled engine of 1,520 hp. In the European theater they were highly effective high-altitude interceptors that accompanied bombing missions conducted by B-17s and B-24s. The aircraft also was used as a bomber, fitted with dive brakes. The P-51 had a 37-foot wingspan, cruising speed 275 mph, maximum speed 437 mph, service ceiling 41,900 ft, and a range of 1,000 miles. They carried an armament of six .50-cal machine guns and either ten 5-inch rockets or 2,000 lbs. of bombs. (>>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base museum website, http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/air_power/ap9.htm; accessed 17 Jan 2006.; “Recognition Guide To Operational Warplanes”, *Aeronautics*, Vol. 3, no. 7/8, 1944.)

¹¹⁸⁷ A copy of this photo is in the Spamer Family Historical Photos collection in my possession, Group 70X, no. 2873. An avocational list of U.S. military aircraft serial numbers, although accompanied by exhaustive lists of the fate or disposition of aircraft, does have gaps; it does not include the Arnold Smith aircraft (“USAAS-USAAC-USAAF-USAF Aircraft Serial Numbers—1908 to Present”, website <http://home.att.net/~jbaugher/usafserials.html>; accessed 14 Nov 2005).

¹¹⁸⁸ Some of this information is from the “Smith Genealogy”, p. 96.

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Children of Arnold and Jocelyn (Olds) Smith

Linda Rae Smith (1946–1952) [No. 482] suffered from advanced cerebral palsy.

The given name of Carol Smith's [No. 483] husband, Alandette was not recalled by those who provided the information for this genealogy. The informant indicated that the family did not get along with him. Carol Smith died in an automobile accident.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Olds Family Collateral Genealogy (5 descendants)

The genealogy of the Olds family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Charles Louis¹ Olds was born March 1869 in New York State. He married **(1) Mary Johnson**. She was born March 1862 in New York State; died about 1918. He married **(2) (Mrs.) Irene A. Mansfield** 1920. She was born about 1885 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Children of Charles Olds and Mary are:

- i. Orida² Olds, born September 1897 in Pennsylvania.
- ii. Saloma Olds, born 12 February 1899 in Renovo, Clinton Co., Pennsylvania; died 15 December 1995 in Illinois.
- iii. Rosalie Olds, born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Charles Olds and Irene are:

- i. Jocelyn² Olds, born 22 May 1921 in Pennsylvania; died 1990. She married **Arnold Mather Smith** 11 January 1945; born 17 November 1916 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died 20 December 1987.
- ii. Jonathan H. Olds, born about July 1923 in Pennsylvania.

Irene was previously married, with two children by that marriage, as follows:

Mansfield¹ was born in Massachusetts; died about 1915 in California. He married **Irene A.** She was born about 1885 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Children of Mansfield and Irene are:

- i. Robert M.² Mansfield, born about 1911 in Oregon.
- ii. Dorothy Mansfield, born about 1913 in California.

NOTES

None of the Olds have been located in the 1910 U.S. census, despite exhaustive searches. In the 1920 census, just the three Olds sisters who run the Florida farm have been located. Only in the 1930 census do the Olds family members appear again, all in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, in the area in and around Huntingdon Valley. At this time, all of the children, even those from Irene's first marriage, are listed with the surname Olds.

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Charles Louis Olds (1869–)

He was a homeopathic physician, graduated in 1893 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.¹¹⁸⁹ In 1894, he received the H.M. degree (Master of Homœopathics) from the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics in Dunham Medical College of Chicago.¹¹⁹⁰

The Olds family moved to Marco Island, Florida, in 1901 or 1902, where Charles Olds continued his homeopathic practice amongst a scattered population that focused on the small Marco settlement two miles from his home. (See more about Marco Island, below.) Mary Olds ended her practice to take care of the family, whom she home-schooled. He supplemented the family's income by growing fruits:

"He owned a shell mound called Eubanks Landing about two and a half miles from his two-story home next to the mainland. He grew a variety of fruit trees around his home and on the shell mound. He crated and shipped oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, kumquats and a few sideliners for market."¹¹⁹¹

Thus far he has not been located in the 1910 or 1920 censuses, although (as noted below) his three young daughters run the family farm in Florida at the time of the 1920 census (taken 6 February at their location). In June 1920, Charles Olds applied for a marriage license in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Marry Irene A. Mansfield of Philadelphia¹¹⁹²; the application indicated that he then resided in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. On 12 September 1937, he was the physician attending Ellen Potts when she died (Ellen was the aunt through marriage of Charles Olds' daughter, Jocelyn Olds Smith); on the death certificate he gave his address just as Huntingdon Valley.

As noted below in the discussion of the Olds family in Florida in the early 1900s, he seems to have produced a garden book, *Flora's Clock*. Although this title has not been found in searches of library databases, one title by a Charles Louis Olds appears in the Library of Congress' catalogue that resembles the content of Dr. Olds' garden book. This is *Wood-Pile Recollections*, published in 1901. It is not clear whether this is the same Charles Louis Olds as the present subject.¹¹⁹³

At the outbreak of World War I for America, Dr. Charles Olds enlisted for service and went to France. Just when he returned is uncertain. As noted above, he remarried in 1920 (probably June) in Pennsylvania. A recent historical item in a Florida newspaper stated, "When Doctor Olds returned from the service he remarried [to] a lady with two children and brought his three girls back to Philadelphia where they, 'all lived as one big, happy family.'"¹¹⁹⁴

¹¹⁸⁹ Pemberton Dudley, ed., "Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia" in William Harvey King, *History of Homœopathy and its Institutions in America: Their Founders, Benefactors, Faculties, Officers, Hospitals, Alumni, etc.* (Lewis Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1905).

¹¹⁹⁰ Guernsey P. Waring, "Dunham Medical College of Chicago" in William Harvey King, *History of Homœopathy and its Institutions in America: Their Founders, Benefactors, Faculties, Officers, Hospitals, Alumni, etc.* (Lewis Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1905).

¹¹⁹¹ Betsy Perdichizzi, "A Priceless Gift for the New Museum from the Olds Family", *Marco Island Sun Times* (25 Mar 2004); viewed on the paper's website, <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006). The Marco Island connection, including a discussion of the series of newspaper articles by Perdichizzi, concludes this section (below).

¹¹⁹² "Dr. Charles L. Olds Will Wed", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 16 Jun 1920.

¹¹⁹³ Charles Louis Olds, *Wood-Pile Recollections* (Abbey Press, New York, London, and Montreal). The contents list from the Library of Congress catalogue record do not provide any clues to the identity of Olds or to the locations where his recollections take place, although there are references to ice, snow, and tramps, none of which were likely at least in remote Marco Island, Florida.

¹¹⁹⁴ Betsy Perdichizzi, "Olds Girls Diaries Talk of the Beginning of War in Europe", *Marco Island Sun Times* (3 Apr 2003); viewed on the paper's website, <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

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He was a member of the International Hahnemannian Association and published articles in their transactions.¹¹⁹⁵

In the 1900 and 1930 U.S. censuses, Charles Olds' occupation was listed as a physician in general practice.

Residences of Charles Olds (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: Renovo, Clinton Co., Pennsylvania

ca. 1901–ca.1917: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co. [now Collier Co.], Florida

1920 (marriage license): Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

1930 census: Murray Ave., Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

1941 (Directory of the American Institute of Homeopathy): : Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Mary Johnson Olds (1862–ca. 1918)
(wife of Charles Olds)

Data regarding the parents of Mary Olds (the first Mrs. Charles Olds), in the 1900 U.S. census, indicate that they both were born in New York State. Other than that she was a homeopathic physician, like her husband, relatively little is known of Mary Olds except this undocumented review in a recent newspaper article:

“She was a graduate student in biology 1887-1880, L. B. Smith College, 1885 and A.M. 1888, M.D. from Woman's [sic] Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1892, spent a year at the University of Cambridge, England, before becoming a Homo Instructor [sic] in Homeopathic Philosophy, College Settlement, Philadelphia, and the State School of Homeopathic.”¹¹⁹⁶

In the relatively wild environs of Marco Island, Mary Olds home-schooled her children.

“She taught them Latin, German, French, Spanish, Hebrew, Greek, grammar, arithmetic, geography, spelling and current events. At the end of the day, they all practiced music one hour for family concerts. She also encouraged her daughters to write.”¹¹⁹⁷

She died while her husband was in the service in France, during World War I. Presumably she died in Florida, leaving her three children orphans at the Olds Farm. Just when Charles Olds returned from France has not been determined, but the three daughters were living alone at the Olds farm according to the 1920 census taken on 6 February.

A recent series of newspaper articles about the Olds family and the diaries of two of the Olds daughters (as discussed more below) takes note that a amongst copies of papers given to the Marco Island Historical Society there was “a letter from one of the daughters to the [Smith College] Class of '84 describing their mother's death”.¹¹⁹⁸

¹¹⁹⁵ Information communicated from Justin Winston to Betsy Perdichizzi in “Olds Family Contributions from Homeopathic Archives Director”, *Marco Island Sun Times* (10 Apr 2003); viewed on the paper's website, <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

¹¹⁹⁶ Betsy Perdichizzi, “The Olds Diaries Come Back to Marco Island”, *Marco Island Sun Times* (27 Mar 2003); viewed on the paper's website, <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006). It is not clear whether this information was obtained in one of the diaries mentioned in the article [and discussed more in the present genealogy, further below] or if the original informant, a descendant of Charles Olds, provided the information.

¹¹⁹⁷ Betsy Perdichizzi, “A Priceless Gift for the New Museum from the Olds Family”, *Marco Island Sun Times* (25 Mar 2004); viewed on the paper's website, <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

¹¹⁹⁸ Betsy Perdichizzi, “Dr. Mary Olds Writes to Her Class of '84”, *Marco Island Sun Times* (8 May 2003); viewed on the paper's website, <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

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Irene A. Mansfield Olds (ca. 1885–)
(wife of Charles Olds)

Her maiden name has thus far not been ascertained. Data regarding her parents, as given in the 1930 U.S. census, indicate that her father and mother, respectively, had been born in Kansas and in English-speaking Canada. The data for the children who were born in her first marriage, Robert and Dorothy, indicate that their father had been born in Massachusetts; and the children had been born in Oregon and California, respectively. Nothing more has been established regarding her ancestry or about her first husband, Mansfield.

At the time of her marriage to Charles L. Olds, she resided at 1800 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Orida Olds (1897–)

Occupations of Orida Olds (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Farmer
1930: Student nurse

Residences of Orida Olds (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co., Florida (with sisters, Saloma and Rosalie)
1930: Avon Road, York, DuPage Co., Illinois (in a group home)

In the 1920 census, Orida is indexed as "Ovida" Olds, with a queried alternate registration name as "Pride" Olds.

Saloma Olds (1899–1995)

She never married.

Occupations of Saloma Olds (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

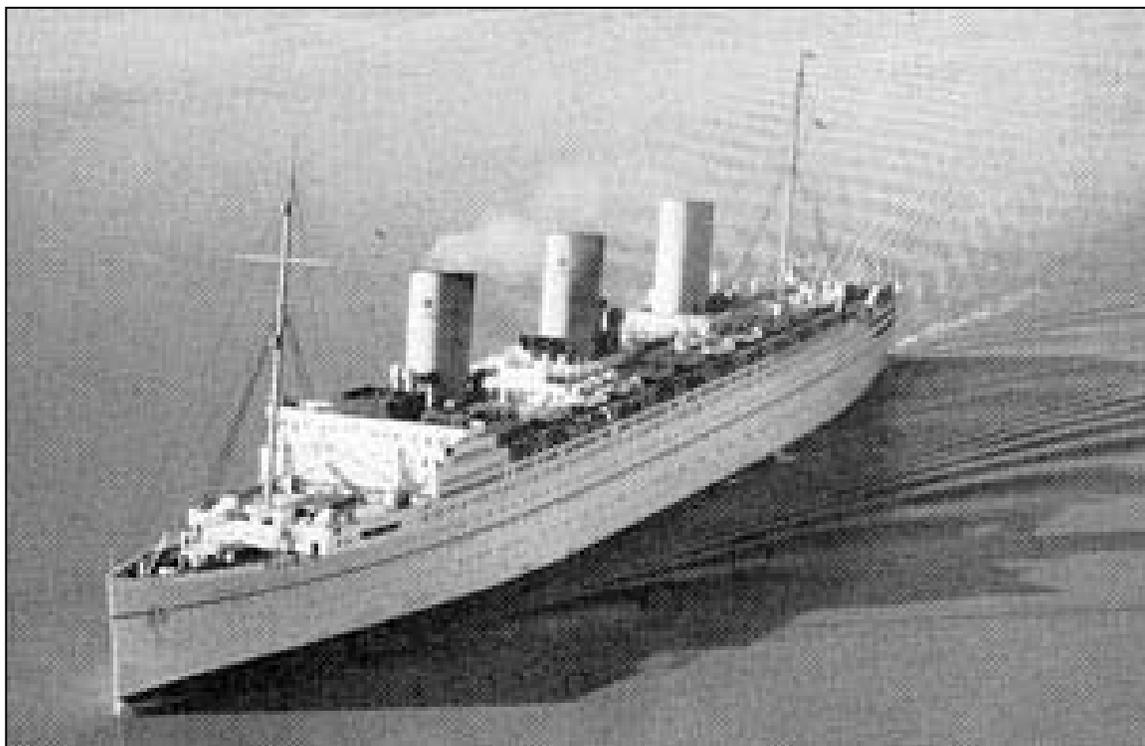
1920 census: Farmer
1930 census: [no occupation]
1937 passenger list: [probably a domestic servant]

Residences of Saloma Olds (from U.S. censuses and directories):

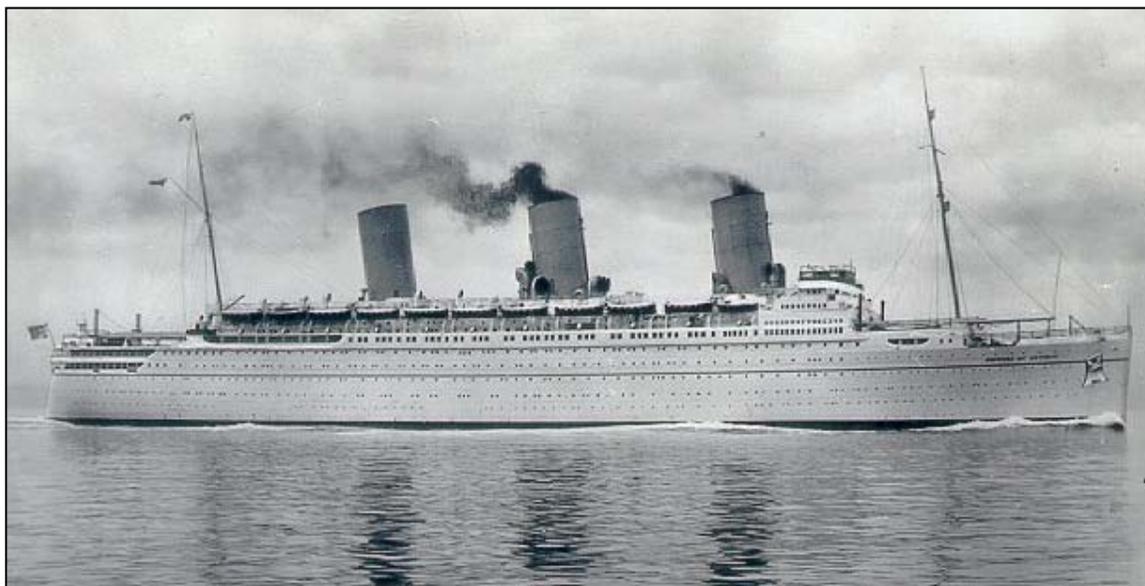
1920: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co., Florida (with sisters Orida and Rosalie)
1930: Murray Ave., Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (with father)
1937: Sunset Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (in employ as a domestic servant)
At death: 601 Glendale Rd., Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

Saloma Olds is listed in a ship's passenger manifest, 14 May 1937, entering New York aboard R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*.¹¹⁹⁹ The manifest indicates that the ship had departed New York, 9 January 1937; thus apparently this was an extended cruise. She is listed with the address of Sunset Ave., Chestnut Hill,

¹¹⁹⁹ For more about this ship, see Gordon Turner, *Empress of Britain: Canadian Pacific's Greatest Ship* (Stoddart, Toronto, 1992). The second ship of this name, she was launched by Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) and entered service in 1931 between England and Quebec, Canada, rather than on the heavily traveled Southampton-New York route. It is apparent that the luxury wintertime cruises later operated out of the more profitable port of New York. The destinations of the cruise on which the Morrises and Saloma Olds traveled have not been determined, although the ship, while large and luxurious, was also built small enough to utilize both the Panama and Suez Canals. She was 760 feet long, displacing more than 42,000 tons. She was requisitioned by the British government at the outset of World War II and used as a troop transport. On 26 Oct 1940, while along the west coast of Ireland, the *Empress of Britain* was bombed by a German plane, setting an uncontrollable fire; but she did not sink. The British destroyers HMS *Echo* and HMS *Empress* rescued the surviving crew and passenger and she was taken under tow. On 28 Oct the German submarine U-32 torpedoed the *Empress of Britain*; she sank in nine minutes.



Saloma Olds was aboard the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* during January–May 1937, when she seems to have been in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wheeler Morris of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, who were traveling aboard the ship.



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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Given that she is listed alone, at least as an Olds (having never married), one might wonder why she was aboard if she was not a woman of means. Searching the alphabetically arranged manifest for other possible family names and addresses, of note is the listing for Samuel Wheeler Morris (born 16 January 1874, Philadelphia) and Agnes A. Morris (born 1 January 1884, Philadelphia) whose address is given as "Sunset Own, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa." Samuel W. Morris was a successful Philadelphia attorney with a fine home in the exclusive Chestnut Hill area of Philadelphia, whose garden was illustrated in *Beautiful Gardens in America*.¹²⁰⁰ It seems reasonable to infer that Saloma Olds was in the employ of the Morrises, probably as a domestic servant, and that she was taken on the Morris's trip to tend to their needs.

Rosalie Olds (ca. 1901–)

Occupations of Rosalie Olds (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Farmer

1930: Domestic servant

Residences of Rosalie Olds (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co., Florida (with sisters, Orida and Saloma)

1930: Alden Road, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (resident employee)

At the time of the 1930 census, Rosalie Olds worked as a domestic in the household of Arthur Synnestvedt. (Her half-sister, Jocelyn, would later marry Arnold Smith, brother of Nadia who married Sig Synnestvedt, son of Arthur Synnestvedt.)

The Olds at Marco Island, Florida

One of the more interesting discoveries made during research on the current genealogy is the information that was uncovered that relates to the Olds family when they lived in the still-undeveloped area of Marco Island, Lee Co., Florida.¹²⁰¹ The information came from a series of articles that appeared in the *Marco Island Sun Times*, following the serendipitous recovery of the diaries of Orida and Saloma Olds and other Olds family materials, copies of which now are in the Marco Island Historical Society. The diaries were made known to the Society by Martha Olds Adams, great-niece of the Olds girls. In addition to the diaries was a garden book written by Martha Adams' grandfather, Dr. Charles Olds; this was *Flora's Clock* (said to be published but thus far no bibliographical citation has been located for it).

The series of newspaper articles provide a wealth of information about the life of the Olds family on Marco Island before World War I. All of the articles are by Betsy Perdichizzi, once president of the Marco Island Historical Society:¹²⁰²

"The Olds Diaries Come Back to Marco Island" (27 March 2003)

"Olds Girls Diaries Talk of the Beginning of War in Europe" (3 April 2003) [Orida Olds diary]

"Olds Family Contributions from Homeopathic Archives Director" (10 April 2003)

¹²⁰⁰ Louise Shelton, *Beautiful Gardens in America* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1928), plates 167-169.

¹²⁰¹ Marco Island is on the west coast of Florida about 157 miles south of Tampa. Although formerly in Lee Co., today the island lies in Collier Co. The first non-Indian settlers were W. T. Collier and his family, who arrived in 1870. In 1896, his son, William "Captain Bill" Collier opened the 20-room Marco Hotel (today the Olde Marco Inn). By 1922, Barron G. Collier (not a relation) speculatively purchased most of the island, but the Depression scuttled its development. Not until 1962, when the population was still just 550, was the island purchased by the Deltona Development Corporation (for just \$7 million), when the only access to the island was across a "narrow, wooden, hand-operated swinging bridge". Today, Marco Beach's coastline is a sentinel of tall condominiums, hotels, and marinas, serving a wintertime population of tens of thousands. (>> Marco Island website, <http://www.marco-island-florida.com>, accessed 3 Jun 2006.)

¹²⁰² The articles were read on the *Marco Island Sun Times* website at <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

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"A Paradise of Beauty One Summer Night in 1914" (17 April 2003) [Saloma Olds diary]

"Dr. Mary Olds Writes to Her Class of '84" (8 May 2003) [1913 letter from the first Mrs. Charles Olds to her Smith College classmates]

"A Priceless Gift for the New Museum from the Olds Family" (25 March 2004) [family photographs]

"The Rabbit-Cat and Other Stories" (1 April 2004) [Dr. Charles Louis Olds, excerpt from his garden book]

"Cabbage from Trees and Other Musings" (8 April 2004) [Dr. Charles Louis Olds, excerpt from his garden book]

"Reflections on Royal Trees" (15 April 2004) [Dr. Charles Louis Olds, excerpt from his garden book]

Pieces of information about the Olds are included in the sketches above, taken as credited from the articles by Perdichizzi just listed.

Prior to the recovery of the Olds sisters' diaries and Charles Olds' garden book, very little was known of the Olds. David Graham Copeland, Collier County historian, wrote only, "Dr. Olds settled on what is now known as 'Old Olds Place' about two miles up the channel from Marco. He had two daughters (it was actually three) and after living on the place about 15 years, Dr. Olds and his family moved back north from whence they came originally. He was a practicing medical doctor and practiced on Marco Island during his residence there."¹²⁰³

Orida Olds' diary begins in 1912, in which she takes note of people and world events. Saloma's diary covers just 1914-1915. A later newspaper article in the Perdichizzi series notes specifically that the Saloma Olds diary had been in the possession of a cousin of Martha Olds Adams, "Willard Smith of New Jersey"¹²⁰⁴ who had had three of the diaries "written by his Great Aunt Saloma Olds" and that he had "kept one of the diaries and gave the other two to family members."¹²⁰⁵

End of Olds Family collateral genealogy

345. Renée⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 September 1918 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 26 September 1968. She married **Robert T. Ross**. He was born 29 January 1925, and died 10 June 1987.

Children of Renee Smith and Robert Ross are:

- 489 i. Douglas Arnold¹⁰ Ross, born 25 June 1954.
- + 490 ii. Jacqueline Ross, born 05 February 1956.

NOTES

Renée Smith (1918–1968) [No. 345] was a WAVE during World War II and was known for her blueprint work. In October 1945, she lived at 3014 Massachusetts Ave., S.E., Apt. 2, Washington, D.C. She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; her grave marker spells her given name "Reneé".

¹²⁰³ Article of 27 Mar 2003.

¹²⁰⁴ Presumably Willard Dale Smith [No. 486].

¹²⁰⁵ Betsy Perdichizzi, "A Priceless Gift for the new Museum from the Olds Family", *Marco Island Sun Times* (25 Mar 2004); viewed on the paper's website, <http://www.zwire.com> (accessed 6 Jun 2006). The article notes that at that time two of the three diaries had been recovered.



(Spamer 2860)

Renée Smith (1918–1968) [No. 345], seen here in her U.S. Navy WAVE uniform during World War II.



(Spamer 2713)

Robert T. Ross (1925–1987), husband of Renée Smith. Apparently in a professional portrait, date not known.

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Robert T. Ross (1925–1987), husband of Renée Smith, is buried in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His last residence was in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (between 1956 and 1964) lists the Rosses residing at 109 Cinnamon Hill Rd., King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

346. Edmund Gilbert⁹ Smith, Sr. (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 June 1920 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois, and died 30 August 1972. He married (1) **Virginia Dean Stone**. She was born 23 January 1923. He married (2) **Mary**.

Children of Edmund Smith and Virginia Stone are:

- 491 i. Jacqueline Renee¹⁰ Smith, born 24 November 1942 in Dover, Delaware; died 12 August 1955.
- 492 ii. Edmund Gilbert Smith, Jr., born 09 February 1946 in Evanston, Illinois.
- + 493 iii. David Terrence Smith, born 03 July 1947 in Evanston, Illinois.
- + 494 iv. Elyn Beveré Smith, born 08 January 1949 in Chicago, Illinois.
- + 495 v. Richard Darrell Smith [Peterson], born 31 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.
- + 496 vi. Peggy Ann Marker Smith [Peterson], born 06 August 1955 in Chicago, Illinois.
- 497 vii. Robert Arnold Smith [Peterson], born 11 September 1957 in Chicago, Illinois.
- + 498 viii. Virginia Todd Smith [Peterson], born 14 August 1959 in Chicago, Illinois.

Child of Edmund Smith and Mary is:

- 499 i. Michael Smith¹⁰.

NOTES

346. Edmund Gilbert Smith, Sr. (1920–1972)

Edmund Smith's life surely is like that of any other of a young man of his age, focusing his young-adult life first in the calamity of World War II. His story from that time is one of adventure as an airman, and cruelty as a prisoner of war at the hands of the Japanese. His first marriage, to Virginia "Ginger" Stone, ended in divorce after eight children. Ginger subsequently married Peterson, who also adopted Edmund and Ginger's four youngest children.

Edmund Smith enlisted as an Aviation Cadet in the U.S. Army Air Corps on 31 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. At the time, he had had two years of college education at Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He was trained as a pilot in Muskogee, Oklahoma (where he met and later married "Ginger"), and at Randolph Army Airfield and Brooks Army Airfield, in Texas. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 14 August 1941 and participated in maneuvers in North and South Carolina, then flew B-24s on anti-submarine patrols off the east coast of the U.S. For this work he received the Army Air Medal for Meritorious Achievement, as noted in several Chicago-area newspapers.

In September 1943 he was sent to North Africa and Europe, performing anti-submarine patrols in the Mediterranean. He returned to Dover, Delaware, in November 1943, where he flew B-25s on anti-submarine patrols off the east coast.

During Edmund Smith's time at the air base in Dover, Delaware, he flew unsanctioned detours to Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, where his family lived, "buzzing" the community. In a presentation to the Bryn

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Athyn Civil and Social Club, Edmund's niece, Jackie, recollected the family's information about these events:

On more than one occasion, he would give the crew a close aerial tour of the town. He showed them the cathedral by swooping down out of the sky and "buzzing" the cathedral tower. The mayor of BA, Phil Pendleton, would come out an[d] shake his fist into the air in disapproval. Aunt Nadine [Nadia Smith Synnestvedt] recalls helping the Red Cross Ladies (or as the young girls called them, the Cross Red Ladies) roll bandages in the cathedral undercroft during some of these fly overs. (After my talk, Joy McQueen told me that she was either playing field hockey on an Academy athletic field, or was watching a football game on an athletic field when Edmund was performing some of these stunts. He flew over the field at a VERY low altitude, zigzagging over the field as he went. Kent Hyatt, who lived next to the park in BA and across Quarry Rd. from the cathedral, recalled seeing Edmund fly up (not over) Quarry Rd., and down [with] the plane!) Aunt Nadine¹²⁰⁶ also remembers Edmund flying under the Ben Franklin Bridge¹²⁰⁷, which spans the Delaware River in Phila.¹²⁰⁸

Later, in 1944, Edmund Smith was selected for pilot training for the new B-29 Superfortress.¹²⁰⁹ He was transferred to the newly established Smoky Hill Army Airbase at Salina, Kansas, in the north-central part

¹²⁰⁶ Nadia Smith Synnestvedt [No. 348].

¹²⁰⁷ At the time of World War II, the Benjamin Franklin Bridge was still called by its original name, the "Delaware River Bridge". Locally, this bridge is always called the "*Ben* Franklin Bridge". When the bridge was opened in 1926 as the Delaware River Bridge, it was the longest suspension span in the world. It connects Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey. In 1956 it was renamed in honor of Benjamin Franklin. During World War II, the Delaware River Bridge was the first bridge encountered by shipping traffic coming from the sea on the Delaware River. At the time, only two other bridges spanned the river south of Trenton, New Jersey. The small Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, a Bascule span drawbridge north of the Delaware River Bridge, was opened in 1929 to service the northeast section of Philadelphia. The larger but still modest Burlington-Bristol Bridge, still farther north, is a cantilever lift span that was opened in 1931 between Burlington, New Jersey, and Bristol, Pennsylvania. (The name "Delaware River Bridge" is not to be confused with today's Delaware Memorial Bridge, which is a high twin span over the Delaware River connecting New Jersey with New Castle, Delaware. The first span was opened in 1951, the second in 1968. These spans are presently the first bridges to be encountered by shipping traffic coming up the Delaware from Delaware Bay.)

¹²⁰⁸ Jacqueline Ross Kline, presentation to Bryn Athyn Civil and Social Club, 22 Aug 1997 (typescript notes with additional commentary).

¹²⁰⁹ The B-29 was placed in operation toward the end of World War II. In an aircraft-recognition manual published in 1944, the Boeing B-29 Super-Fortress still was classified; all that was said about it, without illustration, was "First of the true heavy bombers to be built in the United States, this still restricted plane is one of the world's largest bombers in production. Superficially, it resembles a greatly enlarged B-17." (L. C. Guthman, ed., *Recognition Guide to Operational Warplanes*, No. 7 (1944), p. 42). Statistics for the B-29: wingspan 141 ft, 3 in; 99 ft long; 27 ft 9 in high; weight 74,500 pounds empty, 120,000 pounds loaded, which could be overloaded to 135,000 pounds; powered by four Wright R-3350-23 Duplex Cyclone 18-cylinder air-cooled radial engines each containing two General Electric turbosuperchargers, 2,200 hp at takeoff, emergency rating 2,300 hp at 25,000 ft; maximum speed 357 mph at 30,000 ft, cruise speed 342 mph at 30,000 ft; economy cruise speed 220 mph at 25,000 ft; service ceiling 33,600 ft; optimum operational radius 1,600-1,800 miles, maximum range with 5000-lb bomb load 3,250 mi at 25,000 ft; empty ferrying range 5,600 mi or 6,000 mi with additional fuel; armament twelve 50-caliber machine guns in four remotely-controlled gun turrets, including two above and two beneath fuselage, one in tail, each armed with 1,000 rounds; bomb load 5,000 pounds delivered in 1,600-mi radius at high altitude, 12,000 pounds delivered in 1,600-mi radius at medium altitude, or 20,000 pounds on short-range, low-altitude missions. The interior compartments of the B-29 were pressurized and heated, and an oxygen system was available for high-altitude flight. Probably the most-recognized B-29 was the *Enola Gay*, which dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima; it is displayed by the Smithsonian Institution in the National Air and Space Museum Udvar-Hazy Center at Dulles International Airport.

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of the state and near the geographical center of the United States.¹²¹⁰ He formed up with a crew who called their plane the “Rover Boys Express”; included among them was Ray “Hap” Halloran¹²¹¹, their navigator who long after the war provided our most intimate understanding of what happened to the crew near the end of the war. Halloran had indicated that the Rover Boys name came from a dog that they had befriended in Salina. The flight patch that they designed and wore on their flight jackets had the aircraft name and a cartoon drawing of a dog riding a roadster. The “Rover Boys” also was a series of young-reader adventure novels published in the early part of the 1900s.¹²¹²

The only pictures known of the Rover Boys Express are a photo of ground crewmen working on the rudder of the aircraft, and a combat-film still photo taken at high altitude, looking down at the crippled aircraft during its fatal descent over Tokyo. A Japanese photograph has been identified as showing part of the wreckage of the plane. Only one crew photo is known, one taken in Lincoln, Nebraska, before they were sent to Saipan.¹²¹³ If the aircraft had nose art, which was so popular and creative during the war, this information is not recorded.

Hap Halloran also recalled when he and his crewmates were stationed at Smoky Hill:¹²¹⁴

¹²¹⁰ Smoky Hill Army Airfield was opened in September 1943 when the U.S. Army Air Force acquired 2,600 acres southwest of Salina, which was expanded to 7,000 acres. The 20th Bomber Command and the 58th bomber Wing were the first to move to the airfield; the 73rd Bomb Wing, of which Edmund Smith became a part, was added shortly afterward. In 1951, the base, deactivated since 1949, was reopened as the Strategic Air Command Base, stationing B-29 bombers. In 1957, the Smoky Hill Air Force Base was redesignated as Schilling Air Force Base and became a site for intercontinental ballistic missile silos; in 1961 the 550th Strategic Missile Squadron was based here with Atlas F ICBMs. The squadron was deactivated in 1965, and the base was closed in 1967. Today the site is the Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range as part of the Kansas Air National Guard. (City of Salina website, <http://www.ci.salina.ks.us>; “Smoky Hill Air National Guard (ANG) Range”, GlobalSecurity.org website, <http://globalsecurity.org/military/facility/smoky-hill.htm>; Strategic-Air-Command.com website, http://www.strategic-air-command.com/bases/schilling_afb.htm; all accessed 2 Jun 2006). In 2005, the Salina airbase was the beginning and ending point of the first aerial solo, non-stop, unrefueled circumnavigation of the world by Steve Fossett flying the GlobalFlyer, 28 Feb-3 Mar (Matthew L. Wald, “In Spirit of Lindbergh, a Solo Pilot Circles the World Without Stops”, *The New York Times* (4 Mar 2005), p. A14).

¹²¹¹ Raymond Halloran goes by the names Ray and “Hap”. He was born 1922 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Paul and Gertrude Halloran, the second of five boys. In the 1930 U.S. census, Paul Halloran was a railroad switchman. Hap had enlisted in the Army Air Force at Wright-Patterson airbase in Dayton, Ohio, shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He completed his training as a navigator in Hondo, Texas, and as a bombardier in Roswell, New Mexico. He joined the B-29 training program at the Smoky Hill Air Base in Salina, Kansas.

¹²¹² The Rover Boys of the adventure series were the brothers, Tom, Sam, and Dick Rover, whose adventures were written by author Arthur M. Winfield between 1900 and 1916, published by Grosset and Dunlap. A second series of “Rover Boys” adventures, featuring the sons of the original Rover Boys, Fred, Jack, and twins Andy and Randy, were published between 1917 and 1926. Although there were numerous boy- and girl-adventurer book series in the early 1900s (such as the Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew, not to mention Tom Swift and a later series about Tom Swift, Jr.), which lasted in reprintings for decades, the Rover Boys also went on to be parodied in 1942 in a Warner Bros. animated cartoon, as the “Dover Boys”. All of this would likely have been fresh in the minds of the men of the Rover Boys Express, who probably also had read the books.

¹²¹³ The photos are reproduced in Ray “Hap” Halloran, *Hap's War* (Hallmark Press, Menlo Park, California, no date): crew photo, p. 23; stricken aircraft over Tokyo, p. 34; wreckage, pp. 92-93. The photo of the wreckage, with Japanese soldiers clambering on it, first appeared in a Japanese newspaper on 28 Jan 1945 (Halloran website, <http://www.haphalloran.com/gallery.asp?cat=22>, accessed 29 Sep 2004); also on that webpage is a present-day view of the crash site.

¹²¹⁴ Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 4 Nov 2006 [third message].

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While in training at Salina, Ks just before we went overseas we . . . were Crew of the Week—award—a B 17 bomber plane to use from Friday afternoon to midnite Sunday.—We did a Kansas City–Cincinnati–Chicago trip—and reverse. As “they” came back to Cincinnati to pick me up at Lunken Airport “they” overshot the runway and ended up adjacent [to] the Tennis Courts past the end of the runway. We made it back to Salina (Smoky Hill base) by 11:50 PM Sunday nite.

After their operational training in Salina, the crew was sent for a short time to Lincoln, Nebraska, and then to Herington, Kansas, where they received a new B-29 that had been flown there from the production line at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Wichita, Kansas. They received orders to fly to Mather Field, California, then to John Rogers Field in Honolulu, Hawaii, and on to Kwajalein Atoll and finally to Saipan, in the Northern Marianas Islands. They had left the United States on 16 December 1944 and arrived in Saipan on 21 Dec, having flown alone the entire distance.¹²¹⁵

In Saipan the “Rover Boys” Express joined the 20th Air Force. After just three successful missions to Japan, on their fourth mission on 27 January 1945 their luck ran out. The aircraft was shot down, and six of the men were killed; the remaining five, including Edmund, were taken prisoner. They were held captive first in a military prison where they were interrogated and tortured for two months, then they were sent to the nearby Omori Headquarters Camp (also called the Okuna Camp), in the outskirts of Tokyo. After the end of the war, the prisoners were repatriated to the States, and Edmund Smith was discharged from the service 25 August 1946. His decorations were the Purple Heart, Overseas Service Bar, Air Medal Distinguished Unit Badge, Atlantic Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star, European Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star, and the Asiatic Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star. His experiences, as recalled chiefly by his navigator, are summarized below.

Virginia (Stone) Smith (1923–)
(wife of Edmund Smith)
“Ginger”

Virginia Dean Stone was from Tulsa, Oklahoma. When after she and Edmund had eight children they divorced, and she remarried to John Peterson, who also adopted the couple’s four youngest children (Richard Peterson, No. 495; Peggy Ann Peterson, No. 496; Robert Peterson, No. 497; and Virginia Peterson, No. 498). Subsequently, Peggy and Virginia changed their names back to Smith.

491. *Jacqueline Renée Smith* (1942–1955)

She was known as “Spuzzy”.

492. *Edmund Gilbert Smith, Jr.* (1945–)

He is known as “Skipper”.

¹²¹⁵ Information in part from the Halloran website, <http://www.haphalloran.com/autobiography.asp> (accessed 2 Jun 2006).

Edmund Smith and the Last Mission of the “Rover Boys Express”

The most compelling story of Edmund Smith’s life must be his World War II experiences, when he was captain of the “Rover Boys Express”, a B-29 bomber with the tail number V□27 (pronounced V-square-27), serial no. 42-24769.¹²¹⁶ Stories of B-29 crewmen being shot down, months as prisoners of war in infamous Japanese prison camps, are amply retold in various Internet websites. But for a more detailed, first-person perspective of the last mission of the “Rover Boys Express” and the fate of the crew, one should read *Hap’s War*, a book by Edmund Smith’s navigator, Ray “Hap” Halloran.¹²¹⁷ The book contains details about the airmen’s experiences. Notably, Halloran also wrote about several “missions” of reconciliation back to Japan beginning in the 1980s. He revisited many of the sites that were central to the final mission of the Rover Boys Express, his imprisonment, and meeting in friendship many of the men whom he had fought against, including Isamu Kashiide, the pilot credited with shooting down V□27, and a kind prison guard whom the pilots called “Johnny”. Other chapters of the book recount visits with other Japanese soldiers and civilians of World War II, and Omori camp survivors. In more recent years, Halloran shared with both Jacqueline Ross Kline and Earle Spamer a trove of information about the events and the men’s experiences, which are included in the summary below.

When the crew of the Rover Boys Express was sent to Saipan, they joined the 878th Squadron, 499th Bomb Group, 73rd Bomb Wing. The last mission of the Rover Boys Express was just their fourth in the Pacific Theater of Operations, 27 January 1945, a flight to attack Target 357, the elusive Nakajima aircraft manufacturing plant in Musashino, on the western edge of Tokyo. They had last traveled to Japan on 19 January, when the 73rd Bomb Wing destroyed the Kawasaki aircraft engine factory in Akashi, ending Japan’s ability to manufacture aircraft engines. After a restless sleep and flight preparations, V□27 took off from Isley Field on Saipan at 7 a.m. of the 27th, with aircraft from four bomb groups. Normally, this would be a fourteen-hour mission. Arriving at Tokyo at 32,000 feet, the bomber groups met heavy anti-aircraft fire followed by about 200 attacks from Japanese fighter aircraft. A solid cloud-undercast at the primary target redirected the bombers to their alternate target in urban Tokyo northeast of the Imperial Palace; radar navigation apparently assisted in the attack.¹²¹⁸

¹²¹⁶ During research on the present genealogical sketch, references to V □27 were found in some sources that seemed not to relate to the “Rover Boys Express”. In fact, there was a second V□27, “Mary Ann”, which is a subject in Chester Marshall, *Sky Giants Over Japan* (1984), a diary of another B-29 combat crew during World War II. Hap Halloran informed me that he did not know what was the significance of the square; it probably was created as an identifying character easily visible from a distance and unambiguously heard as on radio transmissions. Other aircraft groups used a triangle, circle, circle arrow, and diamond.

¹²¹⁷ Chester Marshall, with Ray “Hap” Halloran, *Hap’s War: The Incredible Survival Story of a WWII Prisoner of War Slated for Execution* (Global Press, Collierville, Tennessee, 1998); Ray “Hap” Halloran, with Chester Marshall, *Hap’s War: The Incredible Survival Story of a WWII Prisoner of War Slated for Execution* (Hallmark Press, Menlo Park, California, no date), hereafter referred to as *Hap’s War*. Hap Halloran informed me that there is no difference between the two editions of the book; one is a reprinting. (Chester Marshall was another B-29er who after the war became a newspaperman, publisher, and writer.) Additional remarks about Halloran’s captivity and post-war activities also are found in Charles L. Phillips, Jr., *Rain of Fire: B-29s Over Japan, 1945* (B-Nijuku Publishing, Moreno Valley, California, [1995]), Chapt. 14. Halloran also maintains a well-illustrated website with a large amount of information regarding his experiences, <http://www.haphalloran.com>. Included there also are his reports on several visits back to Japan.

¹²¹⁸ Halloran website, <http://www.haphaloran.com/gallery.asp?cat=23> (accessed 28 Sep 2004).

Edmund Gilbert Smith (1920–1972) [No. 346]



Our B-29 bomber – V □ 27 – going down over Tokyo on January 27, 1945 – World War II. Our crew, Rover Boys Express, had parachuted into Tokyo earlier. This photo was taken by a B-29 in the squadron following us on the bomb run.

Lt. Edmund Smith (*top left*) was pilot of V□27, the B-29 named “Rover Boys Express”. He is seen here in a studio portrait by Gordon Mathis, Liberty, Tennessee, ca. 1943. The crew flew several missions to Japan from Isley Field in Saipan (*top right*) before being shot down over Tokyo on 27 January 1945 (*center*). After months as a POW near Tokyo, Lieutenant (later Captain) Smith was treated aboard the U.S.S. *Benevolence* (*right*) in Tokyo Bay.



(Top left, *Spamer 2765*. Top right and center, from Raymond “Hap” Halloran, navigator of V□27.)

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The 73rd Bombardment Wing's "Consolidated Mission Report" for Mission No. 22 of 27 January 1945 reported on the bombing missions for the day. The missions included the 499th Group of which the Rover Boys Express was a part of the second wave of bombers, following behind the 498th Group. The report noted:¹²¹⁹

... The 499th Group personnel believe that the poorer formation of the second squadron resulted in more attacks than the first squadron received.

The 499th Group approached the Honshu area east of course but turned to the briefed IP. They entered the combat zone 51 minutes behind the 497th. It is assumed that they were engaged by fresh or refueled E/A. Their formation was reported as relatively poor and received approximately 200 attacks.

Attacks were definitely more aggressive and effective than ever before. It is important to note that naval fighter aircraft were encountered in greater numbers than before and that pilots of these aircraft were more skilled and effective than others previously observed.

In the early contacts encountered by each group, coordinated attacks were frequent. This frequency fell off as saturation was reached.

V□27 flew in the second wave, flying in the so-called "coffin corner".¹²²⁰ They were attacked head-on by a Kawasaki Ki-45 *Toryu*.¹²²¹ The aircraft was struck by 37-mm cannon shot, which fatally damaged the "greenhouse" nose of the aircraft and the avionics equipment there. V□27 fell back from the formation, slowly descending to the right, with its two outside engines afire and only one engine working. The heavy aircraft, still loaded with bombs, became easy prey for attacking fighters. The escape hatches were damaged or blocked; the only exit from the aircraft was from the crowded bomb bay. At more than 25,000 feet altitude, Halloran bailed out from the aircraft just before Edmund Smith. Fearing attacks by the fighters as he dangled from a parachute, Halloran remained in free fall until just a few thousand feet from the ground. The fear was unfounded; surviving crew members from B-29s were needed for

¹²¹⁹ Headquarters, 73rd Bombardment Wing, "Consolidated Mission Report, CFC Gunnery", Field Order No. 44, Mission No. 22, 27 Jan 1945; formerly classified Secret, since declassified; copy received from the files of Ray "Hap" Halloran, 2004.

¹²²⁰ The "coffin corner" in football is the corner of the sideline and the goal line; so in a formation of aircraft the position at the forward corners is probably what is referred to here. "Coffin corner" is also an aeronautics term. At higher altitude, air density is less, decreasing the amount of lift, which similarly lowers the speed at which an aircraft will aerodynamically stall. Maintaining a proper airspeed with relation to the environmental conditions that will cause an aircraft to stall is an important skill of an airman. The "coffin corner" is that set of aerodynamic conditions of flying altitude and speed that, when plotted as a graph, become close to the aerodynamic parameters that will stall the aircraft. Usually, the term refers to conditions in the critical aerodynamic envelope that is encountered as an aircraft approaches the speed of sound. It is possible that the term, "coffin corner", as used here referred to this set of flying conditions, but less likely so than the football analogy, which would seem to be a more likely usage appropriated by young, athletic men.

¹²²¹ The Kawasaki K-45 *Toryu* ("Dragon Slayer"), codenamed "Nick" by Allied forces, was a two-seat, twin-engine fighter used by the Japanese Army. By 1944, the Nick had been deployed mostly as a defensive fighter in Japan, especially after the first devastating bombings of the Japanese industrial infrastructure once B-29 bombers had been introduced to combat operations in June 1944. It was largely ineffective against the high-altitude bombing missions, and often they succeeded by ramming Allied aircraft (which was a concern noted by Hap Halloran as he retells the attack on the Rover Boys Express). The heavy forward armament of the "Nick" was somewhat effective against the B-29s, as was the case with the Rover Boys. The "Nick" specifications are: wingspan, 49 ft 4 in; length 36 ft 1 in; height 12 ft 2 in; empty weight 8,820 lb, loaded weight 12,125 lb; powered by two Mitsubishi Ha-102 14-cylinder radial engines rated at 975 hp each; maximum speed 336 mph; range 1,200 mi; service ceiling 32,800 ft; armament two 37-mm cannon, four 20-mm, and five 7.92-mm guns.

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interrogation. Edmund Smith jumped last from his stricken aircraft. He fell into the frigid water of Tokyo Bay, about 300 yards offshore, after which he fell unconscious. He was retrieved by the Japanese and sent to the Kempei Tai police and military prison, near the Imperial Palace. In all, nine B-29s were lost on the mission, which caused moderate to heavy damage to the target. Six of the eleven-man crew of the Rover Boys Express died.

In *Hap's War*, Hap Halloran included his recollection of the last moments aboard the aircraft with his pilot, Edmund Smith, as the last two men to jump from the aircraft:¹²²²

Just two of us were left up front now. Snuffy Smith¹²²³, aircraft commander and myself. Snuffy had seen much combat at a B-24 pilot in the Mediterranean area before being selected to train for B-29 Pacific theatre action. A super guy, pilot and leader. We were fortunate to have him as our aircraft commander-leader, friend. With a great sense of humor, he exuded confidence and we followed with assurance we would always be OK with Snuffy in the left seat in training or combat.

Snuffy directed me to bail out. I hesitated. To look down and see the eastern section of Tokyo far below (estimate 27000 ft. at this time) is a deterrent to one's comfort zone. * * *

I offered Snuffy a final opportunity to bail out ahead of me. He response was patterned after his typical response to varying conditions. He said, "Hap, get out—this baby is going to explode—besides, I'm captain and captains always go last.

According to a report prepared in 2000 by Japanese investigators¹²²⁴, the aircraft crashed at approximately 3 p.m. local time at the Igiri-hama beach in Ikisu Village on the shore of Tokyo Bay near the mouth of Horiwari River. It was reported by Mr. June Maejima, now aged 70, that he "at his Igiri home [he] heard report of machine guns and looked up in the sky where a black-smoking B-29 flying east and soon it turned left to west and crashed." On the ground, seven persons were killed, four were wounded, and seven houses were burned down. The water temperature that day was 9° C (according to records of the Kashima Nada Fishery Farming Center).¹²²⁵

¹²²² *Hap's War*, pp. 36-37.

¹²²³ As seems to be the case with numerous men by the name of Smith, Edmund's nickname in the service was "Snuffy", after a popular comic strip character of the day. Another member of the Smith family was likewise called "Snuffy" during the war—W. Edward Smith [No. 323]. The name comes from the stereotypical hillbilly comic strip character, "Snuffy Smith". Created in its current form by Billy DeBeck and Fred Lasswell in 1934, the comic strip by the time of the war was known as *Barney Google & Snuffy Smith*, syndicated by King Features. (>> Daily Ink comic archives, <http://www.kingfeatures.com/features/comics/bgoogle/aboutmainia.php>; Don Markstein's Toonopedia, <http://www.toonopedia.com/snuffy.htm>; both accessed 22 Jun 2006.)

¹²²⁴ Katsuji Miyazawa, "A Research Report on the Downed Crewmen of V□27", 24 Dec 2000 (translated by Koji Takkaki 31 Jan 2001), as sent to Ray "Hap" Halloran, 2001. Halloran's copy includes his manuscript annotations relating to some remarks in the report. As might be expected more than 50 years after the fact, there are some conflicting data, but the accounts are nonetheless informational and useful.

¹²²⁵ Page from a typescript report sent to Hap Halloran in 2000; copied by Earle Spamer, 2004. In addition, a summary of bombing attacks as published in an unidentified Japanese book notes that the attack of 27 Jan 1945, in which V□27 was a part of the second wave, occurred between 2:03 p.m. and 3:10 p.m. local time; 345 bombs were dropped, killing or wounding 1,453 people on the ground and destroying 1,414 buildings (copy of pages received from Ray "Hap" Halloran, 2004).



View from nose of B-29 Bomber passing Mt. Fuji enroute Tokyo target (Army Air Corps combat photo - January 1945)

Photo courtesy of Hap Halloran

(Spamer 2814)



War and Peace

(Above) Mount Fuji, as would have been seen by Lt. Edmund Gilbert Smith from the pilot's seat of a B-29 bomber in January 1945.

(Left) Mount Fuji, photographed by Edmund Smith's cousin, Warrant Officer Elisabeth Covington Smith [No. 350, see after Earle Covington Smith, No. 215], while she was stationed in Japan during the early 1950s.

Photo enhanced from a negative found in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing

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In 2000, Hap Halloran visited Japan and the crash site. A report of the meeting includes a few additional comments about the crash (informant's name precedes the remarks):¹²²⁶

Mrs. Yoshi Nakazawa, then 16 at age, sister of Mr. Eiji Ishii. Sat next to Hap in the meeting room of the museum and explained the fall and crash scene of V Square 27 as seen by her together with her brother at Igiri-hama near the entrance of present Kashima Port. She said, "The B-29 hit the big stone (partly concrete) gate to Inari Jinja (Shrine) at Igiri-hama and the plane's gasoline tank exploded. The flaming plane mowed and burned down five houses. Two more houses were burned by spread fire. Five persons including an infant were killed instantly and two more persons were also burned to death." Her house was located about 50 meters south of the crash site behind pine trees.

Mr. Eiji Ishii, broth of Mrs. Yoshi Nakazawa, who explained the location of the crash site at Igiri-hama. "The crash site was at the point where big chimneys stand near the seaside end of the plant at present. The B-29 came from southwest, falling. It once went out of the coast and came back to the shore at low altitude, breaking pine tress [*sic*], hitting the stone gate to the shrine."

Mr. Choichi Miyazawa, Kashima City, former servicing worker at Hokota Army Airfield (north of Ikisu Village), was dispatched to inspect the wreckage and saw dead bodies of four crewmen scattered. "The bodies were mangled but he could count how many were killed."

The Miyazawa report (cited above) specifically notes about Edmund Smith:

Smith landed near Horiwari River at Igiri-hama. M. Masao Miyagawa, now 70 in Fukashiba, Kamisu Machi, arrived there about 30 minutes after the crash. There was a crowd of people surrounding 2 Americans by a fire and committing outrages on them. A while after, the Americans were blindfolded and taken away by a truck. (KT's [Koji Takaki] Note: Smith himself says that he landed in the water near the mouth of a river and he lost senses after he swam to the shore but he received a first-aid by a soldier. He does not tell about violence, but one of the 2 Americans seems to have been Smith because the place is near the water.)

[Robert] Grace landed in the seawater near Fukashiba-hama or Okunoya-hama. As seen by Masao Miyagawa, another American was with Smith by a fire. He seems to have been Grace. (KT's Note: Grace bailed out first or earlier, and Smith jumped last. It is somewhat strange that the two were in the same place, though the landing points depended also on the timing of pulling the ripcords as well as the altitudes of bailing out and winds.)

The report of Grace having possibly been with Smith is additionally interesting because Grace's remains were never recovered, and he was presumed to have died in Tokyo Bay.

The U.S. Army's own, now-declassified records of the crash of the B-29 include the following information:¹²²⁷

¹²²⁶ Page from a typescript report sent to Hap Halloran in 2000; copied by Earle Spamer, 2004.

¹²²⁷ National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948. Transcribed from a poorly reproduced copy from microfilm, from records loaned by Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 2004. William R. Gill, "B-29 #42-23769 (No Nickname) Crash at Ibaraki-han, Kashima-gum, Ik[illegible], Igiri-hama, on 27 January 1945", Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Inv. Div. No. 753, 12 Feb 1948.

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Affidavits have been received from Edmund O. [sic] Smith, who was formerly a member of the crew in question, and have been filed at the Criminal Registry Division in TO-152, which is the Tokyo Kempei Tai File. The following information has been secured from his affidavit:

On 27 January 1945, I was piloting a B-29 of the 878th Bomb Squadron, 499th Group, 73rd Wing, with a crew consisting of the following: [not quoted in this document] Our target was fifty¹²²⁸ miles west of Tokyo. At about 2:30 p.m., approximately five minutes off our target, we were attacked by a Japanese twin-engine plane. Two and one half of our engines were knocked out when we arrived over our target. We were unable to release our bombs due to lack of control. The men in the nose of the ship jumped first, at intervals of probably a minute. I righted the plane momentarily with what control was left and Knoble [sic] crawled back through the ship to the ring gun section to tell the men back there to jump. Knoble stated later that Nicholson had already jumped by the time he (Knoble) got there.¹²²⁹ During the time it took Knoble to crawl back to the front of the ship, I had assumed there had been a sufficient interval for the remaining three men in the ring gun section . . . to have jumped. After Knoble had left the ship, I jumped. I have no idea what happened to the tail gunner, as we had no way of reaching him.¹²³⁰ I landed in the bay, three or four hundred feet from shore, and near an airport located on the tip of a peninsula. Knoble landed near the airport. As I was chuting down, I could see that the plane had crashed into about six houses along the shore, covering them with burning gas, which started quite a fire. * * * When I hit the water, I passed out from the shock of the cold water, but I was held up by my "Mae West". I must have been unconscious when picked up, but I vaguely remember being treated by medics¹²³¹ at the airport near where I landed. I had been wounded in the neck and arm by flak. I think they must have put some sort of a dressing on my wounds. When I regained consciousness, I looked at my watch—it showed just 7:00 pm.

A "Report of Reinvestigation", exactly two years after the crash of the Rover Boys Express, included information on the remains of the dead crewmen. In addition, under a brief section of "Detailed information", it noted:¹²³²

A flaming plane was flying slowly about 4,000 meters behind a bunch of B-29's that were flying from the southwest (Tokyo direction), keeping an altitude of 5,000 meters. 6 (six) men in parachutes came down one after the other from the plane, rotating to the left, over the sky of the ocean.

The plane crashed of itself and a big explosion took place. That caused 9 village houses to burn down.

On the home front, the fate of Edmund Smith was conveyed to his family, and thereafter they had no concrete news either of his whereabouts or what had become of him. The Adjutant General of the Army, Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, wrote to Edmund's wife, Virginia, on 3 February 1945 (surely a standard-format letter):

¹²²⁸ Hap Halloran's manuscript annotation: "15-20 miles".

¹²²⁹ Hap Halloran's manuscript annotation: "not correct".

¹²³⁰ Hap Halloran's manuscript annotations: "killed in plane" and "radio in plane inoperative".

¹²³¹ Hap Halloran's manuscript annotation: "Rare!!!"

¹²³² "Report of Reinvestigation of Case History No. 105", 27 Jan 1947, in William R. Gill, "B-29 #42-23769 (No Nickname) Crash at Ibaraki-han, Kashima-gum, Ik[illegible], Igiri-hama, on 27 January 1945", Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Inv. Div. No. 753, 12 Feb 1948 (National Archives and Records Administration, R.G. 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

This letter is to confirm my recent telegram in which you were regretfully informed that your husband, First Lieutenant Edmund G. Smith, 0424690, has been reported missing in action in Pacific Ocean Area since 27 January 1945.

I know that added distress is caused by failure to receive more information or details. Therefore, I wish to assure you that at any time additional information is received it will be transmitted to you without delay, and, if in the meantime no additional information is received, I will again communicate with you at the expiration of three months. Also, it is the policy of the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces upon receipt of the "Missing Air Crew Report" to convey to you any details that might be contained in that report.

The term "missing in action" is used only to indicate that the whereabouts or status of an individual is not immediately known. It is not intended to convey the impression that the case is closed. I wish to emphasize that every effort is exerted continuously to clear up the status of our personnel. Under war conditions this is a difficult task as you must readily realize. Experience has shown that many persons reported missing in action are subsequently reported as prisoners of war, but as this information is furnished by countries with which we are at war, the War Department is helpless to expedite such reports.

The personal effects of an individual missing overseas are held by his unit for a period of time and are then sent to the Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City, Missouri, for disposition as designated by the soldier.

Permit me to extend to you my heartfelt sympathy during this period of uncertainty.

The letter originally had been accompanied by one enclosure, a "Bulletin of Information". A follow-up letter of 22 February, from the Adjutant General's Office to Virginia Smith, stated simply:

Reference is made to the previous communications from this office concerning the above named person who became missing in action on 27 January 1945 in the Pacific Ocean Area.

A corrected report has been received that he became missing in action over Kitaura. No other information was given.

You may be assured that upon receipt of any information regarding him you will be notified promptly.

The "Missing Air Crew Report" filed by the U.S. Army 28 January 1945 listed all eleven crewmen as Missing in Action. The informants who were known to have had "last knowledge of aircraft" were just three, who must have been airmen aboard other B-29s during the attack over Tokyo: Capt. David I. Liebman and [rank not legible] Charles Hibbard "last sighted" the aircraft, and Sgt. William R. Mullen witnessed the crash.¹²³³ A separate "Statement" by Sgt. Mullen of the 879th Bomb Squadron specified:

Sgt. William R. Mullen, tail gunner in V-Square 41, flying No. 2 position in 3rd element last saw V-Squadr [*sic*] 27, AAF 42-24769 as it reached the ground. It was seen to crash near the lake on which he was attempting to land. Thirteen fighters were making passes from all angles up to the last minute. As it crashed Sgt Mullen saw a big puff of smoke. No flames were seen; no parachutes were observed at any time. This was about 0610Z and the location was near Kita Ura at approximately 35°50' N, 140°30' E. Observing aircraft was at 26,800 feet.

¹²³³ 1st Lt. Arthur W. Foughty, Adjutant, "Missing Air Crew Report", 28 Jan 1945 (National Archives and Records Administration, R.G. 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948).

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The crew roster of the “Rover Boys Express”, and the fates of the men, are as follows:¹²³⁴

1st Lt. [later Capt.] Edmund G. “Snuffy” Smith	first pilot	POW
2nd Lt. [later 1st Lt.] James W. Edwards	second pilot	POW
2nd Lt. William “Willy” Franz	flight engineer	Killed in Action
2nd Lt. Robert Grace	bombardier	Killed in Action
2nd Lt. Ray F. “Hap” Halloran	navigator	POW
S/Sgt. Robert “Bobby” Holladay	right rear gunner	Killed in Action
S/Sgt. Guy H. Knoebel	radioman	POW
S/Sgt. Anthony Lukasiewicz	top gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. Vito C. Barbieri	left rear gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. Cecil T. Laird	tail gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. John P. Nicholson	radarman	POW

Franz bailed out of the aircraft with the others who had survived the air attack, but was killed when his parachute failed; his remains were recovered two miles north of where the B-29 crashed. Grace also parachuted from the aircraft and is presumed to have fallen into Tokyo Bay; his remains were never recovered, although some Japanese recollections noted either a captive or remains washed ashore that might have been him. The remains of Lukasiewicz, Barbieri, and Holladay, were recovered at the crash site. All but the unrecovered remains of Lt. Grace were later reinterred in home cemeteries in the United States.¹²³⁵

Today, there is a commemorative plaque to the “Rover Boys Express” at the B-29 memorial in Great Bend, Kansas. It depicts a B-29 with a list of the crewmen.

Prisoner of War

From here on the story of the downed airmen is one of predictable, but unimaginable, retribution at the hands of their captors. B-29 crews were particularly despised; they were euphemistically classified as “Special Prisoners”; their captors revoked the status of prisoners of war and, convicting them of indiscriminate civilian bombing, threatened them continuously with death. The prisoners also remained precariously close to bombing targets and experienced attacks by future B-29 raids on Tokyo; and they were threatened with death for those raids, too. After more than two months in the Kempei Tai prison, Edmund Smith, Hap Halloran, and others joined captured flyers at the Omori POW camp outside Tokyo.¹²³⁶ Also there was the legendary Marine, Gregory “Pappy” Boyington, the flying ace who commanded the Black Sheep Squadron and who earlier had been a member of the “Flying Tigers” over

¹²³⁴ Compiled from several sources.

¹²³⁵ *Hap's War*, p. 95; the information was obtained by John Chapman, III, of Hatboro, Pennsylvania, which included a Department of the Army response in 1993.

¹²³⁶ The Omori camp was established by July 1943, built on an oval-shaped man-made island, about 75 × 65 m, just offshore in Tokyo Bay, which had been constructed for the purpose by prisoners of war from Shinagawa Camp. The camp was surrounded by a tall fence made of bamboo, topped with barbed wire. It was separated from the mainland by a narrow 200-m long wooden bridge that was accessed from the Tokyo-Yokohama road. Hundreds of Allied soldiers, sailors, and civilians from throughout the Pacific Theater were imprisoned here, including at least 386 Americans, and men from Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Estonia, Australia, and New Zealand. Today, the locale includes a Peace Park and a racing-boat facility.

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China. Boyington had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously because at the time he had been presumed to be dead.

Jackie Kline noted in her 1997 presentation to the Bryn Athyn Civic and Social Club, which provided information obtained largely through Hap Halloran and others on the home front:¹²³⁷

Unable to bathe, the prisoners were filthy and smelly. They were very skinny, and looked like derelicts with their scraggly hair and long beards. They were almost unrecognizable to their own crewmen. As they were put into the back of a truck for the trip to Omori, several of the Rover Boys were overjoyed to see each other again. One of them asked, "What ever happened to good old Snuffy?" From the person next to [him] came the reply, "I'm Snuffy!". Edmund was dirty and thin, his own crew members did not recognize their pilot.

Edmund's wife, Ginger, and his family were informed that Edmund was missing in action over Japan. They did not know whether he was alive or dead, and had no idea he was a POW. I have some copies of letters sent to Ginger from the War Dept. informing her of Edmund's MIA status.

* * * * *

The 31 B-29ers were kept separate from the other prisoners and under 24 hr. guard. They were special prisoners and saved as "tokens". They could associate among themselves, but not with the other captives. * * * As special prisoners, the Japanese did not report their status to the International Red Cross, and no one in the US knew they were prisoners.

* * * * *

Food was still rationed and became scarce in the camp and throughout Tokyo due to destruction by the bombing raids. They received rice three times a day, less if there had been a recent bombing raid, and the rice was infested with bugs. They were allowed to gather what edible grasses they could find in their area of the camp. They sucked on fish bones that were discarded by the guards, and drew cards to see who would get the fish eyes. They were a prize because they sweetened the rice.

The POWs marched to and from the mainland for their daily work detail. They had to maintain order while marching; no stopping, dawdling or breaking rank. If caught doing any of these, they were beaten with the guard's rifle butt. One day, Edmund saw a dog with a bone in his mouth approaching [them]. As the dog passed him, Edmund reached down, grabbed the bone, and kept on marching, not a step out of line, and undetected by the guards. He stashed the bone in his pants, and sucked on it later back at the camp, savoring every taste. * * * Edmund also became "Keeper of the Tobacco." The POWs would gather any cigarette butts discarded on the ground by the guards, and give them to Edmund. He would then unroll the butt and dump the tobacco into a can. When there was enough tobacco for a cigarette, Edmund would be in charge of rolling one.

The POWs all dreamed of what they would eat when they were returned to the US. Edmund planned to have a "Soggy Solitary Sundae", chocolate cake with icing, topped with ice cream, and drizzled with chocolate sauce. Aunt Nadine recalls that he did have this sometime after his liberation. * * *

Edmund lists his duty in the camp as gardening. This was a very broad interpretation of the job. It included daily marches with other POWs to the area outside the camp to clear away rubble caused by the bombing runs. The POWs often cleaned Japanese houses. Some housewives communicated with them and gave them bits of food. This was very dangerous for both of them, they risked a beating by the guards if they were caught. The POWs also had to gather liquid

¹²³⁷ Jacqueline Ross Kline, presentation to Bryn Athyn Civil and Social Club, 22 Aug 1997 (typescript notes).

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human waste from the bombed out toilets. This was carried back to the camp and used to water the seeds that were planted in furrows dug by the POWs. As the war progressed, gardening also included digging caves into the hillsides as a defense against an Allied invasion.

The camp was strafed by US P-51 Mustangs and Navy fighters, and the area around the camp was bombed. The POWs were glad for the raids, yet afraid because the bombs landed so close to them. During these attacks, the prisoners were ordered to stay in their barracks while the guards took protection in bomb shelters and fox holes.

There were many mean, inhumane guards in the camp, particularly one the prisoners named "Horseface", yet there was also a friendly, kind guard the prisoners called "Johnny". He told the POWs of the massive destruction of Japan by the bombing raids. He shared food and chocolate with them because they looked so thin. He and Hap exchanged names and promised to meet again in better times. * * *

When the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, the POWs knew the war would soon be over, yet they feared the guards will kill them now more than ever. The Japs burned the camp administration building to destroy camp records. After the surrender, conditions improved greatly. There was more food, and no more beatings. Some guards brought soup and chocolate to the prisoners, and the POWs received air drops of food, clothing and medicine from B-29s. Sometimes the package separated from the parachute and the package became a missile. The POWs painted words and messages on the roofs of the camp buildings so they could be identified. [In two such photos are] the following messages on various rooftops: "Omori Camp", "Pappy Boyington Here!", and "P.W."

In correspondence with Hap Halloran, which makes a bit more sense also having read *Hap's War*, Halloran provided a little bit of personal information regarding Edmund Smith:¹²³⁸

Bob Goldsworthy¹²³⁹ was fellow prisoner with Snuffy and 31 other B 29ers at Omori. Goldsworthy and I slept together—each shared our one dirty-smelly blanket to ward off the cold days and nites—we were always cold. Also we could share body heat. Goldsworthy and Hap were on special assignment—traversing the segment of critically damaged (by bombings) Omori and cleaning out the toilets. We returned to garden area with our treasured fertilizer.¹²⁴⁰ We stay in regular contact with each other—sharing memories of both good and bad plus a few neutral recollections. He is a great guy. Retired as a Major General. We each had "space" assigned to us in the Omori barracks. Was about 5 feet long—2 feet wide and elevated about 18 inches above aisle. That was our domain. Goldsworthy's space was next to mine; Snuffy was on the other side of Goldsworthy.

Since we were talking about Snuffy in our messages today I thought would be OK to forward s[o]me to you—a[ff]ords just a little feel of Snuffy.

[And, from an email message to Hap Halloran from Goldsworthy, 4 November 2004]:

Yeah, Hap, I remember Snuffy and the bone. And I remember when Snuffy found an old dried piece of fish on the street. I think he fished it out of a horse dropping. And he tried to soften it in his cup of soup and, I think, he ate the darned thing. Or tried to.

Halloran responded to Goldsworthy with the following:

¹²³⁸ Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 4 Nov 2004.

¹²³⁹ Robert Goldsworthy was with the 500th Bomb Group. He remained in the U.S. Air Force, retiring at the rank of Major General.

¹²⁴⁰ The prisoners were not allowed to eat the meager crops from their gardens.

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I forgot about Snuffy finding that piece of fish in the road between our Camp (too nice a word to use when referring to our place of confinement) and our elegant (?) Japanese garden area; along the railroad tracks where we B 29ers (Special Prisoners) toiled to raise Daikon and cucumbers. Then we two (you and I) did a Professional job of cleaning out those toilets in our neighborhood. I vividly remember the ugly tape worms and more important I will always remember the Beans that elderly lady gave to us; and the soap and water and rag given to us by the other Lady. Memorable and wonderful acts on their part. They took a risk with those actions.

[A]nd now back to Snuffy and his treasure—that piece of dry fish skin he found and treasured in the road that morning. I am not sure whether he ate [it] or merely pretended to. Snuffy was a great guy under all conditions. His feat of taking that large bone from that dog was a magnificent feat; surpassing that pathetic flat piece of fish he found that day. Oh well, everything is relative. Happy for Snuffy and his bone and fish skin. That was over 59 years ago. We were all fortunate to have survived.

We transported lots of human refuse from the toilets to our garden area which we used as fertilizer to enhance our crops. [T]hen I recall the day our carrying pole broke as we strided magnificently thru the village. We were not loved by the locals related to that accident.¹²⁴¹

Eleven months after the crash of the Rover Boys Express, U.S. Army investigators inspected the remains of the aircraft. In addition to the following data, the report noted the disposition of bodily remains. The report was completed by Walter R. Ullrich, 1st Lt Inf, (TD), S-2.¹²⁴²

HEADQUARTERS
637TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION
APO 503

18 December 1945

SUBJECT: Investigation of American Plane Crash
TO: Commanding Officer, XI Corps Arty, APO 471 (Attn: S-2)
MAP: Central Honshu 1/50 000

1. This headquarters received word from Kashima Police that a B-29 crashed 1500 27 January 1945 on the beach at Ikiri-Hama, Kashima-Gun (773.0-1447.5).
2. This headquarters made an investigation of the above crash on 13 and 15 December 1945.
3. Japanese personnel at Konoike Air Base directed the investigating party to wreckage which had been carried to the airfield from the crash location. Plane markings are as follows:
 - a. "JUNIOR" printed under wing turret.
 - b. Radio transmitter control box: CU-25/ART-13 Nxxsa 55626 1455 CJR
 - c. Wheel: 101 B-9634
 - d. Shock-absorbing landing gear: A C Smith, Milwaukee, Ser No 309, Spec No 49226-1.
 - e. Gun mount in wing: Boeing 6-13257-508
 - f. Upper system control box: type W8677363 G-1 Ser No 871033

¹²⁴¹ Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 4 Nov 2004 [second message, including forwarded message].

¹²⁴² National Archives and Records Administration, R.G. 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948.

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- g. "614" in large figures stamped in various places
4. No information about missing engines, guns, and propellers [*sic*] could be obtained [*sic*].
5. Fishermen at scene of crash said plane crashed on the beach and skidded into the sea.

The Journey Home

Edmund Smith's family received news on 30 August 1945 that he had been liberated. The first stop for him, however, was the U.S.S. *Benevolence*¹²⁴³, a hospital ship sent to Tokyo Bay after the Japanese surrender. Hap Halloran recorded that he (Hap) had been aboard the *Benevolence* on 1 September, the day before the surrender signings aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri*; on the 1st he was visited by Adm. William Halsey and his flag aide, Harold Stassen. There is no record whether Edmund Smith was yet aboard the *Benevolence* or whether he had met the admiral.

According to Edmund Smith's service record, he had been ordered to the United States on 29 August, arriving on 8 October. Photographs of a joyous Virginia Smith and her two children, including 10-month-old Edmund Jr. whom his father had never seen, appeared in a local newspaper.¹²⁴⁴ Probably the most joyous message of all was that received by Edmund Smith's mother, a telegram sent by the Army to her in Shaftsbury, Vermont, on 6 September 1945:¹²⁴⁵

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AK2 90 GOVT=WUX WASHINGTON DC SEP 6 705P
MRS NORA P SMITH=
  R F D ONE SOUTH SHAFTSBURY VT=
THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS ASKED ME TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SON FIRST LT
EDMUND G SMITH HAS BEEN RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL TWENTY NINE AUGUST
FORTY FIVE AND IS BEING RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE NEAR FUTURE
PERIOD YOU ARE INVITED [sic] TO SUBMIT A MESSAGE NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY
FIVE WORDS FOR ATTEMPTED DELIVERY TO HIM PERIOD MESSAGE SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO CASUALTY BRANCH AGO ROOM 3641 MUNITIONS BUILDING PERIOD
FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED WHEN RECEIVED IN REPLY REFER TO
FIRST LT EDMUND G SMITH=
WITSELL ACTING THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
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¹²⁴³ U.S.S. *Benevolence* (AH-13) was built as the merchant ship S.S. *Marine Lion* at Chester, Pennsylvania, but was transferred to the U.S. Navy in July 1944 before she was completed. She was commissioned in May 1945 as a *Haven* class vessel and first served briefly in the central Pacific before joining the Allied occupation fleet in Japan. One of the nurses aboard the *Benevolence* was Lt. Estelle McDoniel, who in 1967 became the first woman Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy (Estelle McDoniel, *Registered Nurse to Rear Admiral: A First For Navy Women* (Eakin Press, Austin, Texas, 2003). The *Benevolence* took part in atomic-bomb tests in the South Pacific and operated off of China before she was decommissioned in Sep 1947. She was reactivated at the outset of the Korean War, but on 25 Aug 1950, returning to San Francisco Bay after sea trials, she collided in fog with a cargo vessel, S.S. *Mary Luckenbach*, and sank about four miles west of the Golden Gate Bridge; 23 people died ("USS *Benevolence* (AH-13), 1945-1950", U.S. Navy website <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-b/ah13.htm>, accessed 28 Sep 2004).

¹²⁴⁴ "He's alive! Kin Thrilled", *Chicago Daily Times*, 31 Aug 1945.

¹²⁴⁵ The original telegram is in the possession of Edmund Smith's niece, Jacqueline (Ross) Kline.

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Later in September, at last enroute home after his captivity in Japan, Edmund Smith wrote letters to his family from the U.S.A.T. *Yarmouth*.¹²⁴⁶ One surviving letter, to his sister, Renée, is as follows (spellings are as used by him):¹²⁴⁷

Pacific Ocean
U.S.A.T. *Yarmouth*
September 25, 1945

Dear Sis—

Rather stinky of me to be writing a Birthday remembrance at this late a date and from the middle of this sloppy puddle of water, don't you think? Anyhow, I really *did* remember it way back in Japan and in the "Hip" Islands, too, but you know my writing habits. Fact is, yore lucky to be hearing from me atoll—(joke). And by the way, have you been engaged lately?—must be getting on in years, too—27 isn't it?—Oh, well, they say the longest ten years of a woman[']s life is between 27 and 30, anyway, so don't worry.

Nine days ago I finally heard from Ginger and what do ya think of that BOY!?¹²⁴⁸—Watta man, watta man!

Altho I know not much, at present, of the family's future plans, or present predicaments—I am truly looking forward to a gala Yuletide this year—with all the "Kids" together again. If you and Gloria need any extra points to get out, I've got plenty of extra ones.—Get to working on Army, Jimmy, & Gloria, and I'll be thee about the middle of next month to help you. And incidentally, If you are still in Washington at that time I'll probably see you—as I plan a trip thee anyway to clear up records, etc.—Then I'd like to hit Charter Day in B.A. [Bryn Athyn] if its late enough this year.

That's about all for now, Babe, I've sure missed all you kids—Be good

Love,
Snuffy

President Harry Truman personally signed undated memoranda of greeting to prisoners of war who were arriving back in the United States. Edmund Smith's letter was addressed to him at 73 Park Drive, Glenview, Illinois.

TO MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES BEING REPRIATED IN
OCTOBER 1945:

It gives me special pleasure to welcome you back to your native shores, and to express, on behalf of the people of the United States, the joy we feel at your deliverance from the hands of the enemy. It is a source of profound satisfaction that our efforts to accomplish your return have been successful.

You have fought valiantly in foreign lands and have suffered greatly. As your Commander in Chief, I take pride in your past achievements and express the thanks of a grateful Nation for your services in combat and your steadfastness while a prisoner of war.

May God grant each of you happiness and an early return to health.

¹²⁴⁶ The U.S. Army Transport ship *Yarmouth* was an ocean liner requisitioned for the war. After the war, the S.S. *Yarmouth* appears in advertisements for Eastern Steamship Lines offering cruises between New York and the Bahamas. During the war, the U.S.A.T. *Yarmouth* also served in the Atlantic.

¹²⁴⁷ The original letter is in the possession of Edmund Smith's niece, Jacqueline (Ross) Kline.

¹²⁴⁸ The birth of his son, Edmund Gilbert Smith, Jr.

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Edmund Smith was sent to Vaughan General Hospital in Hines, Illinois, outside Chicago. While there, he was recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain. The “Statement or Report of Interview of Recovered Person”, filed by Capt. Harold M. Hegyessy, Jr., stationed at Vaughan General Hospital, took note:

It is recommended that subject officer be promoted to grade of Captain. It is presumed that had he not been lost to military control he would have been promoted to the grade of Captain because of his wide experience as first pilot in combat aircraft (i.e. B-25, B-24, B-29), his long service (2 overseas tours) and the fact that he was being considered for Flight Leader prior to his loss. Due to his obvious experience, leadership ability, and professional bearing, it is felt that this officer is [sic] deserving of this promotion.

The interview record also noted that Smith had been held in a military police headquarters in Tokyo for 42 days, a military police station for another 24 days, and in the Omori POW Camp for 4 months, 26 days. Under the section on “duties performed while in prisoner of war camp” was written simply, “Gardening”.¹²⁴⁹

By mid-January nothing was forthcoming from the Army regarding Edmund Smith’s promotion. This prompted a memorandum 15 January 1946 from the Port Liaison Office at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to the Commanding General in Louisville, Kentucky, requesting that “the matter of 1st Lt. Edmund G. Smith being promoted to captain be followed through and information furnished to him at his leave address” at 73 Park Drive, Glenview, Illinois.¹²⁵⁰

According to a military record, in March 1946 Edmund Smith was assumed to have been stationed at the 3502 Base Unit, Chanute Field, Illinois.¹²⁵¹

Capt. Edmund Smith’s service record indicates that he was relieved from active duty on 25 August 1946 and was on “terminal leave” from the Army from 31 Aug–30 September 1946. It also states that his civilian occupation was “Cabinet Maker”.

The military being that it is, there was other paperwork for Smith be done while he was recuperating at Vaughan General Hospital. He had to file a report on the loss of his aircraft and six of his crewmen. In his interview with Capt. Hegyessy (cited above), Smith noted simply:

On my fourth mission on 27 January 1945 while flying a B-29 over Tokyo, Japan, we were hit by a 21 m.m. shell fired by a twin engine Jap fighter. The shell exploded inside the nose, knocking out the controls, electrical and radio systems, and slightly wounding myself in arm [sic] and neck. After crew bailed out, I jumped and landed in Tokyo Bay and lost consciousness after a few

¹²⁴⁹ “Statement or Report of Interview of Recovered Person”, Harold M. Hegyessy, Jr., Capt., AC, Vaughan Gen Hospital, 2 Nov 1945.

¹²⁵⁰ Lewis J. Knabel, Capt., Air Corps, Adm Asst to OIC AAF Liaison Section, to Commanding General, AAFPDC, 15 Jan 1946.

¹²⁵¹ In the matter of a military inquiry regarding other prisoners of war still missing in action, “A letter was sent to First Lieutenant Edmund G. Smith, 0424690, 3502 Base Unit, Chanute Field, Illinois, on 1 March 1946, as he was reported to have seen two missing crew members in Tokyo jail. No reply has been received.” (U.S. Army Air Forces, Missing Air Crew Reports, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration M1380, document 42-24644, p. 10). This is the total note; no further information.

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minutes in the water. When I regained consciousness, some four to five hours later, I was in the custody of the Jap Army and was taken to M. P. Headquarters in Tokyo, for interrogation. I was liberated 29 August 1945.

In addition, Smith later filed a typewritten summary regarding the loss of crewmen under his command, in which he also specified that he had parachuted into Tokyo Bay “about three hundred yards offshore from the spot the plane crashed”. His report began:¹²⁵²

VAUGHAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

14 November 1945

SUBJECT : Casualty Information.

TO : Officer in Charge, Status Review and Determination Section, Casualty Branch, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.

While flying a B-29 type aircraft on a bombing mission over Tokyo, Japan, on 27 January 1945, we were hit in the nose by a 20 mm shell fired from a Jap fighter in a head-on attack. This action knocked out our controls, electric system, radio system, crippled three engines, and also wounding myself, the airplane commander. The plane crashed in a group of approximately five or six houses located on the shoreline of the upper east side of Tokyo bay and burst into flames.

There began the rest of Edmund Smith’s life, scored by bureaucratic recollections of the last moments he knew six companions in arms. His own life ended too soon as well. Yet, in a life so profoundly affected by events about which we can only, vaguely, imagine perhaps no better epitaph exists for Edmund Smith than one that was said by Stephen Gladish at a memorial service after Edmund’s death. Gladish’s comments were suitably deep, reaching into the writings of faith, and with the usual accolades about a loving man, “a friend of mankind”. Gladish selected an epitaph from *Heaven and Hell*¹²⁵³, Edmund’s favorite book, but in closing he unwittingly turned out a remark with which anyone who reads it can identify: “He was eminently more than just a favorite uncle[,] he was everybody’s favorite uncle”¹²⁵⁴

347. Gloria Jane⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 20 June 1923 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois. She married **John Edward Barry** 08 September 1946 in Glenview, Illinois, son of Frank Barry and Katharine Fuller. He was born 20 October 1924 in Glenview, Illinois, and died 07 January 1990.

Children of Gloria Smith and John Barry are:

- + 500 i. Nadia Jo¹⁰ Barry, born 06 July 1947 in Chicago, Illinois.
- + 501 ii. Clifford Barry, born 11 December 1948 in Chicago, Illinois.
- + 502 iii. Alice Ann Barry, born 03 June 1951 in Chicago, Illinois.
- + 503 iv. Lee Francis Barry, born 04 May 1954 in Glenview, Illinois.

¹²⁵² Only the first page of this apparently brief report has been seen.

¹²⁵³ Emanuel Swedenborg, *Heaven and Hell*, a mnemonic title, originally in Latin and now in numerous translations and reprintings; most recently, for example, *Heaven and Its Wonders and Hell Drawn From Things Heard and Seen*, New Century ed., George F. Dole (trans.) (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2000).

¹²⁵⁴ Steve Gladish, “In Glenview: A Memorial”, *New Church Life* (undated typewritten transcription).



(Spamer 2991)



(Spamer 2992)

(Left) **Gloria Jane Smith** (1923–) [No. 347], in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1940.

(Right) John and Gloria Barry, wedding portrait, 8 September 1946, Glenview, Illinois.

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+ 504 v. Timothy Barry, born 25 February 1959 in Chicago, Illinois.

NOTES

Gloria Jane Smith (1923–) [No. 347] served as a WAVE during World War II.

According to an address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964), John E. Barry (1924–1990), husband of Gloria Jane Smith, resided at 1028 Gladish Lane, Glenview, Illinois.

The “Smith Genealogy” notes about John Edward Barry and his family:¹²⁵⁵

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

John Edward Barry’s great-grandfather was a riverboat captain and worked for Robert Pitcairn, the Barrys then were not of the New Church. Gloria had written that her husband’s family were descendants of Commodore Barry, the father of the American Navy. There was family speculation that on the maternal side, the Clarks, they are descended from Abraham Clark who signed the Declaration of Independence and of George Rogers Clark. Later she wrote that she had inquired further of Bible records and [*sic*] an elderly aunt and found there is no reliable record of this Barry family nor as to the Clark line. While it all may be true, she thought as it cannot be substantiated it is better to let it be reported as not proven at this time.

The claim is, in fact, an unlikely one. Commodore Barry¹²⁵⁶ had no children by either of two wives, although with his second wife he raised Michael and Patrick Hayes, the orphaned nephews of his sister, Sarah, who were from his (and their) native Ireland. The Clark connection has not been examined.

348. Nadia Forrest⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois. She married **Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt** 13 September 1947, son of Arthur Synnestvedt and Gertrude Tafel. He was born 13 November 1924 in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 05 June 1977 in New York. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Nadia Smith and Siegfried Synnestvedt are:

- + 505 i. Barbara Jean¹⁰ Synnestvedt, born 22 August 1948 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois.
- + 506 ii. Nancy Elizabeth Synnestvedt, born 27 February 1950 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois.
- 507 iii. Suzanne Seville Synnestvedt, born 16 July 1953 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- 508 iv. Jeannette Synnestvedt, born 29 October 1957 in Abington, Pennsylvania; died 16 August 1993 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 509 v. Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt, born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married Dora Van Zyverden 17 May 2003 in Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

¹²⁵⁵ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 98.

¹²⁵⁶ Commo. John Barry (1845-1803): John Barry was born in Ireland and removed permanently to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1760. He was appointed Captain in the Continental Navy, and in 1794 was appointed the senior Captain of the newly established U.S. Navy. Both Barry and John Paul Jones are credited as the “father” of the U.S. Navy, but Barry was the first flag officer of the Navy. (>> U.S. Navy, Naval Historical Center website, <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/pers-us/uspers-b/j-barry.htm>, accessed 9 Mar 2004; and encyclopedia entries.)



(Spamer 2990)

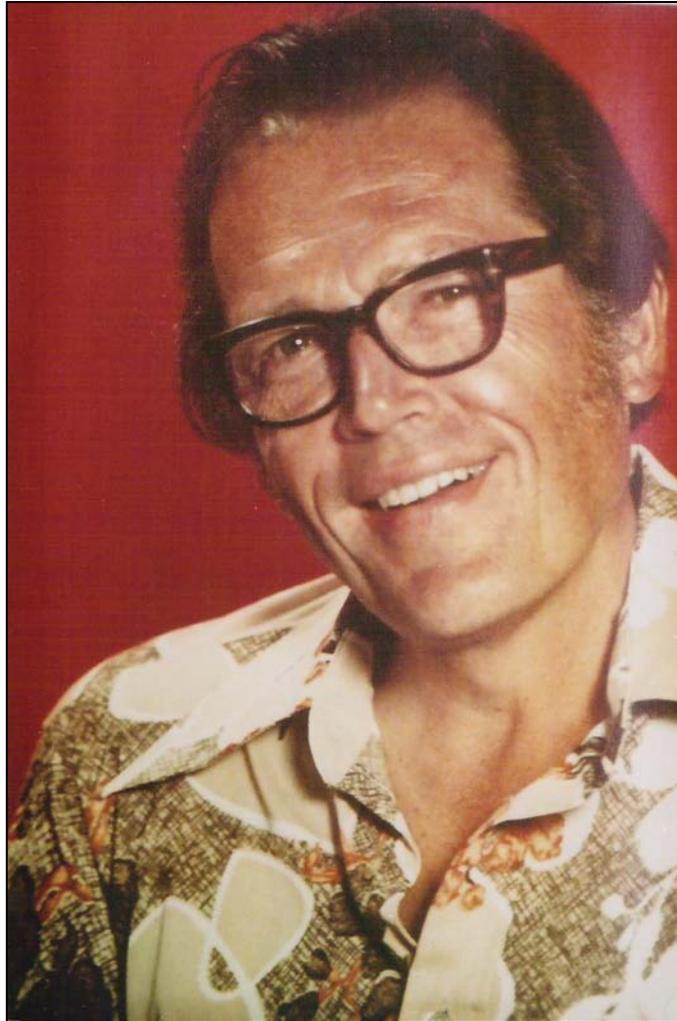


(Spamer photo)

Nadia Forrest Smith (1925–) [No. 348]

(Left) Nadine Smith at the Potts family home, “Stancot”, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1944.

(Right) Nadine Synnestvedt at her home in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, 2006.



Siegfried "Sig" Tafel Synestvedt (1924–1977)
(husband of Nadia "Nadine" Smith)

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348. Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt (1925–)

She is known as “Nadine”.

Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt (Sig Synnestvedt) (1924–1977) (husband of Nadia Smith)

Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt was known as “Sig”; he used this name even in his publications. He received his Ph.D. from University of Pennsylvania, 1959; his dissertation was “Bread, Beauty, and Brotherhood: The Ethical Consciousness of Edwin Markham.”¹²⁵⁷ He was a professor of sociology at Michigan State University and, later, at the State University of New York at Brockport. He was Director of the Swedenborg Foundation. At the time of his death he resided in Brockport, Monroe Co., New York.

The Department of History at the State University of New York at Brockport offers an annual Sig Synnestvedt Memorial Lecture, delivered by a visiting speaker on the subjects of civil rights and race relations. Synnestvedt had been chair of the department, and worked to establish the Department of African and African-American Studies at the university. A few of his publications include:

Henry Teune and Sig Synnestvedt, *Measuring International Alignments* (Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1965)

Sig Synnestvedt, *The White Response to Black Emancipation: Second-Class Citizenship in the United States Since Reconstruction* (Macmillan and Co., New York, 1972)

Sig Synnestvedt (ed.), “The Earth Shook and Quivered”, *Civil War Times Illustrated*, vol. 11 (Dec 1972), pp. 30-37. [Diary of Lt. Joseph J. Scroggs, a commissioned officer in the Union Army in charge of black soldiers.]

¹²⁵⁷ Coincidentally, Edward S. Smith included the following note about Edwin Markham in the “Smith Genealogy”, p. 102:

“One Sunday we had an honored and distinguished guest in our home, 820 S. St. Bernard Street, a quiet and very likeable little Englishman, Sir Edwin Markham, author of “The Man with the Hoe” and other literary works. We enjoyed this charming and genial guest. He had attended some event for the Church and we were delighted when he consented to come to our home for dinner and the evening.”

Edwin Markham (1852-1940), born Charles Edwin Anson Markham, was neither a knight nor even English, having been born in Oregon City, Oregon Territory. In 1872 he taught in California, and during the 1880s and 1890s established himself as a widely published and insightful poet. As a champion of the American working class, he was inspired by an 1862 illustration, *L’homme à houe*, by the French artist Jean-François Millet, which portrays a moving harvest scene of a farmer’s fatigue and his broken spirit. Markham’s poem, “The Man with the Hoe”, was first published 15 Jan 1899 in the *San Francisco Examiner*. He referred to the man with the hoe as “a brother to the ox”. He asked, pointedly, “Whose was the hand that slanted this brow? / Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?” The poem was reprinted and translated in thousands of newspapers, to instant acclaim and criticism. It was taken up in conversational circles as well as in pulpits and classrooms everywhere. Since then, it has become the subject of scholarly criticism, included in anthologies of poetry and American writing, and it has been the foundation for essays and poems inspired by *The Man with the Hoe*. Markham’s first book of poems was published in 1899, *The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems* (Doubleday and McClure Co., New York), the first of several collections he published during his lifetime.

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Sig Synnestvedt (ed.), *The Essential Swedenborg: Basic Teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Scientist, Philosopher, and Theologian* (Swedenborg Foundation, New York, 1970)

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists the address of Sig and Nadine Synnestvedt at 3355 Baldwin Rd., Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

507. Suzanne Seville Synnestvedt (1953–)

In 2006, she resided in Alexandria, Virginia.

508. Jeannette Synnestvedt (1957–1993)

She graduated from the State University of New York at Brockport with a degree in health science, intending to be a nurse. She entered law school at Temple University, and received her law degree in 1986. After working as a trial assistant on health care law with the Philadelphia firm of Goldman & Marshall, she obtained a position as an Assistant District Attorney with the District Attorney's Office in Philadelphia, where she prosecuted physical and sexual abuse cases. She was particularly concerned for victims who had mental or physical handicaps. She was diagnosed with breast cancer at the age of 29, and continued to work even when illness worsened. District Attorney Lynn Abraham called her a "fighter". Abraham recalled, "No matter how sick she was, if she could get out of bed and walk, she would come to work and try cases."¹²⁵⁸

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Synnestvedt Family Collateral Genealogy (103 descendants)

The genealogy of the Synnestvedt family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Peder Synnestvedt

Generation No. 1

1. **Peder Finne¹ Synnestvedt** was born 1792, died 1885. He married **Pauline Walter**.

Child of Peder Synnestvedt is:

+ 2 i. **Otto² Synnestvedt**, born March 1832 in Norway, and died 1816 in Chicago, Illinois.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

A brief biographical note about Peder Synnestvedt [No. 1] is as follows:¹²⁵⁹

¹²⁵⁸ "J. Synnestvedt, 35, Assistant City D.A.", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 Aug 1993.

¹²⁵⁹ "Peder Finne Synnestvedt", from an unidentified source; received from James von W. Price, Nov 2007.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

"Peder Finne was the only son of the first Otto Christian Synnestvedt, and he lived most of his life at the fine estate at LONNINGEN [in Norway] There is little evidence he ever applied himself to any form of useful work, preferring the life of a 'country gentleman', indicating that manual labor was 'unbecoming'. He may have been encouraged in this attitude by his marriage to Pauline Walter, daughter of the Kriegskommisaer of Bergen. In any event, he sold off parts of the LONNINGEN estate whenever he needed more money, and ultimately a wealthy tea merchant bought it from him and gave it to the city of Bergen for use as a children's home, which purpose it still serves to the present time."

Generation No. 2

2. Otto² Synnestvedt (Peder¹) was born March 1832 in Norway, and died 1916 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Julie Sophie Borchsenius**. She was born 15 May 1847 in Denmark, daughter of Johannes Borchsenius and Ottine Rasmussen.

Children of Otto Synnestvedt and Julia are:

- + 3 i. Homer³ Synnestvedt, born 30 January 1867 in Chicago, Illinois.
- + 4 ii. John B. Synnestvedt, born about 1868 in Illinois.
- + 5 iii. Paul Synnestvedt, born March 1870 in Illinois.
- 6 iv. Amy Synnestvedt, born about 1872 in Nebraska. She married Louis Reifstahl; born October 1870.
- 7 v. Julia Synnestvedt, born about 1875 in Nebraska.
- 8 vi. Hilda Synnestvedt, born October 1877 in Nebraska.

NOTES

2. Otto Synnestvedt (1832–1916)

The 1900 U.S. census indicates that Otto Synnestvedt immigrated to the U.S. in 1852 and that at the time of the census he was a naturalized citizen.

A U.S. passport application is on file for an Otto Synnestvedt, signed in Chicago, Illinois, 7 August 1863. The cover letter with the application requested that the passport be delivered to Synnestvedt in care of Holman(?) and Balcher, 72 Beaver St., New York City.¹²⁶⁰

Occupations of Otto Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1870 census: Railroad agent
- 1880 census: Real estate agent
- 1895 (newspaper account): Land collector for Great Northern Railway
- 1900 census: "land agent"

The following interesting, but succinct, item appeared in an 1895 local newspaper:¹²⁶¹

"Otto Synnestvedt, land collector for the Great Northern, was in the city on business yesterday. He states that collections are none too good."

Residences of Otto Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses):

- 1870: Ward 16, Chicago, Illinois
- 1880: 211 Walnut St., Chicago, Illinois
- 1900: 432 Franklin Ave., Chicago (son-in-law's residence)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

¹²⁶⁰ Otto Synnestvedt, passport application, Chicago, Illinois, 7 Aug 1863; with cover letter to William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

¹²⁶¹ "East Grand Forks Town Topics", *Grand Forks Daily Herald* (Minnesota), 6 Dec 1895.

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At the time of the 1900 census Otto Synnestevedt was a widower residing with his daughter and son-in-law, Louis and Amy Riefstahl.

Julie Sophie (Borchsenius) Synnestevedt (1847–)
(wife of Otto Synnestevedt)

Regarding her ancestral lineage, an extensive genealogy is recorded on a Norwegian website, which extends that lineage back to Johannes Borchsenius (1732–1781).¹²⁶² Her parents and siblings are noted as follows:

Johannes Adolph Christian¹ Borchsenius was born 13 March 1801 in Vaerum, Denmark, and died 24 August 1854 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Ottine Caroline Kirstine Rasmussen**. She was born 04 February 1808 in Denmark, and died 13 February 1855 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Johannes Borchsenius and Ottine Rasmussen are:

- i. Helene Sophie² Borchsenius, born 25 July 1831; died 1885 in Chicago, Illinois.
- ii. Johannes Christian Borchsenius, born 02 March 1833 in Slagelse, Denmark; died 24 November 1876 in Kotka, Finland.
- iii. Otto Poul Fredrik Borchsenius, born 07 October 1834; died 01 October 1855 in Chicago, Illinois.
- iv. Charlow Johannes Borchsenius, born 13 April 1836 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 08 February 1890 in Norway, La Salle Co., Illinois.
- v. Pauline Fredrikke Borchsenius, born 03 December 1837 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 11 June 1912 in Gøteborg, Sweden.
- vi. Clausine Christiane Riber Borchsenius, born 24 August 1839 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 1924 in U.S.A.
- vii. Anna Helene Storm Borchsenius, born 02 September 1842; died November 1854 in Chicago, Illinois.
- viii. Johannes Anton Storm Borchsenius, born 25 May 1843; died September 1854 in Chicago, Illinois.
- ix. Julie Sophie Borchsenius, born 15 May 1847 in Denmark; died 1899 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **Otto Synnestevedt**; born March 1832 in Norway; died 1916 in Chicago, Illinois.
- x. Caroline Augusta Borchsenius, born 25 April 1851 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 27 June 1907 in Chicago, Illinois.

Louis Reifstahl (1870–)
(husband of Amy Synnestevedt [No. 6])

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a bookkeeper. His household included, in addition to his wife, his father-in-law, Otto Synnestevedt, his sister-in-law, Hilda Synnestevedt, and Louis's younger brothers, Siegfried and Harald; the two brothers, however, are miswritten as Synnestevedt rather than Reifstahl.

8. Hilda Synnestevedt (1877–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census she resided with her father and was employed as a corset maker.

Generation No. 3

3. Homer³ Synnestevedt (Otto², Peder¹) was born 30 January 1867 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Theodora** about 1891. She was born December 1870 in Canada, and died between January 1920–August 1926.

Children of Homer Synnestevedt and Theodora are:

- 9 i. Aurora⁴ Synnestevedt, born March 1892 in Pennsylvania.
- + 10 ii. Frederick Synnestevedt, born November 1893 in Pennsylvania.

¹²⁶² Jacob Borchsenius, "Slekten Borchsenius" website, <http://www.borchsenius.no> (accessed 27 Nov 2007).
[N.B.: The website is posted in Norway; its content is entirely in the Norwegian language.]

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- 11 iii. Oliver Doron Synnestvedt, born 15 July 1895 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- 12 iv. Evangeline Synnestvedt, born February 1897 in Pennsylvania.
- 13 v. Lucille Synnestvedt, born January 1899 in Pennsylvania.
- 14 vi. Robert E. Synnestvedt, born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.
- 15 vii. John H. Synnestvedt, born about 1903 in Pennsylvania.
- 16 viii. Homer Synnestvedt, Jr., born about 1905 in Pennsylvania.
- 17 ix. Norman Synnestvedt, born about 1907 in Pennsylvania.
- 18 x. Sylvia Synnestvedt, born about 1909 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

3. Homer Synnestvedt (1867–)

Occupations of Rev. Homer Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Preacher
1910: Minister and teacher
1920, 1930: Minister

Residences of Rev. Homer Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1910 census: Florence Ave., Egg Harbor, Atlantic Co., New Jersey
1920 census: 337 S. Pacific Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1926: 723 Ivy St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1930 census: Alnwick Rd., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (lodging in household of Charles S. Smith)

In the 1910 census, he is indexed as "Hosert Syanestredt" or a suggested variant "Homer Sganestredt", although on the census sheet his name is spelled correctly.

In 1926, Homer Synnestvedt visited the Synnestvedt homeland in Norway, where he also traveled to Sygnestveit, the mountainside farm on Osa Fjord, near Ulvik, which then was accessible only by water. ¹²⁶³

Theodora Synnestvedt (1870–1920/26) (wife of Homer Synnestvedt, Sr.)

She emigrated to the U.S. in 1888-1889. Her father and mother were born in Germany and Canada, respectively.

11. Oliver Doron Synnestvedt (1895–)

In the 1910 census, he is listed as Doron O. Synnestvedt.

Oliver Doron Synnestvedt's U.S. passport application, filed 18 January 1918 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave his residence as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his occupation as a carpenter, employed in connection with the U.S. Army; the passport application was to travel to France. An affixed letter from Local Board Division Number Six [draft board] indicates that Synnestvedt registered from 5523 Ellsworth Ave.,

¹²⁶³ Family scrapbook photo and information; copy received from James von W. Price, Nov 2007. The scrapbook also includes information regarding the origin of the name Synnestvedt and the Sygnestveit farmstead (without citation of source):

"Old Norsk spelling SYGNESTVEIT, derived from a Fjord named Sygnis, meaning to suck as the tide sucks, in going in and out, in such narrow places. There is a Farmstead called Sygnestveit, which earliest records show to have been deeded in 1312 to two brothers of this name. This place is at the head of Osa Fjord, near the tip of Hardanger Fjord, near town of Ulvik."

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Pittsburgh, and states that he was “physically disqualified for Military Service in the Draft Army.”¹²⁶⁴ The passport application specified, “Has practically no use of the left eye. Lens removed”.

Another passport application, 23 October 1922, filed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, indicated that his permanent residence was in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; his occupation was as a contractor. He explained that his earlier passport had been surrendered upon his return to the U.S. He stated the need for the new passport for personal business in Belgium and France. He also had indicated that he had resided outside of the U.S. in Vancouver, Canada (3 August 1914–15 June 1916) and “AE&F about 18 mon.” (3 August 1916–1 August 1917) [sic]; presumably the latter absence from the U.S. was his Army work in France. On this application also was noted, regarding his disability, “irregular pupil—left eye”.¹²⁶⁵

4. John B.³ Synnestvedt (Otto², Peder¹) was born about 1868 in Illinois. He married **Emily Hopf** about 1892, daughter of George Hopf and undetermined wife. She was born about 1866 in Illinois.

Children of John Synnestvedt and Emily Hopf are:

- 19 i. Nellie⁴ Synnestvedt, born about 1894 in Illinois.
- 20 ii. Ruth Synnestvedt, born about 1896 in Illinois.
- 21 iii. J. Ralph Synnestvedt, born about 1897 in Illinois.
- 22 iv. Alan Synnestvedt, born about 1899 in Illinois.
- + 23 v. Hilda Synnestvedt [Jean Synnestvedt], born 25 December 1902 in Illinois; died March 1981.
- 24 vi. Donald O. Synnestvedt, born about 1908 in Illinois.

NOTES

4. John B. Synnestvedt (ca. 1868–)

In 1891, John B. Synnestvedt, with his brother, Paul, Oscar F. Lindroth, and Hugh L. Burnham, incorporated the Synnestvedt Machine Co., Chicago, “for the manufacture of machinery and mechanical appliances”; capital stock \$3,000.¹²⁶⁶

In 1892, John B. Synnestvedt and his brother, Paul, with Oscar T. Lindroth, incorporated the Medway Co., Chicago, “to operate hotel and system of safety vaults, or either”; capital stock \$450,000.¹²⁶⁷

He was later an attorney. On the 1910 U.S. census sheet his name is written as “Synnestedt”.

Residences of John B. Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Main St., Glenview Village, Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois
- 1920: The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois
- 1930: Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

Emily (Hopf) Synnestvedt (ca. 1866–)
(wife of John B. Synnestvedt)

Of her ancestry, only her father and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

¹²⁶⁴ Robert C. Clark, M.D., to Ernest R. Gamble, U.S. Clerk, Department of Justice, Pittsburgh, Pa. (18 Jan 1918), letter affixed to passport application of Oliver Doron Synnestvedt.

¹²⁶⁵ Oliver Doron Synnestvedt, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 23 Oct 1922 (approved 27 Oct 1922).

¹²⁶⁶ “New Business Ventures. Many Licenses to Incorporate Are Issued by Illinois’ Secretary of State.” *The Sunday Inter-Ocean*, 25 Jan 1891.

¹²⁶⁷ “New Corporations. Concerns Authorized to Do Business in Illinois and Michigan.” *The Sunday Inter-Ocean* (Chicago), 20 Mar 1892.

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George Hopf was born November 1827 in Germany, and died after January 1920. He married **undetermined wife**. She was born in Germany, and died before June 1880.

Children of George Hopf are:

- i. Caroline Hopf, born May 1857 in Illinois.
- ii. George Hopf, born March 1864 in Illinois.
- iii. **Emily Hopf**, born about 1866 in Illinois.
- iv. Clara or Clare Hopf, born March 1869 in Illinois.

Notes

George Hopf immigrated into the U.S. in 1852 (the 1900 U.S. census indicates his immigration was in 1854); he became a naturalized citizen in 1872. At the time of the 1920 census, he resided with the family of his son-in-law, John Synnestvedt; his name in that census is spelled "Holf".

Occupations of George Hopf (from U.S. censuses):

- 1880: Blueing manufacturer
- 1900: Beer barrel manufacturer

Residences of George Hopf (from U.S. censuses):

- 1880: 26 Iowa St., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois [apartment?]
- 1900: 820 Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois [shared home?]
- 1920: The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois (with family of daughter and son-in-law)

At the time of the 1900 census, Clara or Clare Hopf was a bill clerk.

19. Nellie Synnestvedt (1894–)

Nellie Synnestvedt was not married as of the time of the 1930 census; her occupation then is listed as a patent medicine stenographer.

21. J. Ralph Synnestvedt (1897–)

In 1943, J. Ralph Synnestvedt started the Synnestvedt Co., a landscaping and nursery business in Glenview, Illinois. In 2006, the Chicago-area company was operated by a grandson, with its offices formerly in Round Lake, Illinois, newly relocated to Northbrook.¹²⁶⁸

5. Paul³ Synnestvedt (Otto², Peder¹) was born March 1870 in Illinois. He married **Anna Lechner**. She was born June 1872 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Paul Synnestvedt and Anna Lechner are:

- + 25 i. Arthur⁴ Synnestvedt, born 28 July 1894 in Chicago, Illinois; died 08 July 1965.
- 26 ii. Hubert Synnestvedt, born March 1895 in Illinois.
- 27 iii. Elsa A. Synnestvedt, born about 1897 in Illinois; died after 02 August 1946.
- 28 iv. George Synnestvedt, born July 1897 in Illinois.
- 29 v. Evan L. Synnestvedt, born February 1901 in Illinois.
- 30 vi. Raymond Homer Synnestvedt, born about 1902 in Illinois.
- 31 vii. Kenneth P. Synnestvedt, born 14 June 1904 in Illinois; died 06 March 1990.
- 32 viii. Virginia Synnestvedt, born about 1905 in Illinois.
- 33 ix. Lina Synnestvedt, born about 1908 in Illinois.
- 34 x. Anita Synnestvedt, born about 1911 in Illinois.
- 35 xi. Carl H. Synnestvedt, born about 1912 in Illinois.
- 36 xii. Jane Synnestvedt, born about 1914 in Illinois.

¹²⁶⁸ Synnestvedt Company website, <http://www.synnestvedt.com/aboutus.htm> (accessed 7 Jun 2006).

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Occupations of Paul Synnvestedt (1870–) [No. 5] (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1905 city directory: President, Synnvestedt Machine Co., automobiles, 1005 Drexel Building
[southeast corner of 5th and Chestnut Sts.]
1920, 1930 censuses: Patent lawyer

Residences of Paul Synnvestedt (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1900 census: Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois
1905 Philadelphia city directory: Pittsburgh
1910 census: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1920 census: Inwood Village, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1930 census: Fetter's Mill Rd., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

In 1891, Paul Synnvestedt, with his brother, John, Oscar F. Linroth, and Hugh L. Burnham, incorporated the Synnvestedt Machine Co., Chicago, "for the manufacture of machinery and mechanical appliances"; capital stock \$3,000.¹²⁶⁹

In 1892, Paul Synnvestedt and his brother, John, with Oscar T. Lindroth, incorporated the Medway Co., Chicago, "to operate hotel and system of safety vaults, or either"; capital stock \$450,000.¹²⁷⁰

In 1897, Paul Synnvestedt co-founded the Synnvestedt & Lechner law firm in Philadelphia, who were patent attorneys and since then has specialized in intellectual-property law.¹²⁷¹ The firm's origins is summarized in their website, part of which traces the following significantly successful events:¹²⁷²

"The firm traces its roots to 1897, the year Paul Synnvestedt, a Norwegian inventor, mechanical engineer, educator, and lawyer, established an intellectual property law practice in Chicago. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Synnvestedt relocated to Pittsburgh to be closer to George Westinghouse, who sought his assistance in protecting fundamental inventions in the field of railway air-braking systems. In addition to securing patent protection on the railroad air-brake, Paul Synnvestedt represented Mr. Westinghouse in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, resulting in the universal adoption of the Westinghouse braking system by the railroad industry, and the beginnings of what was to become one of the Westinghouse Companies.

"Early in the 20th century, Mr. Synnvestedt formed a relationship with Harvey Lechner, an established patent attorney with extensive experience in litigation. The firm opened a headquarters office in Philadelphia around 1915, and maintained branch offices in Chicago, New York City, and Pittsburgh.

"During the following half century, S&L worked with Harold F. Pitcairn and the Autogiro Company of America¹²⁷³ in the United States and Europe, developing the legal rights and expertise in the field of rotary wing aircraft. S&L attorneys prepared and prosecuted hundreds of patent applications directed to this technology, secured dozens of US for foreign patent grants, successfully handled a

¹²⁶⁹ "New Business Ventures. Many Licenses to Incorporate Are Issued by Illinois' Secretary of State." *The Sunday Inter-Ocean*, 25 Jan 1891.

¹²⁷⁰ "New Corporations. Concerns Authorized to Do Business in Illinois and Michigan." *The Sunday Inter-Ocean* (Chicago), 20 Mar 1892.

¹²⁷¹ The complex businesses and affairs of intellectual-property law is most accurately summarized on the firm's website: "Our practice specializes in the solicitation, licensing, counseling and litigation of rights involving patents, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets, technology development and transfer contracts, trade dress rights, and antitrust and unfair competition actions." (<http://www.synnlech.com>; accessed 5 Jan 2006).

¹²⁷² "Firm History", Synnvestedt & Lechner LLP website, <http://www.synnlech.com/CM/OurFirm/OurFirm8.asp> (accessed 5 Jan 2006).

¹²⁷³ Harold F. Pitcairn was an early helicopter inventor residing in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pitcairn family of that community, who also were closely involved with the New Church and the church community there.

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number of patent interferences, and negotiated licenses with major manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic. After litigating against the United States Government and unlicensed government contractors for 27 years, S&L obtained a federal court judgement that 16 Autogiro Company US patents were valid and infringed, and an award of damages was assessed against the United States Government, which award was the largest recovery in a patent case in history at that time.”

Raymond Homer Synnestvedt (ca. 1902–) [No. 30] witnessed the U.S. passport application of his cousin, Oliver Doron Synnestvedt [No. 11] on 23 October 1922. There Raymond Synnestvedt gave his address as Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; his occupation as bookkeeper.

Generation No. 4

10. Frederick⁴ Synnestvedt (Homer³, Otto², Peder¹) was born November 1893 in Pennsylvania.

Child of Frederick Synnestvedt is:

37 i. Marie⁵ Synnestvedt.

NOTES

Frederick Synnestvedt (1893–) [No. 10] was known as “Fred”.

23 Hilda⁴ Synnestvedt [Jean Synnestvedt] (John B.³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 25 December 1902 in Illinois, and died March 1981. She married **Gerardin Faulkner Smith** 06 August 1930, son of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. He was born 27 November 1908 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

See the main Smith family genealogy for information about Gerardin Faulkner and Jean (Synnestvedt) Smith and their child.

25. Arthur⁴ Synnestvedt (Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 28 July 1894 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 08 July 1965. He married **Gertrude Eulalie Tafel** 02 September 1922 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of Paul Tafel and Anna Dutt. She was born 09 October 1889 in Pennsylvania, and died 23 December 1976 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Arthur Synnestvedt and Gertrude Tafel are:

- + 39 i. Beth Anne⁵ Synnestvedt, born 23 June 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 40 ii. Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt, born 13 November 1924 in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 05 June 1977 in New York.
- + 41 iii. John Tafel Synnestvedt, born 02 August 1926 in Pennsylvania; died 08 October 2004.
- + 42 iv. Niord F. Synnestvedt, born 07 April 1928 in Pennsylvania.
- + 43 v. Helga Synnestvedt, born 31 August 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Also see Tafel Family collateral genealogy, below.

On his 1917 draft registration card, Arthur Synnestvedt (1894–1965) [No. 25] listed his occupation as patent solicitor [attorney].

Residences of Arthur Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 draft registration: Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1930 census: Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 5

39. Beth Anne⁵ Synnestvedt (Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 23 June 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **Hyland Righter Johns, Jr.**

Children of Beth Synnestvedt and Hyland Johns are:

- + 44 i. Deanne⁶ Johns, born 1951.
- + 45 ii. Kara Johns, born 1954.
- + 46 iii. Judith Johns, born 1958.
- 47 iv. Bradley Johns, born 1960. He married Kathleen Cooper.
- + 48 v. Sherry Johns, born 1963.

NOTES

Hyland Righter Johns, Jr., husband of Beth Anne Synnestvedt [No. 39], was vice president of a construction company.

40. Siegfried Tafel⁵ Synnestvedt (Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 13 November 1924 in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 05 June 1977 in New York. He married **Nadia Forrest Smith** 13 September 1947, daughter of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. She was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Siegfried [Sig] and Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt and their descendants. In the remainder of this collateral genealogy of the Synnestvedts, their descendants are edited out.

41. John Tafel⁵ Synnestvedt (Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 02 August 1926 in Pennsylvania, and died 08 October 2004. He married **Marion Day**. She died 03 July 2002.

Children of John Synnestvedt and Marion Day are:

- 54 i. Rima⁶ Synnestvedt, born 1947. She married George M. Cuniff.
- 55 ii. John Day Synnestvedt, born 1949.
- 56 iii. Tara Synnestvedt, born 1952.
- 57 iv. Frank Day Synnestvedt, born 1955.
- 58 v. Lili Synnestvedt, born 1957.
- 59 vi. Edwin Day Synnestvedt, born 1961.

NOTES

John Tafel Synnestvedt (1926–2004) [No. 41] was a patent attorney. His funeral services were held 11 October 2004 in the Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

43. Helga⁵ Synnestvedt (Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 31 August 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **Geoffrey Childs, Jr.** 01 September 1951 in Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Helga Synnestvedt and Geoffrey Childs are:

- + 60 i. David Ethan⁶ Childs, born 02 June 1952 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
- + 61 ii. Gary Alan Childs, born 07 April 1954 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- 62 iii. Heather Childs, born 08 November 1956 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 63 iv. Justin Tafel Childs, born 18 July 1957.
- + 64 v. Robin W. Childs, born 18 July 1957 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.
- + 65 vi. Karen Childs, born 16 July 1958 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.
- + 66 vii. Jonathan Childs, born 04 May 1960 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.
- 67 viii. Peter Childs, born 16 February 1968 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.

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NOTES

Rev. Geoffrey Childs, Jr., husband of Helga Synnestvedt [No. 43], has been a minister in the New Church in Philadelphia, Detroit, and Canada.

Generation No. 6

44. Deanne⁶ Johns (Beth Anne⁵ Synnestvedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 1951. She married **Allen Smith**.

Children of Deanne Johns and Allen Smith are:

- 68 i. Joanna⁷ Smith.
 - 69 ii. Cameron Smith.
-

45. Kara⁶ Johns (Beth Anne⁵ Synnestvedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 1954. She married **Gary Tennis**.

Children of Kara Johns and Gary Tennis are:

- 70 i. Anna⁷ Tennis.
 - 71 ii. Ryan Tennis.
 - 72 iii. Bronson Tennis.
 - 73 iv. Gregory Tennis.
-

46. Judith⁶ Johns (Beth Anne⁵ Synnestvedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 1958. She married **Willard Merrell**.

Child of Judith Johns and Willard Merrell is:

- 74 i. Kaia⁷ Merrell.
-

48. Sherry⁶ Johns (Beth Anne⁵ Synnestvedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 1963. She married **Tom Holland**.

Child of Sherry Johns and Tom Holland is:

- 75 i. Adam⁷ Holland.
-

60. David Ethan⁶ Childs (Helga⁵ Synnestvedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 02 June 1952 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania. He married **Jennifer Cooke**.

Children of David Childs and Jennifer Cooke are:

- 80 i. Derek⁷ Childs, born 08 July 1980.
 - 81 ii. Bennett Childs, born 08 September 1981.
 - 82 iii. Luke Childs, born 08 March 1985.
-

61. Gary Alan⁶ Childs (Helga⁵ Synnestvedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 07 April 1954 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Martha Cole**. He married **(2) Lisa Bebee**.

Children of Gary Childs and Martha Cole are:

- 83 i. Nora⁷ Childs, born 23 December 1976.
- 84 ii. Eva Childs, born 03 October 1980.
- 85 iii. Amanda Childs, born 22 December 1982.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

86 iv. Adam Childs, born 11 May 1985.

63. Justin Tafel⁶ Childs (Helga⁵ Synnstedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 18 July 1957. He married **(1) Judy Graham**. He married **(2) Grace Nelson**.

Children of Justin Childs and Judy Graham are:

- 87 i. Athena⁷ Childs, born 06 July 1979.
 - 88 ii. Joshua Childs, born 08 November 1981.
 - 89 iii. Benjamin Childs, born 17 December 1983.
 - 90 iv. Hannah Childs, born 29 June 1987.
-

64. Robin Waelchi⁶ Childs (Helga⁵ Synnstedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 18 July 1957 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada. He married **Amy Grubb**.

Children of Robin Childs and Amy Grubb are:

- 91 i. Jonathan Jordan⁷ Childs, born 14 April 1988.
 - 92 ii. Kayla Childs, born January 1991.
 - 93 iii. Nikia Childs, born 18 March 1993.
-

65. Karen⁶ Childs (Helga⁵ Synnstedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 16 July 1958 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada. She married **Jack Elder**.

Children of Karen Childs and Jack Elder are:

- 94 i. Anjuli⁷ Elder, born 09 April 1982.
 - 95 ii. Jesse Elder, born 31 December 1983.
 - 96 iii. Christian Elder, born 03 June 1987.
 - 97 iv. Rivir Elder, born 11 April 1991.
 - 98 v. Danae Elder, born 09 November 1995.
 - 99 vi. Ava Elder, born 14 January 2000.
-

66. Jonathan⁶ Childs (Helga⁵ Synnstedt, Arthur⁴, Paul³, Otto², Peder¹) was born 04 May 1960 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada. He married **Karin Alfelt**.

Children of Jonathan Childs and Karin Alfelt are:

- 100 i. Annica⁷ Childs, born 09 January 1983; died July 1991.
 - 101 ii. Curtis Childs, born 04 October 1984.
 - 102 iii. Bethany Childs, born 17 June 1986.
 - 103 iv. Matthew Childs, born 15 September 1991.
-

End of Synnstedt Family collateral genealogy

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Tafel Family Collateral Genealogy (372 descendants¹²⁷⁴)

The genealogy of the Tafel family, as it relates to the Synnestvedt lineage and to our Smith family, and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Sebastian Tafel

Generation No. 1

1. Sebastian¹ Tafel

Child of Sebastian Tafel is:

+ 2 i. Hans² Tafel.

Generation No. 2

2. Hans² Tafel (Sebastian¹)

Child of Hans Tafel is:

+ 3 i. Jakob³ Tafel.

Generation No. 3

3. Jakob³ Tafel (Hans², Sebastian¹)

Child of Jakob Tafel is:

+ 4 i. Jakob⁴ Tafel.

Generation No. 4

4. Jakob⁴ Tafel (Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹)

Child of Jakob Tafel is:

+ 5 i. Tobias Friedrich⁵ Tafel.

Generation No. 5

5. Tobias Friedrich⁵ Tafel (Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹)

Child of Tobias Friedrich Tafel is:

+ 6 i. Johann Heinrich⁶ Tafel.

¹²⁷⁴ This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages, as indicated: McGeorge (10 individuals), Worden (8). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 6

6. Johann Heinrich⁶ Tafel (Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹)

Child of Johann Heinrich Tafel is:

- + 7 i. Christian Friedrich⁷ Tafel, born 01 November 1718 in Tübingen, Germany; died 14 November 1781 in Backnang, Germany.
-

Generation No. 7

7. Christian Friedrich⁷ Tafel (Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 01 November 1718 in Tübingen, Germany, and died 14 November 1781 in Backnang, Germany. He married **Johanna Maria Vollmar**.

Children of Christian Tafel and Johanna Vollmar are:

- + 8 i. Johann Friedrich⁸ Tafel, born 20 February 1756 in Waiblingen, Germany; died 02 June 1814 in Flacht, ober-amt Leonberg, Germany.
 - 9 ii. Juliane Katharina Friederike Tafel, born 04 January 1755 in Waiblingen, Germany.
 - 10 iii. Christian Heinrich Tafel, born 12 September 1757 in Waiblingen, Germany; died 02 March 1758 in Waiblingen, Germany.
 - 11 iv. Johanna Friederike Tafel, born 20 September 1758 in Waiblingen, Germany. She married Franz Ott.
-

Generation No. 8

8. Johann Friedrich⁸ Tafel (Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 20 February 1756 in Waiblingen, Germany, and died 02 June 1814 in Flacht, ober-amt Leonberg, Germany. He married **Justina Christiana Beate Horn**, daughter of Johann Horn and Christiana Baumann. She was born 1766 in Tamm, Germany, and died 1818.

Children of Johann Tafel and Justina Horn are:

- 12 i. Johanna Christiane⁹ Tafel, born 09 January 1795 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 13 January 1795 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany.
- + 13 ii. Johann Friedrich Immanuel Tafel, born 17 February 1796 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 29 August 1863 in Bad Ragaz, Switzerland.
- + 14 iii. Christian Friedrich August Tafel, born 27 May 1798 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 24 September 1856 in Oeringen, Germany. He married (1) Karoline Friederike Oswald. He married (2) Marie Luise Duttenhofer. He married (3) Magdalene Karoline Juliane Breitschwerdt 26 September 1827 in Ingelsingen, Germany; born in Ingelsingen; died 15 June 1832. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- + 15 iv. Dr. Johann Friedrich Leonhard Tafel, born 06 February 1800 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 01 April 1880 at 104 Friedlander St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 16 v. Johann Friedrich Gottlob Tafel [Gottlob Tafel], born 10 January 1801 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 03 December 1874 in Stuttgart, Germany. He married Natalie Schmid.
- 17 vi. Johanna Friederike Tafel, born 19 August 1802 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 10 September 1802 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany.

NOTES

Justina Christiana Beate (Horn) Tafel, wife of Rev. Johann Friedrich Tafel, was known as Beate Tafel.

Generation No. 9

13. Johann Friedrich Immanuel⁹ Tafel [Immanuel Tafel] (Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 17 February 1796 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany, and died 29 August 1863 in Bad Ragaz, Switzerland.

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Children of Johann Friedrich Immanuel Tafel are:

- 18 i. Eugenie¹⁰ Tafel, born 1834; died 1908.
- 19 ii. Johann Theodor von Tafel, born 1836; died 1897. He married Elisabeth Spohn.
- 20 iii. Clara Tafel, born 1838; died 1909.
- 21 iv. Immanuel Johann Gottlob Tafel, born 1840; died 1862.
- 22 v. Ida Tafel, born 1841; died 1914. She married Friedrich Zillessen.
- + 23 vi. Johann Michael Victor Tafel, born 1843; died 1914.
- 24 vii. Emma Tafel, born 1845. She married Wilhelm Emil Cramer.
- 25 viii. Anna Agnes Tafel, born 1849; died 1927. She married Thodor Schüz.

NOTES

Johann Friedrich Immanuel Tafel (Immanuel Tafel) was a mechanic's apprentice, but learned Latin and Greek on his own and thereafter studied theology. He was the head librarian at the Universität Tübingen.

14. Christian Friedrich⁹ Tafel (Johann Friedrich⁸ Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 27 May 1798 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 24 September 1856 in Oeringen, Germany. He married **(1) Karoline Friederike Oswald**. He married **(2) Marie Luise Duttenhofer**. He married **(3) Magdalene Karoline Juliane Breitschwerdt** 26 September 1827 in Ingelsingen, Germany; born in Ingelsingen; died 15 June 1832.

Child of Christian Tafel and Karoline Oswald is:

- 25a i. Julie¹⁰ Tafel, born 1842 in Oberkirch, Offenburg, Baden; died January 1936. She married Friedrich Bonhoeffer about 1863 in Ulm, Oberkirch Offenburg, Baden.

NOTES

This segment of the Tafel Family genealogy is incomplete here. However, of note is Dietrich Bonhoeffer (1906-1945), a grandson of Julie Tafel who is known best today as the German Protestant clergyman who was the leader of the Confessing Church that openly opposed the Nazi regime and Adolf Hitler. After the Nazi suppression of the church, Bonhoeffer continued the ministry as an underground operation and eventually was involved in a broad conspiracy to overthrow the National Socialist regime. After the failed attempt to assassinate Hitler on 20 July 1944, he was connected with that attempt, too, and imprisoned. He was executed on 9 April 1945, three weeks before the liberation of Flossenburg, where he was then held.

Dietrich Bonhoeffer was born in Wroclaw, Poland, where today a memorial stands to him. He has been the subject of numerous biographies, and his own works have been republished and translated.

15. Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹ Tafel [Leonard Tafel] (Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 06 February 1800 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany, and died 01 April 1880 at 104 Friedlander St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Caroline Luise Vayhinger** 08 August 1826, daughter of Gottfried Immanuel Vayhinger. She was born 1801, and died 07 December 1877.

Children of Johann Tafel and Caroline Vayhinger are:

- + 26 i. Auguste Luise¹⁰ Tafel, born 1824; died 1901.
- 27 ii. Gustav Albert Tafel, born 1829; died 1868.
- + 28 iii. Gustav Rudolph Tafel, born 13 October 1830 in Germany; died November 1908.
- 29 iv. Rudolph Leonhard Tafel, born 24 November 1831 in Germany; died March 1893 in London, England. He married Emilie Tafel; born about 1835 in Germany.
- 30 v. Hugo Tafel, born 1833; died 19 January 1862 in Mill Springs, Kentucky.
- 31 vi. Richard Immanuel Tafel, born 1834; died 1849.
- 32 vii. Berta Karoline Tafel, born 1836.
- 33 viii. Robert Tafel, born 1837.
- + 34 ix. Elise Mathilde Tafel, born 1838.
- + 35 x. Adolph Julius Tafel, born 1839 in Wurtemberg, Germany; died 1895.

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- + 36 xi. Paul Ludwig Hermann Tafel, born 07 December 1840 in Schorndorf, Germany; died 24 November 1909 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 37 xii. Emma Karoline Tafel, born 1842.
- 38 xiii. Paul Gottlob Tafel, born 1844.
- + 39 xiv. Nina Luise Tafel, born 1847; died 1912.

NOTES

15. Johann Friedrich Leonhard Tafel (Leonard Tafel) (1880–1880) [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

He was the father of 14 children, ten of whom survived (seven sons and three daughters) at the time that he emigrated to the U.S. in 1853. His five eldest sons preceded him to America. He was ordained a minister in the New Church in 1871.

Residences of Johann Friedrich Leonard Tafel (from family information):

- 1854-1858: Urbana, Illinois
- 1858-1861: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1860 U.S. census: 14th Ward, Philadelphia)
- 1861-1867: St. Louis, Missouri
- 1867-1870: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1870-1880: Brooklyn, New York, New York (during which time he commuted to Philadelphia)

Philadelphia residences of Johann Friedrich Leonard Tafel (from city directories):

- 1859: Dr. prof. Leonhard Tafel, 33rd St. above Powelton Ave.
- 1861: Leonard Tafel, professor, 1113 Spring Garden St.
- 1869: L. Tafel, professor, 48 N. 9th St. [this is the address of the firm of Boericke & Tafel]
- 1872: Andrew J. Tafel [*sic*], druggist, 48 N. 9th St.

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, he is listed as “Leonard Taffel”, language professor. A 13-year-old “Minna Taffel”, born in Wurtemberg, is also listed in this household.

He died at the Philadelphia home of his son, Rev. Louis Tafel. His funeral service in Brooklyn, New York, was conducted in German by Rev. William H. Benade of Philadelphia. He was buried 3 April 1880 in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

Luise (Vayhinger) Tafel (1801–1877)
(wife of Johann Friedrich Leonhard Tafel [Leonard Tafel])

She is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

27. Gustav Albert Tafel (1829–1868)

He was a typographer, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio.

29. Rudolph Leonard Tafel (1831–1893)

With his brother, Gustav Rudolph Tafel, he emigrated to the U.S. aboard the ship *Epervier*, arriving in New York on 7 September 1847 from Antwerp. After crossing New York State on the Erie Canal, he arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 September 1847. In 1850, he met Francis Edmund Boericke, with whom he worked translating publications into German. In 1853 they opened a bookstore for Swedenborgian literature at 24 S. 5th St. [old style address], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; but Rudolf soon left to a teaching position at the U.S. Naval Academy¹²⁷⁵. For him there is a declaration of intent for naturalization as a U.S. citizen, 11 October 1852, filed in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia; and an oath of allegiance 11 October 1854. From

¹²⁷⁵ He was still in Philadelphia when the 1855 city directory was prepared (sometime in 1854, presumably); he is listed there as a merchant at 24 South 5th St. [old style address].

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1868 he was a minister of the New Church in London, England. In the 1891 England census his is noted to be a naturalized British subject.

At the time of the 1891 England census Rudolph Tafel resided at 17 Ansou Road, Islington, London.

30. Hugo Tafel (1833–1862)

Occupations of Hugo Tafel (from U.S. censuses):

1850: Apprentice tinner (under William Stevenson, tinner)

1860: Tinner

Residences of Hugo Tafel (from U.S. censuses):

1850: 2nd Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio

1860: 10th Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio

In the 1850 census he is living in the household of William Stevenson, a tinner to whom he was apprenticed. At the time of the 1860 census he resided in the household of his brother, Gustav.

During the Civil War, Hugo Tafel enlisted in the Union army. On 27 May 1861 he was promoted to Corporal in Co. A of the 9th Ohio Infantry. The Tafel Family chart indicates he was a Sergeant. He was killed in action at the Battle of Mill Springs, in Kentucky, on 19 January 1862; his brother, Gustav, was still attached to the 9th Ohio at this time.¹²⁷⁶ He is buried in Mill Springs National Cemetery, Nancy, Kentucky (Sec. A, Site 393).

Generation No. 10

23. Johann Michael Victor¹⁰ Tafel [Victor Tafel] (Johann Friedrich Immanuel⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1843, and died 1914. He married **Clara Wuppermann**.

Children of Johann Tafel and Clara Wuppermann are:

40 i. Reinhard¹¹ Tafel.

41 ii. Gretchen Tafel.

42 iii. Victor Tafel.

¹²⁷⁶ The Battle of Mill Springs was a decisive battle of the Civil War, when a Confederate force of 8,000 men were routed by 4,000 Union troops. The battle took place at Logan's Crossroads, north of the village of Mill Springs on the Cumberland River, south of Frankfort, Kentucky. It marked the start of the Kentucky-Tennessee campaign and was the Union army's first important victory in the western territories. The Confederate rout left eastern Tennessee open to a Union advance. An engraving of the battle was published in Frank Leslie, *Famous Leaders and Battle Scenes of the Civil War* (Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, 1896). A contemporary map of the battlefield has been posted to the "American Memory" website at the Library of Congress: *Sketch of the battlefield of Logan's Cross Roads and of the enemy's fortified position at and opposite Mill Spring, Ky. to which he retreated after his defeat, Major General George H. Thomas comdg. the U.S. forces, General G.B. Crittenden comdg. the Confed. Forces, Jan. 19th, 1862* (Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., 1877) (American Memory website, <http://memory.loc.gov>, under category "Civil War Maps"; accessed 12 Feb 2006). Mill Springs Park today is supervised as a recreational and educational site by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District. (>>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website, http://www.lrn.usace.army.mil/history/mill_springs_park.htm; accessed 12 Feb 2006. Also see "The Battle of Mill Springs", State of Kentucky website <http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc/millspri.htm>; accessed 12 Feb 2006.)

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26. Auguste Luise¹⁰ Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1824, and died 1901. She married **Capt. Arthur Schott**.

Children of Auguste Tafel and Arthur Schott are:

- 43 i. Sonnora Camilla¹¹ Schott, born 1856; died 1908.
- + 44 ii. Melitta Villa Schott, born 1857; died 1922.
- 45 iii. Albert Libertus Schott, born 1859; died 1925.
- 46 iv. Arthur Karl Victor Schott, born 1861; died 1930.
- + 47 v. Colon V. Schott, born 1863; died 1928.

NOTES

Arthur Schott, husband of Auguste Luise Tafel [No. 26], was a Captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Albert Libertus Schott (1859–1925) [No. 45] was a singer.

28. Gustav Rudolph¹⁰ Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 13 October 1830 in Munich, Germany, and died November 1908. He married **Therese Dorn**, daughter of Frederick Dorn and Elisabeth. She was born October 1849 in Germany.

Children of Gustav Tafel and Therese Dorn are:

- 48 i. Gustav¹¹ Tafel, born 1870; died 1873.
- 49 ii. Hugo A. D. Tafel, born 6 June 1872 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1897.
- 50 iii. Olga Emilie Tafel, born July 1873 in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 51 iv. Elsa Tafel, born February 1875 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1929.
- 52 v. Richard Rudolph Tafel, born June 1876 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1908.
- + 53 vi. Hortense Camille Tafel, born 1878 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1961.
- 54 vii. Paul Waldemar Tafel, born August 1880 in Ohio; died 1957.
- + 55 viii. Irma Meta Tafel, born September 1881 in Ohio; died 1972.
- 56 ix. Leonhard Tafel, born 1883; died 1889.
- + 57 x. Melitta Inez Tafel, born March 1885 in Ohio; died 1968.
- + 58 xi. Marguerite Tafel, born July 1891 in Ohio.

NOTES

28. Gustav Rudolph Tafel (1830–1908)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

With his brother, Rudolph Leonard Tafel, he emigrated to the U.S. aboard the ship *Epervier*, arriving in New York on 7 September 1847 from Antwerp. After crossing New York State on the Erie Canal, he arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 September 1847.

He was a printer and, later, a newspaper editor. He was admitted to the bar in 1857.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army (Union) on 17 April 1861 and was in the 9th Ohio Infantry Regiment, a German-American unit¹²⁷⁷, with the rank of 1st Sergeant (27 May 1861–30 May 1862), and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant 30 May 1862 (replacing Charles Gentsch who had been promoted to Captain). He served in Co. A with his younger brother, Hugo, when the latter was killed in action at the Battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky, 19 January 1862. On 24 July 1862 he was transferred to the 106th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, another German-American unit, at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.¹²⁷⁸ The unit immediately went into Kentucky,

¹²⁷⁷ Out of nearly 1,200 men, more than 1,000 were of German descent. A modern history of the unit is Constantin Gerner, *We Were the Ninth* (Kent State University Press, 1987).

¹²⁷⁸ The 106th Ohio Infantry was formally organized Sep 1862 under the immediate command of Lt. Col. Gustav Tafel, reporting to Col. George B. Wright.

[note cont'd →

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where it fought mostly against Confederate cavalry forces. On 7 December 1862, the unit was overwhelmed by the enemy and captured. As related in a contemporary history:

“While the army was being refitted at Nashville, Morgan’s cavalry was raiding the surrounding country. [After capturing Confederate forces] Moore threw out a skirmish line to resist the advance of Morgan’s infantry and dismounted cavalry in line. The rebels pressed steadily forward to a ravine at the foot of the hill on which Moore had formed his line, and under shelter of this poured such a destructive fire upon the Federal troops, that he ordered a new line to be formed in the rear. In this movement the whole line was thrown into confusion, and being attacked on their right and rear by the rebel cavalry, who had, up to this time not been engaged, Moore’s command was crowded one on the other into a narrow space where the fire of the enemy proved terribly effective. Moore’s troops being unable to return the fire, and he not being able to make another disposition of them, the white flag was raised, and the entire command surrendered. Colonel Tafel, in command of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio, becoming separated from the other troops, made some further resistance, but, being overpowered, he also surrendered. The contest only lasted a little over an hour.”¹²⁷⁹

They remained prisoners of war until 12 January 1863, when they were released on exchange, after which they regrouped and continued to fight in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. Gustav Tafel was discharged from the Army on 19 June 1865 when the unit was mustered out. After the war, he was elected to the Ohio state senate, 1866-1868, and was elected mayor of the city of Cincinnati for 1897-1900.

During his service in the 9th Ohio, the regiment saw battle at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, 10 July 1861; Carnifex Ferry, West Virginia, 10 September 1861; and Mill Springs, Kentucky, 19 January 1862.

Residences of Gustav Rudolph Tafel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1848-1870: Northeast corner of Walnut and 14th Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio
1860 census: 10th Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio
1880 census: 61 Calhoun St., Cincinnati, Ohio
1900 census: 2nd house, University Court, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Gustav Tafel home still stands, on the northeast corner of Walnut and 14th Sts. He resided here 1848-1870.

He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Therese (Dorn) Tafel (1849–)
(wife of Gustav Rudolph Tafel)

She immigrated to the U.S. in 1848.

49. Hugo A. D. Tafel (1872–1897)

He was an attorney in Cincinnati, Ohio. His middle initials were obtained from a U.S. passport application made on 12 June 1893; he signed the application, “Hugo A. Tafel”. He there stated that his permanent residence was in Cincinnati and that he was an attorney-at-law.

50. Olga Emilie Tafel (1873–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, she was a teacher in a private school, living in a residence with three other women teachers (and two other women) in an affluent neighborhood at 6069 Drexel Road,

In Ohio, more than 40 percent of the population claims German ancestry, with more than 50 percent of the population of Cincinnati making the claim. German immigration to this city began in 1788 and continued with periodic force through the 1950s. There still is a bilingual school, twenty German-American societies, and a German-language newspaper. In Cincinnati there is a section of town known as Over-the-Rhine (*Über'm Rhein*), north and east of Central Parkway (The Rhine) and on either side of Liberty Street.

¹²⁷⁹ Henry Martyn Cist, *The Army of the Cumberland* (Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York, 1882).

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The two other women are working as a stenographic court reporter and a typist in an insurance office. [N.B.: Next-door neighbors are the Lewis H. Van Dusen household; he was a judge in the Philadelphia Orphans Court. The Lewis H. Van Dusen family also appears in the Patrick family collateral genealogy, herein.]

51. Elsa Tafel (1875–1929)

She was known as "Elsie".

52. Richard Rudolph Tafel (1876–1908)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was an attorney.

54. Paul Waldemar Tafel (1880–1957)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a bank clerk.

34. Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1838; died 1904. She married **Franz Edmund Boericke** 1854, son of Johannes Boericke and Wilhelmina Doring. He was born 1826 in Glauchau, Germany, and died 1901.

Children of Elise Tafel and Franz Boericke are:

- 59 i. Molvina¹¹ Boericke, born 1859. She married William Junge.
- 60 ii. Clara Aug. Boericke, born 1861; died 1941.
- 61 iii. Wilhelmine Agnes Boericke, born 1863; died 1864.
- 62 iv. Rudolph Boericke, born 8 October 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1897.
- 63 v. Helene Boericke, born 21 December 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1962.
- 64 vi. Johanna Magdalene Boericke, born 1868; died 1949.
- 65 vii. Edward Emm. Boericke, born 1873; died 1949. He married Grace Kurt.
- + 66 viii. Gideon Boericke, born 21 January 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1950.

Also see the Boericke collateral genealogy (following the Tafel collateral genealogy) for ancestral lines of Franz Edmund Boericke.

NOTES

34. Elise (Tafel) Boericke (1838–1904)

She emigrated from Germany(?) in 1853. At the time of her death she resided at 6386 Drexel Rd., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Franz Edmund Boericke (Francis Boericke) (1826–1901)
(husband of Elise Tafel)

He immigrated to the U.S. between 1847-1849. In 1853 he co-founded the homoeopathic pharmaceuticals firm of Boericke & Tafel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Business and residential addresses of Francis E. Boericke (from Philadelphia city directories [old-style address scheme through 1857] and other sources):

- 1853: 229 Chestnut St., residence 160 Marshall St.
- 1854: 24 S. 5th St.
- 1855-1857: 25 S. 5th St., residence 419 N. 10th St.
- 1858: 34 S. 7th St., residence 419 N. 10th St.
- 1859: 34 S. 7th St., residence 33rd and Baring Sts.
- 1860-1861: 511 Chestnut St., residence 1113 Spring Garden St.
- 1862: 48 N. 9th St.
- 1863: 635 Arch St.
- 1864: 635 Arch St., residence 48 N. 9th St.

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1865-1866: 635 Arch St.
1868: 635 Arch St., residence 635 Arch St.
1872: 635 Arch St., residence 671 N. 12th St.
1875: Boericke & Tafel, 635 Arch St. and 125 S. 11th St.; residence 701 Marshall St.
1878: Boericke & Tafel, 635 Arch St. and 125 S. 11th St.; residence 222 Franklin St.
1881: Boericke & Tafel moved from 635 Arch St. to 1011 Arch St., and opened new store at 1216 Girard Ave. [newspaper advertisement]
1882-1883: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., 125 S. 11th St., and 1216 Girard Ave.; residence 1802 Race St.
1884: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., 1216 Girard Ave., and 125 S. 11th St.; Francis E. Boericke, publisher, 1009 Arch St., residence 1802 Race St.
1885: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., 1216 Girard Ave., and 125 S. 11th St.¹²⁸⁰; Francis E. Boericke, publisher, 921 Arch St., residence 1802 Race St.
1886: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St. and 1035 Walnut St.; Francis E. Boericke, publisher, 931 Arch St. [sic]¹²⁸¹, residence 1802 Race St. [another 1886 city directory lists his residence at 1624 Wallace St.]

The homoeopathic pharmaceutical firm of Boericke & Tafel began with the Swedenborgian-literature bookstore founded by Rudolph Tafel at 24 S. 5th St., in Philadelphia. Constantine Hering¹²⁸² suggested that they also manufacture and sell homoeopathic medicines, which they did from the same establishment; but in a few months Tafel departed to assume a teaching position in the U.S. Naval Academy (see in the Tafel Family collateral genealogy). In 1857, Francis enrolled in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, continuing to operate the homoeopathic pharmacy and in 1862 assumed the pharmacy of the late William Radde, originally of New York.¹²⁸³ Tafel returned to Philadelphia and in 1863 Boericke sold him his original pharmacy at 48 N. 9th St. while continuing to operate the original Radde pharmacy at 635 Arch St. The same year Boericke received his M.D. degree. In 1869, Boericke and Tafel rejoined in partnership and assumed the New York book publisher of William Radde, at which time Tafel moved to New York and assumed that business.¹²⁸⁴

The firm of Boericke & Tafel, still in existence today although no longer operated by a member of either family, has for more than a century also provided homoeopathic literature, including *The American Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia* (New York and Philadelphia, 1882). The apex of the firm's publishing was a the turn of the last century. In 2004, the firm of Boericke & Tafel closed its headquarters in Santa Rosa, California, and moved its sales, marketing and distribution departments to a sister company, Nature's Way, in Utah. Its manufacturing arm was moved to Europe and Mexico.¹²⁸⁵ As yet, no history of the firm and its numerous affiliates has been written.¹²⁸⁶

¹²⁸⁰ The first display ad for the firm of Boericke & Tafel appears in the 1885 city directory.

¹²⁸¹ The 1885 city directory had listed 921 Arch St., which is the correct address as corroborated for The Hahnemann Publishing House (F. E. Boericke, Publisher) in *Pennsylvania Historical Review, City of Philadelphia* (Historical Publishing Co., New York, 1886), p. 132.

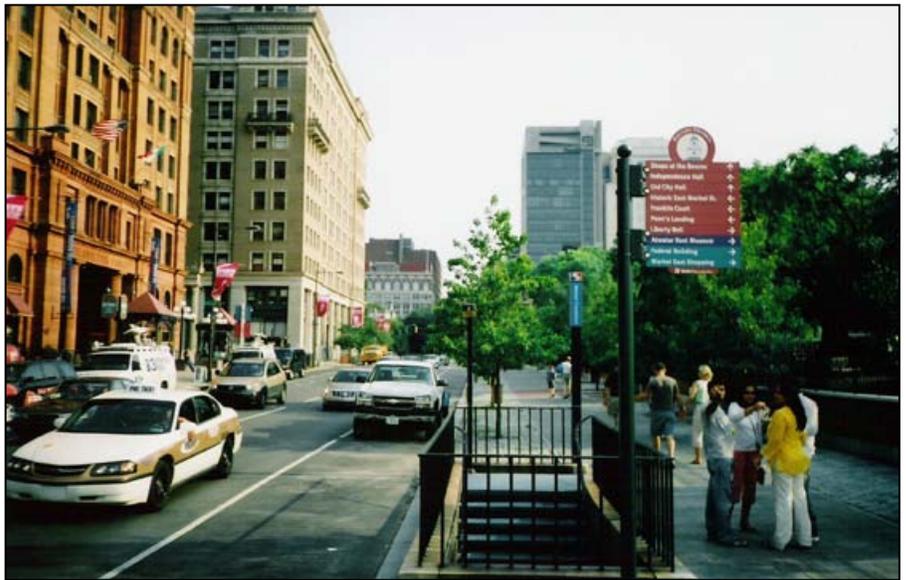
¹²⁸² Constantine Hering was a founder of the first homoeopathic medical college in America where lessons were taught in German. He established the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which later became the Hahnemann Medical College, which in turn continued to teach homoeopathic medicine until well into the 20th century. The Hahnemann school continues in operation today as (currently) part of the Drexel University medical school, and the hospital is separately managed by the Tenant corporation; neither is now a homoeopathic institution.

¹²⁸³ William Raddle, Sr., of Philadelphia, and William Raddle, Jr., of New York, managed individual homoeopathic pharmacies.

¹²⁸⁴ "The History of Boericke and Tafel", website http://julianwinston.com/archives/bt/bt_history.php (accessed 12 Feb 2006). The addresses given here straddle the change of Philadelphia's street-address numbering scheme in 1858.

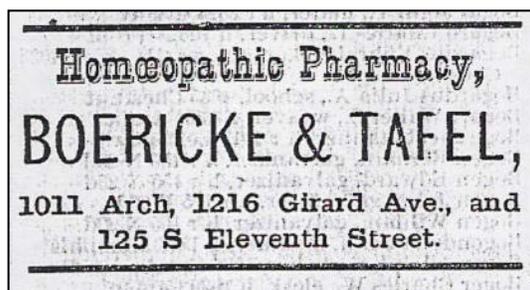
¹²⁸⁵ *The Press Democrat* (Santa Rosa, California, 9 Jan 2004).

¹²⁸⁶ See in Francesco Cordasco, *Medical Publishing in 19th Century America: LEA of Philadelphia; William Wood & Company of New York City; and F. E. Boericke of Philadelphia* (Fairview, New Jersey, and London, Junius-Vaughn Press, Inc., 1990), p. 7 ff.



In 1853, **Franz Edmund Boericke** and **Rudolph Tafel** (*left*) founded the homoeopathic pharmaceuticals firm that carries their name, which had begun with Tafel's Swedenborgian literature sales. Boericke & Tafel's first establishment was at 24 South 5th Street (old-style address scheme), in Philadelphia. The business was in a building (no longer standing) somewhere in the block shown *above* in a view taken in 2006 (view is to the south on 5th Street from Market Street). The brownstone building at left is the historic Philadelphia Bourse, a nineteenth-century merchants' exchange. Independence Hall is hidden from view by the trees to the right.

As the firm of Boericke & Tafel grew, newer and larger shops were established in other Philadelphia neighborhoods, including one at 1011 Arch Street, where the firm was headquartered until well into the 20th century. The Arch Street shop still stands (seen at *right* in 2006, then occupied appropriately enough by a Chinese traditional herbals business). The firm seems not to have advertised in any fashion until it took out its first, small block ad in a Philadelphia city directory in 1885 (*below*).



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The Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History includes a collection of more than 2,000 historic objects from the Boericke & Tafel Homoeopathic Pharmacy in Philadelphia.¹²⁸⁷

62. Rudolph Boericke (1864–1897)

He applied for a U.S. passport on 23 December 1895 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wherein he requested that the passport be delivered to the firm of Stein & Boericke, Ltd., Engineers, 325 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.¹²⁸⁸ In the application he stated that his occupation was an engineer, thus probably he was the co-owner of the firm; also that his permanent residence was in Philadelphia. Walter M. Stein witnessed the identification, giving the same firm address.

63. Helene Boericke (1865–1962)

She applied for a U.S. passport on 28 April 1891 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wherein she requested that the passport be delivered to her at 1707 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia. On this application she spelled her name "Helena" and indicated her birthdate as 21 December 1866.¹²⁸⁹ On 5 October 1906, she applied for another passport, in Philadelphia, there spelling her name as "Helene" and indicating her birthdate as 21 December 1865.¹²⁹⁰ There she gave her address as 6386 Drexel Rd., Philadelphia; her occupation as musician. Family records communicated for this genealogy indicate that her name was Helene, born in 1865.

64. Johanna Magdalene Boericke (1868–1949)

She was a painter. Muff Worden [No. 163, see under 118], a granddaughter of Johanna's brother, Gideon, noted that Joahanna had studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia:¹²⁹¹

"[She] studied watercolor, oils, etc., etc., with the likes of N.C. Wyeth and Howard Pyle, among others, and painted many miniature landscapes. She usually hung the annual exhibit of miniatures there. And various of her sisters-in-law or cousins also took courses there, and it seemed to be the thing to do for young ladies."

35. Adolph Julius¹⁰ Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1839 in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died 1895. He married **Anna Boericke**. She was born June 1845 in Saxony.

Children of Adolph Tafel and Anna Boericke are:

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

- 67 i. Anna Aug. Cav.¹¹ Tafel, born 1866 in Pennsylvania. She married Ludwig Leonhard Tafel.
- 68 ii. Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel, born 1868 in Pennsylvania. He married Anna Campbell.
- 69 iii. Cornelia M. Tafel, born 1870 in Pennsylvania. She married Malcolm Graeme Campbell.
- 70 iv. Martha Clara Tafel, born December 1871 in New York.
- + 71 v. Gustav Hugo Tafel, born 16 November 1873 in New York.
- 72 vi. Robert Richard Tafel, born September 1875 in New York.
- 73 vii. Martha Hedwig Tafel, born 1877.

¹²⁸⁷ National Museum of American History, Behring Center website, <http://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/object.cfm?key=35&objkey=111> (accessed 17 Feb 2006). Also included in the Smithsonian's collections is a homoeopathic pharmaceutical kit used by Dr. Samuel C. F. Hahnemann (1755-1843), the founder of homoeopathy.

¹²⁸⁸ Rudolph Boericke, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 23 Dec 1895 (approved 28 Dec 1895).

¹²⁸⁹ "Helena Boericke", passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 28 Apr 1891 (approved 29 Apr 1891).

¹²⁹⁰ "Helene Boericke", passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5 Oct 1906 (approved 8 Oct 1906).

¹²⁹¹ Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006. Johanna Boericke studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at an earlier time than did the Smith Family members, Gilbert Haven Smith and (his then fiancée) Nora Potts.

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- 74 viii. Hattie Tafel, born about 1878 in New York.
- 75 ix. Walter Rudolph Tafel, born 1878.
- 76 x. Walter A. Tafel, born July 1879 in New York.

NOTES

35. Adolph Julius Tafel (1839–1895)

Adolph Julius Tafel was a co-owner of the homoeopathic pharmaceutical firm of Boericke & Tafel, first of Philadelphia (his brother, Rudolf, was one of the original founders with Boericke, in 1853). The Philadelphia city directories list Adolph J. Tafel in business as follows:

- 1864, 1865: A. I. [sic] Tafel, homoeopathic pharmacy, 48 N. 9th St., Philadelphia
- 1866: A. J. Tafel, homoeopathic pharmacy, 48 N. 9th St.
- 1869: Adolph J. Tafel, drugs, 48 N. 9th St.
- 1875: Adolph J. Tafel, Boericke & Tafel [no address, only home address as New York]
- 1878: Adolph J. Tafel, Boericke & Tafel, 125 S. 11th St.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census his occupation was listed as druggist.

Residences of Adolph Julius Tafel (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1866 city directory: 722 Selfridge St.
- 1878 city directory: New York, New York
- 1880: 984 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, Kings Co., New York
- 1883, 1884 city directories: 1700 Summer St., Philadelphia
- 1890 Veterans Schedule: 1724 Green St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1895 city directory: 4446 Sansom St.

In the Civil War he served in Co. F, 29th New York Infantry, a unit composed mostly of German immigrants. He served at the rank of Private; enlisted 13 April 1861, discharged 9 September 1863. According to *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, the 29th New York was organized 16 July 1861 and mustered out 20 June 1863.¹²⁹² The unit served as follows (significant engagements are in bold):¹²⁹³

- 1861
- Jun 21 Departed New York State for Washington, D.C.
- Jul 16-21 Advanced on Manassas, Virginia
- Jul 21 **Battle of Bull Run**
- Jul–Apr 1862 Defense of Washington, D.C.

- 1862
- Apr 5-18 Moved to Winchester, Virginia
- Apr-Jun Defense of Shenendoah Valley
- Jun 1 Near Strasburg, Virginia
- Jun 8 **Battle of Cross Keys**, Virginia
- Jun 9 Near Port Republic, Virginia
- Jul 7–Aug 8 Sperryville, Virginia
- Jul 24 Raccoon Ford, Virginia
- Aug 16–Sep 2 Pope's Campaign, northern Virginia
- Aug 20-23 Fords of the Rappahannock River

¹²⁹² Frederick Phisterer (compiler), *New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865* (Weed and Parsons, Albany, 1890), Vol. 3, p. 2063; also refer to 29th New York website homepage <http://bowja01.mindspring.com/default.htm> (accessed 13 Feb 2006), which includes Seth J. Vogelmann, "Twenty-Ninth New York Regiment of Infantry: History. Proud Immigrant Regiment in the American Fight for Freedom." Also see "29th New York Volunteers Civil War Newspaper Clippings", New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs, website <http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/29thInf/29thInfCWN.htm>; and other pages on this website (accessed 13 Feb 2006).

¹²⁹³ "29th Regiment Infantry 'Astor Rifles' '1st German Infantry", CivilWarArchive.com website <http://www.civilwararchive.com/unregst/unnyinf3.htm> (accessed Feb 2006); and 29th New York website homepage <http://bowja01.mindspring.com/default.htm> (accessed 13 Feb 2006).

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Aug 24	Sulphur Springs
Aug 29	Battle of Groveton
Aug 30	Bull Run
Sep–Nov	Defense of Washington, D.C.
Nov 1-19	Moved to Centreville, Virginia
Dec 9-16	In support of Burnside, Fredericksburg, Virginia

<u>1863</u>	
Jan 20-24	"Mud March" ¹²⁹⁴
Jan–Apr 27	Stafford Court House
Apr 27–May 6	Chancellorsville Campaign
May 1-5	Battle of Chancellorsville

Anna (Boericke) Tafel (1845–)
(wife of Adolph Julius Tafel)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, her sister, Selma, resided in her household.

At the time of the 1900 census, Winifred Boericke, a 14-year-old niece, resided with her at 3306 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.¹²⁹⁵

In the 1905 Philadelphia city directory she is listed residing at 4802 Springfield Ave., which was the home of her late husband's nephew, Louis L. Tafel.

63. Anna Aug. Cav. (Tafel) Tafel (1865–1962) [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

The 1900 U.S. census gives her birth date as October 1865. At that time she resided with her widowed mother.

64. Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel (1868–1949) [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Presumably he is the Adolph L. Tafel who is listed in the 1900 Philadelphia city directory residing at 3306 Arch St., and in the 1905 directory at 4710 Windsor Ave.

Malcolm Graeme Campbell
(husband of Cornelia Tafel [No. 69])

He was a lawyer.

70. Martha Clara Tafel (1871–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census she resided with her widowed mother.

¹²⁹⁴ The "Mud March", or "Burnside's Quagmire", took place when Union army Gen. Ambrose Burnside moved his forces along the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in an attempt to cross the army to the other side of the river in order to attack the Confederate flank there. An ensuing rain turned the roads into impassable mud, and under the watchful eyes of the Confederates they retreated to their original position.

¹²⁹⁵ Winifred Boericke has not otherwise been figured into the present genealogy. She applied for a U.S. passport on 18 March 1911 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There she gave her birth as on 5 January 1886 in Chicago, Illinois, her current residence as in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, and her occupation as "Private". On 20 April 1923, she again applied for a passport, there indicating her father's name as Felix A. Boericke (who otherwise has not been figured into this current genealogy). She indicated that both she and her father resided in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, and requested the passport be delivered to 1429 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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72. Robert Richard Tafel (1875–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he resided with his widowed mother; at that time his occupation was in desk sales [also something illegible].

74. Hattie Tafel (1878–)

The 1900 U.S. census gives her birth date as [month illegible] 1877.

36. Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰ Tafel [Louis Tafel] (Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 07 December 1840 in Schorndorf, Germany, and died 24 November 1909 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Emilie Dutt** about 1871, daughter of Christian Dutt and Fredericka. She was born 30 September 1852 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 01 June 1885 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Anna Luise Dutt** 27 June 1886, daughter of Christian Dutt and Fredericka. She was born 24 June 1866 in Milltown, Pennsylvania, and died 24 April 1943 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Paul Tafel and Emilie Dutt are:

- 77 i. Louis Leonard¹¹ Tafel, born 11 November 1873 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1944. He married Anna Augusta Karoline Tafel 11 March 1903 in Baltimore, Maryland; born 23 October 1866.
- 78 ii. Rudolph Immanuel Tafel, born 15 December 1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 02 August 1936 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 79 iii. Clara Louise Tafel, born 21 January 1878 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 08 February 1976 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Oscar Martin Woelfle 01 August 1918.
- 80 iv. Edith Irene Tafel, born 17 September 1879 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 29 May 1896 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada.
- 81 v. Edward Francis Tafel, born 27 August 1881 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1961. He married Laura R. Ransom 24 August 1928 in Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- 82 vi. Walter Winfried Tafel, born 14 February 1884 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 April 1915 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Paul Tafel and Anna Dutt are:

- + 83 i. Leonard Immanuel¹¹ Tafel, born 06 February 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 13 April 1971 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 84 ii. Gertrude Eulalie Tafel, born 09 October 1889 in Pennsylvania; died 23 December 1976 in Pennsylvania.
- 85 iii. Leonora Augusta Tafel, born 05 January 1892 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1973. She married Thomas Spiers 25 November 1933 in New York, New York; born 12 March 1896; died 12 July 1985 in Jamesburg, New Jersey.
- 86 iv. Albert Frederick Tafel, born 03 October 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 16 January 1896 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada.
- + 87 v. Frieda Agnes Tafel, born 05 June 1896; died 21 September 1989.
- + 88 vi. Irma Marie Tafel, born 17 July 1893 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada; died 16 October 1984 in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.
- 89 vii. John Frederick Tafel, born 19 June 1900 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada; died 25 August 1917 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- + 90 viii. Immanuel I. Tafel, born 08 December 1902 in Baltimore, Maryland; died June 1962.
- + 91 ix. Anna Louise Tafel, born 26 December 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland; died after November 2002.
- + 92 x. Richard Hugo Tafel, born 25 August 1906 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 21 July 1985 in Delaware County Memorial Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.
- + 93 xi. Helen Tafel, born 06 September 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 11 March 2006.

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NOTES

36. Paul Ludwig Hermann Tafel (Louis Tafel) (1840–1909)

Louis Tafel immigrated to the U.S. in November 1853. At the time of the 1860 U.S. census his occupation was teacher. During the Civil War, he was taken prisoner three times.

Rev. Louis Tafel was a minister in the New Church, affiliated with the Society of the Advent. The Society had a small church on Cherry St., west of 20th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Society was still in existence in 1884.¹²⁹⁶

Residences of Louis Tafel (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1860 census: Distr. 1, Buckingham Co., Virginia

1875 city directory: 726 N. 8th St.

1878, 1882, 1883 city directories: 104 Friedlander St. [1880 census: Friedlander St.]

1885–1891 city directories: 832 Windsor Square

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

He was the author of, or translator of, several publications, including:

Louis Tafel, *Die Bibel oder Die Heilige Schrift des Alten und Neuen Testamentes* (J G. Mitnacht, Frankfurt am Main, 1880)

Leonhard Tafel and Louis H. Tafel, *Neues, Vollständiges Englisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Englisches Taschen-Wörterbuch . . .* (I. Kohler, Philadelphia, 1870 and 1879)

Samuel Hahnemann, *The Chronic Diseases, Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homoeopathic Cure* (translated by Louis Tafel) (Boericke and Tafel, Philadelphia, 1896 and 1904)

Wilhelm Heinrich Scheuessler, *An Abridged Therapy, Manual for the Biochemical Treatment of Disease* (translated by Louis Tafel) (Boericke and Tafel, Philadelphia, 1898)

77. Louis Leonard Tafel (1873–1944)

He was a lawyer. In 1905, he had offices at 1133 Land Title Building [118 S. Broad St.], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Residences of Louis Leonard Tafel (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1900 census: 2034 17th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (boarding in Christian Donat household)

1905 city directory: 4802 Springfield Ave.

78. Rudolph Immanuel Tafel (1875–1936)

In the 1900 U.S. census he is listed as a salesman; his name is spelled "Taffell". At the time he was a lodger along with his brother, Edward, at 810 Ave. H(?), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

81. Edward Francis Tafel (1881–1961)

In the 1900 U.S. census he is listed as a druggist; his name is spelled "Taffell". At the time he was a lodger along with his brother, Rudolph, at 810 Ave. H(?), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Spiers (1896–1985)
(husband of Leonora Augusta Tafel [No. 85])

He was a banker and publisher.

¹²⁹⁶ J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *History of Philadelphia* (L. H. Everts and Co., 1884), p. 1433.

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39. Nina Luise¹⁰ Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1847, and died 1912. She married **Fedor Goerwitz**.

Children of Nina Tafel and Fedor Goerwitz are:

- 94 i. Agnes Bertha¹¹ Goerwitz, born 1871. She married Rev. Lloyd Frost.
- 95 ii. Alfred Leonhard Goerwitz, born 1872. He married Amanda Falk.
- 96 iii. [Rev.] Fedor Gottlob Immanuel Tafel Goerwitz.
- 97 iv. Frida Caroline Goerwitz, born 1876.
- 98 v. Johanna Goerwitz.
- 99 vi. Hulda Goerwitz, born 1882.
- 100 vii. Johannes Goerwitz, born 1884.
- 101 viii. [Rev.] Adolph Ludwig Goerwitz, born 1885. He married Rosa Meyer.

NOTES

Rev. Lloyd Frost, husband of Agnes Bertha Goerwitz [No. 94], was vice-president of the General Convention of the New Church, Boston, Massachusetts. Occupationally he was a banker.

Alfred Leonhard Goeritz (1872–) [No. 95] was a landscape architect.

Rev. Fedor Gottlob Immanuel Tafel Goerwitz [No. 96] was a minister in the New Church.

Frida Caroline Goerwitz (1876–) [No. 97] was a kindergarten teacher.

Johannes Goerwitz (1884–) [No. 100] was a chemist.

Rev. Adolph Ludwig Goerwitz (1885–) [No. 101] is noted in the Tafel family chart as "O-Pfarrer d. N.K. f. Europe" (Upper Minister of the New Church for Europe).

Generation No. 11

44. Melitta Villa¹¹ Schott (Auguste Luise¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1857, and died 1922. She married **Georg Benkert**.

Children of Melitta Schott and Georg Benkert are:

- 102 i. George Felix¹² Benkert, born 1873.
- 103 ii. Arthur Leonard Benkert, born 1874.
- 104 iii. Clara Maria Schott, born 1891. She married Rowland Trimble.
- 105 iv. Rudolph Donaldson Schott, born 1898. He married Mary O'Driskoll.

NOTES

George Felix Benkert (1873–) [No. 102] was an architect.

Arthur Leonard Benkert (1874–) [No. 103] was a chemist.

Rowland Trimble, husband of Clara Maria Schott [No. 104] was a farmer.

47. Colon V.¹¹ Schott (Auguste Luise¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1863, and died 1928. He married **Katherine Sander**.

Children of Colon Schott and Katherine Sander are:

- 106 i. Colon Adolf¹² Schott, born 1906.

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- 107 ii. Katherine Melitta Schott, born 1908.
- 108 iii. Vera Virginia Schott, born 1910.

NOTES

Colon V. Schott (1906–) [No. 106] was a lawyer.

53. Hortense Camille¹¹ Tafel (Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1878 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died 1961. She married **Louis Matthews**.

Child of Hortense Tafel and Louis Matthews is:

- 109 i. Wallace¹² Matthews, born 1909.
-

55. Irma Meta¹¹ Tafel (Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born September 1881 in Ohio, and died 1972. She married **Harold Boericke**. He was born 19 February 1884 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Irma Tafel and Harold Boericke are:

- 110 i. Irma Theresa¹² Boericke, born 1912.
- + 111 ii. Betty Anne Boericke, born 1915; died 13 July 2005 in West Berlin, New Jersey.
- 112 iii. Harold Boericke, born 1923.

- 113 iv. Richard Boericke, born 1924; died 1924.

NOTES

Harold Boericke (senior), husband of Irma Tafel [No. 55], was a chemical manufacturer. He applied for a U.S. passport on 31 July 1919 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of commercial business in England, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland.¹²⁹⁷ He gave his residence as in Merion, Pennsylvania, and occupation as "Manufacturer". He expected to depart the U.S. from New York on 7 August 1919 aboard the S.S. *La Savoie*. A second correspondence is attached to his file, from 1920, where he requests his passport to be amended to include travel to Mexico.¹²⁹⁸

Harold Boericke (junior) (1923–) [No. 112] was an architect.

57. Melitta Inez¹¹ Tafel (Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born March 1885 in Ohio, and died 1968. She married **Timothy Gillman Turner**.

Child of Melitta Tafel and Timothy Turner is:

- + 114 i. Melitta¹² Turner, born 1917.

NOTES

Timothy Gillman Turner, husband of Melitta Tafel [No. 57], was a journalist.

¹²⁹⁷ Harold Boericke, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 31 July 1919 (approved 4 August 1919).

¹²⁹⁸ Harold Boericke to Bureau of Passport control, Department of State, 18 Oct 1920.

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58. Marguerite¹¹ Tafel (Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born July 1891 in Ohio. She married **(1) Walter Lee Spring**. She married **(2) Anthony Alan Sayre**.

Children of Marguerite Tafel and Walter Spring are:

- + 115 i. Marguerite¹² Spring, born 1927.
- + 116 ii. Antoinette Spring, born 1929.

Child of Marguerite Tafel and Anthony Sayre is:

- + 117 i. Richard W.¹² Sayre, born 1935.

NOTES

Walter Lee Spring, husband of Marguerite Tafel [No. 58], was a lawyer.

Anthony Alan Sayre, husband of Marguerite Tafel, was a lawyer.

66. Gideon¹¹ Boericke (Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 21 January 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1950. He married **Mildred McGeorge** 03 October 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of William McGeorge and Mary Clark. She was born 10 August 1878 in Cynwyd [later Bala Cynwyd], Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Gideon Boericke and Mildred McGeorge are:

- + 118 i. Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, born 27 June 1907 in Overbrook section, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1971.
- 119 ii. Helene Boericke, born 1910.
- 120 iii. Ethelwyn Boericke, born 1912.
- 121 iv. Gideon Boericke, Jr., born 1915.
- 122 v. Beatrice Boericke, born 1922.

NOTES

Gideon Boericke (1874–1950) [No. 66] applied for a U.S. passport in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 27 October 1920.¹²⁹⁹ He there indicated that he had lived continuously in Philadelphia until 1901; currently (1920) in Wynnewood, Pennsylvania. He requested a passport to travel to France, England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, intending to depart New York on 6 November 1920 aboard the S.S. *Olympic*.¹³⁰⁰ Also see Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Mildred McGeorge (1878–), wife of Gideon Boericke [No.66], was an artist.

Regarding the immediate family of Mildred McGeorge, the following information is available:

Descendants of William McGeorge, Jr.

Generation No. 1

1. William¹ McGeorge, Jr. was born October 1842 in Bath, England. He married **Mary Armadale Clark** 1864, daughter of Job Clark and Ann. She was born January 1846 in New York, and died before 1920.

¹²⁹⁹ Gideon Boericke, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 27 Oct 1920 (approved 30 Oct 1920).

¹³⁰⁰ R.M.S. *Olympic* (launched 1910, scrapped 1937) was the sister ship of R.M.S. *Titanic*.

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Children of William McGeorge and Mary Clark are:

- 2 i. Percy² McGeorge, born May 1865 in New York.
- + 3 ii. Arthur McGeorge, born July 1870 in Pennsylvania.
- 4 iii. Mabel McGeorge, born April 1874 in Pennsylvania.
- 5 iv. Harold McGeorge, born March 1876 in Pennsylvania.
- + 6 v. Mildred McGeorge, born 10 August 1878 in Cynwyd [later Bala Cynwyd], Montgomery, Pennsylvania.
- 7 vi. Ethelwyn McGeorge, born May 1880 in Pennsylvania.
- 8 vii. Beatrice McGeorge, born August 1881 in Pennsylvania.
- 9 viii. Royal McGeorge, born May 1889 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

1. William McGeorge, Jr. (1842–)

He immigrated into the U.S. in 1857. In the 1900 census, his children Mabel, Harold, Mildred, Ethelwyn, Beatrice, and Royal all were living with their parents (the oldest of them still single). He has not been located in the 1910 census. In the 1920 census, he is a widower living next door to or with the family of his son, Harold (his household is enumerated separately, with an "X" for a street address).

Occupations of William McGeorge, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

1870, 1880, 1900: Lawyer
1920: Investments broker

Residences of William McGeorge, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

1870: 15th Ward, District 44, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1880: 4300 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1900, 1920: Montgomery Ave., Cynwyd, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Mary (Clark) McGeorge

(wife of William McGeorge, Jr.)

She was from Bergen Co., New Jersey.

The marriage of William McGeorge, Jr., and Mark Clark was officiated by Rev. Stuart of the Church of the New Jerusalem, New York. The wedding took place probably in her home.

Regarding her parents, Job Clark was born about 1798 in New Jersey; his wife, Ann Maria Clark, was born about 1810 in New York. Job Clark was occupied as a brick mason. In the 1857 New York City directory, Job Clark resided at 119 9th Ave.

Children of William Jr. and Mary McGeorge

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Percy McGeorge (1865–) [No. 2] was a mining engineer, a lodger at 700 Harrison Ave., Leadville, Lake Co., Colorado.

At the time of the 1900 census, Mabel McGeorge (1874–) [No. 4] was listed as "Phisically Instructor" [sic].

At the time of the 1900 census, Harold McGeorge (1876–) [No. 5] was a machinist; at the time of the 1920 census he was a garage owner, residing at 124 Montgomery Ave., Cynwyd, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

In the 1880 census, the name of Ethelwyn McGeorge is given as Mary or May.

Generation No. 2

3. Arthur² McGeorge (William¹) was born July 1870 in Pennsylvania. He married **Greta C. Negendank** about 1897, daughter of August Negendank and Rebecca. She was born June 1882 in Delaware.

Child of Arthur McGeorge and Greta Negendank is:

- 10 i. Rebecca³ McGeorge, born April 1898 in Delaware.

Notes

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Arthur McGeorge (1870–) [No. 3] and his wife and daughter resided with his wife's parents at 901 Washington St., Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. He was a real estate broker at that time.

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6. Mildred² McGeorge (William¹) was born 10 August 1878 in Cynwyd [later Bala Cynwyd], Montgomery, Pennsylvania. She married **Gideon Boericke** 03 October 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Franz Boericke and Elise Tafel. He was born 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1950.

For information about Mildred (McGeorge) and Gideon Boericke and their descendants, see the Boericke Family collateral genealogy, above.

End of McGeorge lineage

Tafel Family collateral genealogy continues:

71. Gustav Hugo¹¹ Tafel (Adolph Julius¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 16 November 1873 in New York. He married **Florence Cox**. She was born about 1874 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Gustav Tafel and Florence Cox are:

- 123 i. Hugo¹² Tafel, born about 1906 in New York.
- 124 ii. Eleanor W. Tafel, born about 1909 in Pennsylvania.
- + 125 iii. Robert Tafel, born 1910 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Gustav Hugo Tafel (1873–) [No. 71] was known as Hugo Tafel and, familiarly, "Gus". At the time of the 1910 U.S. census he was a homoeopathic pharmacist, proprietor of Boericke and Tafel, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The 1910 Philadelphia city directory lists Gustav H. Tafel as the vice-president of Boericke & Tafel, Inc., druggists and manufacturing chemists (Dr. Felix A. Tafel, president, home in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; Adolph L. Tafel, treasurer; Edward E. Boericke, secretary), with locations at 1011 Arch St., 125 S. 11th St., and 15 N. 6th St.

Residences of Gustav Hugo Tafel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1910 census: 33 Burnett St., East Orange, Essex Co., New Jersey
- 1918 draft registration, 1930 census: 919 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

83. Leonard Immanuel¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 06 February 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 April 1971 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Gertrude Agnes Hommen** 1919 in Koblenz, Germany, daughter of Henry Hommen and Elizabeth Rommersbach. She was born 28 September 1898 in Guls, Germany, and died 08 August 1983 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Leonard Tafel and Gertrude Hommen are:

- + 126 i. Anna Louise¹² Tafel, born 30 March 1920 in Koblenz, Germany; died April 1981 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 127 ii. John Frederick Tafel, born 24 June 1922 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
- + 128 iii. Rudolph Edward Tafel, born 21 April 1924 in Cambridge, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.
- + 129 iv. Louis Leonard Tafel, born 02 May 1927 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 130 v. Walter Richard Tafel, born 22 July 1929 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 November 1992 in Blairs Mills, Pennsylvania.

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NOTES

Rev. Leonard Immanuel Tafel (1888–1971) [No. 83] was a New Church minister and a physician. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he resided at 5740(?) Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His last residence was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Sunset Memorial Cemetery, Feasterville, Pennsylvania.

Gertrude (Hommen) Tafel (1898–1983), wife of Rev. Leonard Immanuel Tafel, is buried in Sunset Memorial Cemetery, Feasterville, Pennsylvania.

84. Gertrude Eulalie¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 09 October 1889 in Pennsylvania, and died 23 December 1976 in Pennsylvania. She married **Arthur Synnestvedt** 02 September 1922 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, son of Paul Synnestvedt and Anna Lechner. He was born 28 July 1894 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 08 July 1965.

See the Synnestvedt Family collateral genealogy (above) for notes about the ancestors of Arthur Synnestvedt, and the descendants of Gertrude (Tafel) and Arthur Synnestvedt. In the remainder of this Tafel family collateral genealogy, below, the descendants of Gertrude and Arthur are edited out.

87. Frieda Agnes¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 05 June 1896, and died 21 September 1989. She married **(1) Herbert Leslie Ingham** 13 March 1915 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **(2) Harry Ziegler Meginnia** 05 April 1926 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Child of Frieda Tafel and Herbert Ingham is:

- + 136 i. Dorothy Anna¹² Ingham, born 01 November 1915 in Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; died 16 May 1997 in Ohio.
-

88. Irma Marie¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 17 July 1893 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada, and died 16 October 1984 in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. She married **Clarence Cole** 22 May 1930 in Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Irma Tafel and Clarence Cole are:

- + 137 i. John Tafel¹² Cole, born 21 May 1932 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died November 1992.
- 138 ii. Manning Lee Cole, born 29 December 1933 in West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. He married Viola Vega-Gomez.

NOTES

Clarence Cole, husband of Irma Tafel [No. 88], was a painter.

Manning Lee Cole (1933–) [No. 138] was a programmer.

90. Immanuel I.¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 08 December 1902 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died June 1962. He married **Margaret Constance Wheeler**, daughter of Oliver Wheeler and Francis Wood. She was born 19 July 1909 at 2647 Bancroft St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 19 April 1978 at University of Chicago Hospital, Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois.

Children of Immanuel Tafel and Margaret Wheeler are:

- + 139 i. Leonard Immanuel¹² Tafel, Jr., born 06 February 1936.

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- + 140 ii. Frederick Robert Tafel, born 17 August 1938 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Rev. Immanuel I. Tafel (1902–1962) [No. 90] was a minister in the New Church. He is buried at the Almont Retreat and Conference Center.

91. Anna Louise¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 26 December 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died after November 2002. She married **Adolph Theodore Liebert II** 01 March 1929 in Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 02 December 1907, and died 10 June 2006.

Children of Anna Tafel and Adolph Liebert are:

- + 141 i. Doris Anne¹² Liebert, born 10 December 1929 in Lansdowne, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania.
 - + 142 ii. Adolph Theodore Liebert III, born 05 July 1933; died 18 November 2002.
-

92. Richard Hugo¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 25 August 1906 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 21 July 1985 in Delaware County Memorial Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. He married **Corrine Brenneman** 26 October 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 03 October 1908 in Canada, and died 2005.

Children of Richard Tafel and Corrine Brenneman are:

- + 143 i. Harvey A.¹² Tafel.
 - 144 ii. Jonathan L. Tafel.
 - + 145 iii. Richard Hugo Tafel, Jr.
-

NOTES

Rev. Richard Hugo Tafel (1906–1985) [No. 92] was a graduate of Urbana College, Ohio, 1929; University of Michigan, 1931; Master's degree from Harvard University, 1934; postgraduate studies at University of Pennsylvania. He was a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, 1938-1981. He served two terms as president of the General Convention of Swedenborgian Churches of the United States and Canada, 1962-1969. He was the Editor of *Our Daily Bread*, 1949-1985.

For the 40 years before his death, Rev. Richard Hugo Tafel resided at 200 Chestnut Ave., Narbert, Pennsylvania. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Dr. Jonathan L. Tafel [No. 144] in 1985 resided in Columbus, Ohio.

93. Helen¹¹ Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 06 September 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 11 March 2006. She married **John Smailer** 10 September 1932 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was born 09 February 1907, and died April 1970 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Helen Tafel and John Smailer are:

- + 146 i. Ralph M.¹² Smailer.
 - + 147 ii. John Tafel Smailer, born 09 October 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
-

NOTES

John Smailer (1907–1970), husband of Helen Tafel [No. 93], was an executive with the Sun Oil Corporation.

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Generation No. 12

111. Betty Anne¹² Boericke (Irma Meta¹¹ Tafel, Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1915, and died 13 July 2005 in West Berlin, Camden Co., New Jersey. She married **Robert Ogden Imhoff**.

Children of Betty Boericke and Robert Imhoff are:

- 148 i. Christopher I.¹³ Imhoff, born 1943.
- 149 ii. Alison Imhoff, born 1945.
- 150 iii. Caroline Imhoff, born 1949.

NOTES

Betty (Boericke) Imhoff (1915–2005) [No. 111] was a sculptor.

Robert Ogden Imhoff, husband of Betty Boericke, was a diplomat.

114. Melitta¹² Turner (Melitta Inez¹¹ Tafel, Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1917. She married **Norman Charles Schaller**.

Children of Melitta Turner and Norman Schaller are:

- 151 i. Tamara¹³ Schaller, born 1945.
 - 152 ii. Sherry Dorn Schaller, born 1947. She married Jonathan Craig Marshal.
-

115. Marguerite¹² Spring (Marguerite¹¹ Tafel, Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1927. She married **David Bruen Pauly**.

Children of Marguerite Spring and David Pauly are:

- 153 i. David Bruen¹³ Pauly, born 1953.
 - 154 ii. Cynthia Pauly, born 1955.
 - 155 iii. Pamela Pauly, born 1958.
-

116. Antoinette¹² Spring (Marguerite¹¹ Tafel, Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1929. She married **John Joseph Bernet**.

Children of Antoinette Spring and John Bernet are:

- 156 i. Marguerite¹³ Bernet, born 1956.
 - 157 ii. Michele Bernet, born 1957.
 - 158 iii. John Joseph Bernet, born 1961.
 - 159 iv. Walter Alan Bernet, born 1963.
-

117. Richard W.¹² Sayre (Marguerite¹¹ Tafel, Gustav Rudolph¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1935.

Child of Richard W. Sayre is:

- 160 i. Owen Thomas¹³ Sayre, born 1973.
-

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118. Mildred Elise¹² Boericke (Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 27 June 1907 in Overbrook section, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1971. She married **Warren Lester Worden** 30 December 1933 in Wynnewood, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, son of Wilson Worden and Grace Barnard. He was born 30 August 1907 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory, and died 27 September 1984 in Cherokee Co., Oklahoma.

Children of Mildred Boericke and Warren Worden are:

- + 161 i. Dexter¹³ Worden, born 04 March 1935 in Tientsin, China.
- + 162 ii. Jenna Worden, born 1936 in Saigon, French Indo-China (today Vietnam).
- 163 iii. Ethelwyn Worden, born 17 January 1943 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 August 2006 in the Faroe Islands.
- 164 iv. Gretchen Worden, born 26 September 1947 in the German Hospital, Shanghai, China; died 02 August 2004 in Hahnemann University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

118. Mildred (Boericke) Worden (1907–1971) "Lisel"

"She was a graduate (1928) of Vassar College with a specialty in Russian drama, and she had at least 5 usable languages and a great love of traveling." ¹³⁰¹

Warren Lester Worden (1907–1984) (husband of Mildred Boericke)

"He was petroleum engineer, historian specializing in Chinese history, and linguist with over 11 languages in which he could read, write and converse, including Chinese, Hebrew and Arabic." ¹³⁰²

Occupations of Warren Lester Worden (from family information):

- 1929-1958: Geologist, California-Texas Oil Co. (also known as Cal-Tex and Texaco)
- undetermined: U.S. Department of State
- undetermined: Substitute teacher, Media, Pennsylvania

Residences of Warren Lester Worden (from family information and Social Security Death Index):

- At time of wife's death: near Tahlequah, Oklahoma
- At time of his death: Proctor, Adair Co., Oklahoma

Muff Worden [No. 163], shortly before her death, provided me with a cursory background of the Worden family ancestry, which I quote here only as a matter of documentation; I have not investigated farther: ¹³⁰³

"The Wordens go way back through Peter Worden I and II in East Dennis, Mass. and then in Rhode Island, arriving in Mass. area probably between 1630 and 1635 though I haven't found the ship yet, and on back into Lancashire, England and the town of Leyland near Preston, and Clayton le Woods, back into the 12th century and earlier. They are well-documented. I have found my grandmother's parents thanks to some good help, but have not gone very far back with them, just know that they came from somewhere in England, possibly the generation earlier."

Regarding the immediate ancestors and siblings of Warren Lester Worden, the following information is thus far available: ¹³⁰⁴

¹³⁰¹ Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006.

¹³⁰² Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006.

¹³⁰³ Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006.

¹³⁰⁴ Partly from Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006; the remainder from public records.

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Descendants of John Patent Worden

Generation No. 1

1. John Patent¹ Worden was born about 1826 in Rhode Island. He married **(1) Susan Pendleton Barber**. She was born about 1836 in New York. He married **(2) undetermined wife 2** after 1870.

Children of John Worden and Susan Barber are:

- 2 i. Ewing or Erving E.² Worden, born about 1860 in New York.
- + 3 ii. Wilson Elwyn Worden, born 1862 in Angelica, Allegany Co., New York; died August 1948 in Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma.
- 4 iii. Ethel L. Worden, born March 1870 in New York.

NOTES

The birth dates and places of birth for John Patent Worden (ca. 1836–) [No. 1] and his wife, Susan (Barber) Worden (ca. 1836–), are taken from the 1870 U.S. census. In later censuses, in which their son, Wilson, or another family member reported, John is variously listed as having been born in Rhode Island or Pennsylvania and Susan is various listed as having been born in Rhode Island or New York.

At the time of the 1870 census John Patent Worden was a farmer residing in Ward, Allegany Co., New York.

Both John and Susan Worden are buried in Until the Day of Dawn Cemetery, Angelica, Allegany Co., New York; no dates accompany the record that was seen.

Generation No. 2

3. Wilson Elwyn² Worden (John Patent¹) was born 1862 in Angelica, Allegany Co., New York, and died August 1948 in Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma. He married **Grace Anola Barnard** 1903 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory. She was born 1884 in Conway Springs, Kansas, and died 1973 in Iowa.

Children of Wilson Worden and Grace Barnard are:

- 5 i. Weldon B.³ Worden, born about 1904 in Oklahoma Territory.
- 6 ii. Gretchen Worden, born about 1906 in Oklahoma Territory.
- + 7 iii. Warren Lester Worden, born 30 August 1907 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory; died 27 September 1984 in Cherokee Co., Oklahoma.
- 8 iv. Elizabeth Worden, born about 1912 in Oklahoma.

NOTES

The 1900 U.S. census lists the birth date of Wilson Elwyn Worden (1862–1948) [No. 3] as September 1861. In that census his is listed as the brother-in-law of the head of household, Crowell [first name obliterated by overwriting on the census sheet]; he was single at the time. In the 1910 census he is listed as William Worden.

He was known as Elwyn.

Occupations of Wilson Elwyn Worden (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Real estate and insurance agent
- 1910: Retail lumber dealer
- 1920: Real estate loan examiner
- 1930: Farm loan company agent

Residences of Wilson Elwyn Worden (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory [residing with brother-in-law]
- 1910: Main St., Waukomis, Garfield Co., Oklahoma
- 1920, 1930: 724 Elm St., Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma

Wilson Ellwyn Worden is buried in Until the Day of Dawn Cemetery, Angelica, Allegany Co., New York, Lot 715.

The parents of Grace (Barnard) Worden, wife of Wilson Elwyn Worden, were born in Indiana.

The Social Security Death Index lists a Weldon B. Worden, born 21 March 1904, died 28 February 1988, whose last residence was in Durango, La Plata Co., Colorado. Presumably he is the Weldon Worden listed in this genealogy.

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Generation No. 3

7. Warren Lester³ Worden (Wilson Elwyn², John Patent¹) was born 30 August 1907 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory, and died 27 September 1984 in Cherokee Co., Oklahoma. He married **Mildred Elise Boericke** 30 December 1933 in Wynnewood, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of Gideon Boericke and Mildred McGeorge. She was born 27 June 1907 in Overbrook [section], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1971.

See Tafel Family collateral genealogy for further information about Warren and Mildred (Boericke) Worden and their descendants.

End of John Patent Worden lineage

Tafel Family collateral genealogy continues:

163. Ethelwyn Worden (1943–2006)¹³⁰⁵
"Muff Worden"

She graduated from high school in Lima, Peru, and later was a graduate of Temple University, Philadelphia, majoring in music. She never married. She died suddenly while in the Faroe Islands (an autonomous region of Denmark, situated about equidistant between Iceland, Norway, and the United Kingdom).

She worked as a singer, pianist, and Celtic harpist.

Residences of Muff Worden (from family information):

1969-1980: Dover, Delaware

1980-1990: Boston, Massachusetts

1990-1997: Camden, Maine

1997-2006: Seydisfjordur, Iceland (2006: Ranargata 3, 710 Seydisfjordur)

164. Gretchen Worden (1947–2004)
"Get"

She never married. She resided with her cousin, Nina E. Tafel, at 771 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

She was the Director of the Mütter Museum, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1988-2004, and authored an illustrated, "coffee-table" book about the museum.¹³⁰⁶ She was listed in *Who's Who in the*

¹³⁰⁵ Most of the biographical information about Muff Worden was fortunately received from her (Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, August 2006). Some additional facts also were available through website pages about her, but these mostly were written in Icelandic! (for example, http://fjardabyggd.is/media/files/Namskra_tonskolaEskogRey.pdf), although various musical performance websites in which she is mentioned are in English. Her own webpage, in English, was <http://www.geocities.com/mworden.geo/main.html>. The memorial program for her is in Icelandic ("Ethelwyn „Muff“ Worden. Útför frá Seyðisfjarðarkirkju").

¹³⁰⁶ Gretchen Worden, *Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* (Blast Books, New York, 2002). This was preceded by two calendars with the artful photographic work of Jim Knipfel. He remembered her after her death, recalling his work that he originally would take "the freak-show angle", but "in the end, I didn't." He described her, simply, as "a tall, stately woman in what I guessed to be her early 40s, with a strong jaw and dark red hair. She wore a lab coat and spoke in a voice reminiscent of Julia Child—but a much throatier, smarter Julia Child." (Jim Knipfel, *New York Press*, 17 Aug 2004). Additional biographical information from her obituary in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4 Aug 2004, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia website, <http://www.collphyphil.org/gw.htm> (accessed 21 Jul 2006), which institution has also created the Gretchen Worden room in the Mütter Museum.

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East.¹³⁰⁷ National Public Radio noticed the death of Gretchen Worden, concisely summarizing her work and the museum in which she worked:¹³⁰⁸

“Worden was director of the Mutter [Mütter] Museum in Philadelphia. She died on Aug. 2 at the age of 57, from a brief illness. She turned the little-known medical museum into a museum with a worldwide reputation. The museum was founded in the 19th century. It originated with the collection of Dr. Thomas Dent Mutter who gathered unique specimens for teaching purposes. It exhibits medical deformities, pathologies and medical anomalies, like the horned woman, the man with the giant colon, deformed fetuses and a plaster cast of the Siamese twins Chang and Eng Bunker.¹³⁰⁹ Worden put together a book of photographs from the museum’s collection of human oddities and outdated medical models.”

Attendance in the museum grew during Gretchen’s tenure, from a few hundred per year to more than 60,000. She came to be the Mütter Museum’s director in her own peculiar way, oddly enough next door to the First Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., which figures prominently in the lives of a number of the people cited in this genealogy. An obituary in *The Economist* newspaper noted:¹³¹⁰

“Gretchen Worden, who made the Mutter one of the world’s most unusual museums and popular attractions, found her life’s work close at hand. In Philadelphia, where she grew up and attended university, the museum and its ‘babies in bottles’ were a spook story reserved for younger siblings and dinner-party spice. So when given a chance to tour the museum by its assistant curator, with whom she sang in her church choir, she jumped. She quickly found out that the museum was next door to her church. She told the man who gave her the tour that she wanted his job should he ever leave, and started as a curatorial assistant in 1975, becoming curator in 1982 and director in 1988.”

There was so much that was uniquely—peculiarly and morbidly—“Gretchen” that it is difficult to capture the essence of her life’s passions, and her subtly engaging humor. She was involved in many community interests, such as the Swedenborgian church of her childhood (coincidentally next door to the Mütter Museum), the historic Eastern State Penitentiary (a Smith relative was, coincidentally, Warden here in the earlier part of the 20th century), the American Swedish Historical Museum (about which see more below), the Wagner Free Institute of Science (she was infatuated by its early director, Joseph Leidy, who coincidentally was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences [where I worked, and in turn I had been on the Wagner Institute’s board of trustees for ten years])—and so on. She seemed to know everyone who was involved in “fringe” social communities, too, and eclectic local workers like “Mambo Movers”. She was if anything a mistress of uses.

I spent many lunches with Gretchen, discussing topics with serious interest; topics that only people who are both scientifically inclined and museologists (like us) can appreciate. And a word of warning: these are not your usual luncheon topics. There was her cluttered office, crammed with toys and mementos given to her by far-flung correspondents and friends. The relics related to medicine or peculiar humor, such as misformed “Siamese” candies; toilet paper samples from around the world; or a skeleton mother suckling a skeleton child, which was a Day of the Dead figure from Mexico. Then there were the Mütter Museum’s own

¹³⁰⁷ *Who’s Who in the East* (23rd ed., 1991-1992).

¹³⁰⁸ “Gretchen Worden, Mutter Museum Director, Dies”, from 5 Nov 2002, reposted 6 Aug 2004, NPR website <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyID=3823240> (accessed 21 Jul 2006). She poses with the plaster cast and container with the shared liver on the “Sideshow World” website, <http://www.sideshowworld.com/tgodgretchen.html> (accessed 21 Jul 2006).

¹³⁰⁹ In fact, the museum also displays the preserved conjoined liver of the twins, the only part by which the two men were in fact joined, which would be a medically simple matter to separate today.

¹³¹⁰ “Gretchen Worden, director of Philadelphia’s Mutter Museum, died on August 2nd aged 56”, as read online at website <http://www.economist.com> (accessed 21 Jul 2006). [When I knew Gretchen, I never knew of the church connection. In reading through genealogical materials, I found a newspaper article that mentioned that she was a member of the church and a member of its historical committee as well as various historical committees in the city. I wrote an e-mail to Gretchen regarding the connection, and oddly enough did not receive a reply. About two weeks later I learned that she had died. And it was not until a couple of years later still that I learned of our tenuous genealogical connection, too.]



Ethelwyn "Muff" Worden
(1943–2006)
[No. 163]



Gretchen Worden
(1947–2004)
[No. 164]

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collections to talk about; amongst them there are many things not placed on display even in this historic working museum of human anatomy and pathology. For example, feet, tiny as those of children, removed from Chinese women, still tightly bound in silk wrappings (they were hobbling efforts of beautification); and others, perhaps too delicate to mention in a family genealogy. Then there was Gretchen's own research and historical presentations to scholarly meetings, embracing topics not usually considered in modern history, such as transvestite women doctors of the Civil War.

Gretchen Worden, not a doctor but a guide, was an honest caretaker of the very things that can happen to the human body (particularly in the absence of prudent public health and good general healthcare); things about which modern medical students may never learn, much less ever see, during their careers. She more easily than anyone saw how artifacts in her museum correspond to the things that go wrong with the human spirit, too, since every artifact had once made its impact on the person and to those around them. She brought those correspondences for the first time into a very public light, but Gretchen never told "spook stories"; she never thought her work macabre, and always appreciated the irony of dark humor that can play with giddiness and contemplation. She left everyone with a sharp realization that this is the world as it can be remade at any time.

In searching for a suitable summary of what was the essence of the Gretchen Worden I knew—and whom many others knew better—I found this item from the American Swedish Historical Museum, in Philadelphia. It paints Gretchen Worden in what was perhaps her most persistent pose, as the sensible and purposeful moderator of self-importance:¹³¹¹

"In the fall of 2003 we invited a group of Philadelphia colleagues to ASHM for an informal discussion of directions the Linnaeus Project¹³¹² might take. At the end, they urged us to sum up the project in a few sentences — "In limerick!" called out Gretchen Worden. On August 2, 2004, to the great sadness of everyone who knew her, Gretchen died of complications from the radiation treatment for Hodgkins disease that had saved her life many years earlier. As director of the Mütter Museum—the extraordinary 19th century anatomical museum at Philadelphia's College of Physicians—Gretchen was known around the world both for her curatorial creativity and for her irrepressible humor.

"Acting on her advice and in her spirit, we announce the Gretchen Worden Memorial Linnaeus Limerick Contest. Send in your limericks on Linnaeus and related topics, and we'll let visitors to the exhibition choose the winners!

"To get you started, here's our first in-house effort:

Linnaeus, that ingenious Swede,
Satisfied the naturalists' need
For a scientific label
That always remained stable
And in Latin—which no one can read!"

125. Robert¹² Tafel (Gustav Hugo¹¹, Adolph Julius¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1910 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Robert Tafel are:

- 165 i. Robert¹³ Tafel, Jr., born 1943.
- 166 ii. Nina Eleanor Tafel, born 04 June 1947.

¹³¹¹ "Gretchen Worden Memorial Linnaeus Limerick Contest," from "Linnaeus Tercentenary News", in American Swedish Historical Museum website, <http://www.americanswedish.org/linnaeus2.html> (accessed 21 Jul 2006).

¹³¹² Commemorating the 300th anniversary of the birth of the great naturalist, Carl Linnaeus. Carl Linné (in his native Swedish) was the naturalist who formalized the binomial scheme and basic taxonomic structure for botany and zoology now used for three centuries. He standardized the format of using genera and species names based upon Latin or Greek roots; and as part of this work he is the man who named "*Homo sapiens*" (in 1757, officially).

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NOTES

Nina Eleanor Tafel (1947–) [No. 166] never married. She resided with her cousin, Gretchen Worden, at 771 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

126. Anna Louise¹² Tafel (Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 30 March 1920 in Koblenz, Germany, and died April 1981 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Earl Williams**. He was born 09 January 1911, and died November 1968 in New Jersey.

Children of Anna Tafel and Earl Williams are:

- + 167 i. Louis Leonard¹³ Williams, born 09 February 1950.
 - + 168 ii. Gloria Louise Williams, born 17 November 1954.
-

127. John Frederick¹² Tafel (Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 24 June 1922 in Cambridge, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He married **Isabelle Doh** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 12 June 1925, and died 10 June 1984 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of John Tafel and Isabelle Doh are:

- + 169 i. Jonathan Frederick¹³ Tafel, born 21 November 1950 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 170 ii. Elizabeth Ann Tafel, born 24 January 1956 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

John Frederick Tafel (1922–) [No. 127] was a school teacher in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Isabelle (Doh) Tafel (1925–1984), wife of John Frederick Tafel, is buried in Sunset Memorial Cemetery, Feasterville, Pennsylvania.

128. Rudolph Edward¹² Tafel (Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 21 April 1924 in Cambridge, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He married **Ruth Ann Ovelman** 25 June 1949 in Trinity Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Rudolph Tafel and Ruth Ovelman are:

- + 171 i. Cynthia Ann¹³ Tafel, born 11 October 1950 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 172 ii. Gail Denise Tafel, born 27 March 1955 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
- + 173 iii. David Edward Tafel, born 20 October 1957 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Rudolph Edward Tafel (1924–) [No. 128] was a public school teacher.

129. Louis Leonard¹² Tafel (Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 02 May 1927 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Robb**. She was born 04 May 1931.

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Children of Louis Tafel and Mary Robb are:

- + 174 i. Carol Ann¹³ Tafel, born 01 January 1952.
- + 175 ii. James Charles Tafel, born 12 December 1952.
- + 176 iii. Robert Louis Tafel, born 11 October 1956.
- 177 iv. [Rev.] Richard Leonard Tafel, born 14 August 1962.
- + 178 v. William Henry Tafel, born 10 October 1963.
- + 179 vi. Diane Tafel, born 11 February 1969.

NOTES

Louis Leonard Tafel (1927–) [No. 129] was a salesman.

Mary Robb's name is also given as Agnes.

130. Walter Richard¹² Tafel (Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 22 July 1929 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 November 1992 in Blairs Mills, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Doris Mae Epler** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Walter Epler and Irene Wilson. She was born 01 August 1931, and died 19 December 1962 in Fox Chase [section of] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Agnes Welsh** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 21 July 1933.

Children of Walter Tafel and Doris Epler are:

- + 180 i. Gregory Scott¹³ Tafel, born 20 August 1948 in Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 181 ii. Richard Douglas Tafel, born 29 April 1951.
- + 182 iii. Stephanie Michele Tafel, born 17 July 1954.
- 183 iv. Stephen Michael Tafel, born 17 July 1954; died 03 June 1975 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 184 v. Edward Andrew Tafel, born 07 April 1961.

Children of Walter Tafel and Agnes Welsh are:

- + 185 i. Susan Gail¹³ Tafel, born 14 September 1953.
- + 186 ii. John Andrew Tafel, born 24 September 1955.
- + 187 iii. Joyce Nancy Tafel, born 29 September 1959.

NOTES

Walter Richard Tafel (1929–1992) [No. 130] is listed in the Social Security Death Index with a last residence of Blairs Mills, Huntingdon Co., Pennsylvania.

Doris (Epler) Tafel (1931–1962), wife of Walter Richard Tafel, is buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

136. Dorothy Anna¹² Ingham (Frieda Agnes¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 01 November 1915 in Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and died 16 May 1997 in Ohio. She married **William Robert Armstrong II**. He died 1996 in Ohio.

Children of Dorothy Ingham and William Armstrong are:

- + 212 i. William Robert¹³ Armstrong III, born 1941.
- + 213 ii. Leslie Howard Armstrong, born 1942.
- + 214 iii. Richard Donald Armstrong, born 1944.

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[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

NOTES

William Robert Armstrong, III (–1996), husband of Dorothy Ingham [No. 136], was a chemist.

137. John Tafel¹² Cole (Irma Marie¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 21 May 1932 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died November 1992. He married **Rosannah Vega-Gomez**.

Children of John Cole and Rosannah Vega-Gomez are:

- 215 i. Anita¹³ Cole, born 1956.
- 216 ii. Stephanie Eliz. Cole, born 1959.
- 217 iii. Michael Manning Cole, born 1962.
- 218 iv. Gail Marie Cole, born 1966.

NOTES

John Tafel Cole (1932–1992) [No. 137] was a professor of anthropology at the University of Hempstead.

139. Leonard Immanuel¹² Tafel, Jr. (Immanuel I.¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 06 February 1936. He married **(1) Diane Maxwell**. He married **(2) Barbara Ann Young**. She was born 1936.

Children of Leonard Tafel and Barbara Young are:

- + 219 i. Leonard Scott¹³ Tafel, born 1958.
- 220 ii. Brian Leonard Tafel, born 1963.

NOTES

It is not certain here which of the two wives of Leonard I. Tafel, Jr., was the mother of Brian Leonard Tafel (1963–) [No. 220].

140. Frederick Robert¹² Tafel (Immanuel I.¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 17 August 1938 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mareta Saul**. He married **(2) Gretchen E. Frauenberger** 18 June 1983 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was born 08 November 1938 in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Child of Frederick Tafel and Mareta Saul is:

- 221 i. Kathleen Mareta¹³ Tafel, born 1969. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Frederick Tafel and Gretchen Frauenberger are:

- 222 i. Kathleen Mareta¹³ Tafel, born 13 July 1969.
- 223 ii. Jennifer Margaret Tafel, born 22 July 1973.

NOTES

Rev. Frederick Robert Tafel (1938–) [No. 140] was a minister in the New Church.

Frederick and Mareta (Saul) Tafel were divorced.

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141. Doris Anne¹² Liebert (Anna Louise¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 10 December 1929 in Lansdowne, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania. She married **David Charles Anderson** 28 June 1952. He was born 12 March 1929.

Children of Doris Liebert and David Anderson are:

- + 224 i. Karen Sue¹³ Anderson, born 06 June 1953.
- + 225 ii. Donna Lee Anderson, born 19 May 1955.
- + 226 iii. David Eric Anderson, born 23 May 1958.
- + 227 iv. Mark Douglas Anderson, born 18 December 1966.

142. Adolph Theodore¹² Liebert III (Anna Louise¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 05 July 1933, and died 18 November 2002. He married **Ann Parkhill** 06 June 1961. She was born 15 November 1933.

Child of Adolph Liebert and Ann Parkhill is:

- 228 i. Bruce Cramsie¹³ Liebert, born 25 July 1962. He married Dana.

NOTES

Adolph Theodore Liebert, III (1933–2002) [No. 142] was known as "Ted".

Ann Parkhill's name is also given as Doris Parkhill.

143. Harvey A.¹² Tafel (Richard Hugo¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) He married **(1) Judith MacDonald**. He married **(2) Mareta Saul**.

Children of Harvey Tafel and Judith MacDonald are:

- + 229 i. David Immanuel¹³ Tafel.
- + 230 ii. Christopher Tafel.
- 231 iii. Sandra Tafel. She married John Cooke.

NOTES

Rev. Harvey A. Tafel [No. 143] resided in 1985 at Palos Verdes, California.

Harvey and Judith (McDonald) Tafel were divorced.

145. Richard Hugo¹² Tafel, Jr. (Richard Hugo¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) He married **(1) Virginia Staver**. She was born 05 December 1945 in Wilmington, Ohio. He married **(2) Linda L.** 18 Feb.

Children of Richard Tafel and Virginia Staver are:

- + 232 i. Gretchen¹³ Tafel, born in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 233 ii. John Tafel, born 27 November 1960 in Boston, Massachusetts.
- + 234 iii. Elizabeth Tafel, born 01 July 1964 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

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NOTES

Rev. Richard Hugo Tafel, Jr. [No. 145] was the Editor of *Our Daily Bread* after the death of his father, from 1985 to 1997. In 1985 he resided in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Richard and Virginia (Staver) Tafel were divorced.

146. Ralph M.¹² Smailer (Helen¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) He married **Virginia Parker**.

Child of Ralph Smailer and Virginia Parker is:

+ 235 i. James¹³ Smailer.

NOTES

Virginia (Parker) Smailer, wife of Ralph Smailer [No. 146], was known as "Sandy".

147. John Tafel¹² Smailer (Helen¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 09 October 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth Rheinholt**.

Children of John Smailer and Elizabeth Rheinholt are:

236 i. Gregory¹³ Smailer.
+ 237 ii. Chris Smailer.

Generation No. 13

161. Dexter¹³ Worden (Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 04 March 1935 in Tientsin, China. He married **Shirley Jean Wood** June 1954 in Methodist Church, Northeast, Maryland. She was born 30 September 1935, of Elk Neck, Northeast Co., Maryland.

Children of Dexter Worden and Shirley Wood are:

+ 238 i. Stephen W.¹⁴ Worden, born 1957 in Quincy, Massachusetts.
+ 239 ii. Gregory P. Worden, born 1961 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 1995.

NOTES

Dexter Worden (1935–) [No. 161] worked for the Dupont Experimental Station, Wilmington, Delaware. Ethelwyn "Muff" Worden noted that after he left Dupont, "he and others set up their own company, Composite Sciences, then sold that and he continued till retirement with the William Gore Associates ([who] make Gore-tex) in Cherry Hill, MD as a research metallurgist and later working primarily as a headhunter and in the legal division, and as liaison with Japan." In 2006 he resided in Newark, Delaware.

Shirley (Wood) Worden (1935–), wife of Dexter Worden, is Assistant Comptroller of the University of Delaware.

162. Jenna¹³ Worden (Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1936 in Saigon, French Indo-China (now Vietnam). She married **(1) Andrew J. McBride**. She married **(2) James Trantham**. She married **(3) Harold J. Nickolds** about 1960. She married **(4) Gary Ottinger** about 1975.

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Child of Jenna Worden and Andrew McBride is:

- + 240 i. Mohee¹⁴ McBride, born about 1966.

Children of Jenna Worden and Harold Nickolds are:

- 241 i. Sole¹⁴ Nickolds, born 1959; died about 1989.
- 242 ii. Michel Nickolds, born about 1960.
- 243 iii. Jonah Nickolds, born 1961. He met Mariposa about 1980.
- + 244 iv. Chala Nickolds, born 1962.

NOTES

Jenna Worden (1936–) [No. 162] (“Jen”) was for 25 years Chief Fire Safety Officer at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico; and afterward she ran her own business, Firebusters. In 1993-2006 at least, she resided at 3020 Carlota Rd. NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Andrew J. McBride, husband of Jenna Worden, was known as “Andy”.

Gary Ottinger, husband of Jenna Worden, is a lawyer.

Michel Nickolds (ca. 1960–) [No. 242] in 2006 was married, with one daughter.

Jonah Nickolds (1961–) [No. 243] in 2006 resided in Sausalito, California.

Mariposa, companion of Jonah Nickolds [No. 243] was previously married, with two children.

167. Louis Leonard¹³ Williams (Anna Louise¹² Tafel, Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 09 February 1950. He married **(1) Margaret Mary Borrie**. He married **(2) Mary**.

Children of Louis Williams and Margaret Borrie are:

- 245 i. Mary¹⁴ Williams, born 1968.
- 246 ii. Melissa Williams, born 1971.

168. Gloria Louise¹³ Williams (Anna Louise¹² Tafel, Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 17 November 1954. She married **Stephen Starkey**. He was born 06 June 1954.

Children of Gloria Williams and Stephen Starkey are:

- 247 i. Stephen¹⁴ Starkey, born 06 August 1974; died 06 February 1997.
- 248 ii. Lori Ann Starkey, born 29 March 1976. She married Daniel Mitchell 23 May 1996; born August 1974.

169. Jonathan Frederick¹³ Tafel (John Frederick¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 21 November 1950 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mary Lynn Barr** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 14 March 1953, and died 12 September 1990 in Feasterville, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Christina Godio** 03 October 1992. She was born 11 January 1964.

Children of Jonathan Tafel and Mary Barr are:

- 249 i. Alison Mary¹⁴ Tafel, born 10 October 1973.
- 250 ii. Jonathan J. Tafel, born 30 November 1977.

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Children of Jonathan Tafel and Christina Godio are:

- 251 i. Jesse A.¹⁴ Tafel, born 06 February 1994.
- 252 ii. Jake A. Tafel, born 21 April 1998.

NOTES

Mary Lynn (Barr) Tafel (1953–1990), wife of Jonathan Tafel [No. 169], is buried in Bensalem, Pennsylvania.

170. Elizabeth Ann¹³ Tafel (John Frederick¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 24 January 1956 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **James Clark Shuster, Jr.** 21 March 1980 in Beaver College, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 24 October 1950 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Elizabeth Tafel and James Shuster is:

- 253 i. James Tafel¹⁴ Shuster, born 19 October 1985.
-

171. Cynthia Ann¹³ Tafel (Rudolph Edward¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 11 October 1950 at Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **David Scott Rohland** 04 August 1973 in Feasterville, Pennsylvania. He was born 31 March 1950 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Cynthia Tafel and David Rohland are:

- 254 i. Heather Lynne¹⁴ Rohland, born 08 January 1980 at Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
 - 255 ii. Jesse Lee Rohland, born 10 February 1982 at Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
-

172. Gail Denise¹³ Tafel (Rudolph Edward¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 27 March 1955 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania. She married **Wayne Maurice Guertin** 17 November 1979 in St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Feasterville, Pennsylvania. He was born 26 January 1956 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Gail Tafel and Wayne Guertin are:

- 256 i. Loreen Jenay¹⁴ Guertin, born 11 October 1984 at Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
 - 257 ii. Joseph Francis Guertin, born 28 July 1987 at Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
-

173. David Edward¹³ Tafel (Rudolph Edward¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 20 October 1957 at Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania. He married **Linda Dimock** 04 May 1985 at First Presbyterian Church, Endicott, New York. She was born 21 August 1956 at Ideal Hospital, Endicott, New York.

Children of David Tafel and Linda Dimock are:

- 258 i. Melissa Renee¹⁴ Tafel, born 29 September 1987 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
 - 259 ii. Derek Edward Tafel, born 20 February 1990 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

174. Carol Ann¹³ Tafel (Louis Leonard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 01 January 1952. She married **(1) Charles Henderson**. She married **(2) Peter Cotter**. He was born 25 November 1949.

Children of Carol Tafel and Charles Henderson are:

- 260 i. Christin¹⁴ Henderson, born 07 March 1978.
- 261 ii. Charles Henderson, born 28 July 1980.

Child of Carol Tafel and Peter Cotter is:

- 262 i. Andrew¹⁴ Cotter, born 12 November 1991.

NOTES

Carol (Tafel) and Charles Henderson were divorced.

175. James Charles¹³ Tafel (Louis Leonard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 12 December 1952. He married **Gloria MacDonald**. She was born 17 November 1952.

Children of James Tafel and Gloria MacDonald are:

- 263 i. David¹⁴ Tafel, born 11 September 1979.
 - 264 ii. Michelle Tafel, born 22 May 1982.
-

176. Robert Louis¹³ Tafel (Louis Leonard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 11 October 1956. He married **Susan Baltjes** in New Jersey. She was born 08 June 1957.

Children of Robert Tafel and Susan Baltjes are:

- 265 i. Jessica¹⁴ Tafel, born 14 September 1984.
 - 266 ii. Stephanie Tafel, born 14 May 1988.
-

178. William Henry¹³ Tafel (Louis Leonard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 10 October 1963. He married **Elizabeth Chiarlanza**. She was born 23 January 1970.

Children of William Tafel and Elizabeth Chiarlanza are:

- 267 i. Melanie Rose¹⁴ Tafel, born 02 December 1996.
 - 268 ii. Mitchell Louis Tafel, born 02 July 1999.
-

179. Diane¹³ Tafel (Louis Leonard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 11 February 1969. She married **Matthew Plack** 09 July 1994 in Doylestown, Bucks, Pennsylvania. He was born 02 August 1969.

Children of Diane Tafel and Matthew Plack are:

- 269 i. Ryan Matthew¹⁴ Plack, born 13 January 1999.
 - 270 ii. Marissa Lynne Plack, born 15 October 2001.
-

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180. Gregory Scott¹³ Tafel (Walter Richard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 20 August 1948 in Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Givogre** in Pennsylvania. She was born 28 February 1952.

Children of Gregory Tafel and Mary Givogre are:

- 271 i. Justin¹⁴ Tafel, born 24 March 1979.
- 272 ii. Jared Tafel, born 26 December 1980.

NOTES

Rev. Gregory Scott Tafel (1948–) [No. 180] is a minister.

181. Richard Douglas¹³ Tafel (Walter Richard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 29 April 1951. He married **(1) Deborah Dudley**. He married **(2) Lisa Scott** 29 May in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(3) Monica Randolph** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Richard Tafel and Deborah Dudley are:

- 273 i. Stephen¹⁴ Tafel, born 19 October 1975.
- 274 ii. Namaste Tafel, born 09 September 1978.

Children of Richard Tafel and Lisa Scott are:

- 276 i. Nichole¹⁴ Tafel, born 25 May 1983.
- 277 ii. Tuesday Tafel, born 19 October 1985.

Child of Richard Tafel and Monica Randolph is:

- 275 i. Myles¹⁴ Tafel, born 21 March 1992.
-

182. Stephanie Michele¹³ Tafel (Walter Richard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 17 July 1954. She married **Edwin Morton**, son of Edwin Morton and Regina Conway. He was born 21 May 1951.

Children of Stephanie Tafel and Edwin Morton are:

- 278 i. Patrick¹⁴ Morton, born 05 September 1975.
 - 279 ii. Kelly Morton, born 09 June 1977.
 - 280 iii. Michael Andrew Morton, born 27 February 1983.
 - 281 iv. Megan Morton, born 17 April 1984.
 - 282 v. Mary Morton, born 17 April 1984.
 - 283 vi. Matthew Morton, born 11 March 1987.
-

185. Susan Gail¹³ Tafel (Walter Richard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 14 September 1953. She married **(1) Donald Matheson**. She married **(2) Merle Forrey**.

Children of Susan Tafel and Donald Matheson are:

- 284 i. Frank¹⁴ Matheson, born 16 October 1977.
 - 285 ii. Arria Matheson, born 21 April 1979.
 - 286 iii. Betsy Matheson, born 24 March 1986.
-

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186. John Andrew¹³ Tafel (Walter Richard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 24 September 1955. He married **(1) Lisa**. He married **(2) Sharon Lynn Roehl** 06 August 1983 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of John Tafel and Sharon Roehl are:

- 287 i. Andrew¹⁴ Tafel, born 11 March 1986.
 - 288 ii. Ian Tafel, born 16 December 1987.
-

187. Joyce Nancy¹³ Tafel (Walter Richard¹², Leonard Immanuel¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 29 September 1959. She married **(1) Kevin McCauley**. She married **(2) Glenn Goshorn**. He was born 20 February 1951.

Children of Joyce Tafel and Kevin McCauley are:

- 289 i. Kathryn¹⁴ McCauley, born 30 June 1981.
- 290 ii. Kevin McCauley, born 12 September 1983.
- 291 iii. Andrew McCauley, born 18 January 1984.

Child of Joyce Tafel and Glenn Goshorn is:

- 292 i. Thomas¹⁴ Goshorn, born 11 May 1985.

NOTES

Joyce (Tafel) and Kevin McCauley were divorced.

212. William Robert¹³ Armstrong III (Dorothy Anna¹² Ingham, Frieda Agnes¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1941. He married **Barbara Carnall**.

Children of William Armstrong and Barbara Carnall are:

- 329 i. Laura Christine¹⁴ Armstrong, born 26 January 1971.
 - 330 ii. Bonnie Ellen Armstrong, born 31 May 1974.
 - 331 iii. Robert William Armstrong, born 03 July 1976.
-

213. Leslie Howard¹³ Armstrong (Dorothy Anna¹² Ingham, Frieda Agnes¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1942. He married **Diane Depatic**.

Children of Leslie Armstrong and Diane Depatic are:

- 332 i. Lisa Marie¹⁴ Armstrong, born 31 March 1971.
 - 333 ii. Andrea Leslie Armstrong, born 08 October 1979.
-

214. Richard Donald¹³ Armstrong (Dorothy Anna¹² Ingham, Frieda Agnes¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1944. He married **Suzanne Moriarty**.

Children of Richard Armstrong and Suzanne Moriarty are:

- + 334 i. Julia¹⁴ Armstrong, born 03 June 1966.
 - 335 ii. Richard Donald Armstrong, Jr., born 25 January 1968.
-

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219. Leonard Scott¹³ Tafel (Leonard Immanuel¹², Immanuel I.¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1958. He married **Virginia Ruth Edwards**. She was born 1954.

Child of Leonard Tafel and Virginia Edwards is:

- 336 i. Justin Timothy Luther¹⁴ Tafel, born 1992.
-

224. Karen Sue¹³ Anderson (Doris Anne¹² Liebert, Anna Louise¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 06 June 1953. She married **William Richardson** 16 September 1978. He was born 26 December 1950.

Children of Karen Anderson and William Richardson are:

- 337 i. Shawn Christopher¹⁴ Richardson, born 18 September 1981.
 - 338 ii. Justin Matthew Richardson, born 06 February 1985.
 - 339 iii. Kaitlin Amber Richardson, born 06 March 1988.
-

225. Donna Lee¹³ Anderson (Doris Anne¹² Liebert, Anna Louise¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 19 May 1955. She married **John Kevin Schaffer** 20 November 1980. He was born 07 February 1952.

Children of Donna Anderson and John Schaffer are:

- 340 i. Brooklyn Kate¹⁴ Schaffer, born 17 March 1984.
 - 341 ii. Austin Tyler Schaffer, born 26 September 1985.
-

226. David Eric¹³ Anderson (Doris Anne¹² Liebert, Anna Louise¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 23 May 1958. He married **Ann Kraus** 24 September 1988. She was born 17 December 1959.

Children of David Anderson and Ann Kraus are:

- 342 i. Ashly Erica¹⁴ Anderson, born 13 March 1989.
 - 343 ii. Brando Kyle Anderson, born 25 September 1990.
-

227. Mark Douglas¹³ Anderson (Doris Anne¹² Liebert, Anna Louise¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 18 December 1966. He married **Wendy Ellen Miller** 28 October 1989. She was born 12 December 1965.

Children of Mark Anderson and Wendy Miller are:

- 344 i. Alex Ryan¹⁴ Anderson, born 18 February 1996.
 - 345 ii. Rachel Lammer Anderson, born 18 February 1996.
-

229. David Immanuel¹³ Tafel (Harvey A.¹², Richard Hugo¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) He married **Diane Melendon** 24 September 1988.

Child of David Tafel and Diane Melendon is:

- 346 i. David Eric¹⁴ Tafel, born 13 November 1989.
-

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230. Christopher¹³ Tafel (Harvey A.¹², Richard Hugo¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) He married **Christina de Castro** 10 June 1989.

Child of Christopher Tafel and Christina de Castro is:

- 347 i. Jonathan¹⁴ Tafel, born May 1990.
-

232. Gretchen¹³ Tafel (Richard Hugo¹², Richard Hugo¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. She married **Philip Simard** 05 June 1984 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Children of Gretchen Tafel and Philip Simard are:

- 348 i. Ashley Corinne¹⁴ Simard, born 03 January 1990.
 - 349 ii. Garrett Philip Simard, born 30 July 1993.
 - 350 iii. Lauren Elizebeth Simard, born 30 July 1993.
-

234. Elizabeth¹³ Tafel (Richard Hugo¹², Richard Hugo¹¹, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 01 July 1964 in Cincinnati, Ohio. She married **Eric Pegouske**.

Children of Elizabeth Tafel and Eric Pegouske are:

- 351 i. Austin¹⁴ Pegouske, born 12 November 1993.
 - 352 ii. Adam Pegouske, born 02 July 1996.
-

235. James¹³ Smailer (Ralph M.¹², Helen¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) He married **Kate**.

Children of James Smailer and Kate are:

- 353 i. Kris¹⁴ Smailer.
 - 354 ii. Matthew Smailer.
-

237. Chris¹³ Smailer (John Tafel¹², Helen¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) He married **Megan Meginnis**.

Children of Chris Smailer and Megan Meginnis are:

- 355 i. Brandon¹⁴ Smailer.
 - 356 ii. Alex Smailer.
-

Generation No. 14

238. Stephen W.¹⁴ Worden (Dexter¹³, Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1957 in Quincy, Massachusetts. He married **(1) Barbara**. She was from Wisconsin. He married **(2) Mary**. She was from Delaware. He married **(3) Valerie**. She was from Wilmington, Delaware.

Children of Stephen Worden and Barbara are:

- 357 i. Martha Jean¹⁵ Worden, born 1980.

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- + 358 ii. Daniel Worden, born 1983.
- 359 iii. Rosemary Worden, born July 1985.

Children of Stephen Worden and Valerie are:

- 360 i. Worden¹⁵, born 2001.
- 361 ii. Worden, born 2005.

NOTES

Stephen W. Worden (1957–) [No. 238] is a self-employed software developer, residing in Wilmington, Delaware.

Stephen and Barbara Worden were divorced.

Stephen and Mary Worden were divorced.

239. Gregory P.¹⁴ Worden (Dexter¹³, Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1961 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 1995. He married **Lynn Jenson** about 1987. She was from Red Bank, New Jersey.

Children of Gregory Worden and Lynn Jenson are:

- 362 i. Benjamin¹⁵ Worden, born 1990.
- 363 ii. Krista Worden, born 1994.

NOTES

Gregory P. Worden (1961–1995) [No. 239] (“Greg”) was a biology teacher at Middletown High School, Middletown, Delaware. He was a suicide due to the depressive effects of heart medication.

Lynn (Jenson) Worden, wife of Gregory P. Worden, received a Ph.D. in child education.

240. Mohee¹⁴ McBride (Jenna¹³ Worden, Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born about 1966.

Child of Mohee McBride is:

- 364 i. Maggie¹⁵ McBride.
-

244. Chala¹⁴ Nickolds (Jenna¹³ Worden, Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1962. She married **(1) Guy Forrester**. She married **(2) Milton Vincent**.

Children of Chala Nickolds and Guy Forrester are:

- 365 i. Jesse¹⁵ Forrester.
- 366 ii. Wade Forrester.
- + 367 iii. Ashley Forrester.

NOTES

Chala (Nickolds) and Guy Forrester divorced.

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334. Julia¹⁴ Armstrong (Richard Donald¹³, Dorothy Anna¹² Ingham, Frieda Agnes¹¹ Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann¹⁰, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 03 June 1966. She married **Daniel H. Schoren**.

Children of Julia Armstrong and Daniel Schoren are:

- 368 i. Derrek¹⁵ Schoren, born 21 March 1988.
 - 369 ii. Olivia Schoren, born 20 June 1989.
-

Generation No. 15

358. Daniel¹⁵ Worden (Stephen W.¹⁴, Dexter¹³, Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) was born 1983. He married **Stephanie**.

Child of Daniel Worden and Stephanie is:

- 370 i. Jenna¹⁶ Worden, born 2005.
-

367. Ashley¹⁵ Forrester (Chala¹⁴ Nickolds, Jenna¹³ Worden, Mildred Elise¹² Boericke, Gideon¹¹, Elise Mathilde¹⁰ Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard⁹, Johann Friedrich⁸, Christian Friedrich⁷, Johann Heinrich⁶, Tobias Friedrich⁵, Jakob⁴, Jakob³, Hans², Sebastian¹) She married **Brent Vincent**, son of Milton Vincent and undetermined wife.

Child of Ashley Forrester and Brent Vincent is:

- 371 i. Corbin Kyle¹⁶ Vincent, born 2005.
-

End of Tafel Family collateral genealogy

Boericke Family Collateral Genealogy (12 descendants)

The genealogy of the Boericke family, as it relates to the Tafel lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Andreas Julius Boericke

Generation No. 1

1. Andreas Julius¹ Boericke

Child of Andreas Julius Boericke is:

- + 2 i. Julius Karl² Boericke.
-

Generation No. 2

2. Julius Karl² Boericke (Andreas Julius¹) He married **Johanna Von Hahn**.

Children of Julius Boericke and Johanna Von Hahn are:

- 3 i. Marianna Magdalene³ Boericke.
- + 4 ii. Johannes Franz Leopold Boericke, born 1784; died 1868.

NOTES

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Julius Karl Boericke emigrated to Germany.

Generation No. 3

4. Johannes Franz Leopold³ Boericke (Julius Karl², Andreas Julius¹) was born 1784, and died 1868. He married **Wilhelmina Doring**.

Children of Johannes Boericke and Wilhelmina Doring are:

- 5 i. Justus⁴ Boericke, born 1808.
- 6 ii. Clara Boericke, born 1810.
- 7 iii. Francis Oscar Boericke, born 1813.
- 8 iv. Anton Boericke, born 1815.
- 9 v. Selma Boericke, born 1818.
- 10 vi. Eduard Boericke, born 1819.
- 11 vii. Malvine Boericke, born 1823.
- + 12 viii. Franz Edmund Boericke, born 1826 in Glauchau, Germany; died 1901.

NOTES

Francis Oscar Boericke immigrated to the U.S. between 1847-1949.

Anton Boericke immigrated to the U.S. between 1847-1849.

Generation No. 4

12. Franz Edmund⁴ Boericke (Johannes Franz Leopold³, Julius Karl², Andreas Julius¹) was born 1826 in Glauchau, Germany, and died 1901. He married **Elise Mathilde Tafel** 1854, daughter of Johann Tafel and Caroline Vayhinger. She was born 1838.

See the Tafel collateral genealogy (above) for notes relating to Franz and Elise (Tafel) Boericke and their descendants.

End of Boericke Family collateral genealogy

Van Zyverden Family Collateral Genealogy (102 descendants)

The genealogy of the Van Zyverden family, as it relates to the Smith lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Willem Zyverts

Generation No. 1

1. Willem¹ Zyverts was born 1583 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Willem Zyverts are:

- 2 i. Jan² Syverts, born 1607 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Meeltgen Dirxs; born 1609.
 - + 3 ii. Jacob Syverts, born 1609 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 2

3. Jacob² Syverts (Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 1609 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Jacob Syverts are:

- + 4 i. Claas³ Syverts, born 1632 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 5 ii. Cornelis Syverts, born 1634 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 6 iii. Dirk Syverts, born 1635 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands?
-

Generation No. 3

4. Claas³ Syverts (Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 1632 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Child of Claas Syverts is:

- + 7 i. Jacob⁴ Van Zyverden, born 1640 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
-

Generation No. 4

7. Jacob⁴ Van Zyverden (Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 1640 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Jacob Van Zyverden are:

- + 8 i. Jan⁵ Van Zyverden, born 1662 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 9 ii. Klaas van Syverden, born 1664 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 10 iii. Antje Syverts, born 1666 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married Jacob Sybrants 16 January 1705/06 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1664.
-

Generation No. 5

8. Jan⁵ Van Zyverden (Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 1662 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Child of January Van Zyverden is:

- + 11 i. Ary⁶ Van Zyverden, born 1683 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
-

Generation No. 6

11. Ary⁶ Van Zyverden (Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 1683 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Zusanna Van Leeuwen** 1706 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She was born 1686 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 1742 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Ary Van Zyverden and Zusanna Van Leeuwen are:

- 12 i. Erkje⁷ Van Zyverden, died 1710 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 13 ii. Erkje Van Zyverden, died 1712 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 14 iii. Erkje Van Zyverden.
- + 15 iv. Johannes Van Zyverden, born 1707 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

NOTES

Baptismal information about the children of Ary and Zusanna (Van Leeuwen) Van Zyverden is as follows:

Erkje Van Zyverden (I): 1 December 1709, Aalsmeer, Netherlands

Erkje Van Zyverden (II): 28 November 1711, Aalsmeer, Netherlands

Erkje Van Zyverden (III): 3 June 1714, Aalsmeer, Netherlands

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Generation No. 7

15. Johannes⁷ Van Zyverden (Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 1707 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Adriaantje De Haas** 03 November 1730 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, daughter of Hendrik De Haas. She was born 1710.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Johannes Van Zyverden and Adriaantje De Haas are:

- 16 i. Zusanna⁸ Van Zyverden, born 1731 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 28 December 1779 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Groen 22 September 1758 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1730 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- + 17 ii. Jan Van Zyverden, born 1734 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 11 May 1814 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 18 iii. Aaltje Van Zyverden, born 1739 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 14 July 1808 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (1) Cornelis Vanderhengst 12 February 1757 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1736 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 1780 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (2) Cornelis Van Leeuwen 05 March 1786 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1736 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 19 iv. Lysbeth Van Zyverden, born 1742 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 31 July 1779 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Hofman 25 August 1765 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1740 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died Deceased.
- 20 v. Willem Van Zyverden, born about 1744. He married (1) Martje Jongkind; born 1750 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 1797 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married (2) Neeltje Borst; born 1740 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 21 vi. Ary Van Zyverden, born 1745 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 24 November 1750 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

NOTES

Willem Van Zyverden [No. 20] was baptized 23 August 1744, Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 8

17. Jan⁸ Van Zyverden (Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 1734 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 11 May 1814 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Guurtje De Vries** 19 September 1762 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, daughter of Klaas De Vries. She was born 1740 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of January Van Zyverden and Guurtje De Vries are:

- + 22 i. Jacob⁹ Van Zyverden, born 12 September 1763 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 31 December 1835 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 23 ii. Cornelis Van Zyverden, born 11 August 1765 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 24 iii. Martje Van Zyverden, born 28 September 1766 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 29 July 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married Gerrit Vander Naegel 13 August 1786 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1765.
 - 25 iv. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 18 September 1768 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 03 October 1768 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 26 v. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 15 February 1770 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 28 June 1770 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 27 vi. Heyltje Van Zyverden, born 19 May 1771 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 27 December 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 28 vii. Neeltje Van Zyverden, born 11 June 1773 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 08 February 1774 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 29 viii. Aryaantje Van Zyverden, born 08 February 1775 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 01 July 1775 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
 - 30 ix. Aryaantje Van Zyverden, born 16 July 1778 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 16 February 1780 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 9

22. Jacob⁹ Van Zyverden (Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 12 September 1763 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 31 December 1835 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Matje Eygenhuis** 31 March 1785. She was born 1764 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Jacob Van Zyverden and Matje Eygenhuis are:

- + 31 i. Jan¹⁰ Van Zyverden, born 05 January 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 32 ii. Martje Van Zyverden, born 12 June 1788 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 24 September 1854 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Piet 29 May 1811 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1786 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 33 iii. Jacob Van Zyverden, born 30 October 1789 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 25 January 1791 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 34 iv. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 02 December 1790 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 01 May 1795 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 35 v. Guurtje Van Zyverden, born 04 March 1792 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 29 August 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Pannekoek 14 August 1816 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1790.
- 36 vi. Heiltje Van Zyverden, born 12 September 1793 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (1) Cornelis By 31 May 1818 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1800; died 1819 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (2) Willem Noordenhout 23 July 1820 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1788; died before 1848. She married (3) Kornelis Met 11 May 1848 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1786.
- 37 vii. Wyntje Van Zyverden, born 21 January 1795 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 16 April 1795 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 38 viii. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 04 February 1796 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died before 1798 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 39 ix. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 21 February 1798 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 August 1878 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Gysje By 23 July 1820 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1803.
- 40 x. Jacob Van Zyverden, born 13 May 1799 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 July 1799 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 10

31. Jan¹⁰ Van Zyverden (Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 05 January 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Grietje Been** 10 September 1809 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She was born 1788 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of January Van Zyverden and Grietje Been are:

- 41 i. Martje¹¹ Van Zyverden, born 31 January 1811 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 December 1874 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Fook 08 December 1833 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1812 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- + 42 ii. Jacob Van Zyverden, born 28 July 1813 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 43 iii. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 11 August 1815 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 19 May 1858 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Neeltje De Jong 05 January 1840 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1818; died 1857 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 44 iv. Guurtje Van Zyverden, born 23 July 1817 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 06 March 1890 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married Cornelis Segstro 17 August 1845 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1818 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 45 v. Jan Van Zyverden, born 09 November 1818 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Johanna Jacoba Fuink 02 October 1859 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 25 December 1829 in Ysselstein; died 10 June 1890 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 46 vi. Heiltje Van Zyverden, born 05 August 1823 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 30 December 1863 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Noenen 17 September 1848 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1821; died Deceased.
- 47 vii. Elisabeth Van Zyverden, born 06 March 1825 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 10 April 1849 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 48 viii. Gerrit Van Zyverden, born 27 July 1828 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 18 July 1915 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Jansje Spaargonen 19 July 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 25 September 1832 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 21 October 1906 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
-

Generation No. 11

42. Jacob¹¹ Van Zyverden (Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 28 July 1813 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Lysje Rysdyk**. She was born 1812 in Noordwadduxveen, Netherlands, and died 30 October 1857 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Jacob Van Zyverden and Lysje Rysdyk are:

- 49 i. Jacob¹² Van Zyverden, born 05 December 1842 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 12 May 1874 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Guurtje Maarssen 19 September 1861 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 27 December 1831 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 03 April 1917 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 50 ii. Jan Van Zyverden, born 27 February 1845 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 26 May 1845 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 51 iii. Aaltje Van Zyverden, born 24 July 1846 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 January 1918. She married Geurt Speyers 16 August 1873 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1845 in Heteren.
- 52 iv. Jan Van Zyverden, born 29 December 1847 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 26 February 1926 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Maria Magdalena Moleman 05 February 1877 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 12 November 1855 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 March 1923 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- + 53 v. Corstiaan Van Zyverden, born 27 November 1849 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 22 June 1916 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.
- 54 vi. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 22 February 1852 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 12 March 1883 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Jansje Van Leeuwen 18 June 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1857.
- 55 vii. Grietje Van Zyverden, born 25 November 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 04 July 1925 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (1) January Spaargaren 29 July 1880 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (2) January Van Dillewyn 24 April 1889 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1861 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
-

Generation No. 12

53. Corstiaan¹² Van Zyverden (Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 27 November 1849 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 22 June 1916 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands. He married **Tryntje Veeman** 05 October 1871 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She was born 12 October 1851 in Landsmeer, Netherlands, and died 02 September 1920 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.

Children of Corstiaan Van Zyverden and Tryntje Veeman are:

- 56 i. Jacob¹³ Van Zyverden, born 27 February 1872 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 25 October 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 57 ii. Dirk Van Zyverden, born 29 April 1873 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 February 1943 in Heemstede, Netherlands. He married Magdalena De Horn 04 May 1899 in Nieuwer Amstel, Netherlands; born 20 January 1875 in Nieuwer Amstel, Netherlands; died 30 January 1949.
- 58 iii. Lysje Van Zyverden, born 19 August 1874 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 06 November 1961 in Heemstede, Netherlands.
- 59 iv. Aagje Van Zyverden, born 10 January 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 24 October 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 60 v. Jacob Van Zyverden, born 26 April 1877 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 03 January 1937 in Ouder Amstel, Netherlands. He married Johanna De Braber; born 1880.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 61 vi. Aagje Van Zyverden, born 22 June 1878 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 28 July 1878 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 62 vii. Aagje Van Zyverden, born 05 August 1879 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 26 November 1879 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 63 viii. Jan Van Zyverden, born 30 November 1880 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 06 July 1962 in Hillegom, Netherlands.
- 64 ix. Agatinus Van Zyverden, born 03 January 1885 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 June 1898 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
- 65 x. Aagje Van Zyverden, born 03 January 1885 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 June 1898 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.
- 66 xi. Corstiaan Van Zyverden, born 04 February 1887 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 15 April 1946. He married Helena Sendos.
- 67 xii. Anna Van Zyverden, born 14 August 1888 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 11 September 1944 in Leiden, Netherlands. She married Leo Karel Servaas; born 1885.
- 68 xiii. Aaltje Van Zyverden, born 09 April 1890 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 01 July 1890 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.
- 69 xiv. Willem Van Zyverden, born 21 May 1891 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 November 1954 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.
- + 70 xv. Catharinus Van Zyverden, born 17 June 1894 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 23 December 1942 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

NOTES

- 57. Dirk Van Zyverden (1873–1943)
- 66. Corstiaan Van Zyverden (1887–1946)

In 1919, the brothers founded the Van Zyverden Co., an international distributor of flower bulbs in The Netherlands. Originally cattle farmers, they capitalized on a growing industry beginning in 1915. Dirk Van Zyverden's sons, Cornelius and Jacobus ("Jack"), joined the company and Jack began selling their products in the United States. Dirk and his two sons then started the Van Zyverden Bros. company to sell to the American market, which company eventually Jack took over for himself. During World War II, when travel prohibited Jack from attending to the business in the U.S. and Canada, a Canadian partner assumed the American business for the duration of the war. In turn, Jack's own sons, Dirk and Paul, entered the flower bulb business in America through other firms. Eventually, business expanded for the Van Zyverden Bros., reaching into the southern U.S. Bulb production continued in The Netherlands, which was overseen during the summer months by Dirk and Paul. Jack retired in 1966. In 1969, the firm was incorporated in Mississippi as Van Zyverden Bros., Inc. In 1972, Van Zyverden Bros. was divided into Flower Bulbs, Inc., run by Dirk, and the Van Zyverden Bros. business mark run by Paul (in The Netherlands as Amsterdam Bulb Co.). In 1980, Paul bought out Flower Bulbs, Inc., from Dirk, and in 1983, his company acquired Brown Bulb Ranch, which operated on the West Coast. In 1989, the firm incorporated in Delaware, and in 1995 changed its name to Van Zyverden, Inc. By the end of the 20th century, the firm was owned and operated by Jacqueline Van Zyverden Hogan and Robert A. Van Zyverden, which includes the European subsidiary of Van Zyverden, B.V. The firm continues a vigorous sales program, shipping bulbs annually to all fifty states and Canada.¹³¹³

Generation No. 13

70. Catharinus¹³ Van Zyverden [Charles Van Zyverden] (Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 17 June 1894 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands, and died 23 December 1942 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Alettha Robinson** 14 April 1923 in Montclair, Essex Co., New Jersey, daughter of Francis Robinson and Alettha Stiles. She was born 19 January 1895 in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., New York, and died 21 March 1978.

¹³¹³ For a more complete history, see the Van Zyverden Co. website, <http://www.vanzyverdenusa.com/history/index.html> (accessed 3 Jul 2006).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of Catharinus Van Zyverden and Mary Robinson are:

- 71 i. Mary Alletha¹⁴ Van Zyverden, born 13 January 1924 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania; died 28 October 1991. She married Harry Wilson Barnitz 14 April 1946 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 1922; died 01 September 1975 in Peconic, Suffolk Co., New York.
 - 72 ii. Catherine Van Zyverden, born 13 August 1925 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. She married John Durban Odhner 10 November 1945 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 12 September 1924 in Durban, Natal, South Africa; died 09 November 2002.
 - 73 iii. Frances Jeanne Van Zyverden, born 25 January 1929 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married Kenneth Theodore McQueen 05 February 1949 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 11 April 1925 in Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois.
 - 74 iv. Charles Van Zyverden, born 23 August 1930 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. He married Gail Joanne Down 12 July 1958 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada; born 25 January 1936 in Fergus, Ontario, Canada.
 - 75 v. Jane Robinson Van Zyverden, born 02 July 1934 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married Jack William Willis 28 December 1957 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 28 July 1927 in Anson, Jones, Texas; died 25 September 1963.
 - + 76 vi. Gerald Dirk Van Zyverden, born 22 September 1932 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania; died 16 February 1983.
-

Generation No. 14

76. Gerald Dirk¹⁴ Van Zyverden (Catharinus¹³, Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 22 September 1932 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, and died 16 February 1983. He married **Nina Hyatt** 18 February 1956, daughter of Hubert Hyatt and Carina Glenn. She was born 20 August 1932 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Gerald Van Zyverden and Nina Hyatt are:

- + 77 i. Clinton James¹⁵ Van Zyverden, born 21 November 1956 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 78 ii. Edith Van Zyverden, born 11 December 1957.
- + 79 iii. Margaret Van Zyverden, born 27 October 1959 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.
- + 80 iv. Louise Van Zyverden, born 02 February 1961 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.
- 81 v. Louise Van Zyverden, born 01 February 1962 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. She married Rudolph Andrew Damm 28 May 1983 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 03 June 1961 in Abington, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 82 vi. Dora Van Zyverden, born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married (1) Paul Frank Luebbe in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; he was born 17 April 1961. She married (2) **Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt** 17 May 2003 at Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
- + 83 vii. Randolph Hyatt Van Zyverden, born 23 January 1966 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
- 84 viii. Willem Jacobus Van Zyverden, born 16 February 1969 in Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
- 85 ix. Joram Giles Van Zyverden, born 12 April 1973 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Dora (Van Zyverden) and Paul Luebbe divorced 1989.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 15

77. Clinton James¹⁵ Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk¹⁴, Catharinus¹³, Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 21 November 1956 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mary Ann Grove** 1984. He married **(2) Mary Ann Grove** 05 May 1984 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She was born 09 January 1958 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Clinton Van Zyverden and Mary Grove are:

- 86 i. Diane¹⁶ Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
- 87 ii. Kathrine Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
- 88 iii. Gerald Dirk Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
- 89 iv. Sarah Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

78. Edith¹⁵ Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk¹⁴, Catharinus¹³, Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 11 December 1957. She married **(1) Stephen Rose** 10 February 1977 in Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia. He was born 10 April 1954 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **(2) Steven Rose** between 1980-1981.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Edith Van Zyverden and Steven Rose are:

- 90 i. Eva¹⁶ Rose, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
- 91 ii. Joel Rose, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
- 92 iii. Grace Rose, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

79. Margaret¹⁵ Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk¹⁴, Catharinus¹³, Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 27 October 1959 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. She married **(1) Calvin Acton Odhner** 14 August 1982 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 28 September 1959 in Monroeville, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. She married **(2) Calvin Odhner** 1984.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Margaret Van Zyverden and Calvin Odhner are:

- 93 i. Brittany¹⁶ Odhner.
- 94 ii. Brigdon Dirk Odhner.
- 95 iii. Kelsey Odhner.
- 96 iv. Kale Jedediah Odhner.
- 97 v. Asher Heath Odhner.

80. Louise¹⁵ Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk¹⁴, Catharinus¹³, Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 02 February 1961 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. She married **Andrew Damm** 1981.

Children of Louise Van Zyverden and Andrew Damm are:

- 98 i. Travis¹⁶ Damm.
- 99 ii. Thayer Damm.
- 100 iii. Anna Damm.

82. Dora¹⁵ Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk¹⁴, Catharinus¹³, Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married (1) Paul Frank Luebbe in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; he was born 17 April 1961. She married (2) Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt 17 May 2003 at Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Child of Dora Van Zyverden and Stephen Synnestvedt is:

- 101a i. Alexander Charles¹⁶ Synnestvedt, born 08 March 2007 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
-

83. Randolph Hyatt¹⁵ Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk¹⁴, Catharinus¹³, Corstiaan¹², Jacob¹¹, Jan¹⁰, Jacob⁹, Jan⁸, Johannes⁷, Ary⁶, Jan⁵, Jacob⁴, Claas³ Syverts, Jacob², Willem¹ Zyverts) was born 23 January 1966 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Ann Minnick**. She was born 26 July 1965.

Child of Randolph Van Zyverden and Mary Minnick is:

- 101 i. Samuel¹⁶ Van Zyverden.
-

End of Van Zyverden Family collateral genealogy

351. William Tesson⁹ Montgomery (Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in New Castle, Delaware. He married **Jane Myers**. She was born 13 January 1924.

Children of William Montgomery and Jane Myers are:

- 510 i. Barbara Jane¹⁰ Montgomery, born 29 August 1946; died 1951.
511 ii. Linda Jane Montgomery, born 11 March 1952; died 12 July 1970 in Delaware.

NOTES

351. *William Tesson Montgomery* (1916–)

William Tesson Montgomery graduated from Williamson Trade School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The “Smith Genealogy”¹³¹⁴ notices that while working as a carpenter in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, he was called in the first draw of the military draft in World War II. However, there is an enlistment record for him on 17 May 1941, in Philadelphia.

Other comments from the “Smith Genealogy” note several points about William Tesson Montgomery:

“[He] served three and a half years overseas, first in England as a Quartermaster Corps carpenter and then volunteered for infantry duty in General Patton’s Army in Germany.”;

“When [he] was in England in the service he and his cousin Edward Lawrence Spamer¹³¹⁵, also in the Army, were together when opportunity offered.”; and

“He has a service-connected back injury and is now [ca. 1960] construction foreman in building private homes in New Castle County, Delaware” [where he then lived].

William Tesson Montgomery legally adopted Robert Burwell, his wife’s son by a previous marriage. Upon his death, W. T. Montgomery’s remains were cremated.

¹³¹⁴ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 91-92.

¹³¹⁵ See *Part I, Spamer Family*. Further information about the cousins meeting during the war is not known now.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

511. Linda Jane Montgomery (1952–1970)

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Linda Jane Montgomery was buried 14 July 1970 in Valley Forge Memorial Gardens, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. She had resided with her family at Llangollen Estates, 206 Werden Drive.

352. Helen⁹ Montgomery (Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **(1) Harry Archible Cook** 17 February 1940 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born 07 April 1922 in Berlin, New Jersey. She married **(2) Wilbur Oliver Mummert** 19 January 1952 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Mummert and Bessie. He was born 18 September 1905 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 06 September 1984 in Wilmington, Delaware. She married **(3) Paul David McCarraher** 14 October 1992 in Ewell St. Paul's Church, Clayton, Delaware. He was born 26 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 06 September 1995 in Newark, Delaware.

Children of Helen Montgomery and Harry Cook are:

- 512 i. Patricia¹⁰ Cook, born 24 August 1941. She married (1) Sherman W. Morrow 04 September 1959. She married (2) Charles F. Layton November 1964 in Wilmington, Delaware.
- + 513 ii. Harry Frank Cook, born 19 July 1943.

Child of Helen Montgomery and Wilbur Mummert is:

- + 514 i. Susan Irene¹⁰ Mummert, born 19 April 1954 in Wilmington, Delaware.

NOTES

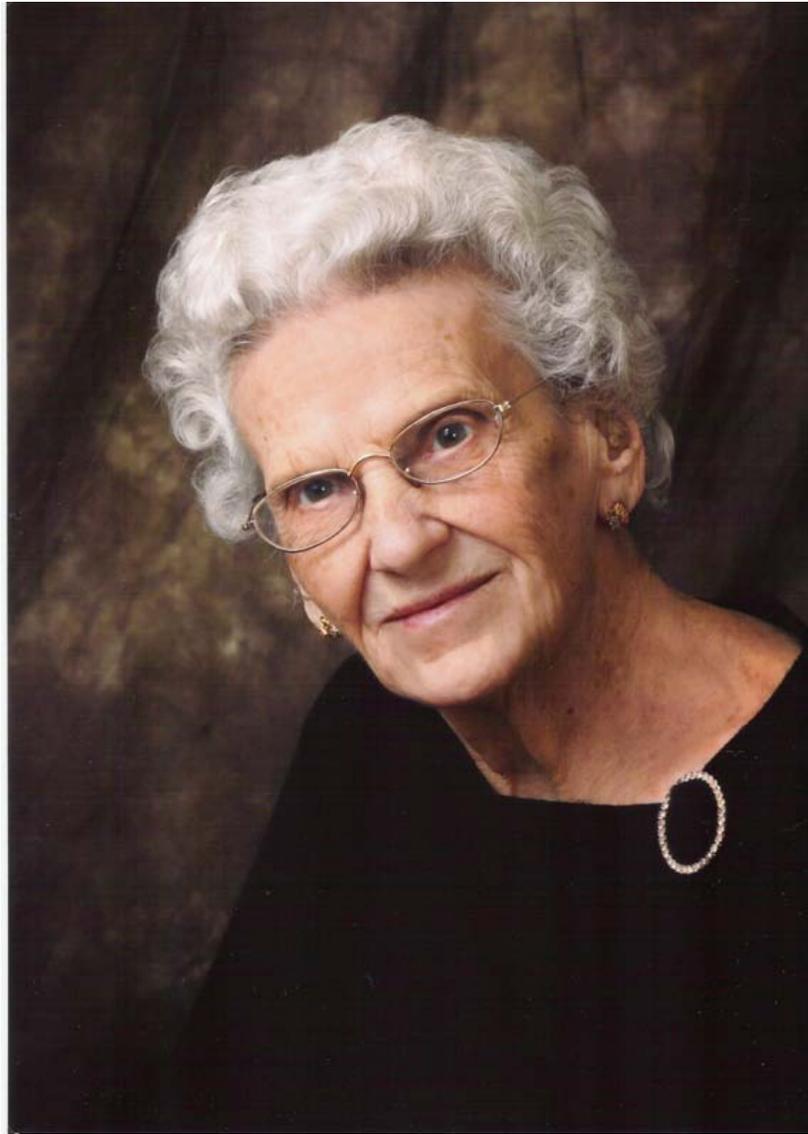
Harry Archible Cook (1922–)
(husband of Helen Montgomery)

Harry A. Cook served in the U.S. Navy in World War II.

The Social Security Death Index lists a Harry Cook, born 7 April 1922, with a date of decease May 1986; he had last resided in Wilmington, Delaware, and his Social Security card had been issued in Pennsylvania. Helen McCarraher, ex-wife of Harry Archible Cook, indicated that her former husband was still alive in 2004, although she had been out of touch with him for a long time. The information about his being still alive came from Helen McCarraher's daughter, Patricia (Pat) Cook, who had been trying to locate her father.

Wilbur Oliver Mummert (1905–1984)
(husband of Helen Montgomery)
“Wib”

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Wilbur Oliver Mummert was a laundry driver, residing at 5622 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In August 1950, a letter mailed to him by his son, Jack, was sent to this same address. Wilbur Mummert was later a supervisor at the Du Pont chemical company on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River across from New Castle, Delaware. At the time of his death, he resided in Clayton, Delaware. During most of his life with his second wife, Helen, they lived at 24 Halcyon Dr., Garfield Park [section], New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. They moved to Clayton during his retirement years. He is buried in New Castle, Delaware.



Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, 90th birthday, 2008



(Spamer 2031)



(Spamer 3808)

Helen Montgomery McCarraher (1918–)
[No. 352]

(Top left) Studio portrait, ca. 1990.

(Top right) Harry Archible Cook (1922–), Helen Cook, and their children Patricia (1941–) [No. 512] and Harry Frank Cook (1943–) [No. 513], April 1945.

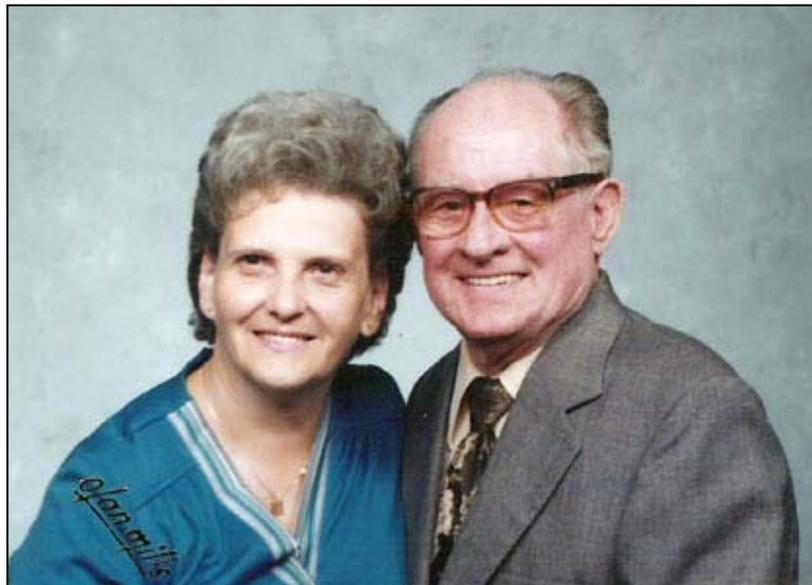
(Bottom left) Wilbur O. “Wib” Mummert (1905–1984) and Helen Mummert, wedding photo, 19 January 1952.

(Bottom center) Wilbur and Helen Mummert, Alan Mills studio portrait, 1982.

(Bottom right) Helen and Paul David “Dave” McCarraher (1916–1995), in 1992.



(Spamer 68)



(Spamer 3417)



(Spamer 3418)

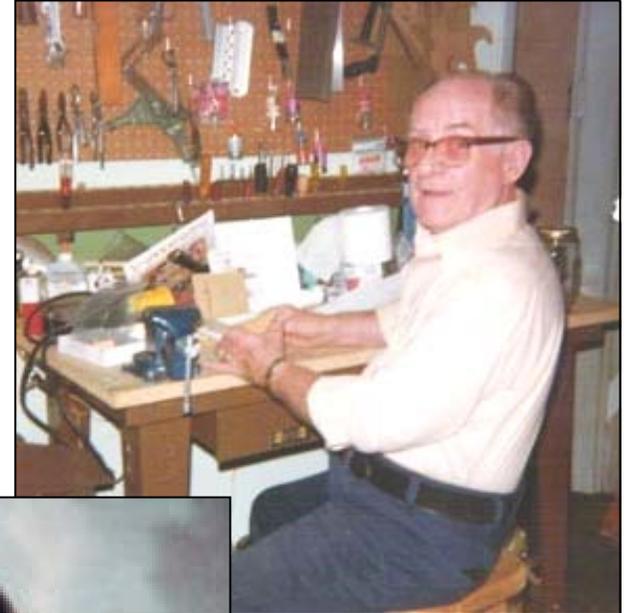


(Spamer 3416)

(Above left) Harry Frank Cook and Patricia Cook at the New Jerusalem Church, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, ca. 1947.

(Above right) Wilbur Mummert as many knew him, in his home workshop, 24 Halcyon Drive, New Castle, Delaware, May 1979.

(Right) Susan Irene Mummert (1954–) [No. 514]; probably her high school yearbook photo, ca. 1972.



(Spamer 60)



(Spamer 71)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Of Wilbur O. Mummert's family, only his parents and siblings are known at this time, as well as some information about his first marriage, as follows:

John W. Mummert was born about 1890 in Pennsylvania. He married **Bessie**. She was born about 1886 in Pennsylvania.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of John Mummert and Bessie are:

- + i. Wilbur Oliver Mummert, born 18 September 1905 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 September 1984 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married (1) undetermined wife after 1930. He married (2) Helen Montgomery 19 January 1952 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- ii. Edna M. Mummert, born about 1910 in Pennsylvania.
- iii. Franklin L. Mummert, born about 1915 in Pennsylvania.
- iv. George G. Mummert, born about 1917 in Pennsylvania.
- v. James E. Mummert, born about 1921 in Pennsylvania.
- vi. Alfred A. Mummert, born about 1923 in Pennsylvania.
- vii. Bessie G. Mummert, born about 1926 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, John W. Mummert was a die stamper (?) in a department store; he resided at 5622 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Edna Mummert was a finisher in a photographer's studio.

Child of Wilbur Mummert and undetermined wife is:

- + i. John Mummert, born after 1930. He married Emma.

Child of John Mummert and Emma is:

- i. John Mummert, born about April 1950.¹³¹⁶

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Paul David McCarraher (1916–1995)
(husband of Helen Montgomery)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Paul David McCarraher seems to have been a patient in the Pennsylvania State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis #1, Quincy Twp., Franklin Co., Pennsylvania.

The Social Security Death Index gives his date of death as 4 September 1984. He is buried in Grace Lawn Cemetery, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

512. Patricia (Cook) Layton (1941–)
“Pat”

Patricia Cook and Charles Layton were married by Rev. Foster. They have no children.

¹³¹⁶ Information about this child is taken from a letter, Jack and Emma Mummert to Wilbur Mummert, 6 Aug 1950.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

353. Jane⁹ Montgomery (Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 24 August 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 April 2007 at Churchman's Village, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married (1) **John J. White, Jr.** 15 October 1940 in Elkton, Maryland, son of Marie. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married (2) **John Staunton McWhorter, Sr.** 26 November 1946 in Chesapeake City, Maryland. He was born 17 August 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of Jane Montgomery and John White is:

- 515 i. Virginia Lee¹⁰ White, born 19 July 1941 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Robert Foot.

Children of Jane Montgomery and John MacWhorter are:

- + 516 i. John Staunton¹⁰ McWhorter, Jr., born 01 February 1961 in San Jose, California. He married Cheryl Ann De Noi 8 November 1980 in Delaware.
- 517 ii. Charles Scott McWhorter, born 18 October 1962 in Sunnyvale, California; died 11 October (ca. 1996).

NOTES

Jane Montgomery (1924–2007) [No. 353] worked as a welder during World War II, employed by the Sun Shipbuilding Co. near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She later was the proprietor of an antique store in New Castle Co., Delaware. Jane and John J. White, Jr. were divorced 25 December 1944.¹³¹⁷

John Staunton MacWhorter, Sr. (1922–) (“Mac”), husband of Jane Montgomery, served in the U.S. Navy for 20 years. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists his address as 1199 Park Willot Ct., Milpitas, California. He predeceased his wife.

Virginia Lee White (1941–) [No. 515] was raised by her grandmother, Mrs. Marie White of Bloxom, Virginia. Virginia had had two previous marriages before her marriage to Robert Foot¹³¹⁸ to whom she was still married at the time of her mother's decease and resided in Boynton Beach, Florida.

Charles Scott MacWhorter (1962–1996) [No. 517] (“Scott”) was afflicted by Down's Syndrome.

356. Susannah⁹ Watson (William Fosbenner⁸, Joseph William Wesley⁷, Katherine W.⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She was born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929. She married **Edward Bourke Emory** about 1907, son of Edward Bourke Emory. He was born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950.

Children of Susannah Watson and Edward Emory are:

- 518 i. Anna R.¹⁰ Emory, born about August 1908 in Maryland.
- 519 ii. William W. Emory, born about 1913 in Maryland.

¹³¹⁷ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 93.

¹³¹⁸ “Smith Genealogy”, p. 93.



(Left) Jane Montgomery McWhorter, John Staunton McWhorter, Sr., and their children, John, Jr. *(left)* and Scott; ca. 1963.

(Below) Jane McWhorter, 1996.

(Spamer 77)



(Spamer 3332)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

356. Susannah (Watson) Emory (1883–after 1929)

In the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses she is listed as Susan W. Emory.

Susannah Watson provides an important genealogical connection in our family. She married Edward Bourke Emory, a descendant of the renowned Emorys of the Eastern Shore, whose seat was at “Poplar Grove” in Spaniard Neck; and through them she is genealogically connected, more remotely, to many notable American families. Edward Bourke Emory’s father, Edward Bourke Emory (senior), had married Henrietta Tilghman (1855–1953); and Edward’s great grandfather, Thomas Emory (1782–before 1850), married Anna Maria Hemsley (1787–) whose mother was Anna Maria Tilghman (1749/50–1817); and Anna Maria Hemsley Emory’s great grandparents in her paternal and maternal lineages (both) were Anna Maria Lloyd (1676–1748) and Richard Tilghman (1671/72–1737/38). Cousins of various kinds, and their own marriages, include numerous individuals of the Tilghman and Lloyd families, as well as others whose names are among the historical ranks both in Maryland and in Philadelphia, such as Bache, Cadwalader, Chew, Coursey, Dallas, Hodge, Hollyday, and McCall. Indeed, Anna Maria Hemsley Emory provides a genealogical reconnection with our own Smith family through Elizabeth Wilkinson, fourth wife of Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863) [No. 34] and their descendants. Of the children of Thomas and Anna Maria Hemsley Emory, marriages reaffirmed genealogical connections with the Tilghman families, and, as noted elsewhere herein, son William Hemsley Emory married Matilda Bache, a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

With so many confusing intermarriages over many generations, it is impractical to provide collateral genealogies in some places, unless the same genealogy were to be repeated several times. Instead, generally organized collateral genealogies for these families are relegated to a separate appendix to the present genealogy. Even in this manner some members of the families will be overlooked in running up a family tree; but these genealogies are included for their historical record, both in terms of family connections as well as the historical notes that relate to many of the individuals.

For information relating to the Emorys and other families just mentioned, see **Appendix 2**.

Edward Bourke Emory (junior) (1883–1950) (husband of Susannah Watson)

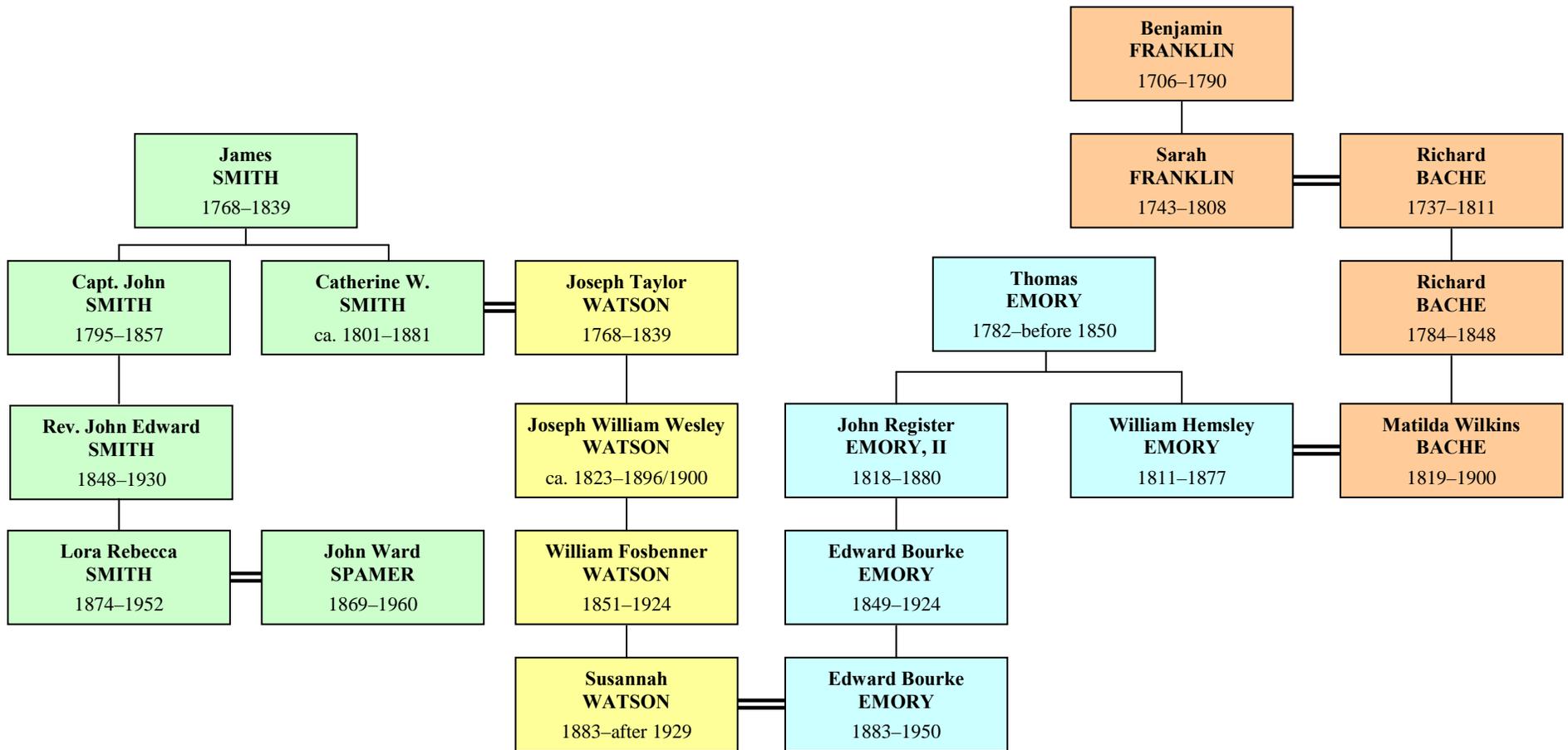
Occupations of Edward Bourke Emory (junior) (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Retail merchant, coal
- 1920: Salesman, lime company
- 1930: Chemical salesman

Residences of Edward Bourke Emory (junior) (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: North Commerce St., Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
- 1920: Commerce St., Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland
- 1930: Liberty St., Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland

The Circuitous Spamer-Smith Genealogical Link to Benjamin Franklin



SMITH

WATSON

EMORY

FRANKLIN-BACHE



Poplar Grove, the Emory family seat on Spaniard Neck

(Maryland Historic Sites Survey)

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Poplar Grove

Poplar Grove is the homestead of the Emory family, situated on Emory Creek, which with the Corsica River (to which it is a tributary) forms the southern side of Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The main house is an 18th-century two-story brick structure with two flanking wings; the main building has been added to perhaps eight times. The property has additional historical and architectural significance in also preserving its 18th century slave quarters, one of two such small frame dwellings known in the county. Even with some modern renovations, the slave quarters preserve sufficient evidence to allow insights into slave housing. The site also has been used as a field school in archaeology from Washington College.¹³¹⁹

372. Lillian Fisher⁹ Benson (Lillian M.⁸ Fisher, Carroll⁷, Sarah Rebecca⁶ Smith, George⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **J. Estell Maden, Sr.** June 1924.

Children of Lillian Benson and J. Maden are:

- 520 i. Carol E.¹⁰ Maden, born April 1925.
 - 521 ii. J. Estell Maden, Jr., born 01 November 1927.
-

380. Paul Clifton⁹ Starkey (Anna Elizabeth⁹ Battis, Sarah Catherine⁸ Tarbutton, Samuel Smith⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 13 May 1900 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, and died 15 March 1972 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Hastings**. He married **(2) Martha Estelle Sewell** 16 April 1927 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She was born 1908 in Maryland, and died 1946.

Child of Paul Starkey and Martha Sewell is:

- 522 i. Betty Mary¹⁰ Starkey, died 07 May 1928.

NOTES

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Paul Clifton Starkey (1900–1972) [No. 380], his wife, Martha Sewell Starkey (1908–1946), and Betty Mary Starkey (-1928) [No. 522] are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Betty died as a baby.

386. Helen⁹ Harvey (Frances V.⁸ Holding, Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith, James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 September 1884. She married **Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr.** in Radnor, Pennsylvania.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

¹³¹⁹ Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Historic Sites Survey, "Poplar Grove", site no. QA-191, and "Poplar Grove Quarter" [slave quarters], site no. QA-191A; the site description for the main house was not available (information accessed on MHT website, 3 Aug 2006). "Washington College Field School in Archaeology at Poplar Grove" (2003 Field School), Washington College Archaeology website, http://archaeology.washcoll.edu/03_fieldshcool.html (accessed 19 Dec 2005).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of Helen Harvey and Richard Jenkinson are:

- 523 i. Richard P.¹⁰ Jenkinson, Jr.
- 524 ii. Harvey Thorndyke Jenkinson.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

388. Ernest⁹ Harvey (Frances V.⁸ Holding, Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith, James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 02 June 1886 in Washington, D.C. He married **Sarah Dorothy Hill** 08 June 1919.

Children of Ernest Harvey and Sarah Hill are:

- 525 i. Joseph F.¹⁰ Harvey, born 29 May 1927 in West Chester, Pennsylvania.
- 526 ii. Dorothy Virginia Harvey, born 09 July 1931 in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

In 1909, Ernest Harvey (1886–) [No. 388] was a lawyer. He later was a U.S. District Attorney. In later life he lived in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

389. Lois⁹ Holding (Archibold McCall⁸, Martha Phedorn⁷ Smith, James⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 22 September 1907 in Pennsylvania. She married **William Carson Bodine** 17 March 1931.

Child of Lois Holding and William Bodine is:

- 527 i. Bodine¹⁰, born 01 January 1938.
-

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Generation No. 10

392. James Franklin¹⁰ Graham (Edward Slaughter⁹, James Edward⁸, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 August 1902 in Newark, New Jersey.

Child of James Franklin Graham is:

- 528 i. James Edward¹¹ Graham, born 07 June 1938.
-

394. Ruby Margaret¹⁰ Graham (Henry Rembert⁹, James Edward⁸, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 13 November 1898 in Barclay, Maryland, and died 13 December 1983. She married **Victor Hugo Doushkess** 28 December 1920 in Chestertown, Maryland. He was born 27 June 1895, and died 14 November 1966.

Child of Ruby Graham and Victor Doushkess is:

- 529 i. Sarah J.¹¹ Doushkess, born about 1930 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Ruby (Graham) Doushkess (1898–1983) [No. 394] is buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. Her grave has a Daughters of the American Revolution marker. She had joined the DAR in 1959. Her last residence was in New Hampshire. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Victor Hugo Doushkess (1895–1966), husband of Ruby Graham, is buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. His grave has a military marker, “Md. 2nd Lt. Field Arty. Res. WWI”. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

419. Harry Tarbutton¹⁰ Greenwell (Laura⁹ Tarbutton, Samuel J.⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born in Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Harry Tarbutton Greenwell are:

- 530 i. Anna¹¹ Greenwell.
531 ii. Frank Greenwell.
532 iii. Harry T. Greenwell, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Harry Tarbutton Greenwell [No. 419] was a butcher.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

422. Clyde¹⁰ Tarbutton (Cooper J.⁹, Samuel J.⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born in Wilmington, Delaware. He married **undetermined wife**.

Children of Clyde Tarbutton and undetermined wife are:

- 533 i. Tarbutton¹¹.
 - 534 ii. Tarbutton.
 - 535 iii. Tarbutton.
-

423. William E.¹⁰ Tarbutton (Cooper J.⁹, Samuel J.⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **undetermined wife**.

Children of William Tarbutton and undetermined wife are:

- 536 i. Tarbutton¹¹.
- 537 ii. Tarbutton.

NOTES

William E. Tarbutton [No. 423] was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. He lived in California.

424. Frank Noel¹⁰ Tarbutton (Cooper J.⁹, Samuel J.⁸, William Dudley⁷, Samuel⁶, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1897 in Sudlersville, Maryland, and died 1961. He married **Pauline W.** She was born 01 January 1898, and died 10 November 1985.

Children of Frank Tarbutton and Pauline are:

- 538 i. Frank A.¹¹ Tarbutton, born about 1922.
- 539 ii. Pauline H. Tarbutton, born about 1928.

NOTES

Frank Noel Tarbutton (1897–1961) [No. 424] and his wife, Pauline W. Tarbutton (1898–1985), are buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland.

443. Julia M.¹⁰ Baynard (Harry Clayland⁹, James Watson⁸, Ann⁷ Watson, Henrietta Young⁶ Smith, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 12 October 1889. She married **Howard S. Clark**.

Children of Julia Baynard and Howard Clark are:

- 540 i. Howard Franklin¹¹ Clark, born 15 September 1916; died 09 May 1943 in World War II, Pacific Theater.
- 541 ii. James Baynard Clark, born 14 January 1922.
- 542 iii. Robert Smith Clark, born 13 April 1924.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

Julia Baynard Clark (1889–) [No. 443] resided in Salisbury, Maryland.

Lt (jg) Howard Franklin Clark [No. 540], U.S. Navy, Service No. 81239, was reported missing in action on 8 May 1942.¹³²⁰ His name was placed on a monument at Fort William McKinley in Manila, The Philippines. He was posthumously decorated with the Purple Heart, Distinguished Flying Cross, and other Navy–Marine Corps awards.

447. Richard¹⁰ Smith (Robert Arnold⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1944. He married (1) **Wanda Faye James**. She was born 1945. He married (2) **Cynthia Kaye Haarhues**. She was born 1950.

Children of Richard Smith and Wanda James are:

- + 543 i. Kathryn Renea¹¹ Smith, born 1967.
- + 544 ii. Theresa Lynn Smith, born 1969.

Child of Richard Smith and Cynthia Haarhues is:

- 545 i. Nicole Lee¹¹ Smith, born 1978.
-

448. Myrna¹⁰ Smith (Robert Arnold⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1945. She married **Danny Monosmith**.

Children of Myrna Smith and Danny Monosmith are:

- 546 i. Steve¹¹ Monosmith.
 - 547 ii. Tammy Monosmith.
-

449. Dianne Alice¹⁰ Smith (Wilbur Edward⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1946. She married **Kenneth Warren Campen**. He was born 1948.

Children of Dianne Smith and Kenneth Campen are:

- 548 i. Daniel Joseph¹¹ Campen, born 1981. He married Korina Linn Walters.
- 549 ii. Timothy Jonathan Campen, born 1985.

¹³²⁰ Defense Technical Information Center, Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office, website http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo/WWII_MIA/NAV_M_C.HTM (accessed 25 Sep 2007).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

The biographical sketch about Dianne (Smith) Campen (1946–) [No. 449], written by her father around 1992, is as follows:

Dianne Alice (Smith) Campen, graduate of Stadium High School and attended Pacific Lutheran University for one year in Nursing. Dianne married Ken Campen, graduate of Western Baptist Seminar[y] in Portland, Oregon, who works in the Post Office. Dianne has worked in the lab section, Tacoma General, St. Joseph's, and several hospitals in Portland. Dianne's hobby is flower arranging. They have two sons, Daniel Joseph and Timothy Jonathan and live in Portland.

450. James Robert Lee¹⁰ Smith, 2nd (Wilbur Edward⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1950. He married (1) **Paula Jean Blaisdell**. She was born 1953. He married (2) **Mary Croushore**.

Children of James Smith and Paula Blaisdell are:

- + 550 i. Suzanne Dee¹¹ Smith, born 1973.
- 551 ii. Walter Edward Smith, born 1978.
- 552 iii. Christina Smith, born 1981.
- 553 iv. David Smith, born 1982.

Child of James Smith and Mary Croushore is:

- 554 i. Charles¹¹ Smith.

NOTES

The biographical sketch about James Robert Lee Smith, 2nd (1950–) [No. 450], written by his father around 1992, is as follows:

James Robert Lee, Tech Sgt., retired, U.S. Air Force, graduated from Stadium High School. He served in many bases in the United States, also Italy, Okinawa, and Korea. He has four children . . . and they live in Des Moines, Iowa. Jim's hobby is fishing.

451. Marilyn Kay¹⁰ Smith (Wilbur Edward⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1952. She married **Lee Shelley Hauser**. He was born 1955.

Children of Marilyn Smith and Lee Hauser are:

- 555 i. Edward Leonard¹¹ Hauser, born 1990.
- 556 ii. Jonathan Adam Hauser, born 1994.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

NOTES

The biographical sketch about Marilyn (Smith) Hauser (1955–) [No. 451], written by her father around 1992, is as follows:

Marilyn Kay (Smith) Hauser, graduated from Stadium High School and Washington State University in Pullman. She married Lee Hauser, also a graduate of WSU in Journalism, who is a computer analyst. They have one son, Edward Leonard, and live in Federal Way, Washington. Marilyn's hobby is photography.

W. Ed Smith indicated through a photo annotation, sent to me around 2004, that son-in-law Lee Hauser was at the time a systems administrator for the law firm of Caney, Bradley, Smith and Spellman.

452. Karen Elaine¹⁰ Smith (Wilbur Edward⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1958. She married (1) **Robert Alan Anderson**. She married (2) **Kenneth Even Meloche**.

Child of Karen Smith and Robert Anderson is:

557 i. Sara Amanda Marie¹¹ Anderson, born 1979.

Child of Karen Smith and Kenneth Meloche is:

558 i. Cara Amber Victoria¹¹ Meloche, born 1987.

NOTES

The biographical sketch about Karen (Smith) Meloche (1958–) [No. 452], written by her father around 1992, is as follows:

Karen Elaine (Smith) Meloche, graduated from Stadium High School. She has two daughters, Sara Amanda Marie Anderson, and Cara Amber Victoria Meloche.

455. Mary Elizabeth¹⁰ Roberts (Emerson Bryan⁹, Mary Smith⁸ Bryan, Anna Virginia⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 02 October 1920 in Pennsylvania. She married **William Brown**.

NOTES

William and Mary (Roberts) Brown had four children.¹³²¹

¹³²¹ Nothing is known at this time of the four children; Nos. 559-562 were originally in the sequence of enumerated descendants in this genealogy but are removed here.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Mary (Roberts) Brown (1920–) [No. 455] lived near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

460. Roberta Lathrop¹⁰ Mack (Joseph Lathrop⁹, Roberta Covington⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 26 June 1954. She married **Thomas Edmund Zipperian** 19 June 1976 in Great Falls, Montana.

Children of Roberta Mack and Thomas Zipperian are:

- 563 i. Megan Aileen¹¹ Zipperian, born 23 January 1980 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- + 564 ii. Abigail Alayne Zipperian, born 20 July 1982 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She married Benjamin Asher Wiltbank.
- 565 iii. Heidi Alayne Zipperian, born 14 April 1987 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

NOTES

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Roberta (Mack) Zipperian (1954–) [No. 460] is known as “Bobbie”. Inasmuch as her aunt, Roberta (Mack) McCollum [No. 336], was also known as “Bobbie”, she was earlier known as “Little Bobbie”.

461. Gilbert Ridgway¹⁰ Hitchcock (Elizabeth⁹ Mack, Roberta Covington⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 June 1934. He married **Shirley Buell Todd** 05 April 1958 in Evanston, Illinois. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Gilbert Hitchcock and Shirley Todd are:

- 566 i. Stephen Ridgway¹¹ Hitchcock, born 27 July 1960 in Evanston, Illinois.
- 567 ii. Deborah Todd Hitchcock, born 07 March 1963 in Evanston, Illinois.

NOTES

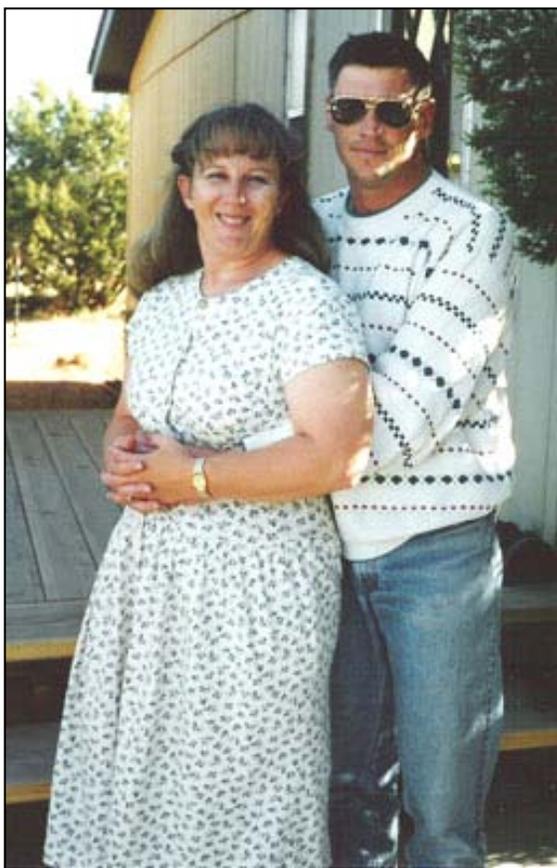
[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Gilbert Ridgway Hitchcock (1934–) [No. 461] works in a brokerage business.

466. Emily Alice¹⁰ Gladish (Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 20 July 1938. She married **Gale Windram Smith** 23 June 1960 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Children of Emily Gladish and Gale Smith are:

- + 568 i. Crystal¹¹ Smith, born 27 January 1962.
 - + 569 ii. Darron Smith, born 17 July 1963.
 - + 569a iii. Kenne Smith, born 10 April 1965.
 - + 569b iv. Kyle Smith, born 12 May 1969.
-



(Spamer 3448)

Roberta Mack Zipperian (1954–) [No. 460] and **Thomas Edmund Zipperian**, at their home in Edgewood, New Mexico, 1996.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

467. Stephen Geoffrey¹⁰ Gladish (Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 14 September 1939. He married **Elizabeth Fifield Barnitz** 03 September 1966. She was born 24 May 1944.

Children of Stephen Gladish and Elizabeth Barnitz are:

- + 570 i. Dawn Allyson¹¹ Gladish, born 19 August 1968.
- + 571 ii. Reeve Elizabeth Gladish, born 06 October 1970.
- 572 iii. Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, II, born 19 September 1978. He married Gauri, May 2011, in Tucson, Arizona.
- 572a iv. David McLean Gladish, born 07 August 1980.

NOTES

Stephen Geoffrey Gladish (1939–) [No. 467] (“Steve”) goes by “Stephen B. Gladish” and is the author of several adventure novels, most recently *Mustang Fever*.¹³²² [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Elizabeth (Barnitz) Gladish (1944–) (“Betsy”), wife of Stephen B. Gladish, has a small business fashioning jewelry with specialized fasteners for persons with physical disabilities. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, II (1978–) [No. 572] is (in 2007) a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army, serving as an Apache Longbow attack helicopter pilot. He deployed to Afghanistan in January 2007 for one year.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

468. Elizabeth Renee¹⁰ Gladish (Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 24 November 1941. She met (1) **unknown**. She married (2) **Donald Lips** 1964. She married (3) **Morris Adger**.

Child of Elizabeth Gladish and unknown is:

- + 573 i. Patricia Mildred¹¹ Glover, born 27 May 1963.

Children of Elizabeth Gladish and Don Lipps are:

- 573a i. Karen¹¹ Lipps.
- + 573b ii. Kelly Lipps.
- 573c iii. Garrett Lipps. He married Brenda.

NOTES

Elizabeth Renee Gladish (1941–) [No. 468] is known as “Liz”.

470. Sarah Ann¹⁰ Gladish (Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 14 June 1949. She married **Christopher Campman**.

Child of Sarah Gladish and Christopher Campman is:

- 573d i. Kurt¹¹ Campman.

¹³²² Stephen B. Gladish, *Mustang Fever: Run Free with Wild Mustangs* (Aisling Press, Tampa, Florida, 2007).

471. Neva Carolyn¹⁰ Gladish (Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 21 December 1951. She married **Edward Boyd Asplundh, Jr.**, son of Edward Asplundh and Edith Johns.

Children of Neva Gladish and Edward Asplundh are:

- + 574 i. India¹¹ Asplundh, born about 1975.
- + 575 ii. Aaron Asplundh, born about 1977.
- + 576 iii. Quinn Asplundh, born about 1979.
- 577 iv. Rhys Asplundh, born about 1981.

Also see Asplundh Family collateral genealogy (below).

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

**Asplundh Family
Collateral Genealogy
(55 descendants)**

The genealogy of the Asplundh family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Carl Hjalmar Asplundh

Generation No. 1

1. Carl Hjalmar¹ Asplundh was born February 1862 in Sweden, and died 1903. He married **Emma Steiger**. She was born April 1867 in Switzerland, and died after 1920.

Children of Carl Asplundh and Emma Steiger are:

- + 2 i. Edwin Theodore² Asplundh, born 12 August 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 28 April 1975 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery, Pennsylvania.
- + 3 ii. Oswald Eugene Asplundh, born 13 April 1890 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 16 December 1955.
- 4 iii. Oriel Asplundh, born 28 June 1891; died 09 July 1891.
- 5 iv. Fidelia Asplundh, born 07 July 1892 in Pennsylvania; died 16 March 1976. She married Decharms.
- 6 v. Guida Asplundh, born 03 June 1894 in Pennsylvania; died July 1986. She married Richard Cozier Bovard; born about 1892.
- + 7 vi. Griffith Asplundh, born 19 May 1896 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 24 December 1948.
- 8 vii. Alethe Asplundh, born 09 November 1898 in Pennsylvania; died 12 April 1976.
- + 9 viii. Lester Asplundh, born 03 May 1901 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 03 May 1984 in Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
- 10 ix. Carl Hjalmar Asplundh, born 10 October 1903 in Pennsylvania; died 02 July 1967.

NOTES

1. *Carl Hjalmar Asplundh* (senior) (1862–1903)

He immigrated into the U.S. in 1882 (the 1900 U.S. census information indicates his immigration was in 1880).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Occupations of Carl Hj. Asplundh (from U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory):
1890 city directory: Bookkeeper.
1900: Manager of church

Residences of Carl Hj. Asplundh (from U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory):
1890 city directory: 2642 Brown St.
1900 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Emma (Steiger) Asplundh (1867–after 1920)
(wife of Carl Hj. Asplundh)

She immigrated into the U.S. in 1872.

Residences of Emma Steiger Asplundh (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Bryn Athyn Ave., Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1920: Centre Ave. [today Alnwick Rd.], Bryn Athyn Borough, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

6. Guida Asplundh (1894–1986)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census (5 April), she is a guest at the Maryland Hotel, Pasadena Twp., Los Angeles Co., California. Her occupation is given there as “nurse”.

10. Carl Hjalmar Asplundh (junior) (1903–1967)

He was a co-founder of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co. with brothers Griffith and Lester, on 28 August 1928. (See below for more about the Asplundh Company.)

His wife was a member of the Board of Directors of the Old York Road Public Health Nursing Center at least in 1956.¹³²³

Generation No. 2

2. Edwin Theodore² Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar¹) was born 12 August 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 28 April 1975 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Lynn Kirkland**. She was born 12 July 1897 in Pennsylvania, and died 21 November 1986.

Children of Edwin Asplundh and Lynn Kirkland are:

- 11 i. Caroline³ Asplundh, born about 1923 in Ohio.
- 12 ii. Joan Asplundh, born about 1924 in Ohio.
- 13 iii. Ian Kirkland Asplundh, born 07 October 1924 in Ohio; died 18 August 1942.
- 14 iv. Elsa Asplundh, born about January 1929 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

The 1917 draft registration card for Edwin Theodore Asplundh (1888–1975) [No. 2] indicates that he was an officer cadet in training at Fort Niagara, New York. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census his residence was in Abington Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

¹³²³ *Doylestown Daily Intelligencer* (Pennsylvania), 28 Jun 1956.

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3. Oswald Eugene² Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar¹) was born 13 April 1890 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 16 December 1955. He married **Bessie Beredona Heilman**. She was born 21 May 1892 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Oswald Asplundh and Bessie Heilman are:

- 15 i. Maxine Elizabeth³ Asplundh, born 30 April 1918 in Pennsylvania; died 18 February 1935.
- 16 ii. Jeanette Corrine Asplundh, born 11 June 1919 in Pennsylvania.
- 17 iii. Oswald Eugene Asplundh, born 05 October 1922.
- 18 iv. Marion Gloria Asplundh, born 16 July 1924.
- 19 v. Emma Louise Asplundh, born 05 December 1928.

NOTES

The 1917 draft registration card for Oswald Eugene Asplundh (1890–1955) [No. 3] indicates his occupation was as a landscape contractor and owned his own business; his residence is listed in Bryn Athyn Borough, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Oswald Asplundh's occupation was given as landscape designer and gardener; his residence was at 1632 Louden St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

7. Griffith² Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar¹) was born 19 May 1896 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 24 December 1948. He married **Myrtle E. Barr**. She was born 30 October 1896, and died 20 April 1992.

Children of Griffith Asplundh and Myrtle Barr are:

- 20 i. Barr Elder³ Asplundh, born about November 1926.
- 21 ii. Paul Asplundh.

NOTES

Griffith Asplundh (1896–1948) [No. 7] was a co-founder of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co. with brothers Carl and Lester, on 28 August 1928. He served as the first president of the company, until his death. (See below for more about the Asplundh Company.)

9. Lester² Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar¹) was born 03 May 1901 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 03 May 1984 in Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania. He married **Grace Horigan**. She was born 11 August 1901 in Pennsylvania, and died March 1985.

Children of Lester Asplundh and Grace Horigan are:

- + 22 i. Edward Boyd³ Asplundh.
- 23 ii. Robert H. Asplundh.
- 24 iii. Rev. Kurt Asplundh.

NOTES

Lester Asplundh (1901–1984) [No. 9] was a co-founder of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co. with brothers Carl and Griffith, on 28 August 1928. (See below for more about the Asplundh Company.) He earned a degree in electrical engineering from Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, where he was also on the football team.

Lester Asplundh played football professionally for the Philadelphia Quakers and the Frankford Yellow Jackets, which later became the Philadelphia Eagles. He was nominated to the National Football Hall of Fame in 1961 and received its Distinguished American award in 1971.¹³²⁴

¹³²⁴ "Lester Asplundh, 83; Directed Family Tree-Trimming Company", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4 May 1984.

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He resided in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Lester and Grace Asplundh are listed on the ship's passenger manifest of in-bound first-class passengers aboard the S.S. *President Cleveland*, arriving in San Francisco, California, on 17 March 1950, having departed from Honolulu, Hawaii, on 12 March.

Rev. Kurt Asplundh [No. 24] was a pastor at the Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 3

22. Edward Boyd³ Asplundh (Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹) He married **Edith Myra Johns**.

Children of Edward Asplundh and Edith Johns are:

- + 25 i. Edward Boyd⁴ Asplundh, Jr.
- + 26 ii. Ian Lester Asplundh.
- + 27 iii. Joy Asplundh.
- + 28 iv. Kristin Louise Asplundh.
- + 29 v. Kurt Hyland Asplundh.
- + 30 vi. Reed Kirk Asplundh.
- + 31 vii. Robin Asplundh.

NOTES

Edward Boyd Asplundh (senior) [No. 22] was known as Boyd Asplundh.

Generation No. 4

25. Edward Boyd⁴ Asplundh, Jr. (Edward Boyd³, Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹) He married **Neva Carolyn Gladish**, daughter of Donald Gladish and Alice Smith. She was born 21 December 1951.

Children of Edward Asplundh and Neva Gladish are:

- 32 i. India⁵ Asplundh, born about 1975.
- 33 ii. Aaron Asplundh, born about 1977.
- 34 iii. Quinn Asplundh, born about 1979.
- 35 iv. Rhys Asplundh, born about 1981.

NOTES

Edward Boyd Asplundh, Jr. [No. 25] is known as "Ned".

26. Ian Lester⁴ Asplundh (Edward Boyd³, Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹) He married **Sandra Ulmer**.

Children of Ian Asplundh and Sandra Ulmer are:

- 36 i. Clark⁵ Asplundh.
 - 37 ii. Heather Asplundh.
-

27. Joy⁴ Asplundh (Edward Boyd³, Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹) She married **Philip Feerar**.

Children of Joy Asplundh and Philip Feerar are:

- 38 i. Brae⁵ Feerar.
- 39 ii. Holly Feerar.

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40 iii. Julia Feerar.

28. Kristin Louise⁴ Asplundh (Edward Boyd³, Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹) She married **Christopher Martin Bowyer**.

Children of Kristin Asplundh and Christopher Bowyer are:

- 41 i. Brian Donald⁵ Bowyer.
 - 42 ii. Christopher Brett Bowyer.
 - 43 iii. Justin Eric Bowyer.
 - 44 iv. Kimberly Joy Bowyer.
-

29. Kurt Hyland⁴ Asplundh (Edward Boyd³, Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹)

Children of Kurt Hyland Asplundh are:

- 45 i. Asplundh⁵.
 - 46 ii. Aidden Asplundh.
 - 47 iii. Marley Asplundh.
-

30. Reed Kirk⁴ Asplundh (Edward Boyd³, Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹) He married **Elaine Synnestvedt**.

Children of Reed Asplundh and Elaine Synnestvedt are:

- 48 i. Owen⁵ Asplundh.
 - 49 ii. Megan Asplundh.
 - 50 iii. Mauren Asplundh.
 - 51 iv. Jason Asplundh.
 - 52 v. Brandon Asplundh.
 - 53 vi. Sean Asplundh.
 - 54 vii. Ivan Asplundh.
-

31. Robin⁴ Asplundh (Edward Boyd³, Lester², Carl Hjalmar¹) She married **Timothy Trautman**.

Child of Robin Asplundh and Timothy Trautman is:

- 55 i. Hayden Louis⁵ Trautman.
-

The Asplundh Company

For decades, drivers on the nation's highways have been well familiar with the orange trucks emblazoned with large black letters, ASPLUNDH. Oswald Asplundh, who began as a gardener and then opened a landscaping and tree surgery business, trained his brothers Griffith, Lester, and Carl, by which occupation the brothers earned money for their college educations. On 28 August 1928, Griffith, Lester, and Carl created the Asplundh Tree Expert Co.¹³²⁵, capitalizing on their uniquely combined experiences in arboriculture, landscaping, electrical engineering, and business management. Appropriately enough, Asplundh in Swedish refers to "grove of aspen trees". The firm specifically targeted power companies of the Pennsylvania–New Jersey area who required tree pruning along powerline rights-of-way; and the business grew from there, and process that would include the development of training schools that

¹³²⁵ A history of the company is on its website (<http://www.asplundh.com>; accessed 2005), which was referred to for this overview and which in turn is only a synopsis of the longer, more detailed history.

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financially assisted the company through the Depression years (along with the brothers working without salaries). Oswald left his business in 1936 and joined the Asplundh Company, expanding the business into the Midwest. During the manpower shortage of World War II, the company introduced herbicidal "chemical brush control" as an alternative means of maintenance in power line rights-of-way. In 1939, the firm had grown to the point that a new headquarters location was established at 505 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

During the 1950s, seven sons of the founders began working in the field and office, beginning a second generation of the family-run business, which expands into New England, Florida, and the Pacific Northwest. In 1953, the first sessions of the Asplundh Supervisory Training Program were started, which continue to day to provide technical and professional development for the business's general foremen. The two hurricanes of 1954, Carol and Hazel, which affected the northeastern U.S., brought about a formalized emergency procedure for the company's response to storm damage.

The Asplundh Brush Control Co. was formed as a subsidiary company in 1956. Its specialization is in right-of-way clearing and maintenance of rights-of-way.

In 1958, Lester Asplundh developed the first fiberglass-boom lift trucks, which greatly improved field safety and accessibility when working around power lines. The product soon became an industry standard and a manufacturing plant in Chalfont, Pennsylvania, became the Asplundh Manufacturing Division. Thereafter, the firm diversified further, introducing services for underground utility construction in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast. In 1967, the Infrared Services Division pioneered commercial inspection services using thermographic and infrared devices.

By 1968, the sons of the founders began to take positions as officers and directors of the company. In this year, the firm opened its own commercial truck dealership, Asplundh GMC, to provide the company with cost and supply advantages. In 1972, the Asplundh Street Lighting Division was started, providing for the inspection and maintenance of municipal street lighting systems. Two years later, in response to growth and overcrowding in the Jenkintown facility, a 12-acre site was acquired on Blair Mill Road in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. A year after that, the Asplundh Railroad Division was created to branch into a new services market for the nation's railroad rights-of-way; and the One-Call Division was inaugurated, whereby contractors and member utilities were served by a single source for communicating information about excavating near underground utilities ("Call Before You Dig" notices are seen everywhere today).

In 1984, the company began international operations by expanding into Ontario and Alberta. The GMC dealership is expanded this year, and the Asplundh Manufacturing Division moved to Creedmoor, North Carolina. Also this year the Municipal Tree Division was established to facilitate public-sector agencies in their needs to contract services.

In 1987, the first of fifteen third-generation Asplundh family members completes internal and employment programs to manage the growing company. In 1988, Asplundh finally reaches all 50 states with operations in Hawaii, and establishes Asplundh Canada, Inc. In 1990, joint ventures take the company to New Zealand and France, and national expansion continues with the acquisition of construction companies. In 1992, the Asplundh Manufacturing Division was sold to Altec Industries, Inc.; and an established tree service company in England was acquired. In 1996, the Pole Maintenance Division was made a new subsidiary, Utility Pole Technologies, Inc.; a meter services division was also made a subsidiary, Utility Meter Services, Inc.; and Underground Utility Locating, Inc., was acquired by the company.

The company continues to expand through diversified management and acquisition of service-management providers.

End of Asplundh Family collateral genealogy

474. Virginia¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 23 December 1937. She married (1) **Raymond Brewster David** 02 August 1958. He was born 12 March 1928. She married (2) **Dan Liberotti**.

Children of Virginia Cranch and Raymond David are:

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- + 578 i. Jonathan Bruce¹¹ David, born 01 May 1959.
- + 579 ii. Bethel Jean David, born 31 December 1960.
- + 579a iii. Rebekah Janelle David.
- + 579b iv. Phillip James David.
- + 579c v. Joseph Ward David.

NOTES

Virginia (Cranch) Liberotti (1937–) [No. 474] is known as “Ginny”.

475. Walter Elliot¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 April 1939. He married **Janelle Schuurman**.

Children of Walter Cranch and Janelle Schuurman are:

- 579d i. Warren¹¹ Cranch.
 - 579e ii. Richard Cranch.
 - 579f iii. Andrei Cranch. He married Lori.
 - 579g iv. Nicolai Cranch.
-

476. Jonathon Pierce¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 February 1941. He married **Hannah Finkeldey**.

Children of Jonathon Cranch and Hannah Finkeldey are:

- + 579h i. Bryce¹¹ Cranch.
 - + 579i ii. Jason Cranch.
-

477. Suzannah Schubert¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 16 July 1942. She married **Bruce Fuller**.

Children of Suzannah Cranch and Bruce Fuller are:

- + 579j i. Jessica¹¹ Fuller.
 - 579k ii. Elizabeth Fuller.
-

478. Nora Jean¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 22 April 1945. She married **Cooper**.

Children of Suzannah Cranch and Bruce Fuller are:

- 579l i. Sonia¹¹ Cooper.
 - 579m ii. Alexander Cooper.
 - 579n iii. Daniel Cooper.
-



(Left)
Virginia Cranch David [No. 474] and
Claudia Cranch Gladish [No. 479]

Photo in 2006 at the home of their aunt,
Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, Huntingdon
Valley, Pennsylvania

(Spamer photo)



(Spamer photo)

(Above, left to right) Virginia “Ginny” Smith Tyler, Virginia “Ginny” Cranch David, and Nadia “Nadine” Smith Synnestvedt, at Nadine’s home in 2006. The painting on the wall behind them is a portrait of young Charlotte Faulkner (later Potts), the great-grandmother of Ginny Tyler and Nadine Synnestvedt. The portrait was done in the early 1820s by Charlotte’s uncle, the renowned English painter, Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner.

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479. Claudia¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 April 1948. She married (1) **Racik**. She married (2) **Alan Wayne Gladish**.

Children of Claudia Cranch and Racik are:

- 579o i. Christopher¹¹ Racik.
- 579p ii. Jeanne Renee Racik.
- 579q iii. Emily Racik.

Children of Claudia Cranch and Alan Gladish are:

- 579r i. Eva¹¹ Gladish.
 - 579s ii. Steven Gladish.
 - 579t iii. Susie Gladish.
-

480. Margaret Sheron¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 December 1951. She married **Clark Echols**.

Children of Margaret Cranch and Echols are:

- 580 i. Eli Aragorn¹¹ Echols.
- 581 ii. Galadriel Desidaria Echols.
- + 581a iii. Tirah Echols.
- 581b iv. Joralyn Echols.
- 581c v. Abigail Echols. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 581d vi. Nilson Echols.
- 581e vii. Geneva Echols.
- 581f viii. Margret Gayal Echols.

NOTES

Margaret (Cranch) Echols (1951–) [No. 480] is known as “Margie”.

Clark Echols, husband of Margaret Sheron Cranch, is a minister.

Nilson Echols [No. 581d] is known as “Nils”.

Geneva Echols [No. 581e] is known as “Neva”.

Margret Gayal Echols [No. 581f] is known as “Gayal”, “Gretta”, “Tykah”.

481. Gabrielle Holly¹⁰ Cranch (Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 22 December 1954. She married **Patrick Reynolds**.

Children of Gabrielle Cranch and Reynolds are:

- 582 i. Logan¹¹ Reynolds.
 - 582a ii. Rhaina Reynolds.
-

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484. Charles Phillip¹⁰ Smith (Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 28 August 1949. He married **Marla Joy Plapp**.

Children of Charles Smith and Marla Plapp are:

- 583 i. Darsey Renee¹¹ Smith.
- 584 ii. Tarin Linsey Smith.
- 585 iii. Fawn Carol Smith.
- 586 iv. Joel William Smith.
- 587 v. Callie Joy Smith.
- 588 vi. Brianne Jocelyn Smith.

NOTES

Charles Phillip Smith [No. 484] is known as “Chuck”. Charles and Marla Smith are divorced.

Marla Plapp’s family raised pigs in Arkansas. A license plate on a family car read, “PPP”, meaning “Plapp’s Pretty Pigs”.

485. Gilbert Alan¹⁰ Smith (Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 07 December 1950. He married **Lesley Bruce**.

Children of Gilbert Smith and Lesley Bruce are:

- 588a i. Garret Bruce¹¹ Smith.
 - 588b ii. Dustin Bruce Smith.
-

486. Willard Dale¹⁰ Smith (Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 15 August 1952. He married **Constance Gyllenhaal**, daughter of Charles Gyllenhaal and Diantha Davis. She was born 31 March 1953.

Children of Willard Smith and Constance Gyllenhaal are:

- 589 i. Tama Charlotte¹¹ Smith.
- 590 ii. Nathan Joel Smith.
- 591 iii. Logan Dale Smith. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 592 iv. Caithlyn Adele Smith.

NOTES

The marriage of Willard Smith [No. 486] (“Will”) into the Gyllenhaal family links our family to a long lineage from Sweden who later had connections with the New Church in America. In addition, the Gyllenhaal family includes several notable individuals in the acting professions.¹³²⁶

¹³²⁶ Inasmuch as this connection is bound to arouse interest with some family members, at least of the current generation, I believe it is important to include the collateral genealogy for the Gyllenhaals.

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Constance (Gyllenhaal) Smith, wife of Willard Dale Smith, is known as “Connie”.

Caithlyn Smith [No. 592] is known as “Katie”.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Gyllenhaal Family Collateral Genealogy (69 descendants¹³²⁷)

The genealogy of the Gyllenhaal family, as it relates to the Smith lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:¹³²⁸

Descendants of Gunne Olofsson Haal

Generation No. 1

1. **Gunne Olofsson¹ Haal** was from Härene parish, Sweden, and died about 1634.

Child of Gunne Olofsson Haal is:

- + 2 i. Nils Gunnesson² Haal, born in Kulling county district, Sweden; died between 1680–1681.
-

Generation No. 2

2. **Nils Gunnesson² Haal** (Gunne Olofsson¹) was born in Kulling county district, Sweden, and died between 1680–1681. He married **Märta Hierta**. She died 1697.

Children of Nils Haal and Märta Hierta are:

- 3 i. Catharina³ Gyllenhaal, born 1632; died 04 January 1734/35 in Vinstorp, Sweden. She married (1) Hans Thorstensson Hillesköld; died 1653. She married (2) Johan Trast; born 1652; died 10 January 1706/07 in Åsen, Sweden.
- 4 ii. Gudmund Gyllenhaal, born 1643; died 01 March 1700/01. He married Beata Rosendufva; died 17 March 1724/25.
- 5 iii. Lars Gyllenhaal, born 1645; died 04 June 1710 in Sörby parish, Sweden. He married Anna Maria Reuterström 21 March 1683/84 in Stacked, Sweden; born 1667.
- 6 iv. Annika Gyllenhaal. She married Anders Ersson.
- + 7 v. Hans Gyllenhaal, born 1655; died 28 February 1709/10 in Hälsingborg, Sweden.

¹³²⁷ This collateral genealogy also contains the Nelson collateral lineage (6 descendants), as indicated. The sum given above does not include these individuals.

¹³²⁸ Some of the family-group and historical information for the Gyllenhaal family was located on The Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project website, <http://www.gyllenhaal.org> (accessed Oct 2006). Refer to this exhaustive website for a great deal of documentary information about many of the Gyllenhaals, including the Swedish ancestors. For biographical sketches of the Swedish Gyllenhaals, also refer to *Svenskt Biografiskt Handlexikon* (Vol. 1, 1906), and to *Nordisk Familjebok* (2nd ed., Vol. 10, 1909), facsimile pages of both of which are included on the Wikipedia encyclopedic website (<http://en.wikipedia.org>; accessed Oct 2006); some of these appear in translation in the Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project website.

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NOTES

Nils Gunnesson Haal (–1680/81) [No. 2] was raised to peerage of Sweden by Queen Christina on 20 December 1652, with the surname Gyllenhaal. He is buried in Häring cemetery.

Johan Trast (1652–1706/07), husband of Catharina Gyllenhaal [No. 3], was buried 3 February 1706/07, at Essunga church.

Lars Gyllenhaal (1645–1710) [No. 5] was buried 12 June 1710, at Sörby church.

Generation No. 3

7. Hans³ Gyllenhaal (Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 1655, and died 28 February 1709/10 in Hälsingborg, Sweden. He married **Barbro Lilliestielke** 19 January 1686/87. She was born 1662, and died 1729 in Vinstorp, Sweden.

Child of Hans Gyllenhaal and Barbro Lilliestielke is:

+ 8 i. **Abraham Rudolf⁴ Gyllenhaal**, born 09 March 1694/95 in Kålsholmen, Sweden; died 11 December 1743 in Skeberga, Sweden.

NOTES

Hans Gyllenhaal (1655–1709/10) [No. 7] died in the battle of Hälsingborg. He was buried 30 March 1710, Essunga church.

Barbro (Lilliestielke) Gyllenhaal (1662–1729), wife of Hans Gyllenhaal, was buried 10 June 1729, Essunga church.

Generation No. 4

8. Abraham Rudolf⁴ Gyllenhaal (Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 09 March 1694/95 in Kålsholmen, Sweden, and died 11 December 1743 in Skeberga, Sweden. He married **baroness Maria Christina Lybecker** 09 May 1720 in Värsta, Sweden.

Child of Abraham Gyllenhaal and Maria Lybecker is:

+ 9 i. **Hans Reinhold⁵ Gyllenhaal**, born 30 April 1724 in Sköllersta, Sweden; died 07 September 1796 in Höberg, Sweden.

Generation No. 5

9. Hans Reinhold⁵ Gyllenhaal (Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 30 April 1724 in Sköllersta, Sweden, and died 07 September 1796 in Höberg, Sweden. He married **Anna Catharina Wahlelt**. She was born 10 August 1723, and died 02 February 1799 in Höberg, Sweden.

Child of Hans Gyllenhaal and Anna Wahlelt is:

+ 10 i. **Leonard⁶ Gyllenhaal**, born 03 December 1752 in Ribbingsberg, Västergötland, Sweden; died 13 May 1840 in Höberg, Sweden.

Generation No. 6

10. Leonard⁶ Gyllenhaal (Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 03 December 1752 in Ribbingsberg, Västergötland, Sweden, and died 13 May 1840 in Höberg, Sweden. He married **Anna Hård**.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Child of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Anna Hård is:

- + 11 i. Fredrik Leonard⁷ Gyllenhaal, born 03 November 1802 in Höberg, Sweden; died 30 June 1873 in Fränsta, Sweden.

NOTES

Leonard Gyllenhaal (1752–1840) [No. 10] was a researcher in entomology as an avocation. He was a student of the pioneering taxonomist Carl Linnaeus in 1769, and in this field Gyllenhaal later was the author of *Insecta Svecica*.¹³²⁹ He entered military service and retired in 1799 with the rank of Major.

Generation No. 7

11. Fredrik Leonard⁷ Gyllenhaal (Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 03 November 1802 in Höberg, Sweden, and died 30 June 1873 in Fränsta, Sweden. He married **Björsarv Christina Lovisa Westling**, daughter of Anders Westling and Brita Eklund. She was born 04 June 1811 in Narvgården, Sweden, and died 22 August 1846 in Sörfors, Sweden.

Children of Fredrik Gyllenhaal and Björsarv Westling are:

- + 12 i. Anders Leonard⁸ Gyllenhaal, born 01 July 1842 in Kloten, Vestmanland, Sweden; died October 1905 in Chicago, Illinois.
- 13 ii. Fredrik Reinhold Gyllenhaal, born 15 March 1844 in Kloten, Sweden; died 24 June 1898 in Stockholm, Sweden.
- 14 iii. Anna Maria Lovisa Gyllenhaal, born 26 April 1845 in Sörfors, Sweden; died 24 March 1909 in Örebro, Sweden. She married Erik Adolf Kjellin 07 July 1871 in Fränsta, Sweden; born 16 October 1834 in Stockholm, Sweden; died 24 December 1887 in Stockholm, Sweden.

NOTES

Fredrik Reinhold Gyllenhaal (1844–1898) [No. 13] did not marry.

Generation No. 8

12. Anders Leonard⁸ Gyllenhaal (Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 01 July 1842 in Kloten, Vestmanland, Sweden, and died 17 October 1905 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Selma Amanda Nelson** 04 March 1880, daughter of Swain Nelson and Johanna Hoppman. She was born 25 November 1861 in Illinois, and died after April 1930.

Children of Anders Gyllenhaal and Selma Nelson are:

- + 15 i. Leonard Efraim⁹ Gyllenhaal, born 09 February 1881 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1934.
- + 16 ii. Fredrik Edmund Gyllenhaal, born 23 February 1883 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1959.
- 17 iii. Alvin Gabriel Gyllenhaal, born 30 June 1884 in Chicago, Illinois; died 27 March 1964 in Illinois.
- 18 iv. Vida Louise Gyllenhaal, born 30 November 1885 in Chicago, Illinois; died after January 1920.
- + 19 v. Agnes Sofia Gyllenhaal, born 16 December 1886 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1985.
- + 20 vi. John Benade Gyllenhaal, born 19 March 1889 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1953.
- + 21 vii. Margaret Anna Gyllenhaal, born 13 February 1891 in Chicago, Illinois.
- 22 viii. Theodore Ward Gyllenhaal, born 1893; died 1896.

¹³²⁹ Leonardo Gyllenhal, *Insecta Svecica Descripta a Leonardo Gyllenhal* (F. J. Leverentz, Scaris [and additional imprints], 1808-1827), which forms the entomological part of Retzius' *Fauna Sueciae*.

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NOTES

12. Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal (1842–1905)

He earned a bachelor's degree from Upsala University, 1860, after which he worked at sea for two years, returning to but not completing graduate work at the university. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1866, whereupon he entered and remained in newspaper work. A biographical sketch of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal was prepared for the *History of the Swedes of Illinois*, in 1908:¹³³⁰

“Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal was connected with the Swedish-American press of Chicago for about thirty-one years. In April, 1874, he was engaged on the staff of “Nya Sveska Amerikanaren.” The following October, when that paper changed from Republican to Democratic, Gyllenhaal, who was a staunch Republican, resigned and at once was added to the editorial force of ‘Hemlandet.’ On Jan. 1, 1891, he joined the staff of ‘Svenska Tribunen’ and remained with that paper until his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1905. Gyllenhaal pursued no independent authorship, limiting himself entirely to the routine of the newspaper office, editing the news, writing editorials and compiling and assorting the miscellaneous contents of the paper. He was a model in this way, prompt, methodical and faithful in his work to the highest degree. Since his entry into journalism, his life was rather uneventful.

“He was born July 1, 1842, in Vestmanland, Sweden. After preliminary studies at the elementary school in Östersund he entered Upsala University, taking the bachelor's degree in 1860. He went to sea for two years, then returned to the university for post-graduate work, but was prevented by lack of funds from completing the course. In 1866 he came to this country and for several years engaged in a variety of occupations. He was in the employ of the Western News Company in Chicago for five years just prior to going into journalism. Gyllenhaal came of noble Swedish stock. He was married in 1880 and with his family lived in a New Church settlement at Glen View [Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois], he himself being a firm believer in the teachings of Swedenborg.”

The 1892 Chicago voter registration record indicates that he was a naturalized citizen having lived in the state and county for 24 years, seven years in the precinct in which he was registered.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census he was an editor.

Residences of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal (from U.S. census and Chicago voter registration):
1880 census: 542 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois
1892 Chicago voter registration: 578 W. Superior St.

Selma (Nelson) Gyllenhaal (1861–after April 1930) (wife of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census Selma Nelson resided in The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Information relating to Selma Nelson's parents and siblings is as follows:

Swain Nelson was born about 1828 in Sweden, and died after 1912. He married **Johanna Sophia Hoppman**. She was born about 1828 in Sweden, and died 1897 in Illinois.

Children of Swain Nelson and Johanna Hoppman are:
i. Nelson. [Died in infancy].

¹³³⁰ Ernst W. Olson, ed., in collaboration with Anders Schön and Martin J. Engberg, *History of the Swedes of Illinois* (Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Co., Chicago, 1908), Part 1, pp. 802-803. Also see in the earlier edition in Swedish: Eric Johnson and C. F. Peterson, *Svenskarne i Illinois* (Tryckt Hos W. Williamson, Chicago, 1880), pp. 246-247.

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- ii. Seymour Gabriel Nelson, born 30 May 1858 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois; died after 1920. He married Annie E. Magnuson 25 December 1881 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois; born in Sweden.
- iii. Selma Amanda Nelson, born 25 November 1861 in Illinois; died after April 1930. She married Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal 04 March 1880; born 01 July 1842 in Kloten, Vestmanland, Sweden; died October 1905 in Chicago, Illinois.
- iv. J. Amelia Nelson, born about 1862 in Illinois.
- v. Adah J. Nelson, born about 1865 in Illinois.
- vi. Alvin E. Nelson, born about 1868 in Illinois. He married Helen Farrington about 1902; born January 1876 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

For information relating to Selma (Nelson) and Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal and their descendants, see the Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy.

Some biographical notes relating to Swain Nelson and to his son, Seymour Gabriel Nelson (1858–after 1920) were included in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders*¹³³¹, which is included with the individuals below.

Swain Nelson (ca. 1828–after 1912)

He immigrated into the U.S. in 1854 (1852 according to information in 1910 census); moved to Chicago in 1856; became a naturalized citizen in 1860. In 1890 he had been a resident of the county for 30 years, and a resident of the voting precinct for 22 years. He established a landscaping and gardening business, which later grew also into a nursery under the name of Swain Nelson and Sons Co., of which later his son, Seymour, assumed control. Swain Nelson has not been located in the 1900 census.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Swain Nelson was listed as a gardener.

Residences of Swain Nelson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1880 census: 565 W. Superior St., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois
- 1890 Chicago voter registration: 565 W. Superior St.
- 1910 census: Mill St., Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois [with son]

Swain Nelson related his life in an autobiography that has been transcribed into the Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project.¹³³²

The publication, *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders*, takes note of Swain Nelson:¹³³³

“ . . . Swain Nelson was a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1854 and two years afterward removed to Chicago, where he established a landscape-gardening business which developed later into a nursery and landscape-gardening enterprise that is now conducted by his sons under the name of Swain Nelson & sons Company, of which Seymour G. Nelson is the president. The father was closely identified with the improvement of the park system, having made the plans for Union Park in 1865 and for Lincoln Park in 1866, receiving in competition for the latter a prize awarded by the board of public works. Later improvements of the parks were made under his supervision for many years. One of the first steps which he took in connection with the development of Lincoln Park was to rent adjoining property on which to establish a nursery. There were in those days no landscape nurseries in America, so he imported from England and Scotland large numbers of elms, maples, lindens and other shade trees and the product of his nursery was for many years used exclusively in the planting of Lincoln Park. At the time of the great Chicago fire many hundreds of families found refuge in this nursery, the leaves of the trees offering them the only protection from the elements. In the earlier years of the park construction work he removed quite a large number of full grown ash and other trees from where the lagoons were dug, planting them in other parts of the park, where they are growing and flourishing today. Successful in moving these trees, Mr. Nelson soon hauled in other specimens of similar size from the woods in the vicinity—undoubtedly the first large trees in America to be moved and transplanted thus for ornamental purposes. The product of

¹³³¹ “Seymour Gabriel Nelson”, in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders: A Century of Marvelous Growth* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912), pp. 157-159.

¹³³² “Autobiography of Swain Nelson (1828-1917)”, in “The Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project”, website <http://www.gyllenhaal.org/SwainNelsonAutobio.html> (accessed 30 Oct 2006).

¹³³³ “Seymour Gabriel Nelson”, in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders: A Century of Marvelous Growth* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912), pp. 157-158.

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his nursery was used exclusively in the completion of his contracts for the park. A few years later he established a second nursery at River forest, stocked partly with trees removed from Lincoln Park nursery and partly from new sources. This nursery was established primarily because of his contracts for planting the west side parks and later its product was used to a considerable extent in the planting of private grounds. Many of the most attractive estates around Chicago bear testimony to his skill. In his work he always followed the idea of 'landscapes without waiting,' using trees and shrubs that would show immediate results. He took the contract for landscape improvements in Graceland cemetery when it was first projected and in addition the grounds around many of the finest homes of this city and the northwest. He is now eighty-three years of age and for a number of years has lived retired."

Seymour Gabriel Nelson (1858–after 1920)

He established a nursery in Glenview, Illinois, in 1894; 150 acres in size in 1912. In 1912 he was a member of the executive committee of the General Church of the New Jerusalem. He was an officer in the American Park Builders organization. At the time of the 1920 census, the families of Alvin and Seymour Nelson were neighbors.

Occupations of Seymour Gabriel Nelson (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Gardener
1910: Foreman
1920: Nurseryman

Residences of Seymour Gabriel Nelson (from U.S. censuses):

1910: Mill St., Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois
1920: The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

Chicago: Its History and Its Builders takes note of Seymour Nelson: ¹³³⁴

"Seymour G. Nelson pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Chicago and following his graduation in 1876, pursued a business course. He afterward spent some time in traveling and while thus engaged made a special study of landscape gardening. His early training in that direction was received under his father and soon after his graduation he became his father's associate in the business, in which he still continues, being now president of the company. In 1894 they established a nursery at Glen View, Illinois, seventeen miles from this city and six miles west of Wilmette, comprising now one hundred and fifty acres. They have made the plans and carried out the work of improvement for numerous parks, cemeteries, state institutions and private grounds throughout the northwest and occupy a foremost position in connection with this branch of business. Seymour G. Nelson is also an officer of the American Park Builders, a corporation recently organized for the promotion and development of the parks of American cities. Its object is to further the park and playground movement by planning and developing for municipalities and private individuals the most practical and artistic grounds without losing sight of business-like economy.

"On the 25th of December, 1881, Mr. Nelson was married at Chicago to Miss Annie E. Magnuson, a native of Sweden, and they reside in Glen View. Mr. Nelson belongs to the American Civic Association of the United States and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the Immanuel church (Swedenborgian) of Glen View, in which he is serving as a member of the council. He is a member of the executive committee of the General Church of the New Jerusalem, which is the national organization of that sect. It is true that in his career he entered upon an established business, but in enlarging and developing the enterprise many a less resolute spirit of more limited outlook would have failed. He has not only been a follower but has also been a leader in his chosen life work, oftentimes displaying an initiative spirit which has enabled him to accomplish results before others had considered the advisability of following the new ideas which he instituted. He is perfectly familiar with all the scientific phases of his business and with its practical side as well, and long experience and study have given him knowledge that has won for him a distinctive position as a landscape artist."

J. Amelia Nelson (ca. 1862–)

As of the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she remained unmarried. At the times of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, she resided with her brother, Seymour. At the time of the 1920 census, she was a florist.

Alvin E. Nelson (ca. 1868–)

Occupations of Alvin E. Nelson (from U.S. censuses):

¹³³⁴ "Seymour Gabriel Nelson", in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders: A Century of Marvelous Growth* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912), pp. 158-159.

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1910: Laborer, ornamental work
1920: Nurseryman

At the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, Alvin E. Nelson resided in The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, the families of Alvin and Seymour Nelson were neighbors.

End of Nelson lineage

Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy continues:

Selma A. Gyllenhaal appears in the Emigranten Populär, the Swedish emigration records, on 1 September 1928, emigrating from the port of Göteborg, Sweden.¹³³⁵ She was travelling in the company of her son, Leonard E. Gyllenhaal.

17. Alvin Gabriel Gyllenhaal (1884–1964)

Occupations of Alvin Gyllenhaal (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Salesman in nursery
1930: Builders salesman

At the time of the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses, he resided with his mother at The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

18. Vida Louise Gyllenhaal (1885–after January 1920)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census she was a teacher in a private school, residing with her mother in The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Generation No. 9

15. Leonard Efraim⁹ Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 09 February 1881 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1934. He married **Virginia Philo Pendleton** 09 January 1915. She was born about 1887 in Georgia, and died 1960.

Children of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Virginia Pendleton are:

- 23 i. Harriet¹⁰ Gyllenhaal, born 26 November 1915 in Pennsylvania. She married Edward Louis Engelhardt 02 August 1947; born 22 August 1919.
- + 24 ii. Leonard Efraim Gyllenhaal, born 13 September 1917 in Pennsylvania; died February 1984.
- + 25 iii. Charles Pendleton Gyllenhaal, born 28 April 1919 in Pennsylvania; died 10 July 1989.
- + 26 iv. Hugh Anders Gyllenhaal, born 04 November 1921 in Pennsylvania; died March 1979.
- 27 v. Anne Gyllenhaal, born 06 September 1925 in Pennsylvania. She married Albert Clay Sowers 27 June 1948.
- + 28 vi. Peter Rittenhouse Gyllenhaal, born 02 May 1927 in Pennsylvania.
- 29 vii. Eileen Gyllenhaal, born 28 December 1928 in Pennsylvania. She married George Elmer Rogers 15 December 1951; born 10 September 1927.

NOTES

15. Leonard Efraim Gyllenhaal (1881–1934)

He attended the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

¹³³⁵ *Swedish Emigration Records, 1783-1951* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2007; accessed 25 Nov 2007).

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Occupations of Leonard Afraim Gyllenhaal (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1918 draft registration: Treasurer and teacher, Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania

1920 census: Treasurer, Academy of the New Church

1930 census: "Executive", Academy of the New Church

Residences of Leonard Afraim Gyllenhaal (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: Boarder in household of Carl Odhner, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

1910 census: Dormitory of private school, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

1918 draft registration: "Central Ave.", Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

1920 census: Centre Ave., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

1930 census: Alnwick Rd., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

He appears in the Emigranten Populär, the Swedish emigration records, on 1 September 1928, emigrating from the port of Göteborg, Sweden.¹³³⁶

Virginia Philo (Pendleton) Gyllenhaal
(wife of Leonard Gyllenhaal)

She was known as "Philo".

23. Harriett (Gyllenhaal) Engelhardt (1915–)

She was a graduate of the Julliard Institute of Musical Art, New York. In 1947 she was a member of the faculty of the Academy of Vocal Arts, Philadelphia.¹³³⁷

Edward Louis Engelhardt (1919–)
(husband of Harriet Gyllenhaal)

He was a graduate of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin.

16. Fredrik Edmund⁹ Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 23 February 1883 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1959. He married **Agnes Edith Pemberton** 1917 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. She died 1987.

Child of Fredrik Gyllenhaal and Agnes Pemberton is:

30 i. Zoe Olive¹⁰ Gyllenhaal, born 19 April 1919. She married David Restyn Simons 03 July 1943; born 28 December 1918.

NOTES

Fredrik Edmund Gyllenhaal (1883–1959) [No. 16] attended the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a boarder in the household of Robert M. Glenn, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

¹³³⁶ *Swedish Emigration Records, 1783-1951* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2007; accessed 25 Nov 2007).

¹³³⁷ "Gyllenhaal-Englehardt" [engagement announcement], *The New York Times*, 6 Apr 1947.

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19. Agnes Sofia⁹ Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 16 December 1886 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1985. She married **Jesse Victor Stevens** October 1911.

Children of Agnes Gyllenhaal and Jesse Stevens are:

- 31 i. Marvin Victor¹⁰ Stevens.
 - 32 ii. Russell M. Stevens.
-

20. John Benade⁹ Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 19 March 1889 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1953. He married **Vida Pendleton** 01 September 1915 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. She died 1969.

Child of John Gyllenhaal and Vida Pendleton is:

- + 33 i. Malcolm David¹⁰ Gyllenhaal, born 02 October 1934.

NOTES

At the time of his 1917 draft registration, John Benade Gyllenhaal (1889–1953) [No. 20] was a salesman for Swain Nelson and Sons, 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. His residence at that time was Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

21. Margaret Anna⁹ Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 13 February 1891 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **Albert D. Henderson**.

Child of Margaret Gyllenhaal and Albert Henderson is:

- 34 i. Alice¹⁰ Henderson.
-

Generation No. 10

24. Leonard Efraim¹⁰ Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 13 September 1917 in Pennsylvania, and died February 1984. He married **Ruth Davis** 1941. She was born 04 February 1917.

Children of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Ruth Davis are:

- + 35 i. Susan¹¹ Gyllenhaal, born 23 September 1942.
- + 36 ii. Leonard Anders Gyllenhaal, born 04 November 1944.
- 37 iii. Martha Gyllenhaal, born 13 August 1947.

NOTES

At the time of his death, Leonard Efraim Gyllenhaal (1917–1984) [No. 24] resided in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

25. Charles Pendleton¹⁰ Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 28 April 1919 in Pennsylvania, and died 10 July 1989. He married **Diantha Davis** 27 September 1946. She was born 11 March 1925, and died 15 April 2000.

Children of Charles Gyllenhaal and Diantha Davis are:

- 38 i. Charlotte¹¹ Gyllenhaal, born 25 December 1948.
- 39 ii. Eric Davis Gyllenhaal, born 10 August 1950.
- + 40 iii. Constance Gyllenhaal, born 31 March 1953.
- 41 iv. Charles Edward Gyllenhaal, born 07 April 1961.
- 42 v. Kurt Pendleton Gyllenhaal, born 07 April 1961.

NOTES

25. Charles Pendleton Gyllenhaal (1919–1989)

He enlisted in the U.S. Army 6 June 1942; his enlistment record indicates his nativity in Alaska. He served in the Pacific Theater, including Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. He returned to the U.S. aboard the S.S. *Monterey*. On 6 January 1946 he was discharged at Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, with the rank of S/Sgt, Technician 4th Grade, 4025th Signal Service Group.

At the time of his death he was a dealer of household appliances, residing in Bay Village, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

Diantha (Davis) Gyllenhaal (1925–2000) (wife of Charles Pendleton Gyllenhaal)

At the time of her death she resided in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

26. Hugh Anders¹⁰ Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 04 November 1921 in Pennsylvania, and died March 1979. He married **Virginia Childs** 1947. She was born 30 March 1924.

Children of Hugh Gyllenhaal and Virginia Childs are:

- + 43 i. Stephen Roark¹¹ Gyllenhaal, born 04 October 1949 in Cleveland, Ohio.
- + 44 ii. Hugh Anders Gyllenhaal, born 04 October 1951.
- 45 iii. Elizabeth Gyllenhaal, born 15 June 1953.
- 46 iv. Max Stafford Gyllenhaal, born 17 June 1959.
- 47 v. Kathryn Gyllenhaal, born 16 February 1960.
- 48 vi. Emily Jane Gyllenhaal, born 08 June 1963.

NOTES

The father of Virginia Childs was the president of a sugar beet factory in Michigan. Her son, Stephen, also took note of his grandfather in a poem, "his breath smelled of it too".¹³³⁸

28. Peter Rittenhouse¹⁰ Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 02 May 1927 in Pennsylvania. He married **Marion Down**. She was born 03 October 1929.

¹³³⁸ Stephen Gyllenhaal, *Claptrap: Notes From Hollywood* (Cantara Books); cited from a book review by Broad Freeman, in *Sugar Mule Literary Magazine*, website <http://www.sugarmule.com/25Free-b.htm> (accessed 23 Oct 2006).

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Children of Peter Gyllenhaal and Marion Down are:

- 49 i. Pamela¹¹ Gyllenhaal, born 07 April 1953. She married Francis Reinprecht 1984; born 1951.
 - + 50 ii. Dennis Keith Gyllenhaal, born 11 April 1954.
 - 51 iii. Peter Wayne Gyllenhaal, born 03 May 1959.
-

33. Malcolm David¹⁰ Gyllenhaal (John Benade⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 02 October 1934. He married **Joy Memeka Koutroulis**. She was born 09 October 1945.

Children of Malcolm Gyllenhaal and Joy Koutroulis are:

- 52 i. John Christopher¹¹ Gyllenhaal, born 01 September 1968.
 - 53 ii. Leah Joy Gyllenhaal, born 04 June 1970.
-

Generation No. 11

35. Susan¹¹ Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim¹⁰, Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 23 September 1942. She married **N. N. Farmer**.

Child of Susan Gyllenhaal and N. Farmer is:

- 54 i. Meredith¹² Farmer.

NOTES

Susan (Gyllenhaal) Farmer (1942–) [No. 35] is known as "Suzie".

36. Leonard Anders¹¹ Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim¹⁰, Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 04 November 1944. He married **Martha Cavagnaro** 26 August 1967. She was born 22 October 1946.

Children of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Martha Cavagnaro are:

- 55 i. Leonard Deane¹² Gyllenhaal, born 24 February 1968.
 - 56 ii. Noel Benjamin Gyllenhaal, born 15 April 1969.
 - 57 iii. Blair Baker Gyllenhaal, born 23 July 1980.
 - 58 iv. Amanda Ruth Gyllenhaal, born 26 March 1984.
-

40. Constance¹¹ Gyllenhaal (Charles Pendleton¹⁰, Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 31 March 1953. She married **Willard Dale Smith**, son of Arnold Smith and Jocelyn Olds. He was born 15 August 1952.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Constance (Gyllenhaal) and Willard Dale Smith and their descendants.

43. Stephen Roark¹¹ Gyllenhaal (Hugh Anders¹⁰, Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 04 October 1949 in Cleveland, Ohio. He married **Naomi Foner Achs** 04 July 1976. She was born 04 March 1946.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Children of Stephen Gyllenhaal and Naomi Achs are:

- + 63 i. Maggie Ruth¹² Gyllenhaal, born 16 November 1977.
- 64 ii. Jacob Benjamin Gyllenhaal, born 19 December 1980.

NOTES

43. Stephen Roark Gyllenhaal (1949–)

He graduated with a degree in English from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He was a Hollywood film producer and writer.

64. Jacob Benjamin Gyllenhaal (Jake Gyllenhaal) (1980–)

As an actor in Hollywood he is known as Jake Gyllenhaal.¹³³⁹ At the time of this writing, his most notable film work was in *Brokeback Mountain*, for which he received several awards and was nominated for Best Supporting Actor in the Academy Awards.

44. Hugh Anders¹¹ Gyllenhaal (Hugh Anders¹⁰, Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 04 October 1951 in Cleveland, Ohio. He married **Beverly Mills**.

Children of Hugh Gyllenhaal and Beverly Mills are:

- 64a i. Samuel¹² Gyllenhaal.
- 64b ii. Grey Gyllenhaal.

NOTES

Hugh Anders Gyllenhaal (1951–) [No. 44], known as Anders Gyllenhaal, is a journalist.¹³⁴⁰ He graduated from George Washington University, and held jobs at *The Daily News Record* (Harrisonburg, Virginia), *The Press* (Atlantic City, New Jersey), and *The Miami Herald* (Florida). In 1991 he joined *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, North Carolina), becoming in 1997 its editor. In 2002 he was named editor and senior vice president at the *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota). Since 2001 he has been a member of the board of the Pulitzer Prizes.¹³⁴¹

50. Dennis Keith¹¹ Gyllenhaal (Peter Rittenhouse¹⁰, Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 11 April 1954. He married **Newlyn Pitts** 16 September 1981. She was born 31 December 1952.

Children of Dennis Gyllenhaal and Newlyn Pitts are:

- 65 i. Evan Peter¹² Gyllenhaal, born 26 November 1984.
- 66 ii. Wade Elliot Gyllenhaal, born 23 December 1989.

¹³³⁹ See numerous filmography-based sketches; for example, the biographies at http://www.tiscali.co.uk/entertainment/film/biographies/jake_gyllenhaal_biog.html (accessed 22 Oct 2006) and <http://en.wikipedia.org>. Also see *Who's Who in America 2006* (Marquis Who's Who, New Providence, New Jersey, 60th ed., Vol. 1, p. 1886).

¹³⁴⁰ "A bio box of Anders Gyllenhaal", American Society of Newspaper Editors website (<http://www.asne.org>; accessed 22 Oct 2006). Also see *Who's Who in America 2006* (Marquis Who's Who, New Providence, New Jersey, 60th ed., Vol. 1, p. 1886).

¹³⁴¹ "The Pulitzer Prizes" website (<http://www.pulitzer.org/CurrentBoard/gyllenhaalbio.htm>; accessed 22 Oct 2006); also see *Star Tribune* website (<http://www.startribunecompany.com/162>; accessed 22 Oct 2006).

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Generation No. 12

63. Maggie Ruth¹² Gyllenhaal (Stephen Roark¹¹, Hugh Anders¹⁰, Leonard Efraim⁹, Anders Leonard⁸, Fredrik Leonard⁷, Leonard⁶, Hans Reinhold⁵, Abraham Rudolf⁴, Hans³, Nils Gunnesson² Haal, Gunne Olofsson¹) was born 16 November 1977. She married **Peter Sarsgaard** after 03 October 2006.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Child of Maggie Gyllenhaal and Peter Sarsgaard is:

67 i. Ramona Gyllenhaal¹³ Sarsgaard, born 03 October 2006 in New York, New York.

NOTES

Maggie Ruth Gyllenhaal (1977–) [No. 63] is an actress in Hollywood.¹³⁴²

End of Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy

487. Joel Edmond¹⁰ Smith (Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 03 July 1954. He married (1) **Elizabeth Lau**. He married (2) **Carolyn Synnestvedt**.

Child of Joel Smith and Elizabeth Lau is:

596 i. Jesse¹¹ Smith.

Children of Joel Smith and Carolyn Synnestvedt are:

- + 593 i. Megan Lee¹¹ Smith.
- + 594 ii. Jennica Rae Smith.
- + 595 iii. Freya Smith.

488. Jonathon Richard¹⁰ Smith (Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 14 February 1958. He married **Kim Alden**.

Children of Jonathon Smith and Kim Alden are:

- 597 i. Kevynne Irene¹¹ Smith.
- 598 ii. Ashley Jocelyn Smith.
- 598a iii. Tyler Rebecca Byrd Smith

NOTES

Jonathon Richard Smith (1958–) [No. 488] is known as “Jon”.

In 1985, Jonathon and Kim Smith purchased the Lynam Electric company and renamed it Effective Air, Inc., an air conditioning contracting company in Glenview, Illinois. The business was first in an office in

¹³⁴² See numerous filmography-based sketches, such as the same sources as those cited for her brother, Jake Gyllenhaal. Also see *Who's Who in America 2006* (Marquis Who's Who, New Providence, New Jersey, 60th ed., Vol. 1, p. 1886).



(Spamer photo)

Jonathan “Jon” Richard Smith [No. 488] and Kim Alden Smith

Photo in 2006 at the home of Jon’s aunt, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt,
Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania

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Jon and Kim's home, then moved into a storefront at 1238 Waukegan Road, then to a facility at 1948 Lehigh Ave.¹³⁴³

Kim Alden's family is said to be descended from John and Priscilla Alden, but as yet this is unchecked.

490. Jacqueline¹⁰ Ross (Renee⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 05 February 1956. She married **Kenneth Kline**. He was born 1953.

Children of Jacqueline Ross and Ken Kline are:

- 599 i. Kevin Norman¹¹ Kline, born 1983. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
- 600 ii. Scott Kenneth Kline, born 1987.

NOTES

Jacqueline (Ross) Kline is known as "Jackie".

In 2006, both Kevin and Scott Kline [Nos. 599, 600] were volunteer firemen.

493. David Terrence¹⁰ Smith (Edmund Gilbert⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 03 July 1947. He married **Marianne**.

Children of David Smith and Marianne are:

- + 600a i. Roger¹¹ Smith.
 - + 600b ii. Michael Smith.
 - 600c iii. Daniel Smith. He married Julie.
 - 600d iv. David Terrence Smith, Jr.
-

494. Elyn Beveré¹⁰ Smith (Edmund Gilbert⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 08 January 1950 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(1) Steve Banzhaf**. She met **(2) Fred Veltri**.

Children of Elyn Smith and Steve Banzhaf are:

- 600e i. Nick¹¹ Banzhaf. He married Darlene. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)
-

¹³⁴³ "About Us", Effective Air website, <http://www.effectiveair.com/about.asp> (accessed 1 Jun 2006).

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495. Richard Darnell¹⁰ Smith [Peterson] (Edmund Gilbert⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 31 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.

Child of Richard Peterson is:

600f i. Richard¹¹ Peterson.

NOTES

Richard Peterson (1952–) [No. 495] was adopted by his stepfather, John Peterson.

496. Peggy Ann¹⁰ Smith (Edmund Gilbert⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 05 August 1955 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(1) Meade**. She married **(2) Marker**.

Children of Peggy Smith and Meade are:

600g i. Shauna Leigh¹¹ Meade, born 12 July 1979.
600h ii. Patrick William Meade, born 25 March 1981.
600i iii. Melissa Ann Meade, born 29 May 1983.
600j iv. Ryan Benedict Meade, born 19 May 1985.

NOTES

Peggy Smith (1955–) [No. 496] had been adopted by her stepfather, John Peterson, but subsequently took the name Smith again.

498. Virginia Todd¹⁰ Smith (Edmund Gilbert⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 14 August 1959 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(1) Edwards** about 1997. She married **(2) Kevin Martinie**.

Children of Virginia Smith and Kevin Martinie are:

600k i. Glenn¹¹ Martinie.
600l ii. Jeff Martinie.

NOTES

Virginia Smith (1959–) [No. 498] had been adopted by her stepfather, John Peterson, but subsequently took the name Smith again.

500. Nadia Jo¹⁰ Barry (Gloria Jane⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 July 1947 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **Daniel Arthur Mortland** 14 October 1972. He was born in Tyler, Minnesota.

Children of Nadia Barry and Daniel Mortland are:

601 i. Andrew Jacob¹¹ Mortland, born 03 May 1975 in Evanston, Illinois.
602 ii. Katherine Elsie Mortland, born 26 June 1977 in Evanston, Illinois.

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501. Clifford¹⁰ Barry (Gloria Jane⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 11 December 1948 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Wendy Aletha Barnitz** 28 November 1969. She was born 25 April 1949.

Children of Clifford Barry and Wendy Barnitz are:

- + 603 i. Jesse John¹¹ Barry, born 23 November 1971 in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
 - 604 ii. Susanne Aletha Barry, born 12 January 1973 in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
 - 605 iii. Megan Elizabeth Barry, born 09 August 1977 in Madison, Wisconsin.
-

502. Alyce Ann¹⁰ Barry (Gloria Jane⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 03 June 1951 in Chicago, Illinois.

Child of Alyce Ann Barry is:

- 605a i. Joanna¹¹ Barry.
-

503. Lee Francis¹⁰ Barry (Gloria Jane⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 04 May 1954 in Glenview, Illinois. He married **Laurie Glenn** 04 June 1977. She was born 10 September 1956 in Kansas City, Missouri.

Children of Lee Barry and Laurie Glenn are:

- 605b i. Amanda June¹¹ Barry.
 - 605c ii. Katherine Diane Barry.
-

503. Timothy¹⁰ Barry (Gloria Jane⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 25 February 1959 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Tasha**.

Children of Timothy Barry and Tasha are:

- 605d i. Brittany Rae¹¹ Barry.
 - 605e ii. Timothy Jordan Barry.
-

505. Barbara Jean¹⁰ Synnestvedt (Nadia Forrest⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 22 August 1948 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois. She married **Hercules Karas**. He was born 18 December 1944 in Athens, Greece.

Children of Barbara Synnestvedt and Hercules Karas are:

- 606 i. Lily¹¹ Karas, born 27 March 1981 in New York, New York.
 - 607 ii. Natali Karas, born 15 May 1985 in New York, New York.
-

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506. Nancy Elizabeth¹⁰ Synnestvedt (Nadia Forrest⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 February 1950 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois. She married **Stephen Mills** 11 June 1972 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 26 January 1947 in New Zealand.

Children of Nancy Synnestvedt and Stephen Mills are:

- 608 i. Duncan Laurence¹¹ Mills, born 26 January 1974.
 - 609 ii. Jonathan Lindsay Mills, born 15 April 1976.
-

509. Stephen Arthur¹⁰ Synnestvedt (Nadia Forrest⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Dora Van Zyverden** 17 May 2003 at Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Child of Stephen Synnestvedt and Dora Van Zyverden is:

- 609a i. Alexander Charles¹¹ Synnestvedt, born 08 March 2007 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt (1959–) [No. 509] is known as “Steve”.

Dora (Van Zyverden) Synnestvedt (1963–), wife of Stephen Synnestvedt, had earlier married Paul Frank Luebbe (born 17 April 1961) in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; they divorced in 1989. See the Van Zyverden Family collateral genealogy, above.

513. Harry Frank¹⁰ Cook (Helen⁹ Montgomery, Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 July 1943. He married (1) **Janet Stanley**. He married (2) **Katy Takaida** 08 April 1963 in Darmstadt, Germany. She was born about 1930, and died 2003. He married (3) **Mary**

Children of Harry Cook and Katy Takaida are:

- + 610 i. Barbara Lee¹¹ Cook, born 10 November 1964 in Germany.
- 611 ii. Beth Ann Cook, born 10 April 1966 in Texas.

NOTES

Harry Frank Cook (1943–) [No. 513] served in the U.S. Army; an address book of Earle C. Smith (1964) lists him at the rank of Specialist 6 with the 6th Missile Battalion. He was divorced from Janet Stanley and Katy Takaida. He retired from IBM.

Katy (Takaida) Cook (ca. 1930–2003), wife of Harry Frank Cook, had previously been married to Potenza. She is buried in Japan.



Harry Frank Cook (1943–) [No. 513]

Passport photo, date undetermined

(Spamer 120)



(Spamer 125)

Harry Cook's children, Beth (1966–) [No. 611] and Barbara (1964–) [No. 610].
Studio portraits.

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514. Susan Irene¹⁰ Mummert (Helen⁹ Montgomery, Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 April 1954 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **(1) Richard J. Kobza** in Holy Spirit Church, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **(2) Richard Hansen**. He was born 10 March 1959.

Children of Susan Mummert and Richard Kobza are:

- 612 i. Joyce Lynn¹¹ Kobza, born 13 February 1976.
- + 613 ii. Lizbeth Anne Kobza, born 06 May 1979.

Child of Susan Mummert and Richard Hansen is:

- 614 i. Howard Scott¹¹ Hansen, born 09 March 1995.

NOTES

Susan (Mummert) and Richard Kobza were divorced.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

516. John Staunton¹⁰ McWhorter, Jr. (Jane Montgomery⁹, Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 February 1961 in San Jose, California. He married Cheryl Ann De Noi 8 November 1980 in Delaware.

Children of John McWhorter and Cheryl are:

- 614a i. Christen Nicole¹⁰ McWhorter.
- 614b ii. Laura Ashley McWhorter.

NOTES

In 2007, John McWhorter, Jr. (1961–) [No. 516] resided in Manassas, Virginia.

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Generation No. 11

543. Kathryn Renea¹¹ Smith (Richard¹⁰, Robert Arnold⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1967. She married **Ivan Leroy Wright, Jr.** He was born 1966.

Child of Kathryn Smith and Ivan Wright is:

- 615 i. Jade Shadol¹² Wright, born 1990.
-

544. Theresa Lynn¹¹ Smith (Richard¹⁰, Robert Arnold⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1969. She married **Maynard Glenn Gates**. He was born 1967.

Children of Theresa Smith and Maynard Gates are:

- 616 i. Alysha Mae¹² Gates, born 1989.
617 ii. Sylvia Marie Gates, born 1994.
-

550. Suzanne Dee¹¹ Smith (James Robert Lee¹⁰, Wilbur Edward⁹, James Robert Lee⁸, James⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 1973. She married **Cory John Templeton**.

Children of Suzanne Smith and Cory Templeton are:

- 618 i. Cory John¹² Templeton.
619 ii. Hope Nichole Lee Templeton, born 1995.
-

564. Abigail Alayne¹¹ Zipperian (Roberta¹⁰ Mack, Joseph Lathrop⁹, Roberta Covington⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 20 July 1982. She married **Benjamin Asher Wiltbank** 30 May 2003 in Mesa, Arizona. He was born 04 May 1979 in Snowflake, Arizona.

Children of Abigail Zipperian and Benjamin Wiltbank are:

- 619a i. Kyndal¹² Wiltbank, born 17 January 2007 in Arizona.

NOTES

Abigail (Zipperian) Wiltbank (1982–) [No. 564] is known as “Abbey”.

Benjamin Asher Wiltbank (1979–), husband of Abigail Zipperian, is known as “Ben”.



(Spamer 2949)

Left to right: two unidentified women, wedding couple **Benjamin Wiltbank** and **Abigail (Zipperian) Wiltbank**, **Roberta (Mack) Zipperian**, and **Thomas Zipperian**, 30 May 2003, in Mesa, Arizona.

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568. Crystal¹¹ Smith (Emily Alice¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 January 1962. She married **Conrad Zecher**.

Children of Crystal Smith and Conrad Zecher are:

- 619a1 i. Dale Robert¹² Zecher, born 22 January 1987.
 - 619a2 ii. Erika Lauren Zecher, born 14 September 1989.
 - 619a3 iii. Eden Michelle Zecher, born 21 September 1992.
 - 619a4 iv. Leanna Jill Zecher, born 23 March 1995.
-

569. Darron¹¹ Smith (Emily Alice¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 17 July 1963. He married **(1) Cynthia Gerardin**. He married **(2) Martha**.

Child of Darron Smith and Cynthia Gerardin is:

- 619a5 i. Cody Gale¹² Smith, born 24 April 1990.

Child of Darron Smith and Martha is:

- 619a6 i. Isaac¹² Smith, born 05 June 2000.
-

569a. Keene¹¹ Smith (Emily Alice¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 10 April 1965. She married **Charles Blair**.

Children of Keene Smith and Charles Blair are:

- 619a7 i. Joren Chad¹² Blair, born 14 July 1989.
 - 619a8 ii. Brooke Emily Blair, born 23 May 1991.
 - 619a9 iii. Gage Linnea Blair, born 03 March 1995.
 - 619a10 iv. Gannon Davis Blair, born 27 February 2000.
 - 619a11 v. Tegan Sarah Blair, born 09 March 2003.
-

569b. Kyle¹¹ Smith (Emily Alice¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 12 May 1969. He married **Michele Bongers** 31 December 1992.

Children of Kyle Smith and Michele Bongers are:

- 619a12 i. Blake Haven¹² Smith, born 09 January 1995.
 - 619a13 ii. Natalie Kathleen Smith, born 18 November 1996.
 - 619a14 iii. Javan Kyle Smith, born 11 October 1999.
-

570. Dawn Allyson¹¹ Gladish (Stephen Geoffrey¹⁰, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 August 1968. She married **Ray Allen Graffam** 21 March 1998. [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

Children of Dawn Gladish and Ray Graffam are:

- 619a15 i. Colton Bradley¹² Graffam, born 27 Apr 2001.

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

- 619a16 ii. Lauren Christine Graffam, born 12 Nov 2002.
619a17 iii. Jason Allen Graffam, born 09 Oct 2004.
-

571. Reeve Elizabeth¹¹ Gladish (Stephen Geoffrey¹⁰, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 October 1970. She married **Paul Stewart Platt** 11 January 2002.

Children of Reeve Gladish and Paul Platt are:

- 619a18 i. Darren Stephen¹² Gladish, born 02 January 1995.
619a19 ii. Sabrina Elizabeth Gladish, born 30 April 1996.
619a20 iii. Logun Wallace Platt, born 25 March 2005.
-

573. Patricia Mildred¹¹ Glover (Elizabeth Renee¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 27 May 1963 in St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, Illinois. She married (1) **R. Scott Clark** December 1983. She married (2) **Christopher D. Lanoue** September 1986. She married (3) **Joshua C. Pitcher** 24 June 2006.

Children of Patricia Glover and Christopher D. Lanoue are:

- 619b i. Jami Elizabeth¹² Lanoue, born 12 January 1990.
619c ii. Emily Christine¹² Lanoue, born 23 February 1991.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

NOTES

573. *Patricia Mildred Glover* (1963–)¹³⁴⁴
“Patti”

Patricia Mildred Glover was born out of wedlock as Baby Girl Gladish; her natural father was an older man, according to family, and there is no additional information. She was adopted 30 May 1963 and named by Edward P. and Rosalie V. Glover. Her middle name honors Mrs. Mildred Cook, the woman with whom Patti’s natural mother lived when she was pregnant. Elizabeth had been sent to Peoria and the Crittenden Center, a home for unwed mothers. The residence of Don and Mildred Cook was used as an additional home when the Crittenden Center did not have room. Patti informs that the Cooks took in many girls over the years. Mrs. Cook worked as an assistant and office manager for Dr. Glover about the time that Mrs. Glover’s third pregnancy ended with a still birth.

Patti has two sisters, also adopted:

- Linda K. Ista, born 26 May 1952
Victoria C. Cook, born 1956 [unrelated to the other Cooks of this Smith Family genealogy]

¹³⁴⁴ Patti Pitcher provided the information about herself and her adopted family (Patti Pitcher to Earle Spamer, 25 Jan 2007, and earlier correspondences Jan 2007).

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Patti (Glover) Pitcher graduated from the Richwoods Community High School, Peoria, in 1981, then attended one year at Western Illinois University, in Macomb. In her second year she transferred to Robert Morris College (then in Carthage, Illinois) in order to enroll in their Secretarial Certification program. Attending night school, she earned her Associate Degree in Applied Science at Carl Sandburg College, graduating in December 1983.

Patti and R. Scott Clark divorced in December 1983. Patti and Christopher Lanoue divorced 28 October 1997. After her marriage to Clark, she resided in Palm Bay, Florida. After her marriage to Lanoue, she resided in East Peoria, Illinois. In 2007, Patti and Joshua Pitcher ("Josh") reside in Peoria, Illinois.

Edward Glover
(father of Patricia Mildred Glover)

Edward Glover is a chiropractor; he retired in 2005. Both Edward and Rosalie Glover were originally from the area of St. Louis, Missouri, but they have lived for most of their adult lives in Peoria, Illinois.

573b. Kelly¹¹ Lips (Elizabeth Renee¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹). She married **Dave Rawson**.

Children of Kelly Lips and Dave Rawson are:

- 619d i. Cody¹² Rawson.
 - 619e ii. Chase Rawson, born 11 December 2007.
-

574. India¹¹ Asplundh (Neva Carolyn¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1975. She married **Mike Morton**.

Children of India Asplundh and Mike Morton are:

- 619f i. Meahgan Grace¹² Morton.
 - 619g ii. Melissa Phoenix Morton, born July 2007.
-

575. Aaron¹¹ Asplundh (Neva Carolyn¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1977. He married **Anna Gruber**.

Children of Aaron Asplundh and Anna Gruber are:

- 619h i. Linne¹² Asplundh.
 - 619i ii. Kyle Asplundh.
 - 619j iii. Cody Asplundh.
 - 619k iv. Lilly Asplundh.
-

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576. Quinn¹¹ Asplundh (Neva Carolyn¹⁰ Gladish, Alice Mary⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born about 1979.

Children of Quinn Asplundh are:

- 619l i. Avery Danielle¹² Asplundh, born 26 February 2000.
 - 619m ii. Alyssa McKenzie Asplundh, born 21 February 2002.
 - 619n iii. Orson Robert Asplundh, born 08 August 2003.
-

578. Jonathan Bruce¹¹ David (Virginia¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 May 1959. He married **Teresa Tang**.

Children of Jonathan David and Teresa Tang are:

- 619o i. Benjamin Scott¹² David.
 - 619p ii. Brian David.
-

579. Bethel Jean¹¹ David (Virginia¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 31 December 1960. She married **Donald A. Billesbach**.

Children of Bethel David and Donald Billesbach are:

- 619q i. Mark Anthony¹² Billesbach.
 - 619r ii. Christopher Scott Billesbach.
-

579a. Rebekah Janelle¹¹ David (Virginia¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Richard**.

Child of Rebekah David and Richard is:

- 619s i. Ricky¹².
-

579b. Phillip James¹¹ David (Virginia¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Suzanne Freedman**.

Child of Phillip David and Suzanne Freedman is:

- 619t i. Joshua Scott¹² David.
-

579c. Joseph Ward¹¹ David (Virginia¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Michelle Kress**.

Children of Joseph David and Michelle Kress are:

- 619u i. Cody Ryan¹² David.
- 619v ii. Charity Lynn David.

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579h. Bryce¹¹ Cranch (Jonathon Pierce¹⁰, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Amy**.

Child of Bryce Cranch and Amy is:

619w i. Cranch¹².

579i. Jason¹¹ Cranch (Jonathon Pierce¹⁰, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Sasha**.

Child of Jason Cranch and Sasha is:

619x i. Cranch¹².

579j. Jessica¹¹ Fuller (Suzannah Schubert¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Byron Holston**.

Children of Jessica Fuller and Byron Holston are:

619y i. Cadence¹² Holston.
619z ii. Nathan Holston.

579o. Christopher¹¹ Racik (Claudia¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Nicole**.

Child of Christopher Racik and Nicole is:

619aa i. Tyler Ryan¹² Racik.

579q. Emily¹¹ Racik (Claudia¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Chris Essig**.

Children of Emily Racik and Chris Essig are:

619bb i. Bryce Wynne¹² Essig.
619cc ii. Timothy Essig.

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581a. Tirah¹¹ Echols (Margaret Sheron¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Solomon Keal**.

Children of Tirah Echols and Solomon Keal are:

- 619dd i. Thea¹² Keal, born about 2003.
- 619ee ii. Cirdan Keal, born about 2004.
- 619ff iii. Jaden Keal, born about August 2007.

[Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

593. Megan Lee¹¹ Smith (Joel Edmond¹⁰, Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Thor Odhner**.

Children of Megan Smith and Thor Odhner are:

- 619gg i. Mason Isiah¹² Odhner, born 16 February 2006.
 - 619hh ii. Bailey Oswald Odhner, born 02 July 2007.
-

594. Jennica Rae¹¹ Smith (Joel Edmond¹⁰, Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Calebe Nobre**.

Child of Jennica Smith and Calebe Nobre is: [Also see Additions & Corrections](#)

- 619ii i. Solomon¹² Nobre, born 18 November 2005.
-

595. Freya¹¹ Smith (Joel Edmond¹⁰, Arnold Mather⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Joe Henry**.

Child of Freya Smith and Joe Henry is:

- 619jj i. Jesse Christian¹² Henry.
-

600a. Roger¹¹ Smith (David Terrence¹⁰, Edmund Gilbert⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Dawn**.

Children of Roger Smith and Dawn are:

- 619kk i. Hannah¹² Smith.
 - 619ll ii. Garrett Smith.
 - 619mm iii. Connor Smith.
-

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600b. Michael¹¹ Smith (David Terrence¹⁰, Edmund Gilbert⁹, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Sandra**.

Children of Michael Smith and Sandra are:

- 619nn i. Riley¹² Smith.
 - 619oo ii. Thomas Smith.
-

603. Jesse John¹¹ Barry (Clifford¹⁰, Gloria Jane⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 23 Nov 1971 in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.

Children of Jesse John Barry are:

- 619pp i. Alexis Elena¹² Barry.
 - 619qq ii. Eric Clifford Barry.
 - 619rr iii. Charity Barry.
-

610. Barbara Lee¹¹ Cook (Harry Frank¹⁰, Helen⁹ Montgomery, Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 10 November 1964 in Germany. She married **(1) Yamaguchi**. She married **(2) Fujimoto**. She married **(3) Geoffrey Bright** in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Child of Barbara Cook and Yamaguchi is:

- 620 i. Loui¹² Yamaguchi, born 13 February 1984.

Child of Barbara Cook and Fujimoto is:

- 621 i. Saki¹² Fujimoto, born 1987.

Children of Barbara Cook and Geoffrey Bright are:

- 622 i. Acacia¹² Bright.
 - 623 ii. Adam Bright.
-

613. Lizbeth Anne¹¹ Kobza (Susan Irene¹⁰ Mummert, Helen⁹ Montgomery, Elouise⁸ Smith, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 May 1979. She married **Christopher Robin Thompson**.

Child of Lizbeth Kobza and Christopher Thompson is:

- 624 i. Paige¹² Thompson, born 06 December 2003.
-



Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

NEW EDITION

II. The Smiths of the Eastern Shore

Established in old Talbot County, Maryland, by 1683

Additions & Corrections

to JUNE 2011

Additions and Corrections

Hyperlinks embedded in the main genealogy will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, redirect the user automatically to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Additions apply newly found information to particular parts of the main genealogy. Emendations rewrite parts of original texts. Factual errors and errors that may misconstrue meanings are corrected. Inconsequential typographical errors are not corrected.

All additions, emendations, and corrections are in order by page numbers to which they apply in the main text.

The pagination of the "Additions and Corrections" section begins with Roman numeral "i". Footnotes within this section continue the enumeration from the last number used in the main genealogy.

Bear in mind that the pagination and the enumeration of footnotes within the "Additions and Corrections" section will change from revision to revision as new material is continually added here. The content, pagination, and footnote numbers of the main part of the original genealogy do not change.

If the "Additions and Corrections" section is printed out to accompany a printed version of the main genealogy, these pages may be kept either as a separate document or they may be interleaved where appropriate within the main text of the genealogy.

-
- ‡ Signifies NEW individuals to this genealogy, whose enumeration numbers are assigned in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Page II-20

Correction

Paragraph 2. **For** 1858 *and* 1862, **read** 1758 *and* 1762.

[*N.B.*: These errors will appear only in the earliest distributed copies of this genealogy. The text was corrected in later releases.]

Locating “Smith’s Delight” Today: The Attempts by Edward S. Smith and Earle Spamer

Page II-27

Correction

The following paragraph was inadvertently left in the 2008 text from text that was written prior to the 2007 reevaluation. Delete and replace it as follows:

For

If my reinterpretation is correct, then the “knoll” that was the property called “Smith’s Beginning” should be southeast across Pondtown Road. Today this area is a farm accessed on Goose Valley Fish Lane. The farm is situated on an area that is topographically slightly higher than the area that surrounds it; thus the area may represent the “knoll”.

Read

If my reinterpretation is correct, the “knoll” of “Smith’s Beginning” is southeast of the presumed location of “Smith’s Delight”. This is across Pondtown Road (see illustration page II-26F) and northeast of Wood Road, in an area of slightly higher topography. How the landscape may differ from three centuries ago is unclear. As with much of the assumed “Smith’s Delight” locale, this assumed “Smith’s Beginning” locale is farmland even today. Wood Road—a continuation as it were of Burchard Sawmill Road as one travels to the southeast—may be a relic of original property boundaries, just as I conjecture that Pondtown and Burchard Sawmill Roads likewise trace old property boundaries.

Detailed investigations of property transfer records are needed to establish whether any of these assumptions are founded or not. The Smith properties were subdivided soon after the time of James Smith [No. 1], so it is not yet clear whether there exist sufficiently precise early records that can correlate the original boundaries with those of later land transfers and divisions.

24. *James Smith* (–1838)

Page II-36

Correction

For “Caroline” here refers to [Caroline Frances Smith](#), born 1855, who never married.

Read “Caroline” here refers to [Carolene Frances Smith](#) (1855–1950) [No. 117], who never married.

Page II-42

Susannah (Nickstraw) Tarbutton
(wife of George Smith Tarbutton)

Correction

For (wife of George Smith Tarbutton)

Read (wife of George Tarbutton (ca. 1785–))

Tarbutton Family Collateral Genealogy

Pages II-42-44

Note

Due to an oversight in the preparation of the original database from which these data were compiled, the birth notices of many of the Tarbutton families' children are not listed in chronological order. However, the number order of individuals will be retained so as to avoid problems that could be caused by renumbering the individuals of this collateral genealogy.

Historical and Genealogical Information About Lentley

Page II-51 (note 66)

Emendation**For**

The identity of General McKenney has not be determined; nor has the McKenney's genealogical relationship to the Smith family been determined.

Read

The genealogical connection between the McKenneys and the Smiths, through Frances May Watson Deever as herein mentioned, has thus far not been traced succesfully (perhaps due to a misspelling of Deever). General McKenney was William McKenney, who died 23 July 1897 in Centreville, Maryland. He was the grandfather of John McKenney, a later owner of "Upper Heathworth", the former plantation of Capt. John Smith of this genealogy. It is with John McKenney that Edward Seville Smith corresponded and visited while researching the Smith Family genealogy. Regarding Gen. McKenney, a brief notice in the *Denton Journal* (24 Jul 1897) indicated, "He leaves a widow and several grown children. General McKenney was the owner of about sixty farms, many of them among the best in Queen Anne's county." He also had been an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Maryland in 1883. His son, William McKenney, died suddenly in June 1921 in Centreville, at the age of 49; he had been the president of the Centreville National Bank. That son, William, left a widow and three children, William Jr., Maria, and John G. McKenney. Both John and Maria, both of whom never married, later were owners of "Upper Heathworth", and they restored that name to the property when they owned it. At this time it is not known whether the McKenney family had had ownership of the property all during the 20th century, or whether John and Maria had purchased it on their own accord.

Photographs of the Brick House at Lentley

Page II-51

Correction

There are four, not three, known photographic views of the brick house. All four views are illustrated in this genealogy, on pages II-52A–C.

Emendation — clarification

The section title, "Photographs of the Brick House at Lentley", is a little confusing. As discussed in the text, the brick house built by James Smith, which is the subject of discussion here, *might* not have been on the property known as "Lentley" (or "Lently"). Still, because of family usages, the associative phrase is retained here.

Sometime in the past century or more the house itself came to be called "Lentley", perhaps as a misconception. The property called "Lentley" was acquired by James Smith [No. 29] in 1820. The brick house that he is known to have built about 1825 is said to be on this same property, although the conflicting issues discussed in the genealogy cast some doubt on this. "Lentley", the property, was in the greater vicinity of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.; that much is certain, but its precise location, as like that of the brick house, is ambiguous now.

It is possible that the brick house built by James Smith was on a property later misidentified in the family history as "Lentley". The house is alleged to have been in Spaniard Neck, near "Upper Heathworth" and within sight of the Chester River according to one credible source; but other contemporary evidence points to a location closer to Centreville, perhaps on the property later owned by Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94]. In any case, the brick house seems to no longer survive today; nor is the property called "Lentley" surely located. These are matters discussed (but not resolved) in the text.

An examination of high-quality aerial photographs, produced in 2005, viewed on Google Earth online, show nothing particular in the Spaniard Neck area that helps locate a structure such as that we seek here. Structures within view of the Chester River (and Corsica River) are larger homes and farm buildings.

Regardless of whether the brick house was actually on the “Lentley” property, there are varying opinions today as to just where was the brick house. Each set of information based on family sources is essentially credible; but they conflict. Thus far, inquiries to local historical societies about both the brick house and “Lentley” have been inconclusive. For want of a serendipitous find of documentary evidence that surely locates either the brick house or “Lentley”, their location(s) may now be lost to all.

Page II-56 [*paragraph 1*]

Correction

For Monteville read Montreville

Page II-58, Note 81

Addition

See illustration reproduced on page II-254A.

31. George Smith (1774–1826)

Page II-59

Correction

Emend death information for son George Moore Smith to read:

. . . died 09 February 1891 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

[The information in George Moore Smith's own genealogical entry herein is correct.]

Rebecca (Price) Smith (1777–1819)

Page II-61

Under “PRICE.”

Corrections

For Basic Price **read** Basil Price

For 2808 **read** 1808

34. Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863)

Page II-68

Addition

Income from the estate of Joseph Moore Smith is recorded in the U.S. excise tax records in 1864 in the 2nd District.

46. John Smith (Capt. John Smith) (1795–1857)**Page II-87***(relates also to illustration pages II-88A0, 88A)***Addition**

The identity of “Mrs. Prettyman”, who painted the oil portrait of Capt. John Smith, has still not been ascertained through definite records. However, the following circumstantial evidence convincingly identifies her as Emma E. (Gooding) Prettyman, wife of Rev. Cornelius Wiltbank Prettyman, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman with whom Rev. John Edward Smith (son of Capt. John Smith) attended divinity school in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. After graduation, Rev. Prettyman was appointed to a preaching circuit in Delaware very near where Rev. Smith was working (Rev. Smith having graduated the year before). The portrait was likely painted circa 1875. In all probability it was painted from a copy photograph of Capt. John Smith made in the 1870s from an original that may have dated to ca. 1840. The original photo may have been a daguerreotype, but it no longer survives. The evidence is as follows.

The portrait’s painter is known in the family only as “Mrs. Prettyman”. Two photographic portraits are known of Capt. John Smith; they are depicted in illustration page II-88A. Based on the apparent age of Capt. John Smith as seen in these photographs, they seem to have been taken about ten years apart, the latter one not too long before he died. It is the younger Smith whose likeness is reproduced in the oil painting by Mrs. Prettyman. At least two examples of this photo have been seen in family collections; they bear the studio photographer’s name and place as R. H. Blair, Smyrna, Delaware. As explained in the main part of this genealogy, R. H. Blair worked in Smyrna only in the 1870s; before and after this decade he was in Massachusetts. Furthermore, Rev. John E. Smith, Capt. John Smith’s son, also sat for a photographic portrait by Blair in Smyrna. Thus it must be that the Blair photograph copied an older photograph that depicts the younger Capt. John Smith. From an assumed age of ca. 1840, that original photograph could have been a daguerreotype, perhaps a unique copy.

It is reasonable that the successful Capt. Smith would have sat for a photographer; and if this was early enough the medium would most likely have been a daguerreotype. Daguerreotype photographs are a format somewhat difficult to reproduce photographically because they are mounted under glass, they can appear as a negative when the light strikes them in a certain way, and they may or may not be in fine focus. As noted in the main genealogy, the 1870s copy prints show some hand-painted touch-ups that would have been made to make up for deficiencies in the new negative; and it is this evidence, too, that suggests that the original was a daguerreotype that could not be reproduced perfectly. In turn, Mrs. Prettyman’s rendition in oil restored a more formal appearance to Capt. Smith’s dress.

That photographer R. H. Blair of Smyrna made the copy photo of Capt. John Smith in the 1870s, and that Rev. J. E. Smith sat for Blair at this time, too, suggests that it was Rev. Smith who had Blair make copies for redistribution to family members. And it was from one of these prints that Mrs. Prettyman painted the oil portrait of Capt. Smith. We may surmise that the painting was made at the time when Rev. Smith and Rev. Prettyman worked in nearby ministerial circuits during the early part of their careers. Inasmuch as John’s brother, Capt. James Smith, was the first owner of the Prettyman portrait of their father, presumably either John had the portrait made as a gift for his brother or James commissioned the portrait himself.

Regarding the identity of Mrs. Prettyman, the following evidence is presented here.

The *Easton Gazette* (Maryland) for 2 March 1872 reported the assignment of Methodist Episcopal ministers in Maryland and Delaware; the information was taken from the proceedings of the fifth annual Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church. The report noticed that Rev. J. E. Smith had been assigned to the Smyrna (Delaware) Circuit as an assistant to Rev. Elijah Miller; and the church’s Dover (Delaware) District had appointed one “C. W. Prettyman” to the Leipsic and Raymond’s Circuit, in Delaware.

In 1870, when the U.S. census was taken, John Edward Smith was a divinity student at the Methodist school at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Notably, another student in the school was Cornelius Prettyman. Other records show that Smith was in the class of 1871; Prettyman was in the class of 1872. The 1880 U.S. census for Lewes and Rohoboth, Delaware, lists Rev. Prettyman, an “M.E. Minister”, with his wife and three young children (the youngest of whom was aged 7). Mrs. Prettyman was identified there as Emma E., aged 30, born in Maryland. (In the 1870 census, Cornelius Prettyman was listed as having been born in Pennsylvania; in 1880 he is listed as having been born in Delaware.) Further research has identified Rev. Prettyman as Cornelius Wiltbank Prettyman, who was from a family of whom many of its men attended Dickinson College (see below). Rev. Prettyman remained in the Delaware–Maryland circuits of the M.E. church throughout his career.

The striking circumstances of Rev. Smith and Rev. Prettyman having been adjacent classmates in divinity school, and that they both were assigned to nearby Methodist Episcopal circuits in Delaware in 1872, all but confirms that that “Mrs. Prettyman”, portraitist of Capt. John Smith, was Emma, wife of Rev. Prettyman. And, surely, Rev. John E. Smith’s children knew the Prettymans; but following proper etiquette the children probably knew Rev. Prettyman’s wife only as “Mrs. Prettyman”, hence the family record of the artist only by her polite name.

It is not known if Emma Prettyman was in any way formally schooled in art, or whether her talents were strictly avocational. Her style in painting this portrait is very much like that of the primitive style of many portrait painters in the early and mid-Nineteenth Century, suggesting the influence of an older teacher.

Notes on the Prettyman Family

The Prettyman family saw eight members as graduates of Dickinson College, and one other who was a trustee of the college but not a graduate. Rev. Cornelius Prettyman later became a professor at Dickinson College.

The following summary of Rev. Prettyman’s ministerial and administrative services and fraternal memberships are summarized in *Who’s Who in American Methodism* (Carl F. Price, comp., ed., E. B. Treat and Co., New York, 1916, p. 175); the list is in chronological order:

Pastorates: Talbot, Md., Millington; Leipsic, Del.; Appoquinimink; Sudlersville, Md.; Centreville; Lewis, Del.; Wilmington (Union); Newark; Fairmount, Md.; Seaford, Del.; Salisbury, Md.; (Brandywine) Wilm[ington]; Newcastle; Snow Hill, Md.; Centreville; Smyrna ’14— [to date]. (Wilmington Conf.). Conf. trust. (treas.) Gen. Conf. (alt. ’12); trus. Dickinson Coll.; Wilmington Conf. Acad. (Dover). Mem. Beta Theta Pi frat.: Mason: *Address* [in 1916]: Smyrna, Del.

Rev. Prettyman is noted in *The Sun* (Baltimore, 15 Jun 1913, p. 2) as having accepted the Methodist Episcopal pastorate in Smyrna, Delaware, at that time (the above account indicates 1914).

Emma Gooding was the daughter of William and Lydia A. Gooding, of Galena, Kent Co., Delaware. William was a farmer.

Records of the Oddfellows Cemetery, Camden, Kent Co., Delaware, include Rev. and Mrs. Prettyman:

Prettyman, Emma E. Gooding (1850–1912)
Prettyman, Rev. Cornelius Wiltbank (1844–1928)

Other Prettymans listed in the cemetery are:

Prettyman, Catherine E. (28 Jul 1815–30 May 1901) [Rev. Prettyman’s mother, Catherine Canon]
Prettyman, Cornelius W. (15 Dec 1788–30 May 1848) [Rev. Prettyman’s father]
Prettyman, Emily May (20 Aug 1901–3 May 1902), daughter of Anna May Prettyman
Prettyman, Ovid C. (21 Jul 1876–21 Aug 1908) [a son of Rev. Prettyman]

In addition, ten members of a Gooding family are recorded in this cemetery:

Gooding, Francis M. (5 Oct 1852–1 Mar 1914) [perhaps a brother of Emma Gooding Prettyman]
Gooding, Hannah J. (31 Jul 1856–12 Jul 1937), wife of Francis M. Gooding
and eight infant and young children

(>>Cemetery records from <http://ftp.rootsweb.ancestry.com/pub/usgenweb/de/kent/cemeteries/oddfell2.txt>; accessed 7 March 2009: records “Submitted by Briana and Katie Barnhart Completed as a Girl Scout Silver Award Project—April 26, 2002”.)

Page II-88A [illustration page]

Correction

For

(Portrait originally owned by Capt. James Smith, passed to Lulu Smith Lugg, then to Earle Covington Smith; now in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, 2008.)

Read

(Portrait originally owned by Capt. James Smith; passed to his daughter, Lulu Smith Lugg; then to her cousin, Earle Covington Smith, nephew of James Smith; then to Earle’s brother, Gilbert Haven Smith; then to Gilbert’s daughter, Nadia (Nadine) Smith Synnestvedt; then in 2010 to Nadine’s niece, Jacqueline (Jackie) Ross Kline.)

Page II-92 [paragraph 2]

Correction

For Monteville **read** Montreville

“Upper Heathworth”

Page II-93 (*note 134*)

Addition

John McKenney graduated from Princeton University in 1923 and, except for a brief affiliation with the Baltimore investment bankers Alex Brown and Sons, for the rest of his life remained on the Eastern Shore. He was the author of a collection of stories and verses, *Tackroom Tattles*, illustrated by Paul Brown (C. Scribner’s Sons, New York and London, 1934). During World War II he authored a U.S. Army text for air raid wardens, and he was himself the chief air raid warden for Queen Anne’s County. (>>“Bombing Raid Predicted By Col. Barrett”, *Cumberland*, Maryland, *Evening Times*, 11 Jun 1942, p. 2; “John McKenney, Author, Is Dead”, *Cumberland News*, 27 Jul 1968, p. 2.)

When John McKenney (1900–1968) and his sister, Maria (1902–1975), owned Upper Heathworth, the property was occasionally a part of tours of Queen Anne’s County historical homes, at least up to the time of Mr. McKenney’s death (“Queen Anne’s county Homes To Be On Tour”, *The Daily Times* [Salisbury, Maryland], 26 Apr 1967, p. 16). Neither John nor Maria McKenney ever married.

John and Maria McKenney also owned the property, “Chesterfield”, in Centreville. They gave the property to the Queen Anne’s County Historical Society when the society acquired the historic plantation house at “Wright’s Chance” and had it moved to “Chesterfield” in the 1960s. Additional moneys from the McKenney estate allowed the society to restore the house, which serves as the society’s museum today. (>>Frances Jaques, “Slice of Living History”, *The Capital* [Annapolis, Maryland], 20 Sep 1997, pp. D1-D2.)

“The Upper Heathworth Property”

Page II-94

Addition

An additional reference source regarding property transactions of the Hollyday family may be found in Kenneth M. Stampp (general ed.), *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution Through the Civil War. Series D. Selections from the Maryland Historical Society* (A microfilm project of University Publications of America, Inc., Frederick, Maryland. Copyright 1985, Maryland Historical Society, 35 pp.).

Pages II-97–98

Addition

Montreville Bowen (who purchased Upper Heathworth from Mr. and Mrs. George Moore Smith) is recorded in the U.S. excise tax records in October 1864, 1865, and 1866, registered in Centreville, Maryland. He seems to have been reasonably well off, as he is taxed on 26 ounces of silver plate, a piano, a gold watch, and a carriage.

Throughout this section of the genealogy, Bowen's given name, although listed both as Monteville and Montreville as based on my sources, probably is correctly Montreville.

Page II-98

Addition

"W.H. Waner" is surely W. H. Warren, whose family likely included the Misses Warren noticed in John McKenney's recollection on page II-98.

A larger number of the Warren family seem to have resided at Upper Heathworth. In 1875 a tragic event was reported in the *Centreville Record*, which was picked up in the *Denton Journal* (3 Jul 1875) as follows:

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—A little girl, about 2½ years of age, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Warren, residing on the estate known as the Bowen farm, situate on Chester river, below Booker's wharf, met with a sad and distressing death by drowning, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Two elder sisters—nearly grown—went down to the beach to bathe, and permitted their little sister to accompany them. The two young ladies first bathed their little sister, dressed her, placed her in a boat hauled ashore on the beach, but not otherwise made fast, and then went to enjoy a bath themselves. While thus engaged, the rising tide floated the boat from its insecure moorings, some distance from shore before discovered by the young ladies. Upon discovery, they attempted to wade out after the boat and bring it ashore, but the water proving too deep, they gave up in hopeless despair. The boat drifted out as far as the middle of the river—which at this point is a mile wide—when the little child clambered over the side of the boat into the river and was drowned.—Up to this writing all efforts to find the body of the child have proven unsuccessful. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were visiting Centreville at the time of the sad occurrence.—*Centreville Record*.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that one of the sisters on the shore who witnessed the child crawl out of the boat into the river, went into convulsions, and at present but little hopes of her recovery are entertained. She has not spoken since. Diligent search for the recovery of the body of the child has been made for miles up and down the river, but all efforts have failed. The little girl is represented as being particularly bright and interesting and a great favorite with all who knew her.

Regretfully, the name of the little girl is not known now, who was born after the 1870 U.S. census was taken.

The 1870 census for the 3rd District in Queen Anne's Co. lists a household for W. H. and D. A. Warren, located among other neighbors known to have inhabited Spaniard Neck. However, the identity of the sisters mentioned in the newspaper report is not made clear from it. The household is listed as follows (all were born in Maryland except farm laborer Alfred Williams, who was born in Kentucky):

Warren, W ^m . H., aged 42	School Teacher
D. A., 38	
Maria L., 10	
W ^m . H., 7	
Tho ^s . J., 5	
Lucie K., 1	
Carmichael, Amanda, 8 [black]	
Rebecca, 14 [black]	
Williams, Alfred, 28 [black]	Farm Laborer

Presumably, D. A. Warren is William's wife, although we cannot be absolutely certain of this without other indications.

The 1880 census for the 3rd District lists the household as shown below. The census taker, whose handwriting is reasonably clear, though hasty, has made obvious misspellings of names and words on the page, and all names as shown below are as seemingly spelled by him (including the family name, which looks like "Warr" or "Wan" and has been indexed as "Warr"):

Warr[en], William, 52	Farmer
Sarah, 40 (wife)	Keeping hous [<i>sic</i>]
Marar L., 20	At home
Thomas D., 14	
Lucy, 10	
Hurbett, 4	
Sadie, 24	At home
Susan, 21	
Ugene, 15 [daughter]	
Mary Eva, 12	
Cable, James, 26	Laborer
Cable, Ann, 22	Cook

All were born in Maryland, except Sarah, who was born in North Carolina, and the employed Cables, who were born in England. (Recall that John McKenney's account [page II-98] noted that Capt. Bowen had also come from "the Carolinas".) From the list of individuals as shown for the 1880 census it might seem as though Sadie, Susan, "Ugene", and Mary Eva actually belong to another household residing with the Warrens; perhaps they are the children of other Warren parents who were not present or not alive, or whose different surname was not recorded by the census taker. It is also possible that they are the children of William H. Warren by a marriage prior to his marriage to Sarah; but note that they are not present in his household at the time of the 1870 census, when D. A. Warren resided with him and the younger children. However, the older children have not been located at all under the Warren (or similar) name in the 1870 census.

Addition

Peaches have long been a principal crop of the Eastern Shore. A very general description of Spaniard Neck orchards occurs in an 1888 report by a special agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Erwin F. Smith [no relation]. He had investigated the horticultural disease called "yellows", specifically as it occurs in peach trees, the disease's principal target. One particular note gives some sense what the area was like thirty years after Capt. John Smith lived there, although during Capt. Smith's day principal cash crops may have included tobacco. Erwin Smith noted ("Peach Yellows: A Preliminary Report", U.S. Department of Agriculture, Botanical Division, Bulletin no. 9, pp. 74-75):

Landing at Centreville I examined orchards in that vicinity without finding any yellows, nor could I gather from conversation or correspondence with growers anything which led me to believe the disease was present in that vicinity. From peach-growers at Centreville I received the following written statements:

I know little, if anything, of the yellows.

[*footnote 1*: "Edwin H. Brown, letter of July 13, 1887"]

We have never had the peach yellows among us to know it. Ours is a great peach country, and though we are largely in the business, and have been for twenty-five years, I have never seen in our county a case of yellows to know it as such.

[*footnote 2*: "Samuel T. Earle, letter of July 22, 1887"]

Orally I received much similar testimony.

The orchards lying south of Corsica River, in Corsica Neck, I did not examine, but was assured that they were entirely healthy. Many peaches are grown in that region.

From Centreville I went to Spaniards' Neck, a flat, fertile tract lying between Corsica and Chester Rivers. This region abounds in fine peach orchards. I explored the neck from one end to the other, and also the country north for some miles along Chester River, examining twelve large orchards. In none of these did I find peach yellows. Many orchards which I did not examine looked from a distance remarkably vigorous. In the whole neck I saw only three bad-looking orchards. Two were old, neglected, and full of borers, and one was apparently suffering from root

aphides. Diligent inquiry in this neck failed to bring to light any evidence of the present or of the past existence of yellows. Of fruit there was very little, except in the extreme end of the neck.
* * * If this disease occurred in Spaniards' Neck, or anywhere along Chester River, on either side, south of Chestertown, it was certainly very rare. [footnote 1: "In 1888 I re-examined this region very carefully, finding a few affected trees at 'Riverside,' 3½ miles below Chestertown, and a few also in two orchards farther down the river, in Spaniards' Neck, in Queen Anne."]

Page II-99

Addition

The family oral tradition that during part of the 20th century the former Upper Heathworth property "had been used by the Du Pont corporation as a hunting lodge or executive retreat" may after all have been true, although precisely for how long the property was used as such is not clear. Jean Gottman noted in the book, *Megalopolis*, the modern trend of urbanizing farmland; one example was a dairy farm of meadows turned into a golf course, to which Gottman added, "For instance, Upper Heathworth is such a farm on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay in Queen Anne County, Maryland. It has been developed as a gun club." (Jean Gottman, *Megalopolis: The Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States*, The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1961, p. 319). Of course, this was in keeping with John McKenney's advocacy of hunting (as noted in the Additions & Corrections for page II-93, note 134).

47. Katherine W. Smith (ca. 1801–1881)

Page II-104

Addition

John H. Covington (1795–after 1865) may have died prior to December 1864. The estate of John H. Covington of Church Hill, Maryland, is recorded in U.S. excise tax records at this time. The estate is taxed for income from 1863 and for hogs.

96. *Sarah Augusta Covington* (1840–after June 1880)

Page II-105

Addition

The December 1864 U.S. excise tax records list Augusta Covington of Church Hill, taxed for a gold watch. This is probably Sarah Augusta Covington (1840–after June 1880) [No. 96], daughter of John H. Covington and Katherine Smith Covington. Inasmuch as she is listed as Covington, she had not yet married William Massey.

52. George Moore Smith (1812–1891)

Page II-109

Emendation

For He married **Eliza Fosbenner** 08 July 1835 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Read He married **Eliza Fosbenner** 08 July 1835 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Daniel Fosbenner.

Page II-113

Correction [paragraph 3]

For Monteville **read** Montreville

Addition

George Moore Smith is recorded in the U.S. excise tax records in 1864 and 1865. In addition to taxes on income, he is taxed as a commercial broker, retail dealer, and lumber dealer. Additional taxes are assessed for carriages and for a gold watch.

Page II-115

Eliza (Fosbenner) Smith (1817–after 9 Feb 1891)
(wife of George Moore Smith)

Emendation and Addition

The family name, Fosbenner, is substantiated here through information contained with the marriage notice of her sister, Susannah, to Joseph William Wesley Watson. There, Susannah is noted to be the “youngest daughter of Daniel Fosbenner, Esq.” (“Married”, *The Sun* [Baltimore], 13 Jan 1848).

Thus far all that is known of the Fosbenner family are the sisters, Eliza and Susannah, and their father, Daniel.

Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the 1850 U.S. census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with a household as follows (all but Daniel were born in Maryland):

Daniel Fosbenner, 68, no occupation, born in Germany
Ann Fosbenner, 48
Alexander Fosbenner, 8
Charles Lyons, 16, black, servant
Sarah Watts, 68, “Dumb” [affliction]
Ann Lilly, 35
Henry Lilly, 12
Catharine Lilly, 8
Robert Lilly, 6
Charles Lilly, 2

The relationship of Daniel Fosbenner to Ann Fosbenner, Sarah Watts, and the Lillys is not known here.

A Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the following U.S. censuses for Baltimore, and who presumably is the Daniel Fosbenner in question, but this has not been surely ascertained: 1820 (9th Ward), 1830 (9th Ward), 1840 (8th Ward).

In the 1850 census, another Daniel Fosbenner is listed: aged 27, born in Maryland, residing with numerous other “Mariners” in a “Sailors Boarding House”. Whether he is a relation to Daniel Fosbenner is uncertain.

Daniel Fosbenner ran for public office in the Baltimore City Council (8th Ward), in 1840 and 1844 at least.

Daniel Fosbenner died 17 February 1851 in Baltimore, as noticed in the obituary in *The Sun* (18 Feb 1851, p. 2). It mentions that he was “for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.”

Ann Fosbenner is listed in the 1860 census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with the following household:

Alex Fosbenner, 18, Apprentice Carpenter, born in Maryland

Ann Perkins, 13, born in Ireland

Benjamin Jennings, 26, Jun.[?] Machinist, born in Massachusetts

Sarah Jennings, 29, born in Maine

Walter Jennings, 5/12, born in Maryland

Barbara Carling[?], 24, servant, born in Maryland

John Robey, 29, black, servant, born in Maryland

Page II-115 (Note 187)

Correction

For Monteville **read** Montreville

59. *Joseph Edmund Smith* (1830–1910)

Page II-117

Corrections**For**

59. Joseph Edmund⁶ Smith (Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 September 1830 in Maryland, and died 1910. He married **Caroline M. Edmundson** 10 May 1852. She was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died about 1876.

Read

59. Joseph Edmund⁶ Smith (Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 01 September 1830 in Kent Co., Maryland, and died 7 December 1910 at 1859 Mintwood Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. He married **Carolene M. Edmondson** 10 May 1852. She was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died about 1876.

For

- 117 i. Caroline Frances⁷ Smith, born 1855 in Maryland; died after 1920.
- 118 ii. William Fred Smith, born about 1863 in Maryland.
- + 119 iii. Wilbur Fisk Smith, born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 120 iv. Herbert Scott Smith, born about 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died after February 1940.

Read

- 117 i. Carolene Frances⁷ Smith, born 1855 in Maryland; died 28 September 1950 at 1859 Mintwood Place N.W., Washington, D.C.
- 118 ii. William Fred Smith, born about 1863 in Maryland.
- + 119 iii. Wilbur Fisk Smith, born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 120 iv. Herbert Scott Smith, born about 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 13 August 1953 at 1859 Mintwood Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

Page I-118

Addition

Rev. Joseph E. Smith's obituaries indicated that he had served pastorates in Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton, Pennsylvania; Wheeling, West Virginia; Buffalo, New York; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Trenton, New Jersey. They also indicated that he had been secretary of the American Society of Education. He was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, but which regrettably has long been a vandalized property in great disrepair and in unsafe surroundings.

His obituary from *The Washington Post* (7 Dec 1910, p. 2) provides new information for this genealogy:

NOTED M. E. MINISTER DEAD.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith Succumbs After Short Illness.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Edmund Smith, secretary of the American Society of Education, died at 8.30 o'clock last night at his home, 1859 Mintwood place. Death was due to heart disease and acute indigestion. He was stricken about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Until that time he apparently was in good health.

Dr. Smith, who had been born in Kent county, Md, September 1, 1830, served 50 years as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and prior to his retirement, three years ago, was pastor of Grace Methodist Church. He served there for six years. He filled some of the most prominent pulpits of the church, he having held pastorates in Philadelphia,

Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Wheeling, Buffalo, St. Paul, and Trenton. For five years he was pastor of the Mount Vernon Methodist Church in Baltimore, which is often called the Cathedral of Methodism.

Dr. Smith is survived by four children—Miss Caroline F. Smith of Washington, the Rev. Frederick W. Smith, rector of Trinity Church, Takoma Park [Maryland], Wilbur F. Smith, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, this city.

Complete funeral arrangements have not been made. It has been decided, however, that burial shall be in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.

From this we may also note that the Mintwood Place address originally given in this genealogy as the residence of Rev. Herbert Scott Smith and his sister, Caroline, was in fact originally their father's.

Rev. Joseph Smith had been called to the pastorate at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, from his post in Trenton, New Jersey (as noted in the main genealogy). The *Trenton Evening Times* (7 Dec 1910) noticed his passing:

Rev. Dr. J. E. Smith Dies At 80 Years

Former Trenton Pastor Passes Away Suddenly in Washington—Highly Esteemed Here

Word was received by General James F. Rusling today of the death of the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, former pastor of the State Street Methodist Church, at his home in Washington, D. C., last night. The former Trenton minister's death was very sudden. The exact cause of death is not known here, but is supposed that the infirmities of age were responsible as Dr. Smith was 80 years of age.

Dr. Smith was pastor of the State Street Church for five years. He left Trenton about twelve years ago. He was a man of high character and fine scholarship and possessed great pulpit ability. He distinguished himself and his churches wherever he served. Dr. Smith while here, had a lengthy controversy with Father Hogan on the question of religion.

Dr. Smith was pastor of many churches during his ministerial career. He occupied pulpits in Wilmington, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Buffalo, St. Paul, Baltimore and this city.

He had been invited to return to this city and participate in the semi-centennial celebration of the State Street church. His death will be regretted deeply. The funeral will be conducted from his home in Washington Friday afternoon.

Addition

Another example of Rev. Joseph E. Smith's sermon topics is found in a newspaper announcement during his pastorate in Trenton, New Jersey:

A Series of Sermons.

Rev. J. E. Smith, LL. D., pastor of the State Street M. E. Church, will begin, tomorrow evening, a series of Sunday evening lectures to young men. The following subjects will be discussed: "The Glory of Young Men," "Ideals," "Guides," "Perils," "Investments," "Amusements," "Success," "Christianity," "The Perfect Man."

(>>*Trenton Evening Times*, 31 Oct 1891)

117. Caroline Frances Smith (1855–after 1920)

Page II-121

Correction

For Caroline Frances Smith (1855–after 1920)

Read Carolene Frances Smith (1855–1950)

Additions

She is listed in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 110 (DAR ID no. 109052), as a descendant of James Moore (1750–1788), commisisoned captain of minute men by the Governor of Virginia. However, given the uncertain descendency of the James Smith ancestors originally accredited to the original Smith Family genealogy [see the remarks for Generations 1–3 in the main genealogy], her ancestry is likewise now uncertain.

Her obituary in *The Washington Post* (30 Sep 1950) provides the following information:

SMITH, CAROLENE FRANCES. On Thursday, September 28, 1950, at her residence, 1859 Mintwood pl., nw., CAROLENE FRANCES SMITH, beloved daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, sister of the Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith. Private services at her late residence on Saturday, September 30, at 2 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

118. William Fred Smith (ca. 1863–)

Page II-121

Addition

The wedding announcement of his brother, Wilbur Fisk Smith [*q.v.*], gives his name as Rev. Frederick W. Smith.

120. *Herbert Scott Smith* (ca. 1868–after February 1940)

Page II-122

Correction

For (ca. 1868–after February 1940) **read** (ca. 1868–1953)

Addition

His obituary in *The Washington Post* (14 Aug 1953) provides specific and additional genealogical information:

SMITH, REV. DR. HERBERT SCOTT. On Thursday, August 13, 1953, at his residence, 1859 Mintwood pl. nw., REV. DR. HERBERT SCOTT SMITH, brother-in-law of Mrs. Wilbur F. Smith and uncle of Mrs. Thomas McNeal and Wilbur F. Smith, jr., and cousin of Mrs. Marshall Spaulding, and devoted friend of Miss Lottie Darn Cosby. Services at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Connecticut ave. and Bancroft pl., nw., on Saturday, August 15, at 11 a. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery [Washington, D.C.].

Miss Cosby is listed in the 1930 U.S. census as a servant in the Smith household; she was African American. The Social Security Death Index records she was born 15 Sep 1897, died 15 Aug 1987, last residing in Washington, D.C.¹³⁴⁵

Addition

In 1902, a Nebraska newspaper reported an unusual encounter, which occurred during the early ministry of Rev. Smith at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, in Washington, D.C. It related to the peculiar betrothal of Miss Happy Van Wyck, daughter of the U.S. Senator from Nebraska, Charles H. Van Wyck, to Frank Mitchell, a railway clerk in Washington. The couple had seemingly visited several ministers in short order to marry them. The newspaper reported, "Mr. Mitchell and Miss Van Wyck sought Rector Smith [of St. Margaret's] first, and they refused to wait until he had finished shaving," and after which they journeyed from rectory to rectory. In the end, at the New York Presbyterian Church, they found a willing pastor, but then Miss Van Wyck decided that she would not marry. The paper added, "if the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith . . . had not been shaving a week ago last Wednesday at the particular time he selected for that necessary operation Miss Van Wyck would now be Mrs. Frank Mitchell." (>>"Interrupted Wedding of Nebraska Girl Who Gave Society a Shock", *Omaha World Herald*, 27 Jul 1902.)

¹³⁴⁵ Attempts to locate Lottie Cosby in earlier censuses have been inconclusive. Two potential households appear in the 1900–1920 censuses in Jackson, Louisa Co., Virginia.

75. *George Washington Smith* (1833–1908)

Page II-123

Correction

The order of his marriages was inadvertently reversed. However, retain the enumeration order of his children so as to avoid confusion.

For He married (1) **Margaret E. Slaughter**.

Read He married (2) **Margaret E. Slaughter** about 1898. She was born May 1857 in Maryland.

For

124 ii. George Mifflin Smith, born September 1868 in Maryland. He married Minnie Cline 1894.

Read

+ 124 ii. George Mifflin Smith, born September 1868 in Maryland.

[and see also the new separate entry for George Mifflin Smith on p. [II-261](#)]

Addition

The 1900 U.S. census, enumerated 1 June, indicates that George Washington Smith had been married to Margaret Slaughter for two years. The figure “13” [years] for G. W. Smith is crossed out and “2” inserted; Margaret has “2” indicated. She indicated that she had had one child, who was still living; that child must be Margaret Slaughter Smith [No. 122].

The attribution of Isabelle Margaret Smith (1888–1896) [No. 121] as a daughter of Margaret Slaughter may be in error (she could be the daughter of G. W. Smith’s first wife, Eliazabeth), although take note that the “13” years of marriage as first indicated for G. W. Smith would coincide with a time shortly before the birth of Isabelle.

Emendation

The “Smith Genealogy” gives the birth date of Margaret Slaughter Smith [No. 122] as July 1897; the 1900 U.S. census gives the birth date of Margaret Slaughter Smith [No. 122] as July 1898.

Addition

Residence (U.S. census):

1900 : 112 E. Queen St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

Occupation (U.S. census):

1900: Farm supply merchant

At the time of the 1900 census, George Washington Smith and his wife, Margaret, resided in a two-family household at 112 E. Queen St., Chestertown*, comprised as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
E. P. Beck*	Head	Oct 1864	Maryland	Insurance agent
Bessie C. Beck	Wife	Apr 1866	Maryland	
Florence C.	Daughter	Jun 1890	Maryland	
Geo. W. Smith	Head	Feb 1833	Maryland	Farm supply merchant
M. E. Smith	Wife	May 1857	Maryland	
Sallie Marganum	Nurse	Dec 1859	Maryland	“Nurse child”
E. A. C. Smith‡	Daughter	Apr 1897‡	Maryland	

*The address for the Smith family could be in error; in 1910, the Becks reside at 112, while the Smiths are at 110.

†Edgar P. Beck, according to the 1910 census

‡Eliza Anna Cacy Smith, born April 1874 [year in error in 1900 census; listed as aged 27 in census]

Page II-124

Addition

Margaret E. (Slaughter) Smith (1857–after April 1910)
(wife of George Washington Smith)

After the death of George Washington Smith, Margaret continued to reside at 110 E. Queen St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland (as indicated in the 1910 U.S. census). At that time, Sarah A. Margerum was in the household as a servant (in the 1900 census she was listed as Sallie Marganum, nurse).

68. James Tarbutton Graham (1813–1883)

Page II-125

Addition

[Children of James Graham and Julia Millburn]

133a iii. ‡ Joshua Graham, born about 1858 in Maryland.

Note: The following list of children in the James Graham household, taken at the time of the 1860 U.S. census in Caroline Co., Maryland, indicates either that James had some children who are not accounted for (or not named correctly) in the present genealogy, or that they may have been children of Julia Millburn by a previous marriage (all were born in Maryland):

Sarah Graham, 19
James* Graham, 18
John Graham, 15
Martha* Graham, 15
Joshua Graham, 2 [see above]

*These children are listed in the present genealogy

Addition

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census James Tarbutton Graham resided in Caroline Co., Maryland (town not indicated, but census sheet lists Melville post office).

72. *Rachel Emily Scully* (1837–1913)
73. *Sarah Jane Scully* (1832–1904)

Page II-126

Correction

For Scully **read** Sculley

Possibly the family usage at this time was “Scully”, but evidence as used by later individuals indicates that the family name is spelled “Sculley”.

Hiram Goodhand (ca. 1823–1880)
husband of *Jane Tarbutton* (—1880) [No. 75]

Page II-127

Addition

Hiram Goodhand (ca. 1823–1880), husband of Jane Tarbutton, is listed in the U.S. excise tax records for December 1864, residing in Stevensville, Maryland. He is taxed as “Ret. Liq. Deal. (Additional)” [retail liquor dealer].

84. *John Lorenzo Spry* (1831–1903)

Page II-131

Emendation

For

84. John Lorenzo⁷ Spry (Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 24 July 1831 in Maryland, and died 1903. He married (1) **Catharine**. She was born in Delaware. He married (2) **Mary E. Cahoon**. She was born 14 January 1856 in Maryland, and died 05 March 1930.

Read

84. John Lorenzo⁷ Spry (Anna Maria⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 24 July 1831 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1903. He married (1) **Catharine**. She was born in Delaware. He married (2) **Mary E. Cahoon** 14 January 1864 in Kent Co., Delaware. She was born 14 January 1846 in Kent Co., Delaware, and died 05 March 1930; daughter of Thomas Cahoon.

Addition

John L. Spry and Mary Cahoon were married by Rev. D. F. Ewell in a Methodist Protestant ceremony.

88. Mary (Smith) Townsend (1839–after 1908)

Page II-136

Emendation

For Samuel A. Townsend **read** Samuel Albert Townsend.

Townsend Collateral Genealogy

5. *Samuel Townsend* (1812–1881)

Page II-141

Addition

A brief obituary notice in the *Denton Journal* (Maryland) for 10 December 1881 reported:

Samuel Townsend, one of the most prominent of the old-time Democrats of Delaware, died at townsend, in that State, yesterday. He was a man of business push and did much toward the development of the section of the State where he lived. Various eccentricities in his character caused him to be called the “War Horse of the Appoquinimink.” Since his death it is likely that there is no prominent man in Delaware who publicly will proclaim lasting faith in the final triumph of the “White Man’s Party.”

89. *James Smith* (Capt. James Smith) (1840–1912)

Page II-145

Addition

In January 2011, James Smith's military records were examined from archival sources; they were compiled after the war during accountings of veterans' military activities (in this case, assembled Confederate archives), although one original Confederate States document is included in the file. The records fairly corroborate the information that is given in this genealogy, but which are summarized with information below for the sake of a more complete, authentic record from original sources.

As reconstructed from the Confederate-records archive created after the war, James Smith's service is as follows (which may be compared with other lists in the main portion of this genealogy):

Served as a Private in Co. B, 1st Maryland Cavalry.											
1862 September 10	Enlisted in Charlottesville, Virginia, by Capt. Emach, for "Three years or the war".										
1863 July 1–1864 February 29	Period of service indicated on cover sheet										
1863 October 10	Captured at Raccoon Ford [three records indicate Raccoon Ford, one record indicates Germania Ford]										
1863 October 12	Committed to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C.										
1863 October 27	Transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland										
1863 October 28	Arrived from Washington at Point Lookout, Maryland										
1864 March 3	"[P]aroled, until exchanged, at Point Lookout, Md."										
1864 March 15	Received of the quartermaster in Richmond, Virginia, \$230.13, for accounts as follows: <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>8 months pay (1 Jul 1863–29 Feb 1864)</td> <td>96.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Pay for Horse 3 mos & 10 days"</td> <td>40.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothing for year ending 1 Jan 1864</td> <td>134.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Deduct Clothing drawn"</td> <td>40.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Parole & Furlough"</td> <td>[nothing listed]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	8 months pay (1 Jul 1863–29 Feb 1864)	96.00	"Pay for Horse 3 mos & 10 days"	40.00	Clothing for year ending 1 Jan 1864	134.13	"Deduct Clothing drawn"	40.00	"Parole & Furlough"	[nothing listed]
8 months pay (1 Jul 1863–29 Feb 1864)	96.00										
"Pay for Horse 3 mos & 10 days"	40.00										
Clothing for year ending 1 Jan 1864	134.13										
"Deduct Clothing drawn"	40.00										
"Parole & Furlough"	[nothing listed]										
1864 August 7	Captured at Moorfield, Virginia										
1864 August 10	Listed as prisoner "confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, Va. (also known as Atheneum Prison)".*										
1864 August 11	"[F]orwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Va., to Camp Chase, O."										
1864 August 12	Arrived from Wheeling, West Virginia, at Camp Chase, Ohio										
1865 March 18	"[P]aroled at Camp Chase, Ohio, and transferred to Point Lookout"										

*This record also provides the following additional information: Age, 23; blue eyes; brown hair; original residence in "Queen Ann" County, Maryland; arrested by "Genl Averal" in Moorfield, Virginia, 7 August 1864. [It is unknown whether this indicates that he was in fact captured by the General or that the listing indicates a prisoner of the General's command.]

Records further indicate that James Smith also received pay for the use of his horse even while he was a prisoner of war.

Page II-153

Addition

An early work by James Smith was the building of a storehouse for J. Hersey Hall in Centreville. Hall advertised his new storehouse in the Centreville *Observer*, which advertisement was noted in the *Denton Journal*, 10 May 1873:

We copy from the Centreville *Observer*, the following description of the new store house recently built, and now occupied by J. Hersey Hall, of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, whose advertisement will be found in our columns:

"The new store house of Mr. J. Hersey Hall, on Front street, of this town, is one of the handsomest improvements added to the town for many years, and out strips any store we have met with on the Eastern Shore. The building is a two-story brick with cellar, the front being of the best pressed brick. It has two large windows in the lower story front, each one containing four panes of glass, 38¾ by 23½ inches, shielded from the street by heavy wire blinds. The store is entered through heavy doors which lets you into a small vestibule, inclosed with glass, from which you enter the store through spring doors. The interior is certainly handsome. The shelving on the dry goods side is two feet deep (built so as to show goods endways) are handsomely bracketed and painted. Those on the grocery side are not so deep, but are otherwise similar to the dry goods shelves. Under the shelves on the grocery side are neatly arranged bins, each to hold about one barrel. The counters are built of yellow pine, with beautiful walnut tops; are built low, and are added to by a row of stools for the accommodation of customers when dealing. At the extreme end of the store is an elevated platform covered by oilcloth and enclosed by a handsome railing. This contains the cashier's desk, safe, etc. On one side of the rear end of the room is a handsome staircase, with walnut twist rail, gotten out by Capt. James Smith, the builder of the store. It is a neat job, and speaks well for Capt. Smith's ability as a first-class mechanic. The front windows of the store are retreating, and are the depth of the vestibule, and are lighted up by bronze lamps. The storeroom proper is lighted up by handsome bronze chandeliers, and is heated by a furnace in the cellar. The doors and the vestibule partition are handsomely oaked, the graining being done by Messrs. Emmort & Quasterly, of Baltimore. The other painting was done by that staid old gentleman and excellent painter, Mr. W. Reese, of this town, and is in keeping with his well known reputation. The whole arrangement of the store, the doors, locks, hinges, chandeliers, money drawers, and in fact, every thing about it is first-class, and will remain a lasting tribute to the noble generosity and accomplished taste of Mr. Hall, the young proprietor. The second story of the building is divided into three rooms, two of them for sleeping rooms, and the other for a carpet, boot and shoe room.[?]"

The location of the J. Hersey Hall store in Centreville was on North Commerce St. between Lawyer's Row and Water St. The store was destroyed in a fire in 1902 along with the Clyment's Store and McKenney's "corner brick store". (>>"Town of Centreville Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination form, U.S. National Park Service, ca. 1990.)

J. Hersey Hall was also one of the later owners of "Upper Heathworth", the property in Spaniard Neck once owned by Capt. John Smith, the father of Capt. James Smith. Hall purchased the property in 1887, then somewhat reduced in acreage from the size acquired by Capt. Smith from the Hollyday family of adjacent Readborne. (See page II-98 of this genealogy.)

Addition

James Smith's construction business included a wharf on the Corsica River, co-owned by him with R. G. Price and William McKenney. A newspaper record, originating in the Centreville *Observer*, appeared in the *Easton Gazette*, which reported significant damage caused by a recent storm that arrived on an ebbing tide, flooding

numerous wharves and granaries in Centreville. However, the damage done to the Price–McKenney–Smith wharf was fortuitously short-lived, as noted below (“Our Neighbors”, *Easton Gazette*, 13 Oct 1877, p. 3):

In speaking of the late storm, the *Observer* says, at the Centreville Landing the damage done to grain, fertilizers, &c, was not inconsiderable. * * * The piles of lumber at the wharf belonging to Mr. R. Price, Mr. McKenney and Capt. James Smith were floated away, but it has all or nearly all been recovered uninjured.

The R. Price there noted is surely the same man who owned the R. G. Price Lumber Yard, which is noted also in the discussions of George Moore Smith [No. 52] (also see the map on page II-114A). McKenney is likewise a familiar name in this section of the present genealogy.

Addition

James Smith was involved in the Democratic party in Queen Anne’s County. At the convention assembled in Centreville on 30 August 1887, he served as temporary chairman. (>>“Democratic Nominations in Queen Anne’s and Somerset”, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 31 Aug 1887, p. 4)

Addition

In 1889, builder James Smith received a patent for a “brick-layer’s plumb-level, etc.”, U.S. Patent No. 402,360, dated 30 April 1889. His specifications described the invention as “certain new and useful Improvements in Brick-Layers’ Combined Plumb-Level and Guide-Line Holder”:

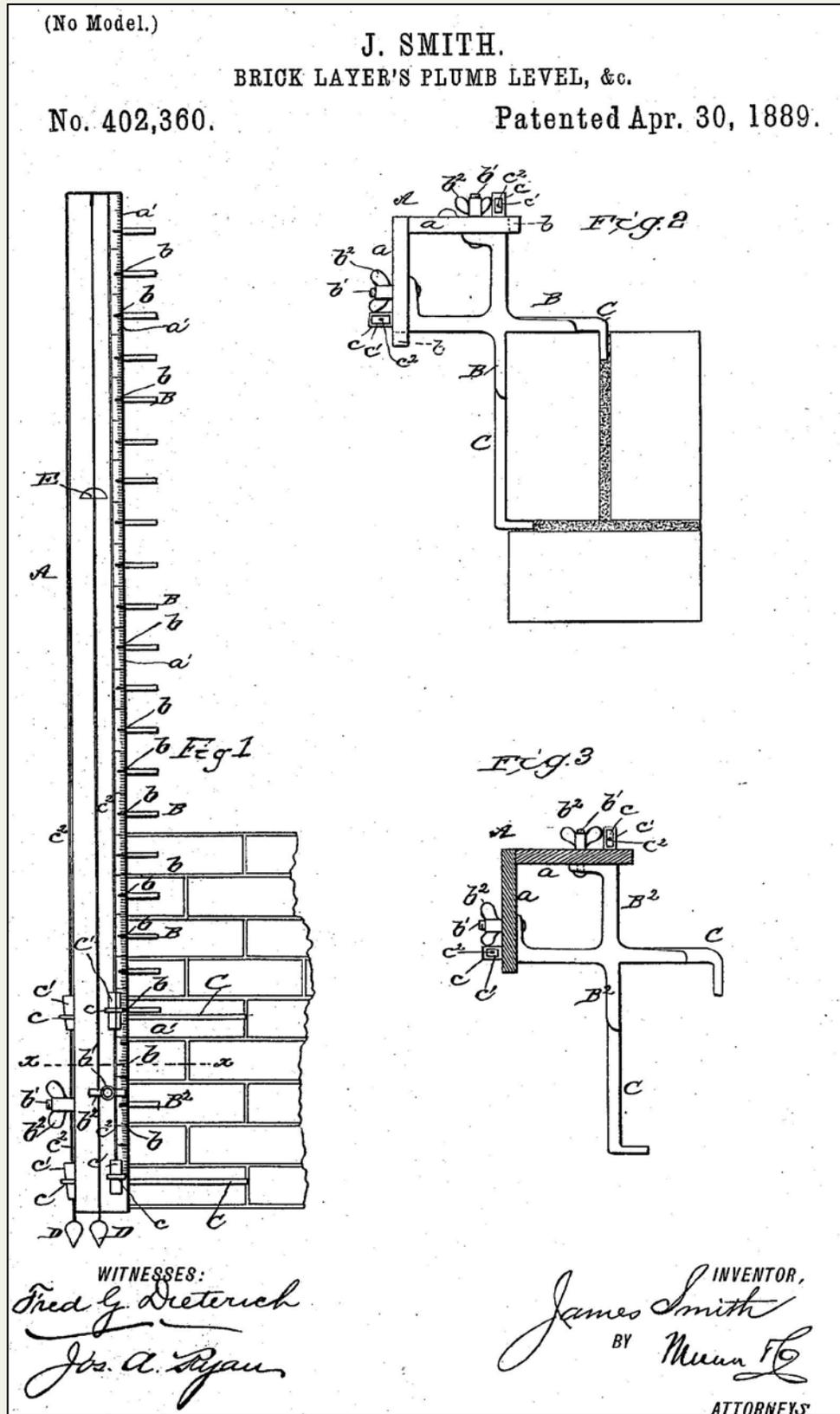
“The objects had in view in this invention are to provide a convenient and accurate instrument for brick-layers’ use to preserve a true corner joint, and consequently the laying of the bricks in level courses, while it combines great facility and expedition in handling, resulting in more durable and permanent work, every brick being left in a good mortar-bed and not in a shattered and loose condition”

Specifically, James Smith claimed what was new about the invention was that it was a

“. . . combined plumb-level and guide-line holder consisting of an angle upright provided with a series of angle castings or guides to fit the angle or corner of a wall and with clamps detachably connected therewith to engage with or enter the joints between the bricks of the wall”; and various other similar combinations of devices for the purpose.

It is not known how successful the device was, but considering his well-known workmanship, including that which is still evident in the additions to the Queen Anne’s County Court House, and that he likely used the device himself, it surely was a practical invention.

(Illustration on next page)



(Above) Illustration of James Smith's "brick layer's plumb level, etc.", from the patent application.

May (Martindale) Bryan (1867–1934)
(wife of James Edmund Bryan, Jr. [No. 205])

Page II-159

Addition

In January 2011 I was contacted by Joan Martindale Roth, of Florida, who provided me with genealogical information on part of the Martindale collateral line, as follows.

May Martindale Bryan's burial location has not yet been determined.

Addition*new to this genealogy*

**Martindale Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(5 descendants)

The genealogy of the Martindale family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of Thomas Martindale

1. **Thomas Martindale-1.** He married **Margaret Anne Jarrell.**

Thomas Martindale and Margaret Jarrell had a child:

- + 2 i **Thomas E. Martindale.** He was born 09 September 1843 in Camden, Kent Co., Delaware; died 16 February 1917 in Salisbury, Maryland.

Generation 2

2. **Thomas E. Martindale-2** (Thomas Martindale-1). He was born 09 September 1843 in Camden, Kent Co., Delaware; died 16 February 1917 in Salisbury, Maryland. He married **Anna M. Hazzard**, daughter of Rhodes Hazzard and Lucinda Houston. She was born 1846; died 02 December 1889 in Salisbury, Maryland.

Thomas Martindale and Anna Hazzard had three children:

- 3 i. **May Barratt Martindale** was born 05 April 1867 in Maryland; died 06 June 1934. She married James Edmund Bryan, Jr. about 1892.
4 ii. **Ernest Martindale** was born about 1873; died 14 April 1879 in Middletown, Delaware.
5 iii. **Lucinda Martindale.**

NOTES

2. Thomas E. Martindale (1843–1917)

He was a minister in the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His grandmother was Miriam Barrett, daughter of Philip Barrett; she married John Martindale. These Barretts are the same as those of Barrett's Chapel, mentioned elsewhere in this genealogy with Rev. John Edward Smith and his relations.

Thomas E. Martindale is buried in Parsons Cemetery, Salisbury, Maryland.

His obituary notice in the *Baltimore Sun* (17 Feb 1917) is as follows:

DR. MARTINDALE IS DEAD

District Superintendent Of M. E. Church Suddenly Stricken.

FORMER PASTER IN SALISBURY

Civil War Veteran, Prominent In Civil Affairs And
National Leader Of His Denomination

Salisbury, Md., Feb. 16.—The Rev. Thomas E. Martindale, 73 years old, a widely known member of the Wilmington conference Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly here this morning from heart disease. The fatal attack occurred while Dr. Martindale was engaged in some detailed clerical work connected with the coming meeting of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference. He was in his library surrounded by his family when stricken and died before medical assistance could be called.

Dr. Martindale was district superintendent of the Salisbury district. He was very popular with the members of the conference and had been a superintendent at three different times [but see below], his service in this connection covering 16 years.

Before becoming superintendent of this district a year ago he was pastor of Asbury Church, this city. When he resigned he was elected minister emeritus.

Thomas E. Martindale was pastor of the Asbury Church for the years 1887–1890, 1906–1915; and he was district superintendent 1898–1902.

Of note also is the pastorate of the Asbury Church held by Charles Wiltbank Prettyman, 1896–1901, who is mentioned in this genealogy with reference to Rev. John Edward Smith; and that Rev. Prettyman's wife, Emma, was the artist of the oil portrait of J. E. Smith's father, Capt. John Smith.



Rev. Thomas E. Martindale

Anna M. Hazzard (1846–1889)
(wife of Thomas E. Martindale)

Her parents:

Rhodes Hazzard (—before 24 September 1894)

Lucinda M. Houston (ca. 1820–24 September 1894). She died in Milford, Delaware.

5. *Lucinda Martindale*

She was known as Lucy. She never married.

End of Martindale Collateral Genealogy

92. John Edward Smith (1848–1930)

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Additions

The Methodist Episcopal minister whom Rev. J. E. Smith assisted in the Smyrna Circuit in 1871–1872 was Elijah Miller who, according to the 1870 U.S. census, was born about 1811 in Maryland.

The 5th annual Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church was held in Easton, Maryland, in March 1873. An early announcement listed those in whose homes the attendees would reside during the conference. John France and J. E. Smith were to lodge with Samuel Patchett. (>>“Wilmington Conference, M. E. Church”, *Easton Gazette*, 22 Feb 1873.) [According to the 1870 U.S. census, Samuel Patchett (born about 1829) was a furniture dealer in Easton.]

The review of the Wilmington Conference meeting in May reported, “First years class culled and reported through Rev. H. W. Todd, chairman, and the following passed: Jno. D. Kemp, J. E. Smith, G. W. Wilcox, D.W.C. McIntire, S. S. Baker, R. H. Adams, R. C. James.” (>>“Fifth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference, M. E. Church”, *Easton Gazette*, 8 Mar 1873.)

Page II-170

Correction

For 1880–1882 Greensboro, Maryland, circuit
Read 1880–1883 Goldsborough, Maryland, circuit

Page II-171 (note 298)

Addition

The following information about the Bryn Zion Church is given in the history of Kenton Hundred in Henry C. Conrad, *History of the State of Delaware* (published by the author, Wilmington, 1908, Vol. 2, p. 627):

About a mile to the northeast of the town of Kenton is Bryn Zion Church founded in 1733 by eight or nine families of Old Duck [C]reek village who were members of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church of Pencader Hundred, in New Castle County. In 1747 a conveyance of one-half an acre of land was made by William Griffin to six men, trustees of the Baptist Society, for church uses after the confession of faith adopted by the Baptist Association at Philadelphia which met September 25, 1742. This land was never occupied by a church building, the Welsh Tract Baptists rebuilt and used the church built by the Independents and known as Mount Zion. The congregation and church were incorporated July 22, 1794. In the graveyard of this church repose all that was mortal of many of the old families of the Hundred.

The following information is given in Thomas Hale Streets, *David Rees of Little Creek Hundred; and the Descendants of John Rees, His Son* (Philadelphia, 1904, pp. 30-31):

The will of Jeremiah Rees, of Little Creek Hundred [whose daughter-in-law in the second marriage of his son, John Ringgold Rees, was Elizabeth Ann Sevil, daughter of Abel Sevil], was signed 10 December, 1800, and probated 4 March, 1801. * * * The name of Rhoda Wallis was among those of the constituents who, 24 November, 1781, petitioned the mother church that Bryn Zion be constituted a separate church.

Correction

For 820 Goldsborough St. read 520 Goldsborough St.

Addition

The nature of circuit pastorates may be lost on many people today. One might imagine a transient minister, riding from Sunday to Sunday to minister to a far-flung group of congregants of his faith. While this is partly true, in fact his docket was as busy as that of a house-calling doctor. A few examples from newspaper listings suffice to provide glimpses of the busy schedule during parts of his career on the Eastern Shore during nearly 40 years:

Rev. J. E. Smith will lecture in Greensborough on the 17th, 18th and 19th insts. Subject, "Heaven, Hell and Spiritualism." It is believed Mr. Smith will repeat the lectures in Denton at an early date. (>>*Denton Journal*, 5 Dec 1885)

Rev. John E. Smith lectured at Preston on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week to large and appreciative audiences. (>>*Denton Journal*, 20 Feb 1886)

Rev. J. E. Smith announced last Sunday that he would hereafter change the alternate Sundays on which he would hold service in Denton, preaching to-morrow. He will preach at Preston to-morrow night. Service in Easton will be held on each Sunday following his Caroline [county] appointments. (>>*Denton Journal*, 24 Apr 1886)

"The Great Invitation" will be Rev. J. E. Smith's subject at Preston tomorrow morning. In the evening "Onward March" will be his theme. In the afternoon at Williston the subject will be "The Gates That Are Never Shut." (>>*Denton Journal*, 25 Sep 1915)

"The Light of Asia" will be the subject of Rev. J. E. Smith's sermon in the New Church at Preston tomorrow morning, and "When the Sun Stood Still" will be the theme in the evening. At Williston in the afternoon Mr. Smith will preach on "The Seen and the Unseen." (>>*Denton Journal*, 22 Sep 1923)

In addition to his regular circuit pastorates cited in this genealogy, some of Rev. J. E. Smith's occasional or intermittent pastorates are noted from time to time in newspaper listings of church events. The following few examples are cited from the *Denton Journal*, and are included here simply as a means to identify a few of these other places, as surely there were others.

Rev. J. E. Smith lectured to a large audience in Federalsburg on Monday evening. Mr. Smith announced that he would hold service there regularly hereafter. (>>*Denton Journal*, 4 Jun 1887)

Rev. J. E. Smith, will preach at Anderstown tomorrow afternoon instead of filling his regular appointment at Denton. (>>*Denton Journal*, 30 Jul 1887)

A particular sermon is noted here:

Rev. J. E. Smith, will preach tomorrow afternoon in the Masonic Hall, Denton. Apropos of Charleston's calamity his subject will be "The Moral Phase of the Earthquake." (>>*Denton Journal*, 11 Sep 1886)¹³⁴⁶

Addition

Some circumstantial evidence may after all corroborate Edward S. Smith's note in the "Smith Genealogy" (p. 75) that Rev. Smith "had built a small church at Preston", that it was not a reference to building up a society for worship but an actual edifice. In the annual meeting of the Maryland Association of the New Church, Rev. Jabez Fox reported (from *Denton Journal*, 25 Feb 1888):

In the Eastern Shore mission, under the charge of the Rev. John Edward Smith, the work had been kept up with gratifying success, meetings having been held regularly at Easton, Preston, Williamsburg, Denton and other points. The society at Peach Bottom [Peachblossom?] is holding its own. The society at Preston needs assistance to enable it to erect a Church. At present it holds service in the public school, but the Methodists of the town are hostile to the use of the school for this purpose.

The reference to hostilities between Methodist and the New Church congregations is further noted in the discussions of Rev. Smith's work at the church in Williston, Maryland (see additional notes pertaining to page II-205, below). Another instance of M.E. authority began with the following newspaper item (*Denton Journal*, 9 Apr 1887):

Rev. J. E. Smith has returned from his southern trip, and will preach to-morrow, (Easter Sunday) at Harris' Chapel, at ten o'clock, and in the Court House, Denton, at three o'clock the same day. The subject will be "Easter Themes."

This elicited a clarification, with inference of continued friction between the two church circuits (*Denton Journal*, 21 May 1887):

To the Editors of The Journal.
 Please publish the following correction: Rev. J. E. Smith does not preach in Harris M.E. Chapel, but in the school house near by. Nor has he ever requested the privilege of occupying said pulpit. Simple justice to all concerned requires the above correction.
 I. N. Foreman,
 Denton, May 17.

¹³⁴⁶ On 31 August 1886 a great earthquake (estimated at 6.6–7.3 on the Richter scale) caused great damage and loss of life in Charleston, South Carolina. The topic of Rev. Smith's sermon is not as far-fetched as one might suppose. In fact, the beginning of modern, empirical geology in America may be traced to a lecture on the same subject 131 years earlier, by John Winthrop of Cambridge, Massachusetts ("A Lecture on Earthquakes, Read in the Chapel of Harvard-College in Cambridge, N. E., November 26th, 1755. On Occasion of the great Earthquake which shook New-England the Week before", "Published by the general Desire of the Society," Boston, 1755). That lecture had drawn the anger of Boston minister Thomas Prince, who from the audience loudly castigated Winthrop, believing that the earthquake had been the result of the growing use of Benjamin Franklin's lightning rod (Winthrop incidentally being a champion of its use), that because of its use God enabled the great quake as punishment for mankind's sin of attempting to divert Divine will. Although Winthrop counter-attacked Prince (vehemently if not physically, according to a witness), he later conceded, in keeping with his pious beliefs, that the earthquake did after all have "a grand moral purpose." (John Winthrop to Benjamin Franklin, 6 January 1768; as printed in Franklin, *Experiments and Observations on Electricity* . . . , London, 1769, p. 485). —Overview from Earle Spamer, "John Winthrop", in Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., ed., *Patriot Improvers*, Vol. 3 (American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, in press 2009).

Innuendo seemingly dogged Rev. Smith from the beginning of his ministries in the New Church, as further inferred from this erroneous newspaper item published less than three months after Rev. Smith's withdrawal from the Methodist Episcopal Church (*Denton Journal*, 13 Jun 1885):

It is stated that Rev. J. E. Smith, who recently left the M. E. church to join the Swedendogians [*sic*] and was assigned to a charge in Maine, has resigned because the congregation did not suit the pastor.

Rev. Smith did not go to Maine, nor did he ever resign from any New Church pastorate.

Addition

Rev. Smith's work for the New Church in the South apparently began earlier than reported by previous family historians and this genealogy. The following newspaper records from the *Denton Journal*, dating from the time of the family's residence in Easton, Maryland, record some of his missionary travels:

Rev. John E. Smith will leave shortly for the South, where he will act as missionary of the Swedenborgian Church. (>>*Denton Journal*, 5 Mar 1887)

Rev. J. E. Smith has returned from his southern trip (>>*Denton Journal*, 9 Apr 1887)

Rev. J. E. Smith will go South, to Georgia and Florida, in January. He has an engagement in Brooklyn during December. (>>*Denton Journal*, 26 Nov 1887)

Rev. J. E. Smith is on a missionary tour through Georgia and Florida. (>>*Denton Journal*, 2 Feb 1889)

Rev. J. E. Smith, who recently returned from a southern lecturing tour, held service at the New Jerusalem Church, Preston, on Sunday last. (>>*Denton Journal*, 8 Mar 1890)

Rev. J. E. Smith has gone to Chattanooga, Tennessee. (>>*Denton Journal*, 20 Aug 1892)

Rev. John E. Smith, who has been delivering lectures during the winter in the South has returned, and on Sunday preached to his congregation in the New Jerusalem church at Preston. He was in Denton on Monday. (>>*Denton Journal*, 30 Apr 1892)

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Addition

Although the Smith Family genealogy has not indicated precisely when the Smiths moved from Easton, Maryland, to Jacksonville, Florida, a brief newspaper item records this information:

Rev. J. E. Smith will hold service and preach at the court house, Denton, at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. Mr. Smith has accepted a call to a large church in

Jacksonville, Fla., and will remove, with his family, to his southern home next week.
(>>*Denton Journal*, 1 Oct 1892.)¹³⁴⁷

Thus, it is clear that the Smiths moved to Jacksonville about the second week of October 1892. Either they had just arrived in, or were enroute to, Jacksonville on the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World.

Despite the family's removal to Florida, it is known (as cited elsewhere in this genealogy) that they occasionally visited the North; and it is likewise known in church records that Rev. Smith attended the annual General Convention of the New Jerusalem as representing the Jacksonville, Florida, Society.

Emendation

For

In the Northeast again, John Smith was a missionary of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Jerusalem, serving at Montgomery's Ferry and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as well as in Vineland, New Jersey^[footnote 307], but details about these pastorates are not known at this time.

Read

In the Northeast again, John Smith was a missionary of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Jerusalem. The Smith Family genealogy^[footnote 307] takes note that he served at Montgomery's Ferry and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in Vineland, New Jersey. The annual directories of New Church societies affiliated with the General Convention provide a record of Smith's associations. For example, in 1910 the following more explicit listings are noted (*Journal of the Ninetieth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America*, pp. 232, 234, 235):

Maryland

Preston, Charles B. Harrison, Secretary; Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister
Williston, Caroline Co., Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister. [See more about Rev. Smith's association with the Williston society farther below.]

New Jersey

Vineland, Cumberland County, second Sunday in each month, Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister

Pennsylvania

Allentown, Lehigh County, Court-house, first Sunday in each month, Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister
Lancaster, 323 West King St., Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister.
Montgomery's Ferry, third Sunday in each month, Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister.
Philadelphia, Rev. J. E. Smith, Missionary, 512 South 47th St. [note that his address has not been updated, as then he resided at 820 S. St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia; the same address also is given in later years of this directory]

Addition

As part of his general ministry, Rev. Smith was called upon to participate or officiate at various functions. For example, on 25 June 1903 he delivered the invocation at the commencement exercises of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Although the newspaper record noted only that the offering was by "Rev. J. E. Smith",

¹³⁴⁷ Another news item had been published in the *Clayton Call* (Clayton, Delaware) and picked up by the *Denton Journal* a month later, leading to a misnomer in the timing of the Smiths' departure to Florida (*Denton Journal*, 5 Nov 1892, p. 3): "Mrs. J. E. Smith and family, and Mrs. Rebecca Sevil, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Abel Sevil, left yesterday for Florida.—*Clayton Call*." Usefully, this seemingly redundant item also provides us with certain information that Ella Seville Smith's mother, Rebecca Wells Sevil, did in fact accompany the family to Florida. (On page II-227, in the Wells Family collateral genealogy, it had been noted that no certain evidence had been found to indicate that Rebecca Sevil had gone to Florida with the family.

and other pastors of the same name are known from this general time, this Rev. Smith is likely the man who is the subject of this genealogy. The Swedenborgian tenets have been closely related to the practices of osteo- and homoeopathy, thus it is likely that the New Church's Rev. Smith, who lived nearby, was called upon for his services. (>>"Osteopathists Graduate", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 26 Jun 1903.)

Note is made in this genealogy that Rev. Smith included among his circuit pastorates the small church at Williston, Maryland. Various citations indicated that he held services here in the second decade of the 1900s, following upon earlier preaching work at this location. It is clearer now that his relationship was earlier than this, but not without controversy. He first preached here in the early 1880s as a Methodist Episcopal minister, and later, beginning in 1906 apparently, as a minister of the New Church. See addition remarks with the discussion of the Williston church on p. II-205 ff [and about which also see farther below in these *Additions & Corrections*].

Rev. Smith's relationship with the Maryland societies of the Eastern Shore continued, as noted, during his residency in Philadelphia. For example, in 1905 he was a Visiting Minister to the Preston society, and in 1910 he was a Visiting Minister to both the Preston and Williston societies (only these years have been examined in the church's *Journal of the Annual Session*). (>>*Journal of the Eighty-fifth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America, held in the city of Boston, Mass., from Saturday, June 10, through Wednesday, June 14, 1905*, p. 237; *Journal of the Ninetieth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America held in New York City, N.Y., from Saturday May 21 through Wednesday, May 25, 1910*, p. 232.)

Also, in the matter of Rev. Smith's work during the closing years of his professional uses to the New Church, before retiring, he continued a close relationship with the New Church in Baltimore, Maryland. Two articles from the Baltimore newspapers help testify to his work:

Rev. J. E. Smith Preaches at New Jerusalem Church Mission.

Rev. John E. Smith, of Philadelphia, spoke yesterday at the New Jerusalem Church Mission, 1515 North Fulton avenue. At the morning service Rev. Mr. Smith's subject was "Strength and Comfort After Conflict." In the evening he preached on "The Search for the Spiritual World." Both services were well attended and vital facts in the light of Christian teaching were brought out. [>>*Baltimore American*, 1 Mar 1920, p. 8.]

Rev. J. E. Smith Preaches.

Rev. J. E. Smith, of Philadelphia, delivered the sermon yesterday morning at the New Jerusalem Church Mission, Weber's Hall, 1515 North Fulton avenue, in celebration of the thousandth Sunday of the life of the mission. The first service was held at Horn's Hall, North avenue, near Madison avenue, on December 3, 1900. Rev. Lawrence G. Albutt has been pastor of the church through the entire period, and was in charge of the devotional part of the services yesterday. [>>*Baltimore American*, 16 Aug 1920, p. 12.]

Anniversary of Mission.

A well-attended service was held at Weber's Hall, 1515 North Fulton avenue, yesterday morning in celebration of the one thousandth Sunday of the Baltimore Northwest Mission of the New Jerusalem Church. The devotional exercises including a special prayer of thanksgiving, were conducted by the pastor Rev. C. Laurence Allbutt, in charge since the movement was instituted December 2, 1900. Rev. John E. Smith, of Philadelphia, whose work on the Eastern Shore has been so fruitful, read the Scripture lessons and preached. [>>*Baltimore American*, 16 Aug 1920, p. 8.]

Regarding the New Jerusalem Mission and Rev. Albutt, see more in Part I (Spamer Family), p. I-92, note 204 and see also associated pages in the “Additions and Corrections” for Part I of this genealogy.

Page II-175

Emendation

A fortuitous listing in the death notices for Wilmington, Delaware, provides one of the street addresses, and the time frame, during the period when Rev. J. E. Smith was a New Church minister in Wilmington, after his withdrawal from the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November 1885 he resided at 1609 Lincoln St. (The death notice was for Catharine R. Roe, wife of Hon. A. B. Roe of Greensborough, Maryland, who had died at the Smith home on 23 November. Although there are Roe individuals in the extended Smith family, A. B. Roe is not recognized at this time as being a relation.) (>>“Died”, *Denton Journal*, 28 Nov 1885).

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Addition

Rev. Smith had still not withdrawn from the Wilmington Conference as of 15 October 1874. On that date he assisted Rev. Jacob Todd in officiating the marriage of Albert C. Griggs to Annie Harvey in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware. (>>“Married”, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 17 Oct 1874).

It seems that Rev. Smith’s withdrawal from the Methodist Episcopal church was made by letter just prior to the Wilmington Conference’s annual meeting on 12 March 1885, but formalized at that meeting. This was reported in the *Denton Journal*, but presumably in other newspapers as yet not seen. The report seems to have been edited from an explanatory document (perhaps as a letter from Rev. Smith to the newspaper?), which includes language that is clearly that as used by adherents of the New Church, as opposed to a reporter’s language (*Denton Journal*, 21 Mar 1885):

JOINED THE SWEDENBORGIANs.

Rev. John E. Smith, who is well known to the people of Denton circuit, having been stationed here some years ago, has withdrawn from the Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church and joined the followers of Emanuel Swedenborg, a scientific and religious enthusiast who lived during the early part of the 18th century. Swedenborg was an author of considerable prominence in his day, and published many volumes of a scientific character. He claimed that he was permitted to converse with spirits and angels and behold the wonders of the spiritual world. The general features of his theology are contained in his “True Christian Religion,” in which he teaches that God is one in essence and person and has been revealed to men as the Lord Jesus Christ. In the Lord is a trinity, not of persons but principles, and it is those principles which are spoken of in the Scriptures as Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The Father is the divine love, the Son the divine wisdom and the Holy Ghost the divine operation of energy acting upon the universe. The chief points that Swedenborg insists on in religion are faith in the Lord and the avoidance of evils as sins against him. Upon everything else, such as outward worship, prayer and meditation and works of eleemosynary charity, he lays but little stress. The essence of charity is love to the neighbor and occupation in some useful employment. The Word, he says, is the divine truth itself, written to reveal the Lord to man and to serve as a medium of conjugation between earth and heaven.

When the name of Mr. Smith was called in conference on Friday, at Snow Hill, Presiding Elder A. W. Milby read quite an elaborate communication from him, in which he stated that his religious convictions had recently undergone a change, and that under the circumstances he could not conscientiously remain in the Methodist Church. He wished, however, to be allowed to retain his credentials. His name was withdrawn from the conference, and he will not be permitted to retain his credentials.

We know from evidence provided elsewhere in this genealogy that Rev. Smith remained a resident for a while in the neighborhood of his last Methodist Episcopal pastorate at Mt. Salem M.E. Church, in Wilmington, Delaware. And while he was not formally ordained by certificate into the Church of the New Jerusalem for another year, it is clear that he embarked immediately into New Church activities despite having lost his M.E. credentials. A brief newspaper item seen in the *Denton Journal* (Denton, Maryland, 4 Apr 1885) notes without further elaboration, “Many persons will read with interest the synopsis of a sermon by the Rev. John E. Smith, delivered in the New Jerusalem church, Wilmington, last Sunday, published to-day.”

Page II-187

Addition

Rev. John E. Smith’s conversion to the New Church was seemingly one not without ecclesiastical turmoil; not so much for him as it was for others in his former faith, the Methodist Episcopalians. While the Methodists were surely within their rights to disallow Rev. Smith’s credentials originating with his ordainment in that faith [as noted above], the later insinuation, either false or through mistaken hearsay, that he had gone to a Swedenborgian pastorate in Maine but quit on account of a dislike for the congregation, resounds with a lingering distaste for his having resigned from the M.E. church (and which probably was not reserved only for him but also to others who quit). That Rev. Smith continued his ministrations in the same communities surely was no further help in the attempt to separate him from his past congregations, many of whom, as we see documented in the family history, were won over to the New Church, too. Surely this was an alarming circumstance for some the Methodist congregations.

Less than a year after Rev. Smith’s withdrawal from the M.E. church, when he was a circuit pastor with the New Church in the same areas as which he had been a circuit pastor with the M.E. church, Rev. Alfred Smith [no relation¹³⁴⁸], minister of the Greensborough, Maryland, M.E. church, specifically took up the war against Swedenborgian tenets. Fortunately, the local newspaper reported in depth on this, which is quoted below. And just as fortunately, Rev. J. E. Smith wrote a lengthy rejoinder, which also was printed in the newspaper. Take note, too, that Rev. Smith had earlier been the minister to the Greensborough circuit, which he had left after serving for three years, a limit established by the M.E. church.

Shortly below is a lengthy quotation of both Rev. Alfred Smith’s remarks against Swedenborgianism, and Rev. J.E. Smith’s reply. They are quoted in their entirety, as published in the *Denton Journal*, because the dialogue illuminates both the inherent distrust of the Swedenborgians by the Methodist Episcopalians, and as a rare surviving example of the concise style of Rev. J. E. Smith’s oratory. The quotations speak for themselves with regard to the M.E. perspectives of Swedenborgians, and how Rev. J. E. Smith methodically countered the points raised by Rev. A. Smith.

Rev. Alfred Smith gave a lecture in his Greensborough church on 28 December 1885. His lecture apparently was also printed in the *Greensborough Free Press*, inasmuch as Rev. J. E. Smith’s rejoinder was directed to the editor of that newspaper, which, as noted below, was refused. Instead, the rejoinder was redirected to, and published in, the *Denton Journal*. The prosecution began with Rev. A. Smith’s lecture, which is related below by quoting the item written for the *Denton Journal*, which is, of course, a synopsis of a much lengthier, more inspirational dialogue.

Following is the text from the *Denton Journal* (2 Jan 1886), summarizing Rev. Alfred Smith’s unflattering lecture. Rev. J. E. Smith’s remarks, in turn, published in the *Denton Journal* (9 Jan 1886), are reproduced afterward. Nothing is left out from these texts as printed in the *Denton Journal*, nor is anything reorganized. However, the reader will conclude that the summary of Rev. A. Smith’s lecture is written rather differently from that which was printed in the *Greensborough Free Press* [and not as yet seen for the purposes of this genealogy] because many points raised by Rev. J. E. Smith are not noted in the *Denton Journal* version. In

¹³⁴⁸ Rev. Alfred Smith was a young preacher, seven years the junior of Rev. J. E. Smith, born July 1852 in Delaware and recently married. He remained in the Maryland–Delaware ministries of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout his career.

fact, the *Free Press*'s report was contributed by Rev. A. Smith himself; hardly an impartial observer. Still, this is at this time our sole opportunity to see into the apparent distrust of the Swedenborgian ministry amidst a broader-based Methodist Episcopal ministry in Maryland and Delaware, as well as into the logical mind of Rev. J. E. Smith, about which much is recalled and inferred in family sources quoted throughout this genealogy.

From the *Denton Journal* (2 Jan 1886):

“VAGARIES OF SWEDENBORGIANISM.”

Extracts from a Lecture Delivered by Rev. Alfred Smith.

Rev. Alfred Smith, pastor of the Greensborough M. E. church, delivered a lecture in the church on the “Vagaries of Swedenborgianism” on Monday evening last. “I have no desire,” began the speaker, “to drag before you the vagaries of this strange man, but since Swedenborg’s ‘ghost’ has been called up, and that, too, by one of his friends, it is only natural that we should stop to see what manner of thing it is. This is a new and strange ‘ism’ to the people of this community and hence the question, What is Swedenborgianism? is heard upon the lips of everybody.”

What are the doctrines of the system? “A few have heard from the mouth of one of its most ardent and zealous new followers somewhat of his teachings,” said the pastor [referring to Rev. J. E. Smith]¹³⁴⁹, “but still the question comes, How does it look when we put side by side with the old orthodox teaching of the bible? Vagaries literally means freaks and hence by the vagaries of Swedenborgianism we mean the freaks of the ‘ism.’ The speaker explained there could be no unfairness in discussing the question from this standpoint unless there were tenets in it superior to those of the old faiths. He had found nothing whatever in Swedenborgianism superior in any sense to orthodoxy, but more things inferior and something pernicious. To the latter he addressed himself. Before doing so he said he did not wish to detract from the character of Swedenborg. Any one might be delighted to make a pilgrimage to the place that enshrines the dust of that great scientist, philosopher, linguist, theologian and—dreamer. He was not an impostor. But if any man were to make the claims to-day that he made, no matter how learned, he would be set down as a man of unsound mind.

“In making statements concerning this ‘ism,’” said Mr. [Alfred] Smith, “I shall in every case refer you to the writings of Swedenborg or some of his recognized followers, in proof of it: First—That the books of the Word are those which have the internal sense, as follows: the five books of Moses, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings II, Psalms, and all the Prophets; and in the four Gospels and the Revelations.” Here he referred to Swedenborg’s “Arcana Celestia.” [sic] “Thus you will see that they throw out ten of the books from the Old Testament and twenty-two from the New, as no part of the Word of God. By internal sense and external sense they mean soul and body. Romans has a body without a soul. But there is no ground whatever for the distinction. Why allow inspiration to Luke in his Gospel, and deny it in his Acts of the Apostles? Why attribute inspiration to the writings of John and deny it to the writings of Paul? Paul says, ‘Am I not also an apostle? Have I not seen the Lord?’ Again, ‘But I certify to you, brethren, that the gospel which I preached is not the gospel of men, neither was I taught it, but by revelation of Jesus Christ.’ Joshua was taken up into a ‘great and high mountain;’ Paul was taken up into ‘the thrice heaven.’ And yet John inspired and Paul not! Supreme absurdity!” The speaker characterized this as a fiction with no basis in reason or truth. The genuineness and authenticity of the Sacred Canon, as we now have it, 39 books in the Old Testament and 20 in the New—in all 59—have been settled questions for fourteen centuries. Not that it has had no critics in that time, but it has had none to unsettle the faith of the masses.

¹³⁴⁹ Comment in square brackets apparently added by the newspaper reporter.

There has never been a time in the history of the bible when it had so many scholars to defend it in its entirety as to-day.

Second—That there is in the world a spiritual sense hitherto unknown and that it is to be interpreted by the science of correspondences. Here the speaker referred to the “true Christian Religion,” by Swedenborg. This means that this internal sense was not known till Swedenborg revealed it. “Supreme egotism,” said the speaker, “all the great and good men who preceded him were poor deluded creatures, feeling their way along the dark! What is this law of correspondencies? Simply that there is something spiritual to which every word of God’s mind corresponds. It is positively false that orthodox Christianity has no science or interpretation. Hermeneutics is such a science, and we do not need a dreamer, nor a crank, nor a prophet to interpret it. The best interpreter is one who possesses brains, knowledge and piety.” Mr. Smith then quoted from Brown’s Encyclopedia: “The Swedenborgian mode of interpreting Scripture is totally at variance with every principle of sound philology and exogeses, and necessarily tends to unsettle the mind and leave it a prey to the wildest whimseys that it is possible for the imagination to create.”

Third—“That the Divine Trinity consists of essential divinity, divine humanity, and divine proceedings, and that these three are only different conditions of one God.” This means that when God was in the flesh there was no God out of the flesh. In refutation of this Mr. Smith cited: “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;” “Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.” Did Christ cry to himself and commit his soul to himself? Absurd!

Fourth—“There is no devil and no hell except that which is within us.” Mr. Smith cited: “For if God spared not the angels that sinned but cast them down into hell and delivered them into the fire and chains;” “Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.”

Fifth—“That all angels were men and that a regenerated man is in communication with angels and spirits.” Also that “all the other planets are inhabited by men.” They base their claim upon the fact that Abraham and others saw angels, and that Swedenborg was in communication with angels for twenty-seven years.

Sixth—“That the second coming of Christ and the last Judgment were even now accomplished facts.” Swedenborg claimed that the last judgment took place in 1657, at the time the revelations were made to him.

Seventh—“That at death we put off the material body never to take it up again, and that we pass into the spiritual world with a spiritual body, which possesses the very form and every organ of the natural body.” “From this,” said the speaker, “you will see that they do not believe in the resurrection of the dead. A body within a body! We need only to turn to Christ to see the error of this. He arose from the dead in his natural body. Afterward He said to the disciples: ‘Handle me and see that it is I myself.’ He is to us a pledge of the resurrection.”

Eighth—“That there is a state beyond the grave which is reformatory in its character.” This is somewhat the same as the Catholic’s purgatory, and there is no Scripture to prove it.

Ninth—“That the world’s redemption was not affected by the death of Christ; that Christ simply came to subjugate evil and that he did not die in our stead.” With Swedenborgians the tragedy of the cross is a farce, and the blood of Christ no more than the blood of a bull.

In concluding, Mr. Smith asked the question, What has the world thought of Swedenborgianism? The best authorities conclude that the whole system is the product of a diseased mind.

We do not know the exact reason why the *Denton Journal* was favorable to printing Rev. J. E. Smith’s reply to the summary article of Rev. Alfred Smith’s lecture. One may safely assume that the editors agreed because the reply occasionally puts down the *Greensborough Free Press* reporter, who was after all not impartial because

it was Rev. Alfred Smith himself.¹³⁵⁰ And of course it is best to sell one's own paper rather than to demote it. The letter was strongly unfavorable to the *Free Press's* own coverage, not to mention that Rev. Alfred Smith was at the time one of Greensborough's own. Whatever the slants, we are fortunate to have the rendition preserved for us. At least, in every case cited by Rev. J. E. Smith in his rejoinder, his points of clarification all are in strict keeping with the tenets of Swedenborg's writings; none are contortions for the purpose of "saving face."

From the *Denton Journal* (9 Jan 1886, square brackets as published:

Rev. J. E. Smith Replies.

[Rev. J. E. Smith requests us to publish the following letter, which was written by him to the Greensborough Free Press, and was refused by that paper.—Eds.]

To the Editor of Greensboro' Free Press:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few things in reference to the report of my lecture made by Rev. Alfred Smith.

I recognize in it some things I said and many things I did not say. The things I did say are garbled extracts taken from collateral remarks without stating the premises made or showing the arguments. Of the many Scriptural quotations and references made, barely one is mentioned. Your reporter seems to have studiously avoided giving to the public anything of the lecture that would be of probable force, and taken such things as would possibly prejudice the popular mind against the system of truth which I represented. By such manipulation he has certainly succeeded in making it appear a "disjointed collection" of not "well-rounded periods," but the disjunctions and their collection are his, not mine; this will be apparent to all who heard the lecture and read the report thereof.

Of the things which I did not say the following is a partial enumeration. I did not say that to "call our belief Swedenborgianism was a misnomer," though it might truthfully have been said. I said to call the New Church the Swedenborgian Church was a misnomer, for the reason that Swedenborg never founded a church nor preached a sermon.

I did not say "we repeat the assertion that the New Church teaches that men live beyond as they do here." I denied the representation made that we teach that men keep on doing in the other world what they do here. In the natural sense we neither live nor do in the other world as we do here, but as to our spirits we are the same. If we misrepresent here, we would there.

I did not say that Bishop Foster pronounced Swedenborg one of the greatest men of his age (though he might justly have done so); I said that Bishop Foster said that "Emanuel Swedenborg would live in the souls of men long after his shallow traducers have passed into oblivion." Let the brother be careful lest he be one of the number.

I did not say that the method of determining latitude and longitude at sea by lunar observation, given in the *North American Review*, "was an elaboration of a point given by Swedenborg." I said it was identical, both in diagram and description, with that given in Swedenborg's "Principia."

I did not say that John Wesley called him "a scholarly crank, and that he had to take it back." I said that he called him a learned lunatic and did take it back.

I did not say that "everything in the Bible is not true in the literal sense." Parts of it are true in the literal sense. Yet its deepest and truest meaning is the spiritual. Alas for the Lord's words if they receive such fearful misrepresentation when your reporter is preaching as have mine!

¹³⁵⁰ As we glean from Rev. J. E. Smith's note, "Mr. [Alfred] Smith was either incompetent as a reporter or designedly perverted and misstated my utterances of that evening."

I did not say that the high priest was an “onery villian [*sic*].” I said his words which the preacher had for a text in God’s Word were the words of a “malignant and scornful high priest.” Was this an effort to disgrace the lecturer by putting such inelegance into his mouth, or was it the native inelegance of your reporter?

I did not say “if there is no hell in you there is none anywhere.” I said “you are in hell to the extent that hell is in you, both here and hereafter.”

I did not define the Godhead at all, but defined the trinity in God as love, wisdom and power, the latter proceeding from the two former.

I did not say that “death was no break to heaven.” I said that it was an orderly step in life; not the most orderly, as your reporter declares.

I did not say “Lucifer meant Nebuchadnezzar,” but that Lucifer was the name of a morning star, and the fall was as the falling of a morning star; that the falling from heaven was not a fall out of heaven of an angel whose name was Lucifer, who is supposed to have become the personal devil.

I did not say devil means the aggregate of evil, but that it was from do evil combined into one word, devil, and was aggregated of evil.

I did not say that angels were departed humanity, but men who were once upon the earth.

I did not say that Swedenborg taught that God was the God of heaven and hell, but that the Bible taught it.

I did not say that “the doctrine that God refuses to forgive is more hellish than hell.” I did say that the doctrine that God, from vengeance or wrath punishes his enemies with burnings in fire was more hellish than hell, because it makes God do what only devils are capable of doing.

When the word “ghosts” passed my lips, I immediately asked your reporter to change it, as I did not intentionally use it, but it did not suit his purpose, and so he put it in. Thanks for his kindness.

I did not say “there will be no judgment.” I said there is now and will be after death, judgment, but the popular dramatic judgment, performed by a physical Christ in the air, would not be, and proved it by Christ’s own words: “I judge no man; the words that I speak unto you they shall judge you at the last day.” Judgment is performed here and hereafter by the truth in separating evil from good in man.

I did not challenge my audience to controvert me. I invited any questions that might be asked arising out of the subjects presented. Mr. [Alfred] Smith did not “spring a discussion.” He would not and did not discuss at all, although I invited him to do so, then or at any future time, when I would pay the expense of the hall.

If the lecture was so “flat,” so “destitute of proof,” so “improbable,” why doesn’t he demolish me?

He asked for a text of Scripture proving an intermediate state. I offered such Scriptural evidence as I thought would be satisfactory, which he refused to accept. He did not discuss but rejected them. I gave him some texts the next day, and have plenty more for him at the next opportunity. But the doctrine of an intermediate state is not peculiar to the New Church, as nearly all churches teach it more or less.

Now, by way of comment, I have this to say: Mr. Smith was either incompetent as a reporter or designedly perverted and misstated my utterances of that evening. If he was incompetent of course he is excusable, but please never subject me to the mortification of being thus falsely represented again. I do not blame you, for doubtless you, as well as myself, thought him fully capable and willing to give an accurate and fair report of what was said. If it was intentional, all I can say is—Well, it may be he could not help it under the circumstances.

Now as to the “flatness” of the lecture, its want of “proof,” its “disjointedness”—if it was all this, why throw it away; but as color blindness is the result of individual constitution

and not change of things, so perhaps this apparent “flatness” resulted from the flatness of the brother’s eye pupil, so that it seemed according to the shape of his cornea; a sound eye is necessary to sound objects. Some did not see it flat as did your reporter; a number said to me, “You have said what I think is the truth upon these subjects.” Several gentlemen said they would contribute liberally to the building of a New Church house; voluntarily, too. Others said they would not have missed the lecture for ten dollars; that it was something to think about. In fact, I heard of no one’s dislike or displeasure except our ministerial brethren whose creed was infringed. Now there were a good many eyes that looked at that “flat, disjointed” lecture; they were of the best intellectual lookers in the county. So you see it is not safe for one man to try to see for everybody else; a ditch might be near; and besides the days of proxy seeing in religious matters, as it was in the era of ecclesiastical viceregency, are gone by; so let others look and think a little for themselves, and don’t assume to see and say it all for them, my genial brother Smith. If you succeed in your proposed lecture on the “Vagaries of Swedenborg” in making him appear as awkward as you did me, then I vote you skilled in the art of misrepresentation. Either weakness in yourself or your cause lies at the bottom of this.

J. E. SMITH.

This was not the end of it, either. Rev. Alfred Smith seems to have preached rather continuously on the matter of the singular topic, “Vagaries of Swedenborgianism”, and continued to refute Rev. J. E. Smith’s preachings generally. The following items are noted from the *Denton Journal* nearly three years after the original dialogues:

Some time since the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Cambridge, lectured in Preston, Md., in opposition to Swedenborgianism, Rev. John E. Smith, formerly of the Wilmington Conference has been preaching this doctrine for the past few years in Caroline and Talbot [counties], and on Wednesday last gave a free lecture in Independence Hall, in reply to Rev. A. Smith’s Preston lecture. (>>*Denton Journal*, 1 Sep 1888)

Ministers at Loggerheads.

The Cambridge papers publish long accounts of the disagreeable controversy between Rev. Alfred Smith, pastor of the Zion M. E. Church, of Cambridge, and Rev. J. E. Smith, of Easton.¹³⁵¹ Both ministers are well known in Caroline county, and have held the pastorates of churches here. Rev. Alfred Smith recently delivered a lecture in the Preston M. E. church, on the “Vagaries of Swedenborgianism,” and on Wednesday of last week Rev. J.E. Smith lectured in Independence Hall, Cambridge, replying to the attack on the faith of New Churchmen. He also spoke of an attack which the Rev. Alfred made in the Cambridge church on the 25th ult. The pastor had assailed the character of his former colleague in the Wilmington Conference and produced a letter to support the charge. In his reply the Easton minister said the accusation was a “base slander, and the last resort of a defeated man.” He also said that if the pastor were responsible to the amount of \$500 he would bring suit for damage before leaving the town. (>>*Denton Journal*, 8 Sep 1888)

Page II-189 (note 353)

Correction

For

Further information about his inventions is not now forthcoming.

Read

See Additions and Corrections for page II-191 for more information relating to the patents.

¹³⁵¹ The newspapers of Cambridge, Maryland, have not yet been examined for this genealogy. [E.E.S., May 2009]

Page II-190

Addition

In various places of this genealogy, there are passing references to Rev. John E. Smith's remarkable, engaging abilities in speaking. Several items in the *Denton Journal* have been found, which amply document these statements. Surely there are other such statements, in this and other newspapers and perhaps in other sources, but note, too, that they come from his times both as a Methodist Episcopal minister and a New Church minister:

Large and attentive congregations are attracted to the M. E. Church of this place by the eloquent ministrations of the pastor Rev. J. E. Smith. The audience room of the church is scarcely large enough to accomodate [*sic*] the congregations. (>>*Denton Journal*, 1 May 1880)

As Mr. Smith is very popular in this community [Williston, Maryland], he will doubtless be greeted with a large audience on each on [*sic*] occasion. (>>*Denton Journal*, 2 Dec 1882)

Rev. J. E. Smith delivered his new lecture "Wanted a Man," in the Potters' Landing¹³⁵² M.E. Church on Thursday evening to a good house for such cold and stormy weather. It was a rich literary and intellectual treat. Some of his highlights of eloquence wre perfectly grand. (>>*Denton Journal*, 9 Dec 1882)

Last Sunday evening was the occasion of the Rev. J. E. Smith's farewell sermon to his congregation in Greensborough. Mr. Smith had served on the charge three years, the limit in the M. E. Conference. The reverend gentlemen [*sic*] gave touching expression to his feelings and regard for his flock. There was always the warmest sympathy between the pastor and his congregation. (>>*Denton Journal*, 10 Mar 1883)

Rev. John E. Smith lectured at Preston on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week to large and appreciative audiences. His reasoning was logical, and his remarks were very favorably received. (>>*Denton Journal*, 20 Feb 1886)

Rev. J. E. Smith continues to preach semi-monthly in the academy on Sunday afternoons. His sermons are able, well delivered, and attract much attention. (>>*Denton Journal*, 3 Jul 1886)

Rev. Smith's expertise in debate as well as church affairs is noted in passing in a newspaper item from his time as a Methodist Episcopal minister. In Marydel, the town that straddles the Maryland–Delaware border, "a gentleman of unblemished character . . . was seen to go into a wood and a loose woman was seen on the other side of the same wood." After being reported by an unidentified person, the man was prosecuted on moral grounds by the church, and "Rev. J. E. Smith, of Greensborough, was given charge of the defence." Although the newspaper record does not mention the man's name—and in fact the item was written under a pseudonym—he was cleared of charges. (>>Antiochus, "Letter From Templeville", *Denton Journal*, 25 Feb 1882)

¹³⁵² Potter's Landing is the former name of Williston.

Page II-191 (note 363)

Correction and Addition

For

³⁶³ Details about these machines, including the patent, have thus far not been located.

Read

³⁶³ Information relating to the sewing machine attachment for button holes has not been located. The corn-harvester patent is U.S. Patent No. 305,975, dated 30 September 1884, when J. E. Smith resided in Wilmington, Delaware. The patent specifications note:

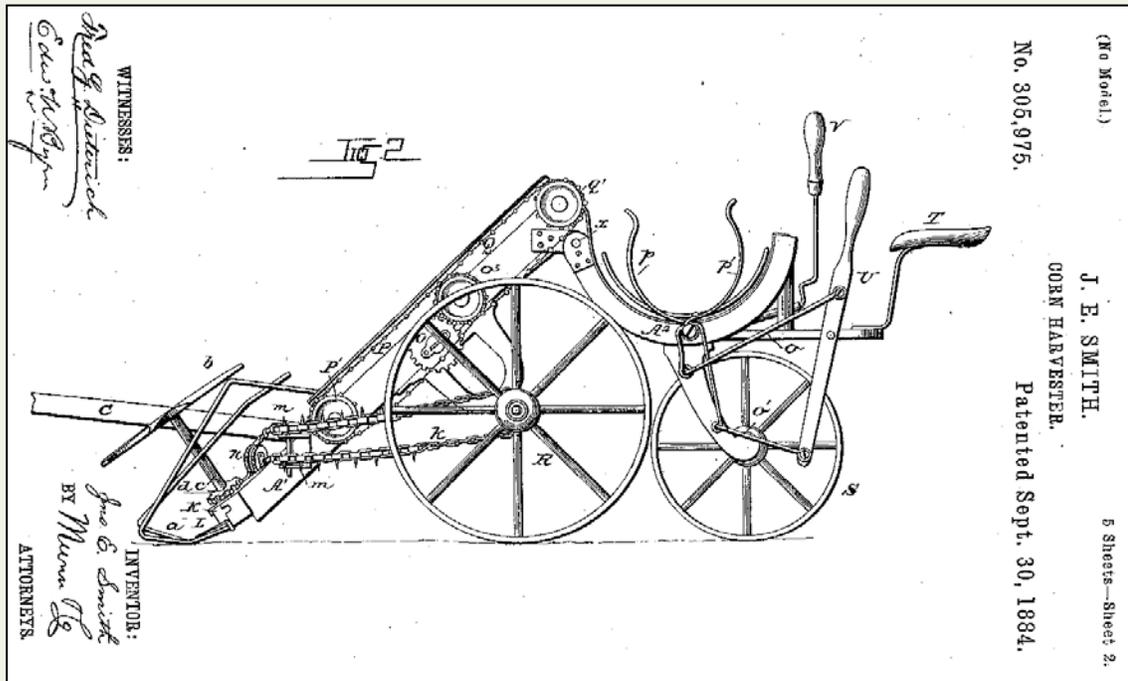
“My invention relates to a novel construction of corn-harvester designed to be used for cutting corn, cane, or other analogous products. Its object is to save labor by doing with two men the usual work of fifteen or twenty men, and also to save acreage of ground under the present system of shocking corn by putting the shock-rows farther apart and the shocks closer together in the rows. It will also facilitate wheat-culture by enabling the farmer to quickly prepare his corn land for early seeding, as well as increase the corn-tillage and bring greater profit to the producer by cheapening the cost of harvesting.”

Specifically, J. E. Smith claimed what was new about the invention was that it was

“. . . a corn-harvester having two sets of cutting devices for cutting two rows of corn at one passage, with the cutting devices on the outer end of the machine, or most remote from the team, arranged in advance of the inner set of cutting devices . . .”; and various other similar combinations of devices for gathering the corn.”

It is not known whether the invention was practical, or whether J. E. Smith ever received any monetary gain from it.

(Next Page) Left profile view of the corn harvester invented by John Edward Smith.



Page II-193 (note 370)

Addition

Delaware death records give the Collinses' names as Eli L. Collins (9 July 1836–14 January 1933) and Comfort W. Collins (18 February 1837–1 April 1928). A Delaware marriage record for them gives the date 11 March 1858; her maiden name is given there as Willson, but on her death certificate as Wilson. He was the son of Eli Collins of Delaware and Patience Abbott of Delaware. She was the daughter of Zachariah Wilson of Sussex Co., Delaware, and Mary Reed of Sussex Co.

Page II-197

Addition

Although Edward S. Smith did not indicate when the poet Edwin Markham visited 820 South St. Bernard Street for dinner, it must have been on Sunday, 6 May 1917. The following newspaper item appeared in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on that date:

TO READ "RUSSIA ARRIVED"

Edwin Markham Will Entertain Audience With His Poem

"Russia Arrived," the poem of Edwin Markham, for the reading of which a Russian Radical was sentenced to eighteen months in a jail by the late Czar Nicholas, will be recited by the author himself this evening at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. The poet arrived in the city yesterday and was the guest of Rev. Charles Harvey, at 214 North thirty-fourth street.

His subject this evening will be "What Swedenborg Brings to the Heart of Men," after which he will recite his poems.

Edwin Markham was an adherent of the New Church and the writings of Swedenborg. Although he had visited Philadelphia on other occasions, this is the only one thus far noted in which he visited the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., which coincides with Edward Smith's recollection.

Page II-205

Addition

In the main portion of this genealogy, the following was noted in the manner of an informational introduction:

Williston. The Williston church is the little church at 8270 Maryland Route 16, north of the turn-off to Williston, Caroline Co., Maryland. It was built in 1874 as the "Independent Congregational Church of Williston" and was acquired by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1891. Around 1912 Rev. John Edward Smith brought its congregation into the Swedenborgian faith, but sometime after his departure it returned to the M.E. denomination.

In elaboration and further clarification, Rev. Smith was affiliated with a New Church pastorate meeting at the Williston church much earlier than previously recorded in the family genealogies—in 1906. He was certainly familiar with the church, as he had been a Methodist Episcopal minister there during his circuit preaching for this ministry, at least in 1882, when the *Denton Journal* reported on his lectures at the Potter's Landing M.E. church.

When, in 1906 as a New Church minister, it seems that he had been invited by a lay member of the church to use the Williston church, resulting in a conflict between the minister of the church and Rev. Smith. An article in the *Baltimore American* (23 Nov 1906, p. 26) reported that an injunction had been served upon Rev. Smith to cease his preaching at the Williston church [read from a partly illegible microfilm]:

CHURCH DISPUTE IN THE COURTS

An Injunction Served on Rev. John E. Smith.

Philadelphia Divine Prohibited From Holding Religious Services in Williston M. E. Church, In Caroline County—The Minister Was Formerly a Member of the Wilmington Conference, but is Now a Swedenborgian—a Fight Likely.

(Special to the American)

Denton, Md., November 22. The sheriff of Caroline county has served an injunction on Rev. John E. Smith, of Philadelphia, prohibiting him from holding religious services in Williston Methodist Episcopal Church, about four miles from Denton.

Rev. Mr. Smith, who is now a minister of the new church (Swedenborg), was formerly a member of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was stationed in Caroline county. The church in dispute was built in 1868 and was originally the property of the Congregational Church, it having been built on land deeded by the late Arthur John Willis and wife, of Caroline county, to Hillman Smith [no relation] and others, trustees, "for the use of the Congregational Church."

After some years the trustees, except [Hillman] Smith, who removed to Maine, died and the small membership, in reason of death and removals, having disbanded, the Wilmington Conference of the methodist Episcopal Church, on request of prominent citizens of the neighborhood, supplied the church with a pastor, and in 1891 the property was formally transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church by joint deed from Hillman Smith, surviving trustee of the Congregational Church, and Mary V. Stevens (wife of B. [illegible] Stevens and Caroline S. Messick (wife of Robert M. Messick), heirs at law of the former grantors (Arthur John Willis and wife) "to E. Madison Towers, Elias W. Williamson, Albert Anderson, O[illegible] M. Hignutt, B. G[illegible] Stevens,

William B. Nuttle, Dr. John W. Hignutt, George Lacey Stevens and their successors in [illegible] for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church.”

All went well till last March, when, at the session of the Wilmington Annual Conference, the lines of Williston circuit were changed and the Williston church was added to Burrsville circuit. Rev. A. S. Bichelle, the new pastor of the Burrsville circuit, on his first preaching day at the Williston church, it is said, found no congregation and was informed by a gentleman of the neighborhood that his service was not desired by the church and that he would find empty benches should he continue to come. Soon thereafter Rev. John E. Smith, upon invitation of a number of the congregation, began to conduct services in the church.

It is said that Dr. Stephen M. Morgan, of Dover, presiding elder of the district, addressed a letter to Mr. Smith asking that he desist from holding service in the church and that no attention was given to the letter. Afterward the pastor, Rev. Albert S. Bichelle, through his counsel, Henry R. Lewis, of Denton, filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Caroline County in equity, restraining the trustees “from entering into any agreement or arrangement with any person to hold religious services in Williston Methodist Episcopal Church without consent of the preacher in charge, Rev. A. S. Bichelle, and also restraining and prohibiting John E. Smith from holding religious or semireligious services in said Methodist Episcopal Church or on the ground.”

The defendants are prominent citizens of the county, and it is thought that they will file a motion for a dissolution of the injunction and that the validity of the deed under the laws of Maryland and the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be attacked. The defendants have retained Attorney Albert G. Towers, of Denton.

This article also records for us just when Rev. Smith is first known to have preached at the Williston church as a New Church pastor, in March 1906.

A resolution of the case was not reached for more than a year and a half. The *Baltimore American* (11 July 1908, p. 4) reported:

METHODISTS WIN

Decision In the Williston Church Property Case.

Denton, Md., July 10.—(Special)—In the matter of the Williston Church property, recently argued before the Caroline County Circuit Court by Henry R. Lewis, counsel for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by Albert G. Towers, representing the heirs-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis, the court's decision, just handed down by Judge Adkins, allows the injunction to stand.

The injunction restrains Rev. John E. Smith, of the Swedenborgian Church, from using the church and also the local trustees from granting the use of the church for any purpose not in accord with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The decision continuing the church in its present relation was based on the demurrer filed by counsel for the Methodist Episcopal Church to the answer of the heirs-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis, who had petitioned the court to be made parties to the suit and had filed their answer therein.

The validity of the title to property is not passed upon in the court's decision and it is generally believed that the church will revert to G. G. Stevens, heir-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis.

The *Journal of the Annual Session* for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem for 1910 indicates that at that time Rev. J. E. Smith was a Visiting Minister for both the Preston and Williston societies of the church (*Journal of the Ninetieth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America held in New York City, N.Y., from Saturday May 21 through Wednesday, May 25, 1910*, p. 232). The fact that Rev. Smith is further known to have held a New Church circuit pastorate at the Williston church shortly after the legal proceedings noted above, as well as a decade later, is evidence that a later change of opinions took place. It is apparent that Rev. Smith had had an ongoing, though perhaps intermittent, New Church relationship with the Williston church for some two decades prior to his retirement.

Page II-215

215. *Ralph Parmelee Smith* (1889–1898)**Correction****For**

Ralph Smith's grave lies in a row of graves belonging to the Grahams, some of whom are known to be a part of our extended family; however, the individuals who are here buried with Ralph are as yet unconnected to the lineages known as this time. The graves in the lot are (from left to right as one faces the markers):

Read

Ralph Smith's grave lies in a row of graves belonging to the Grahams. The Grahams are related to the Sevil family in the marriage of [Elizabeth Ann Sevil](#) to John Ringgold Rees, both of whom are buried elsewhere in the Bryn Zion Cemetery, as also are other members of the Rees, Ringgold, Wallace, and Griffin families [refer also to the entry for [Elizabeth Sevil Rees](#) in the Additions & Corrections for the Sevil family]. The relationships of the Grahams with whom Ralph Smith is buried is not yet precisely determined in this genealogy. Elizabeth Ann Sevil was the third wife of [John Ringgold Rees](#). His second wife had been [Ann Graham](#) (1804–1865, married 1849, thus possibly she also had a previous marriage), and it through Ann that the Grahams are related to the Sevils and Smiths. However, the parents and immediately family of Ann Graham have thus far not been determined, and so we are not certain of how the Grahams buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery are related.

The graves in the lot are (from left to right as one faces the markers):

Laura, daughter of John W. and Fannie A. Graham	(17 February 1873–1 September 1873)
Frances A. Graham	(20 March 1841–30 December 1873)
John W. Graham	(6 March 1827–25 December 1899)
Mary E. Graham	(1 June 1839–15 October 1911)
Ralph Parmelee Smith	
A stone marked only "M. E. G."	

John W. and Frances "Fannie" Graham resided in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; he was a farmer.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Mary E. Graham resided with Lewis Graham (born ca. 1825), who was a constable in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. His relationship to her is unknown, and his burial location is thus far not determined.

Laura's and Ralph's graves are marked with old, soft-stone markers; the others are more modern granite stones showing more recent family care.

One may question why Ralph Smith was brought from Philadelphia and buried at Bryn Zion Cemetery, since this is a Baptist church cemetery and Rev. Smith, originally a Methodist Episcopalian, had by then been aligned with the Church of the New Jerusalem for more than a decade. Ralph's grandfather, Nathan Thomas Sevil, and others are buried there, and Elizabeth Ann Sevil was a sister of Nathan. One might suppose that the place of burial may have been suggested by Ralph's grandmother, Rebecca Sharp Wells Sevil, who herself would be buried there eleven years later.

Sevil Family and Wells Family Collateral Genealogies

Sevil Family

Page II-217

1. David Sevil (ca. 1764–)

Correction

For

4 iii. Nathan Sevil, born 26 March 1808 in Delaware; died 03 February 1882 at the Abel Sevil farm, near Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Read

4 iii. Nathan Sevil, born 26 March 1808 in Delaware; died 02 February 1882 at the Abel Sevil farm, near Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Addition

3. David Sevil (ca. 1805–1877)

There is a marriage record for a David Sevil and Mary Booth, both of Newcastle Co., Delaware, on 16 June 1831; married by Elder John P. Peckworth. One may assume that this is the David Sevil of this note, but the information remains to be corroborated.

Page II-218

2. Abel Sevil (1790-1847)

Correction

For

5 i. Elizabeth Ann³ Sevil. She married Lawrence Heritage.

Read

5 i. Elizabeth Ann³ Sevil, born 30 March 1816; died 17 July 1848 near Clayton, Delaware. She married (1) Lawrence Heritage. She married (2) John Ringgold Rees 06 September 1838, died 28 October 1884, son of Jeremiah Rees and Rhoda Wallace. He was born 1798, died 28 October 1884.

4. Nathan Sevil (1808–1882)

Addition

His death certificate indicates that he was occupied as a waterman.

Page II-221

Addition

5. Elizabeth Ann Sevil (1816–1848)

She was the second wife (of four) of John Ringgold Rees. She and John Ringgold Rees are buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

The Rees Family lineage, as thus far known to this genealogy, is as follows:¹³⁵³

new to this genealogy

Descendants of David Rees

1. David¹ Rees, born 1733, of County Montgomery, North Wales; died between 1752–1755 in Delaware. He married **Mary**.

Children of David Rees and Mary are:

- 2 i. William² Rees, died 1750. He married Elizabeth Alston.
- 3 ii. Jeremiah Rees, died 1757. He married Rachel Greenwood.
- 4 iii. Thomas Rees, died 1760.
- + 5 iv. John Rees, died 1769. He married Esther.

Generation 2

5. John² Rees (David¹ Rees).

Children of John Rees and Esther are:

- 6 i. Isaiah³ Rees, born 1745 [died young].
- 7 ii. Mary Rees, born 1747; died 1823. She married Samuel Griffin.
- 8 iii. Lydia Rees, born 1749. She married Elijah Chance.
- 9 iv. John Rees, born 1752; died 1806. He married Ann Green.
- 10 v. Sarah Rees, born 1755; died 1808. She married John Ringgold.
- + 11 vi. Jeremiah Rees, born 1759; died 1801.
- 12 vii. Thomas Rees, born 1763; died 1794.
- 13 viii. David Rees, born 01 August 1766; died 18 August 1812. He married Jemima Spruance (widow Griffin) 28 November 1793 in Duck Creek Forest, Kent Co., Delaware; daughter of John Spruance and Mary Barratt.

NOTES

David Rees and Jemima Spruance Griffin were married by Rev. James Jones of Bryn Zion Church.

Generation 3

11. Jeremiah³ Rees (John², David Rees¹), born 1759, died 1801. He married **Rhoda Wallace**.

Children of Jeremiah Rees and Rhoda Wallace are:

- 14 i. Abel⁴ Rees, died 1875. He married Ruth Davis.
- 15 ii. Jane Rees, born 1793; died 20 May 1840.
- 16 iii. John Ringgold Rees, born 1798; died 28 October 1884 in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. He married (1) Mary Jones 28 March 1824, daughter of Abel Jones and Ann Jamison; she was born 13 October 1802, died 06 December 1834. He married (2) **Elizabeth Ann Sevil** 06 September 1838, daughter of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis; born 30 March 1816, died 17 July 1848 near Clayton, Delaware. He married (3) Ann Graham 24 October 1849; born 1804, died 09 January 1865. He married (4) Martha E. Numbers 17 September 1865; born 1803, died 28 April 1884.
- 17 iv. Lydia Rees, died 08 October 1824. She married (1) Robert Scott. She married (2) Robert Griffin.

NOTES

John Ringgold Rees and his wives are buried at Bryn Zion Cemetery, Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware. At the time of his death he resided in New Castle Co., Delaware.

End of Rees Family lineage

¹³⁵³ The Rees genealogy is from Thomas Hale Streets, *David Rees of Little Creek Hundred; and the Descendants of John Rees, His Son* (Philadelphia, 1904).

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12. Mary Manlove Sevil (1837–1885)

Addition

Her death certificate gives her surname as Seville. When she died she was a dressmaker.

13. Amanda D. Sevil (1840–1882)

Addition

Amanda D. Sevil died by her own hand. At the time of her death she was a teacher and her residence was given as 400 W. 6th St., Wilmington, Delaware.

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Nathan Thomas Sevil (1827–1867)

Emendation

For He married **Rebecca Sharp Wells** 12 February 1850, daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp.

Read He married **Rebecca Sharp Wells** 12 February 1850 in Delaware, daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp.

Addition

Nathan Sevil and Rebecca Wells were married by Rev. Peter Meredith.

Page II-227

Addition

Although an obituary notice or news item has yet to be found pertaining to the death of Nathan T. Sevil, the insurance company through which he had been insured used a letter from his widow in an advertisement(!) shortly later (*The Sun* [Baltimore, Maryland], 11 May 1867, p. 1):

Mr. W. B. Lounsbury.
General Agent
for
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Sir: I have this day received from you, through your agent, Mr. Thomas Story, \$5,076.50, in full for a policy on the life of my late husband, Mr. Nathan T. Sevil, by the *Ætna Life Insurance Company*, it being the full amount insured, with accrued profits.

I have not been subjected to any expense or inconvenience in preparing my claim, Mr. Story, your agent, having attended to it for me, and the Company having paid the amount, through yourself and Mr. Story now, at my own home, although not due until the 15th of July next, and prepayment having been proffered to me unsolicited.

Respectfully, &c. REBECCA SEVIL.

Kenton, Delaware, May 4, 1867.

Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827–1909)
(wife of Nathan Sevil)

Correction

For

Whether or not she moved to Florida with the family when Rev. Smith worked in Jacksonville in the early 1890s has not been determined.

Read

Rebecca Wells Sevil did accompany her daughter's family to Florida. Although no direct family evidence has thus far been located to corroborate this, a short notice in the *Denton Journal* (Maryland) for 5 Nov 1892, which had in turn been picked up from the *Clayton Call* (Clayton, Delaware) [yet not published for a month], provides this information: "Mrs. J. E. Smith and family, and Mrs. Rebecca Sevil, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Abel Sevil, left yesterday for Florida.—*Clayton Call*."

Page II-231

18. Lovenia L. Riggs (1840–1897)

Correction and Emendation

Lovenia Riggs and Robert J. Reynolds were married in Newcastle Co., Delaware, by Rev. Ephraim Rittenhouse.

Robert John Reynolds (1838–1909)
(husband of Lovenia L. Riggs)

Emendation

A Delaware marriage license record has been located for Robert J. Reynolds and Hester Cubbage, issued 8 November 1905, with the notation, "Dont Publish". Whether Cubbage was Hester's maiden name or perhaps a name from a previous marriage has not been ascertained.

Page II-232

19. Mary R. Riggs (ca. 1843–)

Corrections and Emendations

For She married **Smith**.

For She married **Benjamin H. Smith** 28 October 1862 in New Castle County, Delaware. He was born about 1821 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, son of Benjamin Smith and Mary.

For

The given name of the husband of Mary (Riggs) Smith is not now known in the family. Although he shared the same surname, Smith, he was not believed to have been a relation in our Smith family.

Read

Benjamin H. Smith is not believed to be any relation to the Smiths of the present genealogy.

Addition

Mary Riggs and Benjamin Smith were married by Elder E. Rittenhouse (a Baptist ceremony).

Page II-233

20. Sarah W. Riggs (ca. 1845–)

Emendation

For She married **Elijah Keys**.

Read She married **Elijah Keys** 4 February 1868 in New Castle Hundred, Delaware.

Addition

Sarah Riggs and Elijah Keys were married by Elder E. Rittenhouse at her father's home near Hare's Corner (a Baptist ceremony).

24. William Edward Riggs (ca. 1852–)

Emendation

For He married **Mary Emily Truax**.

Read He married **Mary Emily Truax** 18 January 1877.

Emendation

For died 13 November 1926

45 ii. Caroline Raymond Riggs, born 20 January 1885. She married Alonzo Broadway Baxter.
+ 46 iii. Mary Truax Riggs, born 28 October 1887.

Read

45 ii. Caroline Raymond Riggs, born 23 January 1885 in Duck Creek Hundred, Delaware. She married Alonzo Broadway Baxter.
+ 46 iii. Mary Truax Riggs, born 28 October 1887 in Duck Creek Hundred, Delaware.

Addition

William E. Riggs, Jr., and Mary Truax were married by Rev. Edward Davis of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Page II-234

30. Abel Sevil (1850–1926)

Correction

For died 13 November 1926

Read died 16 November 1926 in Clayton, Delaware

Emendations

For

49 iii. Herman Nathan Sevil, born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Fannie Short about 1904; born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962.

Read

49 iii. Herman Nathan Sevil, born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Fannie Spruance Short 01 April 1903 in Clayton, Delaware; born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962.

For

53 vii. Abel Sevil, Jr., born 03 January 1886; died 24 September 1887.

Read

53 vii. Abel Sevil, Jr., born 03 January 1886 in Clayton, Delaware; died 24 September 1887 in Clayton, Delaware.

Page II-234A [*illustration page*]

Correction

For possibly Eugene (b. 1873) **read** possibly Herman (b. 1876)

For ca. 1877 **read** ca. 1880

[Eugene was born and died in 1873]

Page II-236

49. Herman Nathan Sevil (1876–1966)
and his wife, Fannie (Short) Sevil (1876–1962)

Addition

A wedding announcement in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* provides their marriage date and additional information:

Sevil–Shorts [*sic*]

Special to The Inquirer.
CLAYTON, Del., April 1.—Herman Nathan Sevil and Miss Fannie Spruance Shorts, both of Clayton, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford, in Clayton, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. E. Smith [No. 92], of Philadelphia. James Russell, of Wilmington, was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Edna Sevil [Herman's sister], of Clayton. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. Sevil left for Atlantic City. They will live in Clayton. [*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 2 Apr 1903, p. 5.]

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford are John W. and Lucy R. Ford, cited in the 1900 U.S. census for Clayton, Delaware, who then resided on Rodney St.; he was a carpenter. At the time of the 1910 census J. W. Ford was a signal foreman for the railroad. In the 1910 census, they, with their daughter, Mabel, are listed just before the census entry for Herman N. Sevil (Mr. and Mrs. Ford on one page, their daughter and the Sevils on the following page).

Page II-239

49. Mary Truax Riggs (1887–)

Emendations

For was born 28 October 1887.

Read was born 28 October 1887 in Duck Creek Hundred, Delaware.

51. Howell Husbands Sevil (1881–1934)

Emendations

For

He married **Bertha Ennis** about 1904, daughter of John Ennis and Mary. She was born June 1880 in Delaware, and died 1970.

Read

He married **Bertha May Ennis** 18 February 1903 in Clayton, Delaware, daughter of John W. Ennis and Mary Maloney. She was born June 1880 near Smyrna, Delaware, and died 1970.

For

73 ii. Helen Louise Sevil, born about 1907 in Delaware.

Read

73 ii. Helen Louise Sevil, born 06 January 1907 in Clayton, Delaware. She married Lindwood D. Hitchens 25 April 1925 in Clayton, Delaware, son of Harvey D. Hitchens and Flora Hudson.

Correction

For part owned tore **read** part owned store

Wells Family

Page II-240

Correction

For

1. **Daniel¹ Wells** was born 31 March 1786 in New Jersey, and died 17 February 1862 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married (1) **Anna Sharp**. She was born 31 January 1789, was of Dividing Creek, New Jersey, and died 27 December 1836. He married (2) **Rebecca Broadaway** after 1836, daughter of Samuel Broadaway. She was born 03 June 1797 in Delaware, and died 12 October 1886 in Delaware.

Read

1. **Daniel¹ Wells** was born 31 March 1786 in Sunbury, Burlington County, New Jersey, and died 16 February 1862 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married (1) **Anna Sharp** 08 February 1808 in Gloucester County, New Jersey. She was born 31 January 1789, was of Dividing Creek, New Jersey, and died 27 December 1836. He married (2) **Rebecca Broadaway** after 1836, daughter of Samuel Broadaway. She was born 03 June 1797 in Delaware, and died 12 October 1886 in Delaware.

Addition

Research information from Roberta Mack Zipperian [No. 460], conducted in the family history library in Salt Lake City, Utah, provides the following data that may relate to the parents and siblings of Daniel Wells (“Bobbie” Zipperian to Earle Spamer, 18 Mar 2009):

“I found in an index to [New Jersey] wills; not the originals; a Daniel Wells d. intestate 1795. Widow Rebecca. She dies 1800. Three sons show up after that seeking guardianship from the same man (Thomas Clark, Jr. and I’ve found no connection between him and any family members) and their names are Daniel Jr., Samuel and William.”

In addition, Zipperian corroborated the existing family information as previously recorded in the summary notation for Daniel Wells (above, and in main genealogy):

Page II-245

Correction

For 9. Francis Wells (1830–after January 1936) **read** 9. Francis Wells (1830–1914)

Page II-247

29. William Wells (1857–1931)

Correction

The order of his wives is listed here reversed; it should be (1) Sarah Pratt, and (2) Snyder. The information relating to his children is correct.

94. *Joseph William Wesley Watson* [William Watson] (ca. 1823–1896/1900)

Page II-252

Correction

For He married **Susannah H. Fosbenner** 12 January 1849 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Read He married **Susannah H. Fosbenner** 12 January 1848 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Daniel Fosbenner.

Page II-253

Addition

Listed variously as “Jos. W. Watson” or “Joseph Wm. Watson” and similar variants, he is listed in the U.S. excise tax records for 1862–1866 in Centreville or in the 3rd District. He is taxed on income, carriages, and a gold watch.

Page II-254, and Note 514

Delete Note 514.

Addition

A couple of newspaper accounts have been located that relate to Sam Johnson, the entertainer and former slave who had been held by William Watson. We may assume that since Sam Johnson was about 90 years of age in 1939 (from Edward S. Smith’s note of a newspaper clipping he had seen [the clipping has not been identified for this genealogy]), he was born about 1850 and was 55-60 years old at the time of the newspaper articles quoted below.

The first item is told in derogatory language, so the reader should bear in mind the tone is typical of the day; today it is a quotation. Still, I choose to recount the story exactly because it provides a picture of Sam Johnson and an anecdote about his abilities (and mischievousness). The article further corroborates Edward S. Smith’s account of the man’s showmanship. Still we have no further information relating to Sam Johnson’s continuing as an entertainer in old age, or with a circus, although based on the 1939 newspaper article when he was about 90 there is no reason to discount some circus or carnival affiliation.

(From the *Denton Journal*, 18 Feb 1905, p. 3)

The *Queenstown News* has the following story:

“One of our reporters, whose veracity has never been questioned, called Tuesday, the first time since the big snow; and in the course of human events which he had observed since being able to get around one was that one Sam Johnson, a negro who hails from Centreville, and is known by the ‘coons’ of that burg as a hoodoo, got into all sorts of trouble while on a visit in Caroline county a few weeks since.

“The account of Sam’s troubles as furnished by our reporter, started when Sam was invited to attend a funeral of a popular colored individual, as he was thought to be some sort of a ‘locust’ preacher, for he sports a stove-pipe hat and a Prince Albert coat. Sam accepted the invitation and everything was running along as smooth as a new pack of cards, while the parson had started to read a special psalm prepared for the occasion, and the pall-bearers had started to lower the body into its final resting place, whilst the mourners with heads bent low, were listening attentively to the minister’s words and, no doubt, thinking of the time when they would join their departed comrade; when Sam—who is noted as a ventriloquist—without warning, said: “Let me down easy, boys!” In

less time than it took Sam to get out the words the cemetery was minus mourners and preachers, and the way they hit the pike furnished plenty of fun for Sam.”

(From the *Denton Journal*, 28 May 1910, p. 7)

Prof. Sam Johnson, the noted minstrel and ventriloquist, will give a delightful and amusing entertainment at Holt’s Hall [in Hillsboro] Saturday evening, May 28th, under the patronage of St. Paul’s Guild. Proceeds to be used for improving the rectory.

Page II-255

Susannah H. (Fosbenner) Watson (ca. 1828–ca. 1918)
(wife of Joseph William Wesley Watson)

Emendation and Addition

The family name, Fosbenner, is substantiated here through information contained with the marriage notice of Susannah to J. W. W. Watson (“Married”, *The Sun* [Baltimore], 13 Jan 1848, p. 2):

On Wednesday morning, 12th instant, by Rev. John A. Collins, JOSEPH W. W. WATSON, of Queen Ann’s [sic] county, Md. To MISS SUSANNAH H., youngest daughter of Daniel Fosbenner, Esq. of this city.

Thus far all that is known of the Fosbenner family are the sisters, Eliza and Susannah, and their father, Daniel.

Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the 1850 U.S. census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with a household as follows (all but Daniel were born in Maryland):

Daniel Fosbenner, 68, no occupation, born in Germany
Ann Fosbenner, 48
Alexander Fosbenner, 8
Charles Lyons, 16, black, servant
Sarah Watts, 68, “Dumb” [affliction]
Ann Lilly, 35
Henry Lilly, 12
Catharine Lilly, 8
Robert Lilly, 6
Charles Lilly, 2

The relationship of Daniel Fosbenner to Ann and Alexander Fosbenner, Sarah Watts, and the Lillys is not known here.

A Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the following U.S. censuses for Baltimore, and who presumably is the Daniel Fosbenner in question, but this has not been surely ascertained: 1820 (9th Ward), 1830 (9th Ward), 1840 (8th Ward).

In the 1850 census, another Daniel Fosbenner is listed: aged 27, born in Maryland, residing with numerous other “Mariners” in a “Sailors Boarding House”. Whether he is a relation to Daniel Fosbenner is uncertain.

Daniel Fosbenner ran for public office in the Baltimore City Council (8th Ward), in 1840 and 1844 at least.

Daniel Fosbenner died 17 February 1851 in Baltimore, as noticed in the obituary in *The Sun* (18 Feb 1851, p. 2). It mentions that he was “for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.”

Ann Fosbenner is listed in the 1860 census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with the following household:

Alex Fosbenner, 18, Apprentice Carpenter, born in Maryland
Ann Perkins, 13, born in Ireland
Benjamin Jennings, 26, Jun.[?] Machinist, born in Massachusetts
Sarah Jennings, 29, born in Maine
Walter Jennings, 5/12, born in Maryland
Barbara Carling[?], 24, servant, born in Maryland

|| John Robey, 29, black, servant, born in Maryland

112. Sarah Catherine Tarbutton (1876–)

Page II-259

Corrections

For She married **William T. Battis**. He was born about 1844 in Delaware, and died before 1920.

Read She married **William T. Battis**. He was born September 1844 in Delaware, and died before 1920.

For + 244 iv. Anna Elizabeth Battis, born about 1879.

Read + 244 iv. Anna Elizabeth Battis, born November 1879 in Maryland.

Page II-260

112. Sarah (Tarbutton) Battis (1847–1934)

Emendation

For

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Sarah Tarbutton Battis is widowed, residing in the household of her brother, William J. Tarbutton, Muddy Branch Rd., Betterton, Kent Co., Maryland.

Read

Sarah Tarbutton Battis seems to be listed twice in the 1920 U.S. census, at which time she was a widow. On an enumeration taken 7 January she is listed as a resident in the household of her brother, William J. Tarbutton, Muddy Branch Rd., Betterton, Kent Co., Maryland. On an enumeration taken 10 January she is listed as a resident in the household of her daughter and son-in-law, John W. and Anna Starkey, Dixons, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

William T. Battis (1844–before 1920)
(husband of Sarah Catherine Tarbutton)

Addition

At the time of the 1880 census he was a baker.

115. *Martha Phedorn Smith* (1834–1926)
and her husband *Eben B. Holding* (1826–1866)

Page II-260

Correction

For She married Eben Holding.

Read She married Eben B. Holding 15 July 1854 in Delaware.

Addition

Martha Smith and Eben Holding were married by Rev. G. W. Collins.

119. Wilbur Fisk Smith (1866–)
and his wife Catharine Hooper Feigner (ca. 1880–)

[See below for the Felgner Family collateral genealogy.]

Page II-260

Correction

For He married Catharine Hooper Feigner. She was born about 1880 in Maryland.

Read He married Catharine Hooper Felgner. She was born 13 August 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Page II-261

Addition

The wedding announcement of Wilbur Fisk Smith and Catharine Hooper “Feigner” provides the following information (*The Sun* (Baltimore), 3 Nov 1905):

Smith–Felgner.

Miss Catherine Hooper Felgner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Felgner, was married at 6 P. M. yesterday to Mr. Wilbur Fiske [*sic*] Smith, son of Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, of Washington, D. C., formerly pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, 2108 Eutaw Place, by the father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan, now pastor of Mount Vernon Place Church, and Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, brother of the groom.

The bride, who was attended by her sister, Mrs. Harry B. Dillehunt, as matron of honor, wore a gown of white chiffon, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was caught with a spray of lillies of the valley and she carried orchids and lillies of the valley.

The matron of honor wore a gown of white chiffon and broadcloth and carried American Beauty roses. Rev. Frederick W. Smith, of Providence, R. I., was his brother’s best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for a bridal journey. They will reside at 2108 Eutaw Place.

The address, 2108 Eutaw Place, was the Edward Felgner residence.

Addition

Catharine Hooper (Felgner) Smith is listed in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 113 (DAR ID number 112548), as a descendant of William Bell, Jr. (1744–1798), who in 1778 took the Oath of Allegiance in the State of Maryland.

In 1900, “Miss Katharine Felgner” was noted to have made a bequest in memory of her late mother, for the furnishing of a room in the Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Franklin St. and Fulton Ave. (>>“Home For Aged Methodists”, *The Sun*, 4 Jan 1900, p. 7.)

Addition*new to this genealogy*

**Felgner Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(24 descendants)

The genealogy of the Felgner family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.¹³⁵⁴ Quite a lot of information has been discerned for the Felgner family of Baltimore and the associated families of Hooper and Gail. The biographical data have been obtained principally from newspaper and other published accounts, while public records have yielded the usual information about residences and occupations. Although some of the information included here may be seen as disproportionately voluminous as compared to the information about the direct Smith family relations of the Felgners, it is nonetheless included for completeness for the sake of those family researchers who may be investigating these lineages, as well as for the general interest it may provide to the family at large. The texts also provide some interesting insights into life among the affluent in Baltimore, in locations that no longer survive as such.

Descendants of Frederick William Felgner

1. Frederick William Felgner-1. He was born 01 January 1810 in Saxony, Germany; died 18 September 1879 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Margarethe**, born about 1811 in Hesse Cassel, Germany; died 18 May 1891 at 76 Madison Ave. extended, Baltimore, Maryland.

Frederick Felgner and Margarethe had 5 children:

- + 2 i **Maria Sophia Felgner** [Mary Felgner]. She was born 08 February 1837 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 3 ii. **John William Felgner**. He was born about 1839 in Maryland; died 11 October 1867 in Lynchburg, Harris Co., Texas.
- 4 iii. **Louisa C. Felgner**. She was born about 1844 in Maryland; died 30 March 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 5 iv. **Sabina Elizabeth Felgner**. She was born about 1844 in Maryland; died 30 July 1896 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- + 6 v. **Edward Louis Felgner**. He was born October 1847 in Maryland; died 05 January 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

1. *Frederick William Felgner* (1810–1879)

Occupations of Frederick William Felgner (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

- 1842 newspaper: Clothing store, Lombard St. between Charles and Hanover Sts.
- 1844 newspaper classified ad: Merchant Tailor, 13 S. Charles St., opposite German.
- 1850 census: Tailor
- 1853 newspaper classified ad: 162 Baltimore St., "near the Museum".
- 1860 census: Tailor
- 1862 excise tax record: Clothing, 14 St. Paul Street, Baltimore
- 1864 city directory: Merchant tailor, 14 St. Paul Street
- 1864 Jan excise tax record: Clothing to order, 14 St. Paul Street, Baltimore
- 1865 Mar excise tax record: "Sm'k'g Tobacco", 117 Barre St., Baltimore
- 1867 city directory: "F. W. Felgner Tobacco Works, successor to F. H. Bischoff's celebrated Manufactory, 90 and 92 s Charles"
- 1870 census: Tobacconist
- 1870 newspaper article: 88–90 S. Charles St.

¹³⁵⁴ The format of this report differs somewhat from the genealogical report style previously used in this genealogy. This is due to modifications in a newer version of Family Tree Maker software that was used to produce the reports that in turn are used as a basis for the text of the present genealogy.

1875, 1878–1880 city directories: F. W. Felgner & Son, 90–92 S. Charles St. [tobacco manufacturers]

Residences of Frederick William Felgner (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1840 census: 7th Ward, Baltimore
 1850 census: 1st District, Baltimore Co.
 1860 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co. (Pikesville post office)
 1864, 1867 city directories: Garden St. near Druid Hill
 1870 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co. (Randallstown post office)
 1875 city directory: Madison Ave. near North Ave.
 1878–1880 city directories: Madison Ave. extended

In the 1850 census he is listed as Wm. Felchner. Also residing with the family at that time is one Henry “Felchner”, aged 26, born in Germany, whose relationship to F. W. Felgner is not determined here.

[*N.B.*: Members of the later family resided in Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland. Family researchers should be aware that a Frederick W. Feldner (1865–1910), a prominent Baltimore lawyer, also had resided in Eutaw Place and had real estate interests in other locations there. His name is only coincidental to this genealogy, but it may be seen when searches are made in OCR-indexed resources that may mistake Feldner for Felgner.]

F. W. Felgner was active in the German-American community in Baltimore, and travelled numerous times back to his native Germany. Among various newspaper notices is the following (*The Sun*, 8 Jun 1841, p. 2):

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—That on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, the 8th inst. At 5 o'clock, we contemplate laying the Corner Stone of the German Church of the Evangelical Association, on the corner of Eutaw and Camden street, on which occasion a German discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Orwig, of New Berlin, Pa., Editor of the *Christliche Botschafter* (Christian Messenger,) after which the Rev. Mr. Rice, and the Rev. Mr. Emory, will address the audience in the English language. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
 WM. NUMSEN,
 J. K. MESSERSMITH,
 J. SAUMENIG,
 F. W. FELGNER.

On 12 November 1842, “a very destructive fire” took place in Baltimore at the corner of Plowman and S. Front Streets, near Jones’ Falls. The Baltimore *Sun* for 14 November (p. 2) also took note of the following:

Attempted Robbery.—During the fire on Saturday morning, some rogue seized the moment as a favorable one for making an entrance into the clothing store of Mr. F. W. Felgner, situated in Lombard street, between Charles and Hanover. He first gained access to the back door leading to the store, but finding none of his keys would fit, he proceeded to effect his purpose by boring several holes through one of the pannels [*sic*], in order to cut out a circular piece, and thus unlock the door from the inside. As he had just finished, the boy who slept in the store awoke, and approaching the door, put the burglar to flight. The villain had taken the precaution of preparing well for tying up the valuable clothes which he expected to get, by cutting up a line found in the yard, into suitable lengths. Had he effected his purpose, his prize would have been very valuable.

F. W. Felgner was occupied as a tailor and clothing manufacturer until early in 1864 when he sold out his business and entered into tobacco manufacturing, from which he and his descendants became very wealthy. He seems also to have made real estate investments; advertisements, usually for numerous lots, are noted over his name in auctioneer’s advertisements in Baltimore newspapers. For example, one advertisement in *The Sun* for 19 May 1856 (p. 3) notices 66 lots for sale by him at public auction, “The most desirable building lots on Gibson, Garden and Bolton streets, bordering on the city limits . . .”

Another sale, this one apparently of a home owned by F. W. Felgner, is noticed under the auction sales in *The Sun* for 27 May 1863 (p. 3):

BY F. W. BENNETT & CO.
VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY
BETWEEN NORTHERN AVENUE AND
DRUID HILL PARK,
IN FEE SIMPLE,
AT AUCTION.

On THIS DAY, May the 27th, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in the city of Baltimore, we shall sell, by direction of the owner, 1,000 FRONT FEET OF GROUND, by 150 feet deep—clear of streets and alleys—on Garden and Eutaw streets.

The improvements are a large, two-story double frame DWELLING, 40 by 32 feet, with a two-story-back building, 27 by 21 feet, brick Stable, Carriage House, Spring House and Gardener's House, with a great variety of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees. There is a Flower and Vegetable Garden, abounding with all kinds of plants, & c.

This property is deserving public attention, being now very desirable as a country residence—very elevated, overlooking the city and bay, with a fine grove of oaks all around the dwelling, and only a few hundred yards from the terminus of the city passenger railroad, with the best of water at the door, which makes it very desirable at the present time. In the future it must become exceedingly valuable as building lots.

Persons wishing to view the premises can do so at any time before the sale, between 4 and 6 o'clock.

Plats can be seen at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms made known at the sale.

F. W. FELGNER,
F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

This property may be the one purchased by Felgner's son-in-law, George William Gail, Sr. [see a lengthy description of the property farther below, under Gail].

As noted above, F. W. Felgner sold his tailor and clothing business early in 1864 and immediately entered into the tobacco business. The following advertisement first appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore) on 17 March 1864 (p. 3):

LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS TAILORS'
GOODS AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, March 22d, at ten o'clock, we shall sell at No. 14 St. Paul street, by order of F. W. Felgner, Esq., who is declining the business, his entire superior stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS, *in great variety*. To which we ask the especial attention of purchasers.

Also, Tailors' Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Counters, & c. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

F. W. BENNETT & Co., Auct'rs.

Soon thereafter appeared the following notice (*The Sun*, 30 Mar 1864, p. 4):

JAS. F. TOWSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 14 ST. PAUL STREET,

Has on hand a well-selected STOCK OF GOODS for the present and coming season.

In retiring from the Merchant Tailoring Business, I can but express my grateful thanks to my friends and patrons for their very liberal patronage.

I take great pleasure in recommending my successor, Mr. JAS. F. TOWSON, (recently connected with Messrs. Linthicum & Co.) as a gentleman of experience and ability.

F. W. FELGNER.

And the following notice appeared two days later (*The Sun*, 1 Apr 1864, p. 2):

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day sold out his entire interest in the Tobacco Manufacturing business, together with the Receipts for the

manufacture of the celebrated "BISCHOFF SMOKING TOBACCO," and the sole privilege of the use of that name, to Mr. F. W. FELGNER, of this city, who will continue the business as heretofore. Thanking my friends and customers for their past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same to my successor.
JOHN G. LANTZ.

Baltimore, April 1, 1864

Referring to the above, I would inform the trade that I shall continue the business at the Old Stand, No. 117 BARRE ST., and will make it my aim to maintain the superiority and reputation of the "BISCHOFF SMOKING TOBACCO," in every respect. Soliciting a transfer of their favors to me, I shall endeavor to merit their confidence and approbation by a prompt and faithful attendance to their orders.
F. W. FELGNER.

Baltimore, April 1st, 1864.

As one might expect for a growing and eventually very successful firm, various newspaper articles appeared that relate to its business affairs, a few of which are noted as follows.

A long article appeared in *The Sun* for 21 November 1870 (p. 4), pertaining to a disastrous fire on South Charles St. near Pratt St., when "About 3½ o'clock in the morning the policeman upon the beat discovered smoke issuing from the large three-story tobacco manufactory of Mr. F. W. Felgner, Nos. 88 and 90 South Charles street." The fire was soon brought under control, but some time later a wall fell in, killing one fireman and injuring two men, and rejuvenated the fire, spreading it further in the ruins and to an adjacent property. The cause of the fire was unknown, the loss to Felgner being an estimated \$35,000 to stock and machinery and \$15,000 to the building, covered only by insurance of \$29,500.

A retrospective article in *The Sun* (11 Nov 1906, p. 15), on "Some Country Homes of Old-Time Baltimoreans", took brief note of the home of F. W. Felgner on North Avenue, and which provides also a small peek into his family:

Among the places on North avenue, toward Druid Hill Park was one owned by the late Mr. Abercrombie and sold by him to F. W. Felgner. The latter paid \$15,000 for it, but later sold it for a much larger sum. His object in buying was not speculative, for on the advice of his physician he had been seeking a country home to save the health of his children, who were delicate.

Frederick W. Felgner's obituary in *The Sun* (Baltimore, 20 Sep 1879, p. 1) reads:

Death of a Well-Known Merchant.—Mr. F. W. Felgner, of the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son, tobacco manufacturers, South Charles street, whose death at his residence, Madison avenue extended, has been mentioned in the obituary column of THE SUN, was born in Germany in the year 1810. He came to this country when nineteen years old, and commenced working at the tailoring business. He subsequently went into the manufacture of tobacco, and, being quite successful, continued at it until his manufactory is now one of the largest in Baltimore, employing about 300 hands. He never took an active part in politics, nor held any office. His death was caused by paralysis, with which he was seized on Monday last, after several days illness with chills and fever. He leaves a wife, one son and three daughters, one of them the wife of Mr. G. W. Gail, of the firm of Gail & Ax.

The notice in the obituary column (p. 2) noted that F. W. Felgner had died at the age of 69 years, 4 months, 12 days, which yields a birth date of 1 January 1810.

The tobacco firm of F. W. Felgner & Son was thereafter in the control of Edward Louis Felgner [No. 6].

Margarethe Felgner [Margaret Felgner] (ca. 1811–1891)
(wife of Frederick William Felgner)

At the time of the 1890 Baltimore city directory, Mrs. Margaret Felgner resided at 76 Madison Ave. extended.

Her obituary notice (*The Sun*, 20 May 1891, Supplement p. 4) erroneously states, “Her husband died about the same hour on the same day and the same date of the month nine years ago.” He had in fact died 18 September 1879.

3. John William Felgner (ca. 1839–1867)

Nothing more has thus far been ascertained about John William Felgner other than a brief obituary notice in *The Sun* (Baltimore) for 23 October 1867:

FELGNER.—On the 11th instant, at Lynchburg, Harris county, Texas, J. W. FELGNER, of yellow fever, in the 39th year of his age.

4. Louisa C. Felgner (ca. 1844–1893)

5. Sabina Elizabeth Felgner (ca. 1844–1896)

At the time of the 1890 Baltimore city directory, Louisa and Sabina Felgner resided with their mother at 76 Madison Ave. extended. Sabina was listed there as “Mrs.” Sabina E. Felgner; however, she had never married.

Generation 2

2. Maria Sophia Felgner [Mary Felgner]-2 (Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born 08 February 1837 in Baltimore, Maryland; died March 1891. She married **Georg Wilhelm Gail [George William Gail]** 12 September 1854 in Baltimore, Maryland, son of Georg Philip Gail; born 08 July 1828 in Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; died 05 October 1905, Atlantic Ocean, aboard S.S. *Brandenburg* at sea.

Georg Gail and Mary Felgner had five children:

- 7 i. **Mary Gail.** She was born about 1855 in Maryland
- + 8 ii. **Nanny Gail.** She was born September 1857 in Maryland.
- 9 iii. **Louisa Gail.** She was born about 1859 in Maryland.
- 10 iv. **Ella Gail.** She was born about 1863 in Maryland.
- + 11 v. **George William Gail, Jr.** He was born 14 October 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 19 July 1909 in Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

2. Maria Sophia (Felgner) Gail (1837–1891)

She is sometimes listed as Mary Gail.

Georg Wilhelm Gail [George William Gail] (1828–1905)
(husband of Maria Sophia Felgner)

A biographical notice of George William Gail, Sr., appeared in *Baltimore: Its History and Its People* (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1912, Vol. II—Biography, pp. 242–246; authorship of the volume given only as “Various Contributors”). This will serve to introduce him and his ancestry as well as being an overview of his accomplishments in America:

To none of her adopted citizens does our country owe a greater debt of gratitude than to those natives of the Fatherland who brought to the upbuilding of our commercial interests and the solution of our financial problems of the intellectual vigor and executive ability characteristic of the finest type of their race. Chief among the German-American citizens of the recent past to whom Baltimore gratefully acknowledges her inestimable obligation was the late Georg Wilhelm Gail, founder of the firm of G. W. Gail & Ax, tobacco manufacturers of the Monumental City. For more than half a century Mr. Gail was among the foremost of our representative business men, exerting a strong and lasting influence upon our commercial interests and prosperity.

The Gail family appears to have originated in Dillenburg, Nassau, Germany, but cannot be traced further back than the seventeenth century, the parochial records having then been burned. There is a tradition, however, that they came to Dillenburg from the neighborhood of Braunfels.

Johann Conrad Gail, great-grandfather of Georg Wilhelm Gail, had some military charge in the "Oranisch Nassauische Kreis-Batallion", and in the later years was Schultheis (Mayor) of Dillenburg, as appears from documents still in existence.

Georg Christian Gail, his son, was a bookbinder by trade, but was also engaged in the grocery business.

George Philip Gail, son of Georg Christian Gail, had been apprenticed to a tobacco manufacturer on the Lower Rhine, and on returning home had started a small tobacco factory with his father. In 1812 the factory was seized by the French, as Dillenburg was at that time annexed to the Grand Duchy of Berg, in which the tobacco monopoly was introduced. Geissen, being in Hessian territory, and the Grand Duke of Hesse being an ally of Napoleon, tobacco manufacturing remained a free occupation. In this emergency Mr. Gail displayed the business enterprise and fertility of resource afterward so largely inherited by his son, Georg Wilhelm. He succeeded in intercepting some cart-loads of raw tobacco which he then had on the road, and turned them in the direction of Geissen, where he at once establish[ed] himself in business. He found good customers in the smugglers who carried the tobacco into the monopolized territory, and his business grew, especially after the formation of the German Zoll-Verein (Customs Union), and about 1840 he began to buy and import his raw tobacco direct from the United States, thus giving another notable proof of enterprising ability. Soon after moving to Geissen he married Susanna Busch, a native of that place, and they became the parents of a large family, one of their sons being Georg Wilhelm, mentioned below.

Georg Wilhelm, eighth child and youngest son of Georg Philip and Susanna (Busch) Gail, was born July 8, 1828, in Geissen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and received his preliminary education in his native place. Later he was sent to Amsterdam, where he filled the position of a clerk, but the efforts of his father were directed toward fitting him for life in this country, intending to send him hither as the representative of the house. With this end in view he caused him to be instructed in English, and it was in order that he might acquire a better knowledge of leaf tobacco that he sent him to Amsterdam. After remaining there one year he returned home in the spring of 1846, and in the autumn of the same year was sent to Bremen for a few months to learn more about tobacco.

His departure for America had been fixed for the spring of 1847, but as he was still under nineteen years of age, it was decided that a brother-in-law of more mature age and business experience and his father's partner, should accompany him. At the last moment a disagreement arose between his father and brother-in-law and the latter refused to go. Mr. Gail's father decided to accompany him as far as Liverpool. At that time there was but one regular line between European and United States ports—the Cunard—sailing on the fourth and nineteenth of each month from Liverpool to Boston, stopping at Halifax. Upon reaching London and going to the steamship office, Mr. Gail's father, who spoke no English, told him to engage two passages instead of one, then, for the first time, announcing that he himself would accompany him. After spending some two weeks in London, Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool, they sailed from the last-named city, on April 19, as passengers on the side-wheel steamer "Caledonia", Captain Lott. They touched at Halifax, May 4, and on May 6 landed in Boston. The same day they left by rail for New York, where they stayed two days, witnessing the celebration of the victory of Buena Vista. They they spent one day in Philadelphia and reached Baltimore the evening of Saturday, May 10, putting up at the old Barnum's City Hotel.

The father returned to Europe in July, and the son was then left alone, to apply in a new land and under new conditions the lessons in which he had been so thoroughly drilled at home, and to enter upon the career for which they had been designed to fit him. He soon became well acquainted among the German residents of Baltimore, and hearing them frequently remark that the smoking tobacco manufactured in this country did not suit their taste, conceived the idea of starting a factory here himself. After securing his father's approval he returned to Germany in the autumn of 1849 and remained there during the ensuing winter, doing practical work in the factory, thus equipping himself more thoroughly for the great responsibility which he was about to

assume. In the spring of 1850 he returned to Baltimore, and during the summer was followed by a young workman in his father's service, named Heinrich Deibel, whom he had selected as his future foreman. Young Deibel came by sailing vessel with his wife and child, bringing the necessary implements and materials for the new business. Mr. Diebel served Mr. Gail faithfully to the close of his life, his death occurring some ten years before that of his master. His son, George Deibel, now fills his father's old position.

Mr. Gail hired a house on the west corner of a private alley on the south side of Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover, which had been until then a dwelling, but suited his purpose for a small tobacco factory. His plan was to confine himself to German smoking tobacco, that being the only kind with which he was familiar, but as Baltimore was but a limited field for that article, it was his intention from the beginning to travel systematically in order to introduce his product in other centres of German population in the United States. He started on his first trip about the first of December, 1850, visiting Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, New York, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and returning by way of Wheeling and Cumberland. The result was sufficiently encouraging, and he wrote home for a traveling agent. His father selected Christian Ax, who later, having returned to Germany, married Mr. Gail's sister and became his partner. Mr. Ax arrived in the spring of 1851 and soon after went on the road, extending the field of operations to Chicago, Milwaukee and other towns. To Mr. Ax's assistance, advice and popularity as a salesman was due much of the firm's later success. The traveling expenses at first exceeded the profits, but this soon changed when they began to import German cigars, which they did in 1852. They were made in the home factory and soon made a reputation for themselves, helping to bear the business expenses and thus insuring a profit. Prohibitive duties, enacted in 1861, destroyed this branch of the business, but by that time Mr. Gail had added to his product other kinds of smoking as well as snuff and fine-cut chewing tobacco and domestic cigars. The increased consumption of smoking tobacco during the war was another source of revenue, and under the firm name of G. W. Gail & Ax the business developed into huge proportions.

With the end of the war, in 1865, the most critical period of the business commenced and lasted until the introduction of the stamp system in 1868. Before this the internal revenue tax, enacted in 1862, was paid on oath, and though frauds by dishonest competitors were numerous and annoying, still, as long as the war lasted the demand was so great and the profits so good that they met with some measure of success despite unfair and fraudulent competition. But with the return of peace and disbandment of the armies and the reduction of the large government expenditures, the competition against fraudulent traders, who often sold tobacco for less than the tax which had to be paid, became more and more impossible, and the business of the firm in smoking tobacco alone had fallen from over two million four hundred thousand pounds in 1864 to only four hundred thousand pounds in 1867. With the introduction of the stamp system in 1868, which reduced the opportunities for fraud to a minimum, a new era dawned for the firm. They gradually regained ground, and by 1891, when they sold their interests to the American Tobacco Company, their annual output was five million pounds and upward. The first part of the present factory building on Barre street, forty by one hundred and eighty-three feet, was erected in 1853, and in 1858 a front extension of one hundred and four feet was added, and also the east wing. The front extension west of the original building and the large warehouse on the corner of Charles street, eighty by one hundred and eighty-three feet, were added in 1886, and the building on Lee street some years later.

Some years before the death of Mr. Ax, which occurred in 1887, Mr. Gail's son-in-law, Ernst Schmeisser, had been admitted to the firm, and upon the death of Mr. Ax his son, Christian Ax, Jr., and Mr. Gail's son, George William Gail, became partners. The business is now a branch of the American Tobacco Company, and is managed by Messrs. Schmeisser and Gail, Mr. Ax having retired.

Notwithstanding his engrossing business interests Mr. Gail found opportunity for the social amenities of life, holding membership in the Germania Club of Baltimore, the German Society of Maryland, the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Country Club and the German Historical Society. He was also identified with a number of other social and patriotic organizations. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church,

of what he was a lifelong member, and in politics he was an Independent Democrat.

Mr. Gail married (first), September 12, 1854, Mary Sophia, born February 8, 1837, in Baltimore, daughter of F. W. Felgner, one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of this city. Their children were: Nanny, married Charles F. Meyer; Louise, became the wife of Ernst Schmeisser; Ella, married John Hinrichs; George William, a sketch of whom follows [q.v.]; Mary. The mother of these children died in March, 1891, and in October, 1892, Mr. Gail married (second), in Germany, Emma Landmann, of Geissen, by whom he had one son: George Philip [sic], born January 28, 1894. One of the notable landmarks of Baltimore was the Gail residence in Eutaw place, which Mr. Gail began to build in 1874, having purchased the ground in 1867 of his father-in-law, F. W. Felgner. The house was completed in 1875 and in September of that year was first occupied by Mr. Gail and his family, and for years it was the scene of domestic happiness and of genial and refined hospitality. In private life Mr. Gail was the embodiment of domestic and neighborly virtues. He never wrought an injury and never missed a chance to help; approachable and genial, his friends were almost numberless, both in the land of his adoption and in that of his birth.

Mr. Gail died at sea, October 5, 1905, while returning from a visit to Germany. His body was taken to Baltimore and interred in Greenmount Cemetery amid the sincere mourning of the entire community, all feeling that his death had removed for the city a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character and useful influence; a man belonging to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless help in a great measure to form the character and mould the society of the communities in which they live. The record of his daily life is filled with evidence of the fact that he was a man of great sagacity, quick perception, sound judgment and remarkable force and determination of character. At all times he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the history of an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

Many tributes were paid to his memory by the Baltimore press. Editorially *The Sun* said, in part:

Mr. Gail was a man of most lovable personal traits, and a perfect example of that simplicity of life and manners which is one of the most attractive features of the German character. In the course of his very successful business career he amassed a large fortune, and he had the good sense to utilize it in the usual form of making himself the possessor of a spacious city house, surrounded by handsome and extensive grounds. In this house he lived a quiet and happy life, and in his goings about he preserved the pleasant and simple ways of the German Fatherland. He was a generous giver to charitable and educational purposes, and took an enlightened interest in matters of public concern. A thorough believer in civil service reform, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association, throughout its existence, and he was scrupulously faithful in attendance at its meetings. With a vivid remembrance of the days when such of his compatriots as Carl Schurz, Frederick Kapp and Franz Siegel came to America as the home of free institutions, and with a personal acquaintance with many of these leaders, Mr. Gail was fully imbued with the spirit of honest liberalism, and was always to be counted on as a staunch upholder of good causes in politics. As an honest man of gentle and kindly spirit, and as a good and useful citizen, Mr. Gail will be sadly missed.

According to information that G. W. Gail, Sr., provided on a passport application made in Baltimore, Maryland, 13 May 1903, he “emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the [S.S.] *Caledonia* from Liverpool, on or about the 6 day of May, 1847”. (Notably, on another passport application made in Baltimore, 30 May 1905, the ship’s name and place and date of sailing are omitted from the spaces provided.)

Maria Felgner and Georg W. Gail were married in Baltimore by Rev. Daniel Creamer.

He became a naturalized U.S. citizen on 9 October 1852 (the index card in the naturalization records gives his name as “George Wilhelm Gail”).

During his residency in America, George W. Gail, Sr., was a tobacco manufacturer in the firm of Gail & Ax. On his passport applications made in 1903 and 1905 he gave his occupation as "Capitalist".

Residences of George William Gail (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

- 1860 census: 15th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
- 1870 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co., Maryland (Randallstown post office)
- 1880 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co., Maryland
- 1880 city directory: Eutaw Place near North Ave.
- 1890 city directory: 111 Eutaw Place extended
- 1900 census, 1903 passport application: 2301 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Maryland

He married his second wife, Emma Landmann, 16 October 1892 in Germany. She was born June 1851 in Geissen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Together they had a son, George Phillip Gail, born 28 January 1894 in Baltimore, Maryland, whose name is given as Phillip Gail on a passport application made by his father in 1903. In various records the spelling of Phillip is with one "l", but on the authority of his father's own handwritten spelling, with two "l's", that spelling is adopted here. George Phillip Gail later returned to Germany.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, George W. Gail employed numerous servants; the household included four single servants and two more whose families also resided there, presumably in tenant houses. In all, 15 non-family residents were at the property, most of whom were German immigrants.

His death at sea in 1905 resulted in a long obituary notice in the Baltimore *Sun* (13 Oct 1905, p. 12), which is reproduced here in its entirety for the information it conveys about him, his family, and his business. However, see also following it for a more detailed biography written for a detailed biographical history of Baltimore. The *Sun* article appears first here:

DIED IN MIDOCEAN

Mr. G. W. Gail, Sr., Succumbed To Pneumonia.

AS HE WAS COMING HOME

Believed To Have Contracted Cold On Board Ship—
Was Accompanied By Wife And Son.

Mr. George W. Gail, Sr., the founder of the old Gail & Ax tobacco firm and one of the leading German-American residents of Baltimore, died October 5 on the North German Lloyd steamer Brandenburg about halfway between Germany and home.

His active business and social life in this city never completely weaned him from his fatherland. Besides a fondness for the scenes of his childhood and the home of his ancestors, Mr. Gail had also a great love for the ocean, and those who knew him best say that there is a fitness in the circumstances of his death.

All summer he had been traveling about Europe, spending most of the time in Germany. He left his home in this city in June, and was then in the best of health. An ocean voyage had always invigorated him and increased his spirits, and when the steamer arrived in New York yesterday his relatives expected to seem him heartier and haler than ever.

Word of his death came in the morning from his widow, who, with their 11 year-old son Philip, had been traveling with him. Mr. Ernst Schmeisser, his son in law, was the first to receive the tidings. Mr. George W. Gail, Jr., president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was promptly notified, and the two left without delay for New York to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place from Mr. Gail's mansion, which occupies the city block from Eutaw street to Lindon avenue and from Ducatel to Whitelock street.

The telegram stated that death was due to pneumonia. No word of his illness was received by his relatives before he left Bremen, and they conclude that he must have taken a severe cold while on the steamer. They feel certain that he would not have attempted the voyage unless he thought he was strong enough to make the trip.

Liked The Ocean.

Mr. Gail had crossed the ocean a score of times. Whenever he could spare a few months from his business cares he would make the trip, and since he retired he has seldom missed a summer voyage. It was about 13 years ago that he met and married his second wife, who was Miss Emma Landmann. The ceremony was performed in Germany. Although recognized as an

American millionaire, an exacting official made him secure from Mayor Latrobe an affidavit showing that he was able to take care of a wife. General Latrobe was a good friend of Mr. Gail and lost no time in forwarding the necessary document. By the second wife he leaves one son, George Philip [sic] Gail, who, accompanied by a tutor, was with him and his wife on their last trip.

His first wife was Miss Mary S. Felgner, of Baltimore, who was related to the family of wealthy tobacco merchantts of that name. She died in March, 1891, leaving five children, all of whom are well known in Baltimore social circles—George W. Gail, Jr., Miss Mary Gail, Mrs. C. F. Meyer, Mrs. Ernst Schmeisser and Mrs. John Hinrichs. Most of the grandchildren are grown. They are George W. Gail 3d, Misses Helen, Mamie and Elizabeth Gail, Charles F. Meyer and Miss Ella Meyer, William C., Ernest, Harry and Gerhard Schmeisser, Christopher, John, Ernest, Paul and Miss Mary Hinrichs.

Not An Active Politician.

Mr. Gail was well known and highly respected by the leading business men of the city, and 20 years ago he was regarded as one of the most progressive of their number. In politics he was an Independent Democrat. He took active part in the campaigns of the Reform League and was a champion fighter, when aroused by any cause which he thought was worthy. He never sought office and he was only active when he thought the business interests and the general good of the community required action.

He was prominent in German society, being a member of the large and exclusive organizations of Baltimoreans of German extraction. He always had a deep feeling of solicitude for the Germans who came to this country and who, for one reason or another, met misfortunes. He was a generous contributor to German charities, taking an interest in the work of the German Orphan Asylum, the German Aged Home and other institutions. He was for a long time vice-president of the German Society of Maryland. He was a member of the Zion Church, on Gay street.

As a manufacturer of tobacco his name will be remembered with that of the Allens, of Virginia; the Dukes, of North Carolina, and the other men who made millions out of that industry before it was finally brought under the control of the American Tobacco Company. His fathers before him had been tobacco merchants in Germany.

He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 8, 1828. His great grandfather, Johann Conrad Gail, held military rank in the German army and was for some time Mayor of Dillenburg, Germany. His father, George Philip Gail, when a youth was apprenticed to a tobacco manufacturer on the Lower Rhine, and after serving his time returned to his home. In 1812 Mr. Gail's father and grandfather opened a small tobacco factory, which, if business concerns can speak of ancestry, was the progenitor of the big warehouse occupying nearly a block at the corner of Barre and Charles streets. In 1840 the Gails began to buy and import raw tobacco from the United States.

Came To America.

It was as buyer for his father's factory that Mr. Gail first came to America in 1847. In order to get a more thorough knowledge of the tobacco business he obtained a position as a volunteer with a tobacco broker of Amsterdam in 1845. He was only 19 years old when he came to this country. He arrived first at Boston, but came direct to Baltimore, which was then a tobacco-shipping port. Accompanied by his father [error], he visited the tobacco markets of Richmond, Va., Lynchburg, Va., Pittsburg [sic], Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y. In the next few years Mr. Gail made the acquaintance of many German residents of Baltimore. Hearing the complaint from them that the smoking tobacco manufactured here did not suit their tastes, he conceived the idea of starting a factory here, and in the fall of 1849 returned to Germany to discuss plans with his father. In the following spring he returned, and later Heinrich Deibel, a workman in his father's factory, was sent over by the father to be the foreman of the son's factory.

Mr. Gail rented a house on the corner of a private alley on Pratt street, and there began his business. In order to push his product he found it necessary to travel. His first trip was made in December, 1850, when by aggressive canvassing he gave his trade an impetus in Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, New York, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling and Cumberland. So rapidly did his business increase that he found it necessary to have larger quarters and a confidential employe [sic] to help him.

He was joined by Christian Ax, who later became his brother in law and business partner.

In 1891 the business was sold to the American Tobacco Company. The present factory was erected in 1853, and in 1859 a large front extension was added. From time to time various other additions were made as business required.

The death of Mr. Ax occurred in 1887, but a few years previous Mr. Gail's son-in-law, Mr. Ernst Schmeisser, and Mr. Geo. W. Gail, Jr., became partners.

G. W. Gail was buried in Greenmount Cemetery 16 October 1905. The *Baltimore Sun* (17 Oct 1905, p. 15) noted the funeral with a long article, part of which reads as follows:

G. W. GAIL, SR. LAID TO REST

MANY FRIENDS ATTEND THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

Beautiful Floral Offerings Received as Last Tributes—Interment Was in Greenmount Cemetery—Rev. Julius Hofmann Paid a Glowing Tribute to the Memory of the Deceased, Telling of His Charitable Spirit—Numerous Societies Represented at Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Georg [*sic*] W. Gail, Sr., who died in midocean while en route to this counry, took place from his home, 2801 Eutaw Place, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was noted as a coincidence that yesterday was the thirteenth anniversary of his second marriage. While the funeral services at the house were largely attended, only the immediate family accompanied the body to the grave in Greenmount Cemetery.

Rev. Julius Hofmann, pastor of Zion Church, conducted the service. Dr. Hofman [*sic*] spoke in German, and he paid a splendid tribute to the deceased. He said that Mr. Gail would not only be missed by the members of the family, but that thousands of German-Americans in this state would mourn his loss. He said that Mr. Gail was a loyal American citizen, but that, nevertheless, he loved his fatherland, and that he never failed to have a good word for the members of his nationality whatever their station, and that all who met him were impressed with his kindly and charitable spirit.

He said that Mr. Gail had come to this country as a young man, and that he made a fortune because he understood the needs and demands of this country. He spoke of the many charities in which Mr. Gail had been interested and the high regard with which he was held in all circles. His address was touching to a degree, and in the crowd that thronged the house there were many wet eyes.

Many Floral Offerings.

The body of Mr. Gail lay in a large room adjoining the library, and clustered around and over the bier were many beautiful floral offerings that completely hid the floor, casket and were even banked up against the walls.

Civic organizations that were represented at the funeral were the German Orphans Asylum, Germania Club, German Society, German Aged People's Home, Harmonia, the Maryland Leaf Tobacco Association, and several branches of the American Tobacco Company (Felgner, A. F. Leidenroth, Gail & Ax, E. Skinner, and Marburg). A resolution was also adopted by the Tobacco Board of Trade.

G. W. Gail, Sr., left provisions in his will for bequests to numerous charitable and civic organizations, including the General German Orphan Association, General German Aged People's Home, Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Hebrew Orphan Association, German Society of Maryland, Society for the History of Germans in Maryland, and the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanics' Arts. (>>"Bequests Made By G. W. Gail", *The Sun*, 19 Oct 1905)

In 1908, the large Gail property was purchased by real estate speculator Charles E. Spalding and later razed for subdivision. The home and property were described at length in the newspaper article announcing the forthcoming sale ("In Realty and Building Field", *The Sun*, 31 May 1908, p. 10):

The handsome property of the late George W. Gail, situated on Eutaw Place, Whitelock street, Linden avenue and Ducatel street, promises shortly to be out of existence and will be replaced by many dwellings, which, it is understood, will be erected on the now beautiful grounds.

An offer for the premises in their entirety has been made by Charles E. Spalding, who in the past has been identified in some of the largest building operations in Baltimore. While no figures have been mentioned, it is known that the property was held at more than \$300,000 and that the sum offered by Mr. Spalding is satisfactory to the trustees of the estate—George W. Gail, Jr., Ernst Schmeisser and John Hinrichs—who are represented by George W. Lindsay & Son, real estate brokers, and a contract of sale may be signed in the next day or two.

The property fronts on 610 feet on both Eutaw Place and Linden avenue, while the frontage on Whitelock and Ducatel streets is 320 feet each. On the grounds, which are beautifully terraced, have handsome lawns and with a lake on the north end, there is the big and magnificent mansion and the other outbuildings.

The house is a commodious affair of gray brick in the Italian villa style, old-fashioned now, but substantial and handsome. To reach it one must pass through an iron gate, go up a flight of stone steps, which lead to the top of the terrace and then up to the large porch, which stretches all the way across the front. The doorway is wide and there is a tessellated vestibule, with a marble wainscoting, in which to await the coming of the butler.

Beautiful Hall and Stairway.

When the door is opened one finds oneself in a wide, lofty-ceilinged hall, which runs from front to back of the house. To the right of the entrance there is the mahogany stairway, with shallow steps and a handsome hand-carved rail. On the newel post is a bronze figure holding a light aloft. The stairs go up three sides of a wide recess, and above them in the roof is set a panel of stained glass.

On the left of the hall are three beautiful rooms. The library is first. It has long French windows on two sides and great mirrors set in the walls. The mantelpiece is of an imported marble in a pale tint. The library is separated from the drawing-room by the folding doors of walnut, set with glass.

The drawing-room, a long apartment, has a bay window, which gives an appearance of even greater size to it. There is a handsome mantelpiece in this room also, and the chandelier is of bronze. Separated from it by folding doors is the sitting-room, large, sunny and lighted with French windows, fitted with mirrors and bronze chandelier in its turn, and with the marble fireplace in a different tint from those of the other rooms.

This whole suit, which may be made into one apartment at will, has parquetry floors of attractive designs, the floors having been imported from Vienna by Mr. Gail before that material came into general use in this country. Opening from the sitting-room is a small apartment which is used as a morning-room or boudoir.

Dining-room of Great Size.

On the other side of the hall is the dining room, a hospitable dining-room, big enough to accommodate a small army of guests. Its prevailing color is terra cotta. The wallpaper is of terra cotta tint, the wainscoting of terra cotta marble, the mantelpiece and fireplace also of the latter. There are great mirrors here, and long windows which reach almost from ceiling to floor. On the right of this a plate glass door gives admittance into the conservatory. In the conservatory are chrysanthemums and other flowering plants, and there is a small pond in which fishes of various bright colors flash about.

Back of the dining-room is a delightful butler's pantry, with a floor of blue and brown tiles, and the various closets necessary, and through a window in this, with a sliding panel, one obtains a view of a substantial kitchen, floored with the same tiles, and with the boilers and copper utensils shining in the sun.

Upstairs there is room after room (the house has 25 all told), many with private baths attached, all high-ceilinged, lofty, light and attractive.

The third story is like the second. Under the house is the laundry; on the lawn at the back are several greenhouses.

The mansion is heated by steam, the handsome brass radiators having marble tops; it is lighted with electricity, and in spite of the fact that according to our civilization it is called old, it is really most modern, and probably as handsome a residence as Baltimore boasts.

Property Owned for Many Years.

The property has been in the hands of the Gail family for many years. It was purchased by the late F. W. Felgner, father of Mrs. Gail, in 1849. In 1867 it was purchased by Mr. Gail. The present frame dwelling-house, located at

Linden avenue and Ducatel street, formerly occupied the site on the hill now occupied by the big mansion. When Mr. Gail first purchased the place he occupied this frame dwelling as a summer residence and lived down town in the winter. At that time that section of the present city was considered far in the country. In 1874 the frame house was carried intact down the hill on rollers and placed in its present position and the mansion erected. The mansion was designed by the best architect of the time of its erection (1874), a German of the name of Nierse, who also planned the Academy of Music, and it took one and a half years to build, and it was not completed until 1875.

6. Edward Louis Felgner-2 (Frederick William Felgner-1). He was born October 1847 in Maryland; died 05 January 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Grace Hooper**, daughter of William E. Hooper and Catherine Bell; born 1851, died 24 September 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Edward Felgner and Grace Hooper had 2 children:

- + 12 ii. **Marie Therese Felgner**. She was born on 21 November 1874 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- + 13 i. **Catherine Hooper Felgner**. She was born 13 August 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

6. Edward Louis Felgner (1847–1908)

Occupations of Edward Louis Felgner (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

- 1867 city directory: Clerk
- 1875, 1879, 1880 city directories: F. W. Felgner & Son [tobacco manufacturers]
- 1890 city directory: F. W. Felgner & Son, "tobacco, cheroot and cigarette mnfrs", 208–210 S. Charles St.
- 1900 city directory: 302 Atlantic Trust Bldg.
- 1900, 1905 city directories: The American Tobacco Co., F. W. Felgner & Son Co., Branch, 208–216 S. Charles St.

Residences of Edward Louis Felgner (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directories):

- 1867 city directory: Garden near Druid Hill [his parents' residence]
- 1875, 1879, 1880 city directories: Madison Ave. near North Ave.
- 1890 city directory: 2106 Eutaw Place
- 1900 census and 1900, 1905 city directories: 2108 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

Edward Felgner was in the tobacco manufacturing business during all of his career. After the death of his father, who had founded the firm in the purchase of the Bischoff Smoking Tobacco manufacturing business from John G. Lantz in 1864, Edward L. Felgner continued in control of the business until it was bought out by the American Tobacco Company conglomerate in May 1899. During his tenure the firm saw some substantial labor issues, including strikes. Most notably was the adoption of the eight-hour work day by his firm and three other tobacco manufacturers in Baltimore, in 1886. (The newspaper item that announced the action also notes the competing firm of Gail & Ax, of whom the Gail family is also related to the Felgners.) The article is as follows (*The Sun*, 27 Mar 1886, p. 4):

The Eight-Hour System Adopted by Four Leading Tobacco Manufacturers. (Reported for the Baltimore Sun.)

The tobacco manufacturers, Messrs. Gail & Ax, who employ over 400 people; Marburg Bros., employing 350; F. W. Felgner & Son, employing 300, and H. Wilkens & Co., employing 110 hands, will all introduce the eight-hour system into their factories this morning, paying the ten-hour wages, and granting a proportional increase to the piece and weight workers. The hours will be from eight to five, with an hour at noon for lunch. All their employes, so far as they are eligible, will be advised to organize preparatory to forming an assembly of the Knights of Labor. A member of the firm of Marburg Bros. stated yesterday that Messrs. Gail & Ax's action of Thursday had been a complete surprise to the other manufacturers. An understanding, it was stated, had been made between the four factories that they would adopt the system, and, that any factory, on adopting it, would first notify the other three, so that all might act simultaneously, and it was expected to go into effect on the 1st of May. When Messrs. Gail & Ax's action became known, Messrs. Marburg and

Wilkens immediately adopted the system for today. Mr. Felgner was telegraphed to at Reading, Pa., and he wired back his full consent, so that all four factories will start simultaneously this morning.

As one might expect, labor issues continued to arise from time to time, as one may examine in various newspaper articles.

In May 1899, the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son was bought by the American Tobacco Company conglomerate, as noted in *The Sun* for 29 May (p. 12):

TOBACCO FACTORY SOLD

The American Tobacco Company Secures The Plant Of
F. W. Felgner, Sons & Co.

The American Tobacco Company has bought the smoking tobacco factory of F. W. Felgner, Sons & Co., and now practically controls the manufacture of smoking tobacco in Baltimore.

The purchase was concluded last Friday, when Mr. E. L. Felgner went to New York to confer with the American Tobacco Company in reference to the purchase. Mr. Felgner declined yesterday to state the price paid for the works, but said it was considerably over \$300,000.

The company has been manufacturing principally cut plug smoking tobacco and has been one of the principal competitors of the American Tobacco Company. About three hundred hands are employed by the company.

Mr. E. L. Felgner will remain at the head of the factory for one year. He has agreed not to engage in the manufacture of tobacco for ten years.

The value of the property alone was indicated in tax records on the deed as \$75,000 ("Deed For The Felgner Factory", *The Sun*, 10 Jun 1899, p. 7). Legal proceedings were entered in the U.S. Circuit Court in Baltimore on 29 December 1899, to dissolve the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son Co., which at the time has no assets or liabilities. The filing attorney was noted in the newspaper as Harry B. Dillehunt, who was a son-in-law of Edward L. Felgner.

The firm of F. W. Felgner & Son, as a branch of the American Tobacco Co., continued through the decade of the 1910s. In January 1912, the F. W. Felgner and Marburg Bros. factories and their work forces were merged, and the Felgner property was used as a warehouse for the tobacco manufacturer.

Edward L. Felgner enjoyed his profits in the purchase of a summer estate outside of Baltimore city in 1900:

Mr. Edward L. Felgner bought at auction yesterday for \$23,000 the place recently purchased by Mr. Horace Slingluff known as the Shaw property in the Green Spring Valley. The property is situated on the Reisterstown turnpike at the junction of the Western Maryland railroad and Green Spring branch of the Northern Central railway, and contains about 108 acres. It is improved by a handsome mansion in course of construction, three dwellings and other buildings. O. A. Kirkland was the auctioneer and Harry B. Dillehunt solicitor. (>>*The Sun*, 28 Mar 1900, p. 7)

The country seat of Mr. Horace Slingluff, known as the Shaw property, has been sold by Mr. H. B. Dillehunt, assignee of a mortgage from Mr. Slingluff to Mr. E. L. Felgner, to Mr. Felgner for \$23,000. The place is in two lots, containing in all about 108 1-3 acres, and is situated in the Third district of Baltimore county, at the junction of the Western Maryland railway and the Green Spring Valley branch of the Northern Central railway. The Reisterstown road also runs by the property, which for years was the home of Mr. William Checkley Shaw. When he left Baltimore the place was bought by Mr. Redmond C. Stewart, who sold it to Mr. Slingluff when Mr. Slingluff's lease on the Whedbee place, "Pomona," near Pikesville, expired, about a year ago.

The place is practically all under cultivation and is improved by a handsome dwelling, two tenant houses and outbuildings. Mr. Felgner will make extensive improvements and occupy the place as his summer home. (>>*The Sun*, 2 Jun 1900, p. 7)

Two years later, Edward Felgner moved to sell his Green Spring Valley property to Dr. Edwin Geer, who proposed establishing a private asylum “for the treatment of persons of both sexes suffering from alcoholism and mental and nervous diseases of all sorts.” The sale was contested in court by neighbors. (>>“Objects to Sanitarium. Matthew S. Atkinson Sues Dr. Geer And E. L. Felgner.” *The Sun*, 11 Oct 1903, p. 14.)

E. L. Felgner’s obituary in the *Baltimore Sun* (6 Jan 1908, p. 8) reads:

Mr. E. L. FELGNER DEAD

Well-Known Tobacco Merchant Expires At His Home.

Mr. Edward L. Felgner, of 2108 Eutaw Place, well known throughout the South as a leading tobacco merchant, died yesterday at his home of heart failure.

As the head of the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son Company, Mr. Felgner built up an extensive business, which from its headquarters in this city carried on its trade in many States. In 1899 the firm was bought out by the American Tobacco Company, and was continued as the Felgner branch.

Mr. Felgner’s wife was Miss Grace Hooper, daughter of the late William E. and Katherine B. Hooper, and sister of Mayor Alcaeus Hooper. Mrs. Felgner died September 4 [sic], 1893. Surviving him are two daughters, Mrs. Harry B. Dillehunt and Mrs. Wilbur F. Smith.

In physical proportions Mr. Felgner was unusual, standing over six feet two. For some years he has been in poor health and spent considerable time between Atlantic City and Baltimore. While on the boardwalk in Atlantic City, Mr. Felgner was often mistaken for Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, to whom he bore a striking resemblance.¹³⁵⁵

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2 P. M. from his home. The services will be conducted by Rev. Joseph E. Smith, of Washington, formerly pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Burial will be in Greenmount Cemetery.

Wilbur F. Smith and Rev. Joseph E. Smith both are Smith Family relations in the present genealogy.

Edward L. Felgner died intestate; his personal property was appraised at more than \$400,000, mostly in bonds and securities. (“Mr. Felgner Left No Will”, *The Sun*, 14 Jan 1908, p. 18; “Mr. E. L. Felgner Estate”, *The Sun*, 30 Jan 1908, p. 8.)

Grace (Hooper) Felgner (1851–1893)
(wife of Edward Louis Felgner)

Regarding the Hooper family, thus far only the parents and a partial genealogy for siblings of Grace Hooper have been determined for the present genealogy (the Felgner Family collateral genealogy continues afterward):

¹³⁵⁵ Thus far no photo of Edward L. Felgner has been located. Chauncey Mitchell Depew (1834–1928) served as a U.S. Senator (Republican) from New York, 1899–1911. (Photo of Depew below is from the Library of Congress, as used in the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress; <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=D000264>; accessed 31 Jul 2009)



Descendants of William E. Hooper

1. William E. Hooper-1. He was born 1812; died 1885. He married **Catherine Bell** 1833, daughter of Richard Bell and Catherine Leaf; born 1813, died 1881.

William Hooper and Catherine Bell had 8 children:

- 2 i. **Mary Hooper.** She was born about 1841 in Maryland.
- 3 ii. **Amanda Hooper.** She was born about 1844 in Maryland.
- 4 iii. **Jane Hooper.** She was born about 1846 in Maryland.
- + 5 iv. **Grace Hooper.** She was born 1851; died 24 September 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 6 v. **Ella Hooper.** She was born about 1851 in Maryland.
- 7 vi. **Alcaeus Hooper.** He was born about 1854 in Maryland.
- 8 vii. **Leonard Hooper.** He was born about 1858 in Maryland.
- + 9 viii. **Alcaeus Hooper.** He was born 02 January 1859 in Maryland; died 01 July 1938 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

1. William E. Hooper (1812–1885)

A newspaper item in *The Sun* (Baltimore) in 1894, pertaining to the estate and will of William E. Hooper, notes that he had left six daughters and four sons, among whom his estate of two million dollars was to be divided. Who the various children were that are not accounted for in this genealogy (above) are not known here. (>>"Wm. E. Hooper's Will", *The Sun*, 26 May 1894, p. 10)

The 1830 U.S. census for the 2nd Ward, Baltimore, Maryland, lists one William Hooper, aged 50–59 years, who could be an elder William Hooper. Although there are no other males listed for this household (only a woman about his age and a very young female), it is mentioned here because the next listed person on the census page is one Charles R. Watz, in whose household is a male under the age of 5. Coincidentally, perhaps, in the 1850 census a Charles Watz, aged 20, resides with William Hooper [No. 1] and both are in the same occupation (sailmaker).

Occupations of William E. Hooper (from U.S. censuses):

- 1850: Sailmaker
- 1860: Merchant
- 1870: Wholesale cotton manufacturer
- 1880: Cotton manufacturer

Residences of William E. Hooper (from U.S. censuses):

- 1840: 5th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
- 1850, 1860: 4th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
- 1870: 12th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
- 1880: 368 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Generation 2

5. Grace Hooper-2 (William E. Hooper-1). She was born 1851; died 24 September 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Edward Louis Felgner**; born October 1847 in Maryland; died 05 January 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland.

See the Felgner Family collateral genealogy for information pertaining to Grace Hooper, Edward Felgner and their descendants.

9. Alcaeus Hooper-2 (William E. Hooper-1). He was born 02 January 1859 in Maryland; died 01 July 1938 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Florence Gees** about 1882.

Alcaeus Hooper and Florence Gees had 5 children:

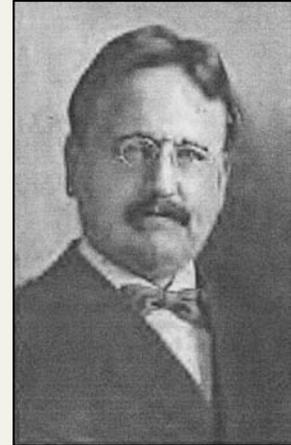
- 10 i. **Florence Hooper.** She was born about 1887 in Maryland.
- 11 ii. **Katharine Hooper.** She was born about 1890 in Maryland.
- 12 iii. **Hamilton Hooper.** He was born about 1892 in Maryland.
- 13 iv. **Grace Hooper.** She was born about 1899 in Maryland.
- 14 v. **Elizabeth Hooper.** She was born about 1902 in Maryland.

9. Alcaeus Hooper (1859–1938)

Occupations of Alcaeus Hooper (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
 1890 Baltimore city directory: Wm. E. Hooper & Sons, Woodberry [Woodberry Cotton Duck mill]
 1910: Capitalist (own income)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Alcaeus Hooper resided at 2201 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

He was mayor of Baltimore, 1895–1897, elected on a Republican reform ticket, having earlier served as an alderman. His term in office was tempestuous, but also saw modernization of the Health Department and improvements in public schools and electrical distribution in the city. He did not run for a second term. He was appointed to the School Board by his successor, Mayor Hayes, and resigned that position in 1910.



He was often noted and humorized (sometimes by himself) for his short stature. A passport application (14 May 1884) indicated that his height was was 5 feet, 1 inch.

His obituary in *The New York Times* (2 Jul 1938, p. 13) noted that he was survived by his son and unmarried daughters Florence and Elizabeth, and also by a third daughter, Mrs. Stuart White of Aurora, Illinois, but it is not here known whether that daughter was Katharine or Grace (and also which of them had predeceased her father).

(Photo from *National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, Baltimore, Maryland, September 6 to 13, 1914*, National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission, 1914.)

End of Hooper lineage

Felgner Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation 3

8. Nanny Gail-3 (Mary Sophia Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born Sep 1857 in Maryland. She married **Charles F. Meyer**.

Nanny Gail and Charles Meyer had 2 children:

- 14 i. **Ella Meyer**. She was born May 1884 in Maryland.
- 15 ii. **Charles Meyer**. He was born January 1887 in Maryland.

NOTES

8. Nanny (Gail) Meyer (1857–)

She is sometimes listed as Mamie or Nannie.

11. George William Gail Jr.-3 (Mary Sophia Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). He was born 14 October 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 19 July 1909 in Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Helen Christiana Baugh** 05 December 1888 in Richmond, Virginia, daughter of Charles Baugh and Olga von Bucholtz; born April 1866 in Richmond, Virginia.

George Gail, Jr. and Helen Baugh had 4 children:

- 16 i. **Helen Mary Gail**. She was born September 1889 in Maryland.
- + 17 ii. **George William Gail, III [George William Gail, Jr.]**. He was born November 1890 in Maryland.
- 18 iii. **Nannie Louise Gail**. She was born June 1894 in Maryland.

- 19 iv. **Olga Elise Gail.** She was born June 1894 in Maryland. She married **Benjamin Tappan** 18 November 1916 in Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

11. George William Gail, Jr. (1864–1909)

His career was, with the exception of an early clerkship for another tobacco firm, in the family's tobacco manufacturing business, Gail & Ax.

Residences of George William Gail, Jr. (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directories):
1890 city directory: 1902 Park Ave.
1900 census: Pimlico Road, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

His obituary, with photo, appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* (20 Jul 1909, p. 7):

Mr. GEORGE W. GAIL DEAD

Former President of Fire Board A Victim Of Typhoid Fever.

WAS OPERATED ON SUNDAY

Business Man of Prominence, Who Took A Deep Interest
In City's Fire-Fighting Facilities.

Mr. George W. Gail, former president of the fire Boad and son of the late George W. Gail, founder of the tobacco establishment of Gail and Ax, which later became affilitated with the American Tobacco Company, died early yesterday morning at the Union Protestant Infirmary of typhoid fever.

Mr. Gail went to the hospital on July 10, and after an examination by the physicians it was seen that his condition was serious. He was under the care of Drs. T. B. Futcher, Julius Friedenwald and R. P. Bell, who exerted every effort known to medical science to stave off the fatal result. It developed a few days ago that an operation was necessary and Dr. Richard Follis, of Johns Hopkins University, was called in. He performed the operation at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. From that time until the time of his death at 4.20 A. M. the patient did not regain consciousness. His wife and their daughter, Miss Helen Gail, were at his bedside until the end came. The former was near him always from the time he was taken to the hospital. She is prostrated by his death.

Shortly after Mr. Gail's death the body was removed to his country home, Rose Hill, on the Old Pimlico road.

Mr. Gail was born at the family home on Barre street before the removal to the imposing home on Eutaw Place, Whitelock street and Linden avenue. As a child he evinced a fondness for firemen and became a frequent visitor to No. 2 Engine Company near his home. When the family removed to Eutaw Place he had a gong placed in his room upon which alarms were sounded.

It was that gong that awakend him on the morning of the big Hopkins Place fire in 1887, which was perhaps the largest this city had up to the time of the conflagration in 1904, and at which he acted as a volunteeer at the nozzle the entire night.

Mr. Gail later became junior partner of the firm of Gail & Ax, under his father, and during this time he did not forget the members of No. 2. He superintended the introduction of the fire sprinkling system in the factory, which was the first to be introduced in this city.

He was made president of the Fire Board at the election of Mayor McLane and remained in this position until the beginning of the Mahool administration. During his term in office Mr. Gail fought for and obtained the general increase in salary for the firemen, and when later he failed to obtain increases for the regular men who did not come under the general increase he divided his salary for the four years among them, which amounted to \$4,000.

Mr. Gail is survived by his widow, who was formerly Miss Helen Baugh, of Richmond, three daughters and one son—Misses Helen Elizabeth and Nannie Gail and Mr. George W. Gail, Jr. He is also survived by his mother, who was formerly Miss Mary Felgner, daughter of E. L. Felgner, one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of this city, and four sisters, Mrs. Ernst Schmeisser, Mrs. Nannie Gail Mayer, Mrs. John Hinrichs and Miss Mary Gail—all of Baltimore. One stepbrother [half-brother], George Philip [*sic*] Gail, now in Germany, also survives him.

Mr. Gail was born October 14, 1864. His father came to this country from Germany and settled on Barre street. He soon became president of the widely known firm of Gail & Ax and in 1883 his son became junior partner. He was a director of the Third National Bank and was more or less deeply interested in the finances of the city.

As one of the sisters of Mr. Gail is in Denver, no arrangements for the funeral have been made and will not until word is received from her.

Councilman West, of the Thirteenth ward, announced last night his intention of introducing a joint resolution of regret at the next meeting of the City council. On an order from the Fire Board flags on all engine houses, as well as the flag on the City Hall, have been placed at half mast.

A comparable obituary notice also appeared in the *Baltimore American* (20 July 1909, p. 16).

Another biography of George William Gail, Jr., appeared in *Baltimore: Its History and Its People* (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1912, Vol. II—Biography, pp. 246-248; authorship of the volume given only as "Various Contributors"):

In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, Baltimore accords a high place to the late George William Gail, for many years one of her foremost business men, and one whose efforts for the improvement and welfare of the Monumental City, in many directions, have been of lasting effect.

George William Gail, son of Georg Wilhelm and Mary Sophia (Felgner) Gail, was born October 14, 1864, in Baltimore. Through both his parents he was of German descent, his father being a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and his mother a Baltimorean of German parentage. * * *

Mr. Gail received a liberal education, attending the public and private schools of his native city, and also enjoyed the advantages of tutors at his own home. His health, not being very robust, it was thought advisable not to attempt a college or university course, and at the age of twenty he became a clerk in the wholesale tobacco house of Bendheim Brothers & Company, at that time of Baltimore. In February, 1885, he entered into the business which had been founded by his father, the famous firm of Gail & Ax, and speedily gave evidence of having inherited a large measure of the business ability for which not his father alone, but also his paternal grandfather had been so greatly distinguished. The excellent and progressive methods of young Mr. Gail tended largely to further the interests of the establishment, and in 1891, when the firm sold out to the American Tobacco Company, he became manager of the latter organization. This position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the business for a period of nine years, resigning at the end of that time in order that he might be free to devote his attentions to other important matters.

Chief among these was the fire department, in which, from earliest boyhood, Mr. Gail had shown an unusual amount of interest. The old home of the family was in Barre street, near Hanover, and just one block away stood the engine-house, occupied then, as now, by No. 2 Company. With the members of this company Mr. Gail made an early and a binding acquaintance, and so quickly did he grasp the details of the work, that from the position of "mascot" he rose in the estimation of the men to that of a really earnest pupil, and grizzly old fire-fighters took keen delight in coaching him. Meanwhile, the boy continued to attend every fire within running distance, and after the family moved to the mansion in Eutaw place, far from the scene of his boyhood associations, his interest never flagged. He had a fire gong placed in his room and the alarms were sounded upon it. It was this gong which awakened him on the Sunday morning of the great fire of 1887, and he immediately went to the scene of the conflagration and personally directed the streams of water during the entire night, serving with his old company, to which he belonged as a volunteer. When the firm with which he was connected installed a fire-sprinkler system and fire escapes he gave it his closest personal supervision. The escape, which was the spiral tube type, was the first of the kind erected here. Upon the election of Mayor McLane, Mr. Gail was made president of the fire board, and filled that office for four years, until the commencement of the Mahool administration. While serving in this capacity he was instrumental in obtaining a general increase in the salary of the firemen, and when later he failed to secure the increase for the men who did not come under this ruling,

he divided among them his own salary of four thousand dollars, for four years' service.

Mr. Gail was a director of the Third National Bank and of the Mount Washington Electric Light and Power Company, and was connected more or less directly with many of the city's leading financial institutions. Forceful, sagacious and ready of resource, he was recognized as belonging to the innermost circle of those who are closest to the business concerns and financial interests which have mostly largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. He was a member of the Germania Club of Baltimore, the Maryland Bicycle Club, the Maryland Country Club, the Maryland Club, the Roland Park Country Club, and the Merchants' Club. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party.

Mr. Gail married, December 5, 1888, in Richmond, Virginia, Helen Christiana, a native of that city, daughter of Charles and Olga (von Bucholtz) Bauch [*sic*], both natives of Germany, who settled in Richmond, and after the death of Mr. Bauch, in the spring of 1897, removed to Baltimore. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gail: Helen Mary, George William, Nanny Louise, Olga Elise. While of a social disposition, greatly enjoying the companionship of his friends, Mr. Gail's highest joy was in the home circle, where he was a beloved and loving husband and father, and his beautiful residence—"Rose Hill"—on Old Pimlico Road, was a scene of the truest domestic happiness.

The death of Mr. Gail occurred July 19, 1909, in Baltimore, when he had scarcely more than entered upon the prime of life, having not yet completed his forty-fifth year. The feeling of sorrow was deep and widespread. It was felt that Baltimore had lost an invaluable citizen, one who was always ready to give his attention to the needs of city affairs, and whose shrewd common sense and excellent judgment, combined with remarkable foresight, had given the impetus to a number of greatly-needed city improvements. His friends were to be found in all classes of society, but especially was he mourned by his devoted and grateful comrades of the fire department who felt that they had lost their best friend, the one most enthusiastic in behalf of their work and most appreciative of their services. It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city, at least during their lifetime. We cannot measure results by what they are doing, or proportion them according to the extent of their specific business. Their influence ramifies all through the commercial and industrial sphere, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them.

Among the many tributes offered to the character and work of Mr. Gail was the following editorial from *The American*:

Mr. George W. Gail, whose death the city mourns, was a citizen of the highest principles, and during the time he was in office a public servant whose delight it was to do his work with honesty and fidelity. As President of the Fire Board his only thought was the good of the service, and his act in turning over his salary to the men was but indicative of his interest in their welfare. When he was a candidate for reappointment he had the backing of a large number of influential men who knew and appreciated his zeal for more efficient fire protection.

Mr. Gail left the office with never a spot or blemish on his record, bearing the love of the men for whom he worked, and the admiration and respect of all irrespective of party affiliation. He was a successful business man and public-spirited at all times, and his death is one to be regretted.

Helen (Baugh) Gail (1866–)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, she resided on Old Pimlico Road, Baltimore city, Maryland.

On a passport application made by her daughter, Mary, in Baltimore, 4 October 1921, an affidavit was signed by Frederick Baugh, brother to Helen who at that time was a public accountant in Baltimore.

Benjamin Tappan
(husband of Olga Elise Gail [No. 19])

He was a physician, graduating from Johns Hopkins University in 1915.

12. Marie Theresa Felgner-3 (Edward Louis Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born 21 November 1885 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Harry B. Dillehunt**; born September 1871 in Maryland.

Marie Felgner and Harry Dillehunt had 1 child:

- 20 i. **Harry B. Dillehunt, Jr.** He was born July 1897 in Maryland.

NOTES

12. *Marie Theresa Felgner* (1885–)

Her given name is sometimes shown as Mary Therese, but her own signature on a U.S. passport application (9 May 1891, Baltimore, Maryland) shows her name as Marie Theresa.

13. Catharine Hooper Felgner-3 (Edward Louis Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born 13 August 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Wilbur Fisk Smith**, son of Joseph Edmund Smith and Carolene M. Edmundson; born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Wilbur Fisk Smith, Catharine Hooper Felgner, and their descendants.

Generation 4

17. George William Gail, III [George William Gail, Jr.]-4 (George William Gail Jr.-3, Mary Sophia Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). He was born 24 November 1890 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Elizabeth**; born about 1892 in Maryland.

George Gail, III and Elizabeth had 4 children:

- 21 i. **Elizabeth Gail.** She was born about July 1917 in Maryland.
 22 ii. **George William Gail, IV [George William Gail, Jr.]**. He was born December 1919 in Maryland.
 23 iii. **Theodore L. Gail.** He was born about 1922 in Maryland.
 24 iv. **Helen Gail.** She was born about 1925 in Maryland.

Notes

17. *George William Gail, III* (1890–)

Occupations of George William Gail, III (from U.S. censuses and other records):

- 1917 draft registration: Mechanical engineer, Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Maryland
 1920 census: Assistant manager, oil company
 1930 census: Mechanical engineer, chemical business
 1942 draft registration: G. W. Gail, Inc., Industrial Bldg., 501 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland

Residences of George William Gail, III (from U.S. censuses and other records):

- 1917 draft registration: Loudon[?] Hall Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland
 1920 census: 3902 Clover Hill Road, Baltimore, Maryland.
 1930 census: "Private Road", District 9, Baltimore Co., Maryland
 1942 draft registration: ½ mile west of Runton Station, Runton, Baltimore Co., Maryland

In the 1910 U.S. census he was listed as George William Gail, Jr., residing with his widowed mother.

22. *George William Gail, IV* [George William Gail, Jr.]

He enlisted in the U.S. Army as a Warrant Officer, 14 May 1942. His occupation was there noted as an architect; he had had three years of college education and was at that time single without dependants.

Additional Notes Pertaining to the Felgner Family

1. A newspaper item in *The Sun* (Baltimore) for 27 February 1861 (p. 1) notices the death by drowning on 26 February of one Stanislaus Felgner, U.S. Army. How he may be related to the Felgner family here discussed is unclear. His death took place during gunnery practice outside the walls of Fort McHenry, when a gun carriage overturned at the water's edge.
2. An obituary in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (Virginia) for 6 October 2008 notices the death on 3 October of one Edward Felgner Neal, Jr., aged 80, "son of the late Dorothy Meek Brockenbrough, Edward Felgner Neal, and Austin Brockenbrough"; survived by his wife, Rebecca Michie Neal and others. Note that in this collateral family genealogy, Helen (Baugh) Gail [see above] was from Richmond, Virginia. How E. F. Neal Sr. and Jr. may relate to the Felgners above mentioned has not been determined here, but this potential connection is brought to the attention of researchers.

End of Felgner Family collateral genealogy

Page II-261

Addition

[New to this genealogy]

124. George Mifflin⁷ Smith (George Washington⁶, Joseph Moore⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born September 1868 in Maryland. He married **Minnie E. Cline** 1892. She was born June 1874 in Maryland.

Child of George Smith and Minnie Cline is:

250a i. ‡ Clarence Herbert⁸ Smith, born December 1892 in Maryland.

NOTES

124. George Mifflin Smith (1868–)

Residences of George Mifflin Smith (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1900: 39 Clifton St., Baltimore, Maryland

1910, 1920 censuses; 1912 city directory: 3007 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations of George Mifflin Smith (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1900: Foreman

1910: Manager, paper

1912 city directory: manager

1920: Clerk, junk

Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" indicates that George Mifflin Smith and Minnie Cline married 1894.

Minnie E. (Cline) Smith (1892–)
(wife of George Mifflin Smith)

The death date of George Mifflin Smith has not been ascertained. If, however, he died between the 1920 and 1930 censuses, his wife may be the Minnie Smith, widow, aged 60, born in Maryland, who is listed in a single-person household at 1328 North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; she was a dressmaker in private family.

250a. Clarence Herbert Smith (1892–)

Occupations of Clarence Herbert Smith (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1910: Store clerk

1912 city directory: Clerk

1920: Shipping clerk, brushes

He resided with his parents at the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses. At the time of the 1930 census, he may be the “Herbert C. Smith” listed as a boarder in the household of Alfred H. and Margaret S. Widerman, 2263 Lynbrook Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; his occupation was “Salesman, Com Traveler”.

As an adult he seems to have preferred the name, C. Herbert Smith.

129. James Edward Graham (1842–1922)

Page II-262

Addition

NOTES

James Edward Graham was a physician in private practice.

Residences of James Edward Graham (from U.S. censuses):

1870: Districts 1, 2, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (Crumpton post office)

1880: Ingleside [Dixons], Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1910: East Front St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

At the time of the 1910 census, James and Rachel Graham resided in the same household as with his son, Henry Graham [No. 252], and his family.

193. *Samuel A. Townsend* (1860–1938)

Page II-274

Emendation

For Samuel A. Townsend **read** Samuel Albert Townsend.

Addition

The 1950 Philadelphia city directory lists a Mrs. Samuel A. Townsend, residing in the Rittenhouse Plaza Apartments, which is the address noted for Samuel in the 1929-1930 directories.

197. *Howard Townsend* (1871–1960)

Page II-278

Emendations and Corrections**For** . . . was born July 1871 in Delaware, and died 1960 near Townsend, Delaware.**Read** . . . was born July 1871 in Delaware, and died 11 October 1960 near Townsend, Delaware.**For** He married Ella R. or H.**Read** He married **Ella Rodgers**.**For**

+ 319 ii. Stockton W. Townsend.

Read

+ 319 ii. Stockton W. Townsend, born 19 May 1903 in Delaware; died 01 July 1999 in New York.

[Note that in proper birth order of his siblings, Stockton W. Townsend would be the fourth child of Howard and Ella Townsend, but the numerical scheme of this genealogy shall be retained.]

For

320 iii. Samuel R. Townsend, born July 1893 in New Jersey.

Read

320 iii. Samuel Russell Townsend, born 08 July 1894 in New Jersey; died 21 July 1922 in Townsend, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married Mayme (or Mamie); she was born in Maryland about 1896, died after 21 July 1922.

Addition

In the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses, Howard Townsend's occupation is listed as farmer. The 1900 census was taken in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware; the 1910 census taken in Representative District 14, New Castle Co.

Howard Townsend's obituary in an unidentified Delaware newspaper reads:

Howard Townsend, 89, the first mail carrier appointed from Townsend, died today near Townsend on the farm where he lived all his life.
 Mr. Townsend retired in 1933 after 33 years with the Post Office. He was the husband of the late Ella R. Townsend.
 Surviving are two sons, H. Stanley Townsend, Odessa, and Stockton W. Townsend, Cedarhurst, N. Y.; a sister, Miss Mamie V. Townsend, Philadelphia, and three grandchildren.

(Miss Mamie V. Townsend is Mary Virginia Townsend.)

He was buried in Townsend Cemetery.

Addition

Child 318. Russell Townsend (?-?) could be a mistaken entry inasmuch as Samuel Russell Townsend (1894–1922) was known as Russell. However, No. 318 could be a child who died and is retained in the genealogy until corroborative evidence is obtained.

Addition

320. *Samuel Russell Townsend* (1894–1922)

He was a bank clerk. His death certificate lists the informant as “Mame” Townsend. Whether this was his wife or his paternal aunt has not been determined. The 1920 U.S. census for Townsend, Delaware, lists him as “Russel” and his wife as “Mayme”; no children are listed for them at that time.

200. Mary Lulu Smith (1873–after 1940)

Pages II-302, 302A [*illustration page*]

Correction [throughout]
For Wyckoff read Wycoff

Emendation

Although information relayed to Earle Spamer from a family source indicated that the “Wyckoff” family name was spelled thus, he has since found in U.S. censuses for 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 that the family name is spelled “Wycoff”, which is also the common spelling of this surname. Thus by the inferential reliability of U.S. censuses—repeated in *various* locations *over 40 years*—the spelling, “Wycoff”, is adopted in this genealogy. In addition, a newspaper item from *The Tribune-Republican* (Greeley, Colorado) for 6 Nov 1930 indicates that one J. Baird Wycoff and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lugg were members of the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Colorado.

Page II-303

James Edward Lugg, Sr. (1875–1962)
(husband of Mary Lulu Smith [No. 200])

Addition

When James E. Lugg, Sr. registered for the military draft in 1918, he indicated that he was in the oil business with the National Oil Field Co., 310 Dendham Building, Denver, Colorado. He gave his address as 2323 Race St., Denver.

324. James Edward Lugg, Jr. (1900–1980)

Addition

When James E. Lugg, Jr. registered for the military draft in 1918, he was a student at the Manual Training High School, 2720 Franklin St., Denver, Colorado. He gave his address as 2323 Race St., which was his parents’ home.

Elizabeth (Wyckoff) Lugg (1903–1944)
(wife of James Edward Lugg, Jr.)

Correction

For Wyckoff read Wycoff

Addition

Elizabeth Wycoff may have been an only child.

Page II-305

Addition

At the conclusion of the Lugg Family collateral genealogy, insert the following collateral lineage for the Wycoff Family:

new to this genealogy

The genealogy of the Wycoff family, as it relates to the Lugg family lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of H. G. Wycoff

1. † **H. G. Wycoff**¹ was born about 1834 in Kentucky.

Children of H.G. Wycoff are:

- 2 i. † Thomas C.² Wycoff, born about 1866 in Iowa.
 + 3 ii. † David T. Wycoff, born January 1867 in Iowa.
 4 iii. † William N. Wycoff, born about October 1869 in Iowa.
 5 iv. † Minnie A. Wycoff, born about 1872 in Iowa.
 6 v. † Maud M. Wycoff, born about 1879 in Iowa.

NOTES

1. H. G. Wycoff (ca. 1834–)

He was a farmer. At the time of the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses, he resided in Lincoln Twp., Union Co., Iowa.

The parents and siblings of H. G. Wycoff are uncertain. However, in the 1860 census for Union Twp., Union Co., Iowa (post office Afton), the following family is noted:

Daniel Wycoff, 50, Farmer, born in Kentucky
 M. C. Wycoff, 32, female, born in Indiana
 Josiah Wycoff, 17, born in Indiana
 John A. Wycoff, 15, born in Indiana
 Mary S. Wycoff, 13, born in Indiana
 Thomas A. Wycoff, 11, born in Iowa
 Anne Wycoff, 3, born in Iowa
 Sarah E. Wycoff, 1, born in Iowa

In 1860, H. G. Wycoff was aged about 26 years and thus may have had his own residence elsewhere, or was possibly in the employ of another farmer.

Generation 2

2. **David T.² Wycoff** (H.G.¹ Wycoff) was born January 1867 in Iowa. He married **Jessie Baird**. She was born February 1875 in Joliet, Illinois, daughter of Thomas Baird and Sarah Emily Barrett.

Child of David Wycoff and Jessie Baird is:

- 7 i. **Elizabeth³ Wycoff**, born about 1903 in Colorado; died 05 April 1944.

See Lugg Family collateral genealogy (in the main Smith Family genealogy) for information relating to Elizabeth Wycoff.

NOTES

2. David T. Wycoff (1867–)

He was a druggist.

Residential information for David T. Wycoff (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Chaffee Co., Colorado
 1910, 1920: Walsenburg, Huerfano Co., Colorado

Jessie (Baird) Wycoff (1875–)
 (wife of David T. Wycoff)

Her father and mother were born in, respectively, Kentucky and Michigan.

Page II-305

204. Mary Smith Bryan (1865-1951)
(Mary Bryan Roberts)

Correction

For

- 327 ii. Mary Elma Roberts [Dr. Mary Elma Roberts], born 10 March 1892 in Maryland; died after 1951.

Read

- 327 ii. Mary Elma Roberts [Dr. Mary Elma Roberts], born 10 March 1892 in Preston, Maryland; died 16 April 1981.

Addition

Mary Smith Bryan was valedictorian at her high school graduation.

Page II-306

Emerson Pierce Roberts (1854-)
(husband of Mary Smith Bryan)

Addition

In 1892 he received a B.A. degree from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland; and later he received an M.A. degree from the same institution. In 1895 he received an A.M. degree from Syracuse University.

Addition

In 1892 he resided in Milton, Delaware.

Addition

Regarding the Roberts family, it seems that Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326] prepared in 1934 a study of the "Ascendants and Descendants of Francis Roberts, Immigrant to Virginia, 1650". This study has thus far not been seen for the present genealogy.

Page II-307

327. Mary Elma Roberts (1892–after 1951)

Correction

For (1892–after 1951) **read** (1892–1981)

Addition

Both Mary Elma Roberts and her brother, Emerson Bryan Roberts, are shown in a photograph of the graduating class of Easton (Maryland) High School in 1908. (>>“The Easton High School’s Largest Graduating Class”, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 17 May 1908, p. 9) [Twenty-four graduates are shown.]

Addition

In 1914, a newspaper item took note that “Miss May [*sic*] Elma Roberts”, from Woodstyle, North Carolina, and her brother, Emerson, from Kittanning, Pennsylvania, were visiting their parents during the Christmas season. (>>*The Sun* (Baltimore), 27 Dec 1914)

Addition

She received her bachelor’s and master’s degrees from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. As a school teacher she taught English in Chestertown, Maryland, and in Leesburg and Woodstown, New Jersey. She went to Moorestown, New Jersey, in 1916, hired there by George Baker to teach English grammar and literature. She lived on Main Street in Moorestown with two roommates until the death of her father in 1918, after which she bought a home in Merchantville, New Jersey, where she lived with her mother. Mary Roberts was appointed principal of the Moorestown high school in 1920, receiving a raise in salary of \$1,000, which she divided amongst ten teachers. She earned her Ph.D. degree in 1930 from the University of Pennsylvania; her dissertation was titled, “Elimination From the Public High Schools of New Jersey”. She was a member of the Secondary Principals Organization (New Jersey), Burlington County Teachers Association, National Secondary School Organization, New Jersey State Teacher’s Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the Burlington County Supervisors Association. She retired in June, 1953, when also the Mary E. Roberts scholarship was established in her name, which is awarded to an “outstanding senior girl”. In 1957, Moorestown built a new elementary school and named it the Mary E. Roberts School; it is at 290 Crescent Ave. (>>“Welcome to Mary E. Roberts Elementary School”, www.mtps.com/801207234573680/site/default.asp; accessed 28 Aug 2009)

Page II-307

208. William Whitley Bryan, Sr. (1876–)

Emendation

For

329 ii. James Edmund Bryan, born 11 July 1909.

Read

329 ii. James Edmund Bryan, born 11 July 1909; died 10 May 2007.

Addition

James Edmund Bryan's name is given on the authority of Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". However, the Social Security Death Index gives his full name as James Edward Bryan. His residence at time of death was in Hancock, Hillsborough Co., New Hampshire.

Joseph Lathrop Mack (1877–1952)
(husband of Roberta Smith)

Page II-312

Emendation

For . . . graduated from the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in chemistry.

Read . . . graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, where he majored in chemistry.

Addition

Joseph Lathrop Mack translated from the French a book on hydraulic mortars (Henri Le Chatelier, *Experimental Researches on the Constitution of Hydraulic Mortars*, translated by Joseph Lathrop Mack, McGraw Publishing Co., 1905). A book review noted that the work “is more of a chemical than of an engineering character” (“The Constitution of Hydraulic Mortars”, *Technology Quarterly*, Vol. 18 (1905), pp. 441-442).

Residential information:

World War I draft registration (September 1918): 229 N. Piedmont Ave., Rosemont, Georgia

World War II draft registration, 1942: 215 W. 9th St., Michigan City, Indiana

Occupational information:

World War I draft registration (September 1918): Cement chemist, Southern State Portland Cement Co.
[location not legible in copy seen; Georgia]

World War II draft registration, 1942: Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Indiana

Mack Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-313

Addition

A comprehensive genealogy of the Mack Family is available through Ancestry.com, through a searchable document, “Mack Family: The Ancestors and some other Relatives of the Grandchildren of Charles Samuel Mack (1856-1930) and Laura Gordon (Test) Mack (1871-1962) . . . By JEM [Julian Ellis Mack] with the help of LTM and others”, 1961. This document was discovered online in 2009, after the present genealogy was compiled in 2008, and has been referred to only for a few facts relating to the immediate family of Roberta Covington Smith Mack.

Julian E. Mack and numerous others are not included in the present genealogy, which is restricted more to the direct lineages of Roberta Smith Mack. Readers interested in more extensive genealogical relationships within the Mack Family should refer to this document online, in its entirety.

Correction

For Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Connecticut **read** Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

Page II-315

4. Samuel Ely Mack (1815–1866)**Correction**

For Walnut Hills **read** Walnut Hills, Ohio

10. Henry Ely Mack, Sr. (1851–1916)**Emendation****For**

- + 18 iii. Henry Ely Mack, Jr., born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri.
- 19 iv. Samuel Ely Mack, born 03 August 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married Rebecca Robins Galvin 09 July 1910.

Read

- + 18 iii. Henry Ely Mack, Jr., born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri; died 06 March 1945 at Flint, Michigan.
- + 19 iv. Samuel Ely Mack, born 03 August 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri; died 10 December 1946 in Oceanside(?), California. He married Rebecca Robins Galvin 09 July 1910.

[Also see new separate entry for Samuel Ely Mack for page II-316.]

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18. Henry Ely Mack, Jr. (1880–1945)**Emendation**

For . . . was born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri.

Read . . . was born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri, and died 06 March 1945 in Flint, Michigan.

Addition

Henry Ely Mack, Jr., was a steel company executive. His wife, Ethel Simpson Mack, in 1961 resided at 6847 S. Clyde Ave., Chicago, Illinois, with her son, Robert Simpson Mack, and daughter, Rebecca Robins Mack. Robert at that time also was a steel company executive; Rebecca was a retired language teacher.

Addition

New to this genealogy

[Generation No. 4, continued]

19. Samuel Ely⁴ Mack, Sr. (Henry Ely³, Samuel Ely², David¹) was born 03 August 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri; died 10 December 1946 in Oceanside(?), California. He married **Rebecca Robins Galvin** 09 July 1910.

Children of Samuel Mack and Rebecca Galvin is:

- + 25 i. Mary Elizabeth⁵ Mack, born 09 November 1913 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; died 23 March 2005 in California.
- 26 ii. Samuel Ely Mack, Jr., born 28 September 1915 in Sacramento, California; died 27 January 1944 in Marrakech, French Morocco.
- 27 iii. Rebecca Robins Mack, born 25 January 1923; died 06 July 1945. She married Colin Sturgis White 08 April 1943. He was born about 1919; from Sacramento, California.

NOTES

19. Samuel Ely Mack, Sr. (1882–1946)

Samuel Ely Mack, Sr., was a rancher.

At the time of the 1918 military draft he resided in Fairoaks, Sacramento Co., California. He indicated his occupation there as a self-employed horticulturist. At the time of the 1942 military draft he resided at 2537 10th Ave., Sacramento, Sacramento Co., California, when he indicated that he was an employee of the U.S. government at McClellan Field, Sacramento.

Rebecca Robins (Galvin) Mack
(wife of Samuel Ely Mack, Sr.)

In the U.S. Army Air Force accident report detailing the circumstances of death of Samuel Ely Mack, Jr. (below), her name is given as Reba Mack.

26. Samuel Ely Mack, Jr. (1915–1944)

Samuel Ely Mack, Jr., enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps, 3 June 1941, at Moffet Field, California. He had had four years of college education and was single. He received his pilot rating on 9 January 1942 and instrument rating on 29 March 1943. His service number was 0-434130 and he had attained the rank of Captain.

Mack¹³⁵⁶ was attached to the Air Transport Command, 6th Ferrying Group, 52nd Ferrying Squadron, originally based in Long Beach, California. On 8 January 1944, Capt. Mack and four crew members departed with four other crews in B-24-J bombers from Long Beach Army Air Field, California, enroute to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they picked up Army passengers. They proceeded to Presque Isle, Maine, and then were enroute to Air Transport Command Terminals in England for the 458th Bomb Group, 8th Air Force.

On the night of 27 January 1944, the B-24-J bomber (tail number 42-100283) that Mack was flying crashed from an altitude of 75-100 feet, immediately after takeoff from Marrakech Air Base, French Morocco (the same aircraft as that which he had ferried from California, noted above). Mack, his co-pilot and navigator were killed, as also were five passengers. The engineer and one passenger survived the crash. The aircraft was nearly

¹³⁵⁶ Information pertaining to the events reported in this genealogy are wholly from U.S. Army Air Force report on accident no. A4-1-27-502. The report had originally been classified Secret, and changed to Restricted in June 1945

totally destroyed, and the cause of the accident was undetermined, although one notation in the accident report summarized a “spinning or stalling engine”. The accident report indicated that the night was clear and no structural failures were observed in the examination of the wreckage. At the time of his death, Mack had had 464 hours flying time, 185 hours of which were in this model aircraft.

Samuel Mack’s remains were reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, 16 June 1948 (Section 12, Site 2482).

Generation No. 5

25. Mary Elizabeth⁵ Mack (Samuel Ely⁴, Henry Ely³, Samuel Ely², David¹) was born 09 November 1913 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, and died 23 March 2005 in California. She married **Kempton C. Lamson** 25 March 1945 in Berkeley, California. He was born 23 July 1910 in New Hampshire, son of Charles J. F. Lamson and Hattie E.; died 11 May 1973 in Contra Costa, California.

Child of Mary Mack and Kempton Lamson is:

- 28 i. Rebecca Robins⁶ Lamson, born 28 April 1955. [Adopted child.]

NOTES

At the time that Kempton Lamson was discharged from the Navy (1945), Mary Elizabeth Mack resided at Apt. 204, 2339 Hilgard Ave., Berkeley, California. Her residence at time of death was in Alameda, California.

In 1961, Kempton Lamson was a craftsman, residing at 7406 Stockton St., El Cerrito, California. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1944-1945, at the rank of SK3/C. He may have been a member of the Freemasons. He was known as “Kemp”.

The Lamson Family collateral lineage, as related to the Mack Family and as thus far known, is as follows:

Descendants of Frank H. Lamson

Generation No. 1

1. Frank H.¹ Lamson was born April 1859 in New Hampshire. He married **Carrie E. James**, daughter of George K. James. She was born February 1860 in Massachusetts.

Children of Frank Lamson and Carrie are:

- + 2 i. Charles James Frank² Lamson, born 22 September 1885 in New Hampshire.
- + 3 ii. Grace Lamson, born July 1890 in New Hampshire.
- 4 iii. Everett C. Lamson, born March 1892 in New Hampshire.
- + 5 iv. Herbert D. Lamson, born June 1899 in New Hampshire.

NOTES

Residences of Frank H. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1900: 83 Middle St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
- 1910: 83 Main St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
- 1915-1917 Exeter city directories: 83 Main St.
- 1920: 83 Middle St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire

Occupations of Frank H. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1900: Dealer in crockery
- 1910: Wholesale crockery store
- 1915-1917 Exeter city directories: Exeter Pottery Works, 84 Main St.
- 1920: Merchant in wholesale crockery

In the 1910 census Frank Lamson is misindexed as both Lawson and Lemson.

A display ad in the 1915-1917 Exeter city directory reads:

Exeter Pottery Works
ESTABLISHED 1819
Frank H. Lamson
WHOLESALE
CROCKERY, GLASS, EARTHEN, STONE AND
ENAMELED WARE
PAPER, PAPER BAGS AND TWINE
84 Main St., near B. & M. Station, Exeter, N. H.

Generation No. 2

2. Charles James Frank² Lamson (Frank H.¹) was born 22 September 1885 in New Hampshire. He married **Hattie E.** She was born about 1888 in New Hampshire.

Child of Charles Lamson and Hattie is:

- + 6 i. Kempton C.³ Lamson, born 23 July 1910 in New Hampshire, and died 11 May 1973 in Contra Costa, California.

NOTES

Residences of Charles J. F. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1910 census: 81 Main St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
- 1917 draft registration: 241 Washington Ave., Dover, Strafford Co., New Hampshire
- 1920 census: 1246 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts [apartment?]
- 1930 census: 30 Rockland Ave., Malden, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
- 1933 Aug newspaper article: Mount Vernon, New York

Occupations of Charles J. F. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1910 census: Clerk in clothing store
- 1917 draft registration: [illegible] Manufacturing Co.
- 1920 census: Salesman, "Iron" [?]
- 1930 census: "Comm. Trav.", wholesale hardware

3. Grace² Lamson (Frank H.¹) was born July 1890 in New Hampshire. She married **Henry Upham** about 1926. He was born about 1868 in Canada.

Child of Grace Lamson and Henry Upham is:

- 7 i. Joyce³ Upham, born between April 1930–August 1933.

NOTES

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census Grace Lamson was a music teacher.

Residences of Henry Upham (from U.S. census and other source):

- 1930 census: 7 Beach St., Warwick, Kent Co., Rhode Island
- 1933 Aug newspaper article: Providence, Rhode Island

At the time of the 1930 census, Henry Upham was employed in a real estate insurance company.

Henry Upham immigrated into the U.S. in 1890. By the time of the 1930 census he was a naturalized citizen. He apparently had a previous marriage, as in the 1930 census he indicated that he was 30 years of age at the time of his first marriage.

5. Herbert D.² Lamson (Frank H.¹) was born 28 June 1899 in Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire. He married **Rosalie Summerfield**, daughter of Charles W. Summerfield. She was born 06 October 1900 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Herbert Lamson and Summerfield is:

- 8 i. Robert W.³ Lamson, born about January 1929 in Shanghai, China.

NOTES

The following newspaper item provided information pertaining to the Lamson family, not previously determined and now used in the present genealogy (*Portsmouth Herald* [New Hampshire], 12 Aug 1933, p. 6):

Visiting Here And Elsewhere

Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lamson are Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Summerfield of Philadelphia, parents of Mrs. Herbert Lamson; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamson and son, Kempton, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Upham of Providence. Mrs. Upham (Grace Lamson) and daughter, Joyce, are spending the month of August in Exeter. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lamson and son will remain in Exeter the remainder of the summer. For the past six years Mr. Lamson has been professor of sociology at the University of Shanghai.

Regarding the information in the newspaper item just quoted, Herbert and Rosalie Lamson had just returned from China. They and their son, Robert, are listed in the passenger list for the S.S. *President Cleveland*, which had sailed from Shanghai, China, 27 June 1933, arriving in Seattle, Washington, 10 July. They indicated that their address in the U.S. was 83 Main St., Exeter, New Hampshire, which was the residence of Herbert's parents.

Herbert and Rosalie Lamson had previously been in China, too. They are listed in the passenger list for the S.S. *President Pierce*, which had sailed from Shanghai on 9 April 1927, arriving in Seattle, Washington, 25 April 1927.

Herbert D. Lamson was a professor of sociology at Boston University at least in 1946 (as noted from a newspaper article that mentioned him).

Generation No. 3

6. Kempton C.³ Lamson (Charles James Frank², Frank H.¹) was born 23 July 1910 in New Hampshire, and died 11 May 1973 in Contra Costa, California. He married **Mary Elizabeth Mack**, daughter of Samuel Ely Mack and Rebecca Robins Galvin. She was born 09 November 1913 in Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada; died 23 March 2005 in California.

See Mack Family collateral genealogy for information about Mary Elizabeth Mack and Kempton C. Lamson.

End of Lamson Family lineage

End of addition to Mack Family collateral genealogy

Lathrop Family Collateral Genealogy
Pomeroy Lineage

3. Medad Pomeroy, Sr. (1736–1819)

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Correction

Note that the list of children for Medad Pomeroy, Sr., is inadvertently not in chronological order.

212. Edward Seville Smith. (1880–1963)

Page II-319

Correction

For

He married (1) **Dorothy Kinzler Allen** 17 April 1920, daughter of Alfred Allen and Mamie Kinzler. She died 13 June 1922.

Read

He married (1) **Dorothy Kinzler Allen** 17 April 1920, daughter of Alfred Allen and Anna Kinzler. She was born February 1890 in Pennsylvania; died 13 June 1922.

[See Allen Family collateral genealogy, below, for additional information.]

Dorothy (Allen) Smith. (–1922)

Page II-320

Corrections

For (–1922) **read** (1890–1922)

Her given name was actually Dorothea. In the 1900 U.S. census for Philadelphia she is listed as Deborah. She was known as Dorothy.

Delete

Nothing is now known of the Allen family.

Addition

Information relating to the Allen family is given in the collateral genealogy that follows (which would have been placed prior to the Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy, page II-333 in the main genealogy):

new to this genealogy

**Allen Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(7 descendants)

The genealogy of the Allen family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Dorothea Allen married Edward Seville Smith; she was known as Dorothy and she seems to have been an only child. Smith elected to omit pertinent family information about the Allens in his “Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences”, and accordingly no information was had of the Allen family other than the names of Dorothy’s father and mother, which Smith gave as Alfred and Mamie Kinzler Allen. Only the following information has been determined for the parents of Dorothea Allen Smith. It is clear now that “Mamie” was the name by which Mrs. Allen went, but that Anna was her given name. The information provided below is taken from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories.

1. James¹ Allen was born about 1820 in England; died about 1865. He married **Anna**. She was born about 1815 in England; died after 1889.

Children of James Allen and Anna are:

- 2 i. Richard² Allen, born about 1849 in England.
- + 3 ii. Alfred Allen, born June 1853 in Pennsylvania; died after 14 April 1930.
- 4 iii. Elizabeth Allen, born about 1853 in Pennsylvania.
- 5 iv. Margaret Allen, born about 1855 in Pennsylvania.

3. Alfred² Allen (James¹) was born June 1853 in Pennsylvania, and died after 14 April 1930. He married **Anna Kinzler** about 1889. She was born January 1862 in Pennsylvania; died between 1920–1930.

Child of Alfred Allen and Anna Kinzler is:

- + 6 i. Dorothea Kinzler² Allen, born February 1890 in Pennsylvania; died 13 June 1922. She married **Edward Seville Smith**.
[See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to their descendants.]

NOTES

1. James Allen (ca. 1820–ca. 1865)

He was a baker. He immigrated into the U.S. with his wife and children before 1847, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory data provide the following information about James Allen:

Old street address scheme, prior to 1858:

1847–1849 city directories: Vine St. above Broad St.

1850–1857 city directories: 209 Spruce St.

New street address scheme:

1858, 1859 city directories: 707 Spruce St.

1860 census: 5th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Hereafter, notations become a bit more confused, which may or may not relate to the same James Allen:

1860 city directory: "late baker", 229 Union St.

1860 business directory: confectioner, 707 Spruce St.

1861 city directory: James Allen, Jr., baker, 707 Spruce St.

1862 city directory: not listed

1863 city directory: confectioner, 707 Spruce St.

1864 city directory: baker, 603 S. 9th St.

1865 city directory: baker, 603 S. 9th St.; James M. Allen, baker, 707 Spruce St.

1866 city directory: baker, 903 S. 9th St.

Anna Allen (ca. 1815–after 1889)

(wife of James Allen)

In the 1860 U.S. census for Philadelphia her age is given as 35; however, in the 1870 and 1880 censuses her age is given as 55 and 65, respectively.

U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory data provide the following information for Anna Allen, some of which may not relate to the Anna Allen the subject here [not all city directories seen]:

1869 city directory: Ann W. Allen, widow James, 408 S. 10th St. [residence]

1870 census: 7th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (in the William P. Allen household) [see additional comments about W. P. Allen below]

1872 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, 409 S. 10th St. [William P. Allen household]

1880 census: 409 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [Alfred Allen household]

1882 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, Irving House [residence]

1883 city directory: Anna Allen, widow James, 409 S. 10th St. [Alfred Allen household]

1884 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, 529 Snyder Ave. [residence]

1886 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, 529 Snyder Ave. [residence]

1889 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, rear 241 N. 15th St. [residence]

3. Alfred Allen (1853–after 14 Apr 1930)

He worked in or operated a grocery during his entire adult life.

U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory data provide the following residential and business data for Alfred Allen; occupations other than grocer are noted [not all city directories seen]:

- 1869 city directory: clerk, 409 S. 10th St.
- 1870 census: 7th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1872, 1875 city directories: clerk, 409 S. 10th St.
- 1880 census, and 1881, 1887 city directories: 409 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1882–1884 city directories: 409 S. 10th St. [business]
- 1885–1889 city directories: 409 S. 10th St. [business], 254 S. 15th St. [residence]
- 1890 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 254 S. 15th St. [residence]
- 1891 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 1721 Bouvier St. [residence]
- 1892–1894 city directories: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 719 Preston St. [residence]
- 1895 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
- 1896 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
- 1898 city directory: 127 N. 15th St.
- 1899 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
- 1900 census: 127 [N.] 15th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1901–1904 city directories: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
- 1905, 1906 city directories: clerk, 3214 N. Carlisle St.¹³⁵⁷
- 1910 census: 3214 [N.] Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1912 city directory: clerk, 3214 N. Carlisle St.
- 1920 census: 3214 [N.] Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1930 census: boarder at Luther Hospice, 20th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [*i.e.*, Luther Hospice for Young Men, 157 N. 20th St.¹³⁵⁸]; occupation still listed as grocer

At the time of the 1870 census, Alfred Allen, aged 17, was listed as a “Clerk Grocer” residing in the household of William P. Allen, aged 27, born in England, “Grocer”; with them was Ann Allen, aged 55, born in England, “Keeping House”.

We do not know at this time what the relation of William P. Allen was to the other Allens here mentioned. W. P. Allen maintained a grocery with residence at 409 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, during at least 1872–1873, which property subsequently was used as a grocery by Alfred Allen, and a residence at various times to Alfred, William, and Anna Allen. W. P. Allen subsequently maintained a grocery with residence at 254 S. 15th St. during at least 1875–1910, during which time a W. P. Allen, Jr. is noted there during 1895–1899.

At the time of the 1880 census, Anna Allen resided with her son, Alfred. The only other person listed with them is a boarder, Lewis A. Houston, aged 30, born in Pennsylvania, salesman.

¹³⁵⁷ 3214 N. Carlisle St. is notably just two blocks west of 1218 W. Hilton St., where was the home of Elisabeth Drummond, whom Edward Smith’s brother, Earle, married in 1912.

¹³⁵⁸ The Luther Hospice for Young Men was a Christian boarding home for students and businessmen operated (amongst numerous other similar institutions) by the United Lutheran Church in America. Despite the institution’s name, note that Alfred Allen was 76 years of age at the time he was listed there during the 1930 census. At the time of the census, 26 boarders were listed at the home, ranging in age from 15 to 78; only Alfred and the elder man were listed as widowers. It is not known whether Edward S. Smith remained in touch with the Allen family after the decease of his first wife, Dorothy.

One description of the Luther Home notes that “The guests were mostly long stayers * * * Its policy, therefore, is to entertain a guest as long as he wishes to stay even if this period runs into years as it often does.” In 1924 rates for room and board were \$9.50–\$12.50 per week, with a lower rate for those who could not afford the regular rate. “Our reading room and music room help to pass the time of guests profitably. Not the recreation, however, but the family prayer, the Bible study classes, and the personal work among the men are the special features of our work.” (>>*Minutes of the Third Biennial Convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, Buffalo, N.Y., October 17-25, 1922*, p. 359; and *Minutes of the Fourth Biennial Convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, Chicago, Illinois, October 21-29, 1924* (United Lutheran Publication House, Philadelphia), p. 382.)

Anna Allen, mother of Alfred Allen, is not found in later censuses.

Anna (Kinzler) Allen (1862–1920/30)
(wife of Alfred Allen)

Her parents both were born in Germany. The Kinzler family has not been identified in census or immigration records.

End of Allen Family collateral genealogy

Gonzalez Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-333

Correction

For (15 descendants) **read** (14 descendants)

Page II-334

Correction

For

Descendants of Elizabeth A.

Read

Descendants of Joseph M. Gonzalez

Addition

1. Joseph M. Gonzalez (–ca. 1865/70)

Nothing more is known certainly about Joseph M. Gonzalez than he was born in Cuba. The obituary of his wife indicated that he was from Havana.

There are several Joseph Gonzalezes in Philadelphia city directories, but none of the residential addresses correspond to known addresses for the Gonzalez family later, when the son, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr., can be identified in the directories.

Elizabeth J. Work (1843–1922)
(wife of Joseph M. Gonzalez)

Corrections

For

1. **Elizabeth A.**¹ was born November 1843 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1920. She married Gonzalez; born in Cuba.

Read

1. **Elizabeth J.**¹ **Work** was born November 1843 in Pennsylvania, and died 27 July 1922 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel Work and Mary. She married **Joseph M. Gonzalez**; born in Cuba, died between ca. 1865–1870.

Delete the contents of the “NOTES” section and **replace** with the following contents for that section:

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, “Elizabeth A. Gonzalez” resided with her son, Joseph, aged 4, in the 2nd Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She remained in her son’s household until her death.

The 1900 U.S. census lists Elizabeth Gonzalez, widow, as having been married 37 years, thus married in about 1863. She indicated there that she had had one child and that the child still was living; this, of course, was Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. [No. 2]. It seems probable that her husband died sometime between about 1865 and 1870, which would account for Elizabeth’s presence alone (without a husband) in all censuses 1870–1920.

She was buried in the Silverbrook section of Arlington Cemetery, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. (Note: There are no other members of this Gonzalez family buried at this cemetery.)

Thus far the family of Elizabeth J. Work has been discerned only from the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses. The respective households comprised the following individuals:

1850 census for Southwark, Ward 6, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania

	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born in</i>
Samuel Work	52	H[ouse] Carpenter	Pennsylvania
Mary Work	41		New Jersey
William B. Work	13		Pennsylvania
Susanna Work	11		Pennsylvania
Elizabeth J. Work	7		Pennsylvania
Joseph F. Work	5		Pennsylvania
Martha Work	1		Pennsylvania
James M. Bailey	21	Painter	Virginia
Mary Ann Bailey	22		Pennsylvania

1860 census for Upper Penns Neck, Salem Co., New Jersey

	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born in</i>
Samuel Work	63	Carpenter	Pennsylvania
Susanna B. Work	20	Gaiter binder*	Pennsylvania
Margaret H. Work	19	Milliner	Pennsylvania
Elizabeth J. Work	17	Home duties	Pennsylvania
Joseph F. Work	15	Steam Boating	Pennsylvania
Martha A.[?] Work	10		New Jersey

* Something to do with the manufacture of leggings

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, “Susana Work” (born Feb 1841 in Pennsylvania) and Martha Work (born July 1846 in Pennsylvania) both are listed as “sister” to the family head, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. [No. 2], but, unmarried, they must be and are sisters to Elizabeth. “Susanna B. Work” is listed with the family in the 1910 census, and as “Susan Work” in the 1920 census; in both as the aunt of the head of household, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.

2. Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. (1865– after 15 January 1920)

Correction

For

2. **Joseph M.² Gonzalez, Sr.** (Elizabeth A.¹) was born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and died after 1920. He married (1) **Susan Bollinger**, daughter of John Bollinger and Laura Lovell [*also see* Lovell family collateral genealogy, below]. She was born about 1867 in Kansas, and died December 1896 in Philadelphia.

Read

2. **Joseph M.² Gonzalez, Sr.** (Elizabeth A.¹) was born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and died after 15 January 1920. He married (1) **Susan Bollinger**, daughter of John Bollinger and Laura Lovell [*also see* Lovell family collateral genealogy, below]. She was born about 1867 in Kansas, and died 16 December 1896 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Correction

Delete [No. 3] William M. Gonzalez

An erroneous entry; this is actually William MacPherson Gonzalez [No. 7].

Correction

For

At the time of the death of his first wife, Susan, in December 1896, Joseph Gonzalez resided at 804 Dickinson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1900 and 1920 U.S. censuses, Joseph Gonzalez was a railroad mail clerk, residing at 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Read

Residences of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1892 city directory: 1510 S. 10th St.
- 1895 city directory: 804 Dickinson St.
- 1896 obituary for Susan Gonzalez: 804 Dickinson St.
- 1900 census: 1422 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1905, 1910 city directories: 1420 Porter St.
- 1920 census: 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Occupations of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1892, 1895, 1905, 1910 city directories: Clerk
- 1900, 1920 censuses: Railroad mail clerk

(Although the 1910 census was examined, the original census sheet could not be viewed online, thus information pertaining to residence and occupation are not available here. In that census, the surname is misindexed as “Garzaley”.)

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Susan (Bollinger) Gonzalez (ca. 1867–1896)
(wife of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.)

Addition

At the time of her decease she resided at 804 Dickinson St., Philadelphia.

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3. Joseph M. Gonzalez, Jr. (1889–)

Addiiton

In the 1910 Philadelphia city directory, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Jr., is listed as an optician, residing at 1420 Porter St. (his father’s residence).

4. Laura Gonzalez (1891–1966)

Emendations

For She married (1) **Russell Gardiner Wood**.

Read She married (1) **Russell Gardiner Wood**, son of Malvern Hill Wood and Gertrude Mahala Keatty.

For

- + 10 ii. Russell Malvern Wood, born 26 April 1914 in Pennsylvania; died after 1966
- 11 iii. Ida Mae Wood, born 02 October 1915 in Pennsylvania; died after 1966. She married (1) Horace Delaney. She married (2) Louis Phillip Ade.

Read

- + 10 ii. Russell Malvern Wood, born 26 April 1914 in Pennsylvania; died 02 April 1989 in New Mexico.
- 11 iii. Ida Mae Wood, born 02 October 1915 in Pennsylvania; died May 1986 in Florida. She married (1) Horace Delaney. She married (2) Louis Phillip Ade. He was born 22 May 1906 in Iowa; died April 1985 in Florida.

Addition

See also Wood Family lineage, farther below.

11. Ida Mae (Wood) Ade (1915–after 1966)Correction

For (1915–after 1966) **read** (1915–1986)

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Ida Mae (Wood) Ade (1915–1986)
and her husband Louis Phillip Ade (1906–1985)

Addition

In 1942 Louis P. Ade resided in the Belvedere Apartments, Hammond, Indiana [see below].

Addition

Louis P. Ade is listed in the *Official Register of the United States* (1954 and other years) as employed in the U.S. Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Information Services Branch; and who is acknowledged with The Army Map Service by David Greenwood in *Mapping* (University of Chicago Press, 1964).

The obituary notice for Louis P. Ade's mother (who remarried) includes a bit more about his work and a residential address that corresponds to Earle Smith's address book, which is cited in the main genealogy. The obituary notice reads (*The Washington Post*, 6 Feb 1963):

Nellie Sowell
Nellie Sowell, 83, a Washington resident for the past 15 years, died Monday [4 Feb] after suffering a paralytic stroke. She lived at 2924 N st. nw.
Mrs. Sowell was the mother of Louis Ade, public information officer for the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers.
She was a member of Sacred Heart Parish.

The Social Security Death Index lists Ida Mae Ade, born 2 October 1915, died May 1986, with a last residence in Sarasota, Florida; she registered with Social Security before 1951 in Pennsylvania. The SSDI also lists a Louis Ade, born 22 May 1906, died April 1985, with a last residence in Sarasota, Florida; he registered with Social Security before 1951 in Indiana.

The U.S. Public Records Index lists Louis P. Ade as residing in 1990 at 2921 Tilden St. N.W., Washington, D.C., which is an address corroborated as that of Louis Phillip Ade in 1969 (as noted from a mailing envelope in Earle Spamer's possession, cited in the main genealogy). The U.S. Public Records Index also lists a Louis P. Ade with an address in 1986 at 2320 Cass St. (#235), Sarasota, Florida, and in 1993 at 2417 Riverbluff Parkway, Sarasota. (Despite the U.S. Public Records Index addresses all indicating years of residence that post-date the Social Security Death Index date of 1985 for Louis Ade, the sources for the Public Records Index are undefined, and similar discontinuities have been noted for other people researched in this genealogy; that is, they are listed long after the time of their death. It is possible, too, that there may be a Louis P. Ade who is a hitherto unrecorded son by an undetermined earlier marriage, whose Florida and/or Washington, D.C., residence is there indicated.¹³⁵⁹)

¹³⁵⁹ An online genealogical posting by Tim Chew, "The Large Version of the Chew Family Tree" (<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=timmychew&id=I130755>, accessed 7 Sep 2009), lists the marriage of a Louis P. Ade [no dates or other data given] to one Dorothy Kimbley (7 Aug 1911–28 Jul 1949), daughter of Homer Kimbley [no dates] and Zella Carrie Cochran (11 Feb 1883–). They married 31 Mar 1934 in Crown Point, Lake Co., INDIANA. Dorothy Kimbley Ade is there noted to be buried in Montezuma Cemetery, Montezuma, Poweshiek Co., IOWA. However, "no issue" is specifically noted for this marriage. (Chew gives his source as Paul Lawrence Meier 050302.FTW, "book", which appears to be Chew's own accounting scheme for a genealogy database received in Family Tree Maker format.) These data are reported here for the coincidences of the name Louis P. Ade, the marriage in Indiana, and Dorothy Kimbley Ade's burial in Montezuma, Iowa, where also her parents were married in 1904.

Thus far little is known of Louis Phillip Ade's family. He seems to have been an only child, and his mother, Nellie, was widowed not long after her marriage. We do not yet know the name of Louis Ade's father; his marriage and death took place between censuses, through which these people have been traced. The following information has been gleaned from U.S. censuses and other sources:

- *1910 census*: Neither Louis nor Nellie Ade are located, even under numerous variant spellings.
- *1920 census* for Peoria, Peoria Co., Illinois: Louis Ade, aged 13, born in Iowa, resided with his widowed mother, Nellie Ade, aged 37, born in Iowa; she was the proprietor of a boarding house at 106 Fourth St. No other children are listed.
- *1930 census* for Hammond, Lake Co., Indiana: Louis P. Ade, aged 23, born in Iowa, resided with his mother, Nellie Sowell, aged 48, born in Iowa; her first marriage is indicated to have been at age 22 [ca. 1905]. Louis Ade was employed as a proofreader for a newspaper (and note that the Social Security Death Index indicates that the Louis Ade noted above registered with Social Security in Indiana). Nellie was then the wife of Benjamin F. Sowell [misindexed as Bery F. Sowell], aged 48, born in Wisconsin [but see below], first marriage at age 43, employed as a pipe fitter at an oil refinery. No other children are listed. From this information we discern that he married Nellie Ade ca. 1925.
- The *1917 military draft registration* for Benjamin Franklin Sowell gives his date of birth as 3 January 1881. His address at that time was Box 83, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He was employed as a plumber with L. P. McChesney, in Fort Bayard. He gave his mother's name and address as Mrs. Apolonia C. Sowell, 1609 Gano St., Houston, Texas.
- The *1942 military draft registration* for Benjamin Franklin Sowell reconfirms his birth date, but he indicated there that he was born in "Guadloupe Co., Texas". At that time he resided at 48 Williams St., Hammond Lake, Indiana; he was employed by the Hammond City Schools, with Waltham & Hahman. Most notably in the 1942 registration is his citation of the "name and address of person who will always know your address": "Louis Ade, Belvedere Apt., Hammond, Ind."

There is circumstantial evidence that might point to the identity of the family of Louis Phillip Ade, whose parents were both born in Iowa according to the 1930 U.S. census. In the *1880 U.S. census* for Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa, the family of Joseph Ade (aged 39, born in Ohio) and Sophia F. Ade (aged 37, born in Vermont) includes one Louis P. Ade (aged 9, born in Iowa). The family of Joseph and Sophia Ade appear in the *1900 census* for Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa, but by this time Louis does not reside with them, nor has he been located under the name, Louis, in this census. However, a Phillip Ade, aged 27, born April 1873 in "Ohio", is listed in the 1900 census in a rooming house in Chicago, Illinois; his occupation is listed as "Pressman", and an adjacent occupant of the rooming house is listed as "Newspaper". Note that Louis Phillip Ade of family (who could have been a son of the Lewis P. Ade/ Phillip Ade mentioned here) was likewise in the newspaper business as a proofreader, and further taking note that his uncle, George Ade (as mentioned in a couple of places in the main genealogy) was at this time a well-known humorist and dramatist at the *Chicago Record*.

No other satisfactory public records have been located that might reveal genealogical information about Louis Phillip Ade.

10. Russell Malvern Wood (1914–after 1966)

Corrections

For (1914–after 1916) **read** (1914–1989)

For and died after 1966 **read** and died 02 April 1989 in New Mexico.

Addition

Residences of Russell Malvern Wood (from U.S. census, military draft registration, and Social Security death index):

- 1910 census: 5025[?] Reno St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [with his widowed mother]
- 1917 military registration: 5827 Trinity Place, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1989 Social Security Death Index: Deming, Luna Co., New Mexico

Occupations of Russell Malvern Wood (from U.S. census and military draft registration):

- 1910 census: Salesman in department store
- 1917 military registration: Insurance agent, Prudential Insurance Co., 23 S. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See also the Wood Family collateral lineage, below.

Addition

Emma Adelaide Foos (ca. 1914–)
(wife of Russell Malvern Wood)

Regarding the Foos Family, the following lineage, as it relates to the Gonzalez–Wood family collateral genealogies and as currently understood, is as follows.

new to this genealogy

Descendants of Robert Foos

1. Robert Y.¹ Foos was born August 1845 in Pennsylvania. He married **Adelia**. She was born April 1851 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Robert Foos and Adelia are:

- 2 i. John² Foos, born July 1877 in Pennsylvania.
- 3 ii. George Foos, born September 1881 in Pennsylvania.
- 4 iii. Robert Foos, born September 1884 in Pennsylvania.
- + 5 iv. Harry M. Foos, born August 1891 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Residences of Robert Y. Foos (1845–) (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1890 city directory: 227 Mifflin St.
- 1900 city directory [prepared 1899?], 1900 census: 2504 N. Opal St.
- 1910 city directory: 2129 N. Van Pelt St.

Occupational information about Robert Y. Foos (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

- 1890 city directory: salesman
- 1900 city directory [prepared 1899?]: feltmaker
- 1900 census: boilermaker
- 1910 city directory: insurance agent

Generation 2

5. Harry M.² Foos (Robert Y.¹) was born August 1891 in Pennsylvania. He married **Helen Barnes**. She was born about 1895 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Harry Foos and Helen are:

- 6 i. Emma Adelaide³ Foos, born about 1914 in Pennsylvania. She married **Russell Malvern Wood**
- 7 ii. Harry M. Foos, Jr., born about 1918 in Pennsylvania.
- 8 iii. Robert Y. Foos, born about 1923 in Pennsylvania.
- 9 iv. William J. Foos, born about 1926 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Residences of Harry M. Foos (1891–) (from U.S. censuses):

1920: 3715 N. Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1930: 3133 Guilford St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Occupations of Harry M. Foos (from U.S. censuses):

1920, 1930: tester for telephone company

End of Foos Family lineage

Addition

Regarding the Wood Family, the following lineage, as it relates to the Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy and as currently understood, is as follows.

new to this genealogy

Descendants of William S. Wood

1. William S.¹ Wood was born June 1837 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Anna A. Smart** 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born August 1838 in Leicestershire, England.

Children of William Wood and Anna Smart are:

- 2 i. Frank² Wood, born 1860.
- 3 ii. Ella Grace Wood, born 1862. She married William Russell ca. 1884.
- + 4 iii. Malvern Hill Wood, born May 1864 in New Jersey.
- 5 iv. Annie Wood, born 1866.
- 6 v. Lillie Wood, born 1867.
- 7 vi. Alfred Wood, born 1870.
- 8 vii. W. S. Wood, born 1872.
- + 9 viii. William S. Wood, born May 1873 in New Jersey.
- 10 ix. Ernest Wood, born 1875.
- 11 x. Lily May Wood, born 1877.
- 12 xi. Christopher Wood, born 1879.

NOTES

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, William S. Wood [Sr.] (1837–) resided in the 5th District, Cecil Co., Maryland. He was a farmer.

In the 1900 U.S. census, Anna (Smart) Wood (1838–) indicated that she had had 11 children, 8 of whom were then living. The time of her immigration into the U.S. is there listed as “Un[known]”, thus presumably she may have been an infant or young child at the time of her immigration.

Generation 2

4. Malvern Hill² Wood (William S.¹) was born May 1864 in New Jersey; died before April 1910. He married (1) **Gertrude Mahala Keatty** 14 September 1886 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, daughter of William J. Keatty and Rachel Gainor. She was born October 1869 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died after April 1910.

Children of Malvern Wood and Gertrude Keatty are:

- 13 i. Arthur³ Wood, born April 1887 in Maryland.

- 14 ii. Christopher Wood, born January 1889 in Maryland.
- + 15 iii. Russell Gardiner Wood, born 11 June 1891 in Elk Neck, Cecil Co, Maryland.

NOTES

2. Malvern Hill Wood (1864–before April 1910)

At the time of his marriage, Malvern H. Wood indicated that he was employed as a taxidermist. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Malvern H. Wood resided at 748 Wharton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he was employed as a “Bird Mounter”.

Malvern Wood and Gertrude Keatty were married by Rev. J. B. Parmelee, a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgians).

Gertrude (Keatty) Wood (1869–after April 1910)
(wife of Malvern Hill Wood)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, she is listed as a widowed head of household, residing at 5025[?] Reno St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

4. Arthur Wood (1887–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, he resided with his parents; he was then employed as a lamp plater.

9. William S.² Wood (William S.¹) was born May 1873 in New Jersey. He married **Mollie A.** She was born December 1877 in Maryland.

Child of William Wood and Mollie is

- 16 i. William S.³ Wood, born September 1898 in Pennsylvania.

Generation 3

15. Russell Gardiner³ Wood (Malvern Hill², William S.¹) was born 11 June 1891 in Elk Neck, Cecil Co., Maryland. He married **Laura Gonzalez**, daughter of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. and Susan Bollinger. She was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania; died 22 August 1966.

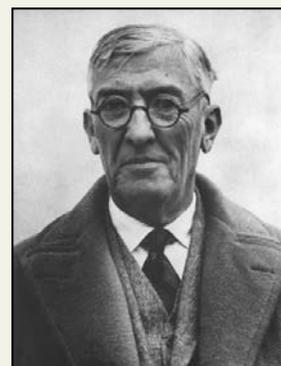
See Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy for information relating to Laura Gonzalez, Russell G. Wood, and their descendants.

End of Wood Family lineage

Page II-338 (note 629)

Addition

George Ade (1866–1944) worked for the *Chicago Record* where his columns were illustrated by the noted cartoonist John T. McCutcheon. He was a novelist, essayist, columnist, and playwright whose writings included strongly anti-imperialist views and opinions, who portrayed the social-climbing, rare-aid of society in the light he felt they deserved. Made a millionaire from his writings, in the early 1900s Ade built a spacious home in Brook, Newton Co., Indiana.



George Ade

Lovell Family Collateral Genealogy

19. *Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr.* (1813–1897)

Page II-346

CorrectionIn 25. Adfer Eddy Lovell, Jr. **delete** the word “between”.25. *Adfer Eddy Lovell, Jr.* (ca. 1843–1876)

Page II-349

Addition

The death certificate of Adfer E. Lovell, Jr., was issued in Philadelphia. His residence was indicated there as 1646 S. 12th St. The certificate indicates that the place of burial was the Philanthropic Cemetery Vault; thus the Woodlands Cemetery record of the transfer of his remains to Woodlands on 19 June 1876 (as noted in the main genealogy) was from the Philanthropic Cemetery, and not (as suggested) possibly from Kansas.

(The Philanthropic Cemetery is no longer in existence; it was at Passyunk Ave. and Tasker and 12th Sts., in South Philadelphia. In 1914, the remains then in that cemetery were removed to Arlington Cemetery, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.)

Page II-352

27. *Laura Edith Lovell* (ca. 1847–1921)Emendations**For**She married **John W. Bollinger**. He was born about 1840 in Pennsylvania, and Died May 1891.**Read**She married **John W. Bollinger**. He was born about 1840 in Pennsylvania, and Died 14 May 1891 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.**For**

M. Augustus Bollinger, born about 1881; died 1895.

Read

M. Augustus Bollinger, born about November 1880; died 31 January 1895 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For

Henry Bollinger, born about 1874 in Pennsylvania; died August 1893.

Read

Henry Bollinger, born about 1874 in Pennsylvania; died 16 August 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Addition

There may be a relationship between the Bollinger family and the Sevil family. Record is noticed here of the marriage in Claymont, New Castle Co., Delaware, 16 October 1933, of one Robert W. Bollinger (ca. 1909–) of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, and Dorothy M. Seville (ca. 1915–) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married by Rev. E. W. McDowell. Robert was the son of William S. Bollinger (born in Pennsylvania) and Belle Wands[?] (born in Pennsylvania); Dorothy was the daughter of Mary Trainer Seville (born in Pennsylvania) (Dorothy’s father was deceased at the time of her marriage). Robert was a musician at the time of his marriage. This

information is given here without indication that the relationships pertain to the Bollingers and Sevils of our family, which remain to be investigated.

Page II-353

Addition

35a. John Lovell Bollinger (1872–1873)

He is buried in St. Timothy's cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

37. M. Augustus Bollinger (ca. 1881–1895)

Correction

For (ca. 1881–1895)

Read (1880–1895)

29. Mary E. Lovell (1852–1911)

Addition

She is listed in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 10 (DAR ID no. 9319), as a descendant of Arthur Fenner, who served at the siege of Quebec and in 1776 commanded a company in Lippett's regiment at Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey.

214. *Gilbert Haven Smith* (1882–1958)

Page II-355

Addition

For

+ 348 x. Nadia Forrest Smith, born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Read

+ 348 x. Nadia Forrest Smith, born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died 28 December 2010 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Page II-356

Addition

1942 draft registration: 12 Park Drive, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

Page II-357

Addition

During his residency in Glenview, Rev. Smith was (at least in 1924) also principal of the Park church school.

Page II-363 (note 680)

Correction

Note 680 mistakenly repeats some information from *Note 679*.

Potts Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-374

Correction

For his father, Thomas Potts [No. 4] **read** his father, Thomas Potts [No. 7]

9. John Faulkner Potts (1838–1923)

Page II-379

Addition

In the London newspaper, *The Nonconformist*, John Faulkner Potts is listed among those who matriculated in July 1860 from the University of London. It is noted there that he sat for “provincial examinations” in Owens College, Manchester.

Page II-388

Addition

Rev. Potts’ arrival in Glasgow, Scotland, aboard the S.S. *Furnessia* is recorded in the United Kingdom incoming passengers database online, but no date more precise than July 1891 is there recorded.

Page II-390

Additions

The United Kingdom incoming passengers database online records that on 7 July 1893 a “Jno. Potts”, aged 55, Minister, and “Mag^t.” Potts, wife, arrived in Liverpool, England, aboard the S.S. *Campania*. This is unlikely to have been Rev. and Mrs. John Faulkner Potts, despite the coincidences of ages and his being listed as a minister, and assuming that Mrs. Potts’ listing as Margaret[?] was a clerical error. There is no currently known record of Rev. and Mrs. Potts returning to England at that time, nor even that Mary Potts had ever returned to her homeland after emigrating to America. These facts are mentioned here for further investigation.

Rev. Potts is listed in the United Kingdom incoming passengers list database online as arriving in Liverpool, England, aboard the S.S. *Carpathia* on 28 September 1905. He was a Saloon (*i.e.* First Class) passenger.

Page II-392A [illustration page]

Correction

The house depicted here at the site of Owl’s Head farm is a later construction. The original home on this site was destroyed in a fire during the time when Edith Potts resided there, ca. 1936. It is this event, putatively, that encouraged the family to commit her to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane (later known as the Brattleboro Retreat).

Pages II-393–394

Correction

For Fift **read** Tift

Addition

Regarding Rev. Potts' extraordinary dual membership in the General Church and the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, the following report made by him concerning his Pacific Coast tour in 1908 will serve to document his itinerary and purposes of the visitation ("Reports of the General Pastors", *Journal of the Eighty-eighth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America, held in Lakewood, Ohio, from Saturday, June 13, through Wednesday, June 17, 1908*, Massachusetts New-Church Union, Boston, 1908, pp. 154-157):

Report of John Faulkner Potts, now General Pastor of the California Association

During the past year I have, with one exception, been steadily employed on the great Library Edition of the writings of Swedenborg now being prepared and issued by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.

In last December I received an application to visit San Francisco with a view to the ordination of William de Ronden-Pos, in accordance with Minute 159 of the Session of 1905. This application was accompanied by documents from which I gathered that a very serious condition prevailed in the Pacific Coast Association in general, and the O'Farrell Street Society in particular. After some correspondence and a thorough examination of many documents I decided to visit the Pacific Coast, first to revive the Pacific Coast Association, which had not met for thirteen years, and secondly to investigate on the spot the conditions existing in the O'Farrell Street Society. I then issued a circular letter to the five ministers in California, informing them of my intention to make a general pastoral visitation of all of their societies, and on receiving an encouraging reply from them all, I requested the President of the Association, the Rev. B. Edmiston, to call a general meeting of the Association at Los Angeles at an early date.

On my way to California I visited the little society at New Orleans, preached to them, and was greatly pleased with the love and intelligence they showed, and with their successful unity of purpose under the fine leadership of Mr. Frank M. Miller.

In California I first made a pastoral visitation of the Riverside Society, which I found to be in a healthy and united condition owing to the long and wise ministry there of the venerable B. Edmiston. I preached in the admirable little church morning and evening, Sunday, April 12, to good and deeply interested congregations, and had many profitable conversations with the people, both at a social meeting and in private, on the objects of my visitation.

On April 15 I arrived in San Francisco, and during the four following days I was incessantly busy with the investigation of the causes and results of the trouble there, which I probed to the bottom by personal call and careful talk with all who had in any way become dissatisfied and malcontent. On Sunday, April 19, I preached in the afternoon at the O'Farrell Street Church—large and almost imposing premises—to a numerous and most intelligent audience, and during the preliminary service I baptized four little children, including the infant daughter of the Pastor, the Rev. Wm. de Ronden-Pos, and also the infant daughter of Mr. Cavalho, a Brazilian gentleman who received the doctrines through the instrumentality of Mr. Castro de Lafayette, of Rio Janeiro [*sic*]. On the same occasion I assisted at the reception into the O'Farrell Street Society of eight new members, all of whom were manifestly filled with a spirit of earnestness and love. The day was Easter Sunday, and altogether these afternoon services were memorable to me, and to all present. I was deeply impressed with the evidences of warm life and excellent progress in the doctrines of the church prevailing among the people and in the Pastor there.

I had previously attended a meeting of the Doctrinal Class, at which thirty were present, and at which appeared a remarkably active interest, amounting to thirst for instruction in the more interior teachings of the New Jerusalem.

I also attended a social meeting of the O'Farrell Street Society, at which I delivered an address on the meaning of the descent of the New Jerusalem.

From San Francisco I proceeded to Saratoga, to visit Mr. Archibald B. Brolly, a former very intelligent and attached member of the Cathedral Street Society of Glasgow, and after two days returned to Southern California in order to attend the proposed general meeting of the Pacific Coast Association at Los Angeles, being accompanied on the journey of nearly five hundred miles by nine members of the O'Farrell Street Society, who composed the delegation to the meeting from that society.

The meeting was announced for April 24, 25, and 26, but it was found impossible to hold a legal meeting of the Association in question. A preliminary meeting of all members of the New Church there present was then called together in the beautiful little church of the Los Angeles Society, at which it was decided to form an entirely new association, to be called "The California Association of the New Jerusalem," and at which also a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The preliminary meeting was then turned into the first annual meeting of the new association, and officers were at once appointed, consisting of the Rev. J. S. David, President; the Rev. J. E. Collom, Vice-President; together with the Treasurer, Secretary, and Board of Directors of the Association. The Rev. J. F. Potts was then elected the General Pastor of the Association, he having been first admitted a member of it. The Rev. J. S. David was appointed a missionary for California.

On Sunday, April 26, I preached morning and evening in the church at Los Angeles, and during the morning service, before a crowded congregation, I inaugurated William de Ronden-Pos into the first degree of the ministry, thereby conferring upon him the right to teach and preach the doctrines, and to officiate at funerals, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the General Convention, he meanwhile consenting to await inauguration into the second degree before he administered the sacraments, and I undertaking as the General Pastor to provide for the administration of the sacraments in his society in the interim.

On this occasion I made use of the truly magnificent Ordination Service contained in the Liturgy of the General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain, and I afterward heard a universal expression of delight with this most impressive and instructive service. It is in itself an education in the theology of the New Church to every hearer. Mr. de Ronden-Pos was presented for ordination by three ministers of the Association and three lay members of his own society.

At the close of the morning service I administered the Holy Supper to a full church, being assisted therein by the Rev. J. S. David and the Rev. J. E. Collom.

In the evening I preached on "Love Truly Conjugal" to a full house.

The subject of the morning sermon was "The Great Multitude That No Man Can Number."

From Los Angeles I went to Ontario, to visit there the devoted Frankish family, who keep the banner of the New Church flying in that beautiful place; and after two days I proceeded one hundred and twenty miles further south to make a pastoral visitation of the Society of San Diego, on the border of Mexico and the shore of the Pacific. I attended a social meeting of this earnest little society, and on Sunday, May 3, I preached morning and evening in the new place of worship of that society, of which the well-known devoted minister of the New Church, Rev. J. S. David, is the able Pastor. After a busy time at this most southerly point of my work on the Pacific Coast, during which I visited and made the close acquaintance of some most loving and devoted and old members of the New Church—never to be forgotten by me—I travelled fourteen hundred miles north to visit the society at Portland, Ore. This excellent society I found to be in a healthy and progressive state under the leadership of our devoted friend, Mr. Charles W. Cottell. I preached in the beautiful hall where the society meets on Sunday morning, May 10, to a deeply interested audience, after which I administered the Holy Supper to about forty communicants.

On Monday and Tuesday, May 11 and 12, I visited my brother, Rawlinson F. Potts and his family of wife and four children, at Tualatin, a country place twelve miles from Portland to the south; and on Tuesday night started for Spokane, a city five hundred and forty miles to the north-east in the state of Washington, in order to visit the earnest circle of our New-Church friends there.

I found this very interesting and intelligent circle of New-Church people well kept together and united under their excellent and judicious leader, Mr. Emil Hansen, in whose house I attended two delightful evening meetings of the friends, and at which I was ably assisted by Mr. Hansen, whose kind and efficient aid was needed in view of the fact that here for the first time after almost incessant usage for six weeks my voice showed signs of failing me.

I arrived at home in May after a truly great and incessantly busy journey of about nine thousand miles, during which I passed through all the border states of our country on its southern, western, and northern sides, except Florida, and through the whole course of which I felt myself to be led and protected by the Divine Providence of the Lord in every possible way, so that my health and vigor never failed or flagged, and to Him who loves His Church and all who work for it with devotion I desire to here render all honor, glory, and power with a deeply thankful heart.

Emendation

In this genealogy it was supposed that Rev. Potts when in Portland, Oregon, had visited his brother, Rawlinson, in nearby Tualatin. The supposition is corroborated in the above quotation.

Page II-406

19. Edith Watson Potts (1872–1943)

Emendation

For in 1936 **read** on 7 July 1936

Page II-408

Correction

For 1905 **read** 1906

14. Rawlinson Faulkner Potts (1853–1911)

Addition

Rawlinson Potts conducted a typical country store in which also was the post office; hence his position as Postmaster in Tualatin. The following news item appeared in *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland), 17 February 1912 (p. 9), which provides this information. Interestingly, although the event occurred two months after the death of Rawlinson Potts, the news item is written as though he were still alive:

TUALATIN POSTOFFICE ROBBED.—The store of R. F. Potts, postmaster at Tualatin, in Washington County, was robbed Thursday night and \$100 and goods worth that amount were taken. As the funds of the postoffice and store were kept together the crime is looked upon as a postoffice robbery, although the postal department loses nothing by the theft. Inspector Durand investigated the case yesterday.

The store's location seems to have been directly at the train station. Several months after his death, the store was noted for sale in *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland), 18 March 1912 (p. 7):

FOR SALE—The R. F. Pott's [*sic*] store and property, at Tualatin. Fine business chance, good location, in growing town surrounded by rich farming district; two railroads, 14 miles from Portland; take S. P. [Southern Pacific] train at Jefferson st. and get off at the door. Call or write for full information. E. D. Mort, Tualatin, Or.

15. Samuel Warren Potts (1865–1939)

Corrections

For

He married **Valérie Clémentine van der Steen** 24 December 1910 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She died about 1919.

Read

He married **Valérie Clémentine van der Steen** 24 December 1910 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She was born about 1879; died after 23 November 1920.

For

33. ii. John Warren Potts, born 12 April 1913; died 22 February 1970 in Mexico.

Read

33. ii. John Warren Potts, born 12 April 1913 in Brooklyn, New York; died 22 February 1970 in Mexico.

Addition

Samuel Warren Potts and his sister, Lucy Potts, arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, on 12 August 1905, when they began their year-long visit to their homeland [see more under Lucy Emma Potts (no. 23) in the Potts Family collateral genealogy]. Although they are registered elsewhere as having sailed aboard the S.S. *Caledonia*, the cover sheet of the United Kingdom incoming-passengers list, signed by the ship's master, indicates S.S. *Pretorian* in his hand; but records inexplicably seem to more consistently indicate *Caledonia*. In the incoming-passengers list it is noted that the Potts travelled as Saloon (*i.e.* first class) passengers; he is listed only as "S. Potts".

Valérie Clémentine (van der Steen) Potts (–ca. 1919)
wife of Samuel Warren Potts

Correction

For (–ca. 1919)

Read (ca.1879–after 23 Nov 1920)

Addition

The passenger list for the S.S. *La Savoie*, arriving in New York 23 November 1920, having sailed from La Havre, France, 13 November, lists Valerie Potts with her children, John and Florence. Valérie’s passport number is given as W. 139290. Their residence is listed as 178 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers, New York. Interestingly, the line item for John has the remark under place of birth, “Parotiditis” [*sic*] crossed out and “Bklyn NY” [Brooklyn, New York] written in. Presumably, the crossed-out comment refers to peritonitis; why it was crossed out is unclear, as in other places on the passenger manifest an individual’s affliction may be noted in this space.

Another item of interest from the *La Savoie* passenger list is an individual listed on another page, who may be a relation to Valérie (or more properly, Valérie’s adoptive parents): Lydie Zolotnitzky, aged 18, single, a Russian citizen of Jewish extraction, then residing in Paris, France, is listed as enroute to Yonkers, New York. She listed for the name and address of her nearest relative in the country from which she had come, “aunt Van der steen 81 av. de la Bourdonnais Paris” (*sic*, as typed in the clerk’s manifest). The aunt could be Valérie’s adoptive mother, known to this genealogy only as “Madame van der Steen”; and if so, this provides a residential address for her, perhaps the same address at which Valérie had lived.

Correction

For

Valérie died when her youngest child was about three years old.

Read

Family historical notes indicate that Valérie died when her youngest child was about three years old. However, the child, Florence Potts, was four years of age when she arrived with her mother in New York aboard the S.S. *La Savoie* in November 1920 [see above]. (Valérie and her children were not included in the 1920 U.S. census with Samuel Warren Potts as apparently they were overseas at the time, although they nonetheless should have been recorded.)

Page II-416

21. Rudolf Potts (1875–1962)

Addition

In the 1911 Census of Canada Rudolf and Ella Potts are listed as residing in West Toronto, Ontario. His occupation is as a pattern maker; religion is listed as Swedenborgian. In their household also resides the family of Victor and Elizabeth Henderson[?]. Of note is the entry that follows therein, the household of Charles and Ella Brown, who also are listed as Swedenborgians.

Page II-418

34. Florence (Potts) Schoenberger (1916–2005)

Emendation

For was born 22 June 1916 **read** was born 22 June 1916 in Mount Vernon, New York

Addition

In 1939, the passenger manifest for the S.S. *Batory*, arriving in New York 5 September 1939, having departed Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 August, includes Florence Valerie Potts. There it is noted her birthplace was in Mount Vernon, New York. She gave her address in the U.S. only as “Bryn Athyn, Pa.” She was traveling in the company of two other residents of Bryn Athyn, Ora Cornelia Pendleton (born 1891) and Nancy Gabeau Pendleton (born 1917).

215. Earle Covington Smith (1885–1965)

Page II-447

Addition

When Earle Smith was a freshman at Lehigh University, he was a major in mining engineering and resided at 505 Cherokee St., in the South Bethlehem section of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, about a half mile from the university campus.

Page II-447, note 936

Correction

Delete The street address has not been located.

Replace with the following:

1218 W. Hilton St., the site of the Drummond family home, is in North Philadelphia, one-half block north of W. Allegheny Ave. Notably, the address is just two blocks east of 3214 N. Carlisle St., where was the home of Dorothea Allen, whom Earle's brother, Edward, married in 1920.

Page II-448, note 937

Correction**For**

It is not clear exactly what jobs Earle Smith worked on at this time; his résumé indicates only that he was employed by the Salt Lake Basin Office of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The 1930 U.S. census indicated that he was a dam inspector. (The present-day Rockport Reservoir, near to Coalville, was not built until 1957.

Read

As noted farther below (see p. II-458), Earle Smith was listed in the 1930 U.S. census for Coalville, Summit Co., Utah, in error as "Earl E. Covington". His occupation was listed there as "Inspector ~~Echo Dam~~ Dam"



Echo Dam (photo U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)

(other men in this census of Coalville were similarly indicated to have worked at Echo Dam, but the entries were likewise crossed out and modified). Although the original information did not conform to the style that the census taker should have used, and was later modified to read only "dam", we fortunately have in the original entry an indication where Earle Smith was working at the time while with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Echo Dam was built 1927-1931 as part of the Weber Basin Project. It is a zoned earthfill structure 158 feet high, one mile upstream on the Weber River from Echo, Utah, six miles from Coalville. The dam impounds Echo Lake.

Page II-450

Addition

Regarding the work for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads in Yellowstone National Park, I contacted the Yellowstone Research Library in 2010 to ascertain whether some indication might be had as to what roads or surveys might have been done at the time when Earle Smith worked there. Given the time of year, though, it was likely that little permanent work, either construction or survey, would have been conducted during

September–December due to the weather and snow cover. According to the Superintendent’s Annual Report for 1927, quite a bit of road maintenance was conducted, although surely during the summer months.

Chapter 8 of the Historic Resource Study on “The History of the Construction of the Road System in Yellowstone National Park, 1827-1966 and the History of the Grand Loop and Entrance Roads” focuses on “The Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service”. The year 1926 brought to a close a three-year program of projects in the park, when the park began planning for a five-year program “based upon a survey of all of the roads in Yellowstone with the exception of Cooke City and Mount Washburn roads”. Funding restrictions, however, dictated that “only the very worst road sections in the Park would be reconstructed and that most of the old Army bridges would have to be retained”. Roads of greatest concern were identified, but it seems that lack of funding did not allow work on them for several years more.

The history just cited does not provide any substantive information regarding the 1927 work in the park, beyond an experiment oiling program as a means to reduce dust, which was conducted during the summer months. It is possible that preliminary surveys were conducted on roads of highest concern with regard to public safety, but inasmuch as many of these are in high passes in or approaching the park it seems unlikely that the work in which Earle Smith participated would have worked in these locations. Thus, aside from determining from exact records, such as those of the U.S. Bureau of Roads in the national archives, it may not be possible to determine what work was conducted at this time.

Page II-458

Addition

Earle and Dorothy Smith’s residence on “First West St.” is what today is South 50th West. Regarding Earle Smith’s work while living in Coalville, see the Additions and Corrections [for page II-458, note 937](#).

Page II-460

Emendation

Delete the following paragraph:

In all probability, Earle Smith resided in the bachelor engineers’ quarters in Boulder City, which were reasonably comfortable accommodations compared to the crowded barrack dormitories where lived thousands of dam workers. Although many workers brought their wives and families to live in hasty government housing under often sweltering summer conditions in Boulder City, Earle Smith did not bring his wife, Dorothy; she probably returned to her native Denver while Earle was at Hoover Dam, although we have no record of that now. His daughter, Elisabeth, remained in Philadelphia, where she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, as she had been since soon after her birth.

Replace with the following:

Many Hoover Dam workers brought their wives and families to live in hastily constructed government housing in Boulder City, under often sweltering summer conditions. Previously it had been thought that Earle Smith’s wife did not accompany him to the dam project, but evidence to the contrary has been found that indicates that Dorothy Smith was present during the entire time (or nearly so) that her husband was on the construction project. Rustic living conditions during the earliest phases of the Boulder Canyon Project would not have been a deterrent to Dorothy, as her proclivity for such activities is noted elsewhere in this genealogical entry for Earle Smith. Earle’s daughter by his first marriage, Elisabeth, then of school age, did remain in Philadelphia, where she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, as she had been since soon after birth.

In 2008, genealogical researcher Judith Sattler Irons produced a CD-ROM version of a reference guide to sources about Hoover Dam construction workers.¹³⁶⁰ She records the sources listed below, which are taken from archived records and newspaper accounts.

(Future research into these sources is planned by Earle Spamer, of course, but not in the foreseeable future; so for the time being this information is summarized here for any researcher who wishes to follow up on it.) List follows; spellings and punctuation are as given in Irons' CD; source identifications follow the list:

SMITH, Earle Covington (Earl C.)

Bureau of Reclamation
 Chief of Party-Dam, Associate Engineer-Nevada Spillway,
 and Upper Coffor Dam, Engineer Locating Government Railroad
 Boulder City to Dam, Field Force 2
 AML1, AML3
 BCM1 MS7 (See UNLV16)
 BCM1 MS7 Box 1 of 5 File 47/55 Nuggets of Nevada Color 3/21/33
 BCM1 MS7 Box 1 of 5 File 51/55 Nuggets of Nevada Color 3/21/33
 BCM1 MS7 Box 1 of 5 File 46/55 Nuggets of Nevada Color 3/11/32
 BCM1 MS64
 BCM1 MS126-Card Index of Workers
 BCM1 MS122
 BCM3 Earl Covington Smith
 BCM4 0007:0642, 0643
 BCM5 Housing-Boulder City: Government Residences (1930's)
 J11 Dennis McBride **2002**: 9/14, 9/21
 N2 **1932**: 2/8, 11/2 10:9; **1933**: 3/21, 4/6, 5/11; **1934**: 3/12, 9/29, 10/24, 10/27 8:9; **1935**:
 9/28; **1936**: 2/20; **1959**: 2/22
 N15 **1933**: 1/13, 1/24; **1936**: 8/21 17:3
 UNLV16 Box 8 Folder 7; Box 61 Folder 4
 USBR1 1931-1935
 USBR4
 USBR10 1932

SMITH, Dorothea G. (nee' Greenlee) [aka "Dorothy"] (Mrs. Earl C.)

Wife of Earle C. Smith
 AML7
 AML7-S 1938-40
 B24
 BCM1 MS64 & Scrapbook 1930
 BCM1 MS122
 N2 **1932**: 1/30 5/14, 11/2 10:9; **1933**: 4/1, 4/26, 5/6, 5/11, 5/13, 5/16, 5/18; **1934**: 3/12, 5/11,
 6/15, 7/25, 8/28, 9/29, 10/27 8:9 **1935**: 2/8, 4/4, 5/3, 5/17, 5/20, 8/30, 9/11; **1936**:
 1/14, 2/13, 2/20, 2/22
 N11 5/14/**1932**
 N15 **1933**: 1/22, 5/19; **1936**: 8/21 17:3

Because Earle Smith's name may be misspelled in newspaper records, the following items are also noted from Judith Irons' CD, which may or may not pertain to Earle Smith and his wife, Dorothy. (There may also have been an Earl B. Smith working at the dam; some or all of the following sources could refer to him and his wife rather than to Earle and Dorothy Smith.)

¹³⁶⁰ Judith Sattler Irons, *Hoover Dam Construction Workers and the Pioneer Families of Boulder City, Nevada, 1929 thru June 1936: A Genealogical Reference to the Boulder Canyon Project and Federal Reservation* [privately distributed], PDF file on CD-ROM, comprising more than 4,400 pages.

SMITH, E., Mrs.

N2 12/11/1935

SMITH, Earl

N2 1932: 11/2 10:1; 1933: 5/3 6:4; 1934: 3/2, 10/27 7:11

USBR10 1932

SMITH, Earl, Mrs.

N2 1933: 4/19, 5/6, 5/25; 1934: 3/30, 4/12, 10/12; 1935: 1/17, 4/4, 6/1, 7/25, 12/11

N15 1932: 7/7, 7/29; 1933: 3/18, 4/20

Sources (as provided by Judith S. Irons):

- AML: American Legion Post #31, 508 California Ave., Boulder City, Nevada 89005
- AML7: [same] — American Legion Auxillary Enlistment and Dues Records (see also MS64 at the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association Archives)
- AML7-S: [same] — scrapbook
- B24: *Boulder Dam Souvenir and Cookbook, From Members and Friends of Grace Community Church 1933* (Boulder City, Nevada, by Ladies' Aid of Grace Community Church, Boulder City, Nevada, November 15, 1933 [University of Las Vegas, book stacks, F849.B6 G66])
- BCM: Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder Dam Hotel, 1305 Arizona St., Boulder City, Nevada 89005
- BCM1: [same] — Manuscript collections (MS number as noted)
- BCM3: [same] — Biography files (name of file as listed)
- BCM4: [same] — Photograph collection (photo reference number as listed)
- BCM5: [same] — Subject files (name of file as listed)
- J11: [Compiler's correspondence files] Judith S. Irons Collection, 9116 E. Sprague Ave. #182, Spokane, Washington 99307
- N2: *Las Vegas Review Journal* (dates as shown) [newspaper]
- N11: *Boulder City Age* (dates as shown) [newspaper]
- N15: *Las Vegas Age* (dates as shown) [newspaper]
- UNLV16: University of Nevada, James R. Dickinson Library, Las Vegas, Nevada — "Elton & Madelaine Garrett Collection, MS7" (items itemized as shown)
- USBR1: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Administrative Offices—lower level of Hoover Dam, Boulder City, Nevada — *Boulder Canyon Annual Project History* (years as shown)
- USBR4: [same] — Joan Northrup Card File: Worker's Names Compiled From Inspection Reports. U.S. bureau of Reclamation employee, Hoover Dam. (Copies of card file available at the Boulder City Museum & Historical Association archives)
- USBR10: [same] — *U.S. Bureau of Reclamation—Hoover Dam, Lower Colorado Region, Project History* (year as shown)

Page II-460K [illustration page]

Correction

Source identification for photo at top is (*Spamer 2706*). [Duplicate photos are also in Earle Spamer's collection as nos. 2733 and 3160.]

Page II-462C [illustration page]

Correction

Source identifications for photos are (top) (*Spamer 2359*) and (bottom) (*Spamer 2434*).

Page II-462D [*illustration page*]

Correction

Source identification for photo at center left is (*Spamer 2470*).

Elisabeth Fulton (Drummond) Smith (1888–1916)
(wife of Earle Covington Smith)

Page II-481

Emendation

[Regarding Winslow Drummond]

For . . . presumably he was a relation.

Read . . . he was the brother of Richard Drummond, Elisabeth's uncle.

350. Elisabeth Covington (Smith) Dewing (1916–2007)

Page II-487 [in the continuation of *Note 1023*]

Correction

For Chief Warrant Officer 2 (Temporary) **read** Chief Warrant Officer 3 (Temporary)

Addition

“Op Stoneman” may refer to Operation Stoneman, a series of military investigations into the effects of radiological contamination on humans. Exposure tests with volunteer human subjects were conducted in many locales, including Camp Stoneman in Pittsburg, California. Some sources indicate that the Camp Stoneman investigations began in 1956 under the U.S. Navy, but it is possible that WO Smith referred to other, preliminary tests in 1950 that may be overlooked in summaries of radiation experiments involving humans. Note specifically that she was assigned to a “Casual O[fficer] Co.,” which normally refers to personnel enroute between assignments or working without specific designation. (*Reference: U.S. Department of Defense, Report on Search for Human Radiation Experiment Records, 1944-1994*, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, 1997.)

Drummond Family Collateral Genealogy

1. George Drummond (ca. 1813–before 1894)

Page II-494

Emendation

For

6 v. Winslow Drummond, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.

Read

+ 6 v. Winslow Drummond, born 21 June 1863 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Addition

George Drummond had emigrated from Scotland about 1849, departing from London. According to a passport application made by his son, Winslow, in 1924, George Drummond had resided in Philadelphia from 1849 to 1897, which differs from an account that indicated that he was deceased by 1894.

Page II-495

2. Robert Drummond (1850–1916)Addition

Robert Drummond was a plumber in his own business.

Page II-496

Addition

new to this genealogy

[Addition to *Generation 2*]

6. Winslow² Drummond (George¹) was born 21 June 1863 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Sarah W.** about 1900. She was born about 1863 in England.

Children of Winslow Drummond and Sarah are:

- 14 i. [Rev.] Winslow S.³ Drummond, born 24 March 1902 in Pennsylvania; died 24 May 1996 in Palm Beach Co., Florida.
- 15 ii. Donald W. Drummond, born about 1904 in Pennsylvania.
- + 16 iii. Robert W. Drummond, born about 1907 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Winslow Drummond (1863–) [No. 6] received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, 1894. When in the military, he served as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

[continued]



(photo) Winslow Drummond (1863–) [No. 6] (from a microfilm copy of his passport application, 1924)

Sarah Drummond (ca. 1863–), wife of Winslow Drummond, immigrated into the U.S. in 1880.

Winslow S. Drummond (1902–1996) [No. 14] had registered with Social Security in Arkansas in 1953. He was a minister in the Presbyterian Church.

[Addition to *Generation 3*]

16. Robert W.³ Drummond (Winslow², George¹) was born about 1907 in Pennsylvania. He married **Dorothy**. She was born about 1910 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Robert Drummond and Dorothy are:

- + 17 i. Winslow⁴ Drummond, II, born about 1933 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 2005.
- 18 ii. Dorothy Drummond, born about 1935 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Jarvis.
- 19 iii. Robert K. Drummond, born about 1939 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Notes

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Robert W. Drummond was an investment broker, single, then residing with his parents.

At the time of the death of Winslow Drummond, II (2005), Robert K. Drummond resided in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Dorothy Drummond Jarvis in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Generation 4

17. Winslow⁴ Drummond, II (Robert W.³, Winslow², George¹) was born about 1933 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 2005. He married **Katherine Pace**.

Children of Robert Drummond and Dorothy are:

- 20 i. Judith Louann⁵ Drummond. She married Covert.
- 21 ii. Kathryn Winslow Drummond. She married Brown.
- 22 iii. Mary Katherine McCarthy Drummond.
- 23 iv. Kevin McCarthy Drummond.
- 24 v. Sean McCarthy Drummond.
- 25 vi. Winslow Shaw Drummond, II.
- 26 vii. Michael McCarthy Drummond.

Winslow Drummond, II (ca. 1933–2005) earned a degree in history from Wooster College, and a degree in law from Duke University where he was editor of the Law Review and graduated at the top of his class. He practiced for 48 years, 25 years with the firm of Wright, Lindsey and Jennings, in Arkansas. His obituary notice indicated that he also had nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, but at this time the parents and marriages have not been determined in this genealogy.

At the time of the death of Winslow Drummond, Judith Louann Covert resided in Wichita, Kansas; Kathryn Winslow Brown in Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, England; Mary Katherine McCarthy Drummond in Jacksonville, Florida; Kevin McCarthy Drummond in San Francisco, California; Winslow Shaw Drummond, II, in Charleston, South Carolina; Michael McCarthy in Sarasota, Florida.

Greenlee Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-497

Addition

The quarrystone business of Greenlee and Sons is cited in several newspaper accounts during 1900-1901 for having won the contract for the stone and brickwork on the El Paso County Court House, in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The accounts follow the discovery of stone supply that was mechanically and aesthetically unsuited for the courthouse and how it delayed completing the structure. The white building stone was supplied by the Kerr Stone Company from quarries along the Arkansas River and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. However, it was discovered to quickly and inconsistently weather due to the quarrying methods and the nature of the stone itself. (>>“Greenlee Has the Court House Contract”, *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 7 Dec 1900; “Greenlee’s Contract Should Now Be Done”, 19 Jun 1901; “Will Put Up Money. People Willing to Pay the Price of Good Stone for Court House and Don’t Want Anything Else”, 23 May 1901.)

In addition, one article adds an historical note relating to the firm of Greenlee and Sons (“Greenlee Has the Court House Contract”, *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 7 Dec 1900):

While this firm has its headquarters in Denver it is practically a Colorado Springs institution the red rock quarries between Colorado City and Manitou in what is known as Red canon, having been opened by Mr. Greenlee 13 years ago and still being owned and operated to some extent by the firm.

Page II-498

1. Robert Greenlee (ca. 1830–)

Correction and Addition

Robert Greenlee is noted as “Robert C. Greenlee” in a newspaper account several months after his death, which account also provides this genealogy with that approximate date, which was in 1907, “several months” prior to the 29 February 1908 article. It also notes that his will had not been located, but “which was found a few days ago by Mrs. Greenlee, in the pocket of an overcoat worn by her husband.” (>>“Greenlee Inherits Money. Local Man Will Get Part of Estate Left by His Father”, *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 29 Feb 1908.)

2. John R. Greenlee (ca. 1859–)

Addition

A newspaper account in 1901 notes injuries to John R. Greenlee while riding a bicycle. He was an uncle to Dorothea Greenlee (later the wife of Earle C. Smith). The newspaper reported (*Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 2 Jul 1901):

J. R. Greenlee Was Badly Injured

While riding a bicycle past the corner of Cascade avenue and Huerfano street last evening, J. R. Greenlee, of No. 307[?] South Weber street, collided with a team, was knocked from his wheel and run over. He was seriously, but not fatally injured.

Mr. Greenlee is a member of the firm of Greenlee & Sons, contractors for the stone work of the new county court house. He was on his way home after a visit to the stone yards, near the Rio Grande depot when the accident occurred. Thomas Anderson, superintendent of construction of the court house, was with him, also riding a wheel.

It is not known who was responsible for the accident, although the team is said to have been on the wrong side of the street. Both the wheelmen and the team are said to have been going

rapidly at the time. The team was driven by A. P. Gregory. As the collision occurred Greenlee fell under the wheels of the vehicle, a tourist carriage. He was run over before the driver could stop the horses.

When the injured man was picked up he was unconscious. The police ambulance was summoned and he was conveyed to his home. Two doctors who were sent for to attend him found that his right arm was broken above the wrist, the wrist was dislocated and he had an ugly scalp wound, besides many bruises.

Policeman Shelby arrested the driver of the team which ran over the wheelman. He will be given a hearing today, charged with reckless driving.

5. James S. Greenlee (ca. 1868–)

Page II-500

Addition

A newspaper account several months after the death of his father gives his name as James G. Greenlee, with a residence at 922 Monroe Ave., Colorado Springs, Colorado. (>>“Greenlee Inherits Money. Local Man Will Get Part of Estate Left by His Father”, *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 29 Feb 1908.)

A newspaper account in 1900 briefly notes a quarry accident in which James Greenlee was severely injured. He was an uncle to Dorothea Greenlee (later the wife of Earle C. Smith). The newspaper reported (*Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 17 Aug 1900):

Jas. S. Greenlee Dangerously Hurt

While operating a drill in the quarry of the Kenmuir Quarry company west of Colorado city, yesterday morning at 8 30 [?] o'clock, James S. Greenlee, a member of the company, was severely injured about the head by the drill becoming disconnected. He lapsed into unconsciousness immediately and was in that condition most of the day yesterday and last night having only a few rallying spells. Dr. Campbell of this city and Dr. Winternits of Colorado City dressed the wounds and last night the latter reported that the injured man had a chance to live but there was a fear in the other direction. The physician stated that the injuries were of a very serious nature.

Addition

James Greenlee apparently survived the accident noted above. A newspaper account in 1917 indicates that he was once mayor of Colorado City and that he was running for office as Commissioner of Public Works. (>>“Greenlee For Commissioner”, *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 25 Jul 1917.)

Dewing Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-511

Correction

The order of marriages for Andrew Ogden Dewing [No. 57] is apparently incorrect. His marriage to Nancy Wilson is his third marriage.

217. *Elouise Smith* (1891–1979)**Page II-511****Correction**

Delete the entire entry for *Elouise Smith*. The following entry is a complete revision, including the addition of the *Montgomery Family collateral genealogy*.

217. Elouise⁸ Smith (John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **Herbert Frank Montgomery** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Herbert Montgomery and Bertha Tesson. He was born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Elouise Smith and Herbert Montgomery are:

- + 351 i. William Tesson⁹ Montgomery, born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died in New Castle, Delaware.
- + 352 ii. Helen Montgomery, born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- + 353 iii. Jane Montgomery, born 24 August 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 April 2007 in Delaware.

NOTES

217. *Elouise (Smith) Montgomery* (1891–1979)

The wedding of Elouise Smith and Herbert Frank Montgomery took place in her father's home. The marriage was officiated by her father and Rev. Charles W. Harvey (of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia).

An address book of Elisabeth C. Smith from the late 1940s-1950s lists Mrs. H. F. Montgomery as residing at 4951 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia. Later she resided, until her death, with her daughter, Helen, in New Castle, Delaware.

Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and Herbert Frank Montgomery are buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Herbert Frank Montgomery (1883–1934)
(husband of Elouise Smith)

Regarding the Montgomery family, see the collateral genealogy below.

Occupations of Herbert Frank Montgomery (from U.S. census and other sources):

- 1910 census: Drug salesman
- 1910 Philadelphia city directory: Salesman
- 1918 draft registration: Reporter for Bradstreets, 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1920 census: Reporter for mercantile company

Residences of Herbert Frank Montgomery (from U.S. census and other sources):

- 1910 census and Philadelphia city directory: 933 S. 50th St. (with mother)

1915 marriage license application: 4914 Warrington Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1918 draft registration and 1920 census: 1034 S. Paxson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

His mother was Bertha Angeline Tesson; her brother, Frank Barncastle Tesson, and Frank's wife, Alice, died in the sinking of the R.M.S. *Lusitania*, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Irish Sea in 1915. (See the Tesson Family collateral genealogy [in the main Smith Family genealogy, following Elouise Smith (No. 217)]. Also see revisions to the Tesson Family collateral genealogy below [in these Additions and Corrections], after the Montgomery Family collateral genealogy.)

Collateral genealogy follows

[new to this genealogy]

Montgomery Family Collateral Genealogy (3 descendants)

The genealogy of the Montgomery family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Herbert R. C. Montgomery

Generation No. 1

1. Herbert R. C.¹ Montgomery was born December 1855 in England. He married **Bertha Angeline Tesson**, daughter of Frank Tesson and Emily Barncastle. She was born February 1860 in Illinois.

Children of Herbert Montgomery and Bertha Tesson are:

- 2 i. Eva Angeline² Montgomery, born April 1882 in Illinois; died 08 April 1952 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Rev. Gaston.
- 3 ii. Herbert Frank Montgomery, born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois; died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

3. Herbert Frank² Montgomery (Herbert R. C.¹) was born 23 Jun 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elouise Smith** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Smith and Ella Seville. She was born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., Garfield Park, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Elouise Smith and the descendants of Herbert and Elouise Montgomery. Also see the **Tesson Family collateral genealogy** for a continuation of the Montgomery lineage [also take note of the revisions to the Tesson Family collateral genealogy, which follow immediately below here].

End of completely revised entry for Elouise Smith

Tesson Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-512

Corrections*Two revisions, as follows.***[Revision 1, page II-512]**

1. **Frank¹ Tesson** was born October 1834 in Missouri. He married **Emily Barncastle**, daughter of John Barncastle. She was born June 1838 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Frank Tesson and Emily Barncastle are:

- + 2 i. Bertha Angeline² Tesson, born February 1860 in Illinois.
- 3 ii. John Tesson, born about 1862 in Illinois.
- 4 iii. Frank Barncastle Tesson, born 14 January 1866 in La Crosse, Wisconsin; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea. He married Alice E. Lowe; born 1853, from Venice, Madison Co., Illinois; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea.
- 5 iv. Lillian Duncan Tesson, born about 1872; died after February 1924.

NOTES

1. Frank Tesson (ca. 1832–)

Occupations of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):

1860: River pilot
 1870: Steamboat pilot
 1880: Mississippi River steamboat pilot
 1900: River pilot

Residences of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):

1880, 1900: Alton, Madison Co., Illinois

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the Frank Tesson household included an 8-year-old niece, Mary Tesson, who parents are indicated to have been born in Missouri.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, the Tesson family also had residing in their household their daughter and son-in-law, Bertha and Herbert R. C. Montgomery, and their children Herbert and Eva Montgomery. Also residing in the household were daughter and son-in-law Lillian and James McKinney. See the Montgomery Family collateral genealogy for information about this family. James McKinney is listed in the 1900 census as a glass blower.

[Revision 2, pages II-515–516]*Generation No. 2*

2. **Bertha Angeline² Tesson** (Frank¹) was born February 1860 in Illinois. She married **Herbert R. C. Montgomery** about 1880. He was born December 1855, from Lancashire, England, and died between 1900-1910.

Children of Bertha Tesson and Herbert Montgomery are:

- 7 i. Eva Angeline Montgomery, born April 1882 in Illinois; died 08 April 1952 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Rev. Gaston.
- + 6 ii. Herbert Frank³ Montgomery, born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois; died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[Children originally listed out of order.]

NOTES

The middle name of Bertha Tesson (ca. 1859–) [No. 2] has also been given as “Angelic”.

Herbert R. C. Montgomery (1855–1900/1910), husband of Bertha Tesson, immigrated to the U.S. in 1869. Thus far he has not been located in the 1870 or 1880 U.S. censuses.

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Eva Montgomery (1882–1952) resided with her widowed mother; she was occupied as a private secretary.

219. William Fosbenner Watson (1851-1924)

Page II-517

Emendation

For He married (2) **Annie R. O'Bryan**.

Read He married (2) **Annie R. O'Bryan** about 1891.

Addition

According to the 1910 U.S. census, William and Annie Watson had been married for 18 years, thus they married about 1891-1892. This further corroborates the same information given in the 1900 census, when they indicated that they had been married for 9 years.

Pages II-517-518

Emendations

In the 1910 U.S. census, William Fosbenner Watson is listed residing on Spaniard Neck Road; his occupation was farmer.

Page II-518

355. Frances May (Watson) Deever (1877-after 1920)

Emendation

At the time of the 1910 and 1920 U.S. censuses, Frances May Watson was still unmarried and resided with her father. Attempts to locate her in the 1930 census and other public records have not been productive.

244. Anna Elizabeth Battis (1879–)

Page II-520

Emendation

For . . . was born about 1879.

Read . . . was born November 1879 in Maryland.

For . . . son of William Starkey and Annie Battis.

Read . . . son of William Starkey and Sarah Battis.

Page II-521

Addition

new to this genealogy

**Starkey Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(24 descendants)

The genealogy of the Starkey family, as it relates to our Smith family and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of William Henry Starkey

1. William Henry¹ Starkey was born 04 July 1844 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 14 June 1913 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Sarah Elizabeth Battis**. She was born 16 August 1843 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 25 December 1919 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of William Starkey and Sarah Battis are:

- + 2 i. Harry S.² Starkey, born about 1863 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 12 December 1941.
- 3 ii. Ella Starkey, born about 1865; died after 12 December 1941.
- + 4 iii. William Thomas Starkey, born about 1868 in Maryland; died before 12 December 1941.
- 5 iv. David H. Starkey, born 15 August 1870 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 22 May 1926 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
- + 6 v. Ida Frances Starkey, born 29 January 1872 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 07 December 1941 in Somerset, Bristol Co., Massachusetts.
- + 7 vi. John Wesley Starkey, born 05 December 1875 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 30 April 1942 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. He married **Anna Elizabeth Battis**.
- 8 vii. Lizzie Starkey, born about 1879 in Maryland; died before 12 December 1941.
- 9 viii. Howard Starkey, died after 12 December 1941.

[See *Smith Family genealogy* for information relating to John Wesley Starkey and Anna Elizabeth Battis.]

2. Harry S.² Starkey (William Henry¹) was born about 1863 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 12 December 1941. He married **(1) Dorothy H.** He married **(2) Mammie Walls**.

Children of Harry Starkey and Dorothy are:

- 10 i. Edgar Bennett³ Starkey, born 26 March 1898 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died October 1965 in Maryland.
- 11 ii. Helen Starkey, born about 1903 in Maryland.
- 12 iii. Charles H. Starkey, born 05 September 1906 in Maryland; died 03 February 1992.
- 13 iv. Leonard Starkey, born about 1912.

4. William Thomas² Starkey (William Henry¹) was born 15 August 1870 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 22 May 1926 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Larra**.

Child of William Starkey and Larra is:

- 14 i. Albert³ Starkey, born about 1893 in Maryland.

6. Ida Frances² Starkey (William Henry¹) was born 29 January 1872 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 07 December 1941 in Somerset, Bristol Co., Massachusetts. She married **Willard Thomas Townsend** 30 December 1891 in Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born 04 March 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 January 1954 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Children of Ida Starkey and Willard Townsend are:

- 15 i. Mildred³ Townsend. [Died in infancy.]
- 16 ii. Louis Henry Townsend, born 21 August 1893 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 25 January 1961 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married Elsie Marie Parris 21 September 1925 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.
- 17 iii. Foster Martin Townsend, born 22 October 1894 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 09 November 1978 in Richmond, Henrico Co., Maryland.
- 18 iv. Chester Arthur Townsend, born 21 December 1895 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 18 September 1918 in active duty during World War I.
- 19 v. Ralph Allen Townsend, born 23 July 1897 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 12 December 1956 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married Kathryn Mary McCracken 11 July 1925 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.
- 20 vi. William T. Townsend, born 15 February 1899 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 14 July 1966 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.
- 21 vii. Mae Townsend, born 13 February 1901 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 24 June 1981 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. She married George Richard Moore between 1923–1924 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 22 viii. Earle Morris Townsend, born 08 April 1905 in Maryland; died 17 March 1968 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.
- 23 ix. Pearle Elizabeth Townsend, born 13 June 1909 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 17 April 1979 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. She married Richard Wallace Murphy 30 September 1933 in Elkton, Cecil Co., Maryland.

Notes

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Willard Townsend and family resided on Goldsborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Chester Arthur Townsend's name might also be Chester Allen Townsend.

End of Starkey Family collateral genealogy

Page II-521

246. Frances V. Holding (1859–1941)

Emendation

For She married **Oscar Jewel Harvey**.

Read She married **Oscar Jewel Harvey**. He was born September 1851 in Pennsylvania.

Addition

NOTES

Frances V. (Holding) Harvey (1859–1941)

In the 1900 U.S. census, Frances V. Harvey indicated that she had had five children, four of whom then were alive. The identity of the fifth child is thus far not known to this genealogy.

Frances V. Harvey was divorced from Oscar Jewel Harvey, apparently before June 1900. She is listed in the 1900 U.S. census, with her children, residing in her mother's home at 304 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and with whom she continued to reside at the times of the 1910 and 1920 censuses; and in the 1930 census she continued to reside at the same address, when she then lived next door to her brother, Archibald. She is listed in the 1900 and 1930 censuses as a widow; in the 1910 and 1920 censuses as divorced.

Oscar Jewel Harvey (1851–)

Oscar J. Harvey is listed in the 1900–1920 censuses as divorced.

Residences of Oscar J. Harvey (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: 34 W. Union St., Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania [with his sister and brother-in-law, Ludwig L. and Edith H. Reese]
- 1910: 20½ W. Northampton St., Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania [lodger with Thomas H. and Anne M. Roberts]
- 1920: 20½ W. Northampton St., Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania [residing with James J. and Marie McMarrinas(?)]

Occupations of Oscar J. Harvey (from U.S. censuses):

- 1900: "Library work"
- 1910: "Lawyer, Literature" [legal assistant?]
- 1920: "Writer [for] Publisher"

385. Thorndyke Harvey (1881–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Thorndyke and Elizabeth Harvey resided at 17328 Roselawn St., Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan. He was a sales engineer for an electrical company.

387. Ethel Harvey (1884–)

She never married, and she resided with her mother at least until the time of the 1930 U.S. census.

Occupations of Ethel Harvey (from U.S. censuses):

- 1910: Music teacher
- 1920: Librarian, public library
- 1930: Assistant Librarian, public library

Page II-522

247. Archibald McCall Holding (1862–1936)

Addition

Residences of Archibald McCall Holding (from U.S. censuses):

1900: 304 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania [with his mother]

1910–1930*: 308 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania

*At the time of the 1920 census, the census page skips from 304 to 312 S. Walnut St.; as seen in other censuses, “308” is the only lot number between, which in the 1910 and 1930 censuses was the residence of Archibald Holding. The “308” property seems to have been acquired by Holding at about the time of his marriage.

Archibald McCall Holding was a lawyer with his own practice.

Page II-523

251. *Edward Slaughter Graham* (1870–after March 1930)

Emendation**For**

251. Edward Slaughter⁹ Graham (James Edward⁸, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 November 1870. He married **Ethel M. Bailey**.

Children of Edward Graham and Ethel Bailey are:

- 391 i. Julian Randolph¹⁰ Graham, born 03 March 1901.

Read

251. Edward Slaughter⁹ Graham (James Edward⁸, James Tarbutton⁷, Mary Elizabeth⁶ Tarbutton, Rachel⁵ Smith, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 06 November 1870 in Maryland; died after March 1930. He married **Ethel M. Bailey**. She was born June 1878 in Maryland, daughter of William Bailey and Henrietta; died after March 1930.

Children of Edward Graham and Ethel Bailey are:

- 391 i. Julian Randolph (or Ralph)¹⁰ Graham, born 03 March 1901 in Maryland.

Addition

U.S. census data for all of the children of Edward and Ethel Graham indicate that they were born in Maryland. The New Jersey births given for James Franklin Graham and Helen Thomas Graham are retained herein based on original sources, and given that census information further alters nominal information (Julian Randolph is listed as J. Ralph, and J. Franklin is listed as J. Frank).

Addition

Edward S. Graham was a farmer. At the time of the 1900–1930 U.S. censuses he resided on Barclay Road, Dixons, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. In the 1930 census he is misindexed as "Elward S. Graban". Also in the 1930 census, an uncle, William A. Graham, resided with Edward and Ethel Graham.

Addition

Thus far the only information determined regarding the family of Ethel Bailey is as follows:

William T. Bailey was born about 1842 in Maryland. He married **Henrietta H.** She was born about 1843 in Maryland.

Children of William Bailey and Henrietta are:

- i. Eliza T. Bailey, born about 1876 in Maryland.
- ii. Mary B. Bailey, born about 1877 in Maryland.
- iii. Ethel M. Bailey, born June 1878 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, William T. Bailey was a farmer, residing in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Also residing in the household at that time was Mary Bailey, sister, aged 22; she was a school teacher.

252. Henry Rembert Graham (1874–1940)

Page II-523

Addition

Henry R. Graham may either have been actually named “Harry” or went by that name. At the time of the 1910 U.S. census he resided on East Front St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. With him also resided his parents and his father-in-law, Thomas F. Yates.

319. *Stockton W. Townsend* (1903–1999)

Page II-531

Emendation

For

319. Stockton W.⁹ Townsend (Howard⁸, Mary⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) He married **Ruth**.

Read

319. Stockton W.⁹ Townsend (Howard⁸, Mary⁷ Smith, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 19 May 1903 in Delaware, and died 01 July 1999 in New York. He married **Ruth B**.

Additions

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Stockton W. Townsend was single, residing at 1833 45th St., Pennsauken, Camden Co., New Jersey. He was an accountant for the “Victrola Plant” (which was the Radio Corporation of America in Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey). In that census his name is miswritten Townsden.

The Social Security Death Index indicates that his last residence was in Cedarhurst, Nassau Co., New York, which corresponds with Edward S. Smith’s notation on his Smith family genealogical scroll. The U.S. Public Records Index online indicates that his address in Cedarhurst was 474 W. Broadway.

The U.S. Public Records Index online also lists one Stockton W. Townsend, Jr., residing at 439 Calado Ave., Campbell, California. Whether this is Stockton Townsend [No. 445] has not been determined.

322. Robert Arnold Smith (1909–1992)

Page II-531

Emendation**For** He married **Esther Marie Bruner**. She was born 1914; alive 2004.**Read** He married **Esther Marie Bruner**. She was born 1914 in Indiana, daughter of Morris Bruner and Beulah; alive 2004.

Page II-532

AdditionEsther Marie (Bruner) Smith (1914–)
(wife of Robert Arnold Smith)

Thus far the following information has been derived regarding her parents and siblings (from 1930 U.S. census):

Morris W. Bruner was born about 1892 in Indiana. He married **Beulah M.** She was born about 1895 in Indiana.

Children of Morris Bruner and Beulah are:

- i. Russell L. Bruner, born about 1912 in Indiana.
- ii. Esther Marie Bruner, born 1914 in Indiana.
- iii. Mildred Bruner, born about January 1922 in Indiana.
- iv. Clarence W. Bruner, born about June 1923 in Indiana.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Morris W. Bruner resided in Precinct 22, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. He was a laborer in a rubber plant.

Emerson Bryan Roberts (1890–after 1951)

Page II-549

Addition

The 1917 draft registration for Emerson Bryan Roberts indicated that he was a resident of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, where he was a high school science teacher.

Page II-550

Emendation

For In 1910, Emerson Roberts was attending St. John's College.

Read In 1910, Emerson Roberts was attending St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. He received his M.A. degree from this institution in 1911.

Addition

In 1914, a newspaper item took note that Emerson B. Roberts, from Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and his sister, "Miss May [*sic*] Elma Roberts", from Woodstyle, North Carolina, were visiting their parents during the Christmas season. (>>*The Sun* (Baltimore), 27 Dec 1914)

Addition

Both Emerson Bryan Roberts and his sister, Mary Elma Roberts, are shown in a photograph of the graduating class of Easton (Maryland) High School in 1908. (>>"The Easton High School's Largest Graduating Class", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 17 May 1908, p. 9) [Twenty-four graduates are shown.]

Addition

Additional titles by Emerson Bryan Roberts:

Genealogy

"The Roberts Family of Wales, Middlesex, Virginia, and Maryland; Being a Study of the Ascendants and Descendants of Francis Roberts, Immigrant to Virginia, 1650" (Emerson Bryan Roberts, Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, ca. 1930s?). [Presumably this is a genealogical contribution to Roberts' own family.]

Professional

Position Analysis and Classification (Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, 1935).

Helen (Cooley) Roberts (1894–after April 1955)
(wife of Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326])

[Cooley collateral lineage]

George R. Cooley (1899–)

Page II-551

Correction

- For** 5. i. Patricia A. Cooley, born June 1894 in Pennsylvania
Read 5. i. Patricia A. Cooley, born ca. 1927 in New York.
-

Josephine Shimer (Bryan) Seibert (1906–1975)

Page II-551

Addition

The Social Security Death Index lists a Harry A. Siebert (born 29 July 1908, died 18 September 1988), whose last residence was in Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo Co., California. Whether this was Harry Siebert, husband of Josephine Shimer Bryan, has not as yet been determined.

334. *Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr.* (1905–1970)

Page II-552

Correction

For Nadine Coleman Houk
Read Nadine Thompson Howk [three occurrences]

Addition

The “Mack Family” genealogy ([see comment and citation](#)) gives the order of marriages thus: (1) Doris Pulliam [divorced], (2) Ethel (Jackson) Bell [divorced], (3) nadine Houk.

Addition

In 1961, Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr., resided at 3412 Central Ave., Great Falls, Montana.

Addition

Montana State Genealogical Society records list J. Lathrop Mack’s death in Deer Lodge County, residing in Cascade County. Warm Springs is in Deer Lodge Co.

335. Elizabeth (Mack) Hitchcock Munger (1906–1990)

Page II-553

Correction

For

She married (1) **Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, son of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway. He was born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. She married (2) **Robert Cushway Munger** 03 August 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904, and died 12 November 1960.

Read

She married (1) **Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, son of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway. He was born 28 November 1897 in Memphis, Tennessee, and died 28 December 1940 in Berwyn, Illinois. She married (2) **Robert Cushway Munger** 03 August 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904 in Hart, Michigan, and died 12 November 1960 in Hart, Michigan.

For

Gilbert Ridgway¹⁰ Hitchcock, born 25 June 1934.
John Lathrop Hitchcock, born 18 June 1936.

Read

Gilbert Ridgway¹⁰ Hitchcock, born 25 June 1934 in Chicago, Illinois.
John Lathrop Hitchcock, born 18 June 1936 in Chicago, Illinois.

Addition

Elizabeth Mack and her direct ancestral lineages are listed in heritage registers:

Robert Glenn Thurtle (ed.), *Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors* (Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, 1980), p. 187:

Elizabeth Mack Munger's ancestry is traced through ten generations to John Webster, Governor of Connecticut, 1656.

The following additional memberships are cited: Society of Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of American Revolution, Women Descendants of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Companies, Colonial Dames of XVII Century, Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Magna Charta Dames, Society of Huguenots, Society of Descendants of Colonial Clergy, Daughters of 1812, Dames of Court of Honor, Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestors, Descendants of founders of Hartford, New England Women, Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims.

Arthur Louis Finnell (compiler), *The Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry Lineage of Members* (Clearfield Co., Inc., for Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1997), p. 245:

The ancestry of Elizabeth Mack Munger (member no. 440) is traced through eleven generations to John Davenport (bp. 9 Apr 1597, d. 15Mar 1669/70).

At the time of her membership in the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, she resided at 500 Marquette Trail, Michigan City, Indiana.

Addition

Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock (1897–1940)
(husband of Elizabeth Mack)

He died at Berwyn Hospital, Berwyn, Illinois, as the result of injuries sustained in a single-vehicle accident the day before on Lawndale Ave. near Summit. He was a property inspector for an insurance company and was enroute to a property when the accident occurred. At the time of his death he resided at 8518 Bennett Ave., Chicago.

Addition

Robert Cushway Munger (1904–1960)
(husband of Elizabeth Mack)

There may be some confusion in records pertaining to Robert Cushway Munger. There is a “Robert C. Munger”, born 4 October 1896, whose Social Security Death Index record gives a death date of November 1960 and last residence in Michigan. He appears in the 1910 U.S. census with father Louis P. Munger and mother, Edith; Louis is a physician. This Robert C. Munger’s World War I draft registration in Hart, Michigan, lists a Dr. L. P. Munger, father, as a contact. The conflicts have thus far not been resolved but are here recorded.

Page II-559

Addition

In this genealogy, not much had been known regarding the Ridgway family (as related in the Hitchcock collateral genealogy of Elizabeth Mack’s first husband [pp. II-555–559]) and the Munger family related to Elizabeth Macks’ second husband. As it turns out, the families are collaterally related: Elizabeth Mack’s first mother-in-law, Bona Vera Ridgway, was also the stepdaughter of the grandfather (Charles P. Munger) of Elizabeth’s second husband, Robert Cushway Munger. The following brief collateral genealogies account for these families:

(new to this genealogy)

**Ridgway Family
Collateral Genealogy**

The genealogy of the Ridgway family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Benjamin F. Ridgway

Generation No. 1

1. **Benjamin F.¹ Ridgway** married **Vestella C. Poindexter**. She was born in 1844 in Massachusetts; died 1877.

Children of Benjamin Ridgway and Vestella Poindexter are:

- 2 i. Minnie² Ridgway, born about 1861 in Kansas.
- + 3 ii. Bona Vera Ridgway, born 1863 in Topeka, Kansas; died 19 June 1939.
- 4 iii. Charles A. Ridgway, born about 1867 in Kansas.
- 5 iv. Edwin E. Ridgway, born about 1868 in Kansas.

See the Hitchcock Family collateral genealogy in the main Smith genealogy—specifically the Hubbard collateral lineage within the Hitchcock collateral genealogy—for the ancestry of Vestella Poindexter.

Vestella Poindexter Ridgway remarried, to Charles P. Munger. See the Munger Family collateral genealogy, below.

Benjamin F. Ridgway has not been located in U.S. census records. Other members of the Ridgway family here noted also have not been located except as indicated through Vestella Ridgway's remarriage to Charles Munger.

Generation No. 2

2. **Bona Vera² Ridgway** was born 1863 in Topeka, Kansas, and died 19 June 1939. She married **Daniel Norman Hitchcock**. He was born 22 August 1860 in Illinois, and died 14 May 1930.

See the Hitchcock Family collateral genealogy in the main Smith genealogy for their descendants.

end of Ridgway Family collateral genealogy

(new to this genealogy)

Munger Family Collateral Genealogy

The genealogy of the Munger family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Charles P. Munger

Generation No. 1

1. **Charles P.¹ Munger** was born about 1841 in Wisconsin. He married **Vestella P. Poindexter** (widow Ridgway). She was born in 1844 in Massachusetts; died 1877.

Children of Charles Munger and Vestella Poindexter are:

- 2 i. Edward² Munger, born about 1870 in Kansas.
- + 3 ii. Louis P. Munger, born about 1872 in Kansas.
- 4 iii. Leroy Munger, born about 1875 in Kansas.
- 5 iv. Sarah Munger, born about 1877 in Indiana.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Charles P. Munger resided in Arvon, Osage Co., Kansas; at the time of the 1880 census he was in Orleans, Orange Co., Indiana. He was a carpenter.

Generation No. 2

3. **Louis P.² Munger** was born about 1872 in Kansas. He married about 1895 **Edith**. She was born about 1867 in Michigan.

Child of Louis Munger and Edith is:

- 6 i. Robert Cushway³ Munger was born 20 February 1904 in Hart, Michigan; died 12 November 1960 in Hart, Michigan. He married Elizabeth Mack.

See the main Smith genealogy for information relating to the Elizabeth Mack and her relationship to the Smith family. See also notes above regarding Robert Cushway Munger.

end of Munger Family collateral genealogy

Luther Francis McCollum (1904–1979)

Page II-561

Addition

Luther F. McCollum was the chief of police in Carlsbad, New Mexico, at least around 1952, but just when he served is not known at this time. In July 1958 he was noticed in a newspaper article: “Luther McCollum, former police chief at Carlsbad, has been hired as a state liquor inspector. He tried for the state police but didn’t make it.” (Will Harrison, “Inside the Capital”, *The Albuquerque Tribune*, 22 Jul 1958, p. 3).

340. Gerardin Faulkner Smith (1908–)

Page II-562

Additions

Records of the Cook County Clerk (Cook County, Illinois, marriage index, 1930-1960, database online) corroborate the marriage date of Gerardin F. Smith and Jean [Synnestvedt] on 6 August 1930.

An additional record of Gerardin Smith—one perhaps not worth mentioning were it not for the sparse amount of information known about him now—is a brief mention in the *Daily Herald* (Chicago) for 27 April 1928 (p. 4):

Gerardin Smith of the Park, visited his home a few days last week after an attack of the grippe.

341. Alice Mary Smith (1910–2003)

Page II-563

Corrections

For Donald Geoffry **read** Donald Geoffrey [three occurrences].

For Stephen B. Gladish **read** Stephen Geoffrey Gladish

For Immanuel Church **read** Emmanuel Church

For 469 iv. Martha Joy Gladish, born 02 April 1944; died about 1995.

Read 469 iv. Martha Joy Gladish, born 02 April 1944; died 25 May 1992.

Donald Geoffrey Gladish (1899–1967)

Addition

During World War I, Donald Gladish enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. He is first listed in the muster roll 23 (or 25) August 1918, attached to Company “N”, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, South Carolina. He served 1917-1918 in the European campaign, leaving the service at the rank of Private First Class. He served in the European campaign.

During World War II, Donald Gladish, M.D., served in the U.S. Navy in the far Pacific, 1943-1946, and mustered out at the rank of Lieutenant Commander. The photograph of Gladish shown on page II-562A shows him in uniform at the rank of Lieutenant. (>>Stephen B. Gladish to Earle Spamer, 14 Jan 2009)

469. Martha Joy Gladish (1944–ca. 1995)

Page II-563

Correction

For (1944–ca. 1995)

Read (1944–1992)

Additions

She died 25 May 1992.

She enlisted in the U.S. Air Force on 20 October 1967 and served during the Vietnam War at the rank of Staff Sergeant.

She was buried 28 May 1992 in National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona, 23029 North Cave Creek Road, Phoenix, Arizona (Section 18d, Site 798).

Gladish Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-564

Correction

For (18 descendants) **read** (22 descendants)

For Donald Geoffry **read** Donald Geoffrey [two occurrences]

1. Jeremiah H. Gladish

Page II-564

Correction

Replace the entire entry for Jeremiah H. Gladish with the following:

1. **Jeremiah C.¹ Gladish** was born about 1833 in Indiana. He married **Mary A.** She was born about 1832 in Illinois.

Children of Jeremiah Gladish and Mary are:

- | | | |
|----|-----|---|
| 1a | i. | ‡ Rosa M. ² Gladish, born about 1860 in Indiana. |
| 1b | ii. | ‡ Lillie Bell Gladish, born about 1861 in Indiana. |
| + | 2 | iii. Willis Lindsay Gladish, born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Illinois. |
| 2a | iv. | ‡ Annie Grass Gladish, born about 1869 in Illinois. |
| 2b | v. | ‡ Susan S. Gladish, born about 1873 in Illinois. |

NOTES

1. Jeremiah C. Gladish (ca. 1833–)

In most records he is listed as “J. C. Gladish”. His parents both were born in Kentucky, according to the 1880 U.S. census sheet.

Residences of Jeremiah Gladish (from U.S. censuses):

- 1870: Madison, Richland Co., Illinois
- 1880: Chestnut St., Olney, Richland Co., Illinois

Occupations of Jeremiah Gladish (from U.S. censuses):

- 1870: Farm worker
 - 1880: Carpenter
-

2. Willis Lindsay Gladish (1867–)

Page II-564

Correction

Replace the entire entry for Willis Lindsay Gladish with the following:

2. **Willis Lindsay² Gladish** (Jeremiah H.¹) was born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Richland Co., Illinois. He married **Laura Wallenbury**, daughter of Frances Adolphus Wallenbury. She was born 29 July 1862 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Willis Gladish and Laura Wallenbury are:

- | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|
| + | 3 | i. | Donald Geoffrey ³ Gladish, born 28 September 1899; died June 1967. |
| | 4 | ii. | David Gladish. |
| + | 5 | iii. | Victor Gladish. |
| | 6 | iv. | Ted Gladish. |
| + | 7 | v. | Richard R. Gladish, died 2003. |
| | 8 | vi. | Louise Gladish. |
-

NOTES

2. Rev. Willis Lindsay Gladish (1867–)

Residences of Willis Gladish (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: 2413 Talbott Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana
1910 census: High St., Middleport, Meigs Co., Ohio
1920 census: 336 N. Wayne Ave., Chicago, Illinois
1928 ship passenger list: 5220 Wayne Ave., Chicago, Illinois
1930 census: 5220 Wayne Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Occupations of Willis Gladish (from U.S. censuses):

1900, 1910: Minister
1920: Teacher, manual training
1930: Office clerk

Laura (Wallenbury) Gladish (1862–)

On the ship's passenger list for the S.S. *Carmania* (noted above), her birth date is given as 29 July 1862; she is there listed as aged 65. Elsewhere in previous notations her birth year was given as 1867, apparently in error.

Page II-566A [*illustration page*]

The Circuitous Spamer–Smith Genealogical Link to the Presidents Adams and to T. S. Eliot

Correction

For Richard Cranch (1874–1952) **read** Richard Cranch (1726–1811)

343. Jean Seville Smith (1913–1998)
and her husband Harold Covert Cranch (1911–2004)

Page II-567

Addition

Jean and Harold Cranch travelled to England in 1956. They are listed on the passenger list of the M.V. *Britannic* (Cunard Line), arriving in Liverpool on 20 July 1956, having sailed from New York. They indicated their residence in England as the Hotel Kingsley, Bloomsbury Way, London, intending to stay in England three weeks. They returned to the U.S. as Tourist Class passengers aboard the S.S. *Franconia*, departing Liverpool 11 August 1956, arriving in New York 21 August. At the time they resided at 346 Riverdale Dr., Glendale, California.

Addition

As one might expect, establishing branches of the New Church throughout the West required of Rev. Cranch a lot of travel. Simply to illustrate the far-flung nature of his work, several notices are made from newspaper accounts, of which there must be far more examples from many places.

Rev. Harold C. Cranch offered services in the American Legion Hall in Oakville, Washington, where his sermon was on “Life After Death” (“Service Planned”, *Daily Chronicle* [Centralia, Washington], 27 May 1955, p. 12).

In Tucson, Arizona, a New Church chapel has been in existence since the 1950s, its congregation first meeting informally in homes in the 1940s, much in the fashion of early congregations of the New Church in the 18th and 19th centuries. A newly remodeled chapel was dedicated in July 1957 by Rt. Rev. George DeCharms of Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Rev. Cranch visited the Tucson chapel monthly from California and sent tape-recorded sermons between visits. It was not until September 1960 that the Tucson congregation received its first resident pastor (Rev. Douglas Taylor, a native of Australia). (>>”Bishop To Dedicate New Chapel For General Church Of New Jerusalem”, *Tucson Daily Citizen*, 13 Jul 1957, p. 6; “Rev. Taylor Native Of Australia”, *Tucson Daily Citizen*, 10 Sep 1960; “Rev. Taylor To Attend Assembly”, *Tucson Daily Citizen*, 29 Oct 1960, p. 39.)

Cranch Family Collateral Genealogy

4. William Cranch (1769–1855)

Page II-571

Correction

For James Greenleaf **read** James Greenleaf (1765–1843)

Page II-581

Addition

19. Hannah Appleton (Cranch) Moses

She is listed in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 12 (DAR ID no. 11702), as a descendant of Thomas Dawes, Jr. (1757–1825), a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1780.

14. Christopher Pearse Cranch (1813–1892)

Pages II-582, 583; notes 1173, 1177

Correction

For George William Curt **read** George William Curtis

Smith (of Massachusetts) and Adams Families Collateral Genealogy

Pages II-591, 592

Correction

For First Unitarian Church **read** United First Parish Church

347. Gloria Jane (Smith) Barry (1923–)

Page II-620

Addition

Regarding the Barry Family, the following collateral genealogy is added here:¹³⁶¹

new to this genealogy

**Barry Family
Collateral Genealogy**
(8 descendants)

The genealogy of the Barry family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows. No earlier generations have thus far been traced.

Descendants of Francis Edward Barry

Generation 1

1. **Francis Edward Barry-1.** He was born on 17 March 1870.

Anna Gundy. She was born July 1870 in McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Francis Edward Barry and Anna Gundy. They had 3 children.

- i. **Helen R. Barry.** She was born April 1896 in Pennsylvania.
- 2 ii. **Francis Clark Barry.** He was born on 06 August 1898 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- iii. **John R. Barry.** He was born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.

Generation 2

2. **Francis Clark Barry-2** (Francis Edward Barry-1). He was born on 06 August 1898 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Katharine Marrion Fuller is the daughter of Herbert Priestly Fuller and Mary Dover. She was born on 31 January 1902 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Francis Clark Barry and Katharine Marrion Fuller. They had 4 children.

- i. **James F. Barry.** He was born about 1924 in Illinois.
- 3 ii. **John Edward Barry.** He was born on 20 October 1924 in Glenview, Illinois. He

¹³⁶¹ The format of this report differs from the genealogical report style previously used in this genealogy. The Family Tree Maker software used to generate all previous reports was upgraded without realizing that the manufacturer had redesigned its report structures, offering no means by which to revert to that earlier version. The new report structure cannot be imported into a word processor without also bringing with it unsatisfactory and faulty formatting. The format presented here includes adept and repetitive editing to remove some of the unappealing features of the automatically generated file. Also take note that the new format does not separately enumerate every descendant; rather, only those individuals who themselves have children are given a continuing number, which is in discord with the format of the main part of this genealogy. The manufacturer gives no reasons for the changes nor offers a resolution that restores the breadth of previously available functions. —Earle Spamer

married **Gloria Jane Smith**. They were married on 08 September 1946 in Glenview, Illinois. He died on 07 January 1990. [See *main Smith genealogy for information relating to their descendants*.]

- iii. **Ruth E. Barry**. She was born about November 1927 in Illinois.
- iv. **Odah Louise Barry**. She was born about October 1929 in Illinois.

NOTES

Francis Clark Barry (1898–) [No. 2] was known as Frank Barry.

End of Barry Family collateral genealogy

348. *Nadia Forrest Smith* (1923–2010)

Page II-620

Emendation

For

348. Nadia Forrest⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois.

Read

348. Nadia Forrest⁹ Smith (Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois, and died 28 December 2010 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Addition

Nadine Synnestvedt was buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery on 29 December 2010. A well attended memorial service was held at the Bryn Athyn Cathedral on 21 February 2010.

Synnestvedt Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-622

Correction

For Otto Synnestvedt . . . died 1816 **read** Otto Synnestvedt . . . died 1916

[The date is correct in the genealogical entry for Otto Synnestvedt on p. II-623.]

Page II-623

Addition

Under residences of Otto Synnestvedt, *add*:

1874 Nebraska State Census: Lincoln Precinct, Nebraska

Addition

The 1874 Nebraska State Census lists his name as Otto C. Synnestvedt (misindexed as “Synrestvedt” but correctly spelled on the census sheet).

Tafel Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-635

Correction

For 14. Christian Friedrich⁹ Tafel **read** 14. Christian Friedrich August⁹ Tafel

Page II-636

Correction

For (Leonard Tafel) (1880–1880) **read** (Leonard Tafel) (1800–1880)

Page II-638

28. Gustav Rudolph Tafel

Addition

In the *Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866* (Werner Co., Akron, Ohio, 1893), Gustav Tafel is listed as Gustavus Tafel (p. 180).

Page II-642

Correction

For 67. Anna Aug. Cav. Tafel **read** 67. Anna Augusta KarolineTafel

Page II-644

Corrections

For 63. Anna Aug. Cav. (Tafel) Tafel (1865–1962) **read** 67. Anna Augusta Karoline (Tafel) Tafel (1866–1962)

For 64. Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel **read** 68. Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel

Page II-646

36. Paul Ludwig Hermann Tafel (Louis Tafel) (1840–1909)

Addition

Louis Tafel's funeral notice in the *Baltimore American* provides his last residential address, as well as details of the funeral:

Rev. Louis H. Tafel

The funeral of Rev. Louis H. Tafel, pastor of the Swedenborgian New Jerusalem Church, who died Monday at his home, 411 Homestead street, Homestead, took place from that address at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Short services were conducted at the house by Rev. Frank Sewall, of the New Jerusalem Church, Washington, D. C., after which the body was taken to the Swedenborgian Church, Aisquith and Fayette streets. Rev. Mr. Sewall and Rev. Lawrence Allbutt, of the Fulton Avenue New Jerusalem

Mission, delivered short addresses at the church and a solo was rendered by Mr. Henry Diener. Several hymns were sung by the congregation. The remains were then taken to Loudon Park Cemetery for interment. The active pallbearers were Dr. Felix Boericke and Mr. Adolph Tafel, a brother of the deceased, both of Philadelphia, and four sons of Rev. Mr. Tafel—Messrs. Louis L., F. Edward, Walter W., and Leonard I. Tafel. The honorary pallbearers were members of the board of trustees of the church of which Rev. Mr. Tafel was pastor. (>>*Baltimore American*, 2 Dec 1909, p. 16)

Page II-649

Correction

For *S.S. Olympic* **read** *R.M.S. Olympic*

Page II-653

Correction

For Narbert **read** Narberth

Page II-662

Corrections

For William Robert Armstrong, III **read** William Robert Armstrong, II

(Delete?)

221. Kathleen Mareta Tafel

[may be listed in error; *see* **222. Kathleen Mareta Tafel**]

Van Zyverden Family Collateral Genealogy

[The corrections noted for pp. II-676–678 were caused by a global search-and-replace performed during the early preparation of the text. In these instances, the string “[space]Jan[space]”, emended to “[space]January[space]”, transposed not only “Jan” to “January” as planned, but also inadvertently changed the given name, “Jan”.]

Page II-676Corrections

For January Groen **read** Jan Groen

For January Hofman **read** Jan Hofman

Page II-677Corrections

For January Piet **read** Jan Piet

For January Pannekoek **read** Jan Pannekoek

For January Fook **read** Jan Fook

For January Noenen **read** Jan Noenen

Page II-678Corrections

For January Spaargaren **read** Jan Spaargaren

For January Van Dillewyn **read** Jan Van Dillewyn

Page II-681Corrections

In the genealogical data for the first three individuals (77. Clinton James Van Zyverden; 78. Edith Van Zyverden; 79. Margaret Van Zyverden), the marriage individuals are mistakenly duplicated. In each occurrence, one entry has sparse or uncertain data, while the other (correct) entry has fuller data. Thus the following names should appear only once: Mary Ann Grove (*m.* Clinton James Van Zyverden), Stephen Rose (*m.* Edith Van Zyverden), Calvin Acton Odhner (*m.* Margaret Van Zyverden).

351. William Tesson Montgomery (1916–)

Page II-683

Correction

For Llangollen Estates, 206 Werden Drive

Read 206 Werden Drive, Llangollen Estates, New Castle Co., Delaware

Mummert Family collateral lineage

Page II-684

Emendation

For He married **Bessie**.

Read He married **Bessie Griffith** about 22 December 1904.

[Children of John Mummert and Bessie Griffith are:]

Addition

i-A. John W. Mummert, Jr., born about October 1907, died 06 June 1922 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Addition

At the time of the death of John W. Mummert, Jr., the family resided at 5622 Christian St., Philadelphia.

Addition

The following *circumstantial* information has been located, which may relate to the Mummert family individuals noted in this genealogy.

iv. George G. Mummert, born about 1917 in Pennsylvania.

The Social Security Death Index lists a George G. Mummert, born 8 November 1916, died 12 March 1999, with a last residence in Deepwater, Salem Co., New Jersey. He had registered with Social Security in Pennsylvania before 1951.

An obituary for a George G. Mummert, Jr. (posted to the NJ.com website, viewed 26 Sep 2009) reads, “George G. Mummert, Jr., age 59 of Smyrna, DE formerly of Deepwater, NJ died Wednesday December 17, 2008 at the Pinnacle Rehabilitation & Health Center, Smyrna, DE. He was born in Philadelphia, PA and was the son of the late George G. Mummert, Sr., and Lola M. Rubart Mummert. He is survived by his sister, Lola Mummert of Milford, DE.” He was buried in Lawnside Cemetery, Woodstown, New Jersey.

v. James E. Mummert, born about 1921 in Pennsylvania.

The Social Security Death Index lists a James E. Mummert, born 15 June 1920, died March 1995, with a last residence in Agana, Guam. He had registered with Social Security in Pennsylvania before 1951. A partially viewable notice from the Pacific Daily News website, www.guampdn.com (viewed 29 Sep 2009), reads, “Last respects for James E. Mummert Jr., fondly known as ‘Jimmy,’ of Agana Heights . . .” He was a special projects coordinator for the Guam Energy Office. He is, however, unlikely to be the James E. Mummert of the family in question here because another local news item viewed online indicates that this James Mummert is noticed as a witness in a real estate case in Guam, where he is noted to be the “grandson of patriarch Pedro Martinez”.

vi. Alfred A. Mummert, born about 1923 in Pennsylvania.

An Alfred A. Mummert, born 1922 in Pennsylvania, enlisted in the U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 30 November 1942.

353. *Jane Montgomery* (1924–2007)

Page II-685

Correction

For MacWhorter **read** McWhorter [two occurrences]

380. Paul Clifton Starkey (1900–1972)

Page II-687

Emendation

For She was born 1908 in Maryland, and died 1946.

Read She was born 1908 in Maryland, daughter of James Sewell and Julia; died 1946.

Addition

Paul Clifton Starkey was known as Clifton.

Addition

Residences of Paul Clifton Starkey (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland [boarder in household of William Harry and Annie Jones

1930: 98 Riverside Terrace, Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

Occupations of Paul Clifton Starkey (from U.S. censuses):

1920: "Laborer, Elevator" [*sic*; laborer in grain elevator?]

1930: "Laborer, Auto Sales Co."

Addition

The family of Martha Estelle Sewell has thus far been determined as follows:

James K. Sewell, Jr. was born about 1881 in Maryland, and died between 1920–1930. He married **Julia M.** She was born about 1885 in Maryland.

Children of James Sewell and Julia are:

- i. Martha Estelle Sewell, born about 1908 in Maryland.
- ii. Mary C. Sewell, born about 1910 in Maryland.
- iii. John K. or C. Sewell, born about 1911 in Maryland.
- iv. Violet L. Sewell, born about August 1917 in Maryland.
- v. Lelia Sewell, born about 1920 in Maryland.

NOTES

Residences of James K. Sewell, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

1910: Kent [illegible] Road, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

1920: Tilghman Neck Road, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

Occupations of James K. Sewell, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):

1910: Laborer in saw mill

1920: Worked in dairy

At the time of the 1910 census, James K. Sewell, Sr., was the head of household. He was then aged 57 (born about 1853), a widower, employed on a truck farm.

At the time of the 1930 census, Julia M. Sewell was a widow, residing on the Grasonville State Road, Grasonville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; she was employed as a seamstress in a shirt factory.

At the time of the 1930 census, John K. or C. Sewell resided with his widowed mother and was employed as an oyster and fish waterman.

386. *Helen (Harvey) Jenkinson* (1884–)

Page II-687

Emendation

For She married **Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr.** in Radnor, Pennsylvania.

Read She married **Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr.** in Radnor, Pennsylvania. He was born about 1886 in Pennsylvania.

Page II-688

Addition

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Helen Harvey resided with her mother and grandmother at 304 Walnut St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. She was a school teacher.

Addition

Residences of Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):

1920: 29 N. Fremont St., Bellevue, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

1930: 19 N. Howard Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

Occupations of Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Real estate insurance

1930: Real estate agent

388. *Ernest Harvey* (1886–)

Page II-688

Emendation

For He married **Sarah Dorothy Hill** 08 June 1919.

Read He married **Sarah Dorothy Hill** 08 June 1919, daughter of Joseph F. Hill. She was born January 1892 in Pennsylvania.

Addition

Residences of Ernest Harvey (from U.S. censuses):

1920: 1607 Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1930: 640 N. Matlack St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Occupations of Ernest Harvey (from U.S. censuses):

1920: "Attorney-at-law, U.S. Attorney's Office"

1930: "Attorney, Law Offices"

(Previous notes included on page II-688 were from Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" or its accompanying genealogical scroll.)

Additions

Sarah Dorothy (Hill) Harvey was known as Dorothy. In the 1900 U.S. census she is listed as "S. Dorothy"; in the 1910 census as "Sara D."

Thus far the following information is known regarding Sarah Dorothy Hill's parents and siblings:

Joseph F. Hill was born August 1863. He married **Bessie C.** about 1885. She was born October 1865 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Joseph Hill and Bessie are:

- i. George G. Hill, born August 1888 in Pennsylvania.
- ii. Sarah Dorothy Hill, born January 1892 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

Residences of Joseph F. Hill (from U.S. censuses):

1900: 239 W. Dean St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania

1910: 515 High St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania

1920: 313 S.High St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania

1930: 640 N. Matlack St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [with daughter and son-in-law, Dorothy and Ernest Harvey]

Occupations of Joseph F. Hill (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Bookkeeper

1910: Receiving teller, bank

1920: Assistant cashier, bank

1930: Bank cashier

394. Ruby Margaret Graham (1898–1983)

Page II-689

Emendation

For Her grave has a Daughters of the American Revolution marker. She had joined the DAR in 1959.

Read Her grave has a Daughters of the American Revolution marker. She had joined the DAR in 1959. However, I have not located her listing in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution lineage books.

A message posted to the THOMPSON-L Archives online (www.rootsweb.com, subject “Robert SMC, MD., b. 1720-25”, accessed 27 Sep 2009), by “Larry”, 13 July 2000, was addressed to “St. Mary’s county Maryland Catholic researchers”. The message noted that Ruby Graham Doushkess joined the DAR in 1959. A linear sketch in the message traced an ancestry back to a Revolutionary War veteran, Robert Thompson (ca. 1720/25–1806/07). The lineage is as follows (dates as given by “Larry”):

Robert Thompson (ca. 1720/25–1806/07, will proved 13 Jan 1807)

Bennett Thompson (–after 1835 Apr 9)

Thomas Thompson (ca. 1795–before 1833 Dec 30)

Sarah Josephine Thompson (1823 Dec 30–1902 Dec 20-25) *m.* Benedict Yates

Thomas Franklin Yates (1843 Dec 21–1914 Jul 5)

Eliza “Lida” Thompson Yates (1877 Mar 24–) *m.* Harry R. Graham

Ruby Graham

Addition

At the time of her death in 1983, Ruby Graham Doushkess resided in Laconia, Belknap Co., New Hampshire.

Addition

Victor Hugo Doushkess (1895–1966)
(husband of Ruby Margaret Graham)

Victor Hugo Doushkess was a professor of mathematics at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. He received his B.S. degree at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1917, and A.M. degree from Lafayette in 1921, after having been appointed an instructor there in 1919. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1924. He left Lafayette College in 1935.

Residences of Victor Hugo Doushkess (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1910 census: 1784 Amsterdam Ave., Manhattan, New York, New York [resided here with his brother, William, in the household of Esther Gordow?]; see also notes below]

1930 census: Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania

1942 draft registration: 22 Summer St., Forest Hills, Queens, New York, New York

1966: Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

When Victor H. Doushkess registered for the draft in 1942, he was at that time employed by Hearst Enterprises, Inc., 959 8th Ave., New York, New York.

Thus far the following information has been determined regarding the family of Victor Hugo Doushkess:

new to this genealogy

Doushkess Family Collateral Genealogy

1. **Jacob Doushkess** was born September 1865 in Kowna, Russia [Kovna, Lithuania]. He married (1) **Annie** about 1889 in Russia [Lithuania?]. She was born April 1872 in Russia [Lithuania?]; died between 1910–1920 in New York. He married (2) **Esther Gordow[?]** between 1910–1920. She was born about 1875 in Minsk, Russia [Belarus].

Children of Jacob Doushkess and Annie are:

- 2 i. **Victor Hugo Doushkess**, born 27 June 1895 in New York; died 14 November 1966; he married **Ruby Margaret Graham** 28 December 1920 in Chestertown, Maryland.
- 3 ii. **William Doushkess**, born March 1898 in New York.

Child of Jacob Doushkess and Esther is:

- 4 i. **Florence E. Doushkess**, born 16 March 1903 in Springfield, Massachusetts; died 23 February 1993 in New York. [Adopted child of Jacob Doushkess.]

NOTES

Jacob Doushkess (1865–)

Jacob Doushkess and his relatives were Yiddish.

Residences of Jacob Doushkess (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

- 1900 census: 158-160 Attorney St., Manhattan, New York, New York
- 1920 census, and 1923 passport application: 611 W. 152nd St., Manhattan, New York, New York

Jacob Doushkess was a printer.

Jacob Doushkess immigrated to the U.S. in 1891 (according to the 1900 U.S. census), or August 1893 (according to his 1923 passport application), or 12 September 1892 (according to the passport application of his daughter, Florence, in 1924). (Also, according to the 1910 census, the record for Annie Doushkess indicates that she had immigrated in 1890.

Jacob Doushkess has not been located in the 1910 census despite numerous exhaustive searches. It is not clear where he might have resided when his wife was hospitalized and the children were with the woman he would later marry.

According to the application for a U.S. passport issued 6 April 1923 (and likewise according to a passport application made by his daughter, Florence, in 1924), Jacob Doushkess became a naturalized citizen on 24 April 1903.

A U.S. passport was issued to Jacob Doushkess on 6 April 1923. He expected to depart from New York on 1 May 1923 to visit England, France, Austria, and Poland, apparently to visit relatives in Poland.



Jacob Doushkess, passport photo, 1923

Annie Doushkess (1872–1910/20) (wife of Jacob Doushkess)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Annie Doushkess is listed as a patient in the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Invalids, Broadway and 138th St., New York, New York. She indicated in this census that he had had three children, two of whom were then alive. The identity of the deceased child is not known to this genealogy. Inasmuch as she was a patient in a long-term or end-of-life care facility, and that Jacob Doushkess was in 1920 married to the divorcée Esther Gordow[?], it is presumed that Annie Doushkess died during 1910–1920.

Esther Gordow[?] Doushkess (ca. 1875–) (wife of Jacob Doushkess)

She is listed in the 1910 U.S. census as Esther Gordow[?], divorced; presumably Gordow[?] is her married name. Residing with her at that time were her daughter, Florence, and the brothers Victor Doushkess and William Doushkess. Together they all resided in the household of John and Annie Finkes[?]; he was an apartment house janitor.

She indicated that she had immigrated into the U.S. in 1890.

Florence E. Doushkess (1903–1993)

Florence E. Doushkess, daughter of Esther who was the second wife of Jacob Doushkess, seems to have been given, or took, the surname of her stepfather. She refers to him as her father on a passport application in 1924.

A U.S passport was issued to Florence E. Doushkess on 6 June 1924. She expected to depart from New York on 9 July 1924 aboard the S.S. *Aquitania* to visit England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Latvia on tour. At that time she resided with her father at 611 W. 152nd St., New York, and she was a teacher.

At the time of her death, Florence E. Doushkess resided in New York, New York.



Florence E. Doushkess, passport photo, 1924

End of Doushkess Family collateral genealogy

460. Roberta Lathrop Mack (1954–)

Page II-694

Addition

Thomas Edmund Zipperian (husband of Roberta Lathrop Mack) is employed with the Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He has been Unit Director in MESA (Microsystems and Engineering Sciences Applications) and Manager of the Compound Semiconductor Research Laboratory. He received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Montana State University, 1975, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Minnesota (Ph.D., 1980).

As a consequence of his work with the Sandia Corporation, he is a co-inventor on patents related to semiconductor technology.

A sampling of Thomas E. Zipperian's professional publications is as follows:

- G. E. Bulman, T. E. Zipperian, and L. R. Dawson, "The Determination of Impact Ionization Coefficients in $\text{In}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{As}/\text{GaAs}$ Strained Layer Superlattice MESA Photodiodes, *Journal of Electronic Materials*, Vol. 15, no. 4 (Jul 1986).
- Timothy J. Drummond, Paul L. Gourley, and Thomas E. Zipperian, "Band Gap Engineering", *IEEE Spectrum*, Vol. 26, no. 6 (Jun 1988), pp. 33-37.
- D. R. Myers, E. D. Jones, I. J. Fritz, L. R. Dawson, T. E. Zipperian, R. M. Biefeld, M. C. Smith, and J. E. Schirber, "Material Characterization of an Ion-Implantation Process for p-Type (InGa)As/GaAs Quantum-Well Structures", *Journal of Electronic Materials*, Vol. 18, no. 3 (May 1989).
- E. D. Jones, T. E. Zipperian, S. K. Lyo, J. E. Schirber, and L. R. Dawson, "Correlation Between Photoluminescence Data and Device Performance of p-Channel Strained-Layer Materials", *Journal of Electronic Materials*, Vol. 19, no. 6 (Jun 1990).
- A. D. Romig, Jr., Arnold B. Baker, Justine Johannes, Thomas Zipperian, Kees Eijkel, Bruce Kirchoff, H. S. Mandi, C. N. R. Rao, and Steven Walsh, "An Introduction to Nanotechnology Policy: Opportunities and Constraints for Emerging and Established Economies", *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, Vol. 74, no. 9 (Nov 2007), pp. 1634-1642.

Addition

Heidi Alayne Zipperian (1987–) [No. 565] received a B.S. degree in engineering, *summa cum laude*, from Arizona State University, 2009. She was 2005 valedictorian at Moriarty High School, and co-valedictorian at ASU's College of Innovation and Technology. As of 2009 she was entering a Ph.D. program at the University of Michigan College of Engineering, in the Department of Electrical Engineering, where she expects to study biomedical engineering.

461. *Gilbert Ridgway Hitchcock* (1934–)

Page II-694

Emendation

For . . . was born 25 June 1934.

Read . . . was born 25 June 1934 in Chicago, Illinois.

Addition

Gilbert Ridgway Hitchcock was an officer in the U.S. Navy. In 1961 he resided at 86-047 Alta St., Wainee, Oahu, Hawaii.

467. Stephen Geoffrey Gladish (1939–)
(Stephen B. Gladish)



The family of Steve and Betsy Gladdish, 21 June 2008, Tucson, Arizona.

Page II-695

Addition

“Airman First Class Stephen Geoffrey Gladish served in the U.S. Air Force, 1959-1963 as Upper Atmosphere Rawinsonde Operator and Weather Observer in Sixth Weather Squadron (Mobile), Tinker Air force Base, Midwest City, Oklahoma. In addition to providing mobile upper atmosphere weather data to predict Tornado Watches and Tornado Warnings up and down Tornado Alley from Mississippi to North Dakota, also provided upper atmosphere weather support for Operation Roller Coaster, Upper Atmosphere Nuclear Tests in the Central Pacific Ocean region in 1962, and provided upper atmosphere weather support for Nuclear Testing at the Nevada Nuclear Test Site in 1963. As author Stephen B. Gladish has written three adventure/romance novels based on Air Force missions and adventures.” (>>Stephen B. Gladish to Earle Spamer, 14 Jan 2009)

572. Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, II (1978–)

Emendation

Stephen G. Gladish, II serves as a Captain in the U.S. Army as an Apache Longbow Command Pilot in the Afghanistan War. He had been a member of the Arizona National Guard Desert Hawks unit, Marana, Arizona, which was deployed for one year to the Kandahar area of Afghanistan (1 Feb 2007–1 Feb 2008). He flew 167 combat missions, earned 15 medals, awards and decorations including the Distinguished Flying Cross. (>>Stephen B. Gladish to Earle Spamer, 14 Jan 2009)

Addition

Capt. Stephen G. Gladish, II, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross at a ceremony in Phoenix, Arizona, 27 June 2009, recognized for extraordinary achievement in aerial combat against Taliban forces in Afghanistan, 30 May 2007. (>>Arizona National Guard press release)

Addition

Stephen G. Gladish, II, married Gauri, May 2011, in a Hindu wedding ceremony at Wild Horse Ranch, Tucson, Arizona.



(photo from Stephen Gladish)

Addition

572a. David McLean Gladish (1980–)

David Gladish served as a 1st Lieutenant in U.S. Army Intelligence during the second Iraq War, on a 90-day Special Forces deployment (Spring 2005), counter-terrorism behind enemy lines. He earned a Joint Forces Commendation Medal for a mission involving killing or capturing known terrorists. At the rank of Captain, David Gladish serves during a second overseas deployment in the Afghanistan War as U.S. Army Intelligence Officer with Special Forces mobile deployment in counter-terrorism, with training in interrogation (deployment 25 Feb-1 Aug 2009). (>>Stephen B. Gladish to Earle Spamer, 14 Jan 2009)

480. Margaret Sharon Cranch (1951–)

Page II-703

Emendation

For

581c v. Abigail Echols.

Read

+ 581c v. Abigail Echols.

486. Willard Dale Smith (1952–)

Page II-704

Emendation

For

591 iii. Logan Dale Smith.

Read

591 iii. Logan Dale Smith, born about 1980; died 15 November 2010 in Illinois.

Gyllenhaal Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-717

63. *Magie Ruth Gyllenhaal*

Emendation

For She married **Peter Sarsgaard** after 03 October 2006.

Read She married **Peter Sarsgaard** 02 May 2009 in Brindisi, Italy. He was born about 1970.

Page II-718

490. *Jacqueline Ross* (1956–)

Emendation

For

599 i. Kevin Norman¹¹ Kline, born 1983.

Read

599 i. Kevin Norman¹¹ Kline, born 1983. He married Danielle 18 July 2010.

600e. *Nick Banzhaf*

Emendation

For

Nick¹¹ Banzhaf. He married Darlene.

Read

Nick¹¹ Banzhaf. He married Darlene Douglass 21 June 2008 at Skyline Country Club, Tucson, Arizona.

Page II-722

514. Susan Irene Mummert (1954–)

Addition

Joyce Lynn Kobza (1976–) [No. 612] graduated from Bohemia Manor High School, Chesapeake City, Maryland, in 1994. She graduated from Ringling School of Art and Design, Sarasota, Florida, in 1997.

Pages II-724-725

Correction

In the ancestral lineages that introduce No. 570 (Dawn Allyson Gladish) and No. 571 (Reeve Elizabeth Gladish):

For Stephen B. **read** Stephen Geoffrey

573. *Patricia Mildred Glover* (1963–)

Page II-725

Addition

Child of Patricia Glover and Joshua C. Pitcher is:

‡ 619c1 i. Gillian C. M.¹² Pitcher, born 07 May 2008.

Addition

581c. Abigail¹¹ Echols (Margaret Sheron¹⁰ Cranch, Jean Seville⁹ Smith, Gilbert Haven⁸, John Edward⁷, John⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Joseph³, James², James¹) She married **Malcolm Smith**.

Child of Abigail Echols and Solomon Keal is:

619ff1 i. Mara Sharon¹² Smith, born 25 July 2010.

594. *Jennica Rae Smith*

Page II-729

Emendation

Children of Jennica Smith and Calebe Nobre are:

619ii i. Solomon¹² Nobre, born 18 November 2005.
‡ 619ii1 ii. Zion Smith Nobre, born 15 July 2008.